

# JOINT SUBMISSION TO THE UN UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW OF SAMOA 2021

**Joint Submission** by the Samoa Umbrella for Non-Governmental Organisations (SUNGO) as coordinator of this process, O Le Siosiomaga Society Incorporated, Loto Taumafai Society, Pasefika Mana Samoa Social Services Trust, Young Women's Christian Association of Samoa, Advocate for Human Rights Samoa, Faataua Le Ola, Women In Business Development Incorporated, and Samoa Law Society

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## **A. INTRODUCTION**

This submission was compiled and coordinated by the Samoa Umbrella for Non-Governmental Organisations (SUNGO), in consultation with several Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

SUNGO is an Incorporated Society with a current membership of 217, registered in 1998, that aims to work in partnership with civil society and government to promote sustainable development and improved quality of life for people of Samoa. SUNGO provides alternative development options to assist vulnerable groups as well as providing information, trainings, opportunities, and advocacy for civil society in Samoa.

This report consists of issues from the 2015 report that have not been implemented or pending, and emerging issues for consideration.

## **B. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK**

1. It was recommended in our joint submission in 2015 that the following conventions should be signed and acceded however no consideration has been given to these recommendations.
  - a. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
  - b. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD)
2. Independence of human rights institutions from rights-related Institutions such as the Office of Ombudsman. States concerned ensure the NHRI is fully integrated, respected, and genuinely enmeshes the operation of cultural rights.
3. Concerns in relation to new legislation passed by the Parliament of Samoa on 15 December 2020.
  - The Constitutional Amendment Act 2020 (No.22)
  - The Judicature Act 2020 (No. 23)
  - The Land and Titles Act 2020 (No. 24)

Having reviewed the three Acts since their enactment, the SLS remains deeply concerned by the Acts as passed – both in substance and the

process by which they were developed and passed without due consideration or consultation of momentous changes. The minor amendments made before the Acts' passage do not address SLS concerns as conveyed to the parliamentary committee in written submissions.

The key concerns remain:

- Removing or significantly changing the application of fundamental rights in the context of Land and Titles Court ("LTC") matters and removing Supreme Court oversight of those rights for LTC proceedings.
- Weakening the separation of powers between the executive and the judiciary.
- Undermining judicial independence and removing judges' security of tenure.
- Dismantling the unified court system and replacing it with two parallel courts and legal systems without a final apex court or head of judiciary.
- Unreasonable and unlimited expansion of power of the LTC over all matters relating to "custom & usage".

There are also concerns about the new provision for special leave to appeal decisions made by LTC prior to commencement of the new Acts<sup>1</sup>.

These acts appear *prima facie* to be contrary to Samoa's international human rights obligations, fundamental principles of rule of law and independence of the judiciary. They create significant legal uncertainty and dispute.

They ultimately pose a significant threat to the peace and stability of communities across Samoa.

### **Recommendations:**

- 1.1 Samoa should immediately sign and accede the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and its Optional Protocol; International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD).
- 2.1 Despite the commendation of Samoa for establishing an independent human rights institution, it should be emphasised by a clause in the Ombudsman Act 2013, for the independence of the NHRI from Government control and political affiliation, funding, and influence.
- 3.1.1 Office of Ombudsman to continue to promote and protect human rights in society with adequate resources from the Government for them to be

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<sup>1</sup> Sections 43 and 44 of the Land and Titles Act 2020.

- able to implement the mandate of the Ombudsman's NHRI.
- 3.1.2 Review the Acts against Samoa's international HR obligations and against the underlying principles in Samoa's Constitution.
- 3.1.3 Re-draft the bills to ensure that the above concerns are adequately addressed.

## **C. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN SOCIETY**

- 4. Samoan Cultural rights are directly connected to traditional land rights. Hence, all paramount matai titles are stewards to an allotment of customary land designated to the title and any descendent to the title has the right to live on that land without discrimination.
- 4.1 Samoa has a pool of naturalised citizens over 3 generations who are descendants of Indigenous labourers from colonisation era, whose rights are not recognized under the current system. Evidently, ex-Sogi residents were evicted from Sogi (on the basis of climate change) while A'ele residents were evicted from the Congregational Church land (Solomona) and now leasing on Methodist land in the same area.
- 4.2 This minority group of citizens referred to as "Tagata Uli or Meauli" deserve natural and restorative and the opportunity to occupy land and retain their unique cultural heritage.

