



SAMOA COASTAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2013–2016



SPC
Secretariat
of the Pacific
Community



SAMOA COASTAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2013–2016

Compiled by the Fisheries Division, MAF
with technical assistance from SPC



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Secretariat
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Community

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FOREWORD



Coastal fisheries have always been an integral part of Samoan people's lives. They are viewed as the resource at the family's doorstep and form the basis of everyday living for many coastal villages. They are part of our culture, our traditional practices and our way of life. Coastal fisheries have provided the main source of protein and livelihood for our coastal village communities for generations.

A recent survey shows that coastal fisheries are still the largest fishery in Samoa, with an estimated annual catch of 13,000 tonnes valued at USD 34 million. Coastal fisheries have not, however, been well understood and managed, mainly because they are a multi-species and multi-gear type of fishery.

This plan is a tool that has been formulated to provide a policy framework and strategic directions for sustainable development, presenting strategies with plans of action to address issues of concern. These include viable management measures to ensure that coastal fisheries resources and habitats are healthy, to strengthen the community-based fisheries management approach with our local villages, to be alert to climate change impacts, and to strengthen the capacity and capability of local authorities such as the Fisheries Division. Legislative reviews and a mechanism to review the plan when it becomes necessary are also included.

The plan is the outcome of a stakeholder consultative process that engaged village representatives, government ministries, non-governmental organisations, regional organisations, and the Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

I take this opportunity to thank SPC for providing the technical assistance and spearheading the process, enabling us to develop this plan that is of the utmost importance for the promotion of sustainable utilisation, management and development of our coastal fisheries resources, and recognises the goals and objectives of the ministry's sector plan 2011–2015. Importantly, the plan fulfils our national obligations towards regional, international and global instruments, recognising their relevance to Samoa's development goals and national applications.

It is with great satisfaction that I present the Samoa Coastal Fisheries Plan 2013–2016 to the Government and people of Samoa.

Soifua,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Le Mamea Ropati Mualia". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a small mark at the end.

Honourable Le Mamea Ropati Mualia
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries



1. INTRODUCTION

Scope and status

The Coastal Fisheries Management and Development Plan applies to all resources within the coastal waters of Samoa, as stipulated by the Fisheries Act 1988. The definition of ‘coastal fisheries’ adopted by this policy is *any fishery conducted in coastal waters, lagoons, reefs, outer reef slopes, or sea mounts of Samoa within the exclusive economic zone of Samoa.*

Background

Coastal fisheries resources are vitally important to the livelihoods of the Samoan people. A survey conducted in 2007 shows that 41% of village households had at least one fisherman, and the total estimated annual catch was 13,686 tonnes, valued at USD 34 million, with an average annual consumption of 57 kg per capita, made up of 44 kg of fish and 13 kg of invertebrates and seaweed.

The proximity and easy access to coastal resources also result in challenges such as overfishing and destructive fishing, while natural disasters such as cyclones take their toll. The tsunami in 2009 was followed by the crown-of-thorns outbreak in the tsunami affected areas, which threatened neighbouring reefs.

Coastal fisheries resource management has been a top priority for Samoa since the devastation to habitats and resources caused by the two cyclones in 1990 and 1991. To strengthen resources management, the government utilised the strong traditional village rules to empower village communities to take charge of the management of their coastal resources. The Community-based Fisheries Management Programme (CBFMP) has now worked with more than 90 villages since its inception in 1995.

Resource status

Samoa's coral reefs are limited and fringing in nature, due to past volcanic activities and subsequent sea level rise. The estimated coral reef area is 10,000 km² at the 50 metre depth contour. Samoan marine biodiversity is not well documented, with fewer published studies than for terrestrial biodiversity. Furthermore, the populations of valuable food species, such as giant clams and humphead parrotfish, are declining and no concerted effort is being made to redress this decline. As a result, one of the local giant clam species *Hippopus hippopus* has become extinct. Currently, there are 991 fish species known and identified for the archipelago: 123 hard coral species, 360 algal species, five turtle species and three mangrove species.



Resource monitoring has been one of the main functions of the Fisheries Division over the past 30 years, and it is committed to strengthening its data management system. Recent ecological monitoring of fish reserves shows that live corals predominate, covering 42% of the total substrate, followed by the non-living abiotic groups at 34%, the algae group at 20% and bleached corals at 5%. The bleaching is localised and was caused by the crown-of-thorns outbreak in the area east and southeast of Upolu.

