

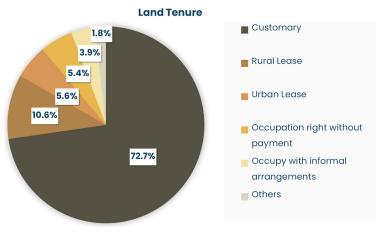
# Land Tenure Infographics



Rural

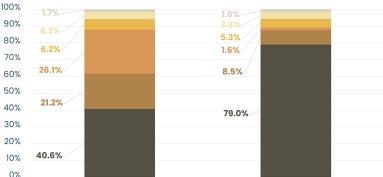
Occupation right without payment

#### **Ownership Status**



The majority of households in Vanuatu, 72.7%, resided on customary land. Additionally, 10.6% lived on rural land leases, 5.6% lived on urban land leases, and the remaining 11.1% lived on land occupied without payment or in informal arrangements.

## Urban vs. Rural Land Tenure by Urban and Rural



Urban

Occupy with informal arrangements Others

Customary

Urban Lease

In urban areas, 26.1% of households had urban leases, while 21.2% of the land was occupied based on a rural lease. Rural areas had 79% of households living on customary land, 8.5% with a rural lease, and the remaining 12.5% with other arrangements.

Rural Lease

### **Provincial Comparison**

#### **Proportion of Land Tenure by Province** Occupation right Occupy with **Rural Urban** informal without **Customary Lease Lease** payment arrangements Others 6% 2% 3% Torba 15% 4% 2% 7% 10% Sanma 84% 3% 0% Penama 6% 0% 82% 4% 9% Malampa 4% 61% 18% 4% Shefa 13% 1% Tafea 88% 4% High Medium LOW

Shefa and Sanma provinces had similar patterns of land tenure distribution, with Shefa having a higher prevalence of urban leases and Sanma having a higher percentage of informal arrangements.

#### **Customary Right Dominance**



The Customary Right tenure maintains a strong presence across all provinces, underscoring its enduring importance in land ownership. This traditional form of tenure remains prevalent, even in areas with alternative land tenure systems. Notably, in both urban and rural areas, Customary Right holds substantial sway, particularly in provinces such as Tafea, Torba and Penama. This table highlights the enduring influence of cultural practices on land ownership in these regions, emphasizing the community's commitment to preserving their cultural heritage within land management and tenure.