### **Recommendation:**

- 4.1.1 The residents of Aelee should have equal rights as other citizens of Samoa to reside on land assigned to them by GoS with a sense of belonging and ownership.
- 4.1.2 The Government of Samoa must provide and register a plot of public land (no less than 10 acres) as a traditional village for direct descendants of these minority groups who are naturalized citizens of Samoa.
- 4.1.3 That their new establishment must be registered village such as "Alapae" in Tufulele village and "Aai o Niue" in Apia, "Aai o Fiti" in Alamagoto village.
- 4.1.4 Governance of the said villages including culture and matai titles to be determined by the residents of these villages.

## **5. Women**

- 5.1 Samoa is commended for greater recognition of women to occupy senior roles and positions of leadership in the community. However, the Government needs to address the eradication of discrimination against women in other areas such as:
- 5.2 Remuneration for Male and Female village representatives (Sui o le Malo & Sui Tamaitai) remain discriminatory with the female representatives

receiving less than their male counterparts.

- 5.3 Some villages where women hold matai titles do not allow women to participate in the village council whilst some villages do not recognise titles bestowed upon women by their families.
- 5.4 In 2013 Government of Samoa (GoS) passed the Constitution Amendment Act 2013 which established a “women’s quota” of 10%. After the 2016 election, there were 4 women elected to Parliament and 1 qualified by the quota. Research has established that once 30% is achieved, the “glass ceiling” is broken.
- 5.5 Considerable impediments remain in 21 villages where women are forbidden from holding matai titles and are not eligible to be political candidates. These impediments disadvantage women and contributes to low numbers of women in politics and decision making.

**Recommendation:**

- 5.1.1 Government to fulfil its commitment to equality and non-discrimination and implement equal remuneration for men and women village representatives.
- 5.1.2 GoS through MWCSO and NHRI to target villages that do not allow women matai and / or prohibit participation of women matai from village Council meetings for training on human rights, CEDAW and the Constitution of Samoa 1962.
- 5.1.3 Samoa to increase the “women’s quota” to 30% to reduce gender imbalance and have a real impact in the legislative and executive branches of Government.

**6 Children**

- 6.1 Children should be safe in their homes, schools, churches, sports, and other disciplines they engage. However, domestic, and sexual violence and abuse against children is increasing in Samoa.
- 6.2 Child vendors are prevalent and continuing to work after school hours and during school holidays continue despite article 32.1 of the CRC protecting children from work that interferes with a child’s education and social development.

**Recommendation:**

- 6.1.1 GoS to implement a Child Personal Safety Policy and require organisations and individuals to adopt a Code of Ethics and certification process for persons to be able to work with children.

- 6.1.2 Government to provide tougher penalties around sexual violence and abuse of children and strengthen its child protection laws in these areas.
- 6.1.3 Government to establish a child sex offenders' register distinct from the Sex Offenders register to prevent any person convicted of child sexual offending from ever working with children. Adopt measures to further protect children from child sex exploitation, paedophilia, and child abuse.
- 6.1.4 Government should take measures to eradicate child vendors consistently with obligations under Convention (No. 182) concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour and Convention (No. 138) concerning minimum age for admission to employment.
- 6.1.5 GoS to further protect children against violence and child labour by strengthening of legislation in order to safeguard the well-being and right to Education of children.

## **7 Employment**

- 7.1 Securing employment continues to be a problem in Samoa where many school leavers and graduates find it difficult to secure paid employment.
- 7.2 Persons with Disabilities are being discriminated from securing employment opportunities.
- 7.3 GoS is commended for the seasonal workers scheme (NZ and Australia) which is contributing to the economic development of Samoa.

### **Recommendation:**

- 7.1.1 Samoan government should proactively invest in different industries which would create employment opportunities for school leavers who are not qualified for scholarships overseas.
- 7.1.2 Samoa should negotiate increased numbers of intakes into existing seasonal workers' schemes.
- 7.1.3 Despite the implementation of Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) policy, Government has not done enough to recognise the contribution of persons with disabilities to the economy of the country. Equal employment opportunities to be encouraged so that employees treated equally no matter the status of the person.

