

**GEF PAS INVASIVE SPECIES COMMUNITY CONSULTATION
PROGRAM REPORT 5th-19th March 2014**



**Terrestrial Section
Division of Environment and Conservation**

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Education and awareness are important steps to ensuring the issue with invasive species is well understood and supported by the target communities which lead to the successful implementation of the project. Fostering of public support and participation in the management of invasive alien species in Samoa is one of the activities identified under this project. With financial support from the Global Environment Facility, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment through the Division of Environment and Conservation conducted a comprehensive community consultation program around Upolu and Savaii on the 5th – 19th March, 2014. The program was divided into nine different consultations.

The goal was to create the way forward to a more environmentally, socially and economically sustainable community with a fundamental focus on controlling and or eradicating invasive species. This initiative has brought together four (4) different representatives from each targeted village. A number of different presentations covered by MNRE staff all related to invasive species has allowed the communities to further their understanding and build awareness on invasive species and offered the opportunity to be informed on what the Ministry has been implemented to deal with invasive species in Samoa.

The program was well accepted and appreciated by the communities and comments and suggestions/ feedback that were provided by the communities were of great help with formulating pragmatic solutions to various issues raised for way forward to enhance the sustainable management and conservation of our native biodiversity through controlling and or eradication of invasive species from our country.

This report reflects feedback comments, ideas, suggestion as well as information collected from the consultation.

2. OVERALL PURPOSE OF THE PROGRAM:

The main focus of this program was to solicit support from the communities through making them aware and understand on what invasive species were as well as their negative impacts on the environment, society and the economy of Samoa. In addition, this was also initiated to seek support from the communities in working collaboratively with the Ministry and other stakeholders on management of invasive species through controlling and or eradicating them.

3. OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To educate the communities on what invasive species are as well as their impacts.
- 2) To provide awareness of the existing invasive species already in Samoa as well as the emergence of potential invasive species.
- 3) To inform the communities on what the Ministry has been implemented in efforts to deal with invasive species in Samoa.
- 4) To discuss with the communities on possible practical methodologies to control and manage invasive species at the household and community level.
- 5) To seek the community support in management of invasive species.
- 6) To strengthen partnership between the communities and the Ministry for conservation of our native biodiversity.

4. CONSULTATION'S METHODS AND PROGRESS

4.1 Government-Community Involvement Coordination

The usual government procedure to get local communities involvement to any program was used during this consultation. That is, all programs for communities have to proceed through the Division of Internal Affairs of the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development (MWCSO). A request letter with the detail consultation program was provided to the MWCSO to seek their support by allowing the Ministry to conduct its proposed consultation on the proposed dates.

4.2 Resources and Budgets

All government project funds are administered by the Government through the Ministry of Finance; there are also procedures to follow when requesting certain amounts given evidence that the tentative program is relevant to the project, proof of community participation and all invoices/receipts are presented back in an Acquittal Report form after the consultation.

The current community consultation is a joint - funded program under funds from the GEF-PAS Invasive Species Project and the Government of Samoa. Staff of the Division of Environment and Conservation conducted and facilitated the nine days consultation on Savaii and Upolu Islands.

4.2.1 Education awareness materials

Several awareness materials produced were distributed for the communities. This includes myna bird's brochure (Samoan version), water lettuce information sheet (Samoan version), invasive plant poster, and poster for native plant of Samoa. All presentations were delivered in Samoan with copies of each presentation also distributed ensuring the issue with invasive species is well understood by the communities.

4.2.2 Target Audience, Venue and Presenting techniques

The targeted participants invited included four (4) representatives from each village which include the Village mayor (Sui o le Nuu), representative of women's committees (Sui tamaitai o le Nuu), representative of youth group (Sui o Tupulaga talavou) and a representative of village matai (Sui o matai).

The selection of Church halls for each consultation to be held at was based on the availability, convenience and the capacity to ensure that the venue can accommodate the targeted number of participants for each day.

Approximately 1,000 participants attended these ten community consultations representing four different cross sectors within the village community set up. Apart from the set up official program, exchange of traditional and cultural speeches and Samoan faaaloaloga were also done between high chiefs and the officials, and this was carried out at the opening and the closing of the consultation. The values of Samoan traditional and cultural still remain as one of the crucial ceremony as this reveals and shows their appreciation and the support to the program.

