

LAND RESOURCES DIVISION

DUTY TRAVEL REPORT

Staff Member / Designation	Elenoa Tamani Fuli, PAPP Partnerships Aseri Rokomoce, Project Assistant Anju Mangal, Knowledge Management and Communications Specialist		
Non-SPC Staff / Designation	Mani Mua, Integrated Crops Management Field Consultant supported by ACIAR ICM Project - Pacific Community		
Countries / Locations visited	Apia, Samoa		
Period	5 – 10 March, 2018		
SO Team / Unit / Programme	SO1, Pacific Agriculture Policy Project		
Budget Code	LSOZ35XS – CTA Budget	Actual Cost FJD	Airfare and Perdiem
Activity Line (refer to the LRD Strategic Results Framework)	<p>LRD Pillar 3 – Seeds for Life Initiative</p> <p>LRD Pillar 1 - To advance regional, national and community capacity on genetic resources management (conservation, development utilization), including the development and strengthening of seed/planting materials supply networks to enable improved availability, access, utilisation and quality of food crops and trees at all times.</p> <p>a. PAPP KRA 2 - Improve the dissemination and adoption of applied agricultural production research technologies</p> <p>b. PAPP KRA 2 - National Agriculture and Research and Extension Services (NARES) in at least 10 of PACPs have adopted and disseminated new climate change crop technologies by end of year 4</p> <p>LRD Pillar 3 - To promote integrated farming systems and services and enhance the resilience of agricultural systems to climate change through the principles and practices of Climate Smart Agriculture for food and nutrition security in PICTs.</p> <p>a. LRD P3 – MTO1 Increased availability and better access to traditional and improved crop and animal diversity</p> <p>b. LRD P3 – MTO2 - Improved and resilient food production systems</p>		

1. Report Executive Summary

The workshop on OP Seeds Training and Taro Breeding Training was held at the Millenia Hotel and Nu'u Research Station in Apia, Samoa.

The training workshops was organised as a response from Samoa Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) to support and effectively improve and sustain the open pollinated seed production and the taro breeding project for local farmers in Apia, Samoa.

Forty representatives such as farmers, farmer's network, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries staff, representatives from private sector, extension officers, researchers, agriculture officers and youths, attended the 5 day workshop.

The OP seeds was organised for 3 days from 5 – 7 March and the Taro Breeding training was organised from 8 – 9 March. **For a detailed report, please see Annex 3.**

OP Seeds Training – 5 – 7 March, 2018

The opening of the OP Seeds Training was officiated by the Chief Executive Officer Afioga Tilafono David Hunter. David emphasised that locally produced seeds help farmers to decrease costs on imported seeds, enable fast and easy seed access, and increase capacity in seed production and save farmers from high costs.

He echoed that there was a need to continue engaging with SPC to support Samoa MAF to supply OP seeds and continue sharing resources during critical weather conditions. He mentioned that new technologies such as tunnel houses and water irrigation are recommended and are encouraged for farmers' qualitative production throughout the year and reiterated the need for SPC to provide support in this area.

The South Pacific Games will be hosted by Samoa in 2019 and David Hunter has set a goal for the local farmers' harvestings and productions and to ensure that more money is spent on buying local produce than imports.

Tommy Tuuamalii presented the challenges and opportunities to enhance the OP seeds training for farmers. Some key learnings were documented during the 3 day training:

- MAF Crops Division produced seeds 10 years ago with no proper facilities and specific units to deal with this program to ensure the continuity.
- Seeds produce with no standard procedures to make sure the seeds quality are very high.
- Most of the seeds use for the nursery are the Hybrids from the overseas and local suppliers.
- Limited seeds available during or after natural disasters
- Produced seeds from both Open Pollinated and Hybrids type.
- Produced seeds using their traditional knowledge and skills.
- Most of the seeds use for their field planting are the Hybrids from the overseas and local suppliers, at the same time they use to collect their seeds.
- Limited knowledge on what OP and what Hybrids

Taro Breeding Training – 8 – 9 March 2018

The Taro Breeding training was officiated by Moafanua Tolo Iosefa – welcoming the farmers and the staff members of MAF and the members from the Pacific Community. The Taro Breeding program is in collaboration between the SPC, USP, MAF and the farmers of Samoa and other Pacific islands including Fiji, Tonga, Federated States of Micronesia, Cook Islands and others.