## **8. Prison**

- 8.1 Samoa is commended for building the new prison facilities at Tanumalala and Vaia'ata Savaii, however conditions of detention are still a concern with issues around basic health care, sanitation, water and hygiene, and management remains. Further, lack of rehabilitation and reintegration activities identified in the last report, still exist.
- 8.2 Conditions of Detention and length of custody prior to trial need to be closely monitored given recent Instances of accused persons being held in custody for inordinate periods pending trial / hearing dates which could give rise to accused being in custody longer than any likely sentencing period.

**Recommendation:**

- 8.1.1 Government to investigate the management of the prisons, at all levels (guards to higher authority) and review the recruitment process to ensure merit-based appointments and take measures to avoid conflict of interest among the prisons and management.
- 8.1.2 Government to implement regular visits by the Ministry of Health to ensure prison facilities are well maintained for the health and safety of prison inmates.
- 8.1.3 GoS to implement measures for the reduction of recidivism and ensure the reintegration of offenders to the community.
- 8.1.4 GoS to provide Samoa Police Service with training on human rights of accused and detained persons and ensure provision of adequate food, water and sanitation while in custody, to comply with UN standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners and ensure that accused are not held for inordinate periods given the nature of charges against them

**9. Education**

- 9.1 Support for the GoS and UNESCO's global focus on 'Education for All' Theme which recognises that just 10% of students excel in formal education while 90% are labelled as 'dropouts'. Scholarship opportunities are offered to top students while the majority are left unqualified and unequipped to secure employment for living.
- 9.2 Bullying in Schools is widely accepted as "normal" behaviour between children and is also accepted by educators as a suitable manner for disciplining students.
- 9.3 College Students in rural areas do not have access to computer labs, internet access and adequately resourced libraries for competitive



learning in science and other subjects. This unequal access to educational opportunities and facilities in the students preferred area of study deprives them of the right to education.

**Recommendation:**

9.1.1 Government should strengthen its Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) programs ensuring that alternative studies courses exist.

9.1.2 GoS to allocate resources to the Ministry of Education for the development of training material, apprenticeships and work experience programs to cater to students who do not qualify for scholarship or tertiary education opportunities.

9.2.1 GoS to undertake urgent measures to eliminate Bullying in educational facilities of students, by students and bullying by teachers of students in their care.

9.2.2 Government through MESC to implement awareness raising and training on anti-bullying policies for teachers and students alike to create safe educational environments in all educational facilities.

## **10 Police**

10.1 Whilst there has been considerable progress around police practices, knowledge around human rights law and enforcement of the same noted since the 2015 report, there needs to be continuous up skilling of police officers and education of new recruits around the law and human rights.

**Recommendation:**

10.1.1 Government to adequately resource the up skilling of all police officers and education of new recruits on the implementation of Human Rights articles in the Constitution of Samoa 1962 and Government obligations under CEDAW, CRC and relevant Human Rights Conventions.

## **D. RIGHT TO SOCIAL SECURITY AND TO AN ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING**

**11.** Samoa is commended for increasing the rate of Superannuation Scheme from 7% in 2015 to 10% effective in 2021. Pensions should be calculated to coincide with increases in the cost of living.

11.1 The rights and needs of elderly citizens has not been adequately researched or addressed. There are increasing numbers of elderly beggars in Apia streets. The adequate care and accommodation of elderly persons is an emerging issue.

**Recommendation:**

- 11.1.1 GoS to consider a National Strategy for the Elderly to ensure a reasonable Standard of care integrating our cultural and religious value systems.
- 11.1.2 GoS to allocate funding for the National strategy.

**12. Human Rights and Climate Change**

- a. Samoa to appeal UN to ensure curbing of climate change goal of UNFCCC and SDG 13 are genuinely pursued and avoid continued violation of the rights of Indigenous people and local communities where rich countries take advantage of our resources to generate profits for themselves.
- b. Awareness of people on climate change issues and its impacts remain a challenge and needs to be effectively addressed by government.

**Recommendation:**

- 12.1.1 Samoa should avoid signing agreements addressing SDG 7 that paper over fundamental disagreements facilitating rich countries and corporations exploiting the poor through renewable energy projects such as hydro power in small countries, biomass targeting false use of invasive trees as feedstock for dangerous explosive biomass gasifiers and take up enormous areas of lands to develop monoculture plantations as feedstock that ultimately affect food security, bio-energy initiatives that become worse than fossil fuel concerns.
- 12.1.2 Mainstream climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies within the Education Curriculum and within government and the Samoan community at large.

