



MALAMPA PROVINCE

MINI CENSUS 2016

KEY FACTS



2016 Population and Housing Mini Census
Facts & Figures
MALAMPA PROVINCE



MALAMPA FACTSHEET

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Key Malampa Mini-Census Indicators



	Residence	
	Malampa	National
Population		
Total Population (private household)	39,997	266,555
Male (%)	50.5	50.6
Female (%)	49.5	49.4
Children < 15years (%)	41.1	39.2
Sex Ratio	102	103
Dependency Ratio (Age 0 to 14 & over 65 years)	89	77
Housing		
Private Household (HH)	8,896	55,285
Household owning 1 Dwelling (%)	75.3	79.9
Households owning more than 1 Dwelling (%)	24.7	20.1
Average household Size	4.5	4.8
Household head - Male (%)	82.1	82.5
Household head - Female (%)	17.9	17.5
Finance		
Eligible population (15 years+) with: (%)		
Commercial Bank account	22.9	30.3
Non Commercial Bank account	11.8	8.8
Main Source of household income (%)		
Sale of fish/crops/handicrafts	77.5	60.2
Own business	24.2	23.3
Remittances	22.0	10.3
Wages/ Salary	15.1	40.5
Education		
School attendance (%)		
Currently attending (4 years+)	32.1	30.9
Out of School (4-19 years)	23.4	26.2
Currently attending by Educational Level (%)		
Primary (include Preschool)	89.8	83.5
Secondary	9.4	13.9
Post-Secondary and Tertiary	0.7	2.6
Sex Ratio (currently attending)	111	108
Labour force		
Main Economic activity (%)		
Employed	15.6	29.8
Producing goods	50.4	35.1
Unpaid family worker	28.2	30.0
Volunteer work	2.4	1.7
Economically inactive	3.4	3.4
Seasonal Employment - New Zealand (RSE)	454	4,537
Seasonal Employment - Australia (SWP)	83	1,009
Agriculture & Forestry		
Household engaged in growing selected vegetables (%)		
Manioc/ Casava	92.1	81.4
Banana	93.7	81.7
Island Cabbage	89.4	78.3
Pawpaw	67.1	69.4
Fijian Taro	68.4	57.2
Yam	78.1	59.8
Kumala	67.4	59.3
Island/water taro	56.9	45.7
Corn	72.2	55.1

	Residence	
	Malampa	National
Peanut	14.5	18.7
Rice	0.2	0.3
Household engaged in planting trees (%)		
Sandalwood	38.1	32.6
Natapoa	19.5	15.7
Nangai	25.2	18.0
Whitewood	21.2	13.5
Mahogany	15.4	6.8
Household engaged in growing cash crops (%)		
Kava	30.3	32.4
Coconut	59.2	41.9
Coffee	0.9	3.5
Cocoa	53.9	16.3
Livestock & Fisheries		
Households engaged in Livestock production (%)		
Poultry	74.4	65.1
Pig	41.0	43.3
Cattle	39.3	25.4
Goat	2.5	5.4
Households engaged in fishing activities (%)	66.4	49.0
Communication & Energy		
Household access to mobile coverage (%)	92.2	93.2
Household Communication use (%)		
Mobile phone	85.8	84.8
Radio	34.4	41.0
Internet	6.1	19.1
Television	1.0	13.2
Newspaper	0.8	19.2
Household Source of Lighting energy (%)		
Solar	90.9	65.4
Electricity	5.8	29.2
Other	0.5	1.2
Household Source of Cooking energy (%)		
Firewood	99.0	90.5
Water & Sanitation		
Improved drinking water source by household (%)	81.7	87.5
Improved sanitation by household (%)	36.9	34.8
Disaster		
Household with damaged dwellings (%)	18.1	31.3
Household seeking shelter (%)	22.4	36.5
Household receiving disaster support (%)	35.1	59.0
Household Sources of Disaster information (%)		
Friends/relatives	58.6	64.9
Phone call	62.6	55.8
SMS	58.3	61.2
Radio	33.8	50.5
Traditional knowledge	14.0	15.0
Registration		
Birth (%)	78.3	85.1
VNPF (%)	9.7	23.1
Electoral (%)	93.1	87.7

The 2016 Post Pam mini census was carried out to update statistics on the population and socio-economic development, after the Tropical cyclone (TC) Pam, throughout all the provinces of Vanuatu. Population characteristic is vital information about Vanuatu and individual provinces.

Table 1: Population in Vanuatu and Malampa province

	Vanuatu	Malampa	%
Total population^a	266,555	39,997	15.01
Males	134,937	20,180	14.96
Females	131,618	19,817	15.06
Total population^b	272,459	40,928	15.02
Males	138,265	20,689	14.96
Females	134,194	20,239	15.08

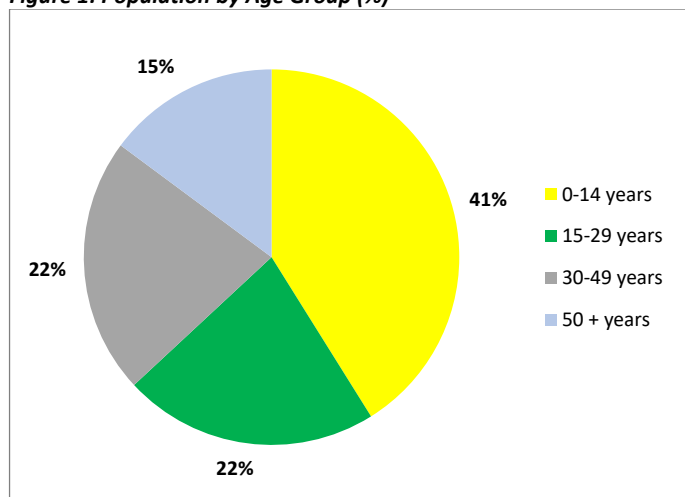
^aIncludes all persons in private households only

^bincludes all persons in both private and public institutions (hospitals, schools, hotels, rooming houses and others)

POPULATION

More than 40% of the population of Malampa province was made up of young people under the age of 15 years 16,443 (41%). However, the population decreased as the age increased. The results showed a decrease within the age group of 15-29 years old with a total of 8,786 (22%) people and the age group of 30-49 years with a total of 8,828 (22%) people. The least population was from the age group of 50+ years with a total population of 5,940 people (see Figure 1 for percentage results).

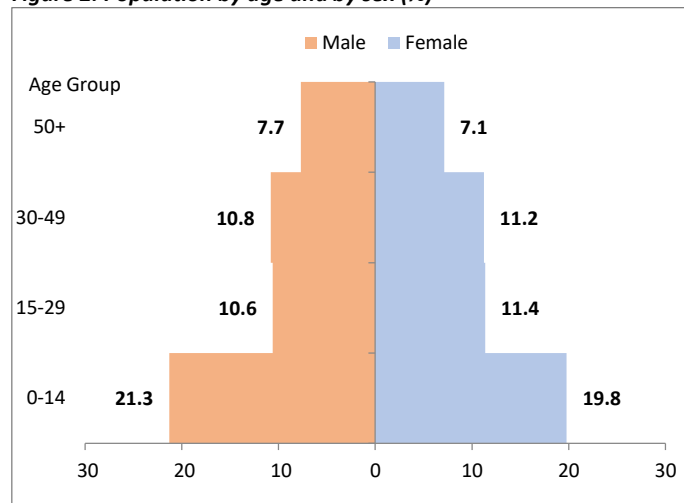
Figure 1: Population by Age Group (%)



Age group by sex showed that in Malampa, there was about equal size of males compared to females at almost all age groups. However, there was only a slightly higher number of females in the age group of 15-29 and 30-49 years whereas males, on the other hand, were higher in

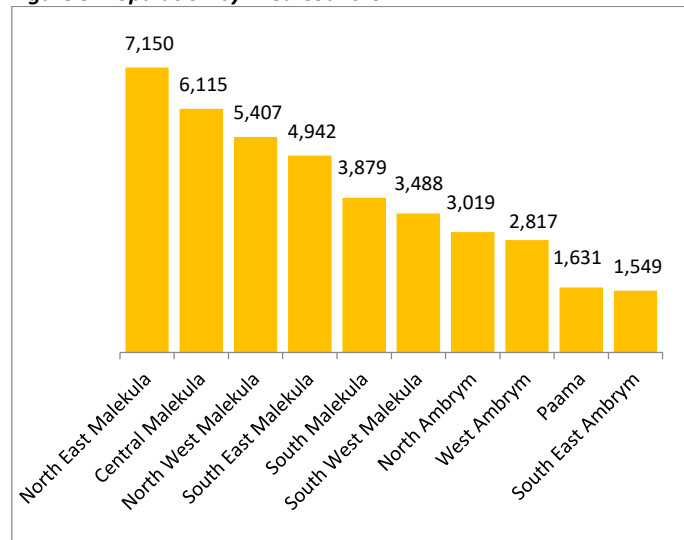
the 0-14 age group and in the age group of 50+ (See figure 2).

Figure 2: Population by age and by sex (%)



Majority of the population in Malampa province were from North east Malekula area council as presented in figure 3 with over 7,000 people. The least population on the other hand, was found in Paama and South east Ambrym area council with less than 2,000 people (See figure 3).

Figure 3: Population by Area Councils



DEPENDENCY RATIO

Dependency ratio refers to the non-working age group (ages 0 to 14 years and over 65 years) who are dependent on the working age group (ages 15 to 64 years).

In Malampa province, dependency ratio was higher in 4 area councils namely North West Malekula followed by North East Malekula and Paama and South West

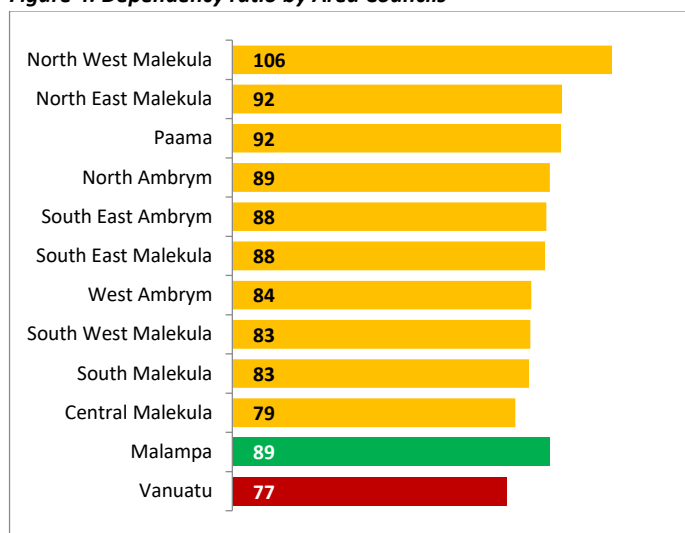




Malekula whereas the rest of the area councils had low dependency ratios.

Overall, though the Malampa dependent population was higher compared to Vanuatu, it still fell below 100 meaning there were 89 dependent populations to every 100 working population in Malampa province (See figure 4).

Figure 4: Dependency ratio by Area Councils



SEX RATIO

The proportion of Males to Females in Malampa showed an average of 102 Males to 100 females. This means that there are 2 more males to every 100 females in Malampa province. In most of the area councils, there were more males than females except for North Ambrym and South Malekula area councils where the number of males was less than the number of females. In Central Malekula area council, there was equal number of males to females which on the other hand, meant that there are 100 males to every 100 females (See Table 2).