The Taro Breeding Program has been established for almost twenty years now ever since the Taro Leaf Blight destroyed the taro farm and taro of Samoa in 1993.

The main aim of this program is to:

- To provide hands-on training in taro breeding and building skills in the process of breeding and the techniques of mass recurrent selection for agricultural researchers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and interested farmers.
- For researchers and farmers in Samoa to gain an understanding of the benefits of genetic diversity for climate change, disease management and yield qualities when utilized in a breeding program.
- For Samoa to form and establish their own participatory breeding program, built on a strong foundation of Farmers, Researchers and Advisory officers working together to improve food crop production.

- To establish and strengthen national root crop breeding networking between the Ministry, Farmers Associations and regional institutes (SPC) in sharing and distribution of genetic materials for the benefits of farming communities.

There are more than nine taro breeding programs in the Pacific and over a hundred (100) taro varieties which have been bred and spread. “Networking is really important – the sharing of the information and resources is a fundamental aspect of this program” Moafanua emphasized.

Discussions took place regarding the need for continuous engagement with partners such as SPC, ACIAR and FAO to continue the Taro Breeding Programme. Through this training, researchers and farmers in Samoa gained an understanding of the benefits of genetic diversity for climate change, disease management and yield qualities when utilized in a breeding program.

Key learnings and finding have been documented further below.

2. Purpose of work duty travel

The workshop was in response to a request from the government of the government of Samoa (Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries – MAF) provide training on OP Seeds and to support the ongoing efforts on the Taro Breeding Project in Samoa.

The Samoa Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with the ACIAR Integrated Crop Management Team and the IntraAPP Pacific Agriculture Policy Programme are assisting Samoan farmers and extension officers to enhance their skills on Open Pollinated Seed Production, Pest & Disease Management, Soil Health, knowledge dissemination on Taro Leaf Blight (TLB) and Taro Breeding programme undertaken in Samoa.

The overall objective of the technical training was to strengthen the skills and knowledge of extension officers and lead farmers in order for them to provide training to their farmers on proper seed production, which will contribute to improving the quality of seed locally produce. This is a fundamental starting point for agricultural productivity, food security and post disaster recovery. The training assisted farmers to increase the production of their key target crops and better equipped to meet the quality expectations of vegetable and fruit market consumers.

During the Pacific Farmers Seeds Roundtable in 2016, farmers echoed the need for SPC to provide ongoing seeds training to farmers. Issues on seeds faced by countries varies were identified by national farmer organisations during the roundtable meeting. Given this work was supported by the SPC PAPP PIFON Partnership Agreement, the IntraAPP Programme is providing relevant stakeholders appropriate integrated trainings to address the immediate gaps.

It’s critical to upskill lead farmers and extension officers in OP seed production and Pest & Diseases management in response to climate change and also to promote food & nutrition security. The trainings contributed to ensuring seed resilient communities post disaster. This training was critical for the success of both the evaluation of SPC CePaCT varieties distributed and as well for the successful realisation of open pollinated vegetable production in Samoa. As per the request, the farmers, private sector and agriculture/crop production team have identified the need to:

- Document existing OP crops varieties and availability in Samoa
- Raise awareness on OP seeds via a farmers meeting/ training
- Strengthen community seed groups
- Provide plant health clinic training using the Pest and Disease Management mobile app
- Document the learnings of the Taro Breeding Programme in Samoa
- Document and capturing the learning exchange from Taro Breeding Training

3. Beneficiaries

- Key stakeholders:
 - Farmers
 - Farmer's network,
 - Private sector
 - Extension officers
 - Research officers
 - Agriculture officers
 - Youths
 - Ministry of Agriculture
 - Disaster response Unit
 - Biosecurity

4. Key outputs / Results/ Findings

Participants and key stakeholders successfully completed the 5 day training on OP Seeds Production and Taro Breeding training.