**13. Right to Health**

- 13.1 Healthcare services in Samoa remains predominantly public funded and there is significant growth in the provision of private sector healthcare services. New Public Services facilities that have been built in Apia and Satapuala are commended. Samoa also has 7 district healthcare facilities. However, there are critical areas that require Samoa's support primarily in the resourcing of all these facilities with the relevant medical profession and pharmaceutical personnel to provide the services in order for Samoans to fully and equally access their rights to health care.
- 13.2 We commend the existing relevant policies within the Health Sector however NCDs and conditions including obesity, diabetes, heart diseases, high blood pressure, stroke and cancer are becoming a scourge. The prevalence of these diseases is high and increasing as evident in the

following data – Obesity, is currently 52.7% Diabetes 23.3% and High Blood Pressure 21.4%. In addition, NCDs are now appearing in young people and complications from these diseases are rising. Samoa must re-evaluate the effectiveness of its Health policies given the alarming rise of NCDs and add alternative lifestyle changes to its arsenal of tools for better living.

13.3 Government is commended for establishing a medical school however, it is under resourced and without medical laboratories and equipment, teaching and practical experimentation is limited.

13.4 The Mental Health unit of the National Hospital works collaboratively with Goshen Trust to refer patients to the Trust's community based residential facility for accommodation and rehabilitative counselling services. As the Trust's reputation is growing, families also refer clients to Goshen directly for help. Accommodation is being stretched to the limit by the increasing numbers of people being referred.

Pasefika Mana also provides counselling services for those in need. There is a dire shortage of trained professionals in the mental health arena and other areas.

### **Recommendations:**

13.1.1 Government to improve the quality of health care service delivery particularly in rural health centres and provide medical personnel outsourced to district healthcare facilities and in the main resource centre.

13.1.2 Samoa should increase scholarship opportunities for medical studies and seek bi-lateral assistance to increase scholarship opportunities.

13.1.3 More Opportunities to be provided for specialized medical studies in the fields that are vital to the Health Sector in Samoa.

13.1.4 Samoa should strengthen health promotion and primordial prevention.

13.2.1 Government to invest in the promotion and use of alternative natural and traditional medicines and raise awareness on preventive lifestyle changes including a return to production of organic fruit, vegetables and crops.

13.2.2 Government should adopt a multi-sectoral approach and increase funding to Non-Governmental Organizations such as METI which in successfully raising awareness on the use of plant based whole foods for the prevention and reduction of NCDs.

13.3.1 GoS to adequately resource its medical school and provide equipment for medical laboratories and medical training and attain WHO recommended ratio for doctors per population head.

13.4.1 Government to increase support and funding to NGOs such as Goshen and Mana Pasifika to extend its accommodation facility for residential respite care, counselling and rehabilitation for mental health clients.

13.4.2 GoS to recognise the dire and increasing need for trained psychologists Counsellors for Psychiatrists and mental health professionals.

13.4.3 Government through National University of Samoa to provide Diploma and tertiary qualifications for Counsellors and mental health professionals with a view to establishing an accreditation process for Counsellors to work in the arena of Mental Health and related areas.

#### **14. Rights of the migrant worker**

14.1 Samoa has yet to sign and ratify the Migrant Workers Convention. Further, there are weak legislative frameworks that ensure the protection of the rights of migrant workers. The increase in numbers of Chinese and foreign workers has given rise to abuse of their rights such as being able to hold their travel documents, to receive adequate wages and resolution of employer / employee disputes.

#### **Recommendations:**

14.1.1 Samoa Government should ratify the Migrant Workers Convention before the next UPR cycle.

14.1.2 GoS to recognise Rights of Migrant workers and provide adequate protection from exploitation.

### **E. CAPACITY BUILDING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

**15.** Climate change is a constant threat to Small Islands Developing States. Samoa as a SIDS will continue to be impacted by climate change. We believe that there is a need for Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Risk Management awareness to be built at the community level as well as mainstreaming Climate Change and its impacts in primary Schools' curriculums.

#### **Recommendation:**

- 15.1.1 Samoa should provide the technical assistance and support for the NGOs that will conduct awareness programs.
- 15.1.2 Samoa should start mainstreaming Climate Change and its impacts in the Schools Curriculums.

