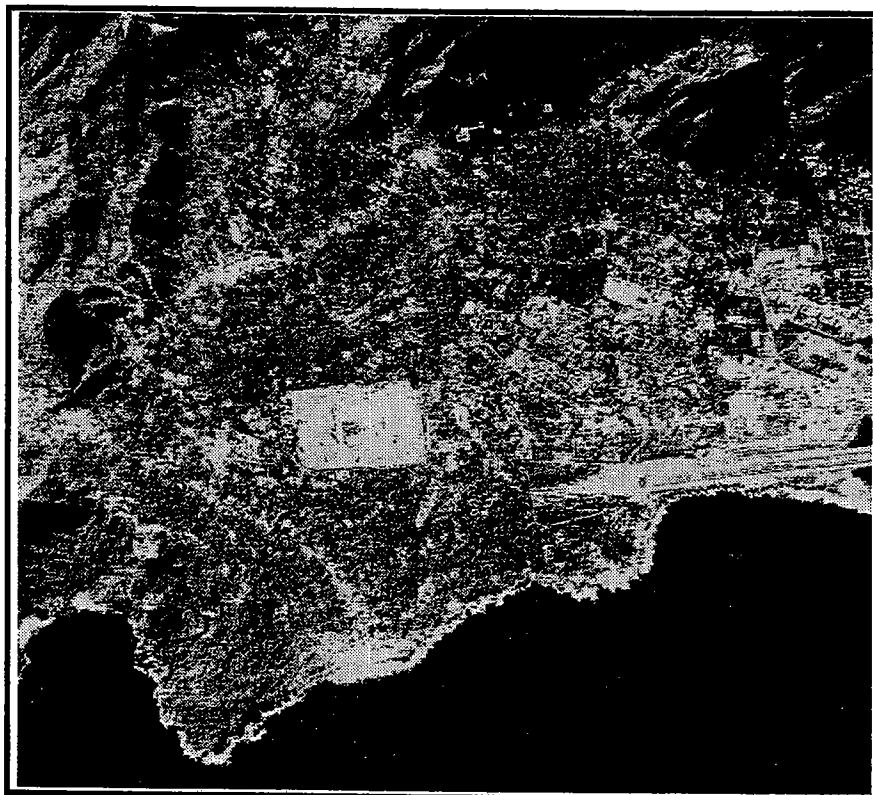


AMERICAN SAMOA VILLAGE PLANNING WORKSHOP

March 26-27, Pago Pago

Department of Urban and Regional Planning
Spring 1997 Planning Practicum



Tafuna Plain, American Samoa: RM Towill Corp.

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DURP American Samoa Village Planning Workshop

Plan 751: Planning Practicum

**Department of Urban and Regional Planning
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Spring 1997**

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DISCLAIMER

The opinions expressed in this study are those of the authors only and do not necessarily reflect the views of resource persons, the University of Hawai'i, the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, the American Samoa Government, the American Samoa Economic Development and Planning Office, or any other agency, village council, or organization mentioned in this report. Errors and omissions are the sole responsibility of the authors and editors.

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ACRONYMS

ACE	US Army Corps of Engineers
AGO	Attorney General's Office
ASCMP	American Samoa Coastal Management Program
ASCC	American Samoa Community College
ASDRO	American Samoa Disaster Relief Organization
ASEPA	American Samoa Environmental Protection Agency
ASG	American Samoa Government
ASPA	American Samoa Power Authority
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CBWMP	Community Based Wetlands Management Project
CHAMP	Coastal Hazard Assessment and Mitigation Project
CRO	Compliance Review Officer
CWA	Clean Water Act
CZM	Coastal Zone Management
DMWR	Department of Marine and Water Resources
DOA	Department of Agriculture
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOE	Department of Education
DOI	Department of the Interior
DOH	Department of Health
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
DPS	Department of Public Safety
DPW	Department of Public Works
DURP	Department of Urban and Regional Planning (UH)
EDPO	Economic Development and Planning Office (The American Samoa Government's Economic Development and Planning Office became the Department of Commerce on April 25, 1997)
FBNMS	Fagatele Bay National Marine Sanctuary
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Act
GIS	Geographic Information System
LC	Land Commission
LG	Land Grant
LUP	Land Use Permit
LUPA	Land Use Permit Application

MAD	Marine Debris Project
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPSP	Nonpoint Source Pollution
NRCS	National Resource Conservation Services
OCRM	Office of Coastal Resource Management
OCZM	Office of Coastal Zone Management
OSA	Office of Samoan Affairs
PEACESAT	Peace Satellite
PBDC	Pacific Basin Development Council
PNRS	Project Notification Review System
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSM	Projects of Special Merit
PUD	Planned Unit Development
SMA	Special Management Areas
SOEST	School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology (UH)
SWM	Solid Waste Management
TPC	Territorial Planning Commission
UH	University of Hawai'i
UHM	University of Hawai'i at Manoa
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VCO	Village Conservation Officers

LIST OF TERMS

<i>ali'i</i>	high chief.
<i>'aiga</i>	elementary or extended family.
<i>alofa</i>	aloha; love; kindness.
<i>atunu'u</i>	country.
<i>'aumaga</i>	young (or untitled) men.
<i>'ava</i>	shrub; kava, a beverage made with the dried and pulverized root of that shrub mixed with water.
<i>fa'aaloalo</i>	respect.
<i>fa'alupega</i>	ceremonial style and address of a person or social group traditionally associated with a certain area.
<i>Fa'a Samoa</i>	custom; Samoan way of life.
<i>faife'au</i>	church minister.
<i>fale</i>	house.
<i>falesā</i>	church.
<i>feagaiga</i>	sacred contract between villagers and God embodied in church ministers; used interchangeably with <i>faife'au</i> .
<i>fesoasoani</i>	assistance.
<i>fono</i>	council; congress; meeting.
<i>fono-a-matai</i>	council or meeting of chiefs.
<i>malae</i>	village green; open area at the center of most villages where community activities are conducted.
<i>matai</i>	titled head of a Samoan extended family; chief.
<i>mata'u</i>	"fear" of God is the beginning of wisdom; respect.
<i>nu'u</i>	village.

<i>pala</i>	swamp; marsh.
<i>pulenu'u</i>	official representing the Office of Samoan Affairs in a village; mayor.
<i>sa'o</i>	correct; right; denotes rightful chief of the extended family, village, county.
<i>soa-lau-pule</i>	consensus; wise decision.
<i>to'ona'i</i>	feast; Sunday noon meal.
<i>tautua</i>	service.
<i>tulafale</i>	orator; talking chief.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tofu mamananu pei o le upu i eleiga siapo.

(Let each person come up with a design as the saying goes in tapa making. The involvement of everyone is required to succeed in any endeavor. A word of encouragement.)



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Traditional Samoan decision making centers around the family leadership, called the *matai*, and the local village council, the *fono-a-matai*. These decision makers oversee a communal based land tenure system that has provided stability to Samoan society, and a sense of belonging to the locality known as *Fa'a Samoa*. However, recent population increases, development pressures and increased accessibility to the outside world are placing great stress on the traditional Samoan institution of the communal village. The experienced decision makers, the village leaders (*matai*) need new tools to deal with such changes.

The American Samoa Government (ASG) is aware of these challenges and the need for new cooperative planning strategies with the villages. The creation of new tools such as regional plans is an efficient method for providing new infrastructure and services to the largest number of villagers at the least cost. Regional plans themselves, in turn, can be tools that the ASG can use in application for federal financial assistance in order to provide additional infrastructure and services.

THE 1997 DURP PLANNING PRACTICUM

As part of the process of encouraging village participation in an increasingly regional planning process, four government agencies joined together in November 1996 to initiate a semester long study of village planning techniques. These four agencies are the American Samoa Government Economic Development and Planning Office (EDPO), the Pacific Basin Development Council, the Pacific Program Sea Grant College Program of the University of Hawai'i, and the Department of Urban and Regional Planning (DURP) at the University of Hawai'i. The study was conducted by eight students and one faculty member from DURP.

The DURP Planning Practicum class used a team work approach and a client orientation in addressing this pressing planning issue. The students produced this report on the DURP Village Planning Workshop, and the Village Planning Workbook to meet client needs and academic requirements. The Practicum was designed to have the students learn professional practice in a real world context by dealing with issues addressed in the American Institute of Certified Planners Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct (as amended October 1991).

The objective of this Practicum study was to investigate available information on traditional Pacific Island villages that utilize communal land tenure and chiefly decision-making systems, and to develop innovative planning processes, techniques and tools for use in village planning. A three step methodology was used:

- Research materials were gathered both in Hawai'i and American Samoa for use in the development of a model process prototype document. This model process prototype was designed to create Village Development Plans using American Samoa Coastal Management Program (ASCMP) and Tualauta County Plan planning guidelines.
- The village planning prototype was applied using two Tualauta County villages (one traditional, one in transition) during a one week field trip. The team then presented their documents, discussed their findings and received comments at a special Village Planning Workshop.
- The documents were refined in light of field trip experiences and comments of the local resource people, and submitted at the end of the semester in the forms of this document and a Village Planning Workbook designed for use in the Tualauta County Master Plan. (This information can be made available to other Pacific islanders where traditional village planning is applicable.)

The field trip to the Island of Tutuila in American Samoa was conducted March 21-28, 1997. The DURP Village Planning Workshop was held at the Rainmaker Hotel, Pago Pago, American Samoa, on March 26-27, 1997.

The purpose of this report on the DURP American Samoa Village Planning Workshop is to document the findings and recommendations developed at the Workshop. The final Village Planning Workbook materials are included in a separate document.

BACKGROUND OF TUALAUTA COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Tualauta County is an area in transition, which through its master plan program, is seeking to manage its growth. Its population has grown from 3671 people in 1970, to 14,724 in 1990 and is expected to reach 32,700 in 2015. (Draft Tualauta County Master Plan, January 1997, p. 36). Tualauta County is the Territory's most populated and fastest growing area. Development has been very haphazard, leading to increased infrastructure development costs, severe traffic congestion, flooding, crowding and displacement of natural resources. This rapidly growing population is pressing the limits of its environment as well as its fiscal resources.

Policies and Regulations

The Territory, through its Coastal Management Program (ASCMP) has environmental and village review as program objectives.

The ASCMP Administrative rules (adopted November 22, 1994) set forth a procedure for the environmental review of major projects (Section 26.0229). ASCMP activities currently include a permit process through the Project Notification and Review System (PNRS), protection of wetlands and management of coastal hazard areas.

There is a need for a more comprehensive and coordinated process that includes increased village participation in effective land use planning and environmental review. Village Development Plans are recommended through the Objectives and Policies of the ASCMP Administrative Rules Policy B, which states:

“Assistance to foster village development and improvement shall be coordinated through the village development plans in ways sensitive to village needs and preferences...”

Indeed, a June 1996 paper entitled “American Samoa Coastal Management Program: A Case Study on Alternative Management Strategies”, done by the University of Hawai’i Department of Urban and Regional Planning for the ASCMP, recommended that the EDPO:

- improve communication between EDPO and the villages to establish a cooperative relationship;
- evaluate the villages which are actively participating in resource management programs so as to promote similar activities in other villages;
- network between village communities to encourage the sharing of resource management information.

The 1997 Department of Urban and Regional Planning (DURP) American Samoa Village Planning Workshop was designed to concentrate research efforts at the village level and to activate local village and EDPO/ASCMP resources toward production of Village Development Plans. A major constraint in establishing village planning is the need for research and development of appropriate planning tools that can be applied to local village situations, especially those in transition.

Relationship of Village Planning to the Tualauta County Master Plan

A master planning program was established in 1990 with its initial focus on Tualauta County – the Territory’s most rapidly growing area. Much work has been done in the County’s Tafuna Plain area, including comprehensive area mapping, a consultant prepared baseline study, staff conducted community meetings (see Table 1, Village Concerns), and now the County Master Plan is underway. Under its Land Use Development and Community Design Element, “umbrella policies” for village planning are to be provided. This was an ideal situation for the DURP Village Planning Practicum, as it affects the two levels of village planning: the general policies of the Tualauta County Plan and the creation of two Village Development Plans. Presently, no plans or policies at either level have been adopted.

Relationship to Cumulative and Secondary Impacts

Comprehensive master planning is the logical means to deal with cumulative and secondary impacts. The present environmental review process focuses primarily on

Table 1

VILLAGE CONCERNS

The following chart summarizes the main concerns raised in the village meetings held in 1994.

ISSUE	'ILI'ILI	TAFUNA	VAITOGI	FALENIU	NU'UULI	PAVA'IA'I
Roads/Drainage	X	X	X			
Sidewalks	X		X		X	
Streetlights	X	X				
Compensation for Land	X			X	X	X
Roads to Village Interior				X		
Compensation for Groundwater						X
Access Roads		X	X			
APPROVES OF COUNTY PLAN?		YES	YES	NO	NO	YES

Faleniu: A key landowner was not present, and so *matai* asked for more time to decide.

Nu'uuli: *Matai* request land to be planned be identified first before they will give the plan a green light.

individual development actions. Projects are identified and analyzed, and if adverse impacts are anticipated, controls are established to mitigate their harmful affects. When multiple actions occur, the full impact and range of their combined impacts are not considered. An "end state" plan of all collective actions can identify collective effects, and then threshold levels for addressing adverse impacts can be established. To maintain adverse impacts below these threshold levels, special policies and

measures can be incorporated into the long range plans. The project would have a component that considers environmental consequences of village planning.

THE DURP VILLAGE PLANNING WORKSHOP

Planning as a Tool to Address Development in American Samoa

The DURP Village Planning Workshop emphasized planning as a *process*, a way that a community or village can make decisions. The benefit is the development of the kind of future that the community wants. This desired future includes producing the amenities that the community chooses for the largest number of people possible at the least cost.

A chart depicting a Village Planning Process for American Samoa (Figure 1) as developed by DURP is included in this Executive Summary. The chart shows the cycle that a village begins when a village makes the decision to plan.

Once a village initiates the planning process, it must identify leaders and participants. In communal villages the village *matai* are the decision makers. In freehold neighborhoods leadership selection is more complex. For participants there are two levels of planning. On the technical level government agencies such as EDPO and ASPA are involved. On the community level, with the *Sa'o* as leaders, all levels of village society need to be involved at every step.

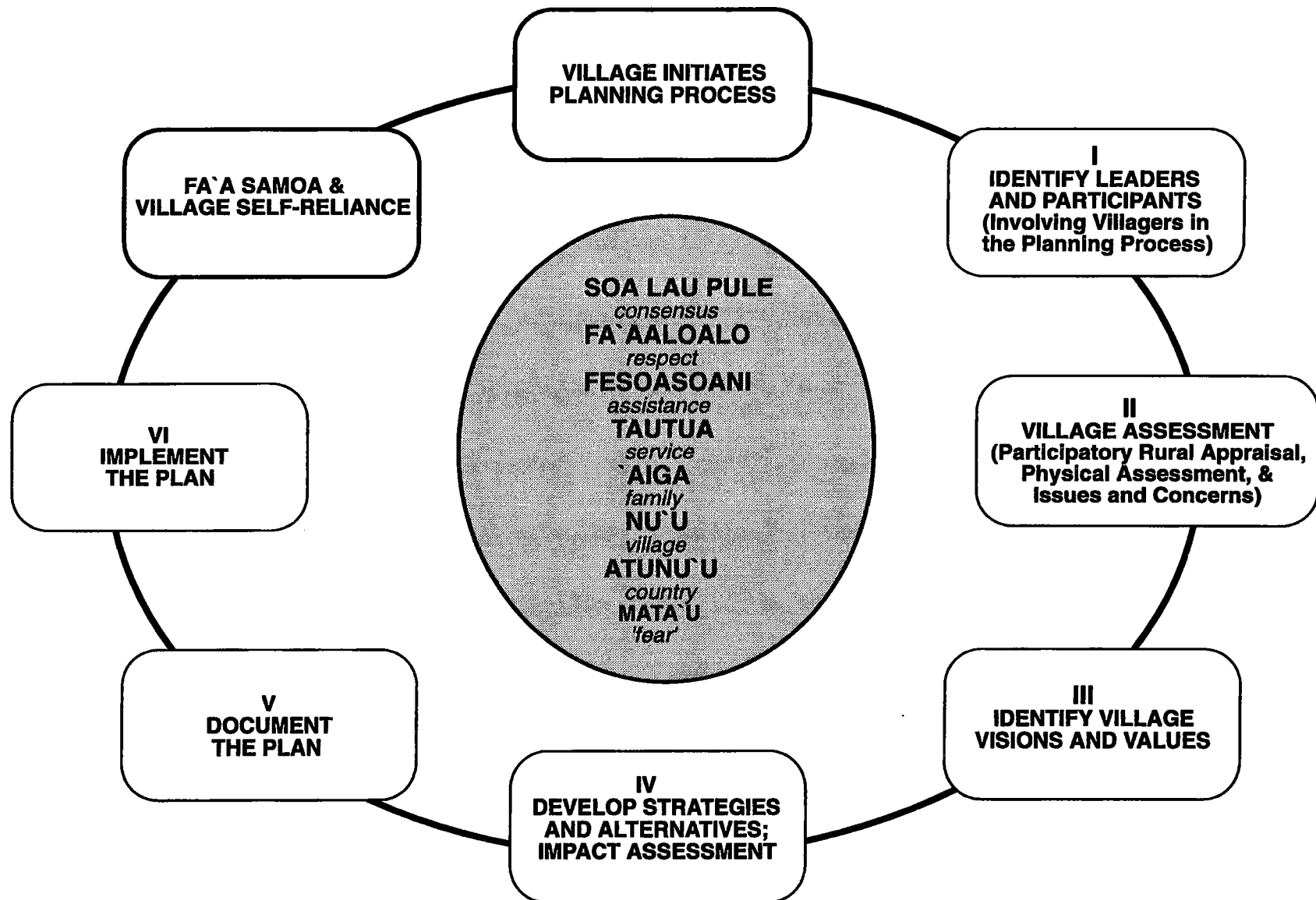
Participatory Rural Appraisal

A brief presentation was made of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). PRA is a way of collecting different kinds of data to mobilize human and natural resources to define problems, consider previous successes, evaluate local institutions, prioritize opportunities and prepare systematic and site specific plans.

There are eight steps involved in the Participatory Rural Appraisal process (see Figure 1, A Village Planning Process For American Samoa). For purposes of the Workshop, DURP students paid particular attention to data gathering techniques, specifically looking at spatial data gathering methods. Examples of different mapping techniques were reviewed and explained. In particular the plenary group was exposed to resource maps, a farm map, and mobility mapping techniques for the villages. Also included in the discussion was how to diagram the actors and institutions of a community.

The presentation reviewed how to complete a simple resource management plan. It was explained that a plan is simply a record of all the community development priorities and issues which form the basis for development projects. Plans cover several issues:

Figure 1
A VILLAGE PLANNING PROCESS FOR AMERICAN SAMOA



- the development priorities as agreed upon by the community;
- the proposed actions and requirements;
- the duties and responsibilities of individuals, groups and government;
- identification of areas where the community needs external assistance.

Visioning As a Main Component of Village Based Planning

Visioning is a main component of village based planning. The vision is the ultimate goal of a village and addresses needs and desires of those who reside in the village. At the heart of the visioning concept is the village, which includes the physical, social and environmental surroundings. The village is the place where human development, diversity, balance, sustainability, conservation and restoration take on meaning. The village is a representation of the Samoan people and should be visioned in a way that best suits them.

A strategic vision empowers a village, allowing it to maintain its identity and establish priorities for responding to change. By definition, a strategic vision is the result of a process that reflects the values, needs and aspirations of those participating in it and provides a mechanism for determining priorities and steps to achieve the village vision. Everyone in the village should be encouraged to participate in village visioning since its importance lies in shaping everyone's future.

The visioning process can be structured in many forms but should address specific questions that pertain to the village proper. The questions in brief are:

- Where were we?
- Where are we now?
- Where are we going?
- Where do we want to be?
- How do we get there?

When these questions are answered, a village can begin to implement plans that focus around a village vision statement. This statement provides the underlying meaning for the development of all plans, goals and objectives. Once a vision statement is complete, a village will be able to develop a plan that analyzes existing trends and conditions within the village, formulate goals and objectives that address issues of concern, and develop short term solutions and strategies for the completion of long term objectives. One of the benefits of visioning is that it is a consensus driven planning process that is created based on a unified vision statement.

The challenge for a village involved in a visioning process is to focus its attention on those aspects of the future that will affect it the most and over which it has the most control. Establishing a framework for the visioning process that has a time frame, focus or central theme, and targets areas for the planning process to address is part of the

visioning process. This will ensure that planning activities will be manageable and discussion will be a focused dialogue rather than a random, wandering debate.

Sample Village Prototypes

Sample village prototype development maps were produced for the villages of Tafuna-fou and Vaitogi. This was done to illustrate different potential development futures and the *process* of how those futures might be chosen by the villagers themselves.

Using topographic and asset mapping techniques, the DURP students created "baseline" maps of what important physical and cultural features constituted each village. A scenario was then presented of what type of development the village might choose to accommodate additional population projections for the year 2015. Small scale "game pieces" of the different types of housing structures necessary to accommodate the increased population were then utilized to organize new development. The benefits of organized development, allowing the most efficient use of resources to provide public services, were emphasized.

Concepts about physical design were included in the presentations. Villagers will need to decide such matters as density and building height, signage, maintaining a sense of unique Samoan construction, etc. Suggestions included extension of the Tafuna-fou *malae* and the creation of new "mini-*malae*" within new developments.

Small Group Breakouts

The Workshop participants were divided into three separate groups: Vaitogi Village, Communal Landowners of Tafuna-fou Village, and Private Landowners of Tafuna-fou Village. Within each group, a presentation of the village plan prototype was given, with a review of the bubble diagram (a generalized map showing activities and their relationships) illustrating conceptual land use. Tools and techniques used in the prototype were discussed and demonstrated. A map of existing conditions with identified assets of each area was reviewed and additional assets and problems identified. Comments were recorded for later synthesis and presentation. A mapping activity was conducted to begin design of the new prototype.

Issues raised included roads and sidewalks, grave sites, haphazard siting of housing, compensation for land taken for roads, and the urgent need for implementation of plans before the plan becomes obsolete.

Whole Group Presentation

The three groups merged back together at the end of the day to review what each group had done and to summarize the findings. One attendee from each group was selected to present the findings and results of each of the group presentations. Posters were presented that summarized the concerns of the groups.

Workshop Participant Survey

A survey of participants was conducted at the Workshop with the purpose of pre-testing a survey format and to gather information on local conditions and concerns. The survey dealt with a variety of issues, including population pressures, land use, village living, village facilities and services, economic/commercial conditions, and recreation. Among the strong concerns expressed in the survey were the worsening traffic congestion, the preservation of open space and plantation lands, improvements of streets, the addition of sidewalks and street lights, and a concern about flooding.

Results of the Workshop

The Workshop was successful in introducing community decision makers to the proposed village planning process. The Workshop was an opportunity for villagers and government officials to come together and discuss the *process* of planning and the results it could bring. The majority of participants were actively involved in the discussions and contributed valuable ideas on how the process could proceed.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Input from the Workshop and information gathered from research have been synthesized by the DURP students into the following findings and recommendations, categorized by location at the Village or Government levels.

The Village

The ASG must Work through the Traditional Village Social Structure

The ASG must work through the traditional village social structure to advance the benefits of planning. As shown in the Workshop, village leaders have considerable skills in land use management. The ASG must work through this village social structure to utilize the talents of the villagers and assure village leaders that government initiatives will not diminish village rights or authority.

This means approaching the *fono-a-matai* through the *Pulenu'u* and other existing government representatives, and receiving the *fono-a-matai's* permission to, in turn, work with individual *matai*, the untitled men's groups, women's groups and youth organizations. Local church officials should also be involved. Each of these groups has specific duties within the traditional village structure, and each can contribute to planning.

The social requirements of such relationships in turn will require stability in job assignments for individual ASG personnel working with the villages, and an increased number of such personnel working "in the field" compared to typical western-style government-citizen interaction.

The ASG Must Demonstrate its Long Term Commitment to the Village Planning Process

One repeated question asked by Workshop participants was that the village planning initiative might “fade away” rather than become a long term successful program. Participants questioned what resources and commitment the ASG would invest in a village based planning process. Others questioned if the “momentum” of the Workshop could be maintained.

It is important that the ASG demonstrate to the villages that the village planning initiative is a long term government commitment. Suggestions to do this given by Workshop participants include meetings with village *matai*, television spots to keep the general public informed of government outreach programs, increased cooperative efforts between villagers and the ASG on projects of joint benefit, etc.

One such joint project could be a government assisted survey of communal lands. A detailed survey of this type would offer the *matai* an improved inventory of their assets.

An On-going Education Program about the Benefits of Planning is Essential

An on-going education program stressing the benefits of organized, long-term regional development is essential.

By custom, Samoan land use planning stresses the autonomy of the ‘*aiga* lands where families determine land use. To create a regional outlook, the ASG can build upon the traditional Samoan belief in consensus by concentrating on issues of common benefit such as protection from floods and access by road. An educational program emphasizing a direct “cause and effect” is a good starting point. For example:

- Improved emergency services can become available if road signs are erected and a house numbering system is installed.
- Property values can rise and transportation to work made easier if the government can develop a road through ‘*aiga* lands.
- Federal disaster aid would be available to those homeowners who build according to standards and away from designated flood plains.
- Additional federal funds for village infrastructure improvements (i.e. “wish lists”) require development of village land use plans.

The Village Planning Workbook

It was the consensus of those attending the Workshop that the tools presented were useful, and that the tools should be compiled into a Village Planning Workbook. This Village Planning Workbook is to be a set of planning tools that *matai* and villagers can use, with the assistance of facilitators from the American Samoa Government, to

develop plans for the future of their villages and to document those plans. These villagers' designed and directed plans would then guide infrastructure development to provide for that chosen future.

It was also suggested at the Village Planning Workshop that the Workbook should include a detailed example of how village leaders could use the Workbook to document their own development plan. The DURP students are now working on their recommendations for the Village Planning Workbook and will submit their completed work as a separate document to the American Samoa Economic Development and Planning Office in May 1997.

The American Samoan Government

Improved Communication within the ASG

There is a need for improved communication among different agencies of the ASG. Several such agencies were seen during the Workshop exchanging ideas and materials. It would be useful for these organizations to meet on a regular basis because:

- Uncoordinated programs can cause confusion within the village leadership as to the plans and intentions of the ASG.
- Lack of information can slow government operations.
- Repetition of work can cost the ASG money.