Table 2: Population by area council and sex ratio

Area Council	Females	Males	Sex ratio
MALAMPA	19,817	20,180	102
South East Malekula	2,395	2,547	106
South West Malekula	1,696	1,792	106
North West Malekula	2,644	2,763	105
South East Ambrym	758	791	104
West Ambrym	1,389	1,428	103
North East Malekula	3,542	3,608	102
Paama	811	820	101
Central Malekula	3,061	3,054	100
South Malekula	1,961	1,918	98
North Ambrym	1,560	1,459	94

KEY FACTS

- Malampa Province has a youthful population of more than 40% under 15 years of age.
- Large proportion of the Malampa population was from North East Malekula area council.
- North West Malekula, Paama, North East Malekula and South West Malekula had a high dependent population compared to all other area councils in Malampa.
- Malampa province had 2 more males to every 100 females.
- Malampa province had a low dependency ratio with 89 dependent age group to every 100 working population.



Housing or dwelling is defined as a structural building or shelter that houses a nuclear or an extended family. Most of the housing materials in Vanuatu takes the form of a traditional, modern or a makeshift style.

Out of the total private households in Vanuatu, 16.1% (8,896) are counted in Malampa province (see table 2).

Table 1: Household type in Vanuatu and Malampa province

Household type	VANUATU	MALAMPA	%
Total Household	55,527	8,925	16.1
Private Households	55,285	8,896	16.1
Institution *	214	26	12.1
Mobile households**	28	3	10.7

* Includes schools, hospitals, hotels, rooming houses and other lodging houses

** Including vessels, and construction camps

The statistical definition of a 'household (HH)' in a census is "a family that live together and share the cost and work of preparing a meal".

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

The most populated area council in Malampa is North East Malekula with 99.94% of the total private household. Paama on the other hand accomodates only 390 of the total private households of Malampa.

Table 2: Private households by Area councils

Area Council	Total HH	Private HH	% of Private HH
MALAMPA	8,925	8,896	99.68
North East Malekula	1,620	1,619	99.94
South Malekula	883	882	99.89
South East Ambrym	458	457	99.78
South West Malekula	774	772	99.74
North Ambrym	666	664	99.70
North West Malekula	1,162	1,158	99.66
South East Malekula	963	959	99.58
West Ambrym	645	642	99.53
Central Malekula	1,361	1,353	99.41
Paama	393	390	99.24

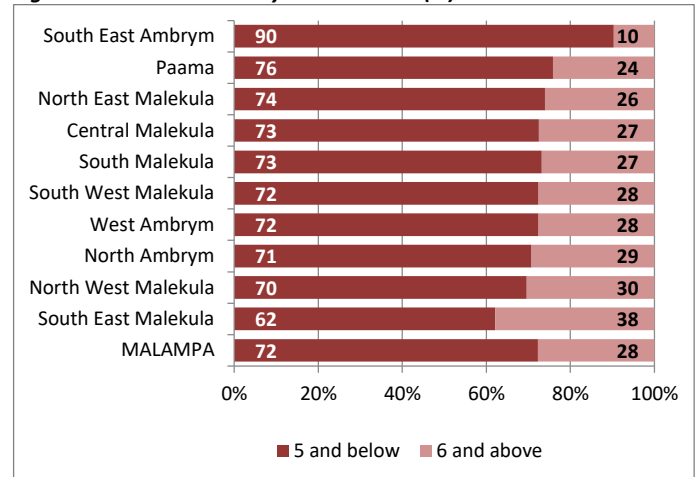
HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The size of a household refers to the number of family members living together. This can be calculated as total number of population counted divided by the total number of households counted. For Example: In Malampa the total population (in private households) is 39,997 and the total private households is 8,896.

Therefore, the average household size is: $39,997/8,896 = 4$ person per household.

Figure 1 indicates that in all the area councils of Malampa the average household size is 5 person and below and also that in South East Malekula the household size is much bigger compared to the rest of the area councils.

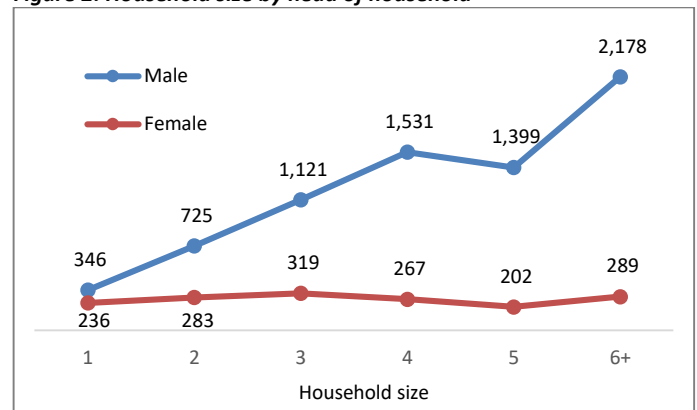
Figure 1: Household size by area councils (%)



HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Usually males are the dominant household head as shown in most provinces including Malampa. For every ten households in Malampa eight were being headed by a male while the other two are headed by a female. As the household size increases, the household head is in favour of the males as shown in figure 2. Similarly to the male headed households the female headed households increase with household size but is at its peak at household size of 3 and shows a decrease after.

Figure 2: Household size by head of household



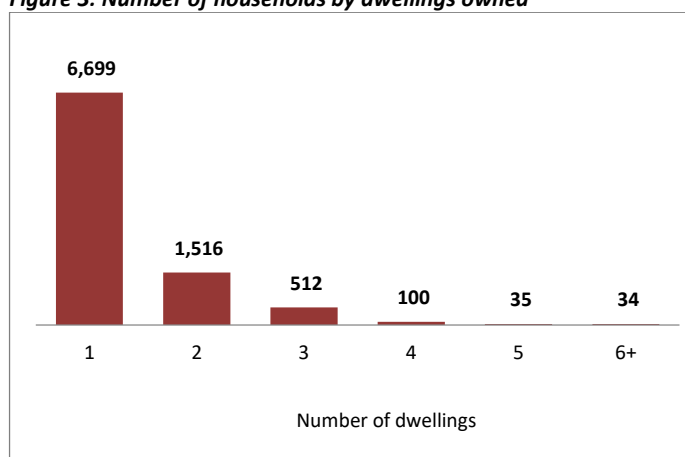
DWELLINGS

About 75% (6,699) of the private households in Malampa own 1 dwelling as shown in figure 3. As the number of owned dwellings increased, the number of households decrease.





Figure 3: Number of households by dwellings owned



HOUSING MATERIALS - FLOOR

The common floor material in Malampa is concrete of which more than 50% of the households in 9 area council used for their floor construction. South East Ambrym had wood as their preferred choice of floor as represented by 65% and 33% of households using wood.

Table 3: Main floor materials by Area councils

Area Council	Total HH	Main floor material			%		
		Concrete	Wood	Coral	Concrete	Wood	Coral
MALAMPA	8,896	6,276	1,916	688	71	22	8
Central Malekula	1,353	1,140	142	67	84	10	5
North East Malekula	1,619	1,330	72	216	82	4	13
South Malekula	882	683	59	138	77	7	16
West Ambrym	642	457	154	28	71	24	4
North West Malekula	1,158	766	321	71	66	28	6
Paama	390	251	55	82	64	14	21
South East Malekula	959	616	330	13	64	34	1
North Ambrym	664	412	208	43	62	31	6
South West Malekula	772	470	276	25	61	36	3
South East Ambrym	457	151	299	5	33	65	1

Note:

- Coral: also includes sand, soil
- Percentage calculated for main floor materials may not add up to 100% as they only include main materials.

HOUSING MATERIALS - WALL

In 7 area councils of Malampa, more than half of the households used traditional materials for walls while the remaining households relied on concrete and metal. The highest use of concrete walls is in Central Malekula which is also the provincial headquarter of Malampa.

Table 4: Main wall materials by Area councils

Area Council	Total HH	Main wall material			%		
		Traditional	Concrete	Metal	Traditional	Concrete	Metal
MALAMPA	8,896	5,733	1,638	647	64	18	7
North West Malekula	1,158	980	101	18	85	9	2
South East Malekula	959	771	89	46	80	9	5
North East Malekula	1,619	1,138	302	82	70	19	5
South West Malekula	772	516	154	41	67	20	5
North Ambrym	664	425	152	57	64	23	9
South Malekula	882	531	247	68	60	28	8
South East Ambrym	457	265	44	18	58	10	4
Central Malekula	1,353	669	343	66	49	25	5
West Ambrym	642	301	148	105	47	23	16
Paama	390	137	58	146	35	15	37

Note:

- Concrete: includes cement & brick
- Traditional: does not include wood
- Percentage calculated for main floor materials may not add up to 100% as they only include main materials.

HOUSING MATERIALS - ROOF

The common material for roof is Palm (Natangura) and metal (Kapa) as shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Main roofing materials by Area councils

Area Council	Total HH	Main roof material		%	
		Palm	Metal	Palm	Metal
MALAMPA	8,896	6,466	2,381	73	27
Paama	390	158	230	41	59
North Ambrym	664	416	245	63	37
Central Malekula	1,353	860	485	64	36
South West Malekula	772	516	255	67	33
South Malekula	882	634	241	72	27
North East Malekula	1,619	1,204	413	74	26
West Ambrym	642	486	155	76	24
South East Ambrym	457	358	97	78	21
North West Malekula	1,158	998	138	86	12
South East Malekula	959	836	122	87	13

Note:

- Traditional: is palm (natangura) or straw
- Percentage calculated for main floor materials may not add up to 100% as they only include main materials.

KEY FACTS

- The average household size in Malampa is 4 person.
- In Malampa, the commonly owned number of dwellings per individual household is 1.
- A typical house in Malampa would be concrete floor, traditional wall and traditional roof.



Table 1: Summary statistics

	VANUATU	MALAMPA	(%)
Bank Account			
Commercial Bank Account	49,037	5,383	11.0
Non Commercial Bank Account	14,187	2,773	19.5
Main Income Source (HH)			
Household Sales	33,304	6,895	20.7
Main Value Added Products (HH)			
Handicrafts	12,837	2,653	20.7

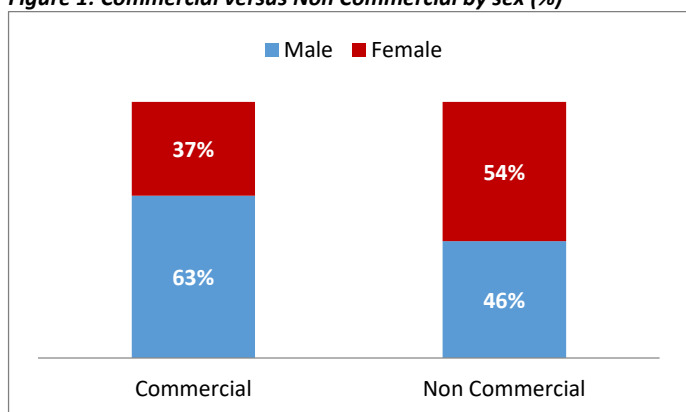
BANK ACCOUNT

In Vanuatu there are two types of Banks that people use, the commercial bank (Bred, ANZ, BSP & NBV) and non-commercial bank (Vanwods, Cooperatives, AFIC, VPIEF etc). People can have either one or both types of bank accounts.

Commercial versus Non-Commercial Bank Account

Figure 1 shows that, 63% (3,414) of males and 37% (1,969) of females had a commercial bank account. On the other hand 46% (1,264) of males and 54% (1,509) of females had a non-commercial bank account.