## **16. Political Representation**

- 16.1 The Standing Orders of Parliament do not recognise a political party unless there are 8 members of Parliament. There is no statutory recognition of a Leader of Opposition, no budget for an office of the Opposition and no research, legal or administrative support services available to opposition or independent members of Parliament.  
The last significant opposition was in 2011 with 11 members. The 2016 Parliamentary session had an only 2 opposition MPs and 49 members of Government. This continuing situation severely inhibits the development of a multi-party-political culture and effectively silences opposition in Parliament and a balance of debate.
- 16.2 The Electoral Amendment Act 2020 requires citizens to vote in the area of residency. The effect of this provision allows freehold land residents to vote but precludes them from becoming a candidate for election. Therefore, the rights of some voters is limited to merely voting.

### **Recommendation:**

- 16.1.1 Parliament's requirement for 8 members for an officially recognized party to be reduced to 3 members.
- 16.1.2 GoS to legislate for the recognition of a Leader of Opposition and to provide a budget and administrative resources to enable members of Opposition or Independent members, to function effectively in holding the Government accountable and will assist to displace the notion of Samoa being a "one party State".
- 16.2.1 GoS must urgently address the Electoral law that requires residents of freehold land to vote in that electorate while simultaneously depriving them of the right to become a candidate for political office from the said electorate.

## **17. Freedom of Speech and Expression**

- 17.1 Media outlets have restricted access to Parliamentary sessions as the press Gallery has been limited to 3 media representatives. Regular press conferences with the Prime Minister are by arrangement and random questioning is restricted. A limited number of media outlets have access to interview the Prime Minister on a regular basis.

**Recommendation:**

- 17.1.1 Parliament to remove limits on media to access the press gallery and to report Parliamentary proceedings.
- 17.1.2 GoS to facilitate the flow of information between leaders of Government and the media and hold regular press conferences that are open to all media.

**18. Access to Justice – Land and Titles Court (LTC)**

- 18.1 Petitioners and Respondents in the LTC rely on Court staff and cultural /legal experts to navigate the drafting of petitions, appeals and submissions in response. Access to justice in the LTC should be improved.

**Recommendation:**

- 18.1.1 GoS to provide streamlined and user-friendly procedures to facilitate access to justice in the LTC and ensure independence of staff in the handling of Land and Titles proceedings.
- 18.1.2 Government through the Ministry of Justice to implement procedures which avert potential conflict of interest and safeguards the interests of Petitioners and Respondents alike.
- 18.1.3 Government to continue awareness raising on the new Land and Titles Court and its Judicial Review function to alleviate the perception that individual rights to a fair hearing are negatively affected and loss of rights to customary land will occur.

**19. Persons with Disabilities**

- 19.1 Government should treat disabilities the same by having equal access to public facilities. e.g., Public places and government buildings, schools hospitals, and transportation, should have railings for their use. Despite the inclusion in the National building code of access for persons with Disabilities to all public buildings, further review and inspection of wheelchair ramps and elevators is required. While there are both installed in the Court building, the regular flooding outside the Courthouse prevented an (electric) wheelchair bound person from safely accessing the LTC due to the possibility of electrocution. This required an outdoor Court session to be held to avoid water contacting the wheelchair.

19.2 No benefits or pensions are available for persons with special needs and particularly those who will require permanent care into adulthood.

**Recommendations:**

19.1.1 GoS to ensure enforcement of the building code to ensure installation of ramps and access ways in all Government buildings to ensure access for persons with disabilities.

19.1.2 Government to review compliance with the building code and ensure that other factors such as flooding and non-functioning elevators do not negate the effectiveness of access ways to public buildings by persons with disabilities.

19.2.1 GoS to implement the funding of monthly pensions or benefits for persons with disabilities which preclude them from living independent lives and require lifetime care by family members.

**20. Family Violence and Sexual Abuse**

20.1 The 2018 National Inquiry by the Ombudsman's NHRI Office produced staggering insights into family violence and intimate partner violence which clearly indicates that GBV is a scourge in Samoa. The launch of a pilot Village Family Safety Committee programme in 6 villages in Upolu and Savaii are being implemented. Comprehensive recommendations at national and village level are included.

