SANMA PROVINCE

MINI CENSUS 2016

KEY FACTS

Housing

Population

Finance

Disaster

Education

Agriculture Forestry

Labour

Livestock Fisheries

Birth Registration

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2016 Population and Housing Mini Census
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SANMA PROVINCE

SANMA FACTSHEET

Key Sanma Mini-Census Indicators

	Residence	
	Sanma	**National**
Population		
Total Population (private household)	52,145	266,555
Male (%)	51.2	50.6
Female (%)	48.8	49.4
Children < 15years (%)	39.8	39.2
Sex Ratio	105	103
Dependency Ratio (Age 0 to 14 & over 65 years)	77.5	77
Housing		
Private Household (HH)	10,704	55,285
Household owning 1 Dwelling (%)	77.3	79.9
Households owning more than 1 Dwelling (%)	22.7	20.1
Average household Size	4.9	4.8
Household head - Male (%)	84.8	82.5
Household head - Female (%)	15.2	17.5
Finance		
Eligible population (15 years+) with: (%)		
Commercial Bank account	24.1	30.3
Non Commercial Bank account	11.5	8.8
Main source of household income (%)		
Sale of fish/crops/handicrafts	59.2	60.2
Wages/ salary	38.5	40.5
Own business	26.3	23.3
Remittances	4.0	10.3
Education		
School attendance (%)		
Currently attending (4+ years)	30.3	30.9
Out of School (4-19 years)	29.1	26.2
Currently attending by Educational Level (%)		
Primary (include Preschool)	83.6	83.5
Secondary	14.7	13.9
Post-Secondary and Tertiary	1.7	2.6
Sex Ratio (currently attending)	107	108
Labour force		
Main Economic activity (%)		
Employed	25.8	29.8
Producing goods	37.7	35.1
Unpaid family worker	31.6	30.0
Volunteer work	1.7	1.7
Economically inactive	3.2	3.4
Seasonal Employment - New Zealand (RSE)	609	4,537
Seasonal Employment - Australia (SWP)	123	1,009
Agriculture & Forestry		
Household engaged in growing selected vegetables (%)		
Manioc/ Casava	83.0	81.4
Banana	83.8	81.7
Island Cabbage	79.9	78.3
Pawpaw	72.3	69.4
Fijian Taro	58.8	57.2
Yam	67.1	59.8
Kumala	60.5	59.3

	Residence	
	Sanma	**National**
Island/water taro	44.0	45.7
Corn	52.3	55.1
Peanut	24.6	18.7
Rice	0.4	0.3
Household engaged in planting trees (%)		
Sandalwood	32.4	32.6
Natapoa	15.2	15.7
Nangai	20.1	18.0
Whitewood	17.8	13.5
Mahogany	5.4	6.8
Household engaged in growing cash crops (%)		
Kava	32.3	32.4
Coconut	54.0	41.9
Coffee	0.5	3.5
Cocoa	22.9	16.3
Livestock & Fisheries		
Household engaged in livestock production (%)		
Poultry	65.8	65.1
Pig	35.5	43.3
Cattle	34.6	25.4
Goat	4.7	5.4
Households engaged in fishing activities (%)	43.8	49.0
Communication & Energy		
Household access to mobile coverage (%)	87.2	93.2
Household Communication use (%)		
Mobile phone	80.5	84.8
Radio	38.8	41.0
Internet	15.5	19.1
Newspaper	13.5	19.2
Household Source of Lighting energy (%)		
Solar	66.6	65.4
Electricity	28.9	29.2
Other	3.7	1.2
Household Source of Cooking energy (%)		
Firewood	94.4	90.5
Water & Sanitation		
Improved drinking water source by household (%)	84.6	87.5
Improved sanitation by household (%)	31.3	34.8
Disaster		
Household with damaged dwellings (%)	7.3	31.3
Household seeking shelter (%)	4.9	36.5
Household receiving disaster support (%)	2.1	59.0
Household Sources of Disaster information (%)		
Friends/relatives	59.9	64.9
Phone call	40.8	55.8
SMS	50.0	61.2
Radio	43.2	50.5
Traditional knowledge	14.8	15.0
Registration		
Birth (%)	83.0	85.1
VNPF (%)	19.7	23.1
Electoral (%)	89.5	87.7

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

Table 1: Population in Vanuatu and Sanma province

	Vanuatu	Sanma	%
Total Population[a]	266,555	52,145	19.6
Males	134,937	26,714	19.8
Females	131,618	25,431	19.3
Total Population[b]	272,459	54,184	19.9
Males	138,265	27,901	20.2
Females	134,194	26,283	19.6

[a] includes all persons in private households only
[b] includes all persons in both private and public institutions (hospitals, schools, hotels, rooming houses and others)
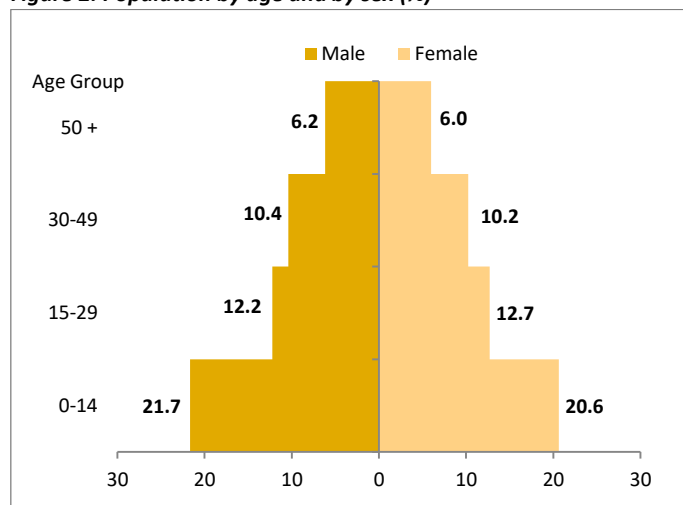
POPULATION

Forty percent (20,765) of the population of Sanma province is made up of young people under the age of 15 years. About a quarter (14,105) of Sanma population is between age of 15-29 years and the percentage keeps decreasing as the age increases (see Figure1).

Figure 1: Population by Age Group (%)
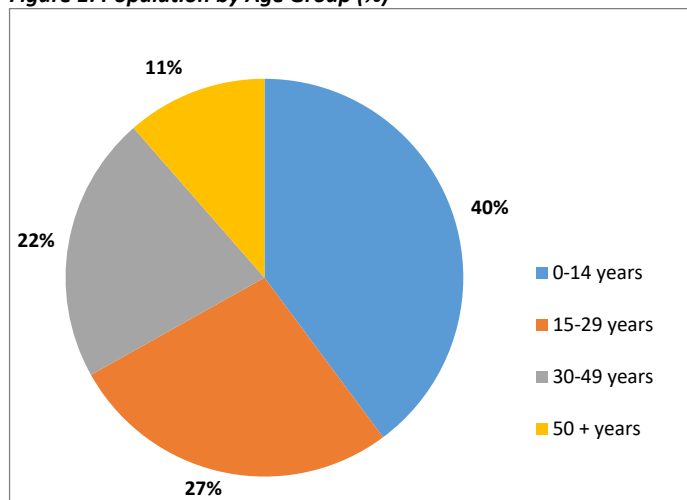
Age group by sex shows that in Sanma, there are more males compared to females at almost all age groups. There are only a slightly higher number of females' age group of 15-29 (see Figure 2).

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

The majority of the Sanma population are from Luganville area council, as presented in figure 3, with over 15,000 (30%) people. The least population, on the other hand, is from North West Santo with the population less than 2,000 (3%) people.

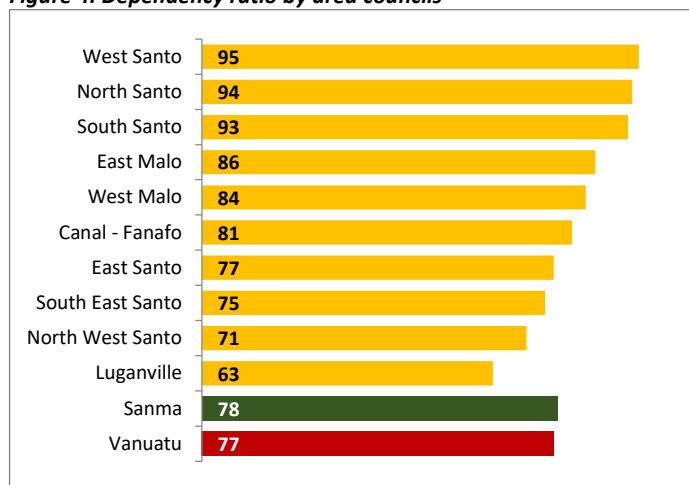Figure 3: Population by area council
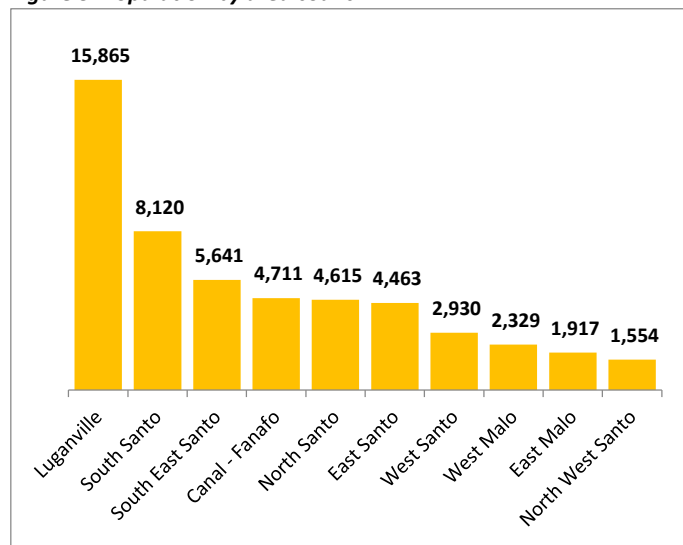
DEPENDENCY RATIO

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 Sanma province the dependency ratio is highest in 3 area councils namely West Santo, North Santo and South Santo whereas the rest are low.

Overall, though the Sanma dependent population is higher compared to Vanuatu, majority of the population in Sanma are in the category of working age groups as

shown in figure 4. In other words, there are 78 dependant people to every 100 working adults in Sanma.

Figure 4: Dependency ratio by area councils

SEX RATIO

The proportion of males to females in Sanma shows an average of 105 males to 100 females. In most of the area councils, there are more males than females except for North West Santo with fewer males (See Table 2).

Table 2: Population by sex ratio and area council

Area Council	Females	Males	Sex Ratio
SANMA	**25,431**	**26,714**	**105**
Urban (Luganville)	**7,850**	**8,015**	**102**
Rural	**17,581**	**18,699**	**106**
Canal - Fanafo	2,207	2,504	113
East Malo	920	997	108
North Santo	2,214	2,401	108
South East Santo	2,731	2,910	107
South Santo	3,939	4,181	106
West Malo	1,136	1,193	105
East Santo	2,192	2,271	104
West Santo	1,457	1,473	101
North West Santo	785	769	98

Housing

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

Table 1: Household type in Vanuatu and Sanma province

Household type	VANUATU	SANMA	%
Total	55,527	10,792	19.4
Private Households	55,285	10,704	19.4
Institution *	214	79	36.9
Mobile households**	28	9	32.1

* Includes schools, hospitals, hotels, rooming houses and other lodging houses
** Including vessels, and construction camps

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

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

Out of the total private households in Vanuatu, 19.4% (10,704) are counted in Sanma province, mostly centered in Luganville compared to other area councils (see table 2).