Key findings in OP Seeds Production Training

- Whilst challenges were presented by the MAF Crops Division on the lack of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to effectively produce good quality seeds, there have been ongoing efforts to ensure that SOP are in place to support the production of good quality seeds.
- Farmers continue to use hybrid seeds as there hasn't been any trainings on OP seeds training. This was a first for the MAF Samoa to provide training for their farmers on OP Seeds training
- There's always limited availability of seeds after natural disasters such as cyclone
- Locally produced seeds will help farmers to decrease costs on imported seeds, fast and easy access, increase capacity in seed production and save farmers high costs
- Participants were able to differentiate between open-pollinated seeds and hybrid seeds through the trainings provided by SPC and MAF resource personnel
- Participants participated in on-hands activity on how to extract seeds from certain vegetables and fruits including tomato, capsicum, eggplant, pumpkin, pawpaw and cucumber – and they were given a chance to learn how to wash and dry the seeds before planting.
- Farmers have reiterated the lack of support from the Ministry in terms of capacity building trainings to increase the knowledge of the farmers in certain agricultural methods
- Farmers have been using another method of extracting their seeds. However, this training provided a new skills in effectively washing and drying seeds but also being mindful of the seeds viability.
- Plant health clinic – farmers were able to recognize the pest and disease symptoms and diagnose different problems that arise and most importantly; how they are going to solve them. The Pacific Pests and Pathogens App was used to highlight the different kinds of pest and diseases.
 - Farmers, MAF officers and Quarantine officers were encouraged to join PestNet to be updated on the problems around the globe and also address current pests and disease concerns in Samoa
- There's a need for MAF to engage with private sector to reduce the costs of the seeds – the seeds in Samoa are quite expensive and farmers are not able to afford it
- Moafanua Tolo presented on the importance of healthy soils for quality seeds to grow in and harvest quality vegetables and crops.

Based on the debrief session between SPC and MAFF, led by CEO Tilafono, it was agreed that Samoa's next steps requesting the assistance of SPC:

(1) to set up seeds demo plots at Nu’u research Station, to be used as the National Seed Centre (NSC), utilising the current SPC SAMOA Financing Agreement , under PAPP

(2) work on their commodities Standard operating Procedures (SOP), to be used by the NSC

Key findings in Taro Breeding Training

- Taro is one of the main traditional crops cultivated in Samoa and other Pacific Islands such as Fiji, Tonga and Cook Islands etc. It is a root crop which is propagated using suckers as planting materials.
- The Taro Breeding program has been established for almost twenty years now, ever since the emerging disease on Taro Leaf Blight (TLB) which destroyed the Taro and Taro farms of Samoa in 1993.
 - ‘Taro was a major export of Samoa. In 1993, taro exports to New Zealand from Samoa were 6300 tonnes, with and fob value WST9.5 million, representing 60 per cent of exports in that year (McGregor et al. 2011). The largest volume of exports was 7800 tonnes which occurred in 1989 (Central Bank of Samoa 1999). For the 5 to 6 years after TLB, little taro was consumed in Samoa in contrast with the pre-TLB period when almost 96 per cent of agricultural households grew and consumed taro (1989 Agricultural Census). TLB meant that Samoa suffered an annual loss in foregone domestic taro consumption valued at WST11 million and a taro export market valued at WST9 million (McGregor 2011).’ – Taro Blight Manual, SPC and USP
- There are more than nine taro breeding programs in the Pacific and over a hundred (100) taro varieties which have been bred and spread.
 - “Networking is really important – the sharing of the information and resources is a fundamental aspect of this program” Moafanua emphasized.
- Value added product of Taro was the recent launch of the Samoa Talo Whiskey produced by the Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa (SROS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) Samoa.
- Training focussed on ‘Cross pollination by hand’ – a method by which crossing between two different taro varieties can be controlled.
- Breeding and hand pollination processes is expensive and requires proper green houses or tunnel houses – there’s currently funding by the China Samoa Agriculture Project that provides farmers tunnel houses and farmers are encouraged to apply however they need to meet certain criteria

Samoa is in the process of establishing its own participatory breeding program with the hope of building strong foundation of Farmers, Researchers and Advisory officers working together to improve food crop production. Samoa MAF is also strengthening national root crop breeding networking between the Ministry, Farmers Associations and regional organisations such as SPC in sharing and distribution of genetic materials for the benefits of farming communities.