Given the enormity of the crisis of violence and the need for all stakeholders to act, both the NHRI must receive increased resources and capacity to reduce the chronic cycle of violence evident in Samoa. Concerted and prolonged initiatives and multi sector approaches are urgently required.

20.2 Youth Sexual Abuse Aftermath and Sexual Abuse activity among youth has given rise to self-destructive behaviour and attitudes, lack of education, and increases in youth unemployment, participating in criminal activities. Statistics attached show collated by Mana Pasifika indicate the increases and also there are many cases unreported cases, and the problem has increased within families in a generational trend. The changes and behaviour and attitudes of these young people are very self-destructive to themselves, where they are not aware or know that this is happening to them. Especially when the environment they live and are raised up in, is negative and violent.

**Recommendation:**

20.1.1 Government to urgently increase funding and resources that will enable the Ombudsman's NHRI to implement the initiatives and recommendations in its National Public Inquiry into Family Violence.

20.2.1 Government to facilitate, collaborate and extend funding to NGOs such as Pasifika Mana to ensure specialized services are extended and available to eliminate this epidemic.

## ENDNOTES:

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### **SUNGO Membership Organizations**

1. Adventist Development & Relief Agency (ADRA)
2. Ailao Club Samoa
3. Alii, Faletua, Tausi, Sa'aoa Malosi o le Nuu Solosolo
4. Alii ma Faipule Faleapuna
5. Alii ma Faipule Malae Faga
6. Alii ma Faipule Paia
7. Alii & Faipule Foailalo
8. Alii ma Faipule Fogatuli
9. Alii ma Faipule Tapueleele
10. Alii ma Faipule Vaitete Tai
11. Animal Protection Society (APS)
12. Aoga AsoSa Metotisi Vaimoso
13. Asosi Taulasea Samoa
14. Atina'e mo le Lumana'i Manuia Matautu Lefaga
15. Atina'e Tauatia'e Samatau



16. Aualofa Falealupo Uta (LDS)
  17. Au Fai Faatoaga Lafu Manu Tauatiae, Sosaiete Solosolo
  18. Aufailafumanu Puleono Salafai
  19. Aumaga Muagututia Gagaifolevao Taulelea
  20. Australian Pacific Technical College (APTC)
  21. Autalavou Metotisi Tanugamanono
  22. Autalavou EFKS Matautu & Gagaifotai Lefaga
  23. Autalavou EFKS Manunu
  24. Autalavou EFKS Moataa
  25. Autalavou EFKS Togo Lotosoa Saleimoa
  26. Autalavou EFKS Vaoola
  27. Autalavou Metotisi Lefagaoalii, Savaii
  28. Autalavou Metotisi Salani
  29. Autalavou Nasareta Vaitele Fou
  30. Au Uso Fealofani & Methodist Youth Saleaula
  31. Au Uso Fealofani Pitonuu i Tai Satupaitea
  32. Au Uso Fealofani Autalavou Saletagaloa, Salelologa
  33. Au Uso Fealofani Methodist Youth & Sunday School Faleolo Safune.
  34. Au Uso Fealofani Methodist Youth Sapulu Salelologa
  35. Au Uso Fealofani Salelavalu
  36. Au Uso Fealofani Sasina
  37. Baha'i Charitable Trust
  38. Beekeepers Association of Samoa (BAS)
  39. Children of the Kingdom Iva
  40. Clarence Sebastian Trust Foundation
  41. Community Revival Outreach Programme Incorporated (CROP)
  42. Congregational Christian Church Vaipuna
  43. Diabetes Association
  44. Discovery Aiga Connection - DAC (NGO)
  45. Education and Science Foundation Incorporated
  46. EFKS Faleasiu Womens Fellowship
  47. EFKS Falevao
  48. EFKS Iva Youth
  49. EFKS Leauvaa
  50. EFKS Lelepa
  51. EFKS Nuufou
  52. EFKS Tanugamanono Youth
  53. EFKS Tulaele Youth
  54. EFKS Vaipu'a
  55. EFKS Vaitele Uta Mafutaga Tina
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56. EFKS Vavau Community
  57. Ekalesia Faalapotopotoga Kerisiano i Samoa
  58. Export Taro Growers Group Fatuvalu
  59. Faalapotopotoga Atinae o Komiti Tumama o Samoa (Samoa Women Committee Development Organization Incorporated)
  60. Faalapotopotoga Aufaifaatoaga Laiti i Aleisa
  61. Faalapotopotoga o Atinae mo le Soifua, Fusi Saoluafata
  62. Fa'asao Savaii Society
  63. Faataua le Ola (FLO)
  64. Fasitoo Uta Aoga Amata
  65. Fathers Association Faleasiu Satomai
  66. Football Federation of Samoa
  67. Fortress of Faith Ministries Trust
  68. Gagaifolevao EFKS Junior Youth
  69. Gataula Primary Health Care
  70. GOSHEN Samoa Trust
  71. Independent Water & Waste Schemes Association
  72. Inter Island Group – Paueta Club (Satitoo)
  73. Itupa Tamaita'i EFKS Lauili