Figure 1: Commercial versus Non Commercial by sex (%)



Note: Refer to Table 2 for actual figures

Commercial versus Non-Commercial Bank Account by Area Council

Of the total 23,521 eligible people in Malampa, 5,383 (23%) people had a Commercial bank account. Majority of the population were from Central Malekula area council with 1,295 (6%) individuals. The least number of people that had commercial bank account were from South Malekula.

On the other hand, over 2,700 (12%) individuals had a Non-Commercial bank account. The highest was from North East Malekula with 722 (3%) individuals followed

by Central Malekula with 607 (3%) then North West Malekula.

Table 2: Commercial versus Non-Commercial Bank Account by Area Council and Sex

Area Council	Commercial			Non-Commercial		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
MALAMPA	5,383	3,414	1,969	2,773	1,264	1,509
Central Malekula	1,295	776	519	607	249	358
North East Malekula	673	453	220	722	355	367
North West Malekula	505	382	123	521	251	270
South West Malekula	500	318	182	210	84	126
North Ambrym	487	250	237	208	107	101
West Ambrym	453	272	181	47	16	31
Paama	406	221	185	81	6	75
South East Malekula	405	306	99	258	132	126
South East Ambrym	371	227	144	11	4	7
South Malekula	288	209	79	108	60	48

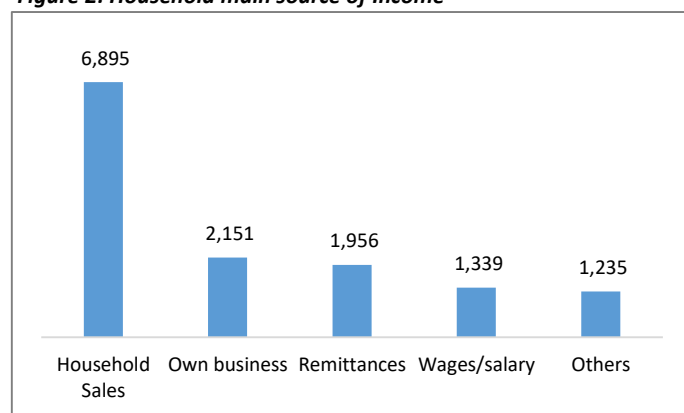
INCOME

Data was collected on main source of household income in the last 12 months and also on households engaged in any household production activities over the last 6 months to earn income.

Sources of Household Income

Figure 2 shows the different sources of income in Malampa province with 78% (6,895) of the households earning income through household sales, 24% (2,151) through own business and 22% (1,956) from remittances. A further 15% (1,339) of household relied on wages and salaries and 14% (1,235) through other sources of income.

Figure 2: Household main source of Income



Note:

- Household sales includes sales of fish, crops and handicrafts





Main Source of household Income by Area Council

Household sales is the top main activity for all area councils in Malampa. Table 3 shows that of all the area councils in Malampa, North East Malekula had the highest counts of 1,310 (19%) households earning income through household sales. Paama, on the contrary, had the lowest with only 344 (5%).

The second highest activity is through own business where Central Malekula had the highest data with 508 (24%) household engaged and lowest with Paama.

Table 3: Household main source of Income by Area Council

Area Council	Main Source of household income				
	Household Sales	Own Business	Remittances	Wages/ Salary	Others
MALAMPA	6,895	2,151	1,956	1,339	1,235
North East Malekula	1,310	408	676	247	329
Central Malekula	943	508	360	486	83
South Malekula	808	277	95	64	127
North West Malekula	800	195	168	97	226
South East Malekula	782	227	15	106	137
South West Malekula	562	194	167	104	175
North Ambrym	541	127	159	81	24
West Ambrym	415	49	114	65	128
South East Ambrym	390	121	73	31	6
Paama	344	45	129	58	-

Note:

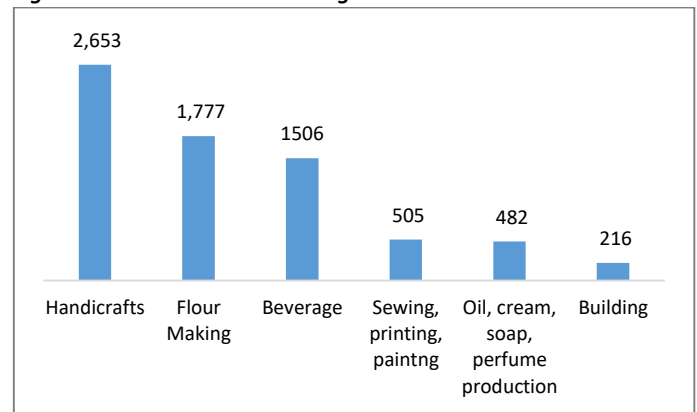
- Household Sales includes fish, crops and handicrafts

Household engaged in Value Adding Products

Value Adding is the improvement of any primary product by household for purpose of selling. It usually involves a transformation from its original content to a valuable one. For example, the extraction of coconut flesh to produce coconut oil or harvesting of kava crops to extract kava juice.

Figure 3 shows that 30% (2,653) of the household are engaged in the production of Handicrafts. Flour making with 20% (1,777) and the least being Building with only 2% (216) of household engaged.

Figure 3: Household Value Adding Products



KEY FACTS

- 63% males and 37% of females had Commercial bank account.
- 46% males and 54% of females had a Non Commercial Account.
- 78% of income is earned through household sales (fish, crops and handicrafts).
- 30% of household are engaged in Handicraft value adding activity.



Table 1: Summary statistics

	VANUATU	MALAMPA	%
School Attendance	72,737	11,358	15.6
Sex Ratio	108	111	
Attendance by Educational Level			
Primary (incl. Preschool)	60,707	10,205	16.8
Secondary	10,134	1,072	10.6
Tertiary	844	18	2.1
Post Secondary	1,052	62	5.9
Not Attending by School Age (4-19 yrs)	25,264	3,450	13.7

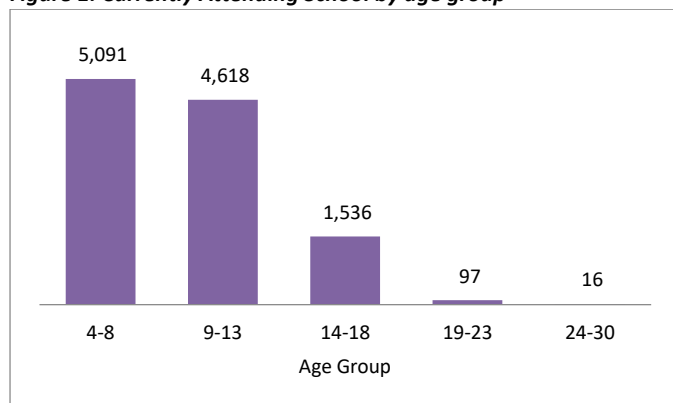
Note: Attendance by educational level may not add up to total school attendance and is less than one person because there is no specification of the level currently attending and is therefore treated as not stated.

The 2016 Mini Census questionnaire includes 2 questions pertaining to School Attendance. This applies to any person living in the household who had attended school. A person is considered to be involved in education if, during the survey week they attended any form of education either full time or part time.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Figure 1 shows that majority of school attendance were from the age group of 4 to 8 year olds. Overall as the age increased, the number of population that attended school decreased.

Figure 1: Currently Attending School by age group

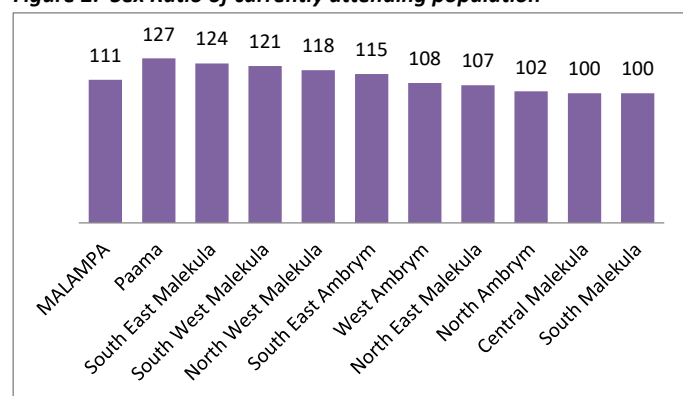


SEX RATIO

The sex ratio is simply the ratio of males to females in a population. This sex ratio calculation is based on students currently attending school. In Malampa Province, more males attended school than females.

Figure 2 shows that Paama Area Council had the highest ratio of males attending school with 27 more males. Most of the area councils in Malampa had more males than females attending school. Central and South Malekula had equal males to females.

Figure 2: Sex Ratio of currently attending population



EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Table 2 shows that there were more children attending Primary school compared to other educational level indicating that more children started early education but the number decreased as the levels get higher. Malampa statistics for children that attended school shows that 90% (10,205) of children attending school falls within the Primary Level.

The Area Council of North East Malekula had the most students registered in primary level compared to the other area councils but low at the highest level of education (Tertiary level).

Table 2: Education Level by Area Council

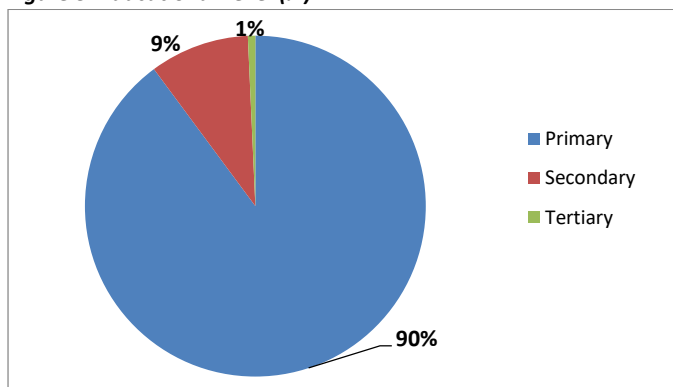
Area Council	Education level - Total			
	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
MALAMPA	11,357	10,205	1,072	80
North East Malekula	2,133	1,915	209	9
North West Malekula	1,840	1,606	217	17
Central Malekula	1,682	1,448	218	16
South East Malekula	1,315	1,227	74	14
South Malekula	906	821	74	11
South West Malekula	899	860	33	6
North Ambrym	852	775	75	2
West Ambrym	823	727	91	5
Paama	498	430	68	-
South East Ambrym	409	396	13	-

Note:

- Primary includes Preschool
- Tertiary includes Post-Secondary



Figure 3: Educational Level (%)



Note:

- Primary includes Preschool
- Tertiary includes Post-Secondary

ELIGIBLE CHILDREN BY EDUCATION LEVEL

Table 3a shows that over fourteen thousand children are eligible to attend school. Majority of the population are from North East Malekula with a total of two thousand six hundred and twenty seven children and the least from South East Ambrym.

Table 3a: Total Population eligible to attend School by Area Council

Area Council	Total	Educational Level			
		Preschool (4-5yrs)	Primary (6-13 yrs)	Junior Secondary (14-15 yrs)	Senior Secondary (16-19 yrs)
MALAMPA	14,736	2,484	8,656	1,263	2,333
North East Malekula	2,627	488	1,550	224	365
North West Malekula	2,195	378	1,265	226	326
Central Malekula	2,138	365	1,224	172	377
South East Malekula	1,849	317	1,070	160	302
South Malekula	1,473	229	872	130	242
South West Malekula	1,159	207	706	67	179
North Ambrym	1,111	166	658	92	195
West Ambrym	1,048	162	609	94	183
Paama	596	84	347	64	101
South East Ambrym	540	88	355	34	63

NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY AGE & LEVEL

Table 3b shows that from the total eligible children stated in Table 3a (14,736 children) about 2 out of every 10 children (3,450 children) are not in school.