5. Conclusions

The methods of seed production using open-pollinated seeds enhance the crop yield. Good quality seeds of good varieties play an important role in sustaining increase in production and productivity. Food security is achievable if the food production increases through the strengthening of seed production of open-pollinated seed varieties.

It requires attention and continuous follow-up to ensure that farmers continue to practice the methods that were exchanged at the training workshops in Nu'u research station. Without quality control, there will be failure. Clearly, the Seeds project is an important training, which supports the SPC seeds for life initiative. Proper standard operating procedures to ensure the production of good quality seeds is a key outcome of Samoa MAF. Samoa MAF and SPC will need to look at sustainability approaches to ensure the development of the seed sector in Samoa with proper standard operating procedures to support the sector.

MAF will need to continue engaging with private sector to produce market and distribute high quality seeds to farmers.

The EU-SPC IntraAPP Agriculture Policy Programme has a financial agreement with the Samoa Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF). There is an operational work plan providing indicators for project implementation, which will support the ongoing efforts of Samoa MAF to develop the seeds sector.

As a short-term plan, Samoa MAF has requested SPC PAPP to address the possibility of procuring of quality seeds from within Samoa to deliver to their farmers – this effort is in support of the recent tropical cyclone Gita that caused damage to crops and yields in some parts of Samoa. The farmers who were affected by the tropical cyclone Gita initiated this request.

6. Challenges encountered

No challenges at all – SPC staff were well versed with the protocols and guidelines to ensure that precautionary measures are taken when handling or assisting with the Taro Breeding Training. Given the status of the Taro Leaf Blight (TLB) disease, SPC staff were mindful of the risks and implications. Proper mechanisms were in place to ensure that staff and also the MAF staff, farmers and stakeholders were aware of the risks of TLB.

7. Lessons Learned

- Refer to evaluations (get some input from the evaluation forms)
- The project team, ministry and key beneficiaries successfully completed a 5 day training focusing on the production of seeds training and also the taro breeding training. It was based on participatory learning actions that allowed them to learn from each other about the traditional and new ways of producing OP Seeds.
- Knowledge and experience was generated during the sessions to train and improve the capacity of the key stakeholders in the selected areas through training and demonstrations, information and knowledge/experience exchange on OP-Seeds and Taro Breeding Training.

8. Next steps and Follow up action

Open-Pollinated Seeds Training

Based on the debrief session between SPC and MAFF, led by CEO Tilafono, it was agreed that Samoa's next steps requesting the assistance of SPC:

- 1) to set up seeds demo plots at Nu'u research Station. These plots will be used as the National Seed Centre (NSC), utilising the current SPC SAMOA Financing Agreement , under PAPP
- 2) work on their commodities Standard operating Procedures (SOP), to be used by the National Seed Centre

Taro Breeding Training

- Samoa is in the process of establishing its own participatory breeding program with the hope of building strong foundation of Farmers, Researchers and Advisory officers working together to improve food crop production. Further training will be developed by Samoa MAF to support farmers
- Samoa MAF is also strengthening national root crop breeding networking between the Ministry, Farmers Associations and regional organisations such as SPC in sharing and distribution of genetic materials for the benefits of farming communities.
- Continuous engagement with SPC CePACT to progress the work of the Taro Breeding Programme

9. Feedback / Quotes

“Locally produced seeds help farmers to decrease costs on imported seeds, enable fast and easy seed access, and increase capacity in seed production and save farmers from high costs” - Chief Executive Officer Afioga Tilafono David Hunter.