74. Kionasina Fishing Club Apia
  75. Komiti & Poloketi a le Nuū Vailoa Faleata
  76. Komiti a Tina Falealupo Uta
  77. Komiti Aoga Tulagalua Fasitoo Tai
  78. Komiti Atinae Faleu Manono
  79. Komiti Faletua, Tausi & Aumaga Saoluaafata
  80. Komiti o le Vai Nuusuatia
  81. Komiti o Tina Siupapa, Lepa
  82. Komiti o Tina ma Tamaitai Loimata o Apaula Papauta
  83. Komiti Tina & Tama'ta'i Sala'ilua
  84. Komiti Tina Pitonuu Iniini Satupaitea
  85. Komiti Tina Falefa
  86. Komiti Tina & tama'ta'i Vineula
  87. Komiti Tina Aelee Fou
  88. Komiti Tina Faleapuna
  89. Komiti Tina Poutasi
  90. Komiti Tumama Tina ma Tama'ita'i Taelefaga
  91. Komiti Tumama Tina ma Tama'ita'i Samamea
  92. Komiti Tina Tumama Musumusua Fagalua
  93. Komiti Tumama Tina ma Tama'ita'i Salimu
  94. Komiti Vaifoa Lealalii Faleasiu
  95. Leauvaa Tuanai Saleimoa Society Vaioalii Tuanai
  96. Lavea'i Samoa Charity Trust
  97. Le Piu Farmers
  98. Leadership Samoa
  99. Leo o Faamanuiga (Voice of Blessing)
  100. Light of Hope Toe Fuata'iina Inc
  101. Loto Taumafai Education
  102. Lotofaga Development
  103. MAFUTA Organisation
  104. Mafutaga Tina EFKS Faatoia
  105. Mafutaga Tina EFKS Faleapuna
  106. Mafutaga Tina EFKS Fogatuli
  107. Mafutaga Tina EFKS Tafitoala
  108. Mafutaga Tina Malotau St Peter Channel
  109. Mafutaga Tina Metotisi Lefagaalii
  110. Mafutaga Tina Asofitu Samalaeulu (SDA)
  111. Mafutaga Tina & Tamaitai Matagaluega Faleata
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112. Malaemalu Methodist Youth
  113. Malie Assembly of God
  114. Manumalo Baptist School Trust Salelologa
  115. Manumalo Baptist School and Community Center Trust Incorporated Leone
  116. Matagaluega Metotisi Leulumoega Tuai
  117. Mata'itua CBO (Lepale)
  118. Matuaileoo Environment Trust Incorporated (METI)
  119. Mauloa Agriculture Development
  120. Mixed Farming Group Co-Operative Society
  121. Motivational Arts Dance & Drama Gallery (MADD)
  122. Namusigano Development Organisation Saleapaga
  123. National Council of Early Childhood Education (NCECE)
  124. National World Women's Christian Temperance Union
  125. New Growth Pre School Laulii
  126. Nuanua o le Alofa (NOLA)
  127. Pasefika Mana Samoa Social Work Services Incorporated
  128. Nuusa Farmers Association Sasina
  129. Ola Finau
  130. O le Pupu Pue National Park
  131. O le Siosiomaga Society Incorporated (OLSSI)
  132. Olo o le Alofa Samoa (OLA Samoa)