Regular fish market surveys are conducted for gauging the fisheries resources landed and traded domestically. The results are shown in Table 1. These domestic landings are dominated by finfish, mainly the *Acanthuridae* and *Scaridae* families.

Table 1: Value and weight of domestic market landings 2005–2011

Year	Value (ST\$)	Weight (mt)
2005	\$1,554,590	134
2006	\$1,417,900	110
2007	\$1,650,870	136
2008	\$1,776,640	130
2009	\$1,791,640	130
2010	\$1,814,740	134
2011	\$1,645,720	118

2. VISION

A healthy marine environment and ecosystems that maintain sustainable coastal fisheries resources for Samoa

3. GOAL

The overall goal is to ensure sustainable food security and livelihoods through sustainable utilisation, development and management of coastal fisheries in Samoa.

4. PURPOSES

The purposes of the plan are to monitor, develop and manage coastal resources for sustainable utilisation; to support community development and management initiatives; to support the development of species with commercial potential; to enhance the skills and knowledge of all those involved in coastal fisheries; and, by researching and promoting ways of adding value to resources, to improve the overall situation of coastal fisheries.



5. STRATEGIES

5.1 Develop specific coastal fisheries management plans

Objective: To develop specific management plans for the conservation, sustainable development and management of coastal fisheries in Samoa.

Rationale: Coastal fisheries sustain the Samoan population by providing important sources of nutrition and income generation. The challenge is to develop and sustain livelihoods, without allowing activities that would damage the fisheries resources beyond repair. Specific management plans will characterise each fishery in order to assess each one individually and develop specific management measures, based on the best information available of target species, target fishers, the fishing methods and gear used. The priority of these management plans is to ensure that the many species and types of fishing gear are managed individually and effectively without jeopardising the needs of the subsistence fishers.

Output: Strengthened management of coastal fisheries resources through the development, implementation and monitoring of fisheries management plans, whilst fulfilling the needs of the subsistence sector

Projects

- (a) Draw up a management plan for sea cucumber commercial fishery
- (b) Draw up a management plan for fish aggregations and spawning periods
- (c) Draw up a management plan for trochus fishery
- (d) Draw up a management plan for ornamental fishery
- (e) Draw up a management plan for deep water snapper

5.2 Strengthen community-based fisheries management

Objective: To encourage and strengthen the participation of communities in the management of coastal and marine resources

Rationale: The Community-based Fisheries Management Programme (CBFMP) involved empowering local communities to develop their own fisheries management plans and prepare village by-laws to strengthen enforcement of management measures, with technical support from the Fisheries Division.

The programme has so far attracted the participation of more than 90 coastal villages since its inception in 1995. Recent studies by the Fisheries Division revealed a 55% increase in catches from villages involved in the CBFMP, compared to villages without management plans.

Despite the positive impacts shown by villages with management plans, there is a need to strengthen the programme in village communities that are less involved, and reactivate the programme in communities that have withdrawn. The aim is for all coastal villages to participate in the management of Samoa's coastal fisheries resources. This necessitates reviewing the CBFMP process in order to accommodate elements of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management into current practices, as proposed by Samoa's Community-based Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (CEAFM) model that was recently approved by Cabinet. Through this process, all relevant sectors are instructed by Cabinet to be involved with the management of coastal fisheries resources through an integrated approach.

Output 1: Effective management of coastal fisheries resources through community participation and the implementation of CEAFM

Output 2: Establishment of village fisheries reserves under CEAFM

Output 3: Expansion of the CEAFM programme to cover all coastal villages

Projects

- (a) Implement CEA FM as recommended by the national CEA FM model
- (b) Assess the effectiveness of CBFMP
- (c) Develop maps displaying each CEA FM undertaking

5.3 Strengthen and expand resource assessment and monitoring

Objective: Improved monitoring of programmes to document the status of resources in order to detect changes in abundance, size and structure of stocks, and to identify trends in the catches and their utilisation

Rationale: The health of coastal resources is a major concern because of their importance to the availability of food and healthy ecosystems. Monitoring the health of coastal resources underpins efforts by the Fisheries Division to assess whether management frameworks are having the desired outcomes on the ‘supply’ end and, at the same time, monitoring the catch on the ‘demand’ end is required through market, creel or socio-economic surveys. Therefore, a continued and increased focus on monitoring is fundamental to the success of fisheries plans. Because the power of monitoring lies in accessing data and information collected over time, data will need to be stored for comparison and cross reference in future.

