



PENAMA PROVINCE

MINI CENSUS 2016

KEY FACTS



PENAMA FACTSHEET

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Key Penama Mini-Census Indicators



	Residence	
	Penama	National
Population		
Total Population (private household)	31,334	266,555
Male (%)	50.8	50.6
Female (%)	49.2	49.4
Children < 15years (%)	43.1	39.2
Sex Ratio	103	103
Dependency Ratio (Age 0 to 14 & over 65 years)	94	77
Housing		
Private Household (HH)	6,959	55,285
Household owning 1 Dwelling (%)	83.6	79.9
Households owning more than 1 Dwelling (%)	16.4	20.1
Average household Size	4.5	4.8
Household head - Male (%)	81.6	82.5
Household head - Female (%)	18.4	17.5
Finance		
Eligible population (15 years+) with: (%)		
Commercial Bank account	23.1	30.3
Non Commercial Bank account	13.7	8.8
Main source of household income (%)		
Sale of fish/crops/handicrafts	86.7	60.2
Wages/ salary	16.4	40.5
Own business	24.3	23.3
Remittances	7.8	10.3
Education		
School attendance (%)		
Currently attending (4 years+)	31.5	30.9
Out of School (4-19 years)	26.9	26.2
Currently attending by Educational Level (%)		
Primary (include Preschool)	92.0	83.5
Secondary	7.0	13.9
Post-Secondary and Tertiary	1.1	2.6
Sex Ratio (currently attending)	108	108
Labour force		
Main Economic activity (%)		
Employed	15.5	29.8
Producing goods	49.8	35.1
Unpaid family worker	30.0	30.0
Volunteer work	1.2	1.7
Economically inactive	3.6	3.4
Seasonal Employment - New Zealand (RSE)	199	4,537
Seasonal Employment - Australia (SWP)	40	1,009
Agriculture & Forestry		
Household engaged in growing selected vegetables (%)		
Manioc/ Casava	95.5	81.4
Banana	95.0	81.7
Island Cabbage	97.0	78.3
Pawpaw	79.7	69.4
Fijian Taro	79.5	57.2
Yam	85.3	59.8
Kumala	80.8	59.3

	Residence	
	Penama	National
Island/water taro	85.3	45.7
Corn	67.2	55.1
Peanut	8.0	18.7
Rice	0.4	0.3
Household engaged in planting trees (%)		
Sandalwood	24.3	32.6
Natapoa	22.7	15.7
Nangai	30.6	18.0
Whitewood	25.0	13.5
Mahogany	8.9	6.8
Household engaged in growing cash crops (%)		
Kava	78.0	32.4
Coconut	38.6	41.9
Coffee	0.5	3.5
Cocoa	14.2	16.3
Livestock & Fisheries		
Household engaged in livestock production (%)		
Poultry	85.0	65.1
Pig	64.5	43.3
Cattle	30.9	25.4
Goat	2.2	5.4
Households engaged in fishing activities (%)	38.6	49.0
Communication & Energy		
Household access to mobile coverage (%)	89.8	93.2
Household Communication use (%)		
Mobile phone	82.0	84.8
Radio	27.1	41.0
Internet	6.4	19.1
Newspaper	1.4	19.2
Household Source of Lighting energy (%)		
Solar	95.3	65.4
Electricity	0.7	29.2
Other	0.6	1.2
Household Source of Cooking energy (%)		
Firewood	99.1	90.5
Water & Sanitation		
Improved drinking water source by household (%)	90.7	87.5
Improved sanitation by household (%)	22.5	34.8
Disaster		
Household with damaged dwellings (%)	27.7	31.3
Household seeking shelter (%)	28.3	36.5
Household receiving disaster support (%)	61.5	59.0
Household Sources of Disaster information (%)		
Friends/relatives	66.9	64.9
Phone call	60.6	55.8
SMS	57.7	61.2
Radio	35.6	50.5
Traditional knowledge	20.6	15.0
Registration		
Birth (%)	79.0	85.1
VNPF (%)	7.6	23.1
Electoral (%)	91.4	87.7



Population



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 Penama province

	Vanuatu	Penama	%
Total population^a	266,555	31,334	11.8
Males	134,937	15,907	11.8
Females	131,618	15,427	11.7
Total population^b	272,459	32,534	11.9
Males	138,265	16,549	12.0
Females	134,194	15,985	11.9

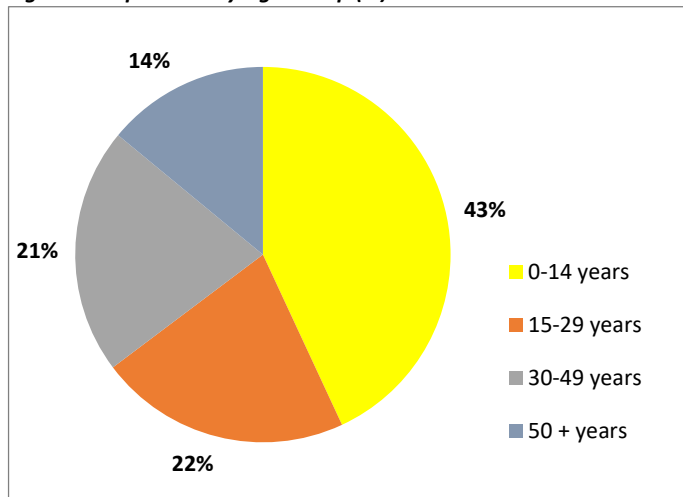
^aIncludes all persons in private households only

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

POPULATION

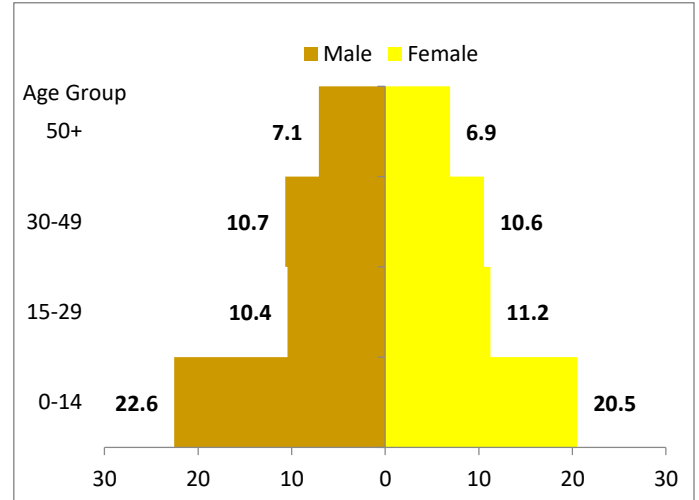
Nearly half the population of Penama province is made up of young people under the age of 15 years. On the other hand, the population between ages of 15-29 years is 6,789 (22%) and 30-49 years of age is 6,654 (21%) which is below the total population of between 0-14 age group. Moreover, the percentage decreases for the age of 50+. Refer to figure 1 for percentage results of age groups being mentioned.