The program was organized and activated in a two-ways communication method of discussion. This is though and by ways of:

(i) Presenting the message using Power-point Presentation – about 5 –presentations with similar outline including the Introduction, Main Body, Conclusion and Recommendation. Photographs, Pictures and tables were very much use in each presentation for easy understanding and to simplify the interpretation of the message delivers by the participants.

(ii) Questions and answers session - after each presentation an opportunity was given to the participants for any questions, suggestions, comments and opinions to be raised, Sharing of experiences and knowledge in some areas was considered very important during these consultations especially with the involvement of farmers and women committee members.

(iii) General Discussions: this session allow the participants to raise any other or general issues apart from the specific topic discussed.

(iv) In Addition, awareness materials such as pamphlets, information sheets and copies of each presentation were distributed at each consultation.

ORGANISATION OF THE PROGRAMME.

As usual in a Samoan cultural, each consultation was started by an opening prayer. It was followed by a traditional special welcome by the participants through presenting the Ava ceremony.

Opening remarks was delivered by the Assistant Chief Executive Officer for the Division of Environment & Conservation, on behalf of the Chief Executive Officer, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. At the end of the formalities the program started and proceeded with topics presentation. All presentations were conducted in Samoan Language as decided most effective language to be used based on the audience participated.

National Invasive Species Action Plan

The presentation highlighted four key elements where NISAP is based on. These include, developing a strategic approach to the management of the invasive species; Improving the capacity building and promote public awareness program among key stakeholders; preventing the introduction and establishment of potential invasive species and fostering regional and international cooperation and collaboration.

Furthermore, it also summarized the threats and impacts invasive species have imposed to Samoa's natural heritage. As specifically mentioned, impacts can range from adversely affecting the productivity and subsequent economic output of primary industry, such as agriculture, forestry and fisheries to impeding cultural practices and traditions, household food security and sustainable livelihoods, and threatening the integrity and biodiversity of natural ecosystem, including ecosystem processes.

The presentation has also stated that the Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment (MNRE) has already developed the Samoa's National Invasive Species Action Plan (NISAP). It was highlighted that this NISAP is intended as a Samoa's response to the threat from invasive species and it sets out the framework and identifies the key initial actions that need to be undertaken to effectively access and manage the threat and impacts of new and existing invasive species in Samoa. Inside the NISAP it has the list of invasive species that are existing and discovering in Samoa, majorly categorizing into plants and animals. Invasive Plants are further sub-divided into seven sub categories such as trees, weeds, creeping vines, ornamental plants, grass, fruit trees and fungi. Likewise with invasive animals whereby it sub-divided into six sub categories.

Finally, the presentation emphasized on how invasive species introduced and arrived in Samoa, it also mentioned how invasive species can potentially can spread from one area to another and also strongly advice and encourage the participants and local communities on the importance of working and work collaboratively with the ministry to prevent, control, minimize and eradicate the invasive species from Samoa

Two Samoa's Initiative Project

The presentation provided an introduction of the Two Samoas Environmental Collaboration Initiative encompassing its historical background, goals and objectives, potential benefits and future plans for the awareness and information of the targeted communities, as summarized below.

The Two Samoas Environmental Collaboration brings together governments agencies, NGOs, and institutions from American Samoa and Samoa to implement environmental measures, enhance effectiveness, conserve resources, and provide better overall environmental governance for the Samoan Archipelago. The Two Samoas provides a platform for a single concerted effort to manage a multitude of threats to environmental resources within the Samoan Archipelago, such as the management of fisheries, land-based sources of pollution, climate change, invasive species and key or endangered species. The cooperative approach is essential for large-scale projects, such as the development of a regional network of MPAs, standardization of regulations governing the protection of certain species, and control of invasive species.

The proclamation of the Two Samoa's was sealed at the 7th Meeting on the Cooperation Issues between the Two Samoas in September 2007, where the Governor of American Samoa and the Prime Minister of Samoa issued a joint statement for their respective jurisdictions to hold annual meeting to discuss overlapping environmental issues. Consequently, it led to the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding, multiple learning exchanges, the development of a Biogeographic Assessment of the Samoan Archipelago, adoption of an Operations Plan, development of a Strategic Plan, and successful award for the recruitment of a Two Samoas Coordinator.