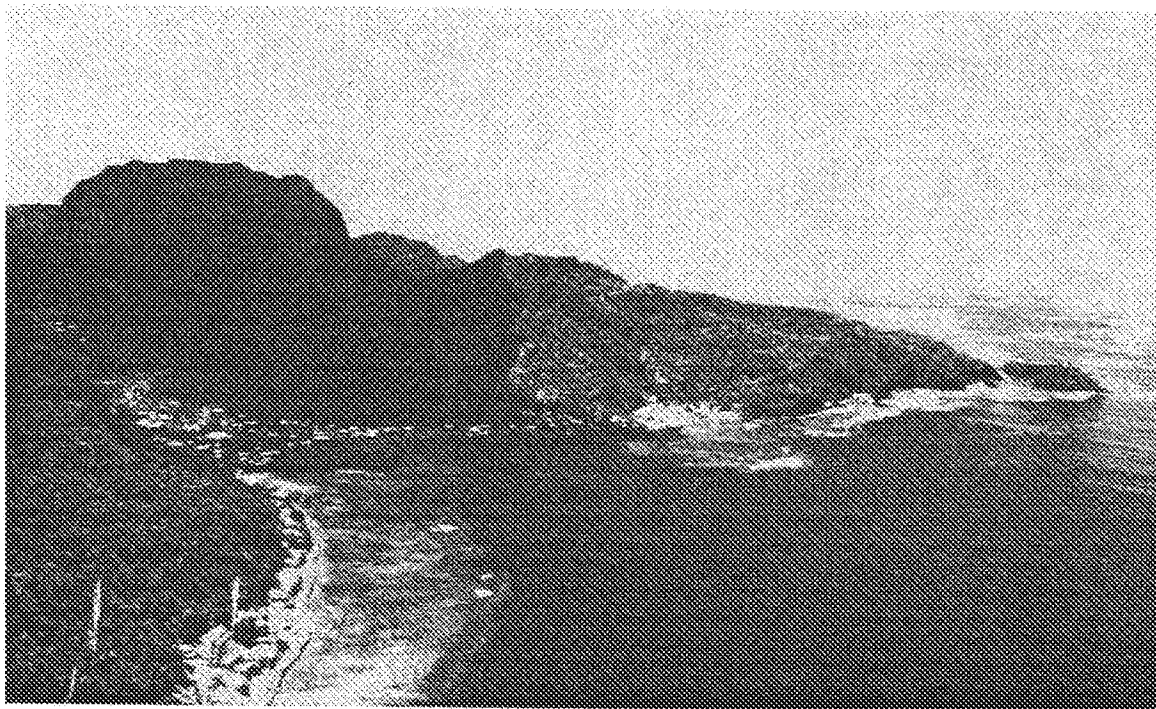
Involve the *Pulenu'u* and OSA More Directly in the Planning Process

OSA and the *pulenu'u* are natural conduits for information sharing between the villages and the ASG. Traditional Samoan society places great importance on personal relationships and trust. Thus it is in the ASG's interest that personnel who regularly talk to both the *matai* and government agencies understand the basis and benefits of planning. A planning education program specifically designed for the *pulenu'u* and OSA officials can help both the villages and the ASG to communicate and contribute to a mutual decision making process.

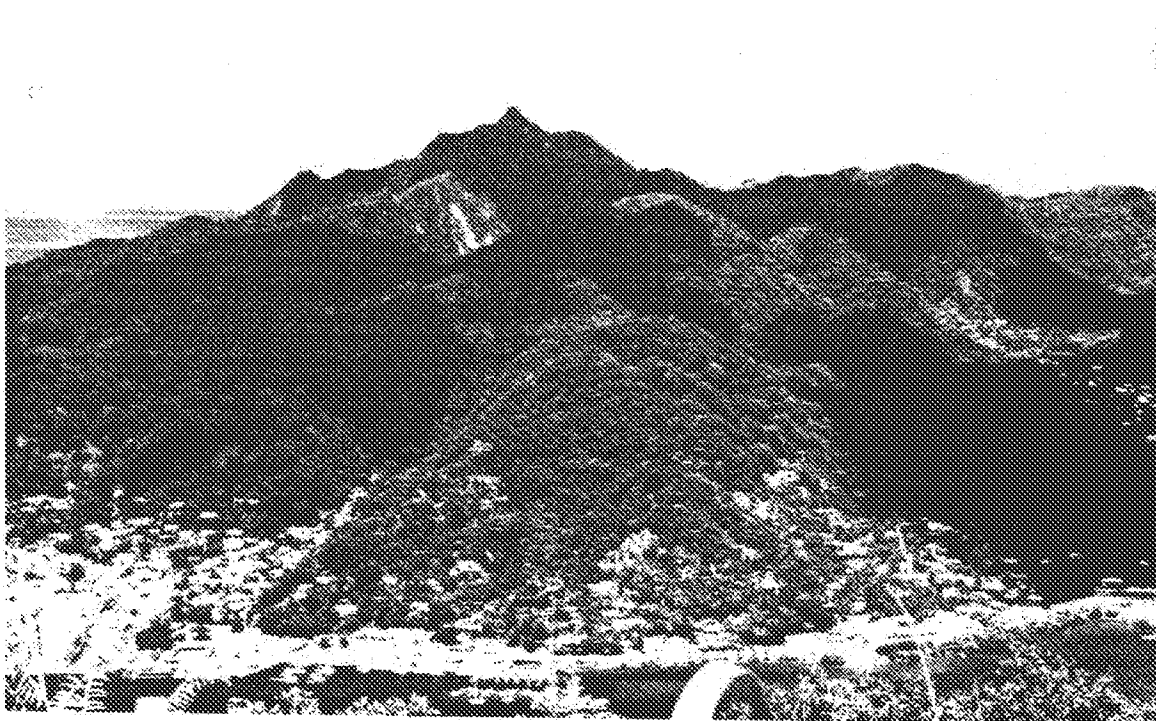
Invite Practicum Members to Return to Assist in Village Planning Implementation

One or more members of the Spring Practicum could be invited to return to American Samoa in order to assist the new facilitator teams with village planning implementation.

Additional information may be obtained in the Findings and Recommendations section of this document.



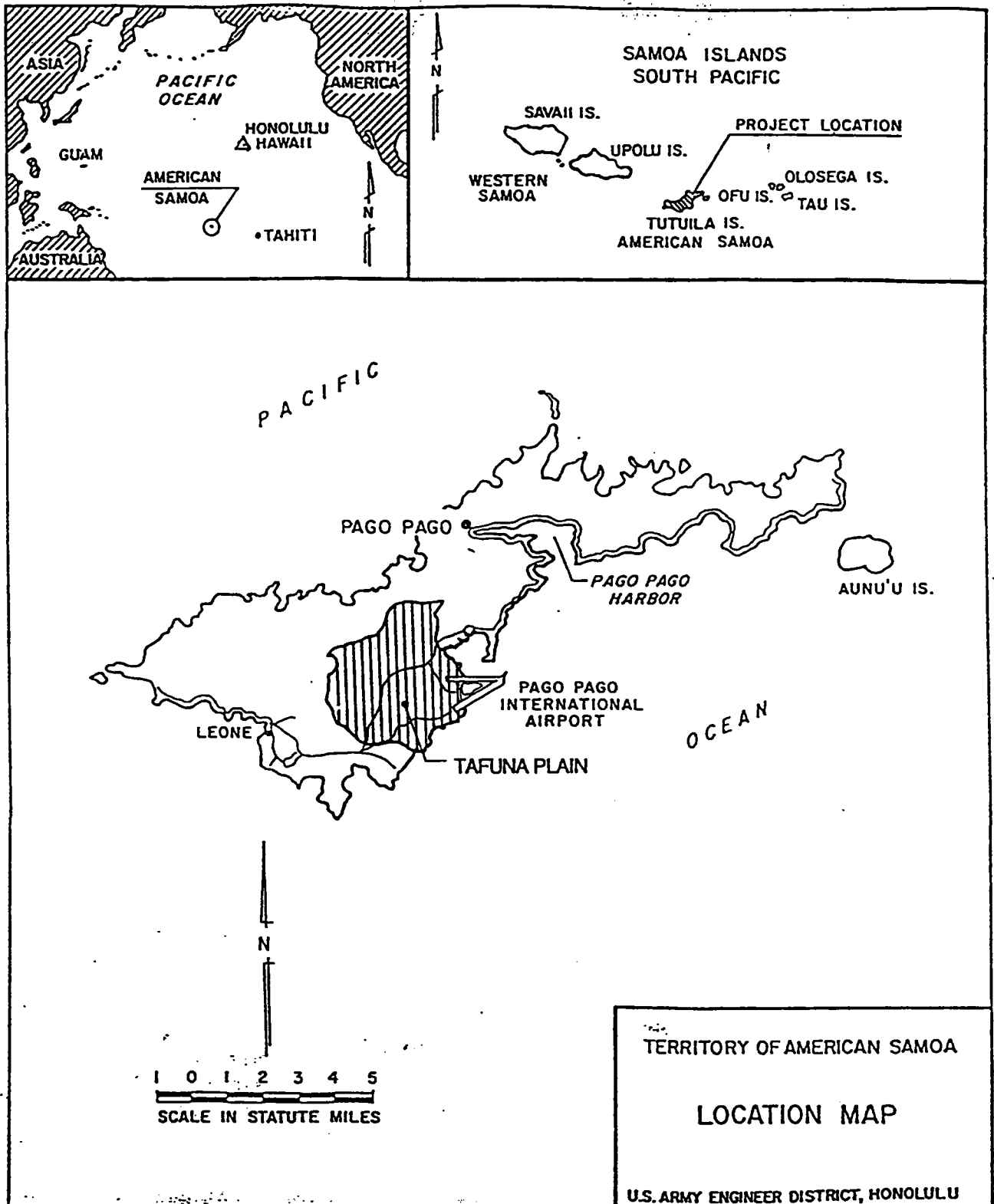
Photograph 1. – View of Pioa Mountain (Rainmaker).



Photograph 2. – Central Tutuila Island.

Map 1

TERRITORY OF AMERICAN SAMOA/TUTUILA ISLAND LOCATION MAP



Photograph 3

TUALAUTA COUNTY 1994



Photograph 4

TAFUNA-FOU VILLAGE 1990



Photograph 5

VAITOGI VILLAGE 1990





INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

PROBLEM STATEMENT

In American Samoa and other Pacific island nations and territories, the traditional village is a stable element of local societies. Development pressure both from within traditional Samoan society and from outside the islands is changing the structure of the village and the way it serves its people. Because the village is the basic building block of local social structures, villages need to find a way to preserve themselves while selecting appropriate technology and development.

The American Samoa Government (ASG) recognizes that the context of planning has changed within the Territory, requiring a more regional planning process and greater coordination of activities with the village *fono*. Recent tightened government budgets have limited the amount of money available for infrastructure and services. Cooperation in regional planning offers the villages and the ASG the best opportunity to use the limited funds that are available to provide the infrastructure and services that the villages want most. Regional planning also offers the opportunity for such infrastructure and services to reach the largest number of people possible at the least cost. The existence of regional plans is a further opportunity for the potential acquisition of additional funding from the federal government, meaning additional infrastructure and services for the people of American Samoa.

Thus the American Samoa Government needs to develop a village component to its regional planning process. Village plans and the county plans need consistency. Issues to be addressed in such a village component would be preservation of village physical and social structure, density, managing and developing communal lands, etc.

The purpose of this Practicum project was to assist in this American Samoa Government effort. The Practicum involved analyzing information on traditional communally organized Pacific island villages, and developing innovative planning process, techniques, and tools useful in village based regional planning. The goal of such tools is to allow the villages themselves to determine their preferred futures while maintaining important features of *Fa'a Samoa*.

BACKGROUND

Villages within American Samoa are highly independent, their jurisdiction over communal lands an effective control over local development and land use decisions. The United States federal government, first through the U.S. Navy and later through the Department of the Interior, has provided infrastructure and transportation systems. The American Samoa Government has exercised these federal functions in recent years.

Recent population growth and development pressures have lead to increased activities by the ASG:

- The American Samoa Coastal Management Program (ASCMP) has developed a permit process (Project Notification and Review System or PNRS), wetlands protection, and coastal hazard mitigation processes.
- The Economic Development and Planning Office (EDPO) has undertaken the Tualauta County Master Plan, designed to study the most rapidly developing area in the Territory. EDPO's efforts include comprehensive area mapping, hiring of consultants to produce a baseline study, conducting community meetings, and producing four possible County-wide development scenarios within the Master Plan for further community discussion.

As major changes occur within the Territory, it has become apparent that the villages and the ASG must cooperate more with one another. The ASG is aware of the importance that the villages hold in maintaining the unique Samoan way of life known as *Fa'a Samoa*. Indeed, the Objectives of the ASCMP Administrative Rules (adopted November 22, 1994), Policy B specifically states:

"Assistance to foster village development and improvement shall be coordinated through the village development plans in ways sensitive to village needs and preferences..."

THE SPRING 1997 DURP PLANNING PRACTICUM

It was the purpose of the Practicum to develop a village planning process – a set of planning tools that *matai* and villagers can use, with the assistance of facilitators from the American Samoa Government, to develop plans for the future of their villages. These plans would guide infrastructure development to provide for that chosen future.

To investigate available information on traditional Pacific island villages that utilize communal land tenure and extended family and village chief decision-making systems, and to develop innovative planning processes, techniques and tools for use in village planning, the Practicum members used the following three step methodology:

- Research was conducted using materials from American Samoa, Western Samoa, Hawai'i, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, other Pacific island locations, and native American populations on the U.S. mainland. A model process (prototype) was created for producing Village Development Plans using American Samoa Coastal Management Program (ASCMP) and Tualauta County Master Plan planning guidelines.
- The prototype was tested using two Tualauta County villages (one traditional and one in transition) during a one week field trip. The Practicum team presented their documents and findings at the DURP Village Planning Workshop at the Rainmaker Hotel in Pago Pago, American Samoa on March 26-27, 1997. The documents and presentations were reviewed and

commented upon by local village and government leaders and other resource personnel.

- The documents were refined in light of field trip experiences and comments received from those attending the Workshop, and are included in this document and in a separate DURP American Samoa Village Planning Workbook. These materials will be used in the Tualauta County Master Plan and will also be available to other Pacific island organizations and governments interested in traditional village planning.

CONTENTS OF THIS DOCUMENT

Subsequent sections of this report on the DURP American Samoa Village Planning Workshop contains the following material:

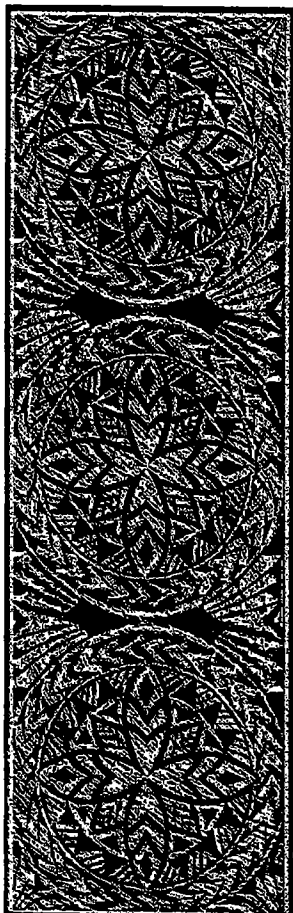
- Workshop Preliminaries and Agenda
- Village Profile and Trends
- Methodology
- Workshop Findings and Recommendations
- Appendix
- References



Photograph 6. – Vaitogi Village.



Photograph 7. – Herman Tuiolosega, Lelei Peau & Pene Peau, Jerry Sauni.



WORKSHOP PRELIMINARIES AND AGENDA



WORKSHOP PRELIMINARIES AND AGENDA

INTRODUCTION

The DURP American Samoa Village Planning Workshop was held at the Rainmaker Hotel, Pago Pago, American Samoa, on March 26-27, 1997.

During the Workshop, the DURP students presented materials to an audience that consisted of *matai*, villagers, private landowners, government officials, resource persons, and the general public. Important informational feedback was gathered through small group discussions.

Included in this section are:

- The letter of invitation to participants from John Faumuina, Jr., Acting Director of the American Samoa Government Economic Development and Planning Office.
- The opening speech of the Workshop, "Welcome to the Village Planning Mini-Workshop", by John Faumuina, Jr., Acting Director, EDPO.
- The Workshop Agenda.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING OFFICE



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John P. Faumuina, Jr.
Acting Director

March 10, 1997

To : Invited Participant

From : John Faumuina, Jr., Acting Director
Economic Development and Planning Office

SUBJECT : VILLAGE PLANNING MINI-WORKSHOP

The Economic Development and Planning Office (EDPO) is preparing the Tualauta County Master Plan. As part of that plan, individual Village Development Plans are to be prepared for all the County's villages. In anticipation of that part of the master plan program, the University of Hawai'i at Manoa, Department of Urban and Regional Planning have been invited to conduct a one day *Village Planning Mini-Workshop* on March 26, 1997 from 7:30 am to 2 pm in the Port-of-Call Room at the Rainmaker Hotel.

Please join us in offering comments on the Village Development Plan prototype that the graduate students have developed. It is being tested in two target villages, Vaitogi and Tafuna. Your advice in making these village plans reflect the needs of the villagers would be very helpful. In June, the completed plans would be submitted to EDPO for adoption (after public hearings) as the villages' Official Village Development Plan.

The objectives of the workshop are:

- To review and comment on the prototype village planning process to insure it meets villager needs and American Samoa Coastal Management Program (ASCMP) policy.
- To present methods (planning tools) on how villages can manage their growth without undue problems (flooding, congestion, poor access) or loss in the resident's quality of life.
- To test two preliminary Village Development Plans (Vaitogi and Tafuna) and resolve differences in land use activity, road and utility locations, and insure the support of the village's leaders and residents.

Your participation will be greatly appreciated and will most definitely enhance the workshop's role to develop a sound method of planning villages and eliminating the problems connected with growth and development. For your convenience, breakfast and lunch will be served.

To confirm your attendance, or to make inquiries, please contact Daniel Fiu by March 19, 1997 to arrange for meals and space. I look forward to your valuable comments and support, and seeing you at the Rainmaker Hotel.

Fa'afetai lava

WELCOME TO THE VILLAGE PLANNING MINI-WORKSHOP

Speech by John Faumuina Jr., Acting Director Economic Development and Planning Office

Ta'oto ia fa'agalu e le fati sa ma faiga o Samoa le Ao Mamala i le fa'asouga o ona Tupu ma le atu folasa. Ae magalo se leo e fa'afeiloa'i atu ai i lo outou mamalu. Malo afua ailao ua maua le alofa o le Atua ua tatou fesilafa'i i le ava fatafata, pei o le fetalaiga ia Saoluaga.

I would like to welcome you here today and thank you for participating with us in this very important event for our villages. Village life is a fundamental part of our culture, and when we maintain a village's well-being, we help all Samoans. Developing a means to enable village leaders to make sound land use decisions, in cooperation with the American Samoan government, is the focus of today's program.

We have invited a group of graduate students from the University of Hawaii's Department of Urban and Regional Planning to prepare village planning materials. They will be presenting new and exciting ideas, and then work with us within small groups to demonstrate their use for three distinct groups: 1) villagers in Vaitogi; 2) villagers in Tafuna, and 3) private land holders in the Tafuna area. These locations were chosen for a number of reasons:

- First, we are concerned with supporting the Tualauta County Master Plan, and want to start our village planning program in this County;
- Second, the Tafuna Plain, and the villages that lie within it, are the most severely affected by the Territory's rapid and sustained growth; and
- Last, I see the critical problems that these villages face, as being representative of the type of problems all of our villages, now or in the future, will need to face.

These new techniques, hopefully, will expand our ability to plan our villages. But, as a first step, they must be tested to prove their worth in a real, local situation. That is the purpose of the students' field trip here to American Samoa.

But let us not focus on the *problems* we face in meeting the pressure of growth in the Tafuna Plain. Let us also focus on *solutions*. We have all been concerned with the changes taking place here. EDPO has been working in this area for some time; and the steps we have taken have brought a higher level of planning into Tualauta County. It started in 1989 when a master plan for the County was initially suggested. This led to the approval of an Assistance Request by the Department of the Interior in 1991. Products of this program included:

1. The completion of a Territory wide land use mapping project which gave the County good, computer generated base maps.

2. The completion of a Baseline Study of the County in 1993, which gave us detailed information on land use and provided model ordinances to manage our growth and development.
3. The completion of a series of informational meetings with village councils and the public in 1994, which identified the key concerns in each of the County's villages.

The result of those meetings was a request to bring before County and village leaders, a *draft master plan for the County*. This draft plan is underway, and the first part is being reviewed by our staff. It covers an analysis of the problems raised in the public informational meetings, and proposes goals and policies and four future plan options for developing the County. Following approval of these policies and the selection of a final plan map, Part II of the plan program will present four plan elements. These will deal individually with environmental, transportation, utility and land use and design issues. This phase will also establish the village planning process that will be discussed today.

Today's mini-workshop is just one more step in planning Tualauta County. It is aimed at presenting material that can be used for the preparation of Village Development Plans; as required in the Coastal Management Program's Administrative Rules. Some of you may have attended the University's workshop on "Alternative Management Strategies" for our Coastal Management Program this time last year. It identified land use planning at the village level as a serious existing deficiency, and that planning was essential for the success of our coastal management programs. I am happy to invite Dr. Minerbi and his students back this year to help us address this deficiency.

I ask you all to give these students your attention, and involve yourselves in the discussions. The materials that they have brought down to us for this one day workshop need your review. This is an important part of their study, and your comments will give them direction in finishing their work. Preparing prototype plans for Vaitogi and Tafuna is a big job in itself, but we have 72 villages in the Territory – and they will all eventually need plans. So the first few will need to set a high standard for the rest, and must reflect the real needs of village residents. The students can provide the techniques for planning our villages, but we have the knowledge of what is important to the people who live and work in these villages. This information they need to know.

Thank you again for coming – learn, exchange ideas and enjoy the program today. I would now like to extend a welcome to Dr. Minerbi, and invite him to introduce his students and today's program.

VILLAGE PLANNING PROTOTYPE

Mini-Workshop Schedule

Wednesday, March 26

Location:	Port of Call Room at the Rainmaker Hotel and the Upeti and Tapa Fales for Small Group Activities	
7:30 -8:00	REGISTRATION and Breakfast	
8:00 -8:30	INTRODUCTION Opening Prayer Welcoming Speech Opening Remarks / Introduction of Practicum	Dr. Ulisese Sala John Faumuina Luciano Minerbi
8:30 -9:00	WORKSHOP GOALS AND PROCESS Planning as a Tool to Address Development Issues in American Samoa Brief Overview of Scheduled Activities	UH Students
9:00 -9:30	WHERE ARE WE NOW? Methods of Village Assessment: Participatory and Rapid Rural Appraisal Techniques Community Visioning as a Main Component of Village Based Planning	UH Students
9:30 -9:45	WHERE MIGHT WE BE GOING? Large Group Presentation of Prototypes	UH Students
9:45 -10:00	COFFEE BREAK (Provided)	
10:00 -10:15	WHERE MIGHT WE BE GOING? (CONTINUED) Small Group Presentation of each Plan Prototype to its Group	UH Students/ Participants
10:15 -11:00	TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF PLANNING Presentation of Tools and Techniques Used in Prototypes	UH Students/ Participants
11:00 -12:00	WHERE ARE WE GOING? Toward Developing Village Oriented Plans	UH Students/ Participants

12:00 -1:00 LUNCH (provided)

1:00 -2:30 WHERE ARE WE GOING? (Continued)

UH Students/
Participants

2:30 -3:00 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION
(Whole Group Presentation)
Presentation of Plans
Closing Remarks

UH Students

Luciano Minerbi

3:00 END OF WEDNESDAY MINI-WORKSHOP

Thursday, March 27

Morning Location: Port of Call Room at the Rainmaker Hotel

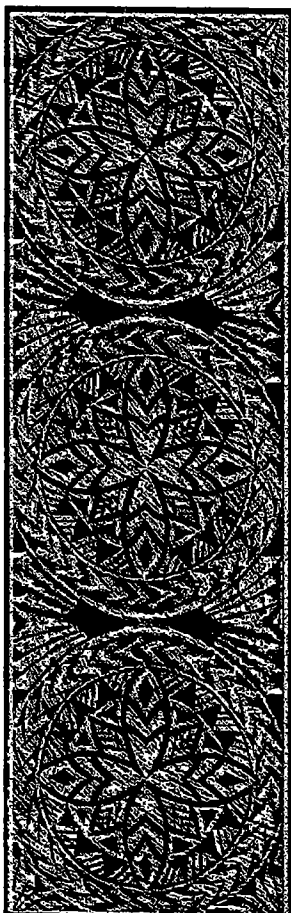
8:30 -9:00 MORNING COFFEE (provided)

9:00 -12:00 CRITIQUE AND FUTURE OUTLOOK
Discussion with Staff and Interested Workshop Participants

12:00 -2:00 LUNCH (on own)

Afternoon Location: EDPO Conference Room

2:00 -4:00 DEBRIEFING OF PLANNING WORKSHOP PRODUCTS
Final Meeting with UH Students
Review with Staff
Consensus of Direction



PROFILES AND TRENDS



PROFILES AND TRENDS

INTRODUCTION

Small tropical islands have fragile ecosystems that often limit the type of development that can occur without incurring damage to the physical landscape. Increasing human populations must be concerned about such issues as protecting the quality of water resources, maintaining biodiversity, preventing erosion from removing precious topsoil that in turn kills offshore reefs, etc. The limited supply of suitable lands for necessary housing, industry, and other uses on these small islands makes such areas more valuable than ever before.

This scenario is well represented today within the Tafuna Plain on Tutuila Island in American Samoa. Rapid population growth and lifestyle changes have radically altered the landscape and continue to have the potential to do so. It is important to the future of the people of American Samoa that the Tafuna Plain be utilized wisely *because there is no other sizable area of this type in the Territory.*

The goal of this Workshop is to examine with the participants these and other factors determining development patterns within the Tafuna Plain. Methods will be presented that the community can use to retain culturally important features, increase environmental awareness, choose options of development types, and plan for the efficient use of public resources.