“For the upcoming South Pacific Games hosted by Samoa in 2019, MAF has set a goal for the local farmers’ harvestings and productions and to ensure that more money is spent on buying local produce than imports” - Chief Executive Officer Afioga Tilafono David Hunter.

“I produce my seeds by letting the fruit to rot, wash it once then dry it and plant later, but in this training I learnt that there’s more to the process to ensure quality seeds than just washing and drying once,” shared Line from Salelologa Savaii.

“The Samoa Farmers Association is fortunate to receive discounts on seeds at the Agriculture Store and we help farmers that are not part of our association’, said Leaupepe Lasa.

“There are more than nine taro breeding programs in the Pacific and over a hundred (100) taro varieties which have been bred and spread” – Moafanua Tolo

“Networking is really important – the sharing of the information and resources is a fundamental aspect of this program” Moafanua Tolo emphasized.

10. Acknowledgements

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Lasa Leaupepe – Samoa Farmers Association
All the wonderful key stakeholders that attended and participated at the training

11. Key contacts

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12. Annexes

Annex 1 – Photos and social media/media coverage
Annex 2 – Participants List
Annex 3 – Detailed Report

Media coverage

Tweets, facebook, Samoan observer, Samoan Television (Samoan and English) and Loop Samoa

<http://www.loopsamoa.com/samoa-news/samoa-farmers-maf-officers-enhance-capacity-produce-open-pollinated-seeds-74530>

Documentation process using Pacific Islands Rural Advisory Services facebook page

Documentation process for 'Open-Pollinated Seeds training in Samoa' continues - 'Seed disinfection' - 2 methods are being used. Bleach and heat treatment..5% clorox bleach concentration. For heating, use temperature of 50 degrees. Try not to overheat it. To heat the seeds it should be around 20 to 25 minutes. Mani Mua, SPC ICM officer says 'you need 6 - 8 % moisture content before storage'. Next is 'Seed Germination Test - seeds germinated over the total number of seeds x 100 using petri-dish or whatever is available at home to use (e.g. tissue paper and newspaper as absorbent). Farmers can use containers if need be (clean containers). No need to buy new containers.



Media coverage --- Samoa TV stations

@spc_cps CePACT, key regional/ International partners and Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries Samoa/Fiji Agriculture working together to support long term response on Taro Breeding. ACEO Moafanua Tolo Iosefa & young Taro farmer [Peter Tulaga Eliesa](#) share their experience on Samoa National Taro Breeding Project - ACEO Tolo thanks SPC-LRD, ACIAR, Australia Aid, FAO and EU for the continuous support. One of the key objectives of this Taro breeding project is to provide farmers with diverse Taro cultivators and improve lines of breeding cycles with high level of resistance to Taro Leaf Blight (TLB) and excellent eating quality



Opening – Open-Pollinated Seeds Training

National training workshop in Samoa on strengthening the seed sector through proper training on seed production. Improving the quality of seeds but also improving access to high quality open-pollinated seeds. Representatives from Samoa Farmers Association, Federated Farmers Incorporated, Savaii Farmers Association and Ministry of Agriculture/Fisheries, private sector seed suppliers and POETCom Pacific Organic representatives will go through hands on training in the identification of pest and diseases using the online mobile APP, fruit selection and harvesting, seed extraction and the fundamentals for OP seed production and bulking.



Farmers and ministry of agriculture/forestry representatives learn 'how to extract open'pollinated vegetable/fruit seeds, wash and dry'. Mani Mua from LRD SPC provides an overview of seed extraction. He continues to reiterate that the vegetables and fruits from which you collect seed must be healthy. This ensures good quality seeds. Key learnings: varietal maintenance - the need for isolation to avoid cross pollination and the importance of maintaining seed purity.



Participants List

Personal details of trainee						
First name	Surname	Country Represented	Gender (M/F/U (unavailable/not reporting))	Age category	Organisation	Contact details (e.g. email or phone)
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