Output 1: Enhanced understanding of the stock status of coastal resources

Output 2: Updated and improved information on the status of exploitation and utilisation rates of coastal resources and effects of management

Output 3: Secure and improved data storage and analytical systems

Projects

- (a) Conduct regular coastal fisheries resource assessments and monitoring of catch
- (b) Produce village resource profiles, including resource maps
- (c) Conduct monitoring to measure the effectiveness of fish reserves and resources
- (d) Secure and maintain an up-to-date standardised data storage system

5.4 Develop alternative initiatives to support management

Objective: Enhanced food security, community livelihoods and economic growth through sustainable development and management of coastal fisheries

Rationale: In addition to monitoring, management planning and strengthening community-based management, there is a role for alternative initiatives such as restocking programmes for critically threatened species or species of social importance for communities. This, however, comes with significant cost in terms of financial and human resources. The creation and development of fish aggregation devices (FADs) offers another opportunity to increase the volumes of fish available and to make it easier and cheaper to catch fish. Similarly, support is needed to encourage this and other viable aquaculture activities. Therefore, the Fisheries Division will continue to develop and maintain these alternative initiatives as well as explore other viable options. Developing viable alternatives where opportunities exist reduces fishing pressure on heavily fished resources.

Output 1: Healthier stocks through implementation of restocking programmes that aim to increase the abundance of species at sites of declining abundance

Output 2: The FAD programme strengthened and sustained

Projects

- (a) Establish trochus and other feasible species stock enhancement programmes at selected reefs
- (b) Deploy and maintain coastal FADs and provide training in FAD fishing techniques
- (c) Assess non-extractive uses of coastal fisheries resources, e.g. eco-tours and diving

5.5 Species biological research

Objective: To promote applied scientific research to ensure sustainability of coastal resources, taking into account traditional knowledge and practices

Rationale: To strengthen and support resource management, applied research programmes need to be in place to underpin the status of resources and support management actions. Priority will need to be given to the spawning periods and areas of species such as groupers, mullet, rabbit-fish and humphead parrotfish, and to biological sampling to determine age and size at maturity of a selection of resources. Research will focus on gathering information that can be applied to strengthen the effectiveness of resource management. The Fisheries Division will work in close collaboration with communities to undertake research and monitoring the health of coral reefs and other habitats to identify and track any detrimental impacts to the ecosystem, such as ciguatera occurrence or harmful species outbreaks.

Output 1: Improved biological understanding of species that leads to sound management decisions and strategies

Output 2: Enhanced knowledge of areas and species susceptible to ciguatoxins and ecological harmful species outbreaks

Output 3: Consultations to gather traditional knowledge of species of interest

Projects

- (a) Conduct biological sampling for a selection of resources
- (b) Monitor coral reefs to identify harmful species
- (c) Merge scientific knowledge and traditional knowledge to develop informed management decisions



5.6 Improve and maintain healthy marine ecosystems, habitat protection and rehabilitation

Objective: To preserve, protect, develop and, where possible, to restore or enhance the coastal fisheries resources and habitats of Samoa

Rationale: Healthy and diverse habitats are important refuges for coastal finfish and invertebrate resources, and act as our first line of protection from storm surges or wave action. Protecting and maintaining healthy habitats strengthen ecosystems and contribute to improved resource management. The Fisheries Division will collaborate with line agencies to profile coastal habitats, improve areas that need improvement and provide awareness materials.

Output: Healthy and resilient coastal habitats (mangrove/sea grass) and coral reef systems

Projects

- (a) Conduct resource profiling for coastal habitats and coral reef systems
- (b) Produce resource materials, pamphlets and documentaries to raise public awareness on the status of reserves, common fish and rare and endangered species.
- (c) Replant coral and mangrove

5.7 Climate change impacts and adaptation

Objective: To strengthen the capacity of the Fisheries Division in research and analysis activities, and to enhance the capacity of Samoan communities to respond effectively to the impacts of climate change on coastal fisheries

Rationale: Samoa is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Insufficient understanding, knowledge and professional expertise limit the implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures, both at national and community levels. Nevertheless, possible impacts on the productivity of coastal fisheries resources – resulting from rising sea surface temperatures, changes in current and nutrient supplies, ocean acidification and decreasing biodiversity – are expected to affect food security and the livelihoods of some if not most communities. Further to these effects, additional loss of traditional knowledge and heritage can be expected through the loss of cultural practices in the coastal environment.