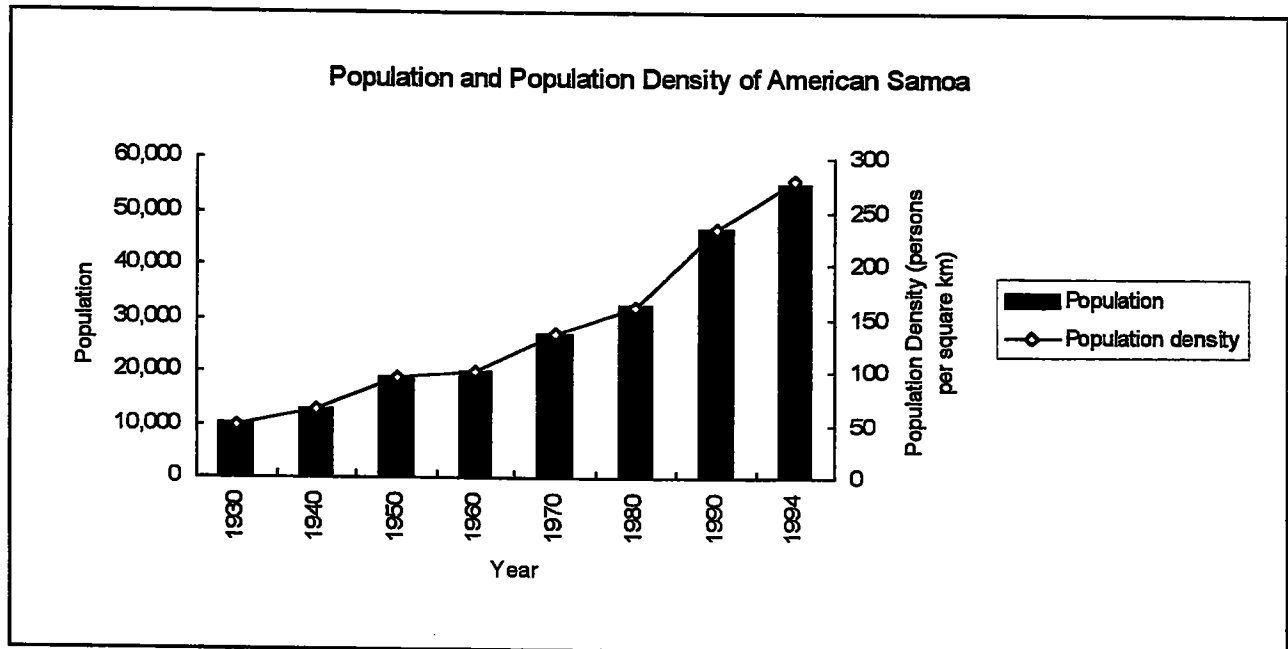
SAMOAN POPULATION GROWTH AND THE SHIFT TOWARD THE TAFUNA PLAIN

The population of American Samoa is growing at one of the fastest rates in the world. Examination of population statistics show that for each individual listed in the 1930 Territorial census, the 1994 population figures listed five – a five fold increase.

The American Samoa Statistical Digest 1994 (p. 26) demonstrates that the *rate* of population growth is increasing. For example, total population grew from 32,297 in 1980 to 46,773 in 1990. This translates into a Territorial population density (persons per sq. kilometer) of 161 in 1980 to 234 in 1990. Table 2, Population and Population Density of American Samoa located on the next page, graphically represents this data.

Tutuila Island also faces increasing rates of population growth. The American Samoa Statistical Digest 1994 (p. 26) notes that Tutuila Island's population increased from 30,538 in 1980 to 45,043 in 1990. Population density similarly increased from 235 in 1980 to 346 in 1990.

Table 2



The focus of population growth and development within American Samoa, however, centers on Tualauta County and the largest expanse of level land in the Territory, the Tafuna Plain.

The growth there has been dramatic. In 1970, the 3,671 people living within Tualauta County represented only 13.5% of the Territory's population. By 1990, however, the population of Tualauta County had increased to 14,724, and represented 31.5% of the entire Territorial population (Draft Tualauta County Master Plan, p. 36).

This kind of growth is expected to continue past the turn of the century. The Tualauta County Draft Master Plan (p. 53), for example, predicts that the village of Tafuna-fou will grow from a population of 1,086 in 1980 to 9,579 in 2005. The more rural village of Vaitogi is also expected to increase from the 664 residents registered in 1980 to 2,507 in 2005. Table 3 on the next page displays this data for the village of Tafuna-fou, while Table 4 does the same for the village of Vaitogi.

There are several reasons for this increase in population within the Tafuna Plain:

- The high birthrate translates to a large increase in the natural population.
- Immigration for economic opportunity continues from Western Samoa and other locations.

- Location of the Tafuna Plain on the main Territorial island of Tutuila, is relatively close to:
 1. Territorial government facilities and employment centers at Fagatogo;
 2. the Pago Pago deep water port, one of the best natural harbors in the Pacific. The harbor complex includes two large tuna canneries, which provide employment for approximately one-third of the Territory's workers;
 3. the Pago Pago International Airport, the only international airport in the Territory;
 4. the Daniel K. Inouye Industrial Park, a government owned facility with modern infrastructure.
- The Tafuna Plain contains 60% of all the Territory's easily developable (less than 30% slope) flat land. Current harbor and government areas at Pago Pago and Fagatogo are fully developed and operations there can only expand by shifting some of their activities to the nearby Tafuna Plain.

Table 3

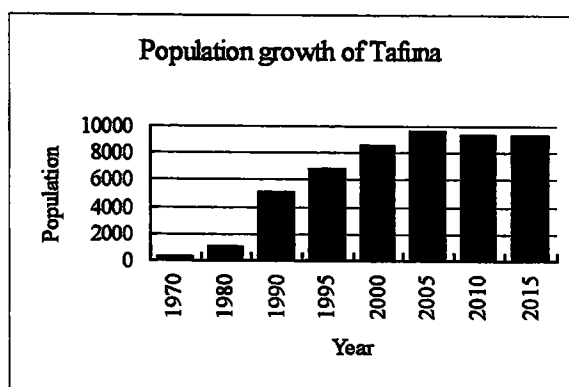
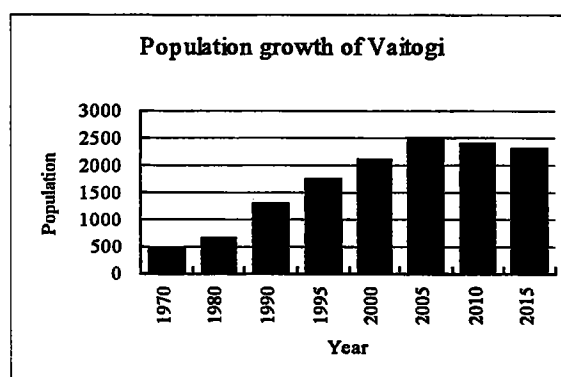


Table 4



Such rapid population growth (estimated to increase to 29,000-33,000 by 2015) has led directly to questions about how best to accommodate the resulting development and proper use of land.

GOVERNMENT CONTEXT: THE NEED FOR NEW COOPERATIVE STRUCTURES BETWEEN THE VILLAGES AND THE ASG

The population boom is a manifestation of other changes in Samoan society, especially in the Tafuna Plain. In the forefront is the continuing evolution of village-ASG relationships. How can the two entities cooperate with each other to handle such unprecedented change and still maintain a unique Samoan identity?

The Villages

Land use issues in Samoa have historically been decided at the local village level, by titled heads of local families, known as *matai*, and the village councils, the *fono-a-matai*. Most decisions would include such questions as to where to build a home, distribution of areas to farm, etc. Land use was usually communal to the village, with land divisions from the mountains to the sea, and boundaries between villages left undefined. District or island wide decisions would be made by agreement between leaders of appropriate rank within the highly defined hierarchy of the *matai*.

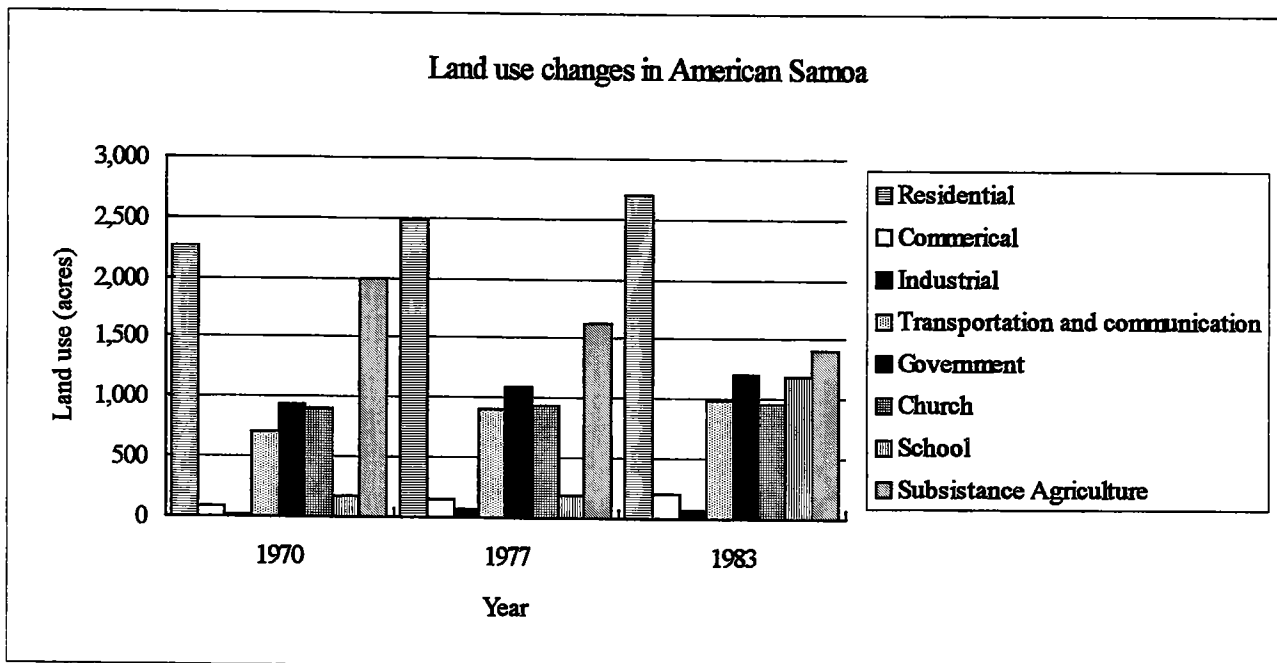
This native land tenure system, along with the communal lifestyle and village authority structure known as *Fa'a Samoa*, were recognized and pledged to be respected by the United States upon succession in the 19th century. The system has remained mostly intact, but is coming under increasing strain due to factors new to it, especially in the Tafuna Plain. The *matai* must now deal with:

- the unprecedented increase in population, placing increasing pressure on the land.
- greater access to the outside world, such that families are separated by distance as never before.
- school systems that educate local children in individualism rather than communal behavior.
- the changing role of women, who increasingly are involved outside the home in commercial activities.
- exposure to a material lifestyle that traditional subsistence methods often cannot support.
- growing demand for fee simple, rather than communal, land holdings and private property.
- increasing vocal desires of villagers for western style infrastructure, which requires new forms of cooperation with government agencies and foreign ideas of long term island-wide planning that would have been unthinkable even in the recent past.
- introduction of new non-Samoan populations into the Islands, ending the historic homogeneity of the area.
- a sense that change will occur, but that a means to maintain *Fa'a Samoa* must be developed by the Samoan people themselves.

A good demonstration of on-going change is the land use patterns within Tualauta County. Data from the American Samoa Statistical Digest 1994 (p. 89,90) reveals that urban uses (especially residential) are increasing while subsistence agriculture is in decline. The decline of subsistence agriculture is very important to *Fa'a Samoa* because traditionally villages have survived on such agricultural practices. The decline of subsistence agriculture means the

further integration of the villages into a cash economy. Table 5 is a graphical demonstration of such changes in land use patterns within Tualauta County.

Table 5



The American Samoa Government (ASG)

The American Samoa Government consists of a Governor, a legislature (also known as the *Fono*) and a judicial system. The ASG faces a number of complex issues in dealing with development:

- The Territory is very isolated geographically, but has access to the US market. Efforts to provide employment include tax policies which provide companies such as the canneries and garment manufacturers with incentives to locate in AS. Such policies have repercussions in the housing, transportation, etc., needs of workers (most of whom will live on the Tafuna Plain).
- The tax base of AS is very limited. The ASG is dependent upon federal financial assistance, and in this era of declining federal investments the ASG is under increasing pressure to make every investment dollar count.
- The unique Samoan communal-*matat* village lifestyle can conflict with American ideas of private property, individualism and government large scale planning methods.

The ASG has sought to encourage development, meet federal requirements and

work with the villages. The ASG Economic Development and Planning Office (EDPO) has been the lead agency in:

- The Project Notification and Review System (PNRS) which provides a streamlined land use permitting process while protecting the environment. EDPO works directly with the:
 1. Department of Health, Public Health Division
 2. Department of Marine and Wildlife Resources
 3. American Samoa Power Authority
 4. Department of Parks and Recreation/American Samoa Historical Preservation Office
 5. American Samoa Environmental Protection Agency
 6. Department of Public Works
- Community Based Wetlands Management Project (CBWMP) works with villages to educate villagers about the importance of wetlands and have the villagers themselves protect and manage the wetlands.
- Coastal Hazards and Mitigation Program works with villages in preparation/mitigating natural disasters.
- Other public awareness and education programs.

The ASG is very aware that the present PNRS can be improved to help produce a long term livable environment for the urban area that the Tafuna Plain is destined to become. However, the critical issue is long range planning, and creating new approaches to managing growth. In viable, traditional villages, village councils and the ASG need to devise cooperative agreements to make development efficient while maintaining the unique lifestyle known as *Fa'a Samoa*. In areas lacking this traditional village structure, it may be advisable to develop non-traditional approaches, such as neighborhood associations, to manage development and the privatization of communal lands.

PHYSICAL PROBLEMS

The physical manifestations of urbanization within the Tafuna Plain include flooding, haphazard development, traffic congestion, waste disposal, protection of the water supply, etc.

Haphazard Development

The present American Samoan Government's zoning system is out of date. The entire County is currently zoned "Watershed Conservation Zone", and hundreds of variances have been issued. Meanwhile the village *matai*, many of whom are reluctant to make land commitments for a distant future, continue to make land use assignments based on traditional methods.

- "A tyranny of small decisions" is thus in charge of the development process. (Sustainable Development in Tualata County American

DURP American Samoa Village Planning Workshop, March 26-27, 1997

Samoa, Vol. 1, p.1-7).

- Sprawl, what a mainland consultant calls "the most expensive option for area development", is the dominant method of urbanization (Sustainable Development in Tualauta County American Samoa, Vol. 1, p.1-6).
- Development is occurring across natural utility corridors. Utilities cannot be installed properly to meet future projected demand because no overall regional plan is being effectively followed.
- Incompatible development is occurring.
- No provision is being made for schools, hospitals, etc. Such services must often still be obtained from Pago Pago.
- Lack of balanced growth planning will contribute to job commuting between the harbor/government area and bedroom communities in the Tafuna Plain.

Drainage and Flood

Tutuila Island and the Tafuna Plain receive 125+ inches of rainfall on average every year. Runoff from the mountains to the north results in natural flooding of low lying sections of the Tafuna Plain. Field studies in 1995 identified increasing concerns among the population about drainage and flooding problems. New development has limited the ability of the Plain to absorb runoff because of increased areas of impermeable surfaces (roofs, roads, etc.), construction within stream channels, landfilling of streambeds and destruction of wetlands such as the Pala Lagoon.

Increased Demand for Utilities

The growth in population has meant an increase in utilities demand. The American Samoa Power Authority has jurisdiction over utilities, and wants to install sewers, electricity, etc. in efficient grids with trunklines on public rights of way. This would lower costs and ease access. Lack of understanding by landowners of the reciprocal benefits of dedicating rights of way in return for increased access to public services slows utility installation. Most landowners simply want compensation which the cash strapped American Samoan Government often cannot afford.

Protection of Water Supply

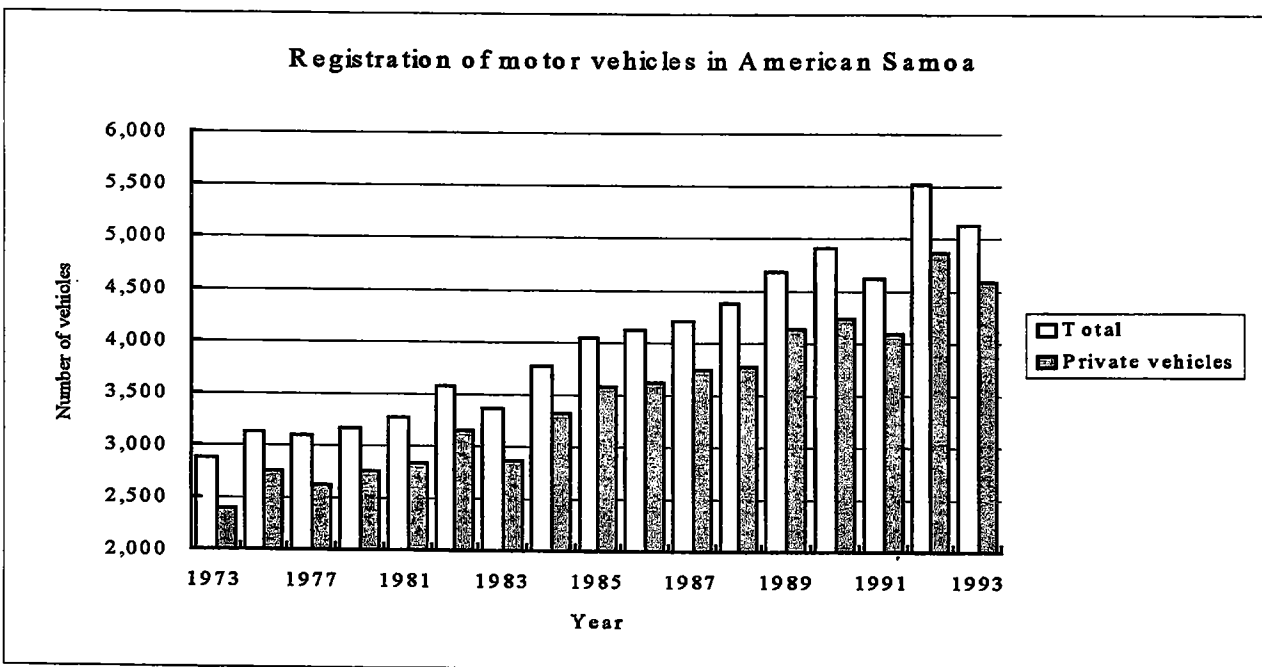
Malaeimi and Leaveave Valleys to the north of the Tafuna Plain provide the majority of the potable water supply for the Island of Tutuila. The present system is near its limits, and the ASG would like to add more wells. Of major concern is protecting the water supply under the Tafuna Plain to ensure that water quality continues to meet federal standards. Industrial development, for example, could threaten such water quality. The water already must be chlorinated.

Highway Congestion

The type of development that occurs on the Tafuna Plain will have a direct effect upon automobile use. The lack of a pedestrian focus area encourages auto use and burning of imported oil. Present development patterns favor continual development along the length of the main highway, inducing congestion as individual vehicles enter and exit parking stalls directly onto the highway, endangering pedestrians. Lack of a supporting road network forces cars onto the limited highway routes available.

The growth in congestion can be seen through the increase in registered motor vehicles. The American Samoa Statistical Digest 1994 (p. 160) lists total motor vehicles as increased from 3,161 in 1980 to 5,518 in 1992. Table 6 illustrates this data.

Table 6



Emergency Services

Present development patterns encourage isolated interior construction. Such construction is often on substandard roads, lacking direction pattern and unnumbered, thus making provision for emergency services difficult or impossible.

Land Title Disputes

Property boundaries are often unclear, as are titles. Land holdings are a mixture of communal, free title and government. Title issues have stopped construction on several projects.

CLOSING REMARKS

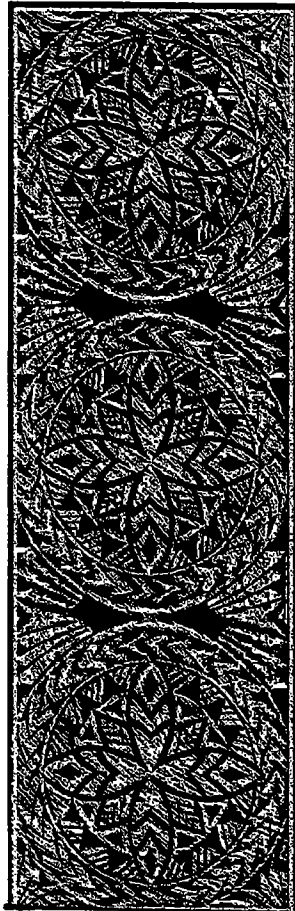
American Samoa, and the Tafuna Plain in particular, are undergoing fundamental cultural, demographic and physical change. In order to maintain the unique society known as *Fa'a Samoa*, the villages and the ASG must reach a new framework of interdependence, responsibilities and levels of authority. Planning on the village level will be an important component of that new framework.



Photograph 8. – A village road, Tualauta county.



Photograph 9. – *Malae o Asotau* in Vailloatai, Tualatai District.



METHODOLOGY



METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

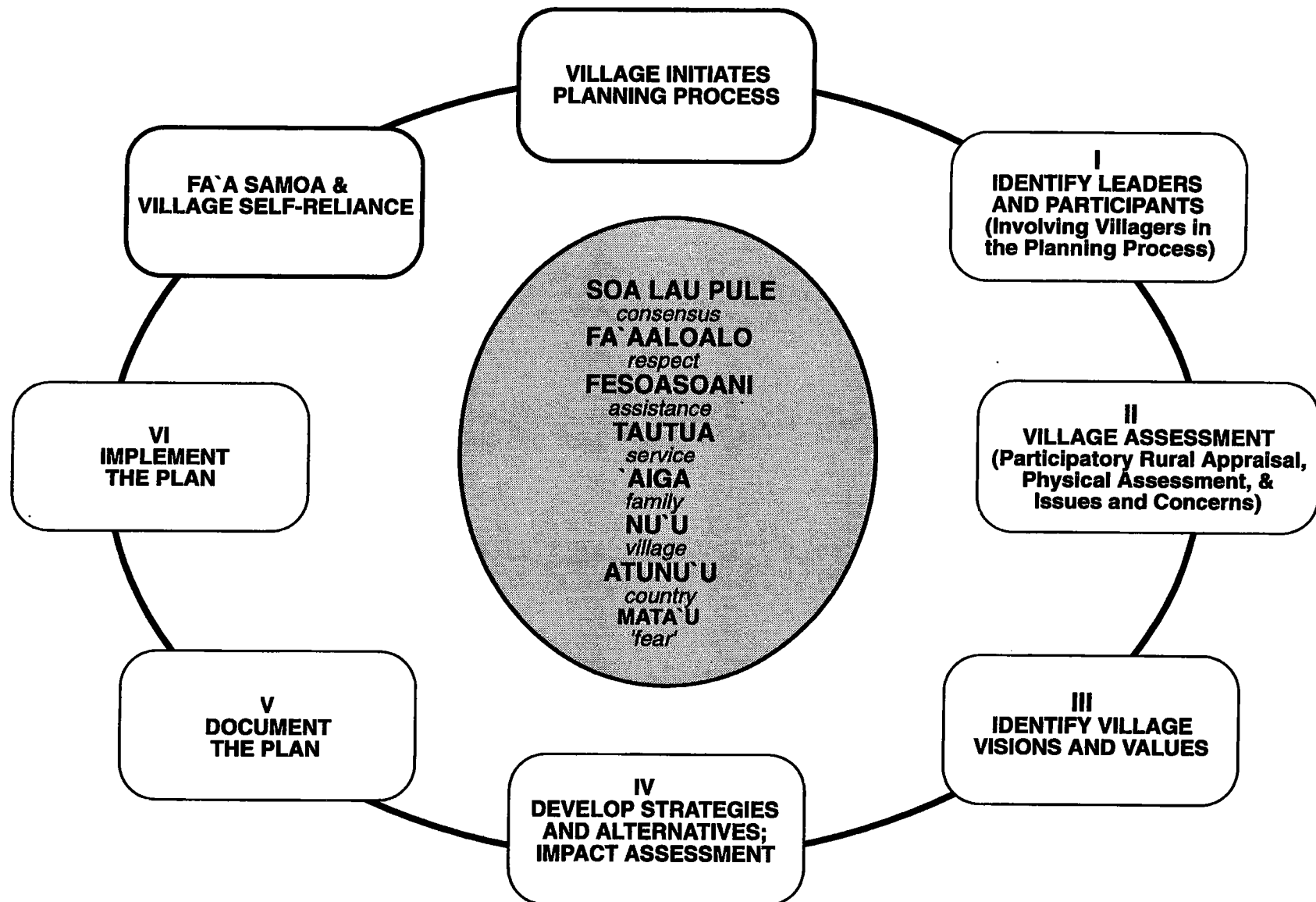
The DURP students initially presented research materials and other documents designed to facilitate a village based participatory planning process. Detailed explanations of the planning process and its potential rewards were discussed. Included were potential prototypes for the villages of Tafuna-fou and Vaitogi. Workshop participants were invited to present their comments both in small "breakout" groups and in final discussions.

Materials from the Workshop presented in this section include the following:

- Chart Explaining A Village Planning Process for American Samoa
- Planning as a Tool to Address Development Issues In American Samoa:
Brief Overview of Scheduled Activities
- Participatory Rural Appraisal Techniques
- Village Visioning Model
- Community Visioning as a Main Component of Village Based Planning
- Large Group Presentation of Prototypes: Description of Process
- Description of Prototype Plans
- Drawings of Prototype Plans of Tafuna-fou and Vaitogi Displayed at the Workshop
- Flow Chart of Small Group Activity
- Steps for Small Group Activities
- Small Group Discussion for Communal Landowners Tafuna-fou Village
- Small Group Discussion for Private Landowners Tafuna-fou Village
- Small Group Discussion for Vaitogi Village.

Further background material is available in the Appendix.

Figure 2
A VILLAGE PLANNING PROCESS FOR AMERICAN SAMOA



PLANNING AS A TOOL TO ADDRESS DEVELOPMENT ISSUES IN AMERICAN SAMOA

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF SCHEDULED ACTIVITIES

By Michael Cain

It is important to emphasize that planning is a *process* rather than an isolated act. On a village level it is a dialogue that a community engages in, and a way of making decisions so that a community exerts control over its future.

In traditional western planning, professionals develop a series of alternatives for a community to choose from. One of the goals of this Workshop is to develop a village based planning process based on Samoan values. It seeks a process that integrates the modern with the traditional. Figure 2, A Village Planning Process for American Samoa, depicts this integration.

The initial, unnumbered step is when a village makes the decision to plan. There appears to be a high level of interest, based on the turnout at this Workshop. The ASG has made its interest known, and now it is up to the village councils to formally initiate the process.

The first step is to identify the leaders and the participants in the process. In the villages the *Fa'alupega* shows who the leaders are. In free-hold lands it is less clear and one thing we will advocate is the creation of Land Owner Associations in these areas. In free-hold neighborhoods you have a mix of people from other parts of Samoa, Western Samoa, Tonga, and the U.S. mainland. It is difficult to plan with this mix of people and we need a group that can speak as a voice for these areas. For participants there are two levels of planning. On the technical level we involve government agencies such as EDPO, Public Works, ASPA, etc. On the community level, with the *Sa'o* as leaders, we need to involve all levels of village society at every step.

The second step is village assessment involving several aspects: Participatory Rural Appraisal, Physical Assessment, and Issues and Concerns..

The third step involves identifying visions and values. We will present ways that a community can come together and plan for the future.

The fourth step has us combine all our knowledge and then design a plan for the community. The Village Planning Prototype handout holds a number of planning tools, and we will break out into small groups and review these tools. We will talk about methods of flood management, road design to address traffic congestion, land replotting as a tool to develop better infrastructure, conservation design and planned

unit development to address environmental issues and physical layout of commercial areas to make them more visible.

Some of these tools can be implemented immediately and some are part of a longer term process.

The fifth step is to document the plan. We will present two possible scenarios for Vaitogi and Tafuna-fou. In the smaller groups we will be going over the scenarios in greater detail showing both the process we followed to develop the plan and how the tools were applied. We want to show what a finished plan might look like.