The “Two Samoas” Strategic Plan guides the actions and efforts of the Two Samoas to direct future investments in activities that both jurisdictions agree will be beneficial to the Samoan archipelago. There are 5 Key Overarching Goals highlighted in the Strategic Plan as follows;

1. Goal 1 – Build a regional partnership between the Two Samoa’s for improved archipelago-wide environmental management
2. Goal 2 – Maintain and improve the status of fish stocks to ensure sustainable fisheries that will support future generations of Samoans.
3. Goal 3 – Build ecological and community resilience to the effects of climate change
4. Goal 4 – Improve water quality and ecosystem health through the reduction of land-based pollution and marine debris.
5. Goal 5 – Ensure continued protection of endemic terrestrial and marine biodiversity of the Samoan archipelago from the threat of invasive species.

In light of Goal 5 of the Two Samoa’s Strategic Plan, to “Ensure continued protection of endemic terrestrial and marine biodiversity of the Samoan archipelago from the threat of invasive species”, the GEF-PAS Invasive Species Project serves as a parallel project supporting activities to address the issue of invasive alien species. The Coordinator acknowledges the contributions of the project in collaboration efforts to addressing and achieving this common goal.

The potential benefits of the Initiative to the Two Samoa’s include;

- *Strengthening of the political partnerships between the Two Samoa’s; i.e.- fostering continued governmental collaboration between the two jurisdictions*
- *Strengthening of the regional partnership and collaboration between the Two Samoa’s in efforts to improve archipelago wide management of environmental resources (marine, terrestrial and atmospheric).*
- *Sharing of resources between the Two Samoa’s; ie. financial, physical, information, human capacity, technical assistance etc*
- *Opportunities for financial assistance to undertake environmental projects between the Two Samoa’s to address environmental goals and objectives outlined in the Two Samoa’s Strategic Plan.*

The Two Samoa’s Initiative is funded by the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) – USA through its Coral Reef Conservation Program (CRCP) for the first two years and funding will be continuously sought for the sustainability of the initiative

Myna Bird Control Project

The presentation was particularly focused on the two myna birds species, its invasion in the country, the negative impacts that has been imposed and what measure and method that has been carried out by the ministry to control its population in the country. The presentation also highlighted the activities and the objectives of the project that has been already carried out since 2008, funded under the Government Local Budget.

1. Project Activities:

- Implementation of several comprehensive control methods such as humane traps, mist nets and the use of DRC1339 chemical for both Upolu and Savaii.
- Determining a total population of myna birds at the main roosting site
- Identifying and destruction of nests.
- Locating and mapping of existing and new myna birds roosting sites.
- Monitoring of selected sites in the town area in order to measure the effectiveness of the operation in the urban areas, where the myna birds were found abundant before any control methods was implemented.
- Public and community awareness program for Upolu and Savaii.
- Developing of myna bird awareness materials such as information sheet, and brochure.

2. Project Objective(s):

- ✓ To kill and dispose safely and properly myna birds in order to reduce their numbers and where possible to completely eradicate this bird species from Samoa.
- ✓ To collect some baseline information on myna birds
- ✓ To increase knowledge and the capacity of the staff on how to minimize the population of mynas in Samoa.
- ✓ To provide awareness for communities on the adverse impact cause by myna birds as well as some of the available methodologies that the ministry is employing to reduce the population of myna in the country as a whole.
- ✓ To further extend poison baiting operation to rural villages and Savaii where population of mynas is high.

The presentation content has included:

1. It was highlighted, that the two species, the Jungle Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*) and the Common Myna (*A. fuscus*), were introduced into the country in 1965 and 1988, respectively. It was mentioned that the introduction was merely intended and purposely to control the cattle ticks.

2. Emphasized the serious negative impact that has been imposed. It has noted its negative impacting on agricultural crops by feeding on fruit trees, such as papaya, bananas, mangoes and others. In addition, the possibilities of having health risk by transferring and spreading of diseases and sicknesses to human beings is one of the main points emphasized as threats to people and community.

3. Mentioned the different control methods that have been employed by the ministry for eradication. It included, using humane traps, bonus scheme, mist nets and the DRC 1339 Chemical. It has revealed that the most effective method that has been currently used to control the population is the DRC 1339 Chemical.

4. It mentioned that the control operation using chemical, has been implemented since 2008, with a total of about 12 phases has been carried out. It has also revealed that approximately 9 to 10 thousand birds have been recorded dead as a result of the operation. The operation was funded by the Government of Samoa.

5. About 100 percent of the participants attended the consultations understood well mainly with the impact that has been imposed by the myna bird; especially the damage that occurs on their fruit trees. In return, they were very appreciative and acknowledge the work done by the ministry for controlling of these invasive birds. They also offered their support wherever and whenever is needed.