Figure 1: Population by Age Group (%)



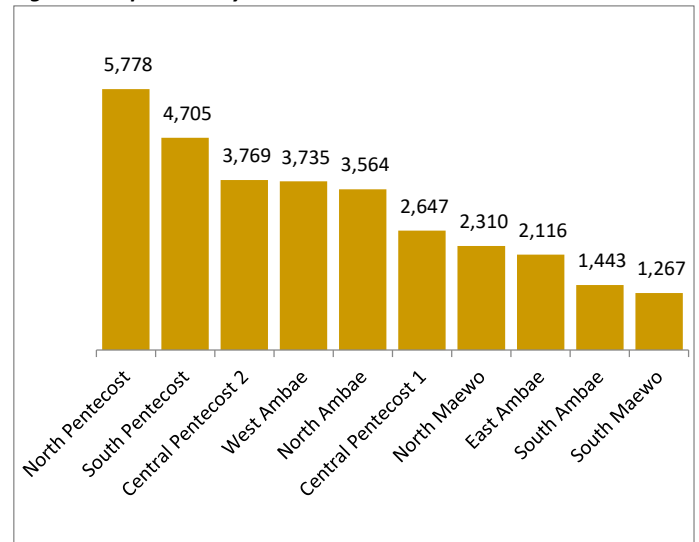
Age group by sex shows that in Penama province, there are only a slightly higher number of males in all age groups than females (as shown in figure 2) except for age 15-29. Ages 15 to 29 shows that the number of females is slightly higher than the number of males.

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



The majority of Penama populations are from North Pentecost area council as presented in figure 3 with over 5,000 people followed by South Pentecost area council with less than 5,000 people. The least population is found in South Maewo area council with a population of 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 Penama province, the dependency ratio is higher in 2 area councils namely North Pentecost and South Ambae. Indicated in figure 4, their dependency ratio is high above 100 compare to other area councils where the dependency ratio is below 100.

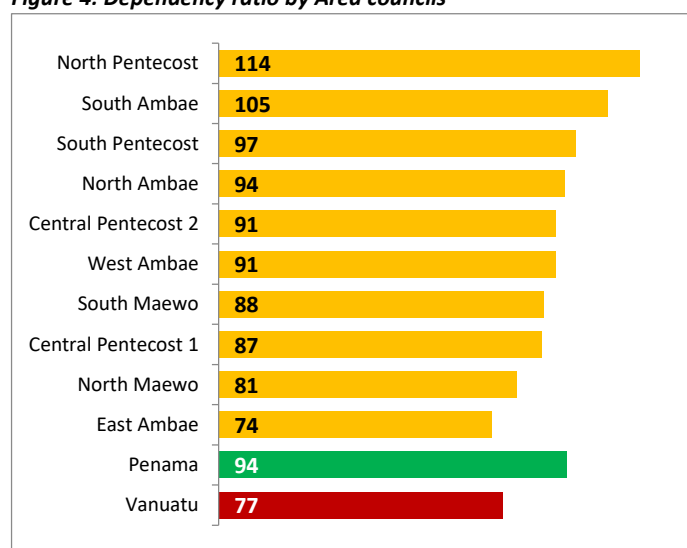




North Pentecost area council shows that there are 14 more dependent populations to every 100 working age population. On the other hand, dependency ratio for South Ambae indicates that there are 5 more dependent population to every 100 working population. Overall though the Penama dependent population is higher compared to Vanuatu's dependent population, the results shows that majority of the population in Penama are in the category of working population as shown in figure 4.

In other words, there are 94 dependant people less to every 100 working adults in Penama.

Figure 4: Dependency ratio by Area councils



SEX RATIO

In most of the area councils in Penama province, there are more males than females except for South Pentecost and Central Pentecost 2 with fewer males than females.

However, the results show that the proportion of Males to females shows an average of 103 Males to 100 females.

In other words, there are 3 more males to every 100 females in Penama province (See Table 2).

Table 2: Population by Area council and sex ratio

Area Council	Females	Males	Sex Ratio
PENAMA	15,427	15,907	103
East Ambae	987	1,129	114
North Pentecost	2,768	3,010	109
North Maewo	1,119	1,191	106
South Ambae	702	741	106
Central Pentecost 1	1,290	1,357	105
West Ambae	1,826	1,909	105
South Maewo	621	646	104
North Ambae	1,779	1,785	100
South Pentecost	2,395	2,310	96
Central Pentecost 2	1,940	1,829	94

KEY FACTS

- Penama Province has a youthful population of more than 40% under 15 years of age.
- Large proportion of the Penama population is from the area council of North Pentecost.
- North Pentecost and South Ambae have a high dependent population compared to all other area councils within the province.
- Penama Province has 3 more males to every 100 females.





Housing

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, 12.6% (6,959) are counted in Penama province.

Table 1: Household type in Vanuatu and Penama province

Household type	VANUATU	PENAMA	%
Total	55,527	7,001	12.6
Private Households	55,285	6,959	12.6
Institution *	214	40	18.7
Mobile households**	28	2	7.1

* 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

One of the highlights in table 2 shows that all the households (100%) in Central Pentecost are private households with no institutions or mobile households. All other nine area councils also shows that private households are being dominant with less number of institution or mobile households.

Table 2: Private households by Area councils

Area Council	Total HH	Private HH	% of Private HH
PENAMA	7,001	6,959	99.4
Ambae	2,493	2,482	99.6
South Ambae	331	330	99.7
West Ambae	830	827	99.6
North Ambae	803	799	99.5
East Ambae	529	526	99.4
Maewo	826	811	98.2
South Maewo	276	273	98.9
North Maewo	550	538	97.8
Pentecost	3,682	3,666	99.6
Central Pentecost 1	575	575	100.0
North Pentecost	1,225	1,222	99.8
South Pentecost	981	978	99.7
Central Pentecost 2	901	891	98.9

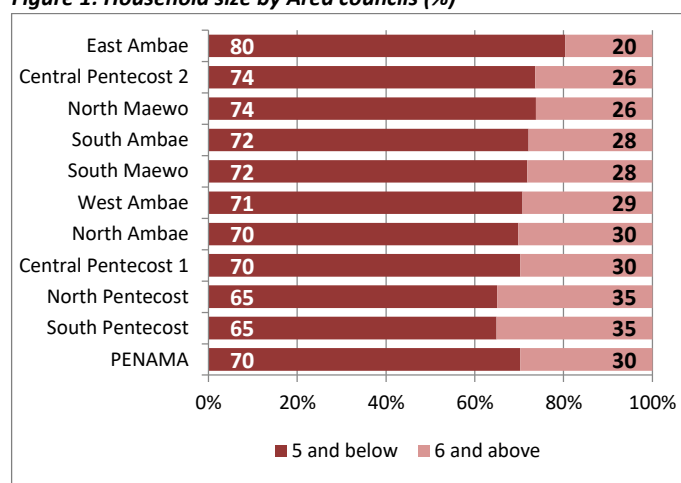
HOUSEHOLD SIZE

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. For Example: In Penama the total population (in private households) is 31,334 and the total private households is 6,959. Therefore, the average household size is: $31,334/6,959 = 5$ person per household.

Figure 1 indicates that in all the area councils of Penama the common average household size is 5 person and that in South and North Pentecost the household size is much bigger for household size 6 and above.