The sixth step is implementing the plan. Many plans reach the documentation phase and then never go any further. Therefore it is important that we develop a plan of action. It will be one of the topics covered when we review the Workshop with EDPO staff.

The final step and ultimate goal is to have a system of planning that operates within *Fa'a Samoa* tradition, where villages and communities are in charge of their destiny, and where villages come up with plans for their future that can be integrated with the Master Plan being developed by EDPO.

PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL TECHNIQUES

LARGE GROUP PRESENTATION

By Konia Freitas

The process of development is a process of transforming the quality of life of individuals.

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is a way of:

- Collecting different kinds of data
- Identifying and mobilizing intended groups
- Getting their participation
- Opening ways in which intended groups can participate in decision making, project design, execution and monitoring

PRA involves:

- A set of principles
- A menu of methods
- A process of communication

In this way villagers participate in issue identification and analysis in order to find solutions.

There are three basic foundations of PRA:

- Attitudes
- Behavior
- Methods and Sharing

PRA assists communities to mobilize their human and natural resources to define problems, consider previous success, evaluate local institutions, prioritize opportunities and prepare systematic and site specific plans.

Steps of PRA:

- Site selection and clearance from local authorities to do PRA
- Preliminary site visits
- Data collection:
 1. Spatial
 2. Time related
 3. Social

4. Technological

- **Data and analysis synthesis**
- **Problem identification and setting of opportunities to correct them**
- **Ranking of opportunities and preparation of village management plan**
- **Adoption and implementation of the plan**
- **Follow up, evaluation and dissemination of findings**

Methods

- **Involve direct participation of villagers: they are involved from the beginning and they perform their own analysis and data generation.**

Field Data Gathering:

- **Is intended to encourage community residents to think systematically about problems and possible solutions**
- **Helps outsiders to further comprehend the region's conditions and circumstances to analyze problems and present options for addressing them.**

There are several techniques involved in data gathering:

Spatial Data

- **Gives a sense of location and differential relationships.**
- **Helps participants to look at problems and opportunities from a spatial perspective.**

Resource Map

- **Gives a sense of location and relationships; helps to look at opportunities and problems in a spatial sense (see example, Map 2, A Resource Map).**

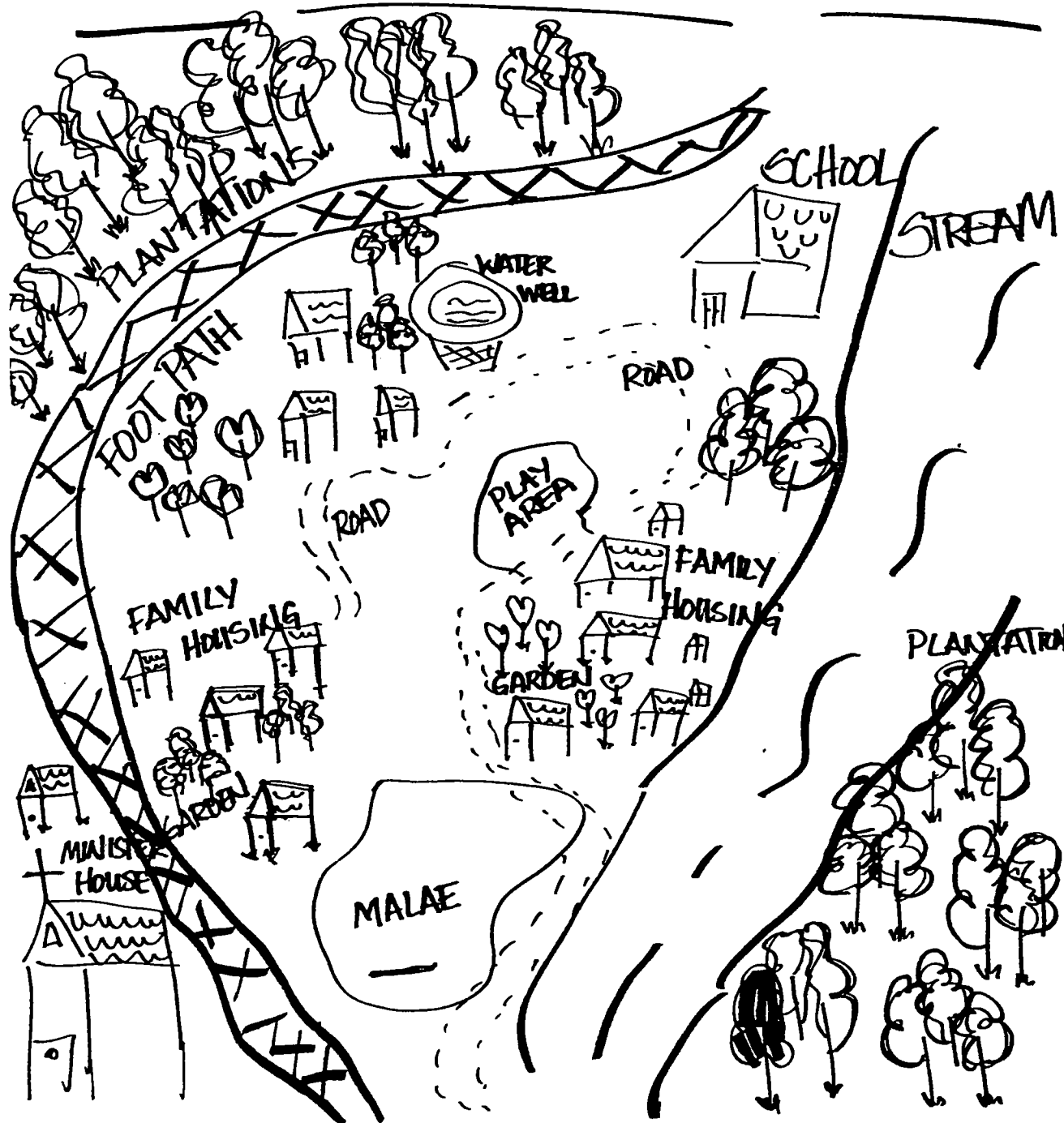
Transect Map

- **Helps to further define the understanding of an area and the interactions between the physical environment and human activities.**

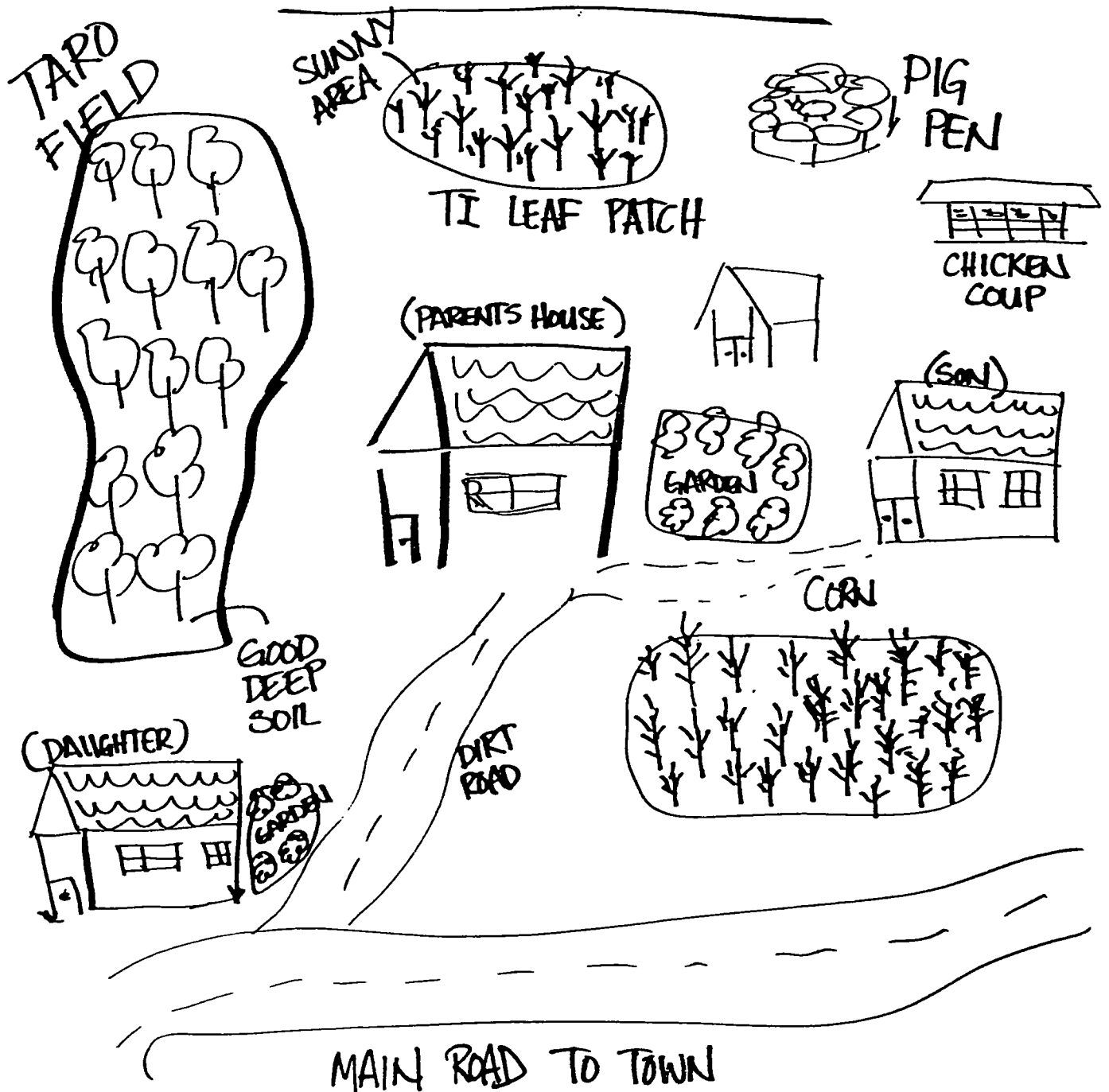
Farm Map

- **Helps to show how individual families manage land resources; recognizes that most decisions on resource management are made and implemented at the household level (see example, Map 3, Kimo Family Farm Map).**

A RESOURCE MAP

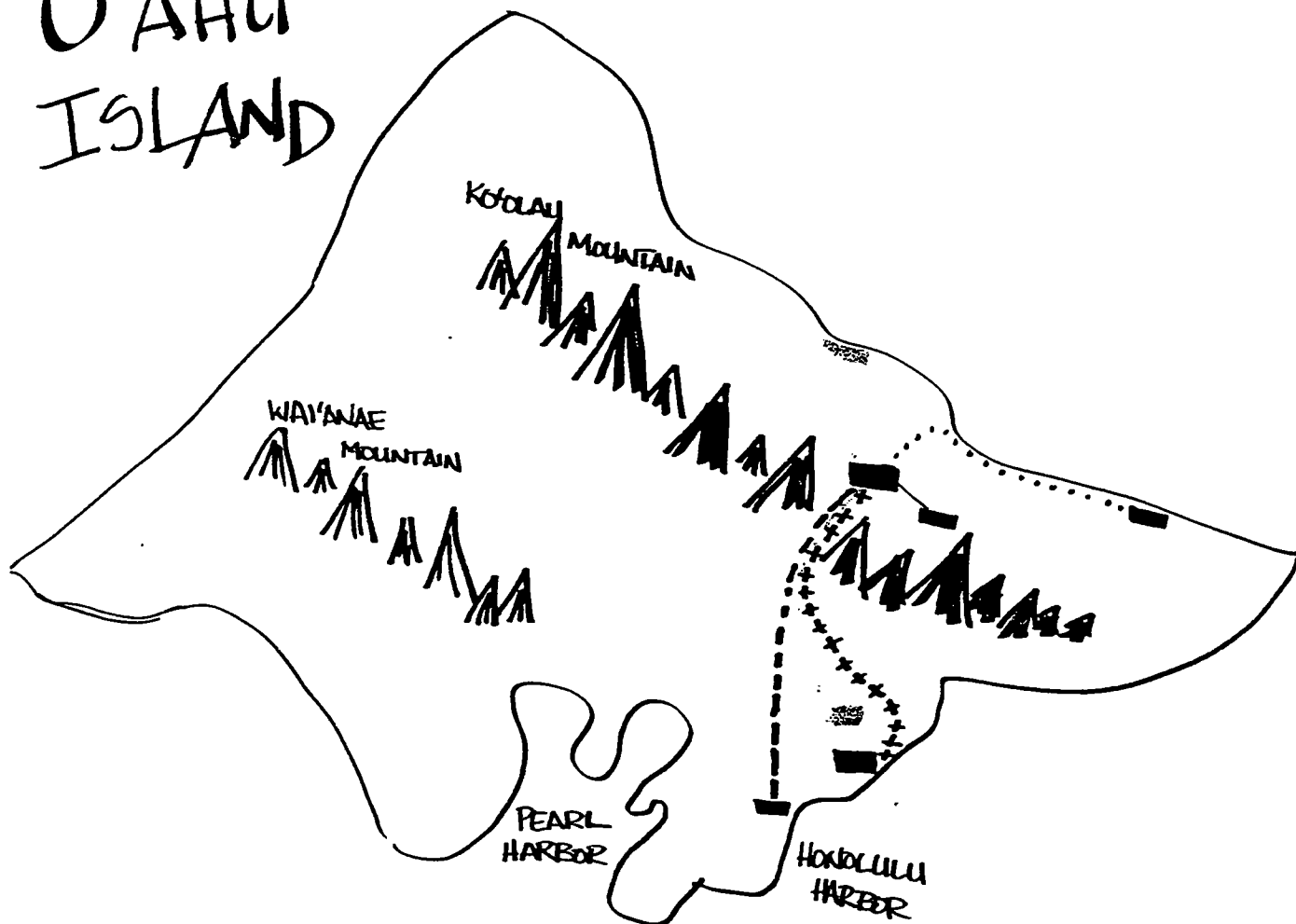


KIMO FAMILY FARM MAP



KIMO FAMILY MOBILITY MAP

O'AHU
ISLAND



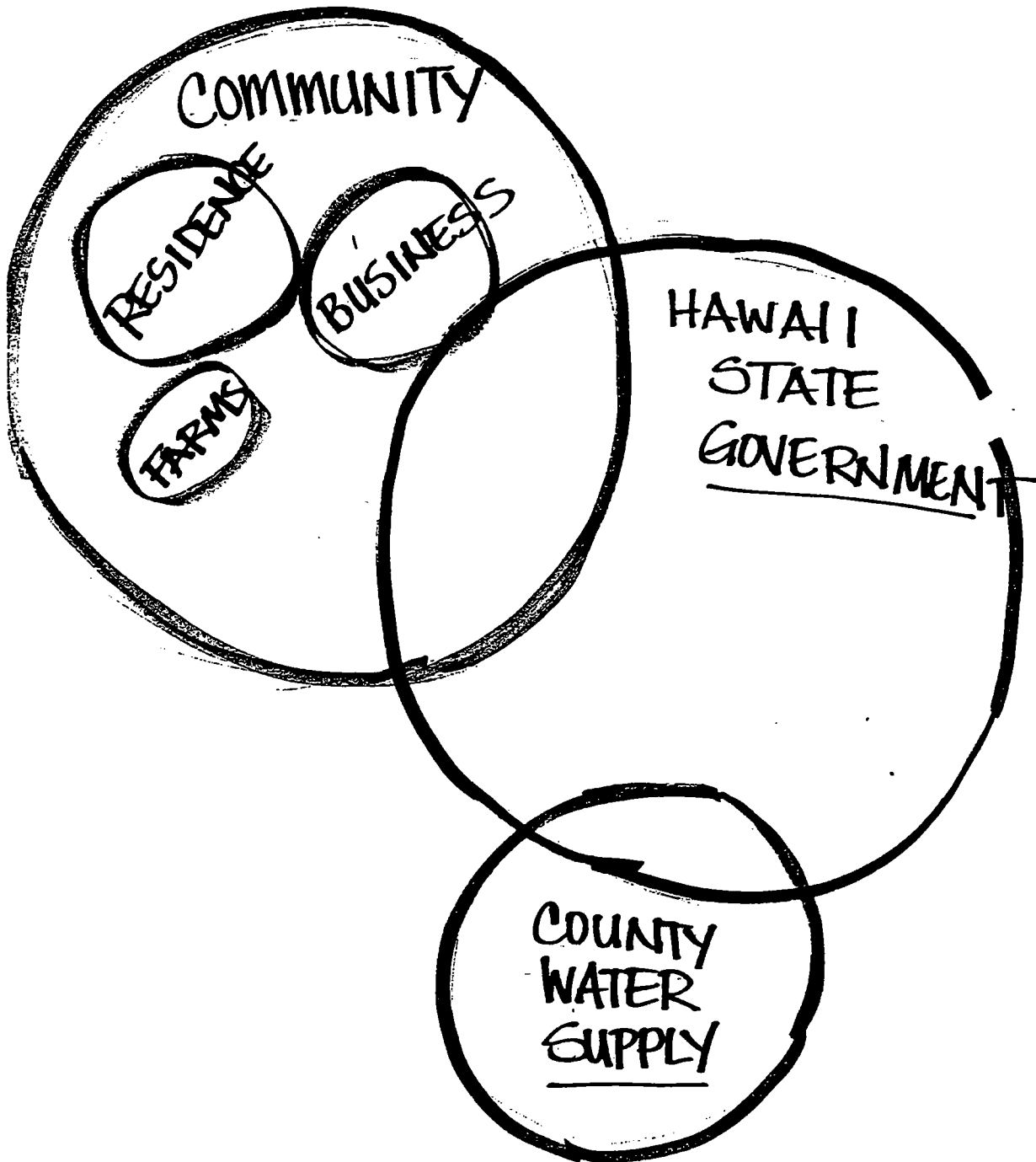
0 5 10 15
MILES

LEGEND

- MRS. KIMO'S WORK
- ++++ MR. KIMO'S TAKD MARKE
- SCHOOL
- HEALTH SHOPPING / MARKET

Figure 3

WATER CONTROL IN WAIHAOLE



Mobility Map

- Shows the pattern of spatial mobility for different sections of the community with respect to different activities. These maps can indicate nature of work, wealth, interaction with the outside world and interaction within communities (see example, Map 4, Kimo Family Mobility Map).

Actors and institutions

- There are many important actors and institutions in every community.
- This kind of diagram helps all of us to learn about the various groups and organizations in our community.
- See how these institutions are viewed.
- Assess relationships among the different groups and organizations, including government (see example, Figure 3, Water Control in Waiahole).

The main outcome of these techniques is the recognition of problems, opportunities, and relationships.

Once problems and opportunities are recognized, we can move to ranking. There are at least two techniques:

- Matrix ranking and scoring
- Ranking by voting

Outcome of ranking creates agreement of priorities for community action.

Creating the Village Resource Management Plan

Once priorities for action are revealed, plans can be made.

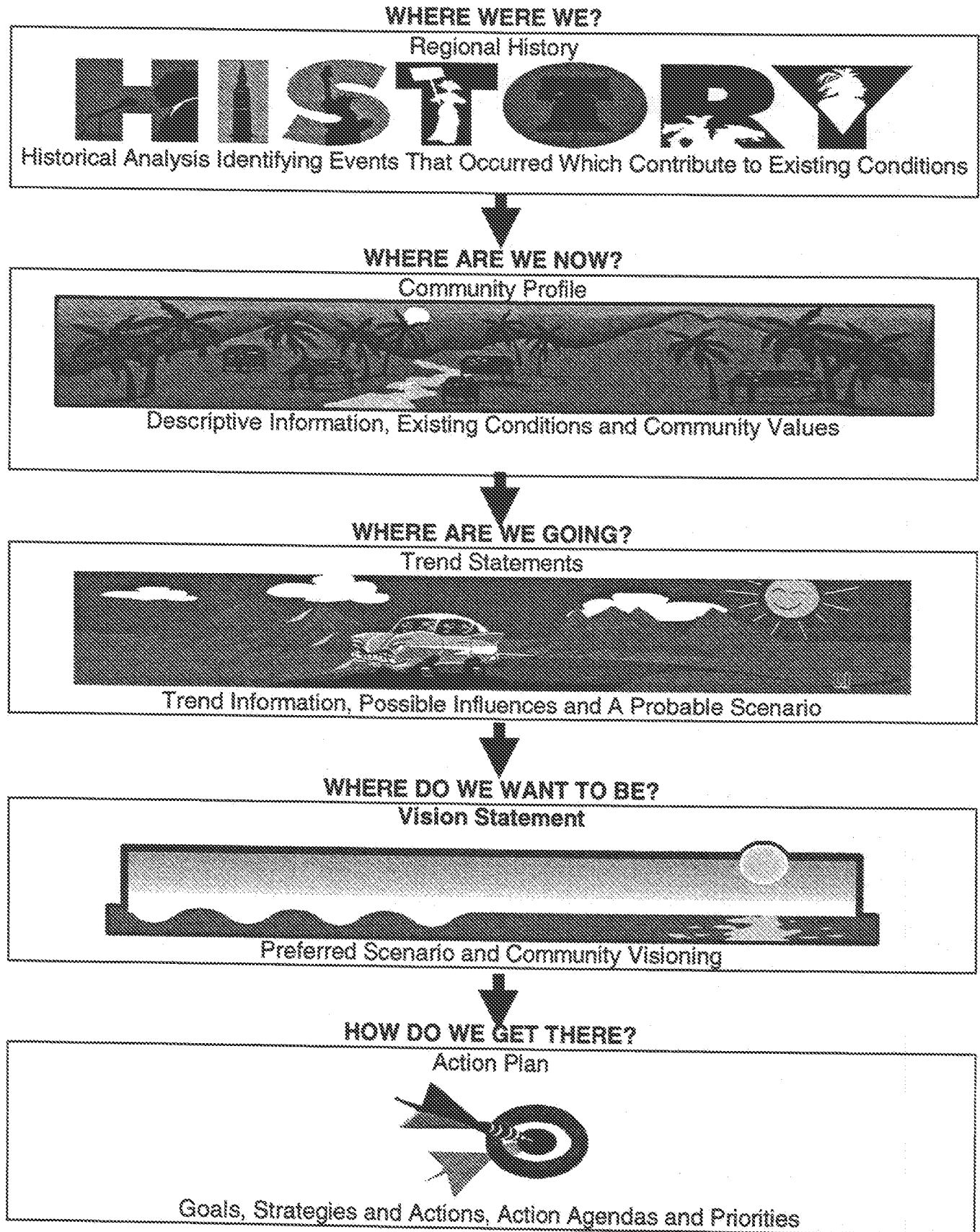
A plan is simply a record of all the community development priorities and potential and is used as a basis for development projects.

Plans cover several issues:

- Development priorities as agreed by the community
- Proposed actions and requirements
- Duties and responsibilities for individuals, groups and government;
- Work schedules
- Identification of areas where the community needs external assistance

Figure 4

VILLAGE VISIONING MODEL



COMMUNITY VISIONING AS A MAIN COMPONENT OF VILLAGE BASED PLANNING

LARGE GROUP PRESENTATION

By Dean Seneca

"If you don't know where you are going, you might end up some place else." Casey Stengel

At the heart of the visioning concept is the village or community needs, wants and desires. It is the place and the scale at which human development, diversity, balance, sustainability, conservation and restoration take on meaning and it is represented in social power.

In developing a consolidated plan to accomplish goals and objectives, the community should make sure its needs and aspirations are the driving force. A strategic vision empowers a community, allowing it to maintain its identity and establish priorities for responding to change. By definition, a strategic vision is the result of a process that reflects the values, needs and aspirations of those participating in it and provides a mechanism for determining priorities and steps to achieve its end.

When built upon a collaborative process, the search for a unifying vision encourages people to participate in shaping the future of their community. By providing a clear picture of what people want in the long term, they work on how they must rally the necessary forces to get there. This process creates the foundation upon which the implementation of typically disconnected needs, programs and interest can be interconnected and coordinated.

A visioning model can be developed by asking the following questions (see Figure 6):

- **Where Were We?** A historical analysis which goes through past events that have guided the community toward the conditions and status they are currently involved in. This can be achieved through a Timeline exercise, where participants engage in discussions that can demonstrate causes to the existing conditions.
- **Where Are We Now?** This step is to profile the existing conditions of the community. This entails identifying the characteristics of the local area, such as geography, natural resources, population demographics, major employers, labor force, political and community institutions, housing, transportation, and educational, cultural, and recreational resources. This step usually includes the development of a statement of community values.

- **Where Are We Going?** This step is to determine where the community is headed if current trends and activities continue. It involves analyzing research to determine current and projected trends and their potential impact on the community. A probable scenario based on identified trends is also developed to describe what the community will look like at some point in the future if the trend stays on the current course.
- **Where Do We Want To Be?** This step involves the actual development of a vision for the future. The participants must ask, What does the community want to become? What does it want to look like? What, idealistically and realistically, do you see your village becoming? Then all of the participants' views should be recorded on paper to seek any common themes. Out of the developed list an overall vision statement should emerge that outlines what the community would like to become. While the vision involves imagination, the process is also firmly grounded in reality. By basing their efforts on past history, community profile, and current trends, a community can work to create a vision that is real and achievable.
- **How Do We Get There?** Once a vision has been developed, an action plan is then created to achieve it. The action plan should be as specific as possible, including steps to be taken, assignments of responsibility and timelines. A major part of this step is getting the community to commit to the envisioned plan or goal of what their community should look like. A big part of the planners' time is devoted to this step. The idea is that if they can see the vision and commit to it, right actions will follow.

Communities are encouraged to consider these concepts as a starting point in articulating their vision and identifying strategies for implementing this vision.

A vision is the overall image of what the community wants to be and how it wants to look at some point in the future. Community visioning differs from many other traditional forms of community planning in that it:

- tends to focus on a wide range of concerns;
- is strongly geared to community values;
- uses alternative scenarios to explore the future (what is probable and possible);
- is built around the development of a shared vision.

Visioning is, then, simply a process by which a community envisions the future it wants and strategies on how to achieve it. It can bring people together to develop a shared image of what they want their community to become. Once a community has envisioned where it wants to go, it can begin to consciously work toward that goal. By doing this a community can:

- better understand the values of its citizens and use them as a basis for planning;

- identify the trends and forces that are affecting the community;
- articulate a big picture view to guide short term decisions and long term initiatives;
- develop tools to achieve its vision.

A community visioning planning process gives communities a unique opportunity to move from distinct departmental plans to a more comprehensive approach based on a detailed understanding of local needs, context and history. Through visions and the planning process, new and better ideas will emerge from community members who actively participate. Plans should be as complete as possible, as to the desires of the community. These plans are concepts and are intended as a starting point. They are initially presented to provoke debate and thought, until an overall agreement can be reached.

A vision statement is the formal expression of that vision. It depicts, in words and images, what the community is striving to become. This is the starting point from which a plan can be formulated.

Consolidated planning can help interrelate needs and coordinate programs and resources to address those needs through a real planning process. This is the force and organizing principle of consolidated planning, that the process, ideas, strategies and integration of programs take place within the community and is enforced by them.