Table 2: Private households by Area councils

Area Council	Total HH	Private HH	% of Private HH
SANMA	**10,792**	**10,704**	**99.2**
Urban (Luganville)	**3,056**	**3,024**	**99.0**
Rural	**7,736**	**7,680**	**99.3**
East Malo	439	438	99.8
Canal - Fanafo	970	967	99.7
West Malo	561	559	99.6
East Santo	942	938	99.6
South Santo	1,696	1,687	99.5
West Santo	638	634	99.4
South East Santo	1,222	1,209	98.9
North West Santo	337	332	98.5
North Santo	931	916	98.4

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 surveyed divided by the total number of households surveyed. In Sanma the total population (in private households) is 52,145 and the total private households is 10,704. Therefore, the average household size is: 52,145/10,704 = 5 person per household. Figure 1 indicates that in West Malo the average household size is smaller compared to other area councils with the biggest household size in Luganville.

Figure 1: Household size by Area councils (%)
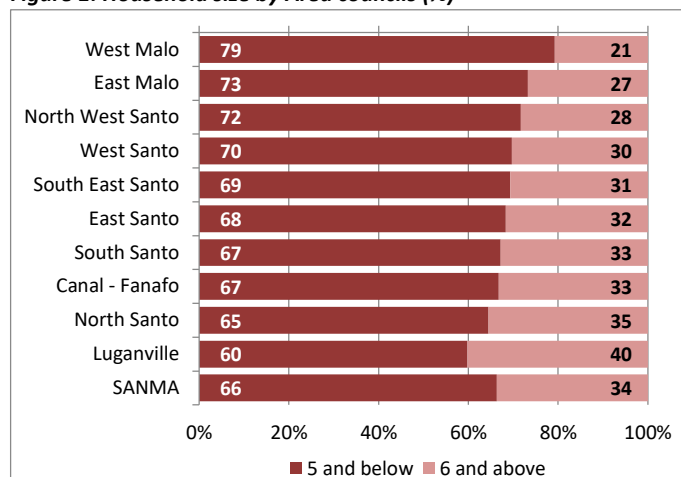
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
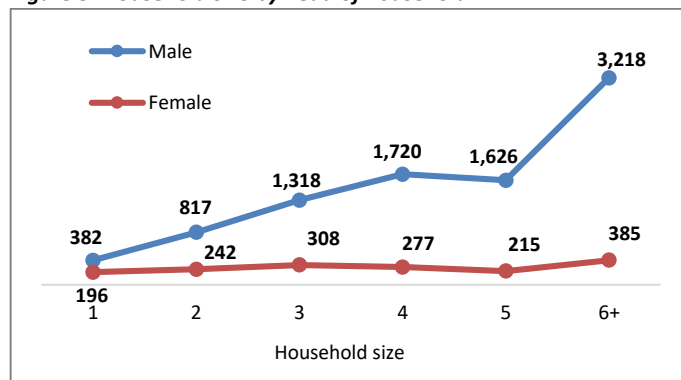
Male headed households are higher in Sanma by 85% (9,081) compared to 15% (1,623) of the total private households headed by women (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Household head by sex (%)
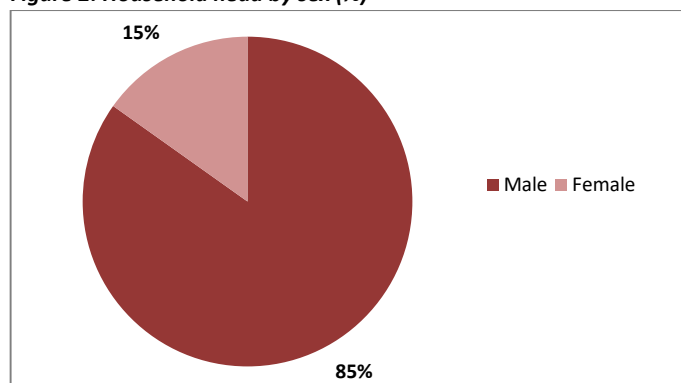
In Sanma, the female headed household is highest in household sizes of 3 person. Male headed households, however increases with household size (Figure 3).

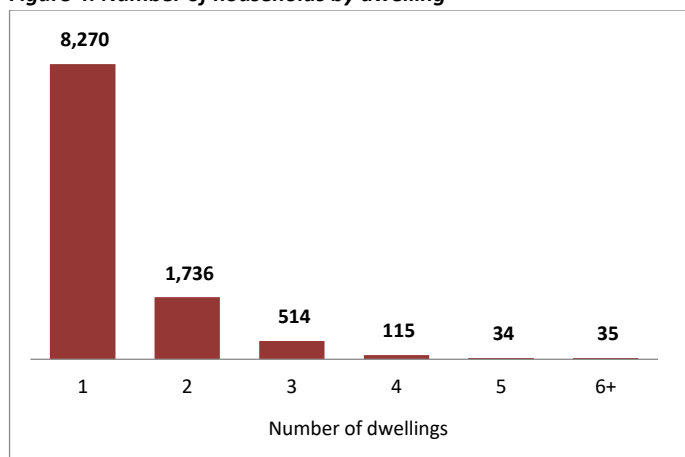*Figure 3: Household size by head of household*

DWELLINGS

More than eight thousand (77%) households own one dwelling in Sanma. When the number of dwellings increases the number of households decreases (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Number of households by dwelling

HOUSING MATERIALS - FLOOR

Table 3 shows that the most used material for floor construction is concrete followed by wood and metal. The highest use of concrete is 91% (2,752) in Luganville and the least is 16% (103) in West Santo.

Table 3: Main floor materials by Area councils (%)

Area Council	Total HH	Main floor material			%		
		Concrete	Wood	Metal	Concrete	Wood	Metal
SANMA	**10,704**	**7,577**	**1,954**	**1,154**	**71**	**18**	**11**
Urban (Luganville)	**3,024**	**2,752**	**179**	**86**	**91**	**6**	**3**
Rural	**7,680**	**4,825**	**1,775**	**1,068**	**63**	**23**	**14**
West Malo	559	468	54	35	84	10	6
East Santo	938	790	82	65	84	9	7
South East Santo	1,209	874	197	133	72	16	11
Canal - Fanafo	967	681	173	111	70	18	11
South Santo	1,687	1,061	336	290	63	20	17
East Malo	438	265	161	12	61	37	3
North Santo	916	487	197	232	53	22	25
North West Santo	332	96	227	8	29	68	2
West Santo	634	103	348	182	16	55	29

Note:
- ➢ Wood: includes bamboo and palm
- ➢ Percentage calculated for main floor materials may not add up to 100% as they only include main materials.

HOUSING MATERIALS - WALL

The common materials used for construction of walls are traditional materials, concrete, wood and metal (Table 4). The highest use of traditional walling in Sanma is in the area council of West Santo with 97% (616) of households in total compared to only 3% (90) use in Luganville.

Table 4: Main wall materials by Area councils (%)

Area Council	Total HH	Main wall material				%			
		Traditional	Concrete	Wood	Metal	Traditional	Concrete	Wood	Metal
SANMA	**10,704**	**4,076**	**3,090**	**1,815**	**850**	**38**	**29**	**17**	**8**
West Santo	634	616	9	2	2	97	1	0	0
North West Santo	332	247	49	32	1	74	15	10	0
North Santo	916	656	72	145	27	72	8	16	3
South Santo	1,687	1,139	453	46	17	68	27	3	1
East Malo	438	256	109	38	24	58	25	9	5
West Malo	559	248	241	17	18	44	43	3	3
Canal - Fanafo	967	393	195	149	84	41	20	15	9
East Santo	938	234	325	235	64	25	35	25	7
South East Santo	1,209	197	361	279	168	16	30	23	14
Luganville	3,024	90	1,276	872	445	3	42	29	15

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

HOUSING MATERIALS - ROOF

The commonly used material for roof is Palm (Natangura) and metal (Kapa) (See Table 5).

Table 5: Main roofing materials by Area councils (%)

Area Council	Total HH	Main roof material		%	
		Traditional	Metal	Traditional	Metal
SANMA	**10,704**	**5,878**	**4,737**	**55**	**44**
Urban (Luganville)	**3,024**	**583**	**2,397**	**19**	**79**
Rural	**7,680**	**5,295**	**2,340**	**69**	**30**
West Santo	634	606	27	96	4
West Malo	559	462	96	83	17
North Santo	916	758	147	83	16
South Santo	1,687	1,292	393	77	23
North West Santo	332	253	78	76	23
East Malo	438	317	120	72	27
East Santo	938	531	394	57	42
Canal - Fanafo	967	556	406	57	42
South East Santo	1,209	520	679	43	56

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 5 person/HH
- ➢ Female headed households is highest in household size of 3 person.
- ➢ The common owned number of dwelling per individual household is 1.
- ➢ A typical dwelling in Sanma would be concrete floor, traditional wall and natangura roof.

3

Table 1: Summary statistics

|	VANUATU	SANMA	(%)
Bank Account			
Commercial Bank Account	49,037	7,552	15.4
Non Commercial Bank Account	14,187	3,603	25.4
Main Income Source (HH)			
Household Sales	33,304	6,338	19
Main Value Added Products (HH)			
Handicrafts	12,837	1,014	7.9

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, 62% (4,672) of males and 38% (2,880) of females had a commercial bank account. Equivalent percentage of males and females had a non-commercial bank account.

Figure 1: Commercial versus Non Commercial by sex (%)
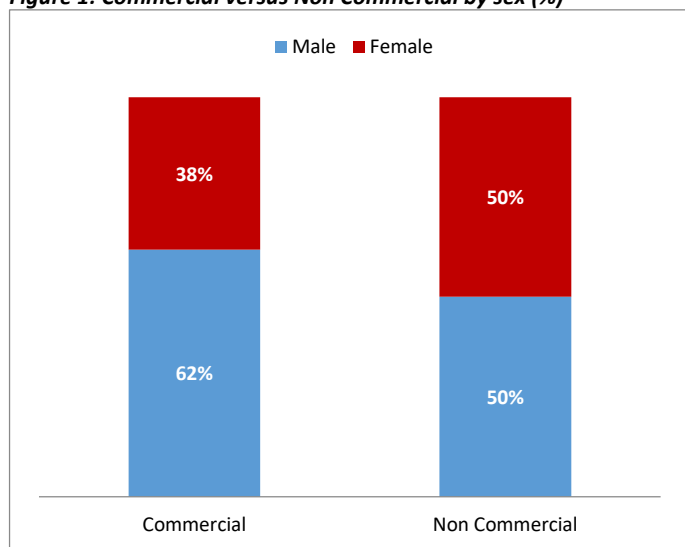
Note: Refer to Table 2 for actual figures

Commercial versus Non-Commercial Bank Account by Area Council

Table 2 shows that over 7,500 (14%) people from Sanma Province had Commercial bank account. Majority of the population comes from the Luganville Area Council with 4,095 (8%) individuals. The least number of people that had commercial bank account are from West Santo.

On the other hand, there are over 3,600 (7%) individuals who had Non-commercial bank accounts. The highest figure is from Luganville with 1,399 (39%) individuals followed by South East Santo with 480 (13%) then South Santo.