Impacts on coastal fisheries will inevitably affect all aspects of life in Samoa, so public awareness programmes on climate change impacts and adaptive responses are required, as are broad-scale public consultations and participation in planning and implementation. A priority is to improve the understanding and use of relevant science and traditional knowledge in developing and anchoring adaptation and mitigation measures that are appropriate for coastal fisheries of Samoa and taken up by local communities. Such measures include addressing, for example, the impacts of climate change on coastal tuna fishing and non-extractive marine resources, as well as on the development and diversification of aquaculture.

Output 1: Increased generation and use of knowledge and understanding of climate change impacts on coastal resources and ecosystems (both science-based and traditional knowledge)

Output 2: Timely advice on, inclusion in, and support for, local communities on climate change matters

Output 3: Adaptation initiatives culturally appropriate for implementation through local communities

Projects

- (a) Conduct awareness campaigns on climate change, possible present and future impacts on coastal fisheries and adaptive responses by government and communities
- (b) Conduct assessment of the possible impacts of climate change on Samoa's coastal marine environment and the extent of social, economic and environmental vulnerability
- (c) Implement adaptation projects that are culturally appropriate for communities

5.8 Strengthen the capacity of the Fisheries Division to manage, develop and monitor coastal fisheries, and enforce relevant management regimes

Objectives: Improved and strengthened capacity to manage coastal fisheries

Rationale: The Fisheries Division needs to develop and improve its capacity if it is to achieve the goals of this plan. The division will keep abreast of developments and opportunities for assistance and support to build its capacity for the future. Capacity enhancement opportunities exist in the areas of data collection, stock assessment, fisheries enforcement and information dissemination.

The aim will be to identify and participate in programmes that focus on building sustainable capacity so that the division is able to provide its services to communities and stakeholders in an efficient and professional manner. An additional goal is to ensure that the resources are sustainably harvested through proper enforcement.

Output: Improved flow of relevant information, and improved technical, analytical, monitoring and enforcement skills and delivery services within the division

Project

- (a) Conduct training needs analysis
- (b) Implement effective enforcement protocols and procedures



Strategy	Objective	Output	Actions	Performance Indicators	Timeline
5.1: Develop specific coastal fisheries management plans	To develop fishery management plans for the conservation, sustainable development and management of coastal fisheries in Samoa	Strengthened management of coastal fisheries through the development of fisheries management plans	Conduct feasibility studies (resources and economic assessment) on a selection of species/ fishery	Feasibility analysis for species identified with realisable potential	2014,2015, 2016
			Produce and implement coastal fisheries management plans including: -management objectives -fishing strategies -management measures -research & monitoring -compliance	Phased introduction of management plans: -Sea cucumber -Trochus -Ornamental fishery -Fish spawning aggregations -Deep water snapper	2013 2014 2015 2016 2016 2015
				Periodic reviews of plans and adjusted to maintain relevance	2016
5.2: Strengthen community-based fisheries management	To encourage and strengthen the participation of communities in management of the coastal and marine resources	Effective management of coastal fisheries resources through community participation and the implementation of CEA FM	Conduct community consultations	Consultations conducted	Annually
			Develop village fisheries management plans	Number of management plans approved	20 plans approved by 2015
			Conduct quarterly meeting for CEA FM Advisory Committee	Quarterly meetings conducted	Four meetings annually
			Review existing village management plans to incorporate CEA FM principles	Number of plans reviewed	50 plans reviewed by 2015

			Develop village by-laws	Number of by-laws gazetted and enforced by communities	50 by-laws reviewed by 2015
		Establish village fisheries reserves under CEA FM	Conduct rapid assessment of village coastal areas	Rapid assessment advice to participating villages	On-going
			Demarcate fish reserves	Number of declared reserves	90 reserves established by 2015
5.3: Strengthen and expand resource assessment and monitoring	Improved monitoring of programmes to document the status of resources and detect changes in abundance, size and structure of stocks, and in the catches and their utilisation	Enhanced understanding of stock status of fish and invertebrate resources	Conduct ongoing monitoring programmes -resource stock assessments -produce village resource profiles and maps	Key fish and invertebrate stock status updated	Annually
				Key biological areas identified and managed	
				Four coastal profiles and maps produced for villages	
		Updated and improved information on the status of exploitation and utilisation rates of coastal resources and effects of management	Conduct periodic surveys (socio-economic/creeel)	Socio-economic survey completed (2013)	2013
		Secure and improved data storage and analytical systems	Improve data storage and management (databases)	Databases set up	2013