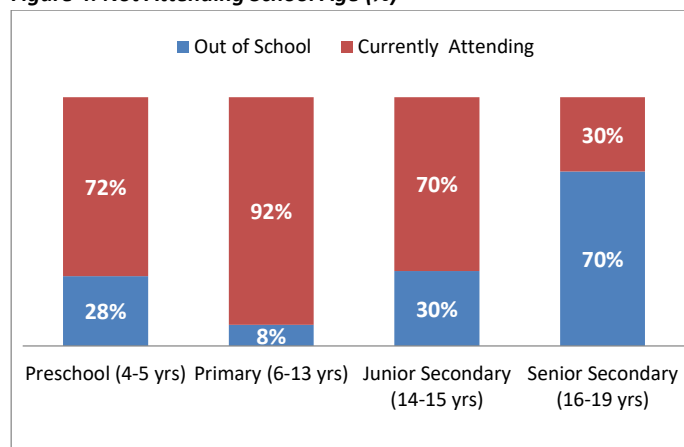
The highest number of children that were not in school were in the age of Senior Secondary with 1,638 (70%) while the least number is from the age group of those that should have been in Primary.

Table 3b: Not Attending School Age by Area Council

Area Council	Total	Educational Level			
		Preschool (4-5yrs)	Primary (6-13 yrs)	Junior Secondary (14-15 yrs)	Senior Secondary (16-19 yrs)
MALAMPA	3,450	699	732	381	1,638
South Malekula	573	109	203	64	197
South East Malekula	545	114	94	77	260
North East Malekula	500	107	106	56	231
Central Malekula	477	107	81	51	238
North West Malekula	368	90	64	43	171
South West Malekula	264	29	56	23	156
North Ambrym	259	51	40	29	139
West Ambrym	235	54	30	19	132
South East Ambrym	131	22	44	13	52
Paama	98	16	14	6	62

In Figure 4, 28% (699) of the age group of 4 to 5 years that should have attended Preschool level are not in school. The number decreased to 8% (732) from the age 6 to 13 years in Primary, then increased to 30% (381) in Junior Secondary and further increased to 70% (1,638) in Senior Secondary (Class 11 to 14).

Figure 4: Not Attending School Age (%)



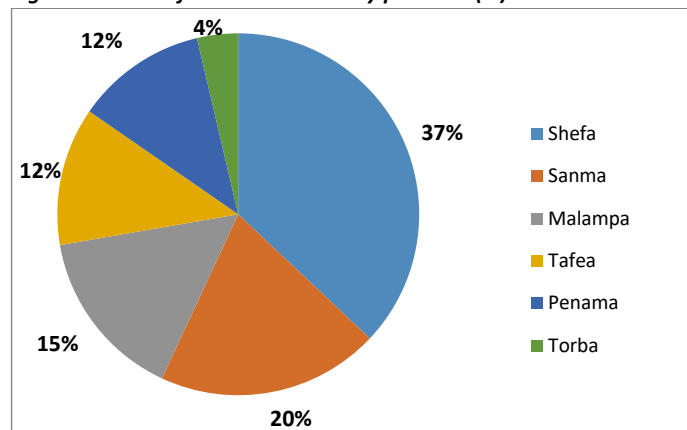
KEY FACTS

- More children attended primary school.
- More males attending school than females.
- 2 of every 10 children not in school.
- More children not in schools at Junior Secondary and Senior Secondary level.



'Labour force' are the working-age population who during the survey reference week are classified as 'employed' and 'unemployed'. Figure 1 shows that 22,450 (15%) of the Labor force are in Malampa.

Figure 1: Labour force distribution by province (%)



*Note: Unemployment data was not collected in the Mini – Census

MAIN ACTIVITY IN THE LAST 7 DAYS

The Mini Census asked for the main activity during the last seven days. Main activity was asked to population aged 15 years and over under the following type of activity;

1. Employed includes Employer, Self employed, employee public/private sector.
2. Producing goods included producing goods for own consumption and sale.
3. Unpaid family work includes family business and household duties.
4. Volunteer work includes community and church services.
5. Economically inactive are the population not involved in any work during the survey period but are in the working age group. This does not include Retired, Disabled and full time students.

Table 1 shows population by main economic activity in the last seven days of the census period.

Table 1: Population by economic activity

Economic activity	Vanuatu	%	Malampa	%
Total	146,283		22,450	
Producing goods	51,413	35.1	11,325	50.4
Unpaid family worker	43,828	30.0	6,329	28.2
Employed	43,571	29.8	3,500	15.6
Economically inactive	5,003	3.4	757	3.4
Volunteer work	2,468	1.7	539	2.4

Figure 2 shows that producing goods was the highest activity recorded with 50% (11,325) in Malampa followed by unpaid family worker with 28% (6,329) and employed with 16% (3,500).

Figure 2: Main activity (%)

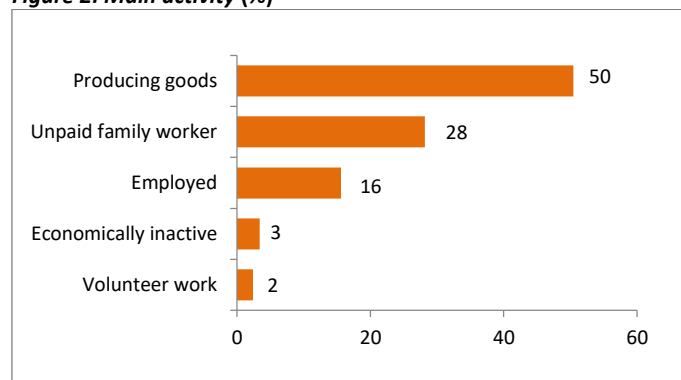


Table 2 below shows main activity by islands. In both Malekula and Ambrym the common activity is Producing goods with 8,228 (47.8%) and 2,287 (53.5%) respectively while Unpaid family work was the second highest. However in Paama the common activity is producing goods with 810 (85.0%) while Employed is the second highest with 77 (8.1%) (see table 2).

Table 2: Main activity (last 7 days) by Islands

Island	Total	Producing goods	Unpaid family worker	Employed	Economically inactive	Volunteer work
Malampa	22,450	11,325	6,329	3,500	757	539
Malekula	17,226	8,228	5,175	2,805	541	477
Ambrym	4,271	2,287	1,134	618	182	50
Paama	953	810	20	77	34	12

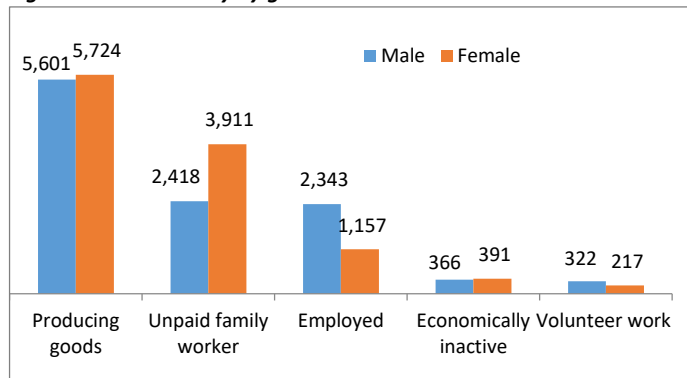
MAIN ACTIVITY BY GENDER





Figure 3 shows producing goods is almost identical for both males and females compared to other economic activities. Unpaid family work involved more females than males whereas more males are employed than females.

Figure 3: Main activity by gender



SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT

There are two seasonal employment programmes that contribute to the economic development in Vanuatu. The Regional Seasonal Employment (RSE), a programme under the New Zealand government and the Seasonal Workers Program (SWP) initiated by the Australian government.

In Vanuatu, there was a total of 5,546 workers involved in seasonal employment of which 4,537 (82%) were RSE participants while 1,009 (18%) were SWP participants (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: RSE vs SWP in Vanuatu (%)

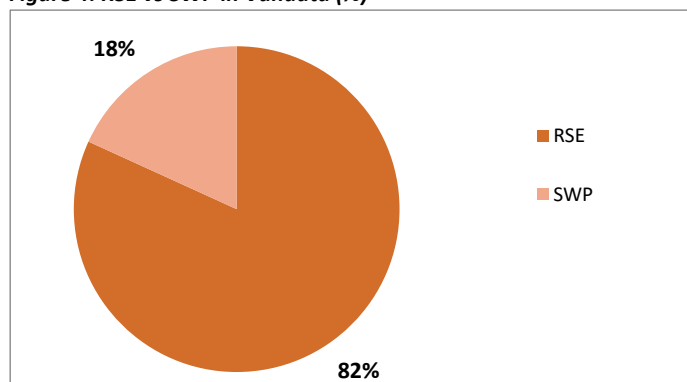


Table 3 summarises RSE and SWP participation by province. Out of the total 1,009 (18%) participants in SWP, Malampa accounted for 83 (1%) and likewise for the total 4,537 (82%) RSE participants, 454 (8%) are from Malampa province.

Table 3: RSE & SWP participants by province

Region	Total	RSE	%	SWP	%
Vanuatu	5,546	4,537	81.8	1,009	18.2
Shefa	3,206	2,521	45.5	685	12.4
Sanma	732	609	11.0	123	2.2
Tafea	687	625	11.3	62	1.1
Malampa	537	454	8.2	83	1.5
Penama	239	199	3.6	40	0.7
Torba	145	129	2.3	16	0.3

RSE & SWP by sex

Table 4 below shows RSE and SWP participation by sex for all provinces. Out of the six provinces, Malampa province is the third lowest to Penama province in both males and females participation.

Table 4: RSE & SWP by sex for all provinces

Provinces	Total	RSE		SWP	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Vanuatu	5,546	3,782	755	763	246
Shefa	3,206	2,010	511	497	188
Sanma	732	529	80	97	26
Tafea	687	532	93	46	16
Malampa	537	411	43	76	7
Penama	239	180	19	36	4
Torba	145	120	9	11	5

KEY FACTS

- 15% of the Vanuatu labour force was represented by Malampa.
- 50% of Malampa population were in the producing goods activity.
- More women were in unpaid family work economic activity than men.
- 8% RSE and 1% SWP participation for Malampa province.



Malampa province comprises of Ambrym Paama and Malekula islands. These islands are known for their rich vegetation's and fertile land mass that provides the right conditions for the gardening of cash crops, vegetables, root crops and planting of trees for timber in the rural communities .

VEGETABLES AND ROOT CROPS

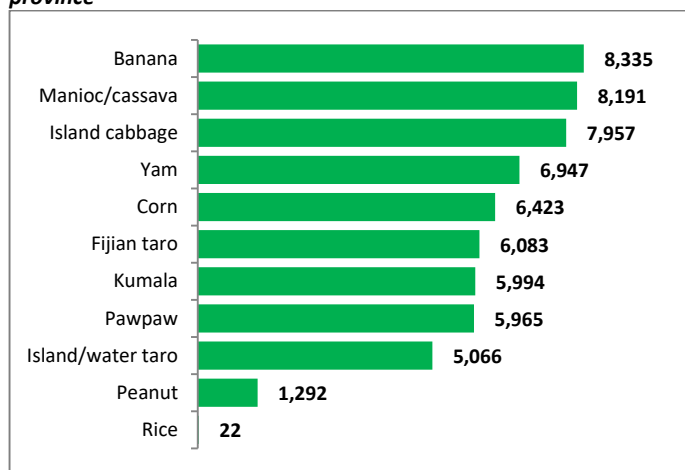
Malampa province is known in Vanuatu for its agricultural development in the production of cash crops (Coconut, Cocoa) and root crops (Yams).