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

| Area Council	Commercial			Non-Commercial		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
SANMA	**7,552**	**4,672**	**2,880**	**3,603**	**1,802**	**1,801**
Urban (Luganville)	**4,095**	**2,318**	**1,777**	**1,399**	**549**	**850**
Rural	**3,457**	**2,354**	**1,103**	**2,204**	**1,253**	**951**
North West Santo	66	48	18	52	35	17
North Santo	357	262	95	295	200	95
West Santo	64	60	4	28	23	5
South Santo	545	394	151	429	251	178
East Santo	523	342	181	231	136	95
South East Santo	936	577	359	480	251	229
Canal - Fanafo	572	399	173	326	181	145
West Malo	244	169	75	201	89	112
East Malo	150	103	47	162	87	75

INCOME

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

Main Source of Household Income

Figure 2 shows that in Sanma province, 44% (6,338) of the household earned income through household sales, 28% (4,122) through wages and salary and 19% (2,820) are from own business. A further 6% (876) of household had other source of income and 3% (425) through remittances.

Figure 2: Household main source of Income (%)
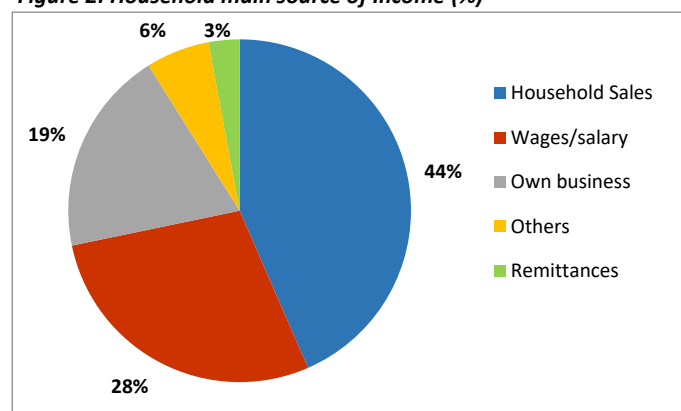
Note:
➤ Other Includes Land Lease, House Rent, Others and none
➤ Household sales includes sales of fish, crops and handicrafts

Household Main Source of Income by Area Council

Table 3 shows that South Santo had the highest Income earners of household sales with 1,482 (23%) households. North West Santo, however, has only 318 (5%) household earning income through this activity.

The second main source of income is through wages and salary and Luganville had the highest data with 2,394 (58%) household engaged in this activity, while North West Santo has the lowest figure.

Table 3: Household main source of Income by Area Council

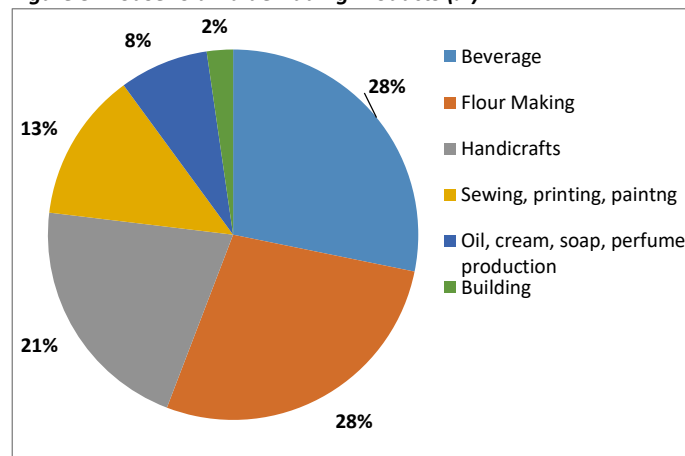| Area Council	Main Source of household income				
	Household Sales	Wages/ salary	Own business	Others	Remittances
SANMA	**6,338**	**4,122**	**2,820**	**876**	**425**
Urban (Luganville)	**437**	**2,394**	**917**	**137**	**141**
Rural	**5,901**	**1,728**	**1,903**	**739**	**284**
South Santo	1,482	198	321	24	81
North Santo	799	85	293	23	13
Canal - Fanafo	738	354	162	52	37
East Santo	630	257	307	263	60
South East Santo	571	615	355	188	31
West Santo	506	38	163	4	10
West Malo	480	96	155	136	44
East Malo	377	55	81	23	5
North West Santo	318	30	66	26	3

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 28% of the household are engaged to either production of Beverage (1,356) or Flour (1,329). Handicrafts with 21% (1,014) and the least is Building with only 2% (110) of household engaged.

Figure 3: Household Value Adding Products (%)

Legend:
- Beverage
- Flour Making
- Handicrafts
- Sewing, printing, paintng
- Oil, cream, soap, perfume production
- Building

KEY FACTS

➢ 62% males and 38% of females had Commercial bank account.
➢ An equal percentage of both male and female had a Non Commercial Account.
➢ 44% of income is earned through household sales (fish, crops and handicrafts).
➢ 28% of household are engaged in Beverage value adding activity.

4

Table 1: Summary statistics

	VANUATU	SANMA	%
School Attendance	72,737	13,863	19.1
Sex Ratio	108	107	
ATTENDANCE BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL			
Primary (incl. Preschool)	60,707	11,585	19.1
Secondary	10,134	2,037	20.1
Tertiary	844	46	5.5
Post Secondary	1,052	195	18.5
Not Attending by School Age (4-19 yrs)	25,264	5,595	22.1

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 age 4 to 8 years old attended school during census period. Overall as the age increases, the number of population that attended school decreases.

**Figure 1: School Attendance; Currently Attending School**
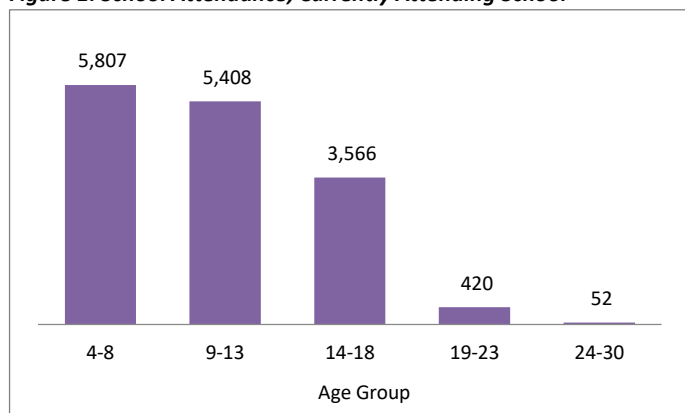
SEX RATIO

The sex ratio is simply the ratio of males to females in a population. This data is based on students currently attending. According to Sanma Province, there are more males attending school than females.

Figure 2 shows that West Malo Area Council had the highest ratio of males attending school with 25 more males. Most of the area councils in Sanma have more males than females attending school. West Santo has equal males to females.

Figure 2: Sex Ratio of currently attending population
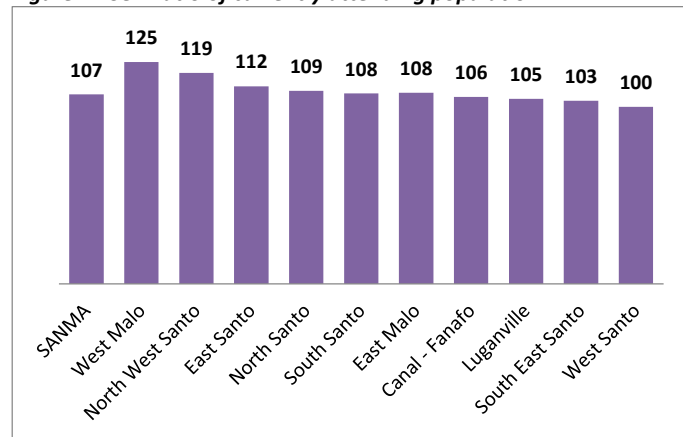
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL (Currently Attending)

Sanma statistics for children that were currently attending school shows that majority of the children falls in the Primary Level category with over 11,500 (84%) children (See Table 2).

The Area Council with most primary students are from Luganville with 3,365 (29%) students followed by South Santo with 1,840 (16%) students. West Santo, West Malo, East Malo and North West Santo had less than 1,000 primary students attending.

Table 2: Education Level by Area Council

| Area Council	Education level - Total				
	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Post secondary
SANMA	**13,863**	**11,585**	**2,037**	**46**	**195**
Urban (Luganville)	**4,649**	**3,365**	**1,162**	**26**	**96**
Rural	**9,214**	**8,220**	**875**	**20**	**99**
South Santo	2,078	1,840	201	10	27
South East Santo	1,495	1,254	214	8	19
Canal - Fanafo	1,223	1,106	110	1	6
North Santo	1,179	1,091	79	-	9
East Santo	1,238	1,033	179	1	25
West Santo	598	571	25	-	2
West Malo	577	545	22	-	10
East Malo	495	474	20	-	1
North West Santo	331	306	25	-	-

Note:
➢ Primary includes Preschool

Figure 3: Educational Level (%)
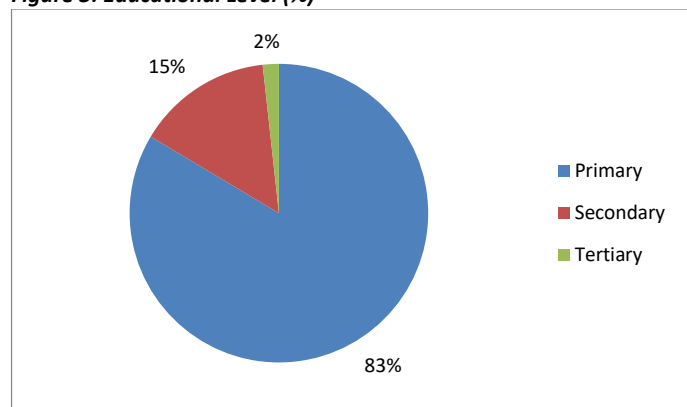
Note:
- ➢ Primary includes Preschool
- ➢ Tertiary includes Post-Secondary

ELIGIBLE CHILDREN BY EDUCATION LEVEL

Table 3a shows that over twenty thousand children are eligible to attend school. Majority of the population are from Luganville with a total of five thousand and eight hundred children and the least from North West Santo.

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

Area Council	Educational Level				
	Total	Preschool (4-5yrs)	Primary (6-13 yrs)	Junior Secondary (14-15 yrs)	Senior Secondary (16-19 yrs)
SANMA	20,704	3,215	10,567	2,097	4,825
Urban (Luganville)	5,860	777	2,875	612	1,596
Rural	14,844	2,438	7,692	1,485	3,229
South Santo	3,411	587	1,824	361	639
South East Santo	2,344	361	1,116	259	608
Canal - Fanafo	1,929	287	950	187	505
North Santo	1,837	314	984	198	341
East Santo	1,811	269	884	170	488
West Santo	1,272	246	718	114	194
West Malo	799	146	446	52	155
East Malo	777	124	401	79	173
North West Santo	664	104	369	65	126

NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY AGE & LEVEL

Table 3b shows that from the total eligible children stated in Table 3a above (20,704 children) about one quarter of children (5,595 children) are not in school.

The highest number of children that are not in school, are from the age group of the Senior Secondary level with 2,526 (45%) and the least number is from the age group of the Junior Secondary level.

Table 3b: Not Attending School Age by Area Council

Area Council	Educational Level				
	Total	Preschool (4-5yrs)	Primary (6-13 yrs)	Junior Secondary (14-15 yrs)	Senior Secondary (16-19 yrs)
SANMA	5,595	1,354	1,213	502	2,526
Urban (Luganville)	1,231	322	173	86	650
Rural	4,364	1,032	1,040	416	1,876
South Santo	1,102	302	274	91	435
South East Santo	622	171	124	63	264
North Santo	571	147	140	50	234
Canal - Fanafo	550	124	98	59	269
West Santo	542	122	207	54	159
East Santo	379	86	67	33	193
West Malo	220	32	39	23	126
North West Santo	190	20	46	20	104
East Malo	188	28	45	23	92

In Figure 4, 42% (1,354) of the age group of 4 to 5 years that were supposed to attend Preschool level are not in school. The number decreased to 11% (1,213) of age 6 to 13 years that should be in Primary but are not in school.