5.4: Develop alternative initiatives to support management	Enhanced food security, community livelihoods and economic growth through sustainable development and management of coastal fisheries	Healthy stocks through implementation of restocking programmes to increase abundance at sites of declining abundance	Translocation of trochus from high to low density sites	Number of individual trochus and sites	2014, 2015, 2016
		Strengthen and sustain FAD programme	Construct, deploy and maintain coastal FADs	No. of FADs deployed	2013, 2014
				Value adding initiatives identified	
				Options identified	
		Identified alternative fisheries systems	Explore value-adding initiatives (post harvest)	1 Alternative fishery developed and promoted	2015, 2016
5.5: Species biological research	To promote applied scientific research to ensure sustainability of coastal resources, taking into account traditional knowledge and practices	Improved biological sampling for a selection of resources	Conduct monitoring to determine spawning aggregation sites and seasons for a selection of coastal resources.	Spawning aggregations and periods determined for five finfish species	2013–2015
				At least two species spawning areas, and seasons are protected in the form of village by-law	2015
			Conduct biological sampling to gather age, growth and size at maturity for a selection of species	Age, growth and size at maturity information determined for five finfish species	2014–2015
				At least three species are regulated/protected through village by-laws based on information gathered	2014, 2015, 2016
		Enhanced knowledge of areas and species susceptible to ciguatoxins and ecologically harmful species outbreaks	Liaise frequently with village communities to track harmful species outbreaks or occurrences	Responsive plans when serious outbreaks occur	2013, 2014, 2015, 2016

5.6: Improve and maintain healthy marine ecosystems, habitat protection and rehabilitation	To preserve, protect, develop and, where possible, to restore or enhance the coastal fisheries resources and habitats of Samoa	Healthy and resilient coastal habitats (mangrove/sea grass) and coral reef systems	Conduct resources profiling of habitats and coral reef systems	Resources profile completed for at least ten village communities per annum	ongoing
			Replant corals for village fish reserves.	Number of fish reserves with coral replanting completed	2016
			Replant mangroves for relevant villages	Number of fish reserves with mangrove replanting completed	2016
5.7: Climate change impacts and adaptation	To strengthen capacity of the Fisheries Division in research and analysis activities; and enhance the capacity of Samoan communities to respond effectively to climate change	Increased generation and use of knowledge and understanding of climate change impacts on coastal resources and ecosystems (both science-based and traditional knowledge)	Develop climate change information packages in relation to coastal fisheries	Information package complete and widely distributed	2013–2014
		Timely advice on, inclusion in and support for local communities on climate change matters	Implement community adaptation programmes	At least three adaptation programmes initiated in village communities	2013–2015
			Collaboration with national, regional and international partners in implementing climate change activities	Regular collaboration with international partners	2013–2016
		Adaptation initiatives culturally appropriate for implementation through local communities	Implement community adaptation programmes	At least three adaptation programmes initiated in village communities	ongoing

5.8: Strengthen the capacity of the Fisheries Division to manage, develop and monitor coastal fisheries, and enforce relevant management regimes	Improved and strengthened capacity to manage coastal fisheries challenges	Improved flow of relevant information and improved analytical, monitoring and enforcement skills and delivery services within the division	Develop training needs analysis (with priorities)	TNA plan	2013
			Implement TNA outcomes		ongoing
			Source or identify programmes to build appropriate skills within the division	Number of training sessions implemented	ongoing
				Staff receiving training	ongoing
				Increase in effectiveness and staff performance	
			Implement effective enforcement protocols and procedures	Staff receiving training on enforcement protocols and procedures	ongoing
				Community-based training on fisheries legislation, and enforcement protocols and procedures	ongoing

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Participants for the Final Workshop for the Coastal Fisheries Management Plan