A *commitment* to collaboration is essential for consolidated planning. There are a variety of facilitation and multi-disciplinary problem solving tools and techniques communities can use to achieve consensus on a strategic vision and to assess needs, priorities and implementing strategies.

The village planning process should encourage communities to consolidate their planning efforts to accomplish the following goals:

- strengthening the neighborhood and community;
- nurturing human development;
- achieving diversity.

The challenge for a community involved in a visioning process is to focus its attention on those aspects of the future that will affect it the most and over which it has the most control. Establishing a frame work for the visioning process ensures that it will be a manageable focused dialogue rather than a random, wandering discussion. Three items need to be established before the visioning process can be done. They are:

- Timeframe- A target year must be selected for the vision. The target year also defines the period of time for which the community is planning. Some communities choose 25 year periods, most target between 10 and 25 years.
- Focus- A vision focus is the central theme around which a visioning process

is built. A community vision may have a very broad focus or a narrower one depending on current issues and trends affecting the community. Some visioning activities might focus around one issue totally.

- **Target areas-** Once the focus has been established, the community can identify more specific visioning target areas. This involves major areas of concern the community seeks to address as part of its visioning process. Target Areas help the community organize the many concerns and issues it faces, providing a framework for analysis, planning and action.

The last important point to remember in designing a visioning process is that it should be tailored to the unique resources and capabilities of the community under analysis. If a community visioning process is out of sync with the characteristics of the community, it can backfire on its main intentions.

LARGE GROUP PRESENTATION OF PROTOTYPES

DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS

By Steven Kay

The village planning process prototypes are not yet final plans. The prototypes are examples of what could come out of the village planning process after the villagers have gone through the planning exercises. The prototypes demonstrate how the techniques described in the village planning process can be applied. They are based on population, housing, commercial and industrial projections available from ASPA. They represent only a portion of the village lands.

The first step is to assess the existing village conditions including environmental and man-made hazards such as flooding and aquifer recharge areas, dangerous traffic conditions, and areas with insufficient infrastructure. The village amenities to be protected and enhanced are also identified including valuable historic areas such as the *malae* or an important chief's grave site, places for recreation such as parks and beaches, places for fishing and farming, community amenities such as schools, churches, and village conveniences such as stores. The PRA techniques and the village survey are valuable tools to help villagers describe their neighborhoods.

These features are consolidated into an Issues and Concerns Map which will be used to guide the village development plan by identifying valuable and sensitive areas to be preserved and enhanced, dangerous conditions where growth should be limited or prohibited, and other areas that need special consideration. This map is developed in conjunction with the community visioning to help a village decide what they want for their future.

A Conceptual Land Use Plan then utilizes a "bubble diagram" approach to plot the approximate location and relationships of different village activities. This is not a zoning plan which legally dictates allowable uses, rather it is a generalization of what uses are best suited in which location. While the land use plan was being developed, design strategies and alternatives were being selected to guide how the village would be detailed. These strategies included how flooding could be handled, *malae* could be preserved, etc.

An illustrative Design Development Prototype plan was presented to depict what the village could look like after the process. This last step was done as a visual aid for participants and may not be part of the actual village plan, which will be a more flexible, fluid document of "bubble diagrams", project lists, action plans, and implementation matrixes. The Workshop participants were invited to review the tools and to offer input on how workable the process was.

DESCRIPTION OF PROTOTYPE PLANS

TAFUNA-FOU

Tafuna-fou is a village in transition from a traditional lifestyle to a more western, market oriented economy.

ISSUES

Tafuna-fou faces dramatic challenges because the village is under great development pressures (see Map 5, the Tafuna-fou Village Issues and Concerns Map). The individual issues and challenges include:

Flooding of the Main Road

The main road of Tafuna is entirely within the flood zone, making it impassable during the rainy season. Natural drainage is slow and the storm water system is inadequate. The ponding is also a public health hazard because mosquitoes and germs can breed in the standing water.

Flooding of Homes and Businesses

Many homes and businesses are also located within the flood zone. Such structures without raised foundations are subject to frequent water damage. If the structural foundation has been raised by landfill, water flow is altered and flooding directed into new areas.

Piggeries and Cesspools in the Floodplain

Piggeries, septic tanks and cesspools in the floodplain will overflow during the rainy season. This is a public health hazard both because of the potential danger to the underground aquifer and the risks posed by polluted standing water.

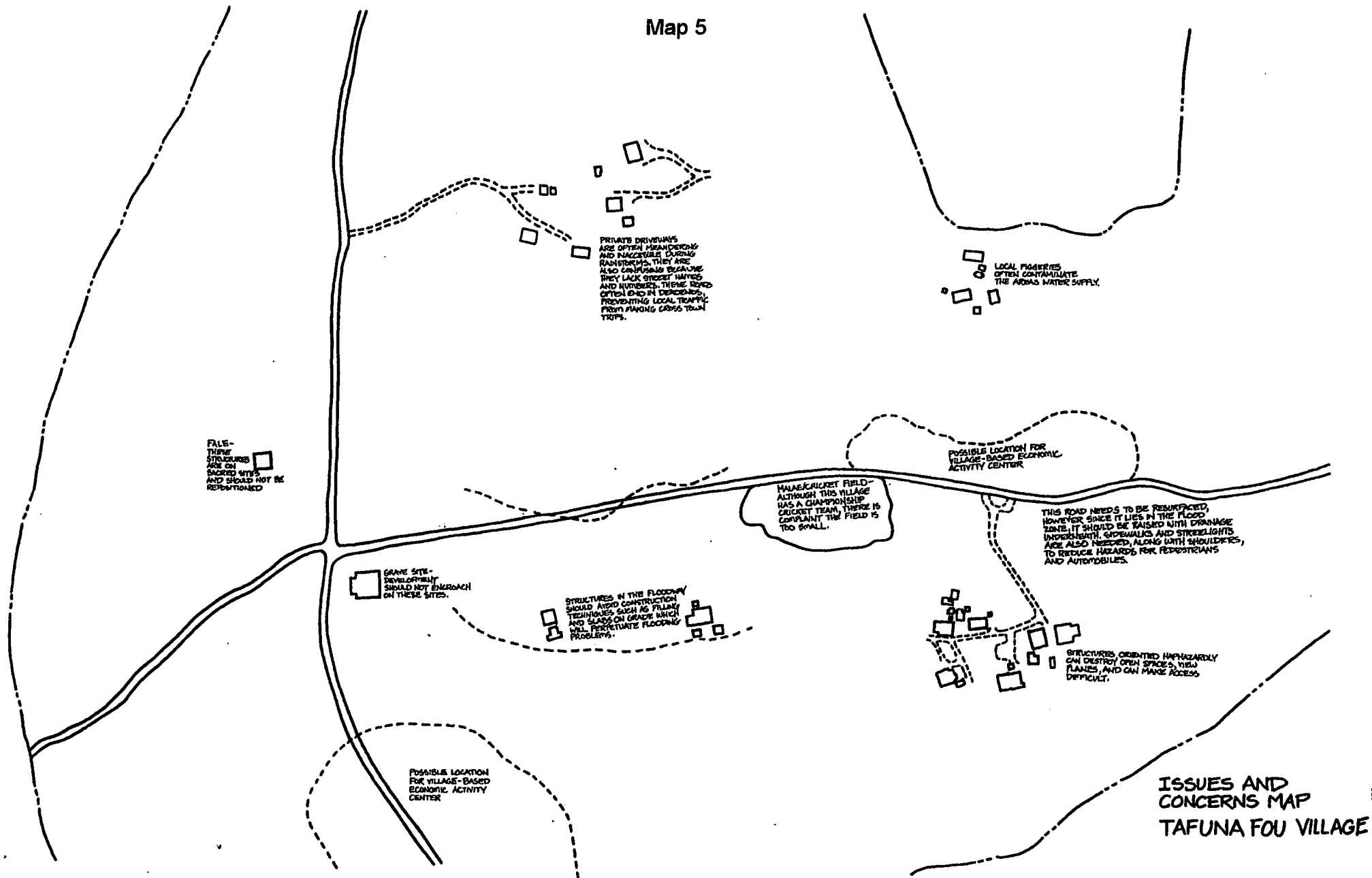
Small *Malae*

Tafuna has a championship cricket team but the *malae* is too small for the team to practice. The *malae* was also filled with gravel and a coral pebble topping, posing a risk to players. Villagers do not have enough space to sit on the outskirts and watch the team play.

Plantation Land and Lost Access to Subsistence Opportunities

Encroachment of homes and businesses have decreased the size and intactness of the plantation lands. The plantation is critical to the 'aiga as a productive entity and needs

Map 5



Map 6



CONCEPTUAL LAND USE
PLAN - TAFUNA-FOU

Table 7

TAFUNA VILLAGE EXISTING AND PROJECTED DEVELOPMENT

Year	Population	Dwelling Units	Average Household Size	Commercial	Industrial
1990	5,174	850	6.47	274	Tafuna Industrial Park
2015	9,284	1,731	5.36	372	Tafuna Industrial Park
Time Interval	Additional Population	Additional Dwelling Units		Additional Commerical	Additional Industrial
1990-2015	4,110 (=9,284-5,174)	881 (=1,731-850)	98 (=372-274)		

Sources:

Population: from the "Tualauta County Master Plan", p. 53. (Assumes the closing of the Starkist Tuna Cannery between 2006 and 2010, "Draft Tualauta County Master Plan, p. 36-37).

Dwelling Units: from the "ASPA Utilities Master Plan", 5/15/95, p. II-34

Average Household Size and Industrial: from "ASPA Utilities Master Plan, Tafuna", 12/20/94.

Existing Commerical: from "ASPA Utilities Master Plan, Tafuna", 12/20/94, p. 3.

Planned Commerical: from "ASPA Utilities Master Plan", 9/8/95, p. IV-2-19.

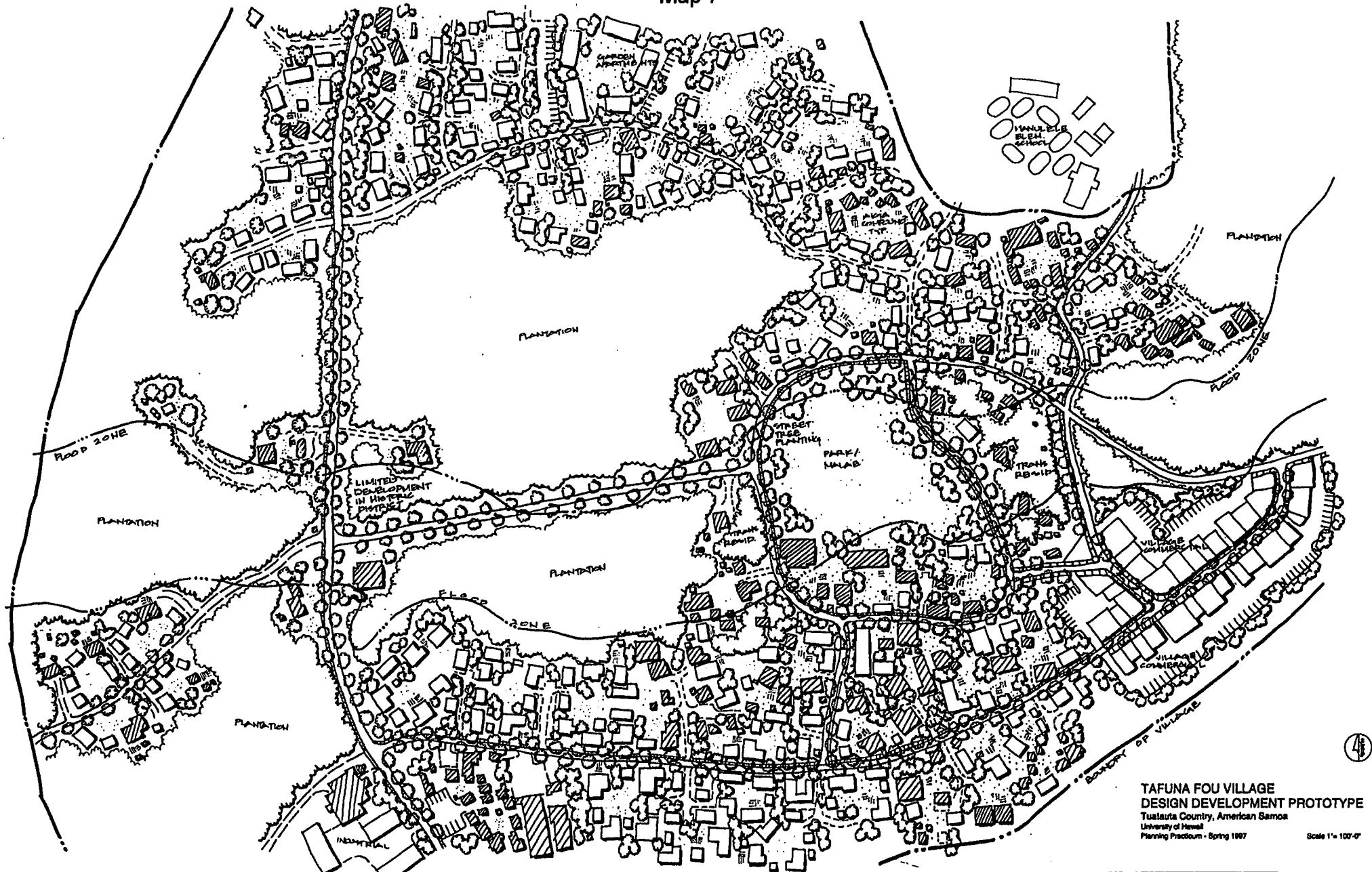
Table 8

TAFUNA-FOU VILLAGE PLANNED CENTRAL AREA

Existing Dwelling Units in Alternative Map	New Dwelling Units in Alternative Map	Total Dwelling Units in Alternative Map	Average Household Size	Total Population	Commercial in Alternative	Industrial in Alternative
126	304	430 (=126+304)	5.36	2,305 (=430*5.36)	33	23

Source: Average Household Size from "ASPA Utilities Master Plan", 12/20/94, p. 3.

Map 7



TAFUNA FOU VILLAGE
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT PROTOTYPE
Tualata Country, American Samoa
University of Hawaii
Planning Practicum - Spring 1997
Scale 1" = 100'-0"

to be protected to maintain *Fa'a Samoa*.

Too Much Through Traffic on Local Village Roads

The heart of Tafuna is between two main roads. There is concern about through traffic, and the disruptive effect it has on the village lifestyle.

Commercial Activities Scattered and Inconvenient without a Car

Commercial activities are scattered throughout the village. To run several errands within the village one needs a car, adding to congestion and pollution.

Historic Area is Vulnerable to Inappropriate Development

At the intersection of the main village road and the western north-south road is the chiefs' *'aiga* compound with several attractive *fale* and a church. Because of this prime location, the area is vulnerable to overdevelopment. The structures are also in the flood plain and more buildings would make the existing structures more vulnerable to water damage because the unbuilt spaces now provide needed percolation areas and allow floodwater movement.

THE VILLAGE CONCEPTUAL LAND USE PLAN

The goals of the Village Conceptual Land Use Plan are to address the major issues of flooding and traffic without proposing major disruption of the existing land uses and pattern of development (see Map 6, Tafuna-fou Conceptual Land Use Map). The Conceptual Land Use Plan must also accommodate the population projections formulated by ASPA (see Table 7, Tafuna-fou Village Existing and Projected Development, and Table 8, Tafuna-fou Village Planned Central Area).

This is only an example of how the village implementation guidelines can be applied. It should be noted that the actual site plans represent only the core of the village lands, thus providing only a fraction (approximately 25%) of the space necessary for projected development.

Any such plan for the village needs to be produced with the input of the community and under the supervision of the American Samoan Planning Organization because there are many details yet to be addressed. The strategies to deal with these issues were:

Flood-safe Activities in the Flood Zone

Within the flood zone, plantation and *malae* will be the primary uses. Flooding in these areas is inconvenient, but not as catastrophic as with homes and businesses. Along with the existing plantations within these areas any residential development would be strongly discouraged. The historic district would be protected from further

encroachment that could aggravate flood damage by limiting further development in this historic and flood prone village.

Transition from Existing Inappropriate Use to Flood-safe Uses

Within transition residential zones, existing residences and businesses will be allowed to stay until a more suitable location can be found, at which time the area will be turned back over to plantation use.

Main Village Road Flood Protection

The main village road has been rerouted to the north. This takes the road out of the flood zone and allows it to be used during the rainy season and expands the *malae* so there is an adequate field and sitting areas on the perimeter.

Reweave a Pedestrian Friendly Road Network

Within the village heart, more roads would be connected allowing easier pedestrian access. This would also reduce congestion as more routes would be available between destinations. As streets become quieter and safer, villagers may be more inclined to walk on errands.

Redirect Through Traffic Away from the Village

To prevent the main village from being used as a through street, a second east-west road is proposed to the south. This would allow for rerouting of the village road away from the *malae*, and provide access to a less developed area.

Concentrate Commercial Activities

Along the new road, a pedestrian oriented village commercial area would be designated. Concentration of commercial uses is better for businesses than dispersed activities because more customers are attracted to the shopping area and the convenience of several businesses located together. The new shopping area is also within easy walking distance from the village heart.

Designated Suitable Areas for Residential, Higher Density Residential Structures

Around the *malae* and near the village commercial area, higher density residential structures such as two-story walkups or courtyard buildings are appropriate. Near the plantations, priority is given to 'aiga compounds. Other areas are suitable for more western style single-family type housing.

THE DESIGN DEVELOPMENT PROTOTYPE

The Tafuna-fou Village Design Development Prototype (Map 7) was presented to depict what the Tafuna-fou Village could look like after the process. This last step was done as a visual aid for participants and may not be part of the actual village plan.

As mentioned earlier, the Design Development Prototype is designed to accommodate ASPA population growth projections. As actual site plans represent only the core of the village land, the Prototype depicts only a fraction (approximately 25%) of the commercial, industrial and housing structures necessary by 2015. The remaining 75% of all structures would be located outside the central area illustrated.

VAITOGI

Vaitogi is a traditional village where *Fa'a Samoa* is still a way of life. A non-traditional approach to land use control is needed to accommodate the village's unique situation.

ISSUES

Communal Land

Most of the land in Vaitogi is communally controlled by the *matai* and *'aiga*. In addition to the environmental concerns, the land use controls should be equitable, so benefits and costs are shared fairly (see Map 8, Vaitogi Village Issues and Concerns Map).

Subsistence Lifestyle

In the traditional village there is a desire for families to live off the bounty of the land and sea. Preservation of and access to the plantations are important to maintain the *'aiga* as a productive entity. Sufficient land is desired for cultivation of gardens and tending livestock.

Desire for Economic Opportunities

To maintain the village's independence, the residents may want opportunities to develop appropriate businesses.

Accommodation of Existing Uses While Minimizing Conflicts

The current land use pattern allows for business and industrial uses to be mixed in with residential use. Any land use controls must be flexible enough to allow compatible uses to continue and still protect homes from incompatible uses that could disrupt the neighborhood.

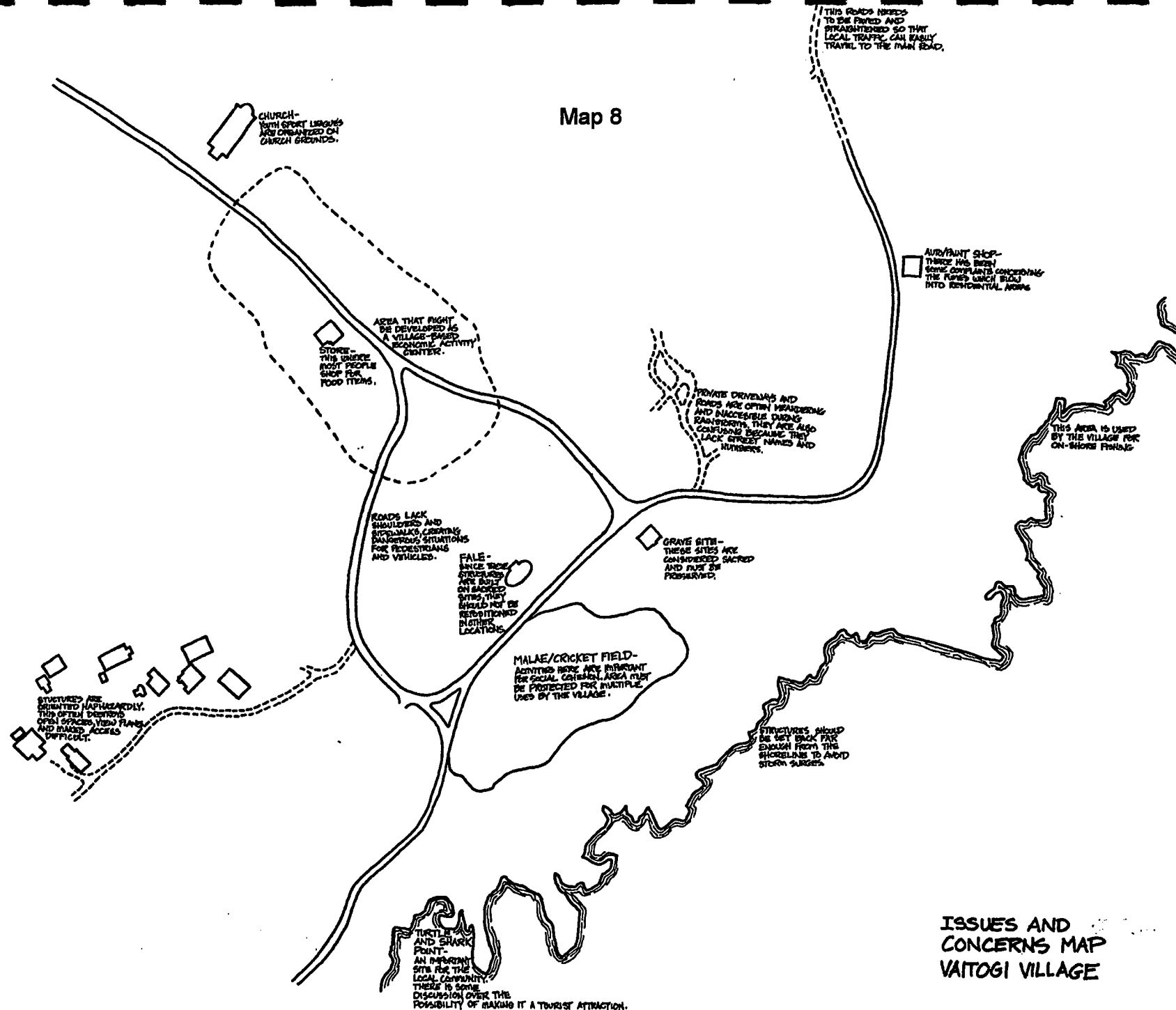


Table 9

VAITOGI VILLAGE EXISTING AND PROJECTED DEVELOPMENT

Year	Population	Dwelling Units	Average Household Size	Commercial	Industrial
1990	1,302	201	6.86	34	10
2015	2,309	406	5.69	59-69	10
Time Interval	Additional Population	Additional Dwelling		Additional Commerical	Additional Industrial
1990-2015	1,007 (=2,309-1,302)	205 (=406-201)		25-35	Not Anticipated

Sources:

Population: from "Tualauta County Master Plan", p. 53. (Assumes the closing of the Starkist Tuna Cannery between 2006 and 2010, "Draft Tualauta County Master Plan, p. 36-37).

Dwelling Units: from "ASPA Utilities Master Plan", 5/15/95, p. II-3-4.

Average Household Size, Commercial and Industrial: from "ASPA Utilities Master Plan, Vaitogi", 12/20/94.

Table 10

VAITOGI VILLAGE ALTERNATIVE I: DECENTRALIZED COMMERCIAL AREAS

Existing Dwelling Units in Alternative Map	New Dwelling Units in Alternative Map	Total Dwelling Units in Alternative Map]	Average Household Size	Total Population	Commercial in Alternative
86	164	250 (=86+164)	5.69	1,423 (=250*5.69)	28

Source:

Average Household Size: from "ASPA Utilities Master Plan, Vaitogi", 12/20/94, p. 3.

Table 11

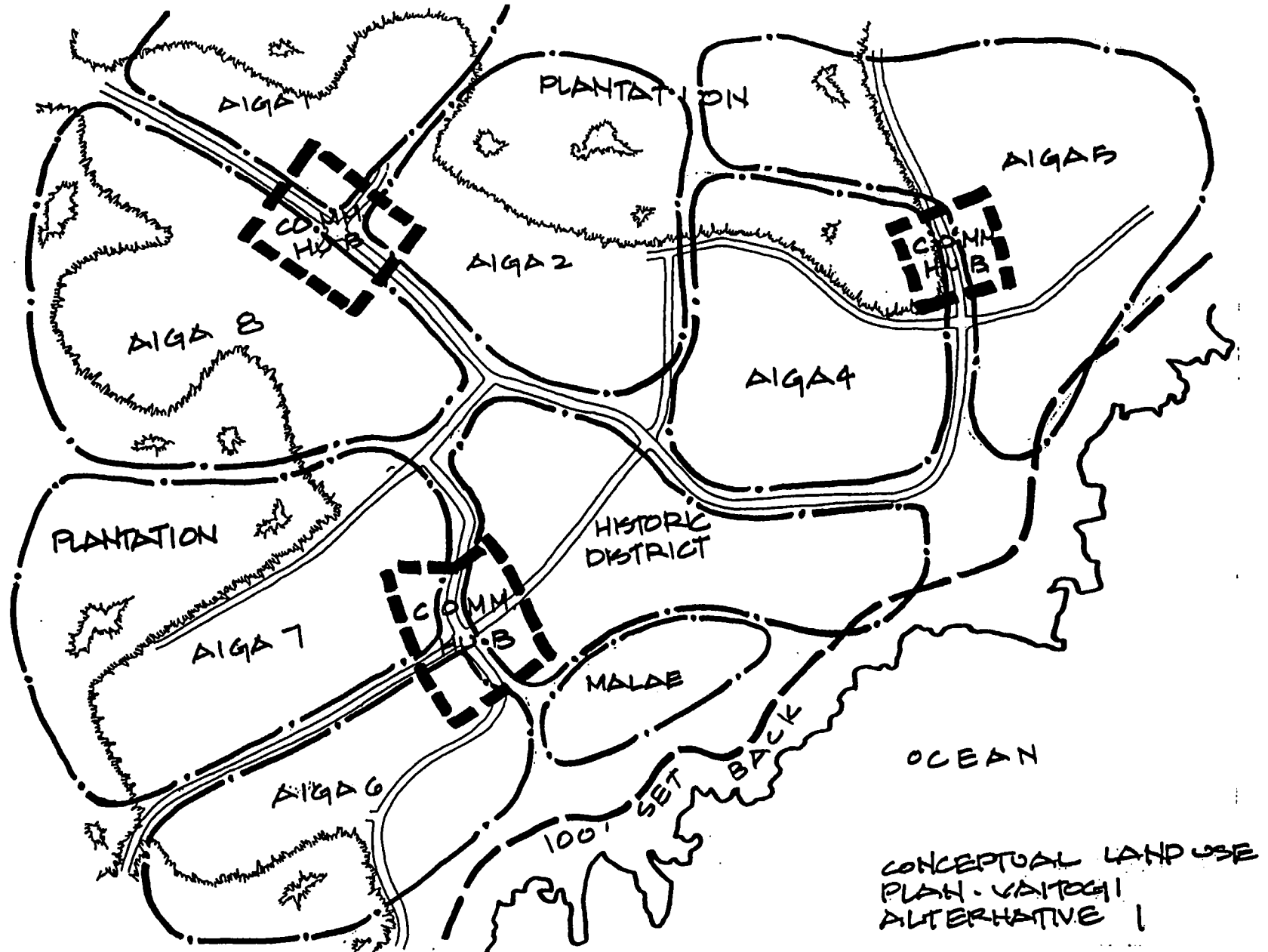
VAITOGI VILLAGE ALTERNATIVE II: SINGLE COMMERCIAL AREA

Existing Dwelling Units in Alternative Map	New Dwelling Units in Alternative Map	Total Dwelling Units in Alternative Map]	Average Household Size	Total Population	Commercial in Alternative
74	149	223 (=74+149)	5.69	1,269 (=223*5.69)	32

Source:

Average Household Size: from "ASPA Utilities Master Plan, Vaitogi", 12/20/94, p. 3.