The percentage increased to 24% (502) of the Junior Secondary age group and further increased to 54% (2,526) of children that should be in Senior Secondary (Class 11 to 14) but are not in school.

Figure 4: Not Attending School Age (%)
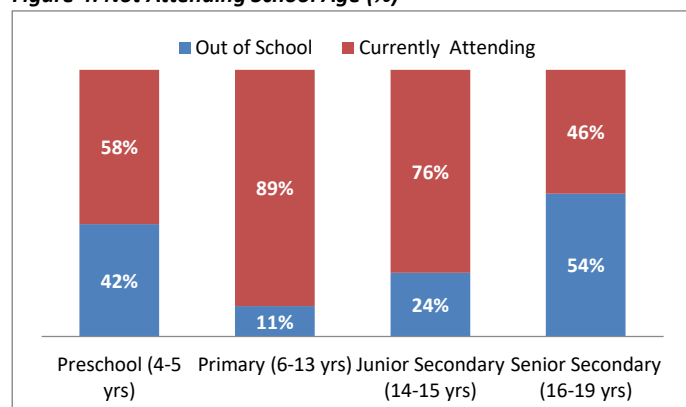
KEY FACTS
- ➢ More children attending school in primary level.
- ➢ More males are attending school than females.
- ➢ 1 out of every 4 children are not in school.
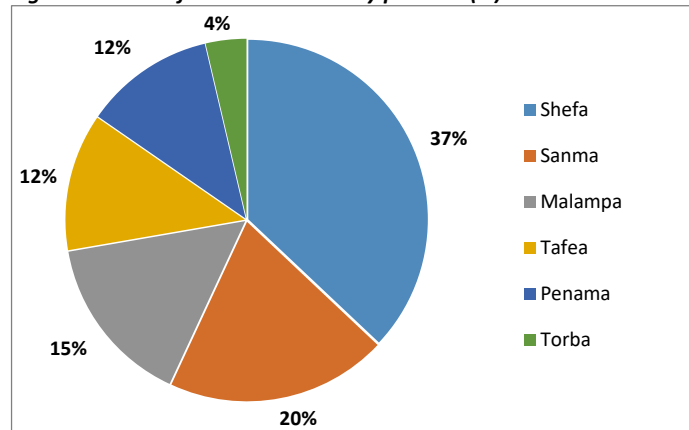- ➢ More children not in schools at Preschool and Senior Secondary level.

'Labour force' are the working-age population who during the survey reference week are classified as 'employed' and 'unemployed'. Figure 1 shows that 20 percent (29,099) of the total Labor force are in Sanma.

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 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 excluding full time students.

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

Table 1: Population by economic activity

Economic activity	Vanuatu	%	Sanma	%
Total	**146,283**		**29,099**	
Producing goods	51,413	35.1	10,968	37.7
Unpaid family worker	43,828	30.0	9,194	31.6
Employed	43,571	29.8	7,518	25.8
Volunteer work	2,468	1.7	493	1.7
Economically inactive	5,003	3.4	926	3.2

Figure 2 shows that producing goods is highest activity recorded with 38% (10,968) in Sanma followed by unpaid family work with 32% (9,194).

Figure 2: Main activity (%)

Table 2 below shows the main activities by each area council. Producing goods in South Santo is highest with 2,589 (24%) followed by North Santo and Canal Fanafo. Unpaid family work is high in Luganville and South Santo. Being employed is also high in Luganville with 4,642 (62%) followed by South East Santo with 1,069 (14%).

Table 2: Main activity by Area council

| Area Council	Total	Employed	Producing goods	Unpaid family worker	Volunteer work	Economically inactive
SANMA	**29,099**	**7,518**	**10,968**	**9,194**	**493**	**926**
Urban (Luganville)	**8,959**	**4,642**	**375**	**3,382**	**149**	**411**
Rural	**20,140**	**2,876**	**10,593**	**5,812**	**344**	**515**
South Santo	4,307	275	2,589	1,254	64	125
South East Santo	3,160	1,069	1,007	969	51	64
Canal - Fanafo	2,645	611	1,453	507	16	58
East Santo	2,532	427	1,274	724	45	62
North Santo	2,492	181	1,689	497	54	71
West Santo	1,591	46	1,050	445	14	36
West Malo	1,360	98	586	572	59	45
East Malo	1,108	128	487	436	20	37
North West Santo	945	41	458	408	21	17

MAIN ACTIVITY BY GENDER

Figure 3 shows both male and female had nearly the same numbers in producing goods. For unpaid family work, females had the highest number with 5,870 (61%) while males with 3,324 (36%). Employed shows males having the highest number with 4,896 (65%) compared to females.

Figure 3: Main activity by gender
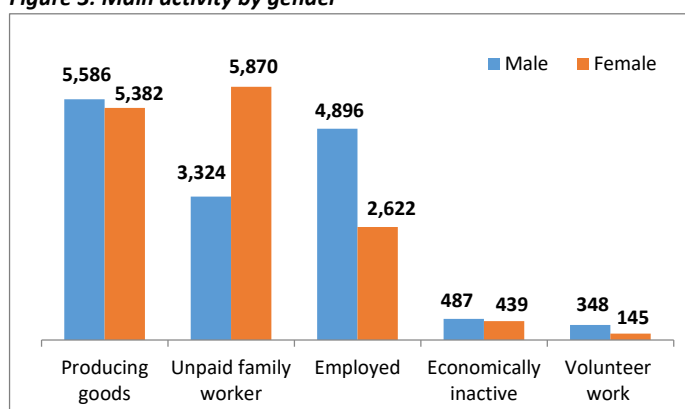
SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT

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 is a total of 5,546 workers involved in seasonal employment of which 82% (4,537) are RSE participants while 18% (1,009) are SWP participants (see Figure 4).
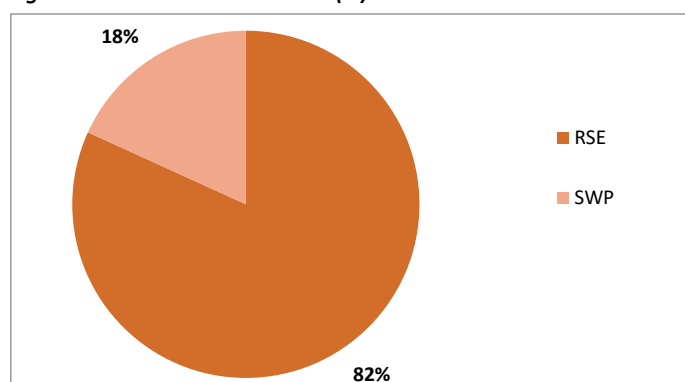
Figure 4: RSE vs SWP in Vanuatu (%)

Table 3 summarises RSE and SWP participation by province. Out of the total 18% participants in SWP for Vanuatu, Sanma accounts for 2% (123) and likewise for the total 82% of RSE participants in Vanuatu, 11% (609) are from Sanma province.

Table 3: RSE & SWP participants by province

Province	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, Shefa province had the highest number of males in both RSE 2,010 (63%) and SWP 497 (16%) followed by Tafea and Sanma province.

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

➢ 20% of Vanuatu labour force found in Sanma.
➢ 38% of Sanma population are in producing goods activity.
➢ Producing goods and unpaid family work constitute 70% of the Economic Activity in Sanma.
➢ Unpaid family work is highest among women.
➢ Employed activity highest among men.

Sanma province is known for having the largest island in Vanuatu and for its rich vegetation's and untouched mass of land, the rural communities engaged in gardening and fishing while foreigners target huge livestock farming.

VEGETABLES AND ROOT CROPS

Common vegetables and root crops grown by households throughout Vanuatu and Sanma is shown in Table 1 and 2 below.

Over seven thousand households in Sanma reported growing the following crops banana, manioc/cassava, island cabbage, pawpaw and yam. Sanma is the second highest province after Shefa in growing the above listed vegetables except for yam where it had the highest number of households growing yams.

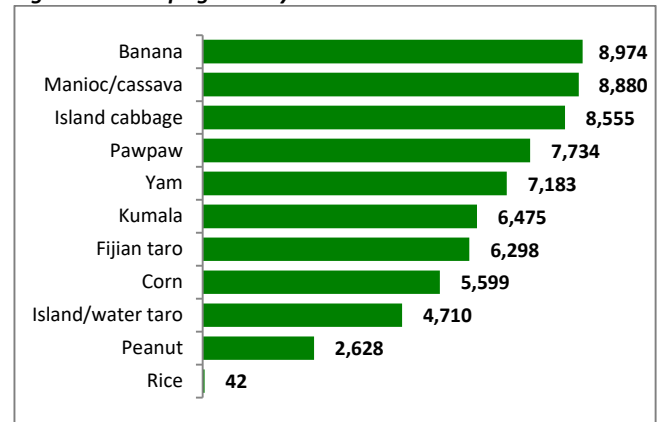*Table 1: Households growing vegetables and root crops by Province*

Provinces	Grow vegetables & root crops								
	Banana	Manioc/c assava	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

Table 2: Households growing vegetables and root crops by Area Council

Area Councils	Grow vegetables & root crops								
	Banana	Manioc/c assava	Island cabbage	Pawpaw	Yam	Kumala	Fijian taro	Corn	Island/ water taro
SANMA	**8,974**	**8,880**	**8,555**	**7,734**	**7,183**	**6,475**	**6,298**	**5,599**	**4,710**
Urban (Luganville)	**1,949**	**2,012**	**1,956**	**1,645**	**1,130**	**1,067**	**1,215**	**714**	**854**
Rural	**7,025**	**6,868**	**6,599**	**6,089**	**6,053**	**5,408**	**5,083**	**4,885**	**3,856**
South Santo	1,611	1,565	1,517	1,126	1,448	1,339	1,092	1,173	990
South East Santo	1,006	1,016	980	976	796	707	701	660	448
Canal - Fanafo	909	874	919	881	770	789	748	744	559
East Santo	872	867	884	849	733	829	767	659	378
North Santo	817	823	772	727	745	724	531	678	652
West Santo	551	553	402	365	436	369	405	327	462
West Malo	546	519	502	543	537	324	453	269	33
East Malo	401	390	408	407	365	240	149	294	18
North West Santo	312	261	215	215	223	87	237	81	316

Figure 1 shows that about nine thousand household grow Banana, Manioc/Cassava, and Island cabbages. Almost three thousand households grow peanut.

Figure 1: All crops grown by households in Sanma

Crop	Households
Banana	8,974
Manioc/cassava	8,880
Island cabbage	8,555
Pawpaw	7,734
Yam	7,183
Kumala	6,475
Fijian taro	6,298
Corn	5,599
Island/water taro	4,710
Peanut	2,628
Rice	42

CASH CROPS

Cash crops grown by households in Sanma province and asked during the Mini-Census include kava, coconut, coffee and cocoa. Table 3 shows these commodities by province.

Table 3: Households engaging in growing cash crops by Province

Province	Coconut	Kava	Cocoa	Coffee
VANUATU	**23,164**	**17,893**	**9,000**	**1,953**
TORBA	1,231	817	64	8
SANMA	**5,782**	**3,459**	**2,450**	**58**
PENAMA	2,685	5,429	991	38
MALAMPA	5,262	2,695	4,793	78
SHEFA	5,091	1,257	562	169
TAFEA	3,113	4,236	140	1,602

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

Table 4 shows that about five thousand and seven hundred households reported engaging in Coconut farming which is the highest compared to other commodities. 95% (5,501) of these households in coconut farming are from rural Sanma. South Santo Area Council had more households engaged in Coconut and Kava farming than the other Area Councils.