The conclusion emphasized the importance of community participation in a partnership approach with the government which aims to control and or eradicate myna birds from Samoa while at the same time protecting our native birds and our biodiversity.

Water Lettuce

The content of the presentation was basically to introduce and to discuss what is Water Lettuce, its natural and its original habitat, its negative impacts, its current distribution in the country and what action or control measure the ministry is taken on board for eradication.

Water Lettuce as highlighted in the presentation is native to South Africa and reportedly has invaded many countries of the world whereby now including Samoa as well. It was stated that field surveys and monitoring have been carried out by the ministry within the urban area whereby sites of existing were identified hence demarcated its ground coordinated point and as well demarcated on the maps. Maps of distribution were also shown during the presentation for further information on this weed actual distribution area. Information sheets were also disseminated at each consultation for better sighting and identification of the weeds it also highlighted the planned and proposed actions the office is prepared to take on board for eradication operation of the weed. Furthermore, the management strategy that has been

developed was presented to provide strategic approach for management and eradication of this weed from Samoa.

Mt Vaea Restoration Project

Mt Vaea Restoration Project started in 2007 when funding from the Robert Louis Stevenson Foundation and Conservation International assisted the collection of information on the fauna and flora of Mt Vaea. The study reported 60% of the forest is composed of non-native plants, and some of them are considered highly invasive. A prioritization of all the species was then conducted and the top five species of most concern was highlighted for management options. They are Tamaligi uiliuli *Albizia chinensis*, Tamaligi paepae *Albizia falcataria*, Pulu vao *Funtumia elastica*, Pulu mamoe *Castilla elastica* and African Tulip *Spathodea campanulata*. The Japan International Cooperation Agency also provided fund to support the project through the establishment of a one hectare trial plot focused particularly on the two problematic rubber species (e.g. *Castilla elastica* and *Funtumia elastica*) as the other 3 species (*Spathodea campanulata* [African Tulip Tree], *Albizia falcataria* [Albizia]; *Albizia chinensis* [Albizia]) had “fairly well documented” recommendations for chemical herbicide treatments from both within and outside Samoa and therefore they were of lesser concern. In 2012 the study concluded that glyphosate chemical is the recommended control that can kill the five target species at >20cm dbh within three (3) months and <20cm dbh within two (2) month. Fortunately GEF-PAS provided financial support which aided the development of the Mt Vaea Operational Plan and continue with the implementation of the restoration program for Mt Vaea. This project welcomes volunteers and local community members to assist the Ministry and partners in the implementation of the project. The Vailima community already showed their commitment as well as other neighboring villages who have come forward during the consultation to offer hand of support however requested small monetary incentives in return.

CONCLUSION

All issues raised were addressed comprehensively by our staff with some positive comments from some in the audience. Overall, the general assessment of the consultations as expressed orally by most participants was positive as they have learnt quite a lot of new information. They recommended some active actions by government with their collaboration in order to prevent, eradicate, control & maintain the effects caused by invasive species to the general public and the environment

COMMUNITY FEEDBACKS/ISSUES RAISED

Throughout the program, issues and feedbacks from the participants were recorded and clarified. The following is the list of issues raised where improvements were required.

Myna birds

- The community has reported that myna birds are now seen at high numbers at their backyard with an estimate population of more than 10,000 myna birds was recorded.
- Concerns arose of the destructive behavior of the mynas not only their feeding habits on fruits and vegetables but they also nested on roofs of houses and churches.
- With regards to the chemical that is currently used to control mynas in Samoa, a special request was made by the communities to allow them to use DRC 1339 for controlling mynas.
- The communities also commented that the Ministry should have done a demonstration on the use of DRC 1339 chemical during the consultation.
- A number of concerns raised on the use of the DRC 1339 chemical that might affect non target species such as pigs, chickens, rails and etc.
- Suggestions were made to increase the price per dead myna from .20/dead myna to \$5 or \$10/dead myna but the communities have to find their own ways or methods to kill them.
- The communities were eager to know the reason of bringing myna birds in Samoa and would like to know the person/ organization responsible for such.
- The use of guns to control mynas was recommended with the actual operation to be carried out by the communities.
- The community also reported an increase in the population of feral pigeons which have invaded many family homes by nesting on buildings leaving their droppings on house roofs. They recommended the use of DRC1339 to kill these pigeons.