Map 9

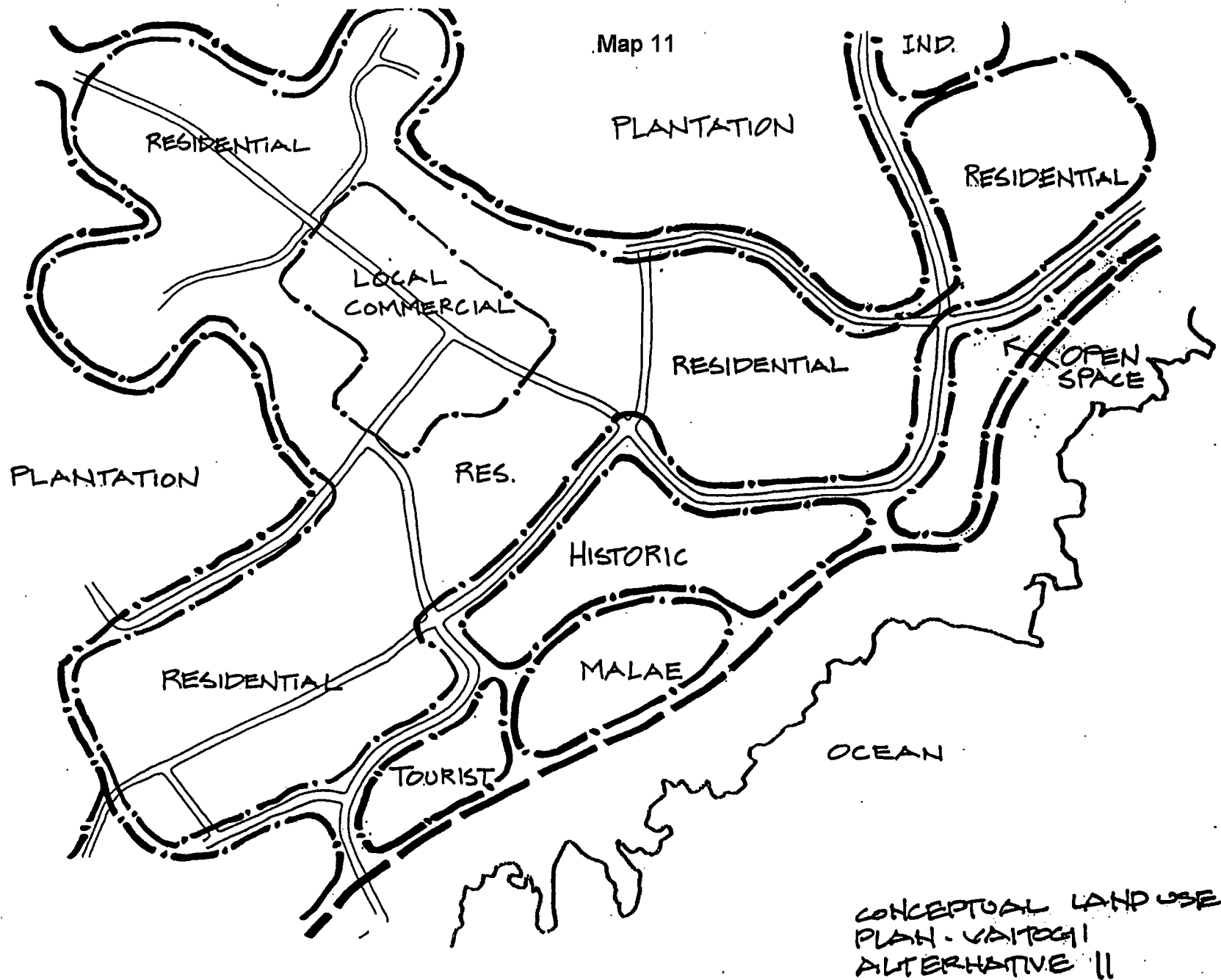


Map 10

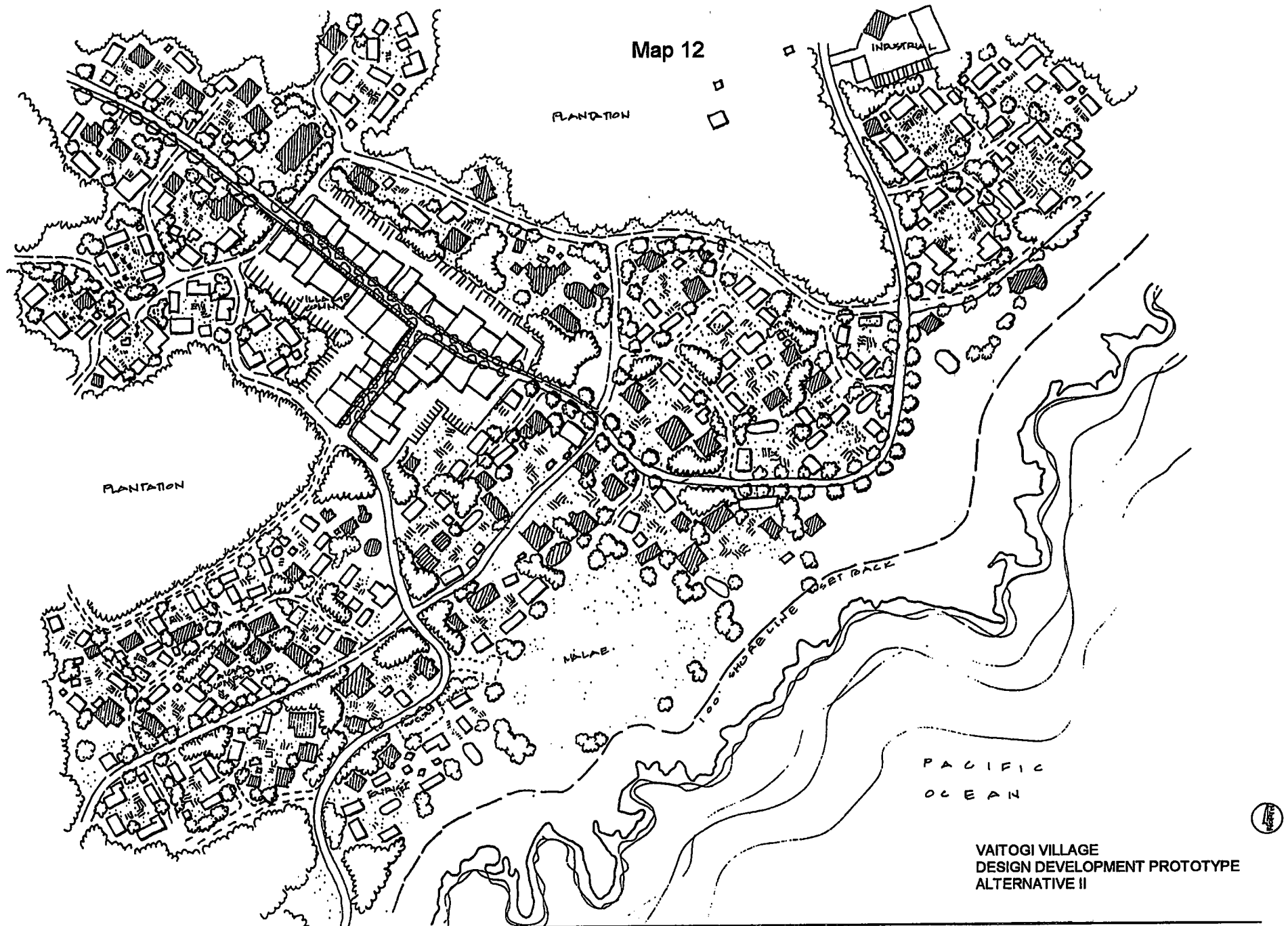


VAITOGI VILLAGE
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT PROTOTYPE
ALTERNATIVE I
Tualata County, American Samoa
University of Hawaii
Planning Practicum - Spring 1997

Scale 1"=100'-0"



Map 12



VILLAGE CONCEPTUAL LAND USE PLANS

A conceptual land use plan must address both the issues and concerns and the population projections formulated by ASPA (see Table 9, Vaitogi Village Existing and Projected Development).

Two alternative Village Conceptual Land Use Plans were developed for Vaitogi:

- Alternative I focused on smaller commercial activities centered on the 'aiga lands. Housing and commercial structure information derived from ASPA statistics appropriate for this model appear in Table 10, Vaitogi Village Alternative I: Decentralized Commercial Area.
- Alternative II created a central commercial area for the Village. Housing and commercial structure information derived from ASPA statistics appropriate for this model appear in Table 11, Vaitogi Village Alternative II: Single Commercial Area.

VILLAGE CONCEPTUAL LAND USE PLAN: ALTERNATIVE I

The Vaitogi Village Conceptual Land Use Plan Alternative I (Map 9) is an example of how development can be guided within the traditional village *matai* system. The plan is focused around the needs of the 'aiga and is an example of how development could occur. To illustrate the concepts, the plan makes general assumptions about the lands controlled by the 'aiga. (These are not actual 'aiga land holdings and the actual plan for Vaitogi must be developed with the village.) This conceptual plan assumes all lands will continue as communally owned lands controlled by the individual 'aiga. It also assumes that, unlike in the past, Samoans who are not 'aiga members cannot "claim" land by clearing and cultivating it. Additionally, except for small local enterprises, farming and fishing will continue as the main vocation, and Vaitogi will not become a commuter suburb of Pago Pago. The elements of the Plan are:

Shared 'Aiga Commercial Pockets

While it is acknowledged that grouping is beneficial for commercial enterprises because businesses can share the cost of services and infrastructure and gain a greater customer base than they could individually, in a traditional setting it may not be appropriate because only the 'aiga with the commercial land will benefit. Other 'aiga will be at a disadvantage because they are restricted from developing their own commercial enterprises.

However, allowing 'aiga to develop commercial enterprises without any guidance is inefficient because businesses can be built in inappropriate locations where there are insufficient parking, infrastructure, or road access.

To allow the market to control land use often results in "strip development", commercial

activities strung out along the road. Catering to motorists, this type of development is often inappropriate because it creates traffic congestion with cars pulling out into the road. It is also unattractive and land intensive because of the parking and traffic demands.

Instead of any of these options, the concept of shared 'aiga commercial pockets is proposed. In designated locations, commercial activities would be allowed and encouraged. In the sample Vaitogi Village Conceptual Land Use Map three shared 'aiga commercial pockets are shown. Each is at the intersection of several 'aiga lands, allowing all 'aiga commercial opportunities.

Protection and Access to Plantations

All 'aiga lands should have access to plantations to make the farming of crops easier. As policy, all plantation lands would be protected from outside claims.

Road System Improvement

Although there are two main roads, all roads are detailed in the same way. The two main roads will be prioritized for improvement, unsafe intersections will be improved, and road shoulders will be widened to include space for pedestrian pathways. These and other pedestrian pathways will insure that there is access to the ocean.

Agriculture Lands

Within the 'aiga lands, agriculture uses should be allowed if minimum health and safety guidelines can be met. There should be appropriate setbacks and buffering around necessary but undesirable uses such as piggeries and chicken farms.

DESIGN DEVELOPMENT PROTOTYPE ALTERNATIVE I

The Vaitogi Village Design Development Prototype Alternative I (Map 10, page 77) was presented to depict what Vaitogi Village could look like after the process. This last step was done as a visual aid for participants and may not be part of the actual village plan.

As mentioned earlier, the Design Development Prototype is designed to accommodate ASPA population growth projections. As actual site plans represent only the core of the village land, the Prototype depicts only a fraction (approximately 50%) of the commercial and housing structures necessary by 2015. The remaining 50% of all structures would be located outside the central area illustrated.

VILLAGE CONCEPTUAL LAND USE PLAN ALTERNATIVE II

This Vaitogi Village Conceptual Land Use Plan Alternative II (Map 11, page 78) aims to strengthen the village by providing more community services and economic

opportunities within the village and by improving pedestrian and vehicular circulation. The Conceptual Land Use Plan must also accommodate the population projections formulated by ASPA (Table 9, page 74, Vaitogi Village Existing and Projected Development, and Table 11, page 75, Vaitogi Village Single Commercial Area). The elements of the Plan are:

Create a "Traditional District"

Recognizing that the area around Vaitogi has a large, well-maintained *malae* with many traditional guest *fale* and homes surrounding it, the Plan designates the area around the *malae* as a "traditional district". Vehicular access would be limited and western style construction discouraged within this area.

Develop a Main Street Commercial Center

The intersection of Vaitogi's two main roads is an opportunity to concentrate scattered commercial activity into a pedestrian oriented "main street". There would be additional space for small scale village services such as health and professional services. Concentrating such activities is more convenient for customers and less costly for businesses because the cost of infrastructure such as utilities and parking could be shared.

Correct Dangerous Intersections

While Vaitogi is a very attractive traditional village, the roads do not accommodate automobiles well. The two main roads meet at an awkward angle. This creates conflicts because the automobile driver's line of sight is obstructed and it is unclear which driver has the right of way. The Plan moves the main intersection inland, farther away from the *malae* and reconfigures the intersection into a safer T-type configuration.

Expand Pedestrian System

As part of the road rerouting, the road profile has been widened to allow for sidewalks. Additionally, through the "traditional district" pedestrian pathways have been added. Trails that connect the plantations and residences outside the village core have also been added.

DESIGN DEVELOPMENT PROTOTYPE ALTERNATIVE II

The Vaitogi Village Design Development Prototype Alternative II (Map 12, page 79) depicts what Vaitogi Village could look like after the process. This last step was done as a visual aid for participants and may not be part of the actual village plan.

As mentioned earlier, the Design Development Prototype is designed to accommodate ASPA population growth projections. As actual site plans represent only the core of the

village land, the Prototype depicts only a fraction (approximately 50%) of the commercial and housing structures necessary by 2015. The remaining 50% of all structures would be located outside the central area illustrated.



Photograph 10. – Prof. Minerbi and High Chief Akoa Va'a of Taputimu, Tualatai County.



Photographs 11. – Pre-Workshop meeting with EDPO staff.



Photograph 12. – Large group presentations.



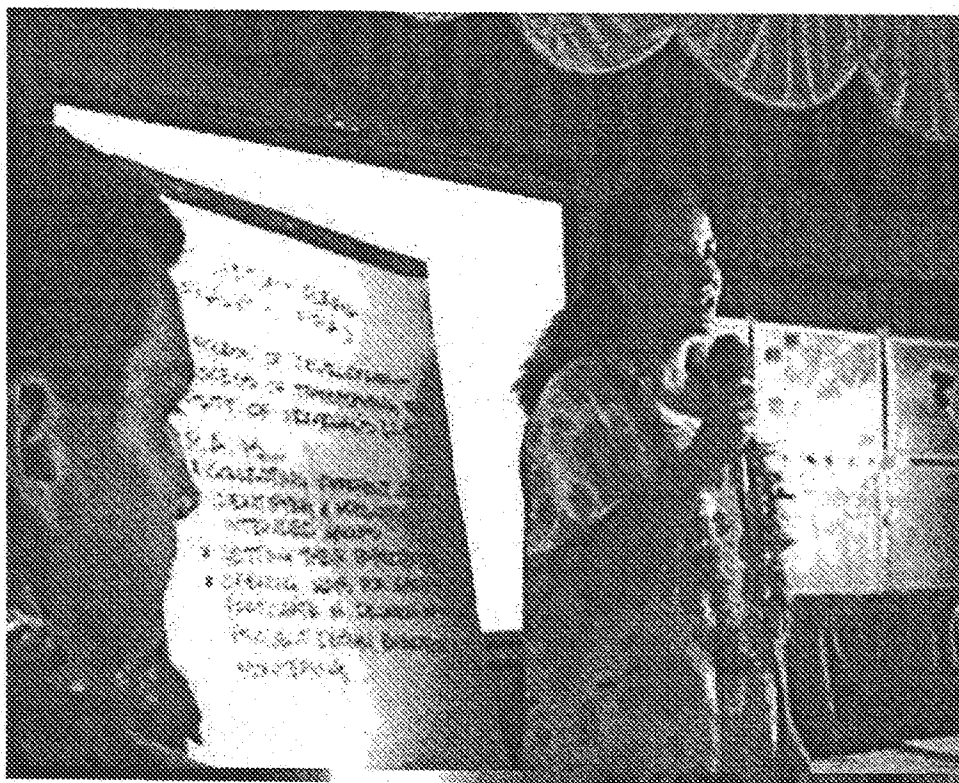
Photograph 13. – Tafuna, private group discussion.



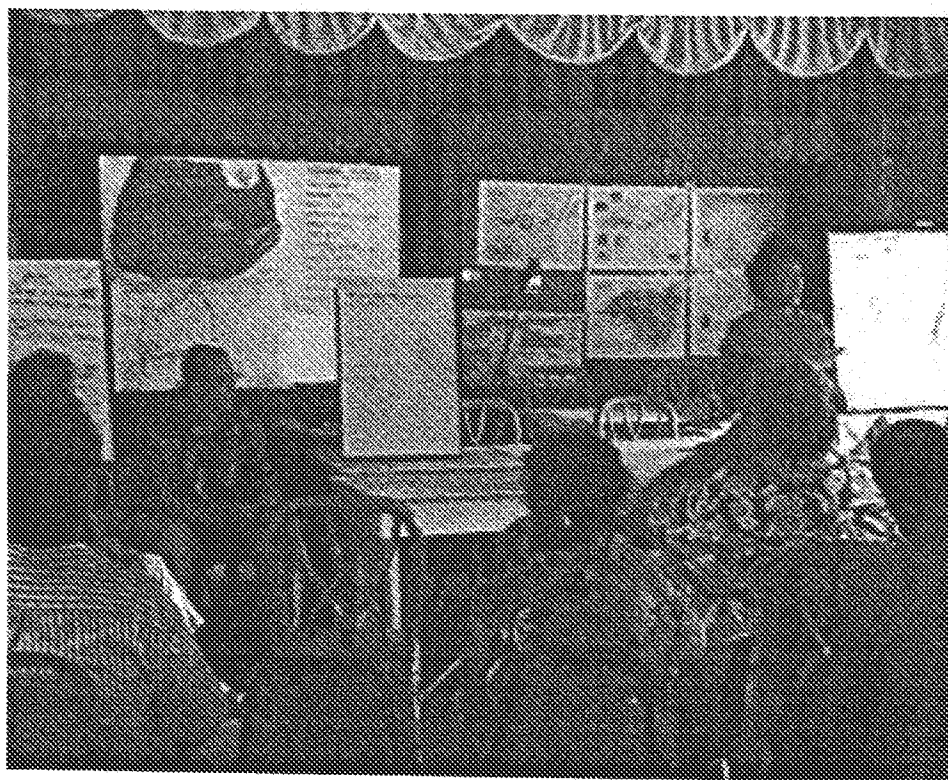
Photograph 14. - Vaitogi small group discussion



Photograph 15. - Tafuna small group participatory exercise - housing cluster mapping



Photograph 16. - Presentation of goals and objectives.



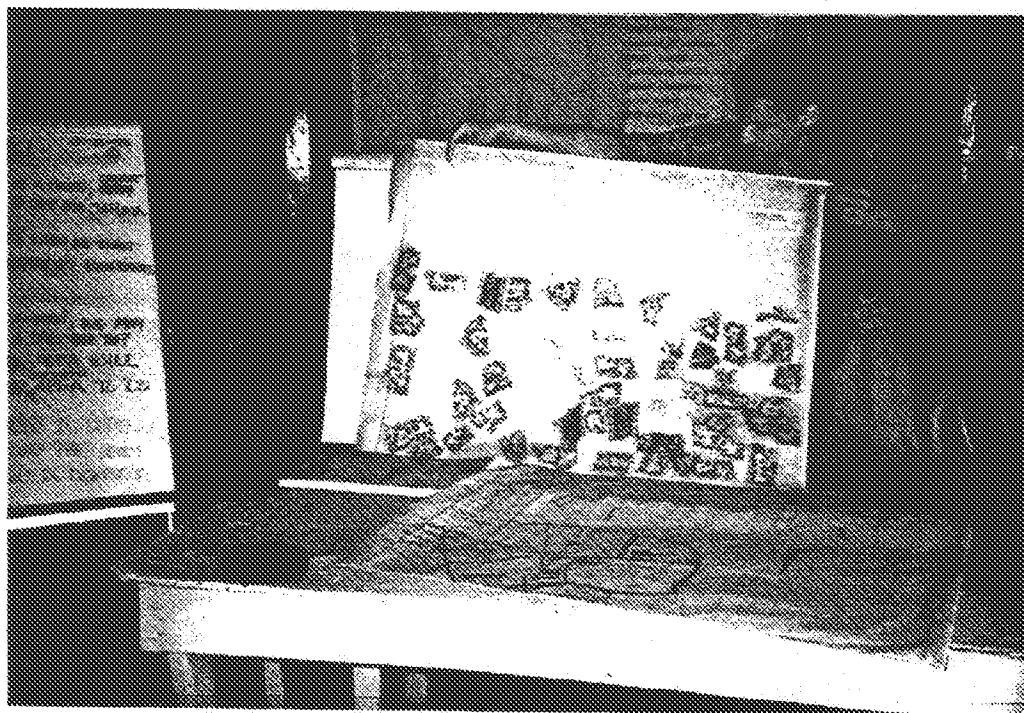
Photograph 17. - Presentation of Tafuna-private group results.



Photograph 18. - Vaitogi group - asset mapping exercise.

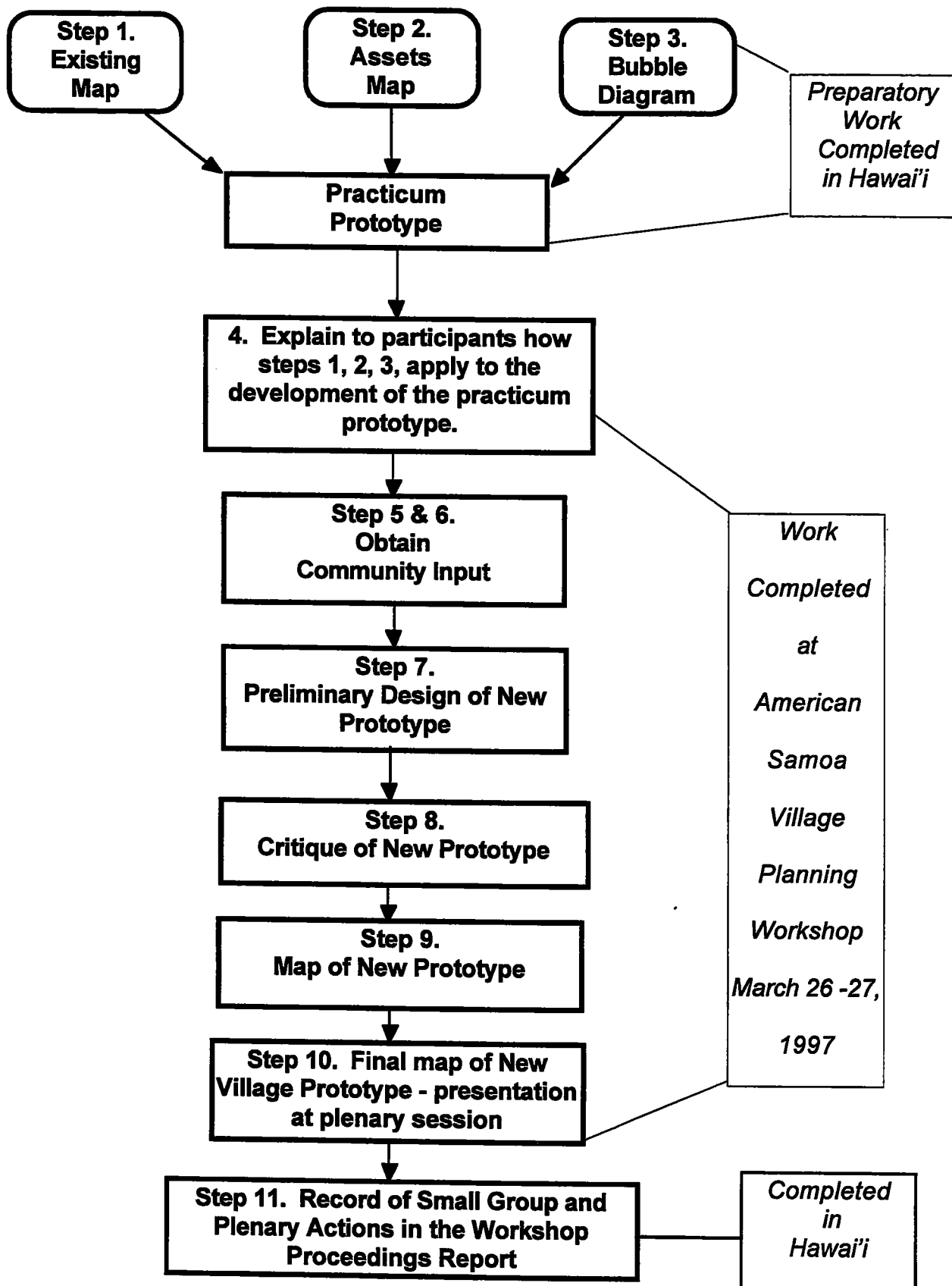


Photograph 19. - Vaitogi small group discussion.



Photograph 20. - Housing layout exercise using scaled acetate overlays.

Figure 5
FLOW CHART OF SMALL GROUP ACTIVITY



STEPS FOR SMALL GROUP ACTIVITIES

VILLAGE PLANNING PROTOTYPE

Steps we used to develop the prototype:

1. Show existing map.
2. Show identified assets on Assets Map.
3. Show Bubble Diagram and how it relates to assets that we want identified.
4. Explain how we identified the assets, the Bubble Diagrams and explain how they are applied to the prototype.