Table 4: Households engaged in cash crops by area councils

Area Councils	Households with Cash Crop			
	Coconut	Kava	Cocoa	Coffee
SANMA	**5,782**	**3,459**	**2,450**	**58**
Urban (Luganville)	**281**	**104**	**50**	**5**
Rural	**5,501**	**3,355**	**2,400**	**53**
South Santo	1,271	982	352	9
East Santo	806	475	170	1
North Santo	769	531	366	5
South East Santo	532	318	106	17
West Malo	484	53	462	9
Canal - Fanafo	474	527	114	8
West Santo	463	334	221	2
East Malo	390	20	290	-
North West Santo	312	115	319	2

TREE PLANTING

Tree planting is an important farming activity where trees are planted for timber, oil, food security and so forth.

Table 5 shows households that are engaged in forestry production by province. While Sandalwood remained the most planted tree in Sanma, it is third after Tafea and Shefa province. Whitewood, on the other hand, is higher for Sanma province compared to the other provinces. About one quarter (26%) of Whitewood trees were planted in Sanma.

Table 5: Households planting tree by province

Province	Sandlewood	Nangai	Natapoa	Whitewood	Mahagony
VANUATU	**18,044**	**9,969**	**8,696**	**7,451**	**3,735**
TORBA	512	1,003	329	468	262
SANMA	**3,469**	**2,148**	**1,629**	**1,909**	**574**
PENAMA	1,694	2,127	1,581	1,742	622
MALAMPA	3,390	2,241	1,734	1,885	1,371
SHEFA	4,209	2,140	2,405	1,156	646
TAFEA	4,770	310	1,018	291	260

As shown in Table 6, households in South Santo area council planted more Sandalwood, Nangai, white wood, Natapoa and Mahogany than the other area councils.

Table 6: Households planting trees by area councils

Area Councils	Tree type				
	Sandalwood	Nangai	White wood	Natapoa	Mahogany
SANMA	**3,469**	**2,148**	**1,909**	**1,629**	**574**
Urban (Luganville)	**467**	**75**	**93**	**65**	**15**
Rural	**3,002**	**2,073**	**1,816**	**1,564**	**559**
North West Santo	257	59	11	41	8
North Santo	460	284	224	131	97
West Santo	520	75	120	62	41
South Santo	665	458	491	338	263
East Santo	320	279	359	223	46
South East Santo	284	187	193	167	15
Canal - Fanafo	181	195	175	141	52
West Malo	179	390	185	370	34
East Malo	136	146	58	91	3

SPICES

The mini census collected data on households that farm Pepper, Vanilla and Tahitian lime. The result shows spices farming is low in Vanuatu (Table 7).

Table 7: Households growing Spices by province

Province	Pepper	Vanila	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, pawpaw and Yam are common Vegetables grown.
➢ Coconut farming is higher than Kava in Sanma province.
➢ Households in Sanma province grow more whitewood than other province.
➢ Households in South Santo area councils plant more trees than the rest.

In 2016, the government introduced a cattle re-stocking program to all 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 below shows the total number of livestock counted in Sanma.

Table 1: Total number of livestock by Sanma Area Councils

Area Councils	Number of livestock				
	Total	Poultry	Cattle	Pigs	Goats
SANMA	**173,089**	**112,119**	**42,213**	**13,715**	**5,042**
Urban	**13,037**	**11,207**	**1,014**	**684**	**132**
Rural	**160,052**	**100,912**	**41,199**	**13,031**	**4,910**
North Santo	30,677	14,945	11,596	3,100	1,036
East Santo	23,946	13,523	9,456	917	50
South Santo	21,617	14,687	4,750	1,685	495
South East Santo	20,952	14,890	4,882	1,071	109
Canal - Fanafo	18,779	12,115	4,001	2,159	504
East Malo	12,786	9,767	2,239	417	363
West Malo	12,673	9,943	1,010	1,268	452
West Santo	12,672	7,282	2,236	1,350	1,804
North West Santo	5,950	3,760	1,029	1,064	97

POULTRY

Table 2 below shows the number of households owning less than 20 and more than 20 poultry. Three quarter of households (5,361) own less than 20 poultry. Eighty five percent (4,555) of those households owning less than 20 poultry are from rural Sanma. Furthermore, East Santo Area Council had more backyard poultry than the others.

Table 2: Households that own poultry by Area Councils

Area Council	Poulty Category		
	Total HH	1-20	21+
SANMA	**7,045**	**5,361**	**1,684**
Urban (Luganville)	**937**	**806**	**131**
Rural	**6,108**	**4,555**	**1,553**
North West Santo	305	260	45
North Santo	794	585	209
West Santo	566	483	83
South Santo	1,334	1,192	142
East Santo	654	415	239
South East Santo	843	610	233
Canal - Fanafo	696	501	195
West Malo	505	299	206
East Malo	411	210	201

CATTLE

During the re-stocking program in 2016, cattle were being shipped to other provinces to be raised. Table 3 below shows the number of households owning less than 20 and more than 20 cattle. More households owning 1 to 20 cattle are in East Santo and South Santo area council with 576 households and 614 households respectively.

Table 3: Households that own cattle by Area Council

Area councils		Cattle Category	
	Total HH	1-20	21+
SANMA	**3,707**	**3,354**	**353**
Urban	**79**	**69**	**10**
Rural	**3,628**	**3,285**	**343**
East Santo	686	576	110
North Santo	682	562	120
South Santo	650	614	36
West Santo	422	414	8
East Malo	305	290	15
West Malo	251	247	4
South East Santo	242	221	21
North West Santo	209	202	7
Canal - Fanafo	181	159	22

PIG

Pigs are third most raised livestock in Sanma province. Table 4 below shows the number of households owning less than 20 and more than 20 pigs. The area councils with the highest number of households that have raised less than 20 pigs are South Santo followed by West Santo and North Santo.

Table 4: Households that own pigs by Area Councils

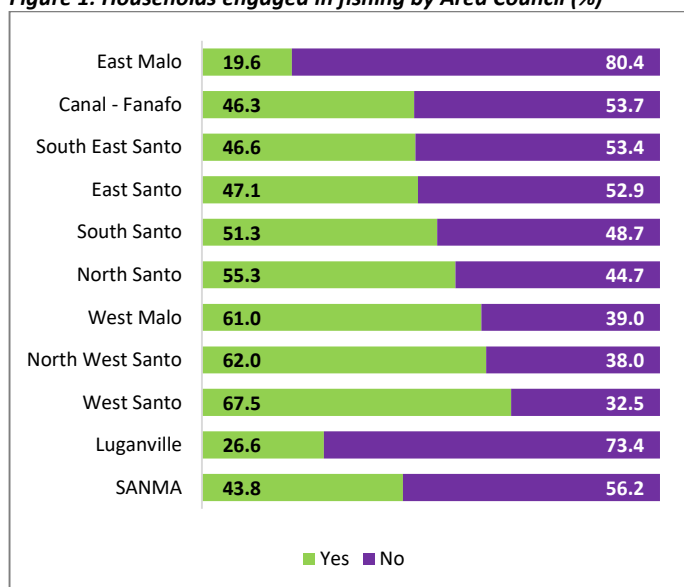| Area Council	Total HH	1-20	21+
SANMA	**3,796**	**3,740**	**56**
Urban (Luganville)	**326**	**323**	**3**
Rural	**3,470**	**3,417**	**53**
South Santo	747	746	1
North Santo	465	437	28
West Santo	457	454	3
East Santo	371	371	-
West Malo	360	357	3
Canal - Fanafo	346	336	10
South East Santo	327	322	5
North West Santo	260	258	2
East Malo	137	136	1

GOAT

Goat farming is not common in Sanma province. Total number of households in the Sanma province reported to raising goats is low as 506. 448 households reported to have less than 20 goats. West Malo area council recorded more households that raised goats.

FISHING ACTIVITY

Figure 1 shows that 44% of Households had engaged in fishing activities while 56% reported no fishing in the last 12 months. Households in West Santo, North West Santo and West Malo area councils had over 60% of households who had gone fishing in the last 12 months. East Malo and Luganville had the least households who went fishing.

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

FISH AND PRAWN FARMING

Table 5 shows the number of households engaged in farming fish or prawns in Sanma. Only 2% of households in Sanma had farmed fish and 1% prawns.

Table 5: Households farming fish & prawns

	Household member farm fish		Household member farm prawns	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
SANMA	212	10,492	95	10,609
%	2.0	98.0	0.9	99.1

KEY FACTS

➢ Poultry out numbers all livestock raised in Sanma province.
➢ North Santo area councils recorded the highest number of livestock raised in Sanma province.
➢ Cattle is the second highest raised livestock in the Sanma province compared to pigs and goats.
➢ Less fishing activity done in East Malo and Luganville.
➢ 2% of Sanma households had farmed fish and 1% having farmed prawns.

COMMUNICATION

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

Based on the UAP, mobile coverage should reach the desired goal of at least 98 percent population coverage by January 1st 2018. Eight out of every 10 households in Sanma have access to mobile coverage or network.

Table 1: Households Mobile phone coverage 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 being able to make calls inside the house, just outside the house or not too far from the house.

MOBILE COVERAGE

Mobile coverage is high in all Sanma Area Councils except for West and North West Santo Area Councils (see Figure 1 & Table 2). However, despite the fact that these remote areas have low mobile coverage it does not limit the use of mobile phones. People from both West and North West Santo were also using mobile phones during the census period (see Table 3).

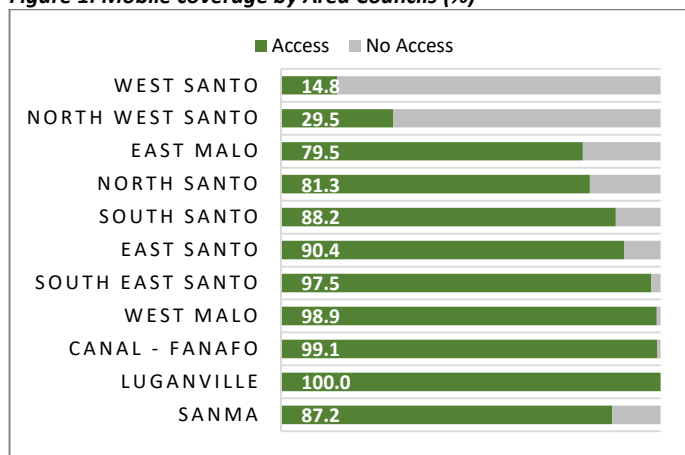*Figure 1: Mobile coverage by Area Councils (%)*

Table 2: Households and mobile coverage

Area Council	Total HH	Access	%
SANMA	**10,704**	**9,335**	**87.2**
Urban (Luganville)	**3,024**	**3,024**	**100.0**
Rural	**7,680**	**6,311**	**82.2**
Canal - Fanafo	967	958	99.1
West Malo	559	553	98.9
South East Santo	1,209	1,179	97.5
East Santo	938	848	90.4
South Santo	1,687	1,488	88.2
North Santo	916	745	81.3
East Malo	438	348	79.5
North West Santo	332	98	29.5
West Santo	634	94	14.8

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 (see Table 3).