Water Lettuce

- The community would like to know the difference between water lettuce and the merremia vine? Edible lettuce, Chinese cabbages, and how to keep water lettuce out if they see it in their premises of backyard.
- Question if water lettuce good for human consumption?

Mt Vaea Restoration Project

- Queries on why the Ministry has classified Pulu vao & Pulu mamoe as invasive when these can be used for building houses and for fence posts. In addition, the pulu mamoe was normally used for making Samoan cricket balls.
- Most respondents agreed that these two trees should be eradicated while some respondents asked whether the Government can distribute some chemicals for controlling the spread of these invasive plants.
- Has noticed a rapid growth of pulu mamoe and pulu vao on the mountain after the cyclone Evan.

Solid waste

- The community was appreciative of the collection services, however there was a great need for communities to support the free service provided by the government
- Concerns on the issues with the collection service which did not reach the new settlements at in land on newly sealed public roads.
- An issue of totally banning plastic shopping bags and the re-introduction of the brown paper bags which were used before.
- There is a need for bulky waste collection.
- Some households do not reside on the road front advice on how to cater for these households.
- Appreciated the collection services to keep household and villages clean but some families do not prioritize and make use of the services.
- The Act is now in place and there is a need for enforcement and village mayors/councils are to contribute through facilitating village clean ups and beautifications.
- Continue with school programs so that students can also contribute in controlling of littering.

Others

- Concerns on the spread of the Giant African Snail. The communities wish to know a control method for the snail.

- Most of the respondents are concerned about the spread & destructive effect of the Alamea & Limu Momi. Some were asking for compensation in terms of cash if they work on clearing these invasive from their lagoons.
- The community has reported a rapid and massive growth of merremia vine and keen to know the control method.
- The community also emphasized that merremia vine was useful for gripping of soil from eroding.
- Some respondents were interested in the project for the 2 Samoas asking what program are on-going between the two countries
- It was well noted and recorded from these consultations that more than 70% of the communities were not aware and knows most of the invasive species before, especially the plant species. During discussion part of the consultation, participant revealed that some of these invasive plant species are of very useful in making fale-samoa, firewood and most of all, use for cattle farm fence poles. This is of course a problem in multiplying the extension and the existing of such very critical plant invasive species such as Pulu Vao, Pulu mamoe, Albizia and African Tulip. These species are all included in the top 5 priority invasive species in Samoa, as stated in the NISAP.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- ✓ It was noted that the participants from these consultations had strongly recommended re-introducing the bonus scheme for public when bringing in dead myna bird. They further recommend increasing the cost per dead bird from the previous one, that is, from .20sene to \$2.00/dead bird.
- ✓ Further information with regards to the impact of myna birds on human health to be provided for the communities.
- ✓ Programmes to increase public awareness through television and radio, to ensure the communities are more and well informed prior to or when operations occurred.
- ✓ Surveys will be necessary to search for eggs and nesting places of myna
- ✓ Concerns were raised for totally banning plastic shopping bags but the Plastic Ban Regulation 2006 was explained and clarified on the reasons behind discouraging re-introducing of the brown paper bags previously used for shopping. As the issue of climate change is now a global issue, the ministry has looked into various ways to deal with the ever increasing wastes from shopping bags. The “traditional” paper bags previously used for shopping is make from paper meaning more paper bags, more trees are to be extracted for manufacturing of paper bags. Deforestation is one of the key reasons that induced global warming and this coupled with the great loss of biodiversity through loss

of natural feeding ground and habitats. Ongoing research, monitoring and evaluation on the distribution of invasive species and control activities are necessary as part of an active adaptive management approach to facilitate improvements in management over time.

- ✓ Ongoing consultation and partnership arrangements between the Ministry and its stakeholders and the local communities must be established to achieve a collaborative, integrated and ongoing approach to invasive species management.
- ✓ Effective invasive species management is a shared responsibility requiring the commitment of government ministries, organisations, private sectors and the local communities.
- ✓ Developed more awareness materials of invasive species especially high priority species to provide further and more information to the public.

SAVAII CONSULTATION PHOTO PLATES:



Community at Salelologa



Community at Papa Sataua



UPOLU CONSULTATION PHTO PLATES:



Opening prayer - Falealili



Community at Falealili



Community at Aleipata



Community at Saoluafata



Community at Lefaga



Community at Falelatai

Annex 1.