Steps 5-6 get community input:

5. Ask for questions, concerns and clarifications.
Activity: Identify and record issues based on these discussions.
6. Answer questions and relate the answers to the tools that were used in the design of the prototype.

Once all the issues and questions have been answered or explained go to Step 7:

7. Begin design of new prototype and asset mapping activities with the group.
Activity: Identify and walk through how to complete an asset map with the group.
If the group does not respond prompt them with questions:
Where do your children play?
What road do you use to go to work?
What stores do you shop at in or outside the village?
What church do you go to?
etc., etc.
8. Critique the prototype. Solicit suggestions. Record suggestions.
9. Synthesize issues and suggestions from Steps 7 and 8 for the new prototype plan.
Activity: Begin to map a new prototype plan with the participants redrawing maps and using game pieces or whatever is appropriate given the dynamics of the group.
Goal: Development of a new prototype plan which reflects the views of our participants.
10. Finalize map. Solicit final ideas and inputs. Select someone to present findings and maps to the plenary (large group).

SMALL GROUP DISCUSSION FOR COMMUNAL LANDOWNERS

TAFUNA-FOU VILLAGE

By Dean Seneca and Kris Matsumoto Wong

Facilitator: Marie Lafaele

This small group discussion included residents and communal landowners from the village of Tafuna-fou (see appendix for complete list of participants). The group's purpose was to discuss the material presented to the large group and to review the prototype village in more detail.

The students displayed the existing condition maps (village assets, existing vegetation and buildings, issues and concerns) and explained how the planning concepts were translated into a "bubble diagram" that broadly identified areas suitable for particular land uses.

The villagers then reviewed the plan and identified specific design features that were appropriate and ones that were problematic (see Appendix for group notes). The group approved restoring the *malae*, and paving certain streets to improve access. They identified several incorrectly marked buildings, reported that one dirt road designated in the plan to be relocated was instead scheduled to be paved by the government in the coming months, and disapproved of some of the ideas that involved changing private lands to a more public use.

The villagers then identified more village assets and compiled a wish list for Tafuna-fou (see Appendix for wish list). Villagers identified areas of their family lands and made a first pass at locating an appropriate area for a communal cemetery, centralized garbage pick-up, and store.

The villagers then discussed more issues and concerns regarding planning for a village (see Appendix for complete list). These included compensation for land and the reluctance of villagers to make comprehensive plans for village lands that do not belong to their family.

In an exercise designed to illustrate the magnitude of growth expected in Tafuna-fou in the coming years, several villagers were given scaled acetate overlays (game pieces) of the expected number of residential units needed and were asked to locate the game pieces on the map. The difficulty of avoiding hazard areas while providing sufficient privacy and open space emphasized that the current status quo of development could not continue.

Several other villagers engaged in additional discussions on process-oriented

issues such as how to organize group discussions in the future. Suggestions included more homogenous groups of just *matai*, or only *'aiga* members. Other topics included how to increase participation and expand public education campaigns.

SMALL GROUP DISCUSSION FOR PRIVATE LANDOWNERS TAFUNA-FOU VILLAGE

By Michael Cain

Facilitator: Charles Seitz

This group was composed of a mix of private landowners from Tafuna-fou and representatives from various government agencies. The group tended to focus on lands south of the village proper, although issues facing all of Tualauta County were examined. The students reviewed the issues facing the community, and then presented a few of the potential strategies in depth, particularly Land Replotting, Planned Unit Development, and Flood Mitigation Techniques.

The group was particularly concerned with a few key issues: land rights, flooding, traffic congestion, and overcrowded conditions. Possibly due to the large number of government representatives, the discussion focused more on government driven regional approaches to mitigation rather than village based planning solutions. A wealth of information was accumulated which is summarized in this Workshop document (see Appendix) rather than the village oriented Workbook.

SMALL GROUP DISCUSSION FOR VAITOGI VILLAGE

By Konia Freitas, Steven Kay

Facilitator: Herman Tuiolosega

The development/prototype plan for Vaitogi was described in more detail. The villagers recognized that the proposed development plan was an example of a *process*, not the end result physical proposal for their village. While there was a concern about the need for better communication between EDPO, Task Force members and the villagers, most villagers were appreciative of the efforts.

The strategies and tools were presented and the participants had time to review and comment on these design guidelines.

The Vaitogi group broke into two smaller groups, informally along gender lines.

The men's group participated in a community asset identification. While all were interested in viewing the maps and aerial photos, only the members of the village were comfortable locating assets and other structures, such as graves and stores on the village map. Although the issue of land boundaries came up, the focus was on infrastructure for the village and how to provide for areas outside the village core.

The women's group concentrated on issues instead of mapping.

Members of the women's group generally felt that the Workshop up until that point in the day was successful. However, they were concerned regarding the prospects of maintaining the momentum generated from the Workshop after it ended. Somehow there had to be some follow-up to this Workshop to get broad support for village planning. Based on these comments, they brainstormed ideas regarding the next steps needed to get the people of Samoa to think about and engage in a village based planning process.

Some of the questions that the women's group considered were:

- What would be the appropriate government agency to take the lead regarding village planning?
- What would be the appropriate community organizations or individuals to be included in the up-front village planning process development?
- What form would a village planning coordinating entity take?
- What would be their role, duties and operational timeframe?

Based upon these questions, the women's group came up with the following suggestions:

- **Coordinate government agencies with the villages.**
- **The Economic Development and Planning Office (EDPO) should take the lead on the village planning initiative.**
- **Based upon Samoan values and the potential benefits that planning can bring to villages, advertise to identify people in Tualauta County who want to "take lead" in this planning project.**
- **Establish a Village Planning Task Force.**



FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS



FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section presents the findings of the 1997 Village Planning Workshop and the recommendations resulting from those findings.

The recommendations are made by the Practicum students and are based upon the comments received from the participants throughout the overall Workshop experience.

Some of the recommendations will require legal changes, some organizational changes, and some are simply procedural. All will require continued cooperation and coordination between villagers, ASG agencies and other participants.

The materials are organized into two areas:

- Village Issues
- Government Issues

There are subcategories in each section for easier reading.

Village Issues		
Topic	Findings	Recommendations
Economic Planning	Economic planning done only by government or by individuals.	<i>Fono-a-matai</i> participate in economic planning.
Land Rights	Problems with registration and boundaries. Most communal lands have not been surveyed.	Establish government-assisted survey of communal lands. Investigate land and title court systems in the Pacific.
	Families bury their dead near residences.	Encourage use of family burial plots as was the custom in traditional Samoa.
	Legal question of <i>matai</i> selling communal lands.	Develop legal procedures recognized by courts and community to protect interests of extended families.
Flooding	Business construction creating increased runoff problems, lessened regeneration of groundwater supplies.	Enforce design guidelines that require water retention on site; require retention basins nearby. Publicize need for recharging underground aquifer.
	Landfill used to raise building sites changes drainage patterns and impedes groundwater regeneration.	Build elevated housing to keep houses dry; follow FEMA standards when constructing in flood plain; develop detailed maps to show future homeowners where it would be safest to build on family land. Publicize need for recharging underground aquifer.
	Existing culvert system is overloaded.	Develop detailed needs analysis to determine how best to meet drainage demands in terms of cost, environmental damage and protection requirements.

Village Issues (Continued)		
Topic	Findings	Recommendations
	<p>New construction must assess secondary environmental impacts.</p> <p>Construction of walls along highways cuts off drainage and turns roadways into canals during heavy rains. Attorney General opinion states walls on secondary roads are not subject to government regulation.</p> <p>Dumping in stream channels creates pollution problems and interferes with drainage.</p> <p>Erosion of sediment into ocean.</p>	<p>Improve educational system for secondary and long term environmental awareness. Advise of legal liabilities and federal guidelines limiting natural disaster relief.</p> <p>Create development standards that require new drainage system if adjoining homeowner wants permit. Develop uniform government policies on wall construction heights and setback rules for all roads. Clarify jurisdiction. Stress that DPW/Civil Highway Division staff understand importance of compliance. Improve consistency of enforcement between departments.</p> <p>Work with <i>matai</i>, villages and Office of Samoan Affairs to prohibit dumping. Provide easy alternative forms of waste disposal.</p> <p>Development, replacement, maintenance, protection of water retention basins. Publicize benefits of minimizing water velocity in drainage channels for lessening erosion and increasing public safety.</p>
Overdeveloped and Crowded Areas	No effective zoning system.	Create detailed land surveys of parcel development suitability and update land registration. Provide public access to maps and easy to understand rules. Cooperation between <i>matai</i> and ASG agencies. Strengthen role of the Zoning Board. Amend or

Village Issues (Continued)		
Topic	Findings	Recommendations
		revamp zoning regulations. Consistent enforcement.
Planning for New Development	<p>Development often occurs in inappropriate areas because of lack of long term planning, unawareness of flood potential, landslides, etc.</p> <p>Disagreements on population projections between government agencies, villages or private developers.</p> <p>Concern expressed about carrying capacity of land. Flood maps incomplete and need updating.</p>	<p>Identify and publicize areas with best potential for development; identify areas where utilities and roads are planned to avoid relocation costs later. Conduct workshops, etc., with villages to inform them about hazard mitigation methods and the location of future public services.</p> <p>Use of phased development to better meet actual population needs.</p> <p>Remap areas for flood potential, etc. and other natural hazards. Notify village leaders and landowners of such studies. Establish monitoring system to address the cumulative impacts of individual projects. DPW building inspectors should include structure height above flood level when reviewing building plans. Confer with village leaders and landowners as to what density they would be satisfied with.</p>
Preserving Traditional Areas	<p>Concern expressed about destruction of unique natural or cultural features that should be preserved.</p>	<p>Asset map such features; prioritize; seek cooperation of villages and/or private landowners to maintain such features; government purchase of those areas.</p>

Village Issues (Continued)

Topic	Findings	Recommendations
Roads and Circulation	Difficulties in convincing <i>matai</i> and families to allow development of new roads.	Demonstrate to villagers where new roads were opened in lieu of cash compensation for land taken, and that villagers have the same option. Such roads could have an immediate positive impact upon 'aiga property by improving access and increasing land valuation.
	Increasing congestion problems due to design of parking lots and their entrances and exits.	Limit issuance of variances to parking regulations. Government should enforce regulations more strictly. Require construction of special turning lanes from highway into parking areas.
	Main highway congestion and lack of alternative routes (especially during flooding).	Develop planned highway network with emphasis on loop roads around congested or low lying areas.
	Scattered commercial areas force increased dependence upon automobiles.	Encourage grouping of commercial locations to facilitate walking between shopping activities rather than driving.
	Blocked thoroughfares.	Seek dialog with nearby <i>matai</i> and other landowners to understand the benefits of integrated transportation system. Purchase right of way if necessary.
	Continuing development in path of proposed new roads.	Get public input. Design and publicize alignment of roads as soon as possible so as to provide adjacent landowners with both "possession" of the

Village Issues (Continued)		
Topic	Findings	Recommendations
	At times emergency teams cannot find or reach location of homes when responding to emergency calls.	<p>plan and an opportunity to organize themselves around it.</p> <p>Minimum width standards for roadways. Promote a street numbering system. Emergency response team/DPS should work with ASPA and EDPO to set up integrated mapping system where maps are up to date.</p>
Village Amenities	<p>Requests for sidewalks, drainage (where necessary).</p> <p>Stray dog problem affects safety and health.</p>	<p>Government should publicize potential services. Villagers should contact representatives in the <i>Fono</i> with a priority list of desired government services.</p> <p>Additional funding to Agriculture/Veterinarian Office for more staff and improved enforcement. <i>Pulenu'u</i> assist Veterinarian in catching strays.</p>



APPENDIXES



APPENDIX A:

VILLAGE PLANNING FIELD TRIP ITINERARY

FOR UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII STUDENTS AND FACULTY

MARCH 21 - MARCH 28, 1997

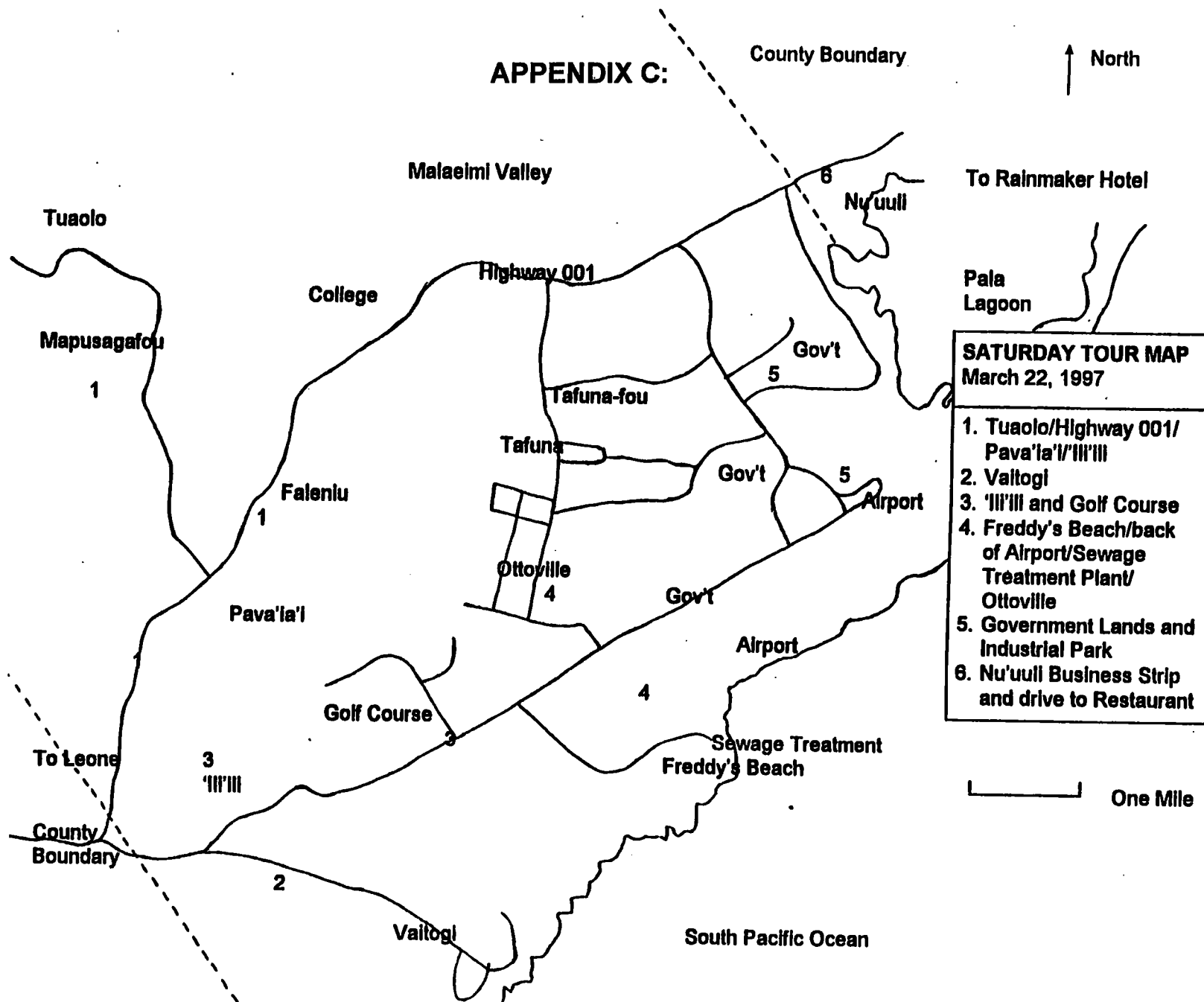
Date	Practicum Activity and Work Task
Friday, March 21	Flight from Honolulu, Hawai'i to Pago Pago, American Samoa
Saturday, March 22	Review of local problems. Drive through tour of Tafuna-fou and Vaitogi Villages and Tualauta County. Photographs and video taken for later reference. Post-tour discussion of issues with EDPO staff.
Sunday, March 23	Church services Sightseeing tour Attend Sunday <i>To'ona'i</i> (feast)
Monday, March 24	Preliminary meetings at EDPO Conference Room Meetings with Agency Representatives to critique Workshop materials Follow-up meetings with ASPA, Registrar, Land Grant
Tuesday, March 25	Workshop set up at Rainmaker Hotel, Pago Pago Follow-up meetings with resource personnel
Wednesday, March 26	Workshop presentation at Rainmaker Hotel (See Agenda)
Thursday, March 27	Practicum Review Meeting Critique of Village Prototype and Tools with EDPO staff and selected Workshop Participants Debriefing with EDPO staff
Friday, March 28	Mountain hike Return to Hawai'i

APPENDIX B: **SATURDAY FIELD TRIP SCHEDULE**

MARCH 23, 1997

TIME	ACTIVITY	TEAM
morning		
8:00-9:00	(Optional breakfast at the cafe at the Rainmaker Hotel)	
9:00-9:30	Pick-up and departure from the Rainmaker Hotel and drive to Tualo Overlook	all
9:30-9:45	Meet at Overlook of Tafuna Plain from Tualo	all
9:45-12:00	<u>ORIENTATION TOUR OF TUALAUTA COUNTY</u>	all
	1. Drive from Tualo/Highway 001 /Pava'ia'i/ to Ili'ili	
	2. Vaitogi Loop	
	3. Ili'ili and Golf Course Loop	
	4. Freddy's Beach/back of Airport/Sewage Treatment Plant/ Ottoville Loop	
	5. Government Lands and Industrial Park Loop	
	6. Nu'uuli Business Strip Loop and drive to Restaurant	
12:00-1:00	LUNCH at the new airport restaurant	all
1:30-3:00	<u>LANDSCAPE SURVEY</u> (Break into teams)	
	Vaitogi Subgroup w/Jerry as driver & guide 2 students (Konia & Steve)	Teams Team 1 Total 3 people
	Communal Tafuna w/Pat/driver & Herman/guide 2 students (Dean & Kris)	Team 2 Total 4
	Private Lands Tafuna w/ Charles/driver & Apelu/guide 2 students (Richard/Michael) and Luciano	Team 3 Total 5 people
3:00+	END OF LANDSCAPE SURVEY (Return to Rainmaker Hotel)	

APPENDIX C:



APPENDIX D:

SMALL GROUP NOTES

AMERICAN SAMOA VILLAGE PLANNING WORKSHOP

TAFUNA-FOU COMMUNAL GROUP

Tafuna-fou Wish List

- Gymnasium
- Clinic-health service
- Store west of intersection
- Sidewalks
- One acre cemetery
- Save big banyans
- All houses be provided with sewer and water
- Trash collection stations
- Wide enough roads for trash trucks
- Village *malae*
- Bigger classrooms
- Access to government sport stadium

Concerns

- Too many people to bring together
- People don't want others to tell them what to do with their land
- Important to consult the *matai* of the village
- Land cases in court may affect/impact plan
- Each chief should be approached to plan his/her own land
- Smaller scale: some families have more than one chief. Work with head chief who then can influence the rest of the family and *matai*
- Check with highway division for their plan through Tafuna area
- Introduce legislation to compensate landowners for property taken for public roads
- More outreach to village from EDPO on planning
- Encourage awareness of planning process

Strategies

- Approach the following for participation:
 1. *Matai*
 2. *Fono* representative

3. Churches
 4. Youth groups
 5. Women
 6. Aumaga
- Engage in:
 1. Planning games
 2. Visuals
 3. Thinking about your own lands
 - EDPO should make TV program on planning
 - Workshops should include more of the *matai*, private landowners and young people.
 - Have separate meetings for *matai* and non-*matai*.
 1. Small groups of *matai*, just women, etc. (respect social structure)

TAFUNA-FOU PRIVATE LANDOWNER GROUP

Concerns

- Road design and layout should be complete before housing construction occurs.
- Accurate projections of population growth are necessary.
- Sedimentation within existing drainage system is a problem.
- Zoning problems occurring with use of variances:
 1. Plans are needed to function properly.
 2. Zoning law mentioned.
- How and when will the plan be implemented?
 1. What is the timeline involved?
 2. What is the next step?
- How can culture and tradition be preserved and enhanced?
- Time is critical – how can plan be completed before it becomes obsolete?
- What are the limits to growth in the County?
- Educating villagers on issues and solutions is critical.

Design Issues

- What are the effects of walls being built along the roads?
- Currently there are up to six houses per acre in some areas. We prefer only up to three per acre.
- Pedestrian sidewalks are needed.
- Open space and play space must be preserved.
- Street lighting is needed.

Critique of the Prototype

- Updates of the aerial photos are needed every three years.
- New maps are necessary.
- Integration of ASPA and other maps (sewers, waterlines, utilities and gas) is important.
- Compensation for road development is necessary to get things done.

VAITOGI GROUP

Commercial Development

- Regarding commercial centers: in Vaitogi stores are a part of a house, cannot be changed; this area is different from Tafuna-fou.
- Even if we have means to build a store, we may not want to do it. A person in one 'aiga area will not move to another community to build a store.
- Establish buffer zones for commercial activities in the village.
- More people should walk to the stores, there is a health benefit.

Plantations

- Regarding farming: this plan may not allow someone to get more acreage for farming. It's up to families to allot land for farming. Boundaries are already established.
- Regarding plantations: there is dependence on tree crops near the house. The tree crops should be much denser than what the plan prototype displays.

Village Land Boundaries

- What is the land area of Vaitogi? Land area is the villagers' concern. The plan looks like an urban system.
- Land use is unique to Vaitogi.
- Identify village boundaries.
- Boundaries needed to be determined by village councils; bring in surveyors and use maps.

Roads/Infrastructure

- Road development is controversial. Once you move a road, people's lands are impacted; this includes burials, houses, and size of lots.
- Participants favor infrastructure improvements.
- Go through right process.
- EDPO to take the lead.

- Road from Tafuna-fou to Pava'ia'i is needed to facilitate residential development.
- Who funds roads? What kinds of roads? (highways, freeways, streets). Who owns the roads? (federal territory).

Planning Process

- The government must go to the villages for information.
- This group only has one sa'o present today.
- Is there funding now to get the planning process moving? For teams to be formed?
- We are looking at something worth more than money.
- Nu'uuli is an example of strip development.
- Malaeimi school backs up traffic.
- If we plan better we may avoid these problems. There is value in planning beyond money.
- Use local wisdom to plan, vision the future and then look for funding. Model plan is the marriage of knowledge and technical assistance, then we can secure funding.
- Hope that there is coordination. Recommend that related agencies and villages come together.
- We should get image processing capabilities to help make decisions, and monitor change.
- Other questions to ask in the planning process:
 1. Do we need a gas station?
 2. How much do you need to use your car?
- Families should communicate with families abroad to see what they might plan for when they return.

VAITOGI GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS

Initially:

- Send the final report to the villages for discussion/use at the village council level.
- Develop 2-3 Vaitogi prototypes.
- Establish a development group at the village council level to work with EDPO.
- Follow up with the development group — identify resource people to work at the village level to continue development of the plan.

What are the Strategies for the Next Step?

- EDPO should take the lead on planning. Focus on education regarding

- issues at the village level. Bring action to the village level. Develop educational packets and the Workbook.
- Community education could encompass:
 1. Working through churches
 2. Training sessions
 3. Education at the village level through the women's groups aumaga, and youth groups
 4. Utilizing informal networks existing at the village level
 - Assign people to work in teams:
 1. Each team should have at least one person from that village who is doing the planning.
 2. Involve *pulenu'u* and families' key leaders.
 3. Advertising could be used to identify people in Tualauta who want to "take lead" in this planning project. Start now. Use techniques of values and benefits to solicit participation.
 - During this interim period (time between this Workshop and the next step) identify people who have accepted the idea of community planning. One-to-one communication systems may work the best.
 1. Establish Focus Groups (Dream Teams) which could be made up of:
 - Teachers
 - Persons with planning background in the community, or a person from the government who is a planner
 - *Matai, pulenu'u*
 - *Faifeau*
 - Person with knowledge of historical, social, and/or cultural history of the village that is partaking in village planning
 - Person with physical environmental knowledge
 - Person with infrastructure knowledge
 2. All the persons on the team must speak Samoan and English. There may even be a need to have someone on the team who is proficient in Korean.
 3. First task is to have focus group training to ensure that everyone has the same base knowledge from which to operate.
 - Create subcommittees that will focus on specific group issues; use these subcommittees as points of contact with the Tualauta villages involved in planning.
 - Establish focus group principles which will help to guide the work:
 1. *Fa'a Samoa*
 2. Quality of life
 - Seek balance between development and preserving natural resources.

APPENDIX E:

WORKSHOP PARTICIPANT SURVEY RESULTS

By Shichao Li

A survey of participants was conducted at the DURP American Samoa Village Planning Workshop held at the Rainmaker Hotel in Pago Pago, on March 26-27, 1997. One purpose was to pre-test a survey format for possible random sample administration in the County. The second purpose was to collect information on local conditions. A third purpose was to obtain feedback on the village based planning presentations offered by students from the University of Hawai'i. Of approximately fifty people in attendance, nineteen surveys were returned. It should be noted that not all participants were residents of the villages of Vaitogi and Tafuna-fou, as participants also included officials from the American Samoa Government, the general public and landowners residing elsewhere.

The administration of the survey at the Workshop and the limited number of responses mean that this partial survey is not recommended as a source of reliable village data.

PART I: VILLAGE LIVING

Respondents stated that the maintenance of traditional physical features such as "village *malae*", "guest *fale*", "plantation", and "access to paved roads" are thought to be important to maintaining the quality of their family life. They expressed concern about the effects of population growth. Continuing population pressure will mean that "there won't be enough land for plantations (village agriculture areas)"; "there will be too much pollution, including drinking water"; "roads will be too crowded due to traffic congestion and parking problems"; and "government services (medical, educational, recreational, and utilities) will be inadequate." People stated that "environmental protection"; and "villager participation in village planning" could be very/somewhat important to their families. That demonstrated that the respondents were aware of such concepts.

PART II: LAND USE

Conflicting views on land use controls emerged when the respondents generally agreed that "no one has the right to tell landowners what they can and cannot do with their own land," but respondents disagreed that "most people will be harmed by land use controls." Indeed, most agreed that land use controls could be very useful in achieving orderly growth of a village, and a good means of protecting natural resources. Regarding future land use, most respondents' families planned to continue traditional farming on approximately the same amount of land, and expected to build houses on their family land. Many agreed that building houses closer together will be

an important method of preserving open land.

PART III: VILLAGE FACILITIES AND SERVICES

People agreed that village facilities and services are very/somewhat important to their family life. Most people wanted improvements in "street maintenance", "street lights", "traffic control", "rubbish collection", and "health services". New sidewalks were requested. Most people believed that "flood control" was often non-existent.

Regarding the construction of new roads, the majority of respondents viewed such construction as necessary in the future.

The existing school system is viewed satisfactorily by most respondents in terms of "early childhood education" and "elementary school facilities" and "administration".

PART IV: ECONOMIC/COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS

Questions about employment showed that the majority of respondents were satisfied with their current job.