Table 3: Communication type use by Households in the last 7 days

Area Council	Mobile	Radio	Internet	Newspaper	TV
			Use (%)		
SANMA	**80.5**	**38.8**	**15.5**	**13.5**	**11.3**
Urban (Luganville)	**96.2**	**59.7**	**36.9**	**36.4**	**33.8**
Rural	**83.9**	**50.1**	**6.4**	**1.8**	**9.5**
East Malo	89.3	58.0	10.5	3.0	2.3
Canal - Fanafo	88.0	43.4	10.2	7.9	8.3
South East Santo	87.3	49.2	14.8	10.3	5.7
West Malo	83.9	50.1	6.4	9.5	1.8
South Santo	71.1	14.3	6.0	1.7	0.3
East Santo	70.5	30.3	7.4	4.4	5.7
North Santo	66.9	9.1	0.5	0.9	0.5
North West Santo	59.0	22.3	0.9	0.3	0.3
West Santo	42.6	18.6	0.3	-	-

LIGHTING

Over sixty percent of Sanma households use Solar as their main source for lighting while Battery lamp and Generator energy shows lowest percent in Sanma Area councils (see Figure 2 & Table 4).
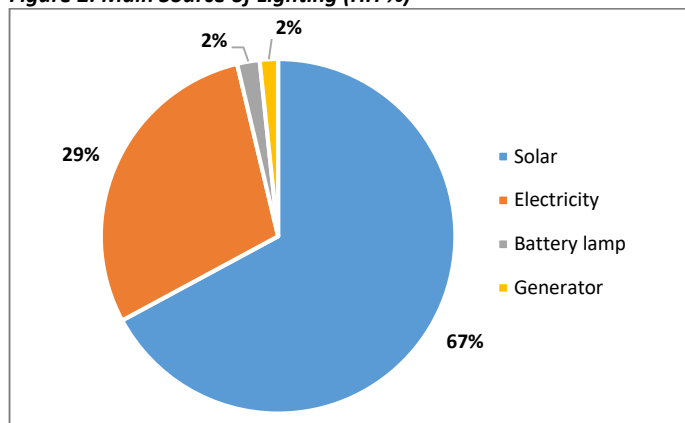
Figure 2: Main Source of Lighting (HH %)

Table 4: Household main lighting source

Area Council	Total HH	Solar	Electricity	Battery lamp	Generator
SANMA	**10,704**	**7,130**	**3,097**	**218**	**177**
Sanma (%)		*67*	*29*	*2*	*2*
Urban (Luganville)	**3,024**	**649**	**2,303**	**22**	**20**
Rural	**7,680**	**6,481**	**794**	**196**	**157**
North West Santo	332	310	1	5	14
North Santo	916	887	-	13	15
West Santo	634	573	-	56	5
South Santo	1,687	1,587	17	27	45
East Santo	938	713	207	5	6
South East Santo	1,209	841	303	25	30
Canal - Fanafo	967	649	263	30	23
West Malo	559	508	-	26	9
East Malo	438	413	3	9	10

Column header spanning note: "Household's main source of lighting" spans Solar, Electricity, Battery lamp, Generator columns.

COOKING

Almost all Households (94%) in Sanma had stated that Firewood is their preferred choice of energy used for cooking (see Table 5). Only six percent of households indicated other preferences. Luganville contributed largely to this population due to other convenient choices available such as gas, electricity, charcoal and so forth.

Table 2: Household cooking source – Firewood

Area Council	Total HH	Firewood	%
SANMA	**10,704**	**10,104**	**94.4**
Urban (Luganville)	**3,024**	**2,552**	**84.4**
Rural	**7,680**	**7,552**	**98.3**
North Santo	916	914	99.8
North West Santo	332	331	99.7
West Santo	634	632	99.7
West Malo	559	557	99.6
South Santo	1,687	1,680	99.6
East Santo	938	932	99.4
East Malo	438	434	99.1
Canal - Fanafo	967	925	95.7
South East Santo	1,209	1,147	94.9

KEY FACTS

➢ Sanma is 18% away from achieving the Universal Access Policy (UAP) in mobile coverage/access.
➢ Mobile phone usage outweighs all other forms of communication in Sanma.
➢ 67% of households are using solar for lighting.
➢ 6% of households prefer other sources for cooking rather than firewood.

WATER

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

Table 1 shows that Sanma had a percentage of about 15% of households that do not have access to a safe improved drinking water source compared to the Vanuatu total of about 16% of household without access to an improved water source.

Table 1: HH with unimproved drinking water source by Province (%)

	HH with no access to improved drinking water	HH with 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:
- o Piped – private or shared
- o Village standpipe
- o Rainwater well/tank – private or shared)
- o Bottled water (processed water from shops)

Not improved drinking water source are:
- o River, stream, creek, lake, spring
- o Underground borehole or well
- o Others

Out of 10,704 private households in Sanma , 1,644 (15.4%) stated that they do not have access to an improved drinking water source. In North Santo 501 (55%) still do not have access to improved drinking water source, followed by West Santo 214 (34%) and West Malo with 171(31%) households that do not have access to improved water source . In Luganville, East Santo, South East Santo East Malo, Canal and North West Santo a high number of households (over 80%) have access to an improved drinking water source (Refer to figure 1 below).

Figure 1: Source of drinking water by area councils (%)
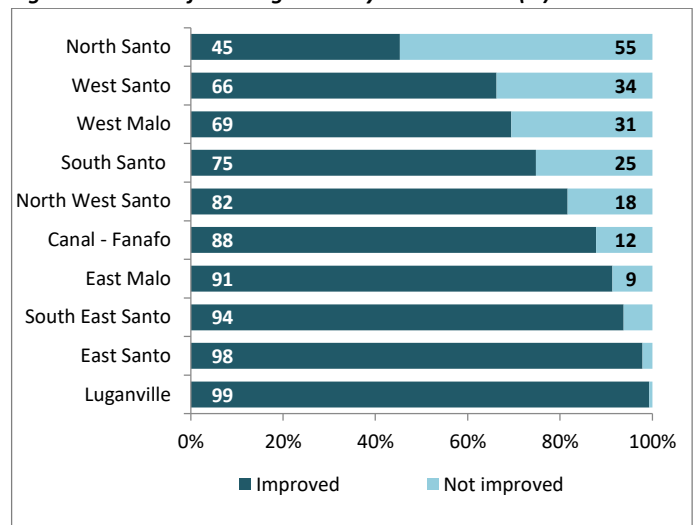
Main source of drinking water

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

About 4,536 household (42%) in Sanma use Rainwater tank, followed by 4,501 (42%) households that use pipe as their main source of drinking water. And the third commonly used water source is the Surface water which is used among 1,406 (13%) households.

Table 2: Household main source of drinking water

Area Council	Rainwater Tank	Pipe	Surface water	Underground well	Bottle water	Other
SANMA	**4,536**	**4,501**	**1,406**	**225**	**23**	**13**
Urban (Luganville)	**1,159**	**1,826**	**4**	**14**	**19**	**2**
Rural	**3,377**	**2,675**	**1,402**	**211**	**4**	**11**
North West Santo	4	267	40	21	-	-
North Santo	158	257	491	10	-	-
West Santo	7	413	211	2	-	1
South Santo	236	1,025	395	30	-	1
East Santo	874	44	5	15	-	-
South East Santo	910	222	13	59	2	3
Canal - Fanafo	541	308	84	33	-	1
West Malo	262	126	147	24	-	-
East Malo	385	13	16	17	2	5

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 3: 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 Sanma shows that 54% (5,723) of households use pit latrine, followed by 20% (2,118) of households using VIP and 15% (1,648) Flush while Water seal toilets accounted for 11% (1,206) (see Table 4).

Table 4: Main Toilet type

	Pit Latrine	VIP	Flush	Water Seal	None
HH	**5723**	**2,118**	**1,648**	**1,206**	**9**
Private	4026	1,292	1,250	810	-
Shared	1697	826	398	396	-
%	**53.5**	**19.8**	**15.4**	**11.3**	**0.1**
Private	37.6	12.1	11.7	7.6	-
Shared	15.9	7.7	3.7	3.7	-

Table 5 shows that the two main toilet type used are pit latrine and VIP. In Urban areas more households had access to flush toilet compared to households in the rural areas.

Table 5: Main types of toilet facility by Area council

Area Council	Total HH	Household's main toilet type				
		Pit Latrine	VIP	Flush	Water seal	None
SANMA	**10,704**	**5,723**	**2,118**	**1,648**	**1,206**	**9**
Urban (Luganville)	**3,024**	**721**	**246**	**1,379**	**677**	**1**
Rural	**7,680**	**5,002**	**1,872**	**269**	**529**	**8**
North West Santo	332	323	6	3	-	-
North Santo	916	611	292	5	7	1
West Santo	634	611	15	7	-	1
South Santo	1,687	1,013	549	43	79	3
East Santo	938	302	316	27	292	1
South East Santo	1,209	938	87	109	74	1
Canal - Fanafo	967	581	260	67	59	-
West Malo	559	304	244	6	5	-
East Malo	438	319	103	2	13	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.

"Improved" sanitation is defined 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 above that is "shared" are NOT counted as improved sanitation, including that of open pit latrine and no toilet facilities.

Table 6 shows that 'Not improved' sanitation facilities accounted for 7,352 (68.7%) households in Sanma.

Table 6 : Improved and not Improved toilets by Area Council

Area Council	Total HH	Improved		Not Improved	
		HH	%	HH	%
SANMA	**10,704**	**3,352**	**31.3**	**7,352**	**68.7**
Urban (Luganville)	**3,024**	**1,573**	**52.0**	**1,451**	**48.0**
Rural	**7,680**	**1,779**	**23.2**	**5,901**	**76.8**
North West Santo	332	3	0.9	329	99.1
North Santo	916	202	22.1	714	77.9
West Santo	634	16	2.5	618	97.5
South Santo	1,687	298	17.7	1,389	82.3
East Santo	938	550	58.6	388	41.4
South East Santo	1,209	196	16.2	1,013	83.8
Canal - Fanafo	967	268	27.7	699	72.3
West Malo	559	168	30.1	391	69.9
East Malo	438	78	17.8	360	82.2

KEY FACTS

➢ 19.2% of Sanma households lack access to an improved drinking water source.
➢ About 68.7% households in Sanma do not have access to an improved sanitation facility.

Information collected for disaster covers if households had dwellings that were damaged by natural disasters in reference to March 2015 (Tropical Cyclone PAM) and November 2016. Furthermore, disaster support and disaster sources of information questions were also asked.

DAMAGED DWELLINGS
Completely damaged dwellings accounts for only 7% (781 households) in Sanma province as shown in figure 1.

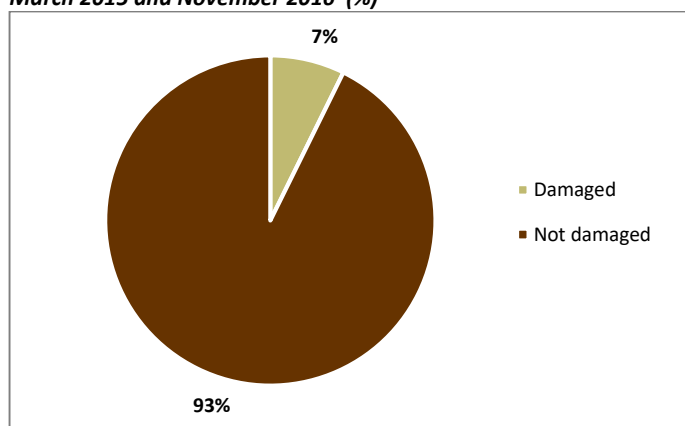*Figure 1: Households with Dwellings completely damaged between March 2015 and November 2016 (%)*

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

Area Council	Total HH	Damaged	%
SANMA	10,704	781	7.3
Urban (Luganville)	3,024	262	8.7
Rural	7,680	519	6.8
East Santo	938	100	10.7
West Malo	559	59	10.6
South East Santo	1,209	118	9.8
Canal - Fanafo	967	70	7.2
North Santo	916	61	6.7
South Santo	1,687	76	4.5
East Malo	438	14	3.2
West Santo	634	19	3.0
North West Santo	332	2	0.6

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 the results obtained as shown in table 2, West Malo and Luganville had over 6% households with

members seeking shelter elsewhere compared to the other area councils.