Table 1: Common vegetables and root crops grown by households in all provinces

Provinces	Grow vegetables									
	Banana	Manioc/ cassava	Island cabbage	Pawpaw	Yam	Kumala	Fijian taro	Corn	Island/ water taro	
Vanuatu	45,195	45,020	43,271	38,385	33,052	32,799	31,628	30,471	25,240	
Torba	1,881	1,895	1,844	1,720	1,796	1,737	1,277	1,426	625	
Sanma	8,974	8,880	8,555	7,734	7,183	6,475	6,298	5,599	4,710	
Penama	6,608	6,645	6,749	5,546	5,934	5,624	5,532	4,678	5,937	
Malampa	8,335	8,191	7,957	5,965	6,947	5,994	6,083	6,423	5,066	
Shefa	13,130	12,710	12,184	11,501	5,666	7,481	6,521	7,059	3,573	
Tafea	6,267	6,699	5,982	5,919	5,526	5,488	5,917	5,286	5,329	

Banana, Manioc/Cassava, and Island cabbages were commonly grown by majority of households throughout Malampa province (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Households growing vegetables and root crops in Malampa province



The highest number of private households producing high quantity of Banana in these islands are in North East Malekula (1,587), Central Malekula (1,248) and North West Malekula (1065) area councils (See Table 2).

Table 2: Number of private household engaged in root crop and vegetable production by area councils

Area Councils	Grow vegetables									
	Banana	Manioc/ cassava	Island cabbage	Yam	Corn	Fijian taro	Kumala	Pawpaw	Island/ water taro	
MALAMPA	8,335	8,191	7,957	6,947	6,423	6,083	5,994	5,965	5,066	
North West Malekula	1,065	978	1,030	955	867	578	520	675	581	
North East Malekula	1,587	1,582	1,389	1,408	1,117	1,186	773	1,250	538	
Central Malekula	1,248	1,199	979	834	589	823	502	653	353	
South West Malekula	762	756	757	731	668	698	628	715	635	
South East Malekula	942	924	950	888	856	757	798	802	804	
South Malekula	774	806	853	799	714	655	837	603	805	
North Ambrym	644	653	649	616	611	619	633	475	640	
West Ambrym	622	623	613	215	389	555	519	418	334	
South East Ambrym	343	314	370	217	253	89	413	232	241	
Paama	348	356	367	284	359	123	371	142	135	

CASH CROPS

Cash crops grown by households in Malampa province and asked during the Mini-Census included kava, coconut, coffee and cocoa. Table 3 below shows these commodities by area councils. Number of households engaged in coconut production is 5,262 (41%) compared to cocoa which is the second highest with 4,793 (37%).

Table 3: Number of households engaged in planting of cash crops by area councils

Area Councils	Households with Cash Crop			
	Coconut	Cocoa	Kava	Coffee
MALAMPA	5,262	4,793	2,695	78
North West Malekula	842	844	424	6
North East Malekula	1,347	1,397	42	14
Central Malekula	635	649	37	7
South West Malekula	697	688	588	19
South East Malekula	649	659	476	4
South Malekula	511	492	304	7
North Ambrym	234	33	366	1
West Ambrym	134	7	72	-
South East Ambrym	185	21	304	20
Paama	28	3	82	-

*Note that one household can engage in farming more than one cash crop

TREE PLANTING

Tree planting is an important farming activity where trees are planted for timber and food security. Trees captured during the mini census are Nangai, Whitewood, Sandalwood, Natapoa and Mahogany. Malampa households are active in growing Nangai, whitewood, and Natapoa.



The mini census reported that 3,390 (38.1%) households planted Sandalwood trees, 2,241 (25.2%) Nangai, 1,885 (21.2%) Whitewood, 1,734 (19.5%) Natapoa trees and 1,375 (15.4%) Mahogany trees (see figure 2).

Figure 2: Households planting trees (%)

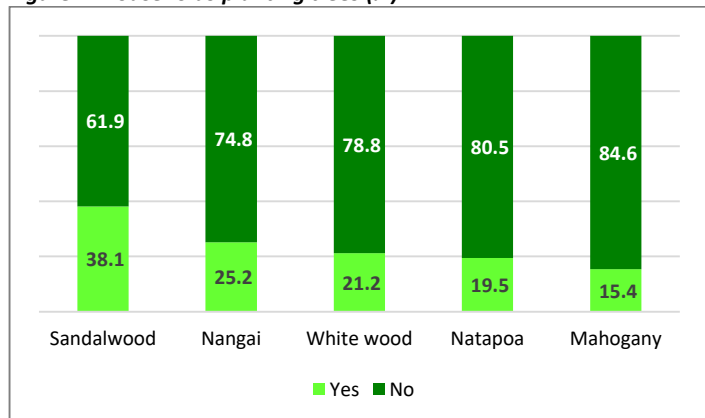


Table 4: Number of households engaged in planting trees by area councils

Area Councils	Tree type				
	Sandal wood	Nangai	White wood	Natapoa	Mahogany
MALAMPA	3,390	2,241	1,885	1,734	1,371
North East Malekula	613	765	225	639	203
South West Malekula	515	461	427	348	308
North West Malekula	503	222	215	117	264
Central Malekula	488	238	165	161	187
South East Malekula	315	171	213	123	51
North Ambrym	270	72	138	57	6
South East Ambrym	218	51	228	46	130
West Ambrym	210	49	62	49	61
South Malekula	184	155	159	138	106
Paama	74	57	53	56	55

*Note that one household can plant more than one type of trees

As shown in Table 4, households in North East and South West Malekula had the highest number of households planting sandal wood and Nangai trees. South West Malekula area council reported the highest number of households planting whitewood.

SPICES

The mini census collected data on households that farm Pepper, Vanilla and Tahitian lime. These were the only three types of spices that were considered for all provinces.

Figure 3: Households growing Spices by province

Province	Pepper	Vanilla	Tahitian Lime
VANUATU	337	1,063	2,004
TORBA	22	69	216
SANMA	128	283	548
PENAMA	39	124	202
MALAMPA	83	313	435
SHEFA	42	162	552
TAFEA	23	112	51

KEY FACTS

- Banana, Cassava/Manioc, island cabbage and pawpaw were the common Vegetables grown.
- Coconut and Cocoa farming was higher than Kava in Malampa.
- More households were engaged in Sandalwood, Natapoa and Nangai and whitewood tree planting.



In 2016, the government introduced cattle and other livestock re-stocking program to all the provinces in Vanuatu. This was due to disasters (El Nino and Tropical Cyclones) that contributed to the rapid decrease in the number of livestock. The mini census captured the number of households involved in raising livestock such as cattle, goat, pigs and poultry (Table 1).

Table 1: Total number of livestock by Malampa area councils

Area Councils	Number of livestock			
	Poultry	Cattle	Pigs	Goats
MALAMPA	92,249	15,315	12,028	1,034
North East Malekula	20,081	2,890	1,519	187
Central Malekula	15,887	1,218	1,407	80
North West Malekula	10,717	2,290	938	376
North Ambrym	9,269	1,290	1,856	1
South East Malekula	8,418	1,936	1,446	24
South West Malekula	7,969	2,091	640	117
South Malekula	6,368	1,470	1,791	148
West Ambrym	5,225	1,073	1,612	25
Paama	4,961	233	156	
South East Ambrym	3,354	824	663	76

Poultry claimed to be the highest number of livestock in Malampa province compared to the other livestock population.

North East and Central Malekula area councils recorded the highest population of poultry. The least number of poultry was recorded in South East Ambrym area council.

POULTRY

Households that owned less than 20 poultry were higher for North East and North West Malekula area councils. North East and Central Malekula area councils reported a high number of households owning more than 20 chickens compared to the other area councils.

Table 2: Households that own poultry by area councils

Area Councils	Livestock- Backyard poultry		
	Total	1-20	21+
MALAMPA	6,621	5,455	1,166
North East Malekula	1,304	1,048	256
Central Malekula	1,028	775	253
North West Malekula	935	852	83
South East Malekula	726	629	97
South West Malekula	574	475	99
North Ambrym	566	440	126
South Malekula	503	415	88
West Ambrym	414	352	62
Paama	339	290	49
South East Ambrym	232	179	53

CATTLE

Majority of households in Malampa province owned between 1 to 20 cattle, with North East Malekula area council reporting the highest number of households. South West Malekula however has the most households owning more than 20 cattles.

Table 4: Households that own cattle by area councils

Area Councils	Livestock - Cattle		
	Total	1-20	21+
MALAMPA	3,500	3,400	100
North East Malekula	748	734	14
North West Malekula	513	493	20
South East Malekula	396	383	13
North Ambrym	368	366	2
Central Malekula	357	352	5
South West Malekula	295	273	22
West Ambrym	279	274	5
South Malekula	234	219	15
South East Ambrym	213	209	4
Paama	97	97	-

PIG

The area councils with the highest number of households that had 1 to 20 pigs were found in Central Malekula and South Malekula area council (Table 3).



Table 3: Households that own pigs by area councils

Area Councils	Livestock- Pigs		
	Total	1-20	21+
MALAMPA	3,649	3,627	22
Central Malekula	523	520	3
South Malekula	514	510	4
South East Malekula	497	494	3
North East Malekula	467	462	5
North Ambrym	382	377	5
North West Malekula	350	350	-
West Ambrym	343	342	1
South West Malekula	295	295	-
South East Ambrym	192	191	1
Paama	86	86	-

There were very few households owning more than 20 pigs for all area councils.

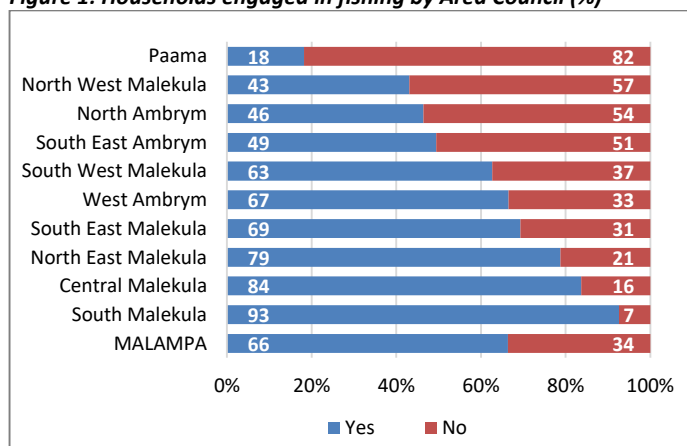
GOAT

Goat farming in Malampa province was very low with only 221 households reported to have farmed goats. Most households in North East (61) and North West Malekula (53) owned between 1 to 20 goats. This is followed by South East Ambrym with 33 households owning 1 to 20 goats.

FISHING ACTIVITY

Report shows that 66% (5,904) of Malampa Households were engaged in fishing activities while 34% (2,992) reported no fishing activities in the last 12 months. Households in South and Central Malekula area councils reported 93% (817) and 84% (1,132) of households who fished in the last 12 months. Most of the households that confirmed no fishing activities in the last 12 months were from Paama with 82% (319), followed by North West Malekula (659) and North Ambrym (356).

Figure 1: Households engaged in fishing by Area Council (%)



FISH AND PRAWNS FARMING

Few of the households in Malampa province were involved in fish and prawns farming in the last twelve months prior to the census. South West Malekula area council was the highest in prawns farming, while West Ambrym topped all area councils in fish farming with 155 households. It also reported 36 households engaged in prawns farming.