Information compiled about shopping opportunities reflects the nature of commercial activity in American Samoa, with smaller stores in the villages and larger facilities in Pago Pago. Families most frequently obtain goods and services from the "County" and "Pago Area" rather than from the "Village" itself. For example, respondents look outside the village for services such as "beauty shop", "barber shop", "medical and dental", "auto repair", "banking", "restaurant (eating out)", and "entertainment". Goods such as "drugs/medicine", "clothing", "hardware", alcoholic beverages", "gasoline", "furniture", "farm and fishing supplies", and "auto parts" are also obtained outside the villages.

Approximately half the respondents were satisfied with existing shopping opportunities, with the other half dissatisfied. Interestingly enough, those dissatisfied with the existing commercial system did not want to have a shopping center in their village, preferring "better hours-night and weekends" at local small shops and stating that "there are enough existing stores but not enough choices for fresh products or goods."

Three types of retail shops or services are thought most needed in the village. The first one is "restaurant", the second one is "medical/dental/medicine", and the last one is "gasoline/gas station".

PART V: RECREATION

Respondents stated that their families regularly enjoy recreation programs at the local a) gym, b) *ma'ae*, c) beach. Unfortunately, most people do not think groups such as "Children", "Teens", "Adults", "Seniors" and "Women" have sufficient recreational

opportunities in their villages. Thus, they would like additional facilities such as a "swimming pool" and "children's play grounds" built in their villages.

DURP VILLAGE PLANNING WORKSHOP SURVEY AND RESULTS

(March 26-27, 1997)

(Feedback: 8 surveys from Vaitogi, 8 surveys from Tafuna village, and 3 surveys from others)

PART I: VILLAGE LIVING

We would like to know some of your concerns and ideas about the life in your village.

1. What kind of problems will arise in the village if the population grows to over 9,500 (Tafuna) or 2,500 (Vaitogi) people as anticipated? (check as many as you want)

- ☐ There will not be any problems *Vaitogi (1/8) Tafuna (1/8) Others (0/3) Total (2/19)*
- ☐ My family may run out of land *Vaitogi (4/8) Tafuna (5/8) Others (2/3) Total (11/19)*
- ☐ There won't be enough housing *Vaitogi (5/8) Tafuna (5/8) Others (2/3) Total (12/19)*
- ☐ There won't be enough land for plantations
Vaitogi (6/8) Tafuna (6/8) Others (3/3) Total (15/19)
- ☐ There won't be enough jobs *Vaitogi (5/8) Tafuna (6/8) Others (1/3) Total (12/19)*
- ☐ There will be too much pollution, including the drinking water
Vaitogi (7/8) Tafuna (5/8) Others (3/3) Total (15/19)
- ☐ Roads will be too crowded including traffic congestion and parking problems
Vaitogi (7/8) Tafuna (6/8) Others (3/3) Total (16/19)
- ☐ Government services (medical, educational, recreational, and utilities) will be inadequate
Vaitogi (6/8) Tafuna (6/8) Others (3/3) Total (15/19)
- ☐ Others (please specify) Crime; less harmony in the social-cultural hierarchy in the village; noise; emergency service problem; sewer system problem.

2. How important are each of the following concerns, if any, to your family? (Circle one answer for each question.)

	<u>very important</u>	<u>somewhat important</u>	<u>not important</u>
1) Establishment and enactment of zoning codes	Vaitogi (2/8) Tafuna (5/8) Others (2/3) Total (9/19)	Vaitogi (3/8) Tafuna (2/8) Others (1/3) Total (6/19)	Vaitogi (2/8) Tafuna (0/8) Others (0/3) Total (2/19)
2) Establishment and enactment of building codes	Vaitogi (3/8) Tafuna (7/8) Others (3/3) Total (13/19)	Vaitogi (3/8) Tafuna (1/8) Others (0/3) Total (4/19)	Vaitogi (0/8) Tafuna (0/8) Others (0/3) Total (0/19)
3) Economic development (job opportunity)	Vaitogi (5/8) Tafuna (4/8) Others (1/3) Total (10/19)	Vaitogi (1/8) Tafuna (2/8) Others (1/3) Total (4/19)	Vaitogi (0/8) Tafuna (0/8) Others (1/3) Total (1/19)

	<u>very important</u>	<u>somewhat important</u>	<u>not important</u>
4) Environmental protection	Vaitogi (5/8) Tafuna (7/8) Others (2/3) Total (14/19)	Vaitogi (2/8) Tafuna (1/8) Others (0/3) Total (3/19)	Vaitogi (0/8) Tafuna (0/8) Others (1/3) Total (1/19)
5) Establishment and enactment of animal control codes	Vaitogi (5/8) Tafuna (5/8) Others (2/3) Total (12/19)	Vaitogi (2/8) Tafuna (2/8) Others (1/3) Total (5/19)	Vaitogi (0/8) Tafuna (1/8) Others (0/3) Total (1/19)
6) Village facilities and services	Vaitogi (5/8) Tafuna (5/8) Others (2/3) Total (12/19)	Vaitogi (2/8) Tafuna (2/8) Others (1/3) Total (5/19)	Vaitogi (0/8) Tafuna (0/8) Others (0/3) Total (0/19)
7) Recreation programs	Vaitogi (5/8) Tafuna (4/8) Others (1/3) Total (10/19)	Vaitogi (2/8) Tafuna (4/8) Others (1/3) Total (7/19)	Vaitogi (0/8) Tafuna (0/8) Others (0/3) Total (0/19)
8) Villager participation in village planning	Vaitogi (7/8) Tafuna (7/8) Others (3/3) Total (17/19)	Vaitogi (0/8) Tafuna (1/8) Others (0/3) Total (1/19)	Vaitogi (0/8) Tafuna (0/8) Others (0/3) Total (0/19)

9) Others (specify):

Village consensus

3. What traditional physical features in your village are important to maintaining the quality your family life? (check as many as you want)

	<u>very important</u>	<u>somewhat important</u>	<u>not important</u>
1) Village <i>malae</i>	Vaitogi (7/8) Tafuna (7/8) Others (2/3) Total (16/19)	Vaitogi (1/8) Tafuna (1/8) Others (0/3) Total (2/19)	Vaitogi (0/8) Tafuna (0/8) Others (0/3) Total (0/19)
2) Guest <i>fale</i>	Vaitogi (5/8) Tafuna (6/8) Others (1/3) Total (12/19)	Vaitogi (2/8) Tafuna (1/8) Others (1/3) Total (4/19)	Vaitogi (0/8) Tafuna (1/8) Others (0/3) Total (1/19)

	<u>very important</u>	<u>somewhat important</u>	<u>not important</u>
3) Plantations	Vaitogi (5/8) Tafuna (6/8) Others (1/3) Total (12/19)	Vaitogi (2/8) Tafuna (1/8) Others (0/3) Total (3/19)	Vaitogi (0/8) Tafuna (1/8) Others (0/3) Total (1/19)
4) Detached housing	Vaitogi (2/8) Tafuna (1/8) Others (0/3) Total (3/19)	Vaitogi (2/8) Tafuna (5/8) Others (1/3) Total (8/19)	Vaitogi (1/8) Tafuna (1/8) Others (0/3) Total (2/19)
5) Low density housing	Vaitogi (3/8) Tafuna (4/8) Others (2/3) Total (9/19)	Vaitogi (3/8) Tafuna (3/8) Others (0/3) Total (6/19)	Vaitogi (0/8) Tafuna (1/8) Others (0/3) Total (1/19)
6) Family run stores	Vaitogi (1/8) Tafuna (1/8) Others (2/3) Total (4/19)	Vaitogi (3/8) Tafuna (3/8) Others (0/3) Total (6/19)	Vaitogi (2/8) Tafuna (4/8) Others (0/3) Total (6/19)
7) Access to paved roads	Vaitogi (2/8) Tafuna (5/8) Others (3/3) Total (10/19)	Vaitogi (3/8) Tafuna (1/8) Others (0/3) Total (4/19)	Vaitogi (0/8) Tafuna (1/8) Others (0/3) Total (1/19)
____ Others (please specify)	Vaitogi: forested water courses (1/8) Tafuna: village cemetery (1/8)		

PART II: LAND USE

Following are questions concerning your opinion about the future planning and development of your village.

1. The land use controls such as zoning, easements, and other regulations will influence the development and use of communal land and privately owned land. Please circle the category which best reflects how you feel about each of the following statements.

	<u>Strongly Agree</u>	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>Strongly Disagree</u>
1) No one has the right to tell land-owners what they can and cannot do with their own land.	Vaitogi(4/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(1/3) Total (7/19)	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(1/3) Total (4/19)	Vaitogi(2/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (3/19)	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(3/8) Others(1/3) Total (5/19)

	<u>Strongly Agree</u>	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>Strongly Disagree</u>
2) Land use controls are very useful in achieving orderly growth of a village.	Vaitogi(5/8) Tafuna(7/8) Others(2/3) Total(14/19)	Vaitogi(3/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(1/3) Total (5/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(0/3) Total (0/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(0/3) Total (0/19)
3) Land use controls are good means of protecting natural resources.	Vaitogi(5/8) Tafuna(7/8) Others(1/3) Total(13/19)	Vaitogi(3/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(1/3) Total (5/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(0/3) Total (0/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(1/3) Total (1/19)
4) Land use controls would reduce conflict between land owners and the public.	Vaitogi(4/8) Tafuna(3/8) Others(2/3) Total(9/19)	Vaitogi(3/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(1/3) Total (6/19)	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(3/8) Others(0/3) Total (4/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(0/3) Total (0/19)
5) Most people will be harmed by land use controls.	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(0/3) Total (0/19)	Vaitogi(4/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(0/3) Total (6/19)	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(2/3) Total (5/19)	Vaitogi(3/8) Tafuna(4/8) Others(1/3) Total (8/19)

2. What kinds of uses do you expect will be built on your family land in the village? (check as many as you want)

<input type="checkbox"/> Housing	Vaitogi (5/8) Tafuna (5/8) Others (2/3) Total (12/19)
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial uses	Vaitogi (2/8) Tafuna (4/8) Others (3/3) Total (9/19)
<input type="checkbox"/> Stores	Vaitogi (2/8) Tafuna (4/8) Others (0/3) Total (6/19)
<input type="checkbox"/> Hotels, Motels, Resorts	Vaitogi (1/8) Tafuna (1/8) Others (0/3) Total (2/19)
<input type="checkbox"/> Business Offices	Vaitogi (1/8) Tafuna (1/8) Others (3/3) Total (5/19)
<input type="checkbox"/> Restaurants	Vaitogi (1/8) Tafuna (2/8) Others (0/3) Total (3/19)
<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial uses	Vaitogi (0/8) Tafuna (3/8) Others (0/3) Total (3/19)
<input type="checkbox"/> Church uses	Vaitogi (1/8) Tafuna (3/8) Others (0/3) Total (4/19)
<input type="checkbox"/> Government uses	Vaitogi (1/8) Tafuna (3/8) Others (0/3) Total (4/19)
<input type="checkbox"/> Others (please specify)	Vaitogi: I have no family/I rent (1/8) Tafuna: school (1/8); plantation (1/8); family use (1/8)

3. As the population grows, should housing be built like now at two houses per acre (which might take up all developable land) or should houses be built closer together or even build apartments? (check one)

	<u>Strongly Agree</u>	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>Strongly Disagree</u>
1) Maintain existing development pattern	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(0/3) Total (0/19)	Vaitogi(3/8) Tafuna(4/8) Others(0/3) Total (7/19)	Vaitogi(2/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(1/3) Total (5/19)	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(2/3) Total (4/19)

	<u>Strongly Agree</u>	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>Strongly Disagree</u>
2) Build houses closer together or even apartments to preserve some open land	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(1/3) Total (3/19)	Vaitogi(5/8) Tafuna(3/8) Others(2/3) Total (10/19)	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (2/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (1/19)

4. Do you plan to increase or decrease the amount of land that your family now farms?

- ☐ My family does not currently farm
Vaitogi (2/8) Tafuna (2/8) Others (2/3) Total (6/19)
☐ My family plans to increase the amount of land we farm
Vaitogi (2/8) Tafuna (1/8) Others (1/3) Total (4/19)
☐ My family plans to decrease the amount of land we farm
Vaitogi (1/8) Tafuna (0/8) Others (1/3) Total (2/19)
☐ My family plans to continue farming the same amount of land
Vaitogi (2/8) Tafuna (5/8) Others (0/3) Total (7/19)

Part III: Village facilities and services PART III:

We are also interested in how you view the facilities and services available to your family.

1. Rate the adequacy of the following services and facilities in your village: (Circle one answer for each category)

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Adequate</u>	<u>In need of Improvement</u>	<u>Non-Existent</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
1) Street maintenance	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(0/3) Total (0/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(1/3) Total (2/19)	Vaitogi(6/8) Tafuna(3/8) Others(1/3) Total (10/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(1/3) Total (3/19)	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (2/19)
2) Sidewalks	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(0/3) Total (0/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (1/19)	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(1/3) Total (3/19)	Vaitogi(5/8) Tafuna(5/8) Others(2/3) Total (12/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (1/19)
3) Street lights	Vaitogi(0/3) Tafuna(0/8) Others(0/3) Total (0/19)	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(1/3) Total (4/19)	Vaitogi(5/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(2/3) Total (9/19)	Vaitogi(2/8) Tafuna(3/8) Others(0/3) Total (5/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (1/19)
4) Traffic control	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(0/8) Total (0/19)	Vaitogi(3/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(1/3) Total (5/19)	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(3/8) Others(2/3) Total (6/19)	Vaitogi(3/8) Tafuna(3/8) Others(0/3) Total (6/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total(1/19)

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Adequate</u>	<u>In need of Improvement</u>	<u>Non- Existent</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
5) Public transportation	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(1/3) Total (2/19)	Vaitogi(2/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(2/3) Total (6/19)	Vaitogi(4/8) Tafuna(4/8) Others(0/3) Total (8/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (1/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total(1/19)
6) Parking	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(0/3) Total (0/19)	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(1/3) Total (3/19)	Vaitogi(3/8) Tafuna(3/8) Others(2/3) Total (8/19)	Vaitogi(3/8) Tafuna(3/8) Others(0/3) Total (6/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total(1/19)
7) Drainage	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(0/3) Total (0/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (1/19)	Vaitogi(3/8) Tafuna(3/8) Others(2/3) Total (8/19)	Vaitogi(5/8) Tafuna(3/8) Others(1/3) Total (9/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (1/19)
8) Water service	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(3/8) Others(0/3) Total (4/19)	Vaitogi(4/8) Tafuna(3/8) Others(2/3) Total (9/19)	Vaitogi(2/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(1/3) Total (4/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(0/3) Total (0/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (1/19)
9) Gas/electric service	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(1/3) Total (3/19)	Vaitogi(4/8) Tafuna(3/8) Others(2/3) Total (9/19)	Vaitogi(2/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(0/3) Total (4/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (1/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (1/19)
10) Health service	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(0/3) Total (0/19)	Vaitogi(2/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (3/19)	Vaitogi(3/8) Tafuna(4/8) Others(2/3) Total (9/19)	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(0/3) Total (3/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (1/19)
11) Phone service	Vaitogi(3/8) Tafuna(3/8) Others(2/3) Total (8/19)	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (2/19)	Vaitogi(3/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(1/3) Total (6/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (1/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (1/19)
12) Rubbish collection	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(0/3) Total (0/19)	Vaitogi(2/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(1/3) Total (3/19)	Vaitogi(5/8) Tafuna(4/8) Others(2/3) Total (11/19)	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(3/8) Others(0/3) Total (4/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (1/19)
13) Flood control	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(0/3) Total (0/19)	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (2/19)	Vaitogi(3/8) Tafuna(3/8) Others(1/3) Total (7/19)	Vaitogi(4/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(2/3) Total (8/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(0/3) Total (2/19)

PART IV: ECONOMIC/COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS

We are interested in how you view the existing and future economic prospects of your village.

1. Are you satisfied with your current job? If not, what would you change and why?

___ I do not have a job *Vaitogi (0/8) Tafuna (2/8) Others(0/3) Total (2/19)*

___ Yes *Vaitogi (6/8) Tafuna (4/8) Others (1/3) Total (11/19)*

___ No *Vaitogi (2/8) Tafuna (1/8) Others(2/3) Total (5/19)*

If no, why?

Vaitogi: a) administration, mismanagement, incompetence, fiscal mismanagement, lack of resources, structure and policy; b) poor management and poor salary.

Tafuna: I need a higher salary to cope with inflation.

Others: a) lack of consistent logistical support and integrity throughout ASG system; b) I am a owner but don't make more.

2. Are you satisfied with existing shopping opportunities?

___ Yes *Vaitogi (3/8) Tafuna (4/8) Others (0/3) Total (7/19)*

___ No *Vaitogi (4/8) Tafuna (3/8) Others (2/3) Total (9/19)*

If no, do you like to have a shopping center in your village?

___ Yes *Vaitogi (1/8) Tafuna (1/8) Others (0/3) Total (2/19)*

___ No *Vaitogi (3/8) Tafuna (2/8) Others (1/3) Total (6/19)*

If no, why?

Vaitogi: a) just need better hours - night, weekend; b) because of no commercial center.

Tafuna: a) we only need a shopping center that sell all needed goods; b) enough stores but not enough choices for fresh products or goods.

Others: improve the neighborhood ones.

3. Where do you and your family most frequently obtain the following goods and services?

	<u>Village</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Pago Area</u>	<u>Other</u>
beauty shop	<i>Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(0/3) Total (1/19)</i>	<i>Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(1/3) Total (2/19)</i>	<i>Vaitogi(4/8) Tafuna(3/8) Others(2/3) Total (9/19)</i>	<i>Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(4/8) Others(0/3) Total (5/19)</i>
barber shop	<i>Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (2/19)</i>	<i>Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(1/3) Total (3/19)</i>	<i>Vaitogi(4/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(2/3) Total (8/19)</i>	<i>Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(3/8) Others(0/3) Total (4/19)</i>
dry-cleaning	<i>Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(0/3) Total (3/19)</i>	<i>Vaitogi(3/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (4/19)</i>	<i>Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(0/3) Total (3/19)</i>	<i>Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(2/3) Total (5/19)</i>

	<u>Village</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Pago Area</u>	<u>Other</u>
laundry	Vaitogi(3/8) Tafuna(4/8) Others(2/3) Total (9/19)	Vaitogi(3/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(0/3) Total (3/19)	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(0/3) Total (3/19)	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (2/19)
medical and dental	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(0/3) Total (0/19)	Vaitogi(2/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(0/3) Total (4/19)	Vaitogi(6/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(3/3) Total (11/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(3/8) Others(0/3) Total (3/19)
auto repair	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(0/3) Total (3/19)	Vaitogi(5/8) Tafuna(3/8) Others(0/3) Total (8/19)	Vaitogi(2/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(1/3) Total (5/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(1/3) Total (1/19)
banking	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(0/3) Total (2/19)	Vaitogi(5/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(1/3) Total (8/19)	Vaitogi(3/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(2/3) Total (7/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(1/3) Total (2/19)
restaurant (eating out)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(0/3) Total (2/19)	Vaitogi(6/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(2/3) Total (10/19)	Vaitogi(2/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(1/3) Total (5/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(1/3) Total (2/19)
entertainment	Vaitogi(3/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (4/19)	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(1/3) Total (4/19)	Vaitogi(2/8) Tafuna(3/8) Others(0/3) Total (5/19)	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (2/19)
other (specify) _____				

Goods

	<u>Village</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Pago Area</u>	<u>Other</u>
grocery	Vaitogi(5/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(1/3) Total (8/19)	Vaitogi(3/8) Tafuna(4/8) Others(1/3) Total (8/19)	Vaitogi(2/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(0/3) Total (2/19)	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(1/3) Total (3/19)
drugs/ medicine	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(0/3) Total (0/19)	Vaitogi(3/8) Tafuna(5/8) Others(0/3) Total (8/19)	Vaitogi(4/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(3/3) Total (8/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(1/3) Total (2/19)

	<u>Village</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Pago Area</u>	<u>Other</u>
clothing	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (1/19)	Vaitogi(3/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(0/3) Total (5/19)	Vaitogi(5/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(2/3) Total (9/19)	Vaitogi(3/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(1/3) Total (6/19)
hardware	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (2/19)	Vaitogi(5/8) Tafuna(3/8) Others(1/3) Total (9/19)	Vaitogi(4/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(2/3) Total (8/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(1/3) Total (2/19)
alcoholic beverages	Vaitogi(3/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (4/19)	Vaitogi(4/8) Tafuna(3/8) Others(1/3) Total (8/19)	Vaitogi(2/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(2/3) Total (6/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(1/3) Total (2/19)
gasoline	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(0/3) Total (1/19)	Vaitogi(4/8) Tafuna(4/8) Others(1/3) Total (9/19)	Vaitogi(2/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(2/3) Total (6/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(1/3) Total (2/19)
furniture	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(0/3) Total (0/19)	Vaitogi(3/8) Tafuna(4/8) Others(1/3) Total (8/19)	Vaitogi(5/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(1/3) Total (7/19)	Vaitogi(2/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(1/3) Total (5/19)
farm and fishing supplies	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(1/3) Total (1/19)	Vaitogi(6/8) Tafuna(4/8) Others(0/3) Total (10/19)	Vaitogi(3/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(0/3) Total (3/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(3/8) Others(0/3) Total (3/19)
auto parts	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(0/3) Total (1/19)	Vaitogi(5/8) Tafuna(4/8) Others(2/3) Total (11/19)	Vaitogi(2/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(1/3) Total (4/19)	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(1/3) Total (4/19)

other (specify) _____

4. From the above list or other, what three types of retail shops or services do you think are most needed in your village?

Vaitogi: a) restaurant (3/8); b) beauty shop(1/8); c) drugs/medicine (1/8);

d) hardware (1/8); e) laundry (1/8); f) food (1/8)

Tafuna: a) grocery (2/8); b) medical/dental (2/8); c) gasoline/gas station (2/8);

d) banking (1/8); e) restaurant (1/8); f) clothing (1/8); g) auto shop (1/8)

Others: a) food (1/3); b) hardware (1/3); c) drugs/medicine (1/3)

Part V: Recreation

1. What recreation programs or facilities do you and your family regularly use in your village?

Vaitogi: a) Gym (1/8); b) *Malae* (1/8);

Tafuna: a) Gym (1/8); b) *Malae* (1/8); c) tennis (1/8); d) ocean swimming (1/8)
e) children's play grounds (1/8); f) volleyball/basketball court (1/8)

Others: a) *malae* (1/3); b) beach (1/3); c) tennis (1/3); d) village judo (1/3);
e) aerobics (1/3)

2. Do you think that the following groups have sufficient recreational opportunities in your village?

<u>Group</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>No opinion</u>
1) Children	Vaitogi(2/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(0/3) Total (4/19)	Vaitogi(4/8) Tafuna(6/8) Others(2/3) Total (12/19)	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(0/3) Total (1/19)
2) Teens	Vaitogi(2/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(1/3) Total (5/19)	Vaitogi(5/8) Tafuna(5/8) Others(2/3) Total (12/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (1/19)
3) Adults	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(1/3) Total (4/19)	Vaitogi(3/8) Tafuna(4/8) Others(2/3) Total (9/19)	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(0/3) Total (3/19)
4) Seniors	Vaitogi(1/8) Tafuna(0/8) Others(0/3) Total (1/19)	Vaitogi(4/8) Tafuna(6/8) Others(3/3) Total (13/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(0/3) Total (2/19)
5) Women	Vaitogi(2/8) Tafuna(1/8) Others(0/3) Total (3/19)	Vaitogi(4/8) Tafuna(5/8) Others(2/3) Total (11/19)	Vaitogi(0/8) Tafuna(2/8) Others(1/3) Total (3/19)

3. What one major recreation improvement would you like to see made in your village in the future?

Vaitogi: Gym, a community recreation center, basketball court, volleyball court, sports facilities for the youth.

Tafuna: swimming pool, sports facilities, children's play grounds, sidewalks/bike path.

Others: youth/children's activities.

Reference:

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2. Department of Urban and Regional Planning, *" Contemporary Subsistence Lifestyles in Hawaii: Implications for State Policy"*
3. *Prime Minister's Relief and Rehabilitation Committee* (Fiji Survey)
4. *Tualauta County Questionnaire*
5. *Tualauta County Master Plan*
6. *Village Resource Survey/Now and Future Exercise* (Solomon Island)

APPENDIX F:
DURP AMERICAN SAMOA VILLAGE PLANNING WORKSHOP

MARCH 26, 1997

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Public and Village Attendees

Akapo, Veletaloola
Fonoti, Tafa'ifa (Tafuna-fou)
French, Lawrence (Tafuna-fou)
Fuimaono, Sapati (Tafuna-fou)
Gaea, Perefoti (Vaitogi)
Leauanae, Uili
Letuligasenoa ('Ili'ili)
Levi, Si'alei (Tafuna-fou)
Liu, Jack (Vaitogi)
Lokeni, Faleupolu (Tafuna-fou)

Meredith, Atualevao (Ili'ili)
McGuire, Jim (Tafuna-fou)
Nofo, Fata (Tafuna-fou)
Ofisa, Jeremiah (Tafuna-fou)
Petaia, Emau (Kanana Fou)
Sagapolutele, Paul
Solaita, Tulafono
Solofa, Mark (Tafuna-fou)
Tunoa, Va'afatu (Vaitogi)
Williams, Palagi (Vaitogi)

Government Personnel

Aita'oto, Apelu (CZM)
Akhtar, Junaid (DPW)
Brighthouse-Failauga, Genevieve (CZM)
Daschbach, Nancy (Fagatele Bay
National Marine Sanctuary)
Duffy, John (ASEPA)
Dworksy, Mike (ASPA)
Endicot, Julie (Parks and Recreation)
Enright, John (Parks and Recreation)
Epati-Tanoi, Brenda (DOE)
Fa'ai'u, Faa fouina (ASPA)
Fa'amuli, Saleia (LG)
Filiga, Vai (EDPO)
Faumuina, John Jr. (EDPO)
Garvey, Greg (National Resource
Conservation Service)
Grey, Gus (ASPA)
Jones, Chris (LG)
Kalepo, Fanua (EDPO)
Klavas, Patrick (CZM)
Kluge, Karla (EDPO)

Kolise, Terri (EDPO)
Lafaele, Marie (Attorney)
Lambert, Orvin (EDPO)
Lauolefue, Filemoni (DOE)
Lesa, Bob (ASCC)
Maene, Elena (EDPO)
Mata'afa, Pino (ASPA)
Mata'u, Lutia (EDPO)
Misa, Mike (LG)
Nomura, Peter (Public Safety)
Norris, Jerry (PBDC)
Otteson, Brita (EDPO)
Peau, Lelei (CZM)
Pele, Fred (DPW)
Poumele, Claire (DOE)
Pruder, Elgan (DPW)
Randall, Suzanna (Peace Corps)
Reed, Liki (EDPO)
Sauni, Jerry (EDPO)
Seitz, Charles (EDPO)
Seumaala, Lotomau (DPW)

Sinavaiana, Caroline (ASCC)
Tau'oa, Lance (EDPO)
Tuiolosega, Herman (PBDC)
Tuiolosega, Malelega (Le Tausagi)

**White, Sam (Territorial
Registrar's Office)**
Zodiacal, Alex (EDPO)



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