Table 2: Household with member seeking shelter elsewhere

Area Council	Total HH	Seek Shelter	%
SANMA	10,704	526	4.9
Urban (Luganville)	3,024	180	6.0
Rural	7,680	346	4.5
West Malo	559	35	6.3
North Santo	916	49	5.3
East Santo	938	49	5.2
Canal - Fanafo	967	49	5.1
South East Santo	1,209	60	5.0
South Santo	1,687	74	4.4
East Malo	438	12	2.7
West Santo	634	12	1.9
North West Santo	332	6	1.8

DISASTER SUPPORT
Disaster support referred to in here covers cyclones, droughts and any other form of disaster within the period of 2015 – 2016. Usually after a natural disaster had occurred, support should have been given to islands that were affected. Table 3 shows that all area councils did received some types of support. However, East Malo had the highest number of households that received disaster support compared to other area councils. The result also determines that the area council of North West Santo didn't receive any types of disaster support apart from other area councils.

Table 3: Support received by Area Council

| Area Council	Total HH	HH receiving disaster support	%
Sanma	10,704	226	2.1
Urban (Luganville)	3,024	28	0.9
Rural	7,680	198	2.6
East Malo	438	145	33.1
Canal - Fanafo	967	16	1.7
West Santo	634	9	1.4
North Santo	916	13	1.4
West Malo	559	5	0.9
East Santo	938	4	0.4
South East Santo	1,209	5	0.4
South Santo	1,687	1	0.1
North West Santo	332	-	0.0

Disaster support by item shows that most support to households affected were tools/machinery and

equipment followed by food supplies and building materials. No disaster support in terms of livestock and transportation has been received by any of the area councils in Sanma (See Figure 2).

Figure 2: Disaster Support Type by household
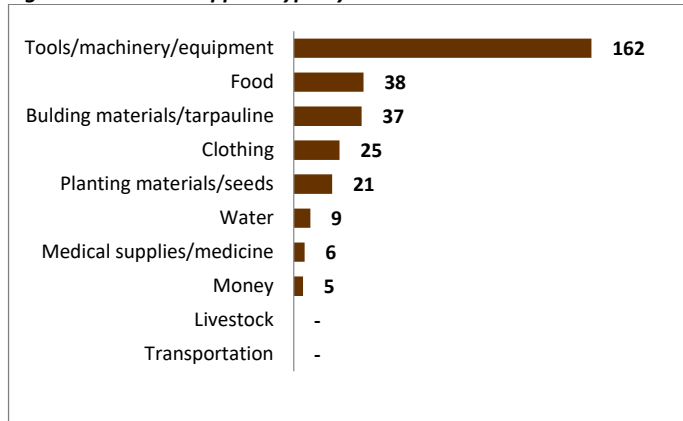
SOURCES OF DISASTER INFORMATION

Most households in Sanma received disaster information from friends and relatives. Other common sources of information apart from friends and relatives were SMS followed by radio, phone call and traditional knowledge (See Figure3).
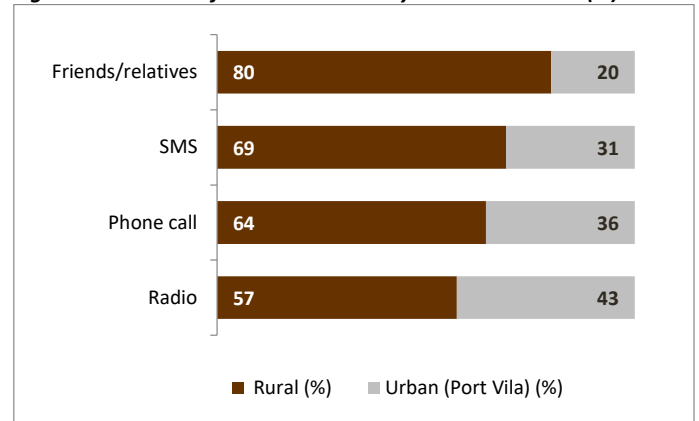
Figure 3: Disaster Information source by household
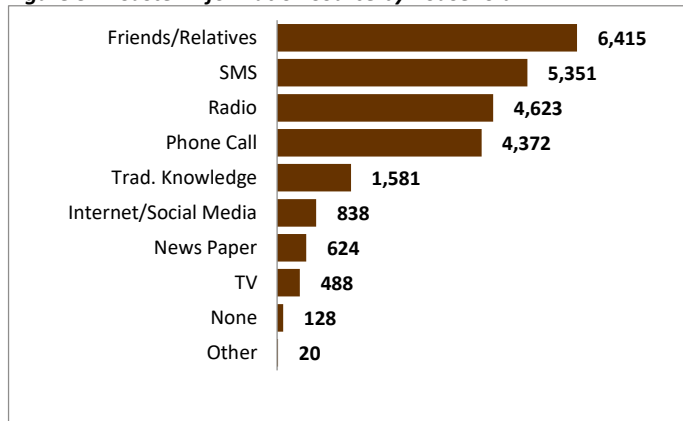
The four common disaster information types for both Sanma Urban (Luganville) and Rural were friends/relatives, SMS, phone call and radio.

In relation to figure 4, the results indicate that Sanma urban (Luganville) had more access to all these four common disaster information types compared to Sanma rural. However, out of every four common disaster information types, Sanma rural had more accessed to radio (See figure 4).
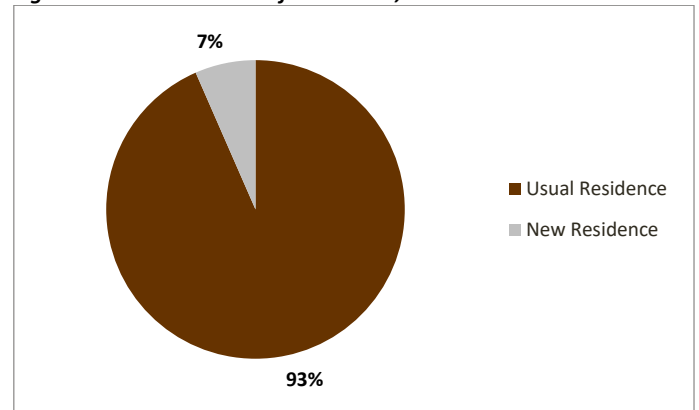
RESIDENCE AFTER TROPICAL CYCLONE PAM

After the event of Tropical cyclone (TC) Pam, 93% (47,259) of population lived in their usual place of residence while only 7% (3,318) have moved elsewhere.

Figure 5: Usual residence after TC Pam, Sanma

KEY FACTS

➢ East Santo and West Malo have the highest percentage of dwellings that were completely damaged in Sanma.

➢ Most support item supplied is Tools/ Machinery/ Equipment.

➢ The common source of disaster information dissemination is through Friends/relatives.

➢ Less than 10% of population moved elsewhere after the event of tropical cyclone (TC) Pam.

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 after Tropical Cyclone PAM.

Registration in Sanma shows that seventeen percent of the population do not have a birth certificate (Figure 1). Slight higher number of men than woman had their birth registered (Figure 2).

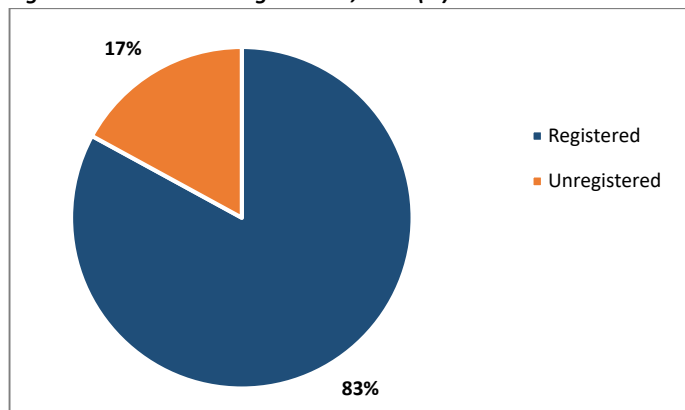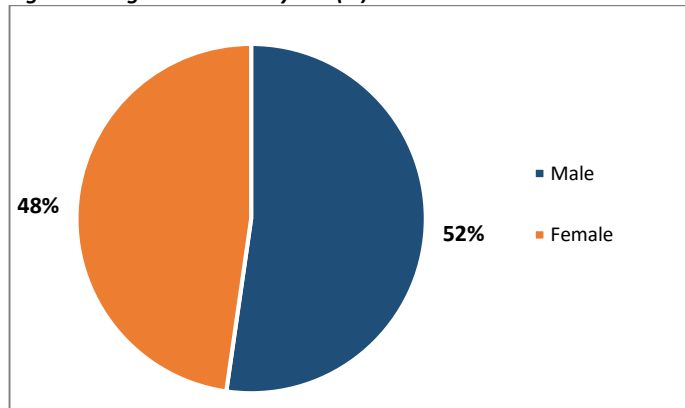**Figure 1: Sanma Birth Registration, 2016 (%)**

Figure 2: Registered Birth by Sex (%)

Birth registration remain relatively low for the West Santo Area Council, about 57% (8,859) of the population do not have a birth certificate (see Figure 3). It is common for registration to be higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. Table 2 below shows that 94% (14,822) of the urban population have birth certificates compared to 78% (28,284) in rural areas.

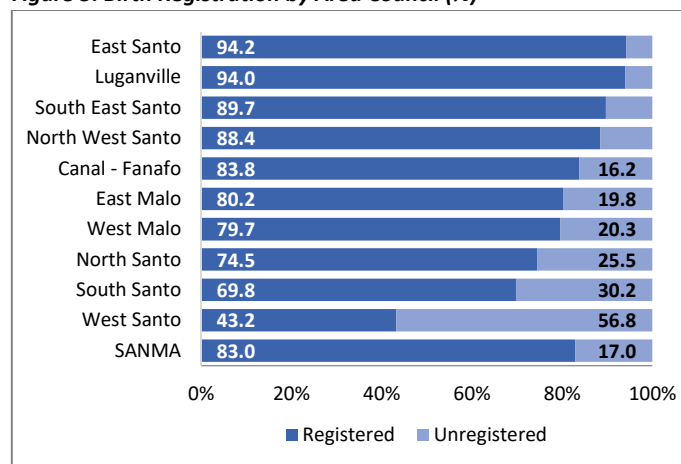**Figure 3: Birth Registration by Area Council (%)**

Table 2: Birth Registration (all age)

Area Council	Total Population			Registered		
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	%
SANMA	**51,965**	**26,618**	**25,347**	**22,535**	**20,571**	**83.0**
Urban (Luganville)	**15,770**	**7,961**	**7,809**	**7,543**	**7,279**	**94.0**
Rural	**36,195**	**18,657**	**17,538**	**14,992**	**13,292**	**78.1**
East Santo	4,459	2,270	2,189	2,153	2,047	94.2
South East Santo	5,619	2,901	2,718	2,653	2,389	89.7
North West Santo	1,554	769	785	690	684	88.4
Canal - Fanafo	4,668	2,480	2,188	2,112	1,801	83.8
East Malo	1,914	995	919	818	717	80.2
West Malo	2,328	1,193	1,135	997	858	79.7
North Santo	4,613	2,400	2,213	1,864	1,573	74.5
South Santo	8,112	4,177	3,935	3,037	2,625	69.8
West Santo	2,928	1,472	1,456	668	598	43.2

VNPF

With rural setting dominance in Sanma Province, the likelihood of people registering or having access to Retirement pension schemes is uncommon. Vanuatu National Provident Fund (VNPF) registration is only tabulated for the population aged 15 years and over.