Overall, only 2.7% of total households in Malampa do fish farming compared to 1.7% involved in prawns farming (See table 4).

Table 4: Households engaged in prawns and fish farming

	Household member farm fish		Household member farm prawns	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
MALAMPA	237	8659	154	8742
%	2.7	97.3	1.7	98.3

KEY FACTS

- Poultry outnumbered all livestock raised in Malampa province.
- North East Malekula area council recorded the highest number of livestock raised in Malampa province.
- More than half of households in Malampa province were engaged in fishing in the last 12 months.
- Fish and prawns farming activity were 2.7% and 1.7% among the different production activities of the households in Malampa province.



The Vanuatu Government had launched the Universal Access Policy (UAP) in 2013. To ensure that ICT and telecommunication services reached areas that were underserved or have limited access to ICT.

Based on the UAP, mobile coverage should have reached the desired goal of at least 98 percent population coverage by January 1st 2018. Table 1 below shows that over 90% of households in Malampa had access to mobile coverage.

Table 1: Mobile phone coverage at household level by province

Province	Total HH	Mobile Coverage (%)
Vanuatu	55,285	93.2
Shefa	19,913	99.6
Malampa	8,896	92.2
Tafea	6,853	91.8
Penama	6,959	89.8
Sanma	10,704	87.2
Torba	1,960	81.8

Note: Mobile coverage here refers to making calls inside the house, just outside the house or not too far from the house.

MOBILE COVERAGE

Mobile coverage was high in all islands of Malampa (Figure: 1 & Table 2).

Figure 1: Mobile coverage by Island (%)

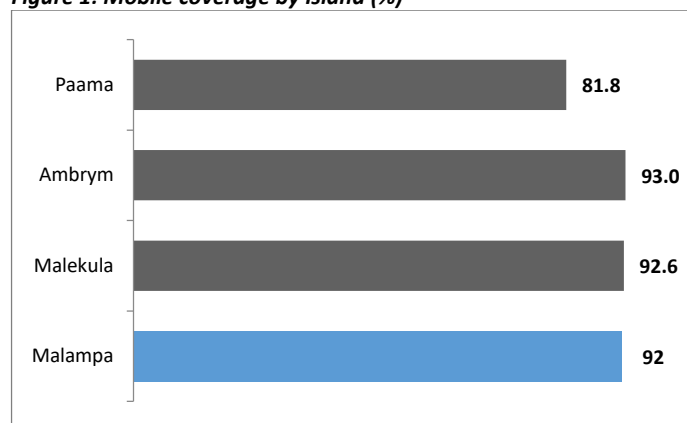


Table 2: Percentage of mobile coverage by Area Council

Region	Total HH	Access	% Access
Malampa	8,896	8,204	92
North West Malekula	1,158	895	77
North East Malekula	1,619	1,584	98
Central Malekula	1,353	1,252	93
South West Malekula	772	690	89
South East Malekula	959	949	99
South Malekula	882	876	99
North Ambrym	664	654	98
West Ambrym	642	634	99
South East Ambrym	457	351	77
Paama	390	319	82

COMMUNICATION USE

The Mini Census asked if any member of the households had used any of the following types of communication; *Mobile phone, Radio, Internet, Television and Newspaper* within the *last seven days* of the Census period. Mobile phone usage is imperative compared to other means of communication used (Table 3).

Table 3: Communication type used by Households in the last 7 days (%)

Region	Use (%)				
	Mobile	Radio	Internet	TV	Newspaper
Malampa	86	34	6	1	1
North West Malekula	80	17	1	1	0
North East Malekula	87	52	7	1	1
Central Malekula	89	61	16	3	2
South West Malekula	85	13	2	0	0
South East Malekula	86	19	5	0	2
South Malekula	89	38	2	1	1
North Ambrym	81	36	6	0	-
West Ambrym	88	19	9	1	0
South East Ambrym	86	14	-	-	-
Paama	80	38	4	1	-

KEY FACTS

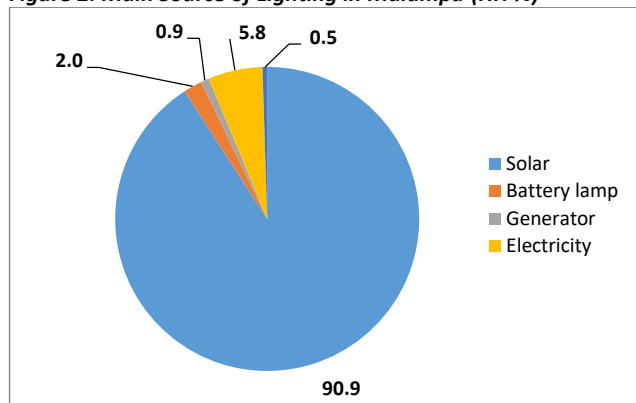
- Malampa is 8% away of achieving the Universal Access Policy (UAP) in mobile access (coverage).
- Mobile phone usage outweighs all other forms of communication used in the last seven days in Malampa.



LIGHTING

Over Ninety percent or Nine out of every ten household in Malampa used Solar as their main source for lighting (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Main Source of Lighting in Malampa (HH %)



Electricity, Generator and Battery lamp energy shows lowest percentage in all area councils in Malampa province.

Table 4: Household main lighting source (%)

Region	Household's main source of lighting					
	Total HH	Solar	Battery lamp	Generator	Electricity	Other
Malampa	8,896	8,083	177	76	516	44
Malampa (%)		90.9	2.0	0.9	5.8	0.5
North West Malekula	1,158	1,148	8	1	-	1
North East Malekula	1,619	1,594	13	8	-	4
Central Malekula	1,353	848	6	1	494	4
South West Malekula	772	744	3	12	7	6
South East Malekula	959	926	15	7	5	6
South Malekula	882	868	1	9	1	3
North Ambrym	664	597	59	2	4	2
West Ambrym	642	593	29	15	1	4
South East Ambrym	457	389	40	13	1	14
Paama	390	376	3	8	3	-

COOKING

Almost all Households in Malampa had stated that Firewood is their preferred choice of energy used for cooking (Table 5).

Table 5: Household cooking source – Firewood

Region	Total HH	Firewood	%
Malampa	8,896	8,806	98.99
North West Malekula	1,158	1,153	99.57
North East Malekula	1,619	1,609	99.38
Central Malekula	1,353	1,309	96.75
South West Malekula	772	768	99.48
South East Malekula	959	954	99.48
South Malekula	882	877	99.43
North Ambrym	664	659	99.25
West Ambrym	642	640	99.69
South East Ambrym	457	447	97.81
Paama	390	390	100.00

KEY FACTS

- Nine out of every ten households are using solar for lighting in Malampa.
- Almost all households are using Firewood for cooking in Malampa.



WATER

An improved water source refers to a source of water that is protected from any outside contamination.

Table 1 below shows that 1,628 (18.3%) households in Malampa did not have access to a safe improved drinking water source compared to 6,899 (12.5%) total households in Vanuatu still without access to an improved drinking water source.

Table 1: Household with unimproved drinking water sources by Province (%)

Province	No access to improved drinking water	No alternative sources of drinking water
Vanuatu	12.5	44.0
Tafea	21.3	27.2
Malampa	18.3	39.9
Sanma	15.4	48.4
Torba	12.4	25.7
Penama	9.3	59.1
Shefa	6.4	45.7

Improved and Not improved water source

Improved drinking water source includes:

- Piped – private or shared
- Village standpipe
- Rainwater well/tank – private or shared)
- Bottled water (processed water from shops)

Not improved drinking water sources are:

- River, stream, creek, lake, spring
- Underground borehole or well
- Others

Out of the 8,896 private households in Malampa, 1,628 (18.3%) have stated that they did not have access to an improved drinking water source. In North East Malekula 724 (44.7%) households did not have access to an improved drinking water source, followed by North West Malekula with 305(26.3%) households and South East Malekula with 229(23.9%) households. On the other hand, 7,268(81.7%) households had access to an improved drinking water source (Refer to table 2).

Table 2: Improved and Not improved drinking water source

Area Council	Total	Improved		Not Improved	
		HH	%	HH	%
MALAMPA	8,896	7,268	81.7	1,628	18.3
North West Malekula	1,158	853	73.7	305	26.3
North East Malekula	1,619	895	55.3	724	44.7
Central Malekula	1,353	1,116	82.5	237	17.5
South West Malekula	772	696	90.2	76	9.8
South East Malekula	959	730	76.1	229	23.9
South Malekula	882	854	96.8	28	3.2
North Ambrym	664	661	99.5	3	0.5
West Ambrym	642	630	98.1	12	1.9
South East Ambrym	457	452	98.9	5	1.1
Paama	390	381	97.7	9	2.3

Main source of drinking water

The two sources of drinking water that people from Malampa mainly use are Rainwater tank and pipe.

About 47% of households in Malampa used Rainwater tank, followed by 35% households that use pipe water, whereas 11% of households use Underground well as their main source of drinking water. And the fourth commonly used water source is the Surface water which accounted for 7% households (refer to table 3 below).

Table 3: Household's main source of drinking water

Area Council	Rainwater		Underground well	Surface water	Other	Bottle water
	Tank	Pipe				
MALAMPA	4,149	3,100	957	644	27	19
North West Malekula	67	784	99	205	1	2
North East Malekula	649	244	603	104	17	2
Central Malekula	322	789	179	57	1	5
South West Malekula	376	320	6	65	5	-
South East Malekula	130	598	63	165	1	2
South Malekula	680	174	5	23	-	-
North Ambrym	615	43	1	2	-	3
West Ambrym	548	82	-	12	-	-
South East Ambrym	385	64	-	5	-	3
Paama	377	2	1	6	2	2

Note:

- Pipe includes Private, shared and village standpipes
- Rainwater tanks includes both private and shared tanks
- Surface water includes River, stream, creek, lake, spring



SANITATION

Table 4: Summary on unimproved sanitation (%)

Province	HH with unimproved sanitation
Vanuatu	65.2
Penama	77.5
Tafea	76.7
Sanma	68.7
Torba	67.4
Malampa	63.1
Shefa	55.6

Main toilet type

The categories of toilet being used in Malampa shows that more households used pit latrine, followed by VIP and Water sealed toilet while very few households used Flush toilet (refer to table 5 below).

Table 5: Main Toilet type

Toilet type	Household	%
Pit Latrine	4,482	50.4
Private	3,355	37.7
Shared	1,127	12.7
VIP	2,446	27.5
Private	1,784	20.1
Shared	662	7.4
Water seal	1,750	19.7
Private	1,354	15.2
Shared	396	4.5
Flush	198	2.2
Private	143	1.6
Shared	55	0.6
None	20	0.2

Table 6 below shows that 4,029 (59.8%) households in Malekula used pit latrine, followed by 451 (25.6%) households on Ambrym while only 2 (0.5%) is shown for households on Paama.

Table 6: Main types of toilet facility by Islands

Area Council	Total	Household's main toilet type				
		Pit Latrine	VIP	Water seal	Flush	None
MALAMPA	8,896	4,482	2,446	1,750	198	20
Malekula	6,743	4,029	763	1,737	194	20
Ambrym	1,763	451	1,298	11	3	-
Paama	390	2	385	2	1	-

*Note that VIP is Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine

Improved and not Improved Sanitation

Sanitation and hygiene is a very important indicator for measuring health development.