SPC- FISHERIES DIVISION CONSULTATION WORKSHOP ON COASTAL FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

UPOLU APIA SAMOA

22 October 2012

	NAME/SUAFA	AFIOAGA/MATAGALUEGA VILLAGE/MINISTRY	TELEFONI/ CONTACT
1	Tuala Peniamina	Tafagamanu	7742557
2	Siliva Lafo	Tafatafa & Matavai	7607413
3	Lealaitagomoa Lafaele	Siufaga Falelatai	7731185
4	Fui Pii	Savaia Lefaga	7718116
5	Taloolemaagao Afoa	Satalo	7518107
6	Pua Faafetai	Salesatele	7593977
7	Leaitua Taua	Vailuutai	7743459
8	Taua Tutuila	Fasitootai	7596350
9	Sa'u Lalotoa Rapi	Apolima uta	7289245
10	Saili Ionatana	Vailoa Aleipata	7235211
11	Rev Lautasi Apulu	Salua tai Manono	7751098
12	Peilua Pe'a	Malaemalu	
13	Pinofoaga Ieremia	Matautu Falealili	
14	Nuu Tolu	Sapo'e Falealili	7645961
15	Leatigaga Faasee	Satuimalufilufi	7721271
16	Falaila Faausu	Tafatafa	7275690
17	Sevaaetasi Valasi	Lalovi Mulifanua	
18	Faasina Tuiga	Vailuutai	7262943
19	Luaaoi A	Matatufu	

20	Nella Tufugafale	Utulaelae	7293035
21	Asoiva Ulugia	Vaiusu	
22	Gu Savali Time	Vailoa Faleata	7574324
23	Filoitamalii L	Malaemalu	7225247
24	Leasiolagi Fe'i	Salani	7240487
25	Afuie Siu	Gagaifolevao	
26	Nafanua Malele	MAF Quarantine Division	20924
27	Seeseei Moli	SROS	20664
28	Anne Toailoa	MAF Livestock Division	21052
29	Perise Kerslake	MNRE PUMA	67200 ext 336
27	Maulalo Levi V Tone	MNRE Water Resource Division	23800 ext 275
28	Clifton Sa'e	Fisheries Division	20369
29	Faasulu Fepulea'i	Fisheries Division	20369
30	Justin Aiafi	Fisheries Division	20369
31	Junior Selesele	Fisheries Division	20369
32	Joyce Samuelu Ah Leong	Fisheries Division	20369
33	Autalavou Taua	Fisheries Division	20369
34	Sapeti Tiitii	Fisheries Division	20369
35	Maria Sapatu	Fisheries Division	20369
36	Magele Etuati Ropeti	SPC	

Appendix 2: Final Consultation with Savaii representatives on the Coastal Fisheries Management Plan

SPC FISHERIES DIVISION CONSULTATION WORKSHOP ON COASTAL FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

SAVAI'I SAMOA

26 October 2012

	NAME/SUAFA	AFIOAGA/VILLAGE	TELEFONI/ CONTACT
1	Laufiso	Siufaga Faga	7241090
2	Fia Tuitaga	Luuu Faga	7727497
3	Tuaau	Sapini	7513570
4	Gaga Tisega	Lano	7646079
5	Logoitea F	Asau	-
6	Samu Alosio.	Fagasa	7274507
7	Pulusau Saivaaia	Tafua	-
8	Matuavao	Saleaula	7712866
9	Lua Ropeti	Foailalo	7626257
10	Pogi Logia	Fagaee	-
11	Vaasili Samuelu	Salimu Faga	7227092
12	Samoata Patolo	Pu'apu'a	7231499
13	Aloaina Afiafi	Fagamalo	7751882
14	Gatua Filo	Fatuvalu	-
15	Fetoai Palemene	Sasina	7225281
16	Maui Sinapati	Papa Palauli	-
17	Tuilimu Manuele	Sapulu Salelologa	7514876
18	Lemana Ioane	Lefagaoalii	7618727
19	Lefua Manu	Safua	7278255
20	Falefata	Satafao Saipipi	7284983
21	Malaeulu Amoni	Lano	-

22	Su'a Fale	Salē Saipipi	-
23	Aeau M Asi	Foailalo	7636007
24	Toala Alesana	Malae Faga	7233832
25	Salailima Pona	Safai	7238363
26	Lutu Mafuolo	Fusi	7225570
27	Maiava Tautua	Vaisala	7740644
28	Togialelei Gasologa	Auala	
29	Joyce Samuelu Ah Leong	Fisheries Division	
30	Autalavou Taua	Fisheries Division	
31	Sapeti Tiitii	Fisheries Division	
32	Maria Sapatu	Fisheries Division	
33	Tauvae Su'a	Fisheries Division	
34	Mamoe Gie	Fisheries Division	
35	Solomona Tufuga	Fisheries Division	
36	Magele Etuati Ropeti	SPC	