Twenty percent of the population in Sanma Province had a VNPF registration and urban population had more VNPF registration compared to rural population (Figure 4 & Table 3).
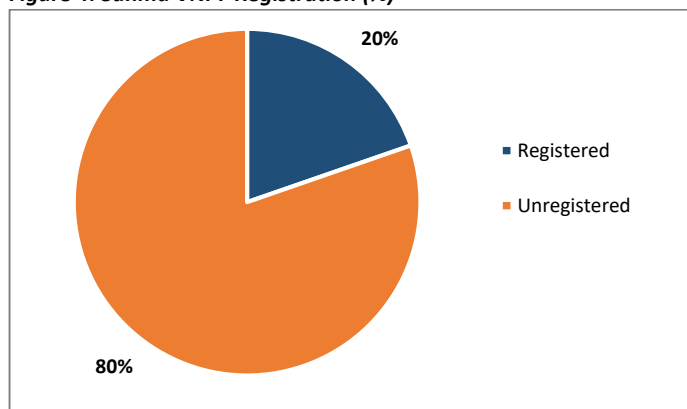
Figure 4: Sanma VNPF Registration (%)

- Registered
- Unregistered

20%
80%

Table 3: VNPF Registration (age 15+)

Area Council	Population aged 15+			VNPF		
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	%
SANMA	**31,132**	**15,692**	**15,440**	**3,847**	**2,285**	**19.7**
Urban (Luganville)	**10,053**	**5,012**	**5,041**	**2,266**	**1,563**	**38.1**
Rural	**21,079**	**10,680**	**10,399**	**1,581**	**722**	**10.9**
South East Santo	3,386	1,700	1,686	485	255	21.9
Canal - Fanafo	2,728	1,449	1,279	315	123	16.1
West Malo	1,394	698	696	143	51	13.9
East Santo	2,722	1,372	1,350	199	98	10.9
East Malo	1,124	576	548	57	27	7.5
North West Santo	973	472	501	39	24	6.5
North Santo	2,589	1,328	1,261	120	46	6.4
South Santo	4,543	2,275	2,268	188	94	6.2
West Santo	1,620	810	810	35	4	2.4

ELECTORAL

Electoral registration is only tabulated for the population aged 18 years and over. For every 10 people in Sanma, 9 (or 90%) had an Electoral Registration or valid electoral card (see Figure 5 & Table 4).

Figure 5: Sanma Electoral Registration (%)

- Registered
- Unregistered

10%
90%
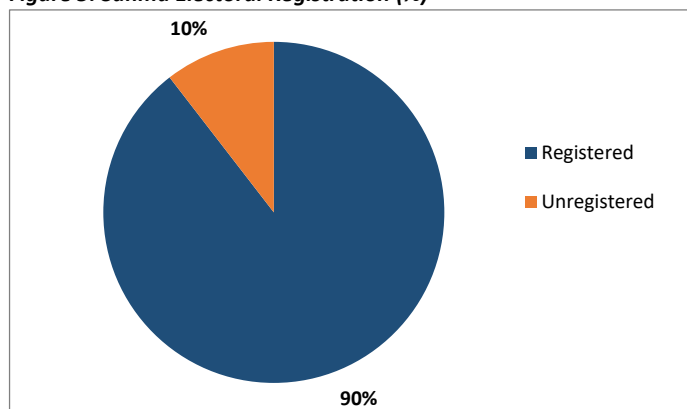
While Electoral registration remains relatively high in Sanma Province, Luganville had the higher number of population with NO Electoral registration. Fourteen percent of Luganville population are unregistered (see Figure 6).

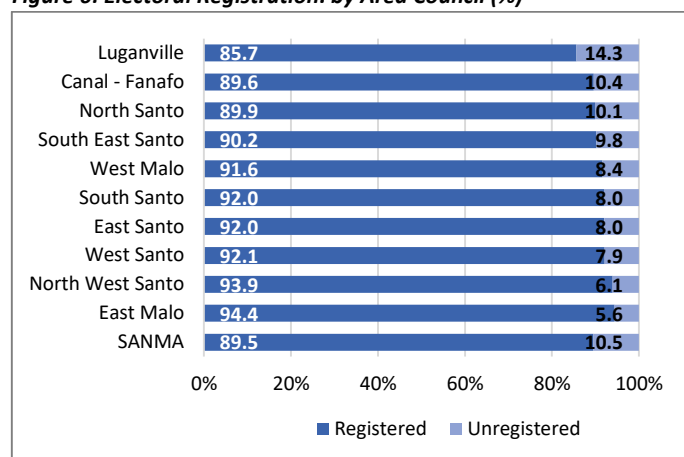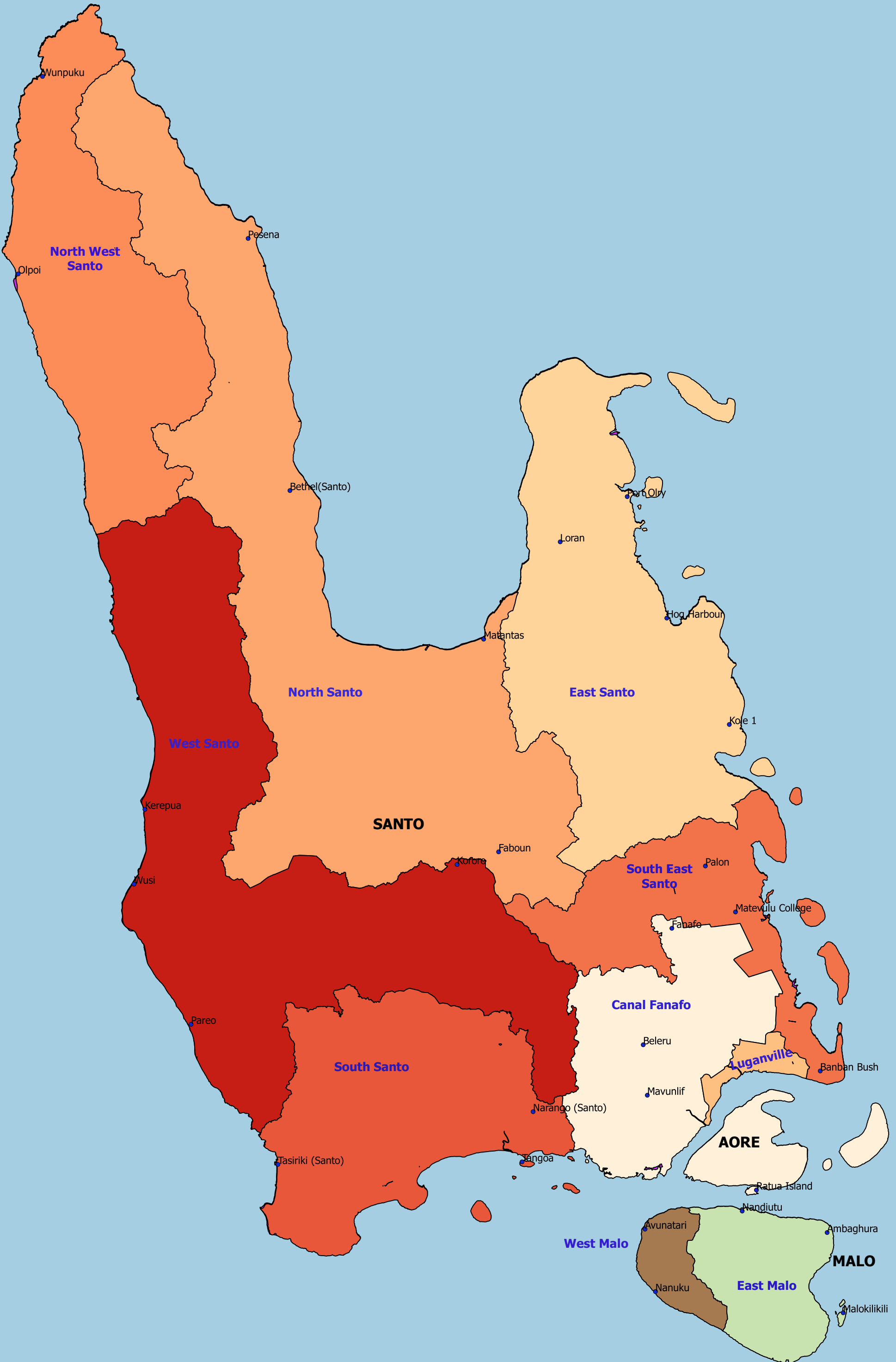*Figure 6: Electoral Registration. by Area Council (%)*

	Registered	Unregistered
Luganville	85.7	14.3
Canal - Fanafo	89.6	10.4
North Santo	89.9	10.1
South East Santo	90.2	9.8
West Malo	91.6	8.4
South Santo	92.0	8.0
East Santo	92.0	8.0
West Santo	92.1	7.9
North West Santo	93.9	6.1
East Malo	94.4	5.6
SANMA	89.5	10.5

- Registered
- Unregistered

Table 4: Electoral Registration (age 18+)

Area Council	Population aged 18+			Registered		
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	%
SANMA	**28,318**	**14,222**	**14,096**	**12,790**	**12,564**	**89.5**
Urban (Luganville)	**9,012**	**4,445**	**4,567**	**3,860**	**3,859**	**85.7**
Rural	**19,306**	**9,777**	**9,529**	**8,930**	**8,705**	**91.3**
East Malo	1,052	537	515	506	487	94.4
North West Santo	892	433	459	407	431	93.9
West Santo	1,506	753	753	699	688	92.1
East Santo	2,489	1,246	1,243	1,138	1,153	92.0
South Santo	4,117	2,051	2,066	1,882	1,904	92.0
West Malo	1,315	655	660	603	602	91.6
South East Santo	3,077	1,559	1,518	1,415	1,360	90.2
North Santo	2,384	1,223	1,161	1,100	1,043	89.9
Canal - Fanafo	2,474	1,320	1,154	1,180	1,037	89.6

KEY FACTS

➢ 17% of Sanma Province population have no Birth registration.
➢ West Santo birth registration at 43%.
➢ 6% of urban population have no birth certificate compared to 22% in rural.
➢ 20% of Sanma Province had VNPF registration.
➢ 90% Electoral registration in Sanma but concerns for Luganville.

SANMA PROVINCE

N

Wunpuku

Pesena

North West Santo

Olpoi

Bethel(Santo)

Loran

Port Olry

North Santo

East Santo

Hog Harbour

West Santo

Matantas

Kole 1

Kerepua

SANTO

Faboun

Wusi

Korore

Palon

South East Santo

Matevulu College

Fanafo

Pareo

Canal Fanafo

Beleru

South Santo

Luganville

Mavunlif

Banban Bush

Narango (Santo)

Tasiriki (Santo)

Yangoa

AORE

Ratua Island

Nandiutu

Avunatari

Ambaghura

West Malo

MALO

Nanuku

East Malo

Malokilikili

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