PROGRAMMES

FA'ATALANOAINA MA LE FA'AILOAINA O MEAOLA FA'ALAFUA (LAAU MA MANU)O LO'O A'AFIA AI LAUFANUA MA LE SI'OSI'OMAGA

Polokalame:

8.00 am - Taunu'u sui vala'aulia ma resitara suafa ma alalafaga/[Registration](#)

9.00 am – Saunoaga faafeiloai - Faleafaga Toni Tipama'a (Pule Sili Lagolago Vaega Siosiomaga & Faasao)
[Welcome Remarks](#)

9.05 am - Tatalo amata – (Faafeagaiga) [Opening Prayer](#)

9.25 am - Malu taeao [Refreshment](#)

9.35 am - Fa'ailoaina o matafaioi o le Matagaluega o Punaoa Fa'anatura ma le Si'osi'omaga i lona aotelega ae fa'apitoa i le Vaega o le Puipuiga o le Si'osi'omaga - Faleafaga Toni Tipama'a [Overview](#)

9.45 am - Fa'ailoaina o ituaiga o la'au ma manu fa'alafua o lo'o a'afia ai laufanua ma le si'osi'omaga - So'oalo Albert Peters (Konesale fa'apitoa o la'au ma manu fa'alafua)[National Invasive Species Action Plan - NISAP](#)

10.45am - Fa'ailoaina o galuega puipui mo oloa fa'aulufaleina mai isi atunu'u atoa ma tagata femalaga'i - Talei Fidow (Tama'ita'i ofisa sinia vaega quarantine, Matagaluega Faatoaga & Faigafaiva))

11.10 am - Fa'ailoaina o le polokalame o le manulele fa'alafua o le maina (myna) - Lesaisaea Niualuga [Myna Bird Project](#)

11.30 am - Fa'ailoaina o le polokalame o le fue sosolo i vaivai (water lettuce) - Czarina Iese [Water Lettuce](#)

11.50 am - Fa'ailoaina o le polokalame o le meaola fa'alafua o le sami o le Alamea - Juney Ward

12.10 pm - Fa'ailoaina o le polokalame o la'au fa'alafua o le Pulu vao, Pulu lau mamoe & Rattan - Su'emalo Talie [Mt. Vaea Restoration Project](#)

12.30 pm - Fa'atalatalanoaina o mataupu sa folasia e ui mai i fa'afesili

1.15 pm - Fa'ailoaina o polokalame atina'e i le va o Samoa e lua - Ruth Uesilani (Konesale fa'apitoa o mataupu tau i Samoa e lua)[2 Samoas project](#)

1.30 pm - Fa'ailoaina o polokalame tau i otaota lafoa'i & vaila'au 'oona - Seumanu Mikaele (Vaega o gafa ma le vaaia o otaota lafoa'i & vaila'au 'oona)[Waste Management](#)

1.40 pm - Fa'atalatalanoaina mataupu sa folasia e ui mai i fa'afesili [Discussion](#)

2.00 pm - Tapunia le mafutaga - Faamalosi-tino [Closing](#)

ANNEX 2:**GEF-PAS COMMUNITY CONSULTATION SCHEDULED**

<u>DATES</u>	<u>VILLAGES</u>
<u>Tuesday,</u> <u>4th March, 2014</u>	<u>Falelima to Aopo (Vaisigano Districts)</u>
<u>Wednesday,</u> <u>5th March, 2014</u>	<u>Puapua to Maota (Faasaleleaga Districts)</u>
<u>Friday,</u> <u>7th March, 2014</u>	<u>Lefaga, Tanumalala Aleisa</u>
<u>Monday,</u> <u>10th March, 2014</u>	<u>Sapoe to Saanapu (Falealili & Safata Districts)</u>
<u>Tuesday,</u> <u>11th March, 2014</u>	<u>Vaimauga & Faleata Districts</u>
<u>Wednesday,</u> <u>12th March, 2014</u>	<u>Tuamasaga & Aana Districts</u>
<u>Thursday,</u> <u>13th March, 2014</u>	<u>Falelatai, Aiga I le Tai and part of Aana Districts</u>
<u>Friday,</u>	<u>Faleata Districts</u>

<u>14th March, 2014</u>	
<u>Tuesday,</u> <u>18th March, 2014</u>	<u>Anoamaa Districts and Fagaloa District</u>
<u>Wednesday,</u> <u>19th March, 2014</u>	<u>Aleipata District.</u>

PRESENTERS and COPIES OF PRESENTATIONS