Figure 1: Household size by Area councils (%)

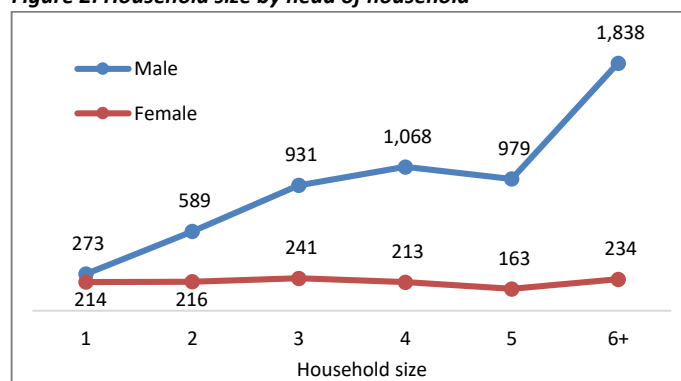


HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Males usually are the dominant household head as shown in most provinces including Penama. For every ten households in Penama 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 only at household size of 3 and shows a decrease after.

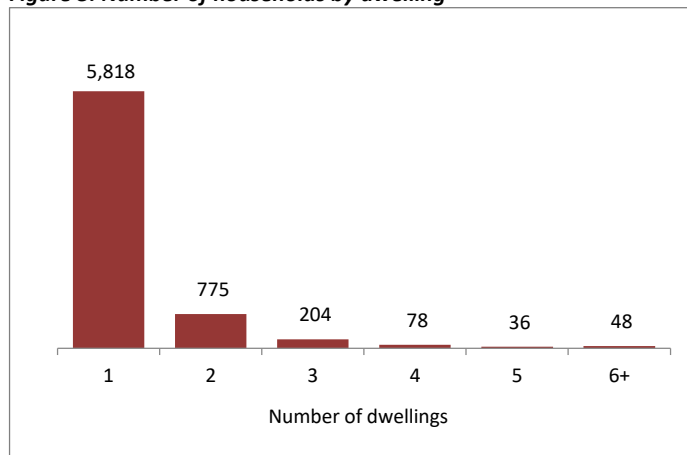
Figure 2: Household size by head of household



DWELLINGS

More than 80% (5,818) of the private households in Penama 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 dwelling



HOUSING MATERIALS - FLOOR

In 6 of the 10 area councils in Penama more than 50% of the private households use concrete as main material for floor. In North and Central Pentecost more households preferred coral followed by concrete as shown in table 3.

Table 3: Main floor materials by Area councils

Area Council	Total HH	Main floor material			(%)		
		Concrete	Coral	Wood	Concrete	Coral	Wood
PENAMA	6,959	3,983	2,249	718	57	32	10
East Ambae	526	492	25	7	94	5	1
West Ambae	827	719	82	25	87	10	3
North Ambae	799	584	134	80	73	17	10
South Ambae	330	210	62	58	64	19	18
North Maewo	538	335	144	59	62	27	11
South Maewo	273	149	108	15	55	40	5
South Pentecost	978	466	243	269	48	25	28
North Pentecost	1,222	528	593	100	43	49	8
Central Pentecost 1	575	213	320	41	37	56	7
Central Pentecost 2	891	287	538	64	32	60	7

Note:

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

HOUSING MATERIALS - WALL

All the area councils of Penama had more than half of the household population using traditional materials for wall while the remaining households relied on concrete and metal as shown in table 4.

Table 4: Main wall materials by Area councils

Area Council	Total HH	Main wall material			(%)		
		Traditional	Concrete	Metal	Traditional	Concrete	Metal
PENAMA	6,959	5,026	1,034	661	72	15	9
North Maewo	538	444	62	23	83	12	4
South Maewo	273	225	26	16	82	10	6
North Pentecost	1,222	981	162	64	80	13	5
South Pentecost	978	754	99	87	77	10	9
South Ambae	330	253	44	16	77	13	5
Central Pentecost 1	575	428	25	113	74	4	20
Central Pentecost 2	891	640	97	131	72	11	15
North Ambae	799	532	182	45	67	23	6
West Ambae	827	490	166	116	59	20	14
East Ambae	526	279	171	50	53	33	10

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 common 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
PENAMA	6,959	4,422	2,499	64	36
North Maewo	538	415	123	77	23
South Maewo	273	202	71	74	26
South Ambae	330	240	90	73	27
North Pentecost	1,222	882	337	72	28
South Pentecost	978	682	296	70	30
Central Pentecost 1	575	386	187	67	33
Central Pentecost 2	891	591	273	66	31
West Ambae	827	422	403	51	49
North Ambae	799	373	424	47	53
East Ambae	526	229	295	44	56

Note:

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

KEY FACTS

- Households headed by male is 80%
- The average household size in Penama is 5 person.
- In Penama, the commonly owned number of dwellings per individual household is 1.
- A typical house in Penama would be concrete floor, traditional wall and traditional roof.





Table 1: Summary statistics

	VANUATU	PENAMA	(%)
Bank Account			
Commercial Bank Account	49,037	4,129	8.4
Non Commercial Bank Account	14,187	2,435	17.2
Main Income Source (HH)			
Household Sales	33,304	6,035	18.1
Main Value Added Products (HH)			
Handicrafts	12,837	3,719	29.0

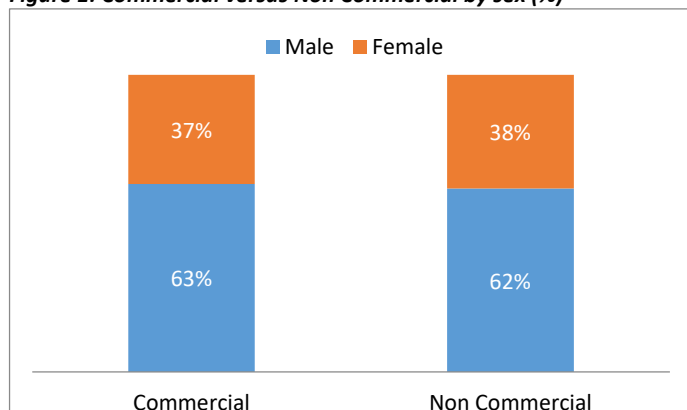
BANK ACCOUNT

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% (2,612) of males and 37% (1,517) of females have a commercial bank account. Sixty two percent (1,503) of males and thirty eight percent (932) of females have 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 17,817 eligible people in Penama, over 4,100 (23%) people had a Commercial bank account. Majority of the population comes from the West Ambae area Council with 853 (5%) individuals. The least number of people that have commercial account are from the area council of South Ambae.

On the other hand there are over 2,400 (14%) individuals who are engaged to Non-commercial banks. The highest figure is from North Pentecost with 534 (3%) individuals followed by Central Pentecost 1 with 488 (3%) and then South Pentecost area council.