Sanitation defines "improved" sanitation as the following kind of toilets:

- Flush toilet
- water seal
- Ventilated improved pit latrine (abbreviated as VIP latrine)
- Pit latrine with slab
- Composting toilet

Any of the sanitation facility that is "shared" are NOT counted as improved sanitation, including that of open pit latrine and no toilet facilities.

Table 7 below shows that 'Not improved' sanitation facilities is accounted for 63.1% households in Malampa.

Table 7 : Not improved and Improved toilets

Area Council	Total	Improved		Not Improved	
		HH	%	HH	%
MALAMPA	8,896	3,281	36.9	5,615	63.1
North East Malekula	1,619	685	42.3	934	57.7
Central Malekula	1,353	391	28.9	962	71.1
North West Malekula	1,158	266	23.0	892	77.0
South East Malekula	959	139	14.5	820	85.5
South Malekula	882	444	50.3	438	49.7
South West Malekula	772	52	6.7	720	93.3
North Ambrym	664	347	52.3	317	47.7
West Ambrym	642	383	59.7	259	40.3
South East Ambrym	457	190	41.6	267	58.4
Paama	390	384	98.5	6	1.5

KEY FACTS

- 18.3% of households did not have access to an improved drinking water source.
- About 63.1% households did not have access to an improved sanitation facility.





Information collected for disaster covers if households had dwellings that were damaged by Cyclones during and after Tropical Cyclone PAM. Furthermore, disaster support and disaster sources of information questions were also asked.

DAMAGED DWELLINGS

Completely damaged dwellings accounted for only 18% whereas more than 80% of dwellings were partly damaged or not damaged at all during and after cyclone pam in Malampa province (see figure 1 and table 1).

Figure 1: Dwellings completely damaged during and after TC-Pam (%)

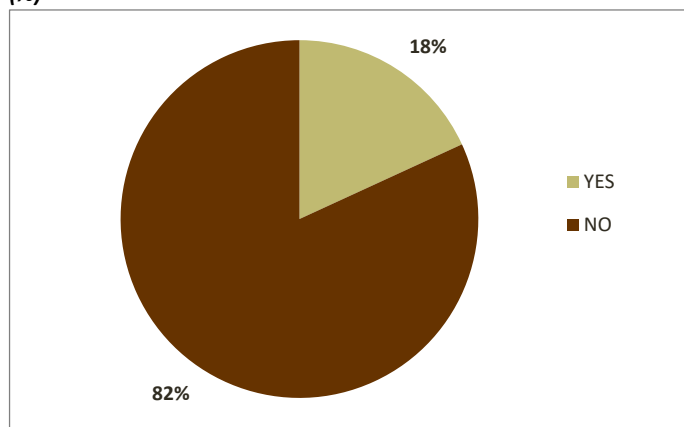


Table 1: Households with completely damaged dwelling during and after TC-PAM

Area Council	Total HH	Damaged	%
Malampa	8,896	1,614	18.1
Paama	390	279	71.5
South East Ambrym	457	325	71.1
North Ambrym	664	258	38.9
South Malekula	882	217	24.6
South East Malekula	959	223	23.3
West Ambrym	642	135	21.0
South West Malekula	772	51	6.6
North East Malekula	1,619	79	4.9
Central Malekula	1,353	34	2.5
North West Malekula	1,158	13	1.1

SEEKING SHELTER

In the event of Tropical cyclones 'did household member seek shelter elsewhere' was inquired to get people's perspective on their dwelling's vulnerability and its ability to withstand Tropical cyclones.

According to table 2, South East Ambrym had the highest percentage which is over 80% households with members seeking shelter elsewhere compared to the other area councils.

However, all area councils in Malampa province had less than 100 percent of household members seeking shelter elsewhere during cyclone. North West Malekula, North East Malekula, South West Malekula, and Central Malekula were the area councils that had the least percentage of household members seeking shelter elsewhere during cyclone with percentages of less than 10 (See table 2).

Table 2: Household with member seeking shelter elsewhere during cyclone

Area Council	Total HH	Seek Shelter	%
Malampa	8,896	1,993	22.4
South East Ambrym	457	372	81.4
Paama	390	233	59.7
North Ambrym	664	372	56.0
West Ambrym	642	320	49.8
South Malekula	882	214	24.3
South East Malekula	959	228	23.8
Central Malekula	1,353	106	7.8
South West Malekula	772	54	7.0
North East Malekula	1,619	63	3.9
North West Malekula	1,158	31	2.7

DISASTER SUPPORT

Generally after natural disasters, support was given to islands that were being affected. Table 3 shows that all area councils did receive some types of disaster support.

The results obtained indicates that nearly 100% of the household populations in Paama area council, West Ambrym area council, North Ambrym area council, South East Ambrym area council and South Malekula area councils received disaster support while other area councils received less. Overall, the results also indicated that Malampa province had less than half the household's population that received disaster support (See table 3).



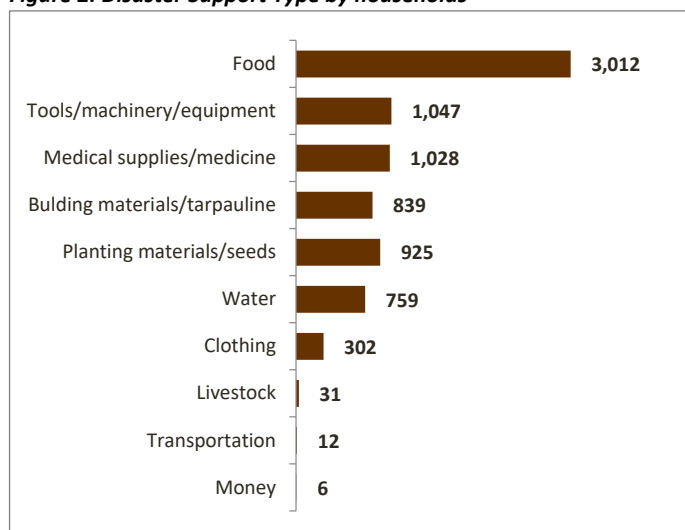


Table 3: Support received by Area Council

Area Council	Total HH	Has Received	%
Malampa	8,896	3,119	35.1
Paama	390	387	99.2
West Ambrym	642	631	98.3
North Ambrym	664	652	98.2
South East Ambrym	457	434	95.0
South Malekula	882	832	94.3
South West Malekula	772	70	9.1
South East Malekula	959	44	4.6
Central Malekula	1,353	55	4.1
North West Malekula	1,158	7	0.6
North East Malekula	1,619	7	0.4

Disaster support by item shows that most support to households affected were food supplies followed by tools/ machine/ equipment and Medical supplies/ medicine (see Figure 2).

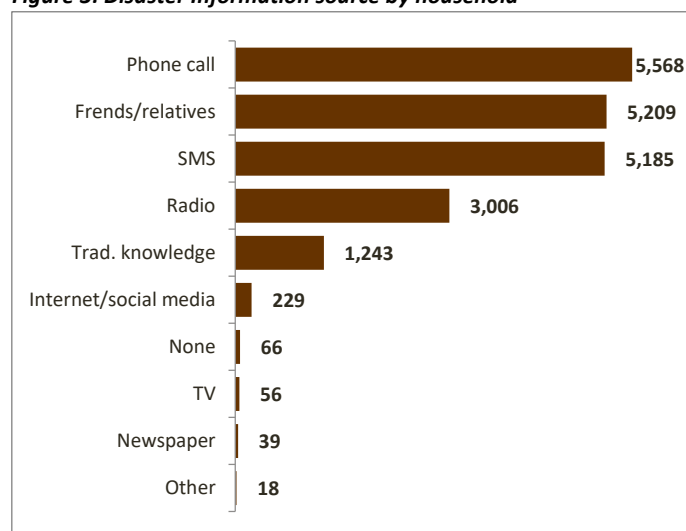
Figure 2: Disaster Support Type by households



SOURCES OF DISASTER INFORMATION

The Majority of households in Malampa Province received disaster information through phone calls and friends and relatives followed by SMS, radio and Traditional knowledge. These were the main sources of disaster information in Malampa Province compared to any other sources (See Figure 3).

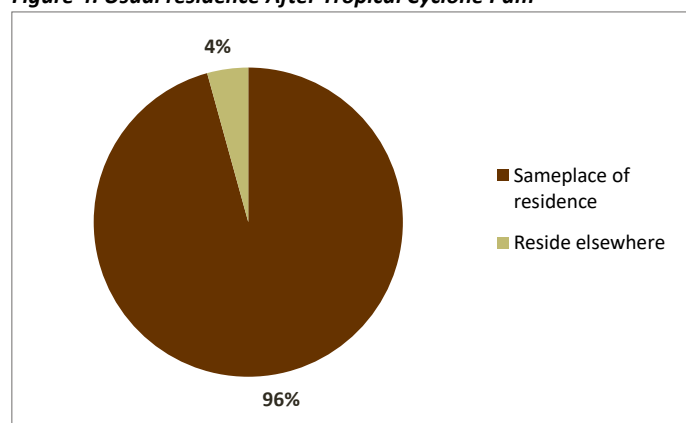
Figure 3: Disaster Information source by household



RESIDENCE AFTER TC PAM

After the event of Tropical cyclone (TC) Pam, 96% of population in Malampa province lived in their usual place of residence while only 4% have moved elsewhere.

Figure 4: Usual residence After Tropical Cyclone Pam



KEY FACTS

- Paama area council had the highest percentage of dwellings being destroyed during and after TC-PAM.
- Most supported item supplied was food.
- The common sources of disaster information were phone calls, Friends and Relatives.
- 4% of Malampa population moved after TC PAM.



Table 1 below shows that around 8 out of every 10 people (over 80%) in Vanuatu had their birth registered and had an electoral registration. While Less than 25% (or a quarter) of the population had a VNPF registration. Shefa had the highest birth and VNPF registration while Malampa had the highest Electoral registration.

Table 1: Registration indicators by Province (%)

Province	Birth	VNPF	Electrol
Vanuatu	85.1	23.1	87.7
Torba	67.4	7.8	90.5
Sanma	83.0	19.7	89.5
Penama	79.0	7.6	91.4
Malampa	78.3	9.7	93.1
Shefa	94.4	41.5	82.0
Tafea	81.1	8.2	91.4

BIRTH

Birth Registration is expected to be high in Vanuatu. In 2015, the Vanuatu Government, through the Department of Civil Status in partnership with the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) had conducted a mass birth registration campaign in response to loss and damages suffered during Tropical Cyclone PAM.

Registration in Malampa showed that twenty two percent of the population did not have a birth certificate (Figure 1). Four percent more men had birth certificate than women as shown in Figure 2 below.