133. Pacific Water & Waste Association  
134. Paia Catholic Youth  
135. Pan Pacific South East Asia Women's Association (PPSEAWA)  
136. Paneta Kalapu  
137. Papase'ea Sliding Rock Development  
138. Piu Community Development  
139. Pundalei Pool Club Faleapuna  
140. Robert Louis Stevenson Foundation (RLSFI)  
141. Rotaract Club of Samoa  
142. Saina Methodist Youth Group  
143. Saleimoa Community Based Organisation  
144. Salimu Village Women Development (Faga Savaii)  
145. Saloga Methodist Youth Salelologa  
146. Samalaeulu Worship Centre  
147. Samoa Adventist Lalovaea PTA  
148. Samoa Aids Foundation (SAF)  
149. Samoa Association of Human Rights and Law Incorporated  
150. Samoa Association of Manufacturers & Exporters (SAME)  
151. Samoa Association of Women Graduates (SAWG)  
152. Samoa Cancer Society  
153. Samoa Conservation Society (SCS)  
154. Samoa Education Network (SEN)  
155. Samoa Family Health Association (SFHA)  
156. Samoa Federated Farmers Incorporated (SFFI)  
157. Samoa Hotel Association (SHA)  
158. Samoa Independent Seventh Day Adventist Church Autalavou Vaitele Fou (SISDAC)  
159. Samoa Independent Seventh Day Adventist Church Books & Wellness Service Saleufi (SISDAC)  
160. Samoa Independent Seventh Day Adventist Church, Salelavalu (SISDAC)  
161. Samoan Institute of Architects (SIARCH)  
162. Samoa National Council of Churches (SNCC)  
163. Samoa National Youth Council (SNYC)  
164. Samoa Outreach Community Centre (NGO)  
165. Samoa Recycling Waste Management Association  
166. Samoa Registered Nurses Association (SRNA)  
167. Samoa Returnees Charitable Trust (SRCT)  
168. Samoa Social Welfare Fesoasoani Trust (SSWEFT)

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169. Samoa United Nations Association Tu ma Aga Faamatai  
170. Samoa Victim Support Group (SVSG)  
171. Samoa Voyaging Society (NGO)  
172. Samoa Youth for Christ (YFC)  
173. Sasina Pre School  
174. Saumalu Community Pre School  
175. Sei Oriana Trust  
176. Seventh Day Adventist Taga Savaii (SDA)  
177. Sosaiete o Aumaga ma Taulelea Salailua Aualuma  
178. SENESE Preparatory School  
179. Seu le Manu ae tagai le Galu (SMTG)  
180. Shrine of the Three Hearts (Gaulofa Ministry)  
181. Simple Law  
182. Siusega AOG Community Youth  
183. Small Business Enterprise (SBEC)  
184. Soifua Manuia Incorporated (Samoa)  
185. Sosaiete Aufaifaatoaga Lalomanu  
186. Sosaiete Aufaipopo i Samoa Vailele  
187. Sosaiete Fesoasoani Moni Sasina  
188. Sosaiete o le Atinae Aiga Siufaga  
189. Sosaiete Tulimatagau Palisi  
190. South Pacific Business Development (SPBD)  
191. St Teresa Parent Teacher Association Fusi Savaii

- 192.Survival Foundation Society, Vaitele
- 193.Tafua Tai Methodist Youth
- 194.Tagiilima Lano, Savaii
- 195.Tagiilima Samalaeulu
- 196.Tamaitai o le Mauga Lalovaea
- 197.Tama O le Sami Salelavalu
- 198.Tauatina'e Kalapu Lepuiai Manono
- 199.Tauilili Club Vailima
- 200.Tausala o Falefatu Moataa
- 201.Tautai Samoa Association Incorporated
- 202.Tavana Nurses on Wheels
- 203.Tiapapata Arts Centre
- 204.Tofa Sinasina Samoa Association of Counsellors
- 205.Tulaele 1st Relief Society Association
- 206.To'omaga o Aiga Incorporated (TOA)
- 207.Universal Peace Federation
- 208.Universal Penetecostal Ministry (UPM)
- 209.Utuloa Asau Methodist Youth
- 210.Vaa o Manu (Faleapuna)
- 211.Vaiala Development Committee
- 212.Vaiana Komiti Tina Tapueleele
- 213.Vailele Learning Centre
- 214.Vaisilika Organisation Faleasiu
- 215.VOC Women & Youth Fellowship Vaitele Uta
- 216.Voice of Christ Full Gospel Church Siufaga, Savaii
- 217.Wesley College Parent Teacher Association
- 218.Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)
- 219.Advocate for Human Rights Samoa