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

Area Council	Bank Account					
	Commercial			Non-Commercial		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
PENAMA	4,129	2,612	1,517	2,435	1,503	932
West Ambae	853	480	373	187	85	102
North Pentecost	744	488	256	534	288	246
East Ambae	500	308	192	133	69	64
South Pentecost	496	338	158	469	327	142
North Maewo	363	218	145	80	43	37
North Ambae	354	226	128	95	62	33
Central Pentecost 2	337	235	102	382	270	112
Central Pentecost 1	316	194	122	488	307	181
South Maewo	122	89	33	39	29	10
South Ambae	44	36	8	28	23	5

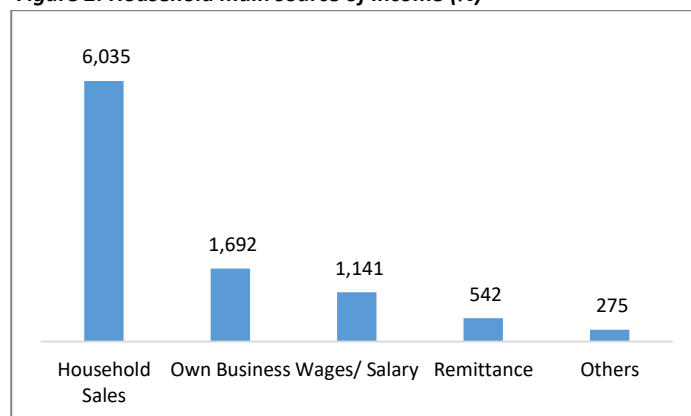
INCOME

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

Main Source of Household Income

Figure 2 shows that in Penama province, the main income in the last 12 months include; 87% (6,035) of Household Sales, 24% (1,692) through Own businesses and 16% (1,141) from Wages and Salary. However the remaining 8% (542) is earned through Remittance and 4% (275) from other sources of income.

Figure 2: Household main source of Income (%)



Note:

➤ Household Sales includes sales of fish, crops and handicrafts





Household Main Source of Income by Area Council

Table 3 shows that of the total household sales, the Area Council of North Pentecost had 1,105 (18%) households which is highest among the other area councils. South Maewo, on the other hand, was the lowest.

The second highest activity for income generation is through own business where again North Pentecost had the highest data with 329 (19%) household engaged. North Maewo had the lowest HH in that activity.

Table 3: Household main source of Income by Area Council

Area Council	Main Source of household income				
	Household Sales	Own business	Wages/salary	Remittance	Others
PENAMA	6,035	1,692	1,141	542	275
North Pentecost	1,105	329	268	315	13
South Pentecost	932	209	116	55	9
Central Pentecost 2	849	307	72	3	1
West Ambae	714	194	143	95	145
North Ambae	664	113	142	52	24
North Maewo	482	47	66	4	37
Central Pentecost 1	472	155	96	-	8
East Ambae	354	126	197	6	13
South Ambae	297	65	13	4	21
South Maewo	166	147	28	8	4

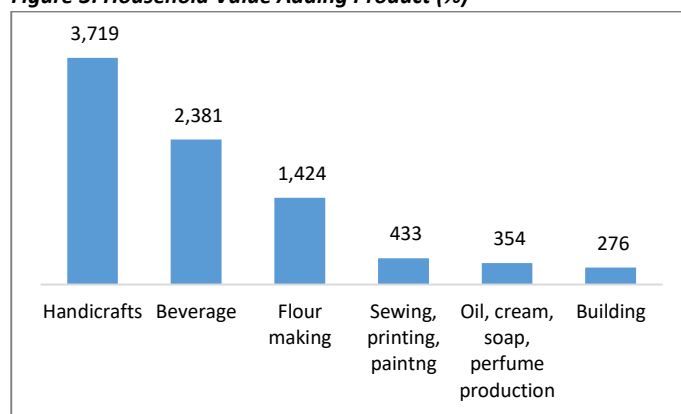
Note:
 ➤ Household Sales includes fish, crops and handicrafts

Household engaged in Value Adding Products

Value Adding is the improvement of any primary product by household for purpose of earning income. 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 53% (3,719) of the household are engaged in the production of Handicrafts over the last 6 months. This is followed by the production of beverage including Kava with 34% (2,381) in total, Flour making with 20% (1,424). The smallest is Building with 4% (276) of household engaged.

Figure 3: Household Value Adding Product (%)



KEY FACTS

- More males have Commercial and Non Commercial Account with 63% and 62% respectively.
- 87% of income is earned through household sales (fish, crops and handicrafts).
- 53% of household are engaged in handicrafts such as wood carvings, etc.





Education

Table 1: Summary statistics

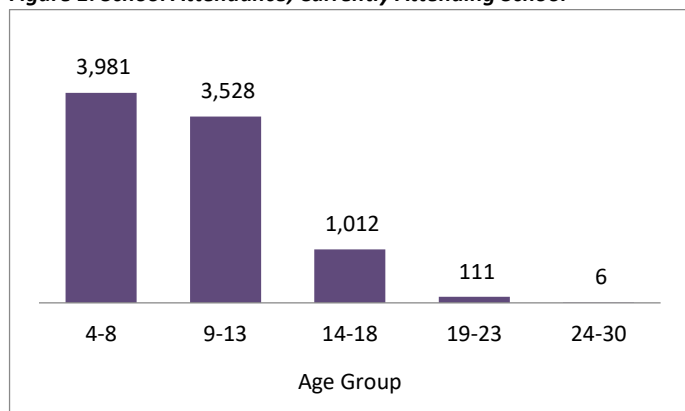
	VANUATU	PENAMA	%
School Attendance	72,737	8,638	8.42
Sex Ratio	108	108	
Attendance by Educational Level			
Primary (incl. Preschool)	60,707	7,943	7.64
Secondary	10,134	604	16.78
Tertiary	844	16	52.75
Post Secondary	1,052	75	14.03
Not Attending by School Age (4-19 yrs)	25,264	3,155	8.01

The 2016 Mini Census questionnaire includes 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

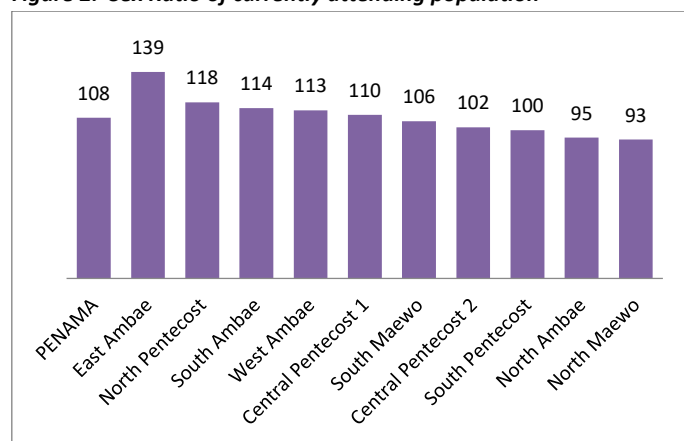


SEX RATIO

The sex ratio is simply the ratio of males to females in a population. Sex ratio tends to show if more females or males are attending school. According to Penama Province, there are more males than females attending school.

Figure 2 shows that East Ambae Area Council had the highest ratio of males attending school with 39 more males. On the other hand, North Maewo Area Council had the lowest ratio of males attended school, for every 100 females that attended there are 7 males less that attended.

Figure 2: Sex Ratio of currently attending population



EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Penama statistics of children that attended school shows that majority fall at Primary Level with over 7,900 (92%) children. Area Councils with most primary students are from North Pentecost with 1,693 (21%) students. South Pentecost with 1,090 (14%) students and West Ambae with over 1,000 primary students attending Primary Schools. Whereas the rest of the Area Councils had less than 1,000 (13%) attending school (refer to table 2 below).

Table 2: Education Level by Area Council

Area Council	Education level - Total			
	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
PENAMA	8,638	7,943	604	16
North Pentecost	1,806	1,693	95	3
West Ambae	1,191	1,009	147	2
South Pentecost	1,136	1,090	41	2
North Ambae	960	906	48	1
Central Pentecost 2	875	802	70	1
Central Pentecost 1	718	662	53	1
North Maewo	679	601	65	3
East Ambae	485	443	37	2
South Ambae	461	427	33	-
South Maewo	327	310	15	1

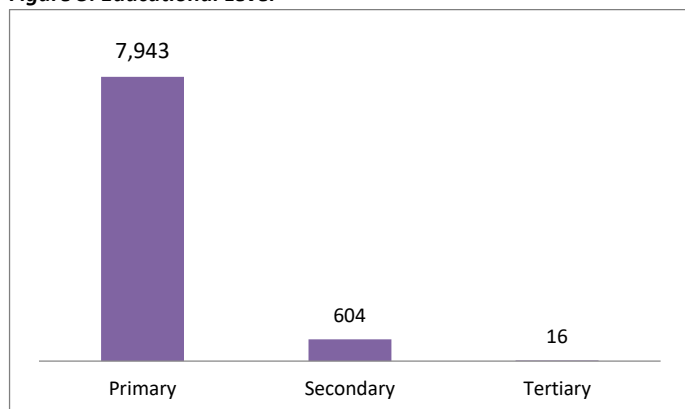
Note:

- > Primary includes Pre-school
- > Tertiary includes Post Secondary





Figure 3: Educational Level



Note:
 ➤ Primary includes Preschool
 ➤ Tertiary includes Post-Secondary

ELIGIBLE CHILDREN BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Table 3a shows that over eleven thousand and seven hundred children are eligible to attend school. Majority of the population are from North Pentecost with a total of 2,365 (20%) children and least from South Maewo with 460 (4%).

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

Area Council	Total	Education Level			
		Preschool (4-5yrs)	Primary (6-13yrs)	Junior Secondary (14-15yrs)	Senior Secondary (16-19yrs)
PENAMA	11,717	2,017	7,028	929	1,743
North Pentecost	2365	381	1479	201	304
South Pentecost	1784	314	1071	132	267
North Ambae	1285	226	803	84	172
West Ambae	1376	211	844	114	207
Central Pentecost 2	1413	262	797	109	245
Central Pentecost 1	1028	151	609	89	179
North Maewo	820	149	450	85	136
East Ambae	626	126	359	42	99
South Ambae	560	108	360	36	56
South Maewo	460	89	256	37	78

NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY AGE & LEVEL

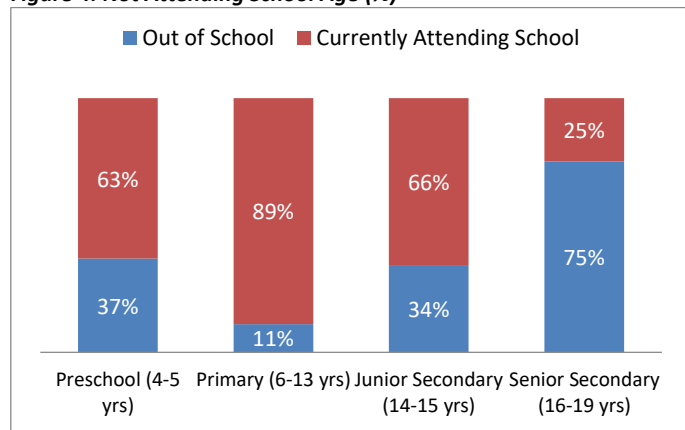
Table 3b shows that from the total figure of 11,717 children stated in Table 3a, 3,155 children or almost (27%) are not in school. There are 712 (6%) children from North Pentecost and 541 (5%) children from Central Pentecost 2. Majority of the children in Penama that are not in school are from the age that should attend Senior Secondary School at age 16 to 19 years old.

Table 3b: Not Attending School Age by Area Council

Area Council	Total	Education Level			
		Preschool (4-5yrs)	Primary (6-13yrs)	Junior Secondary (14-15yrs)	Senior Secondary (16-19yrs)
PENAMA	3,155	742	794	314	1,305
North Pentecost	712	183	246	43	240
Central Pentecost 2	541	112	185	53	191
South Pentecost	521	89	129	82	221
North Ambae	328	108	53	31	136
Central Pentecost 1	316	67	59	35	155
West Ambae	203	52	30	18	103
East Ambae	162	45	33	8	76
North Maewo	139	29	18	18	74
South Maewo	134	18	27	23	66
South Ambae	99	39	14	3	43

In Figure 4, 37% (742) of the age group of 4 to 5 years that should attend Preschool level are not in school. The number decreased to 11% (794) of age 6 to 13 years that should be in Primary but are not in school. Then the percentage increase to 34% (314) of age group that should be in Junior Secondary and further increased to 75% (1,305) 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

- 92% of children attending school are at primary level.
- More males attend school in Penama.
- Almost 27% of children are not in schools.

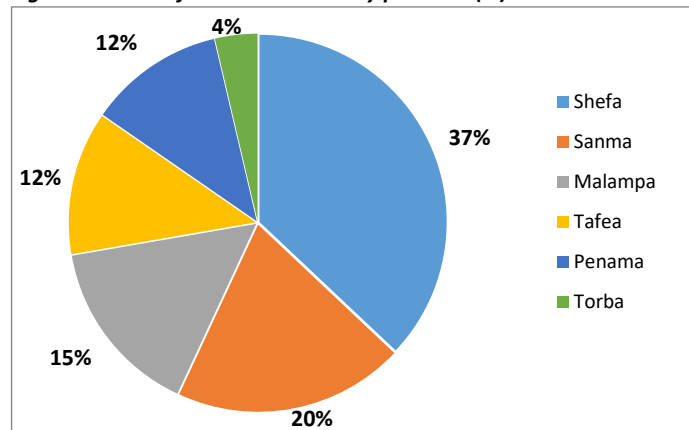




Labour Force

'Labour force' are the working-age population who during the survey reference week were classified as 'employed' and 'unemployed'. Figure 1 shows that 17,128 (12%) of the Labor force are in Penama.

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 ; 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	%	Penama	%
Total	146,283		17,128	
Producing goods	51,413	35.1	8,527	49.8
Unpaid family worker	43,828	30.0	5,137	30.0
Employed	43,571	29.8	2,650	15.5
Economically inactive	5,003	3.4	617	3.6
Volunteer work	2,468	1.7	197	1.2

Figure 2 shows that producing goods was the highest activity recorded with 8,527 (50%) in Penama followed by unpaid family worker with 5,137 (30%) and employed with 2,650 (15%).

Figure 2: Main activity (%)

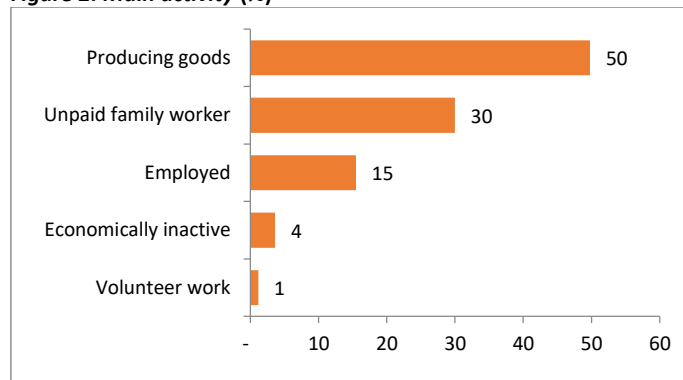


Table 2 below shows main activity by islands. Producing goods in Pentecost is high with over 5,000 followed by Ambae and Maewo islands. Unpaid family worker is high in Pentecost followed by Ambae with 2,283. Employed is highest in Ambae followed by Pentecost with 1,001.

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

Island	Total	Producing goods	Unpaid family worker	Employed	Economically inactive	Volunteer work
PENAMA	17,128	8,527	5,137	2,650	617	197
Pentecost	9,058	5,220	2,492	1,001	270	75
Ambae	6,082	2,124	2,283	1,283	289	103
Maewo	1,988	1,183	362	366	58	19

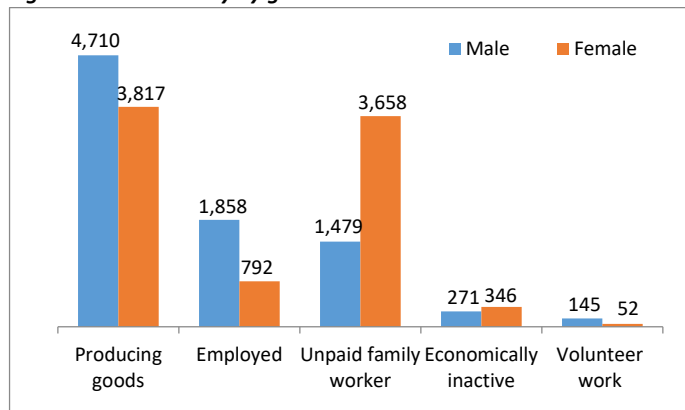
MAIN ACTIVITY BY GENDER

Figure 3 shows that males had the highest number in producing goods with 56% (4,710) compared to females with 44% (3,817). Males are more employed than females with 22% (1,858) whereas Unpaid family work activity had 42% (3,658) more females than males.





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 4,537 (82%) are RSE participants while 1,009 (18%) are SWP participants (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: RSE vs SWP in Vanuatu (%)

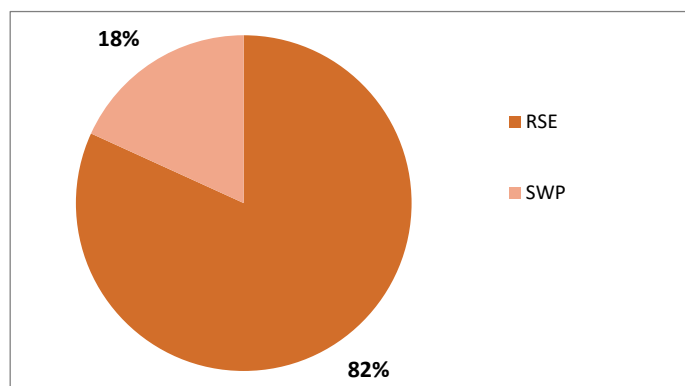


Table 3 summarises RSE and SWP participation by province. Out of the total 1,009 (18%) participants in SWP, Penama accounted for 40 (1%) and likewise for the total 4,537 (82%) of RSE participation, 199 (4%) are from Penama province.

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, Penama province is the second lowest to Torba 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

- 12% of Vanuatu labour force found in Penama.
- 50% of Penama population are in producing goods sector.
- More women in unpaid family work activity.
- Seasonal employment participation for Penama Province – 4% is for RSE while 1% is for SWP.



Penama province is known of its rich vegetation and fertile land mass that allows the rural communities to be engaged in the farming of cash crops, vegetables, root crops and planting of trees.

VEGETABLES AND ROOT CROPS

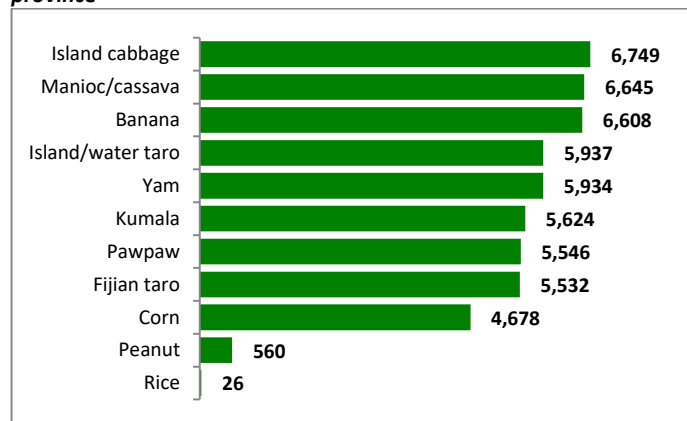
Penama province is known in Vanuatu for its agricultural development in the production of cash crops and root crops particularly taro.

Table 1: Households growing common vegetable and root crops by Province

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 are commonly grown by majority of households throughout Penama province (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Total households by most grown vegetables in Penama province



The highest number of households producing high quantity of Island cabbages are in North Pentecost (1,199), South Pentecost (962) and Central Pentecost (873) area councils (see Table 2).

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

Area Councils	Grow vegetables and root crops								
	Island cabbage	Manioc /cassava	Banana	Island/ water taro	Yam	Kumala	Pawpaw	Fijian taro	Corn
PENAMA	6,749	6,645	6,608	5,937	5,934	5,624	5,546	5,532	4,678
North Pentecost	1,199	1,190	1,176	1,041	1,190	1,136	1,075	1,077	1,091
South Pentecost	962	961	958	960	904	837	732	880	474
Central Pentecost 2	873	862	869	829	854	686	838	798	755
West Ambae	798	788	786	473	653	604	679	638	410
North Ambae	778	749	739	715	591	662	665	573	460
Central Pentecost 1	557	560	539	534	502	301	413	522	445
North Maewo	526	518	517	506	495	479	438	436	469
East Ambae	455	440	446	346	260	359	161	161	97
South Ambae	329	323	309	265	266	318	285	236	254
South Maewo	272	254	269	268	219	242	260	211	223

CASH CROPS

Cash crops grown by households in Penama province included kava, coconut, coffee and cocoa. Table 3 below shows these commodities by area councils. Number of households engaged in kava production is 5,429 (78%) which is higher compared to coconut which is the second highest with 2,685 (39%).

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

Area Councils	Households with Cash Crop			
	Kava	Coconut	Cocoa	Coffee
PENAMA	5,429	2,685	991	38
West Ambae	376	606	588	7
North Ambae	570	309	63	-
East Ambae	248	10	2	-
South Ambae	168	88	42	4
North Maewo	452	456	90	7
South Maewo	255	222	80	3
North Pentecost	1,102	205	8	3
Central Pentecost 1	524	19	6	2
Central Pentecost 2	824	514	65	7
South Pentecost	910	256	47	5

*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. Penama households are active in growing Nangai, whitewood, and Natapoa as a source of housing material and for timber production.

The mini census reported that 2,127 (30.6%) households planted Nangai trees while 1,742 (25%) whitewood, 1,694 (24.3%) sandalwood, 1,581 (22.7%) Natapoa tree and 622 (8.9%) Mahogany tree were other trees planted by households.

Figure 2: Households growing trees (%)

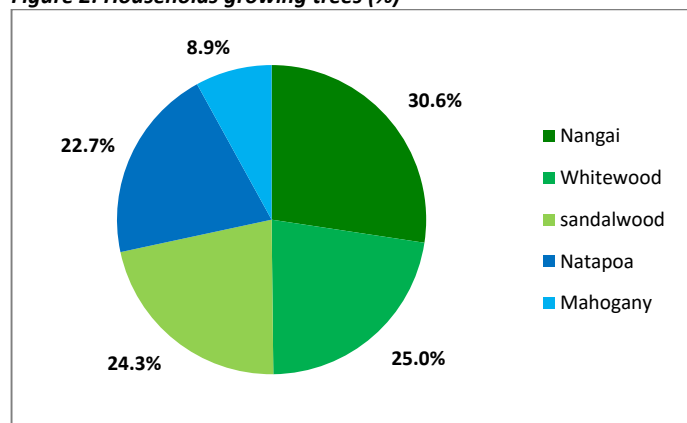


Table 4: Number of households engaged in planting trees by area councils

Area Councils	Tree type				
	Nangai	White wood	Sandalwood	Natapoa	Mahogany
PENAMA	2,127	1,742	1,694	1,581	622
West Ambae	498	372	516	489	131
Central Pentecost 2	481	315	108	422	15
North Maewo	276	203	123	99	54
South Pentecost	243	140	197	107	123
North Ambae	228	54	173	161	14
South Maewo	167	121	78	128	33
North Pentecost	152	266	305	90	157
Central Pentecost 1	52	218	53	46	78
South Ambae	26	19	93	32	5
East Ambae	4	34	48	7	12

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

As shown in Table 4, households in West Ambae and Central Pentecost 2 area council planted more Nangai and whitewood trees compared to other area councils.

West Ambae reported the highest number of households to plant sandalwood.

SPICES

The mini census collected data on households that farmed Pepper, Vanilla and Tahitian lime. The results show that spice farming is low in Vanuatu (See table 3).

Figure 3: 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, Manioc/Casava and Island cabbage are common vegetables and root crops mostly grown in Penama.
- 78% of HH grow kava in Penama province.
- Households in Penama province grow more Nangai and whitewood.
- Households in West Ambae area councils plant more trees for timber.





Livestock is currently the main focus of the government. 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).

Table 1: Total number of livestock by Penama Area councils

Area Councils	Number of livestock			
	Poultry	Pigs	Cattle	Goats
PENAMA	113,095	23,566	9,626	802
West Ambae	27,370	2,203	856	230
North Pentecost	21,323	4,977	1,213	12
North Ambae	12,488	2,403	499	41
Central Pentecost 2	12,446	3,860	1,254	13
South Pentecost	12,104	2,529	1,787	214
Central Pentecost 1	10,051	2,194	1,268	22
North Maewo	7,304	2,064	745	124
East Ambae	5,073	1,937	521	7
South Maewo	4,428	682	444	2
South Ambae	508	717	1,039	137

Poultry claimed the highest percentage of livestock in Penama province compared to other livestock population.

From all livestock population in Penama province, poultry make up 77% (table 1) compared to other livestock.

West Ambae and North Pentecost area councils recorded the highest population of poultry. The least number of poultry was recorded in South Ambae area council.

POULTRY

Households having 1 to 20 poultry are higher for North and South Pentecost area councils. West Ambae area council reported high number of households having more than 20 chicken compared to other area councils in the province.

Table 2: Households that own poultry by Area councils

Area Councils	Livestock- Backyard poultry		
	Total	1-20	21+
PENAMA	5,914	4,120	1,794
North Pentecost	1,097	750	347
West Ambae	803	278	525
Central Pentecost 2	772	570	202
South Pentecost	756	607	149
North Ambae	712	523	189
Central Pentecost 1	483	342	141
North Maewo	481	389	92
East Ambae	427	350	77
South Maewo	249	185	64
South Ambae	134	126	8

PIG

Pigs are also raised in Penama province. It is the second most farmed livestock in the province. The area councils with the highest number of households that have 1 to 20 pigs are found in North Pentecost area council with 943 (22%) households followed by Central Pentecost 2 with 706 (16%) households. North Pentecost also reported the highest number of households having more than 20 pigs (Table 3).

Table 3: Number of households that own pigs by area councils

Area Councils	Livestock- Pigs		
	Total	1-20	21+
PENAMA	4,492	4,361	131
North Pentecost	975	943	32
Central Pentecost 2	727	706	21
South Pentecost	510	497	13
West Ambae	496	494	2
North Ambae	491	483	8
North Maewo	444	437	7
Central Pentecost 1	301	277	24
East Ambae	265	250	15
South Maewo	168	166	2
South Ambae	115	108	7

CATTLE

Majority of the households in Penama province own between 1 to 20 cattle with Central Pentecost 2 reporting the highest number of households.





Table 4: Households that own cattle by area councils

Area Councils	Livestock - Cattle		
	Total	1-20	21+
PENAMA	2,147	2,103	44
Central Pentecost 2	376	375	3
West Ambae	276	273	1
South Pentecost	262	252	2
North Pentecost	236	227	3
Central Pentecost 1	222	210	3
North Maewo	194	191	-
South Ambae	167	164	9
North Ambae	152	151	12
East Ambae	138	136	1
South Maewo	124	124	10

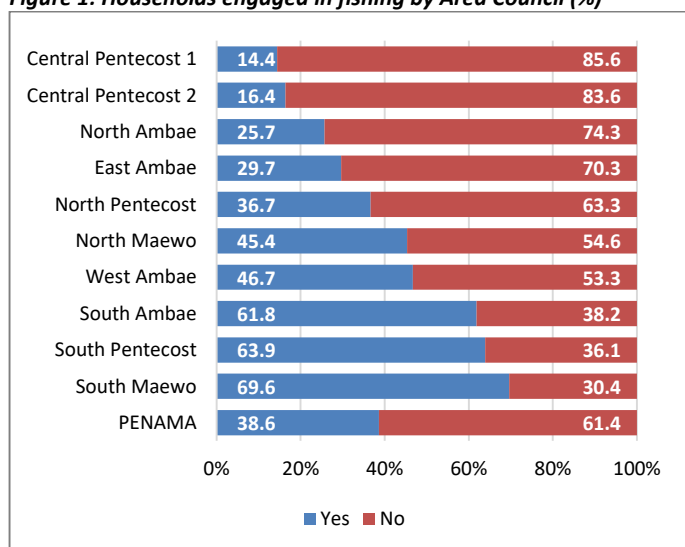
GOAT

Goat farming in Penama province is low with only 155 households reported to farm goat. Most households reported to have between 1 to 20 goats with South Pentecost (43), West Ambae (40) and South Ambae (27) households.

FISHING ACTIVITY

Figure 4 shows that 39% (2,687) of Penama Households were engaged in fishing activities while 61% (4,272) reported no fishing in the last 12 months. Households in South Pentecost area councils reported 9% (625) of households who fished in the last 12 months and North Pentecost reported 11% (774) of households confirmed no fishing in the last 12 months.

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



FISH AND PRAWNS FARMING

Households in Penama province reported an increase in fish and prawns farming. South Ambae and North Ambae area councils had the highest number of households engaged in fish farming. North Maewo, Central Pentecost 1 and Central Pentecost 2 area councils reported the highest in prawns farming.

Overall, only 2.9% of total households in Penama do fish farming compared to 1.5% involved in prawns farming (see table 5).

Table 5: Households engaged in prawns and fish farming by area councils (%)

Area Councils	Household member farm			
	Household member farm fish		Household member farm prawns	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
PENAMA	204	6755	103	6856
%	2.9	97.1	1.5	98.5

KEY FACTS

- More HH engaged in poultry farming.
- West Ambae area council recorded the highest number of livestock raised in Penama province.
- Less than half of households in Penama province engaged in fishing in the last 12 months.
- A few HH in Penama have started to engage in prawns and fish farming.





COMMUNICATION

The Vanuatu Government has initiated the Universal Access Policy (UAP) in 2013 in order 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 reach the desired goal of at least 98 percent population coverage by January 1st 2018. In Penama, nine out of every 10 households have access to mobile coverage.

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 making calls inside the house, just outside the house or not too far from the house.

MOBILE COVERAGE

Mobile coverage was high in almost all islands in Penama (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Mobile coverage by Islands (%)

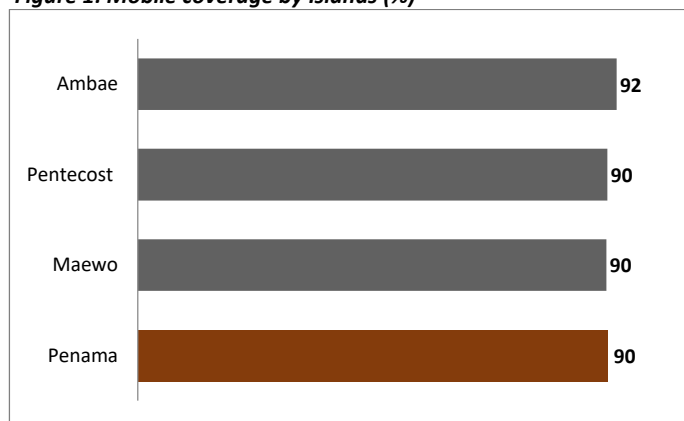


Table 2: Mobile coverage by Area Councils (%)

Area Council	Total HH	Access	% Access
Penama	6,959	6,251	90
North Pentecost	1,222	1,198	98
South Pentecost	978	697	71
Central Pentecost 2	891	794	89
West Ambae	827	776	94
North Ambae	799	672	84
Central Pentecost 1	575	564	98
North Maewo	538	457	85
East Ambae	526	521	99
South Ambae	330	302	92
South Maewo	273	270	99

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 use by Households in the last 7 days (%)

Area Council	Communication Use (%)				
	Mobile	Radio	Newspaper	Internet	TV
PENAMA	81.98	27.09	1.42	6.39	0.46
West Ambae	92.99	79.69	-	4.59	0.73
North Ambae	91.36	21.78	-	4.01	1.50
East Ambae	92.21	9.32	2.09	20.15	0.19
South Ambae	88.79	15.15	-	0.91	-
North Maewo	57.81	14.87	12.64	17.29	0.74
South Maewo	92.67	35.53	-	6.59	-
North Pentecost	82.49	14.24	-	6.14	0.25
Central Pentecost 1	81.04	32.35	-	3.83	0.17
Central Pentecost 2	77.67	32.77	0.56	1.91	0.56
South Pentecost	71.37	12.68	0.61	4.19	-

KEY FACTS

- Penama is 10% away from achieving the Universal Access Policy (UAP) in mobile access.
- Mobile phone usage outweighs all other forms of communication in Penama.





LIGHTING

Over ninety percent of Penama households use Solar as their main source for lighting. Battery lamp, Generator and electricity energy shows lowest percent (Figure 2).

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

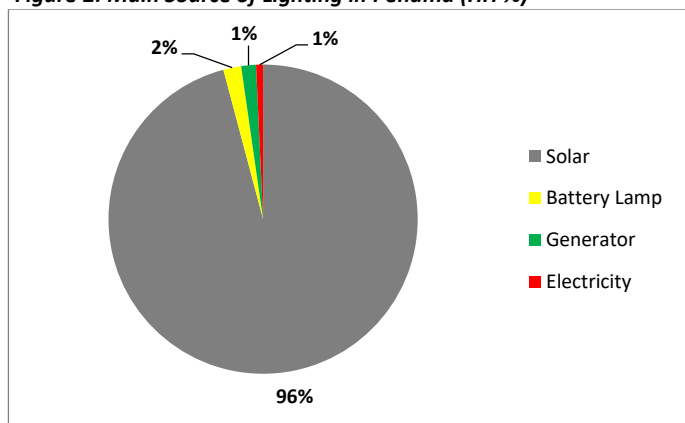


Table 4: Household's main lighting source

Area Council	Household's main source of lighting				
	Total HH	Solar	Battery lamp	Generator	Electricity
PENAMA	6,959	6,630	129	107	50
Percentage (%)		95.3	1.9	1.5	0.7
North Pentecost	1,222	1,175	7	5	4
South Pentecost	978	944	11	3	2
Central Pentecost 2	891	852	21	4	3
West Ambae	827	776	34	8	2
North Ambae	799	742	13	15	9
Central Pentecost 1	575	559	5	3	2
North Maewo	538	510	16	2	1
East Ambae	526	492	10	20	18
South Ambae	330	318	4	3	2
South Maewo	273	262	8	3	2

COOKING

All Households in Penama had stated that Firewood is their first choice preference for cooking energy (Refer to table 5 below).

Table 5: Household cooking source - Firewood

Area Council	Total HH	Firewood	%
PENAMA	6,959	6,898	99.12
North Pentecost	1,222	1,221	99.92
South Pentecost	978	973	99.49
Central Pentecost 2	891	883	99.10
West Ambae	827	826	99.88
North Ambae	799	787	98.50
Central Pentecost 1	575	573	99.65
North Maewo	538	535	99.44
East Ambae	526	502	95.44
South Ambae	330	326	98.79
South Maewo	273	272	99