Figure 1: Malampa Birth Registration (%)

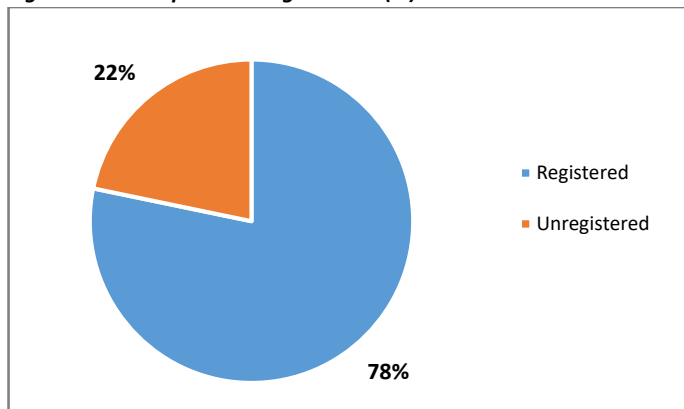
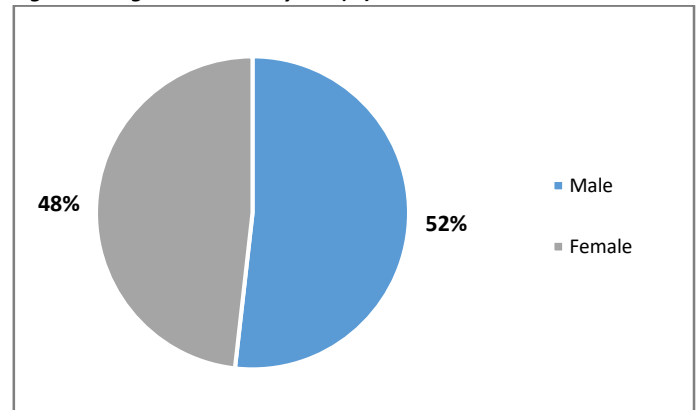


Figure 2: Registered Birth by Sex (%)



Birth registration is highest in Paama with 98% of its population having a birth certificate. Malekula had three quarter (75%) of its population having a birth certificate (see Figure 3 & Table 2).

Figure 3: Birth Registration by area Councils (%)

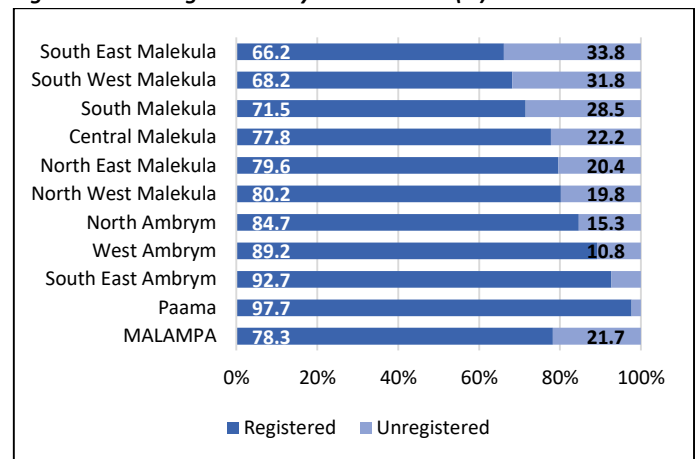


Table 2: Birth Registration (all age)

Area Council	Total Population			Registered		%
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	
MALAMPA	39,977	20,171	19,806	16,203	15,081	78.3
North East Malekula	7,150	3,608	3,542	2,937	2,753	79.6
Central Malekula	6,105	3,050	3,055	2,415	2,332	77.8
North West Malekula	5,407	2,763	2,644	2,273	2,062	80.2
South East Malekula	4,941	2,547	2,394	1,781	1,488	66.2
South Malekula	3,876	1,917	1,959	1,443	1,330	71.5
South West Malekula	3,487	1,791	1,696	1,253	1,125	68.2
North Ambrym	3,017	1,458	1,559	1,266	1,288	84.7
West Ambrym	2,816	1,427	1,389	1,288	1,223	89.2
South East Ambrym	1,549	791	758	743	693	92.7
South East Ambrym	1,629	819	810	804	787	97.7



VNPF

Since all islands in Malampa Province are categorised under Rural, the likelihood of people registering or having access to Retirement pension schemes is uncommon. VNPF registration is only tabulated for the population aged 15 years and over.

Vanuatu National Provident Fund (VNPF) registration is low in Malampa Province that only less than 10% of the population had VNPF (see Table 3).

Table 3: VNPF Registration (age 15+)

Area Council	Population aged 15+			VNPF		%
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	
MALAMPA	23,521	11,641	11,880	1,563	707	10
North East Malekula	4,220	2,103	2,117	212	89	7
Central Malekula	3,682	1,822	1,860	492	259	20
North West Malekula	2,946	1,465	1,481	204	86	10
South East Malekula	2,810	1,417	1,393	146	65	8
South Malekula	2,310	1,154	1,156	67	33	4
South West Malekula	2,100	1,054	1,046	104	45	7
North Ambrym	1,804	835	969	79	29	6
West Ambrym	1,705	832	873	87	27	7
South East Ambrym	935	463	472	72	35	11
Paama	1,009	496	513	100	39	14

ELECTORAL

Electoral registration is only tabulated for the population aged 18 years and over. Seven percent of the population in Malampa had NO Electoral Registration or valid electoral card (see Figure 4). Figure 5 and Table 6 shows electoral registration by area council level.

Figure 4: Malampa Electoral Registration (%)

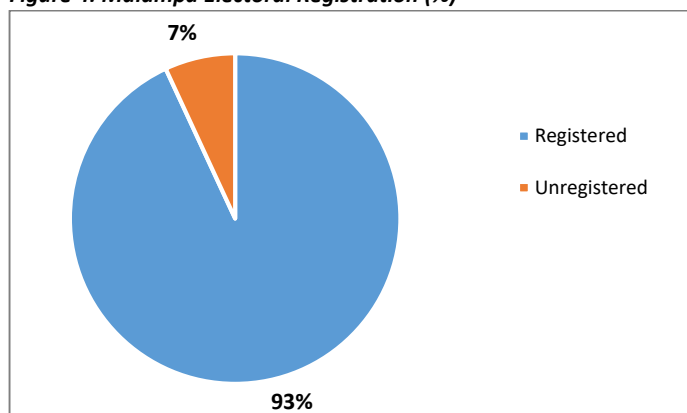


Figure 5: Electoral Registration by Area Councils (%)

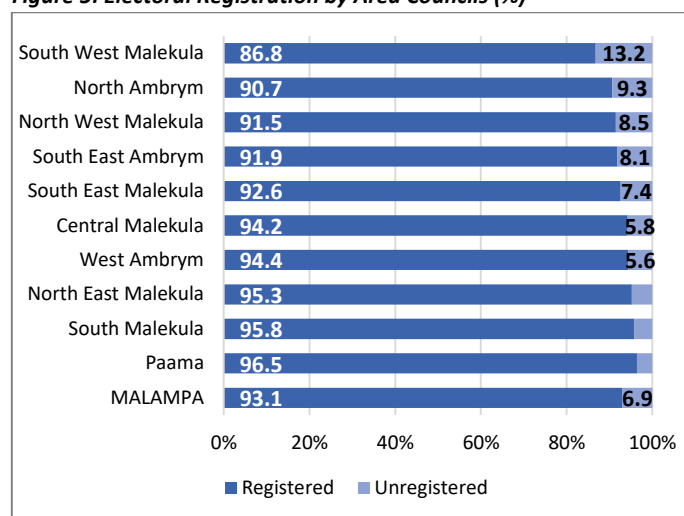


Table 4: Electoral Registration (age 18+)

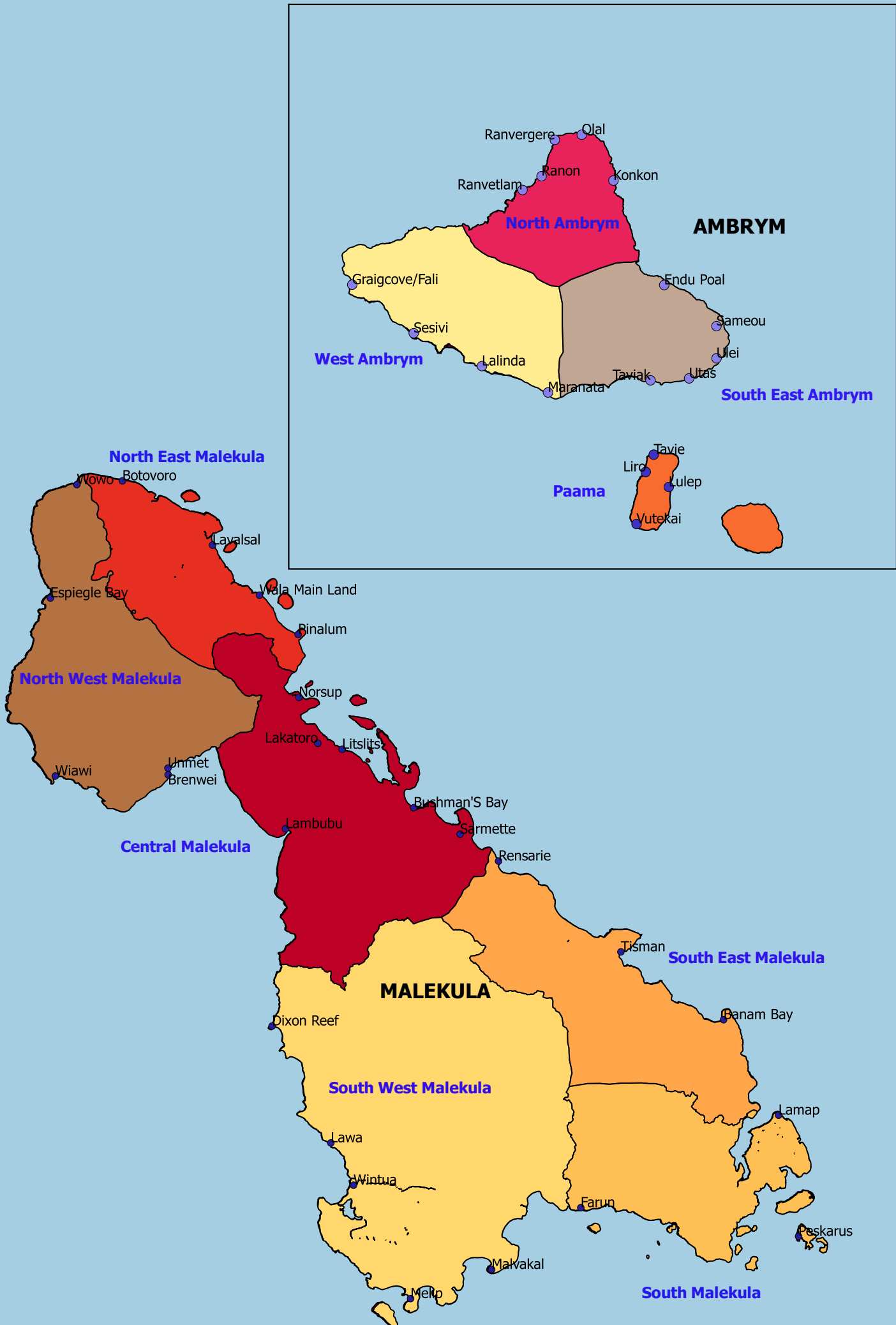
Area Council	Population aged 18+			Registered		%
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	
MALAMPA	21,724	10,708	11,016	9,952	10,271	93.1
North East Malekula	3,905	1,943	1,962	1,845	1,875	95.3
Central Malekula	3,391	1,663	1,728	1,559	1,637	94.2
North West Malekula	2,677	1,320	1,357	1,218	1,231	91.5
South East Malekula	2,589	1,302	1,287	1,202	1,195	92.6
South Malekula	2,125	1,070	1,055	1,030	1,005	95.8
South West Malekula	1,990	996	994	848	879	86.8
North Ambrym	1,660	760	900	686	819	90.7
West Ambrym	1,554	754	800	715	752	94.4
South East Ambrym	902	449	453	411	418	91.9
Paama	931	451	480	438	460	96.5

KEY FACTS

- 22% of Malampa population had no birth certificate.
- 10% of Malampa population had a VNPF.
- 7% of Malampa population not having a valid Electoral Card.



MALAMPA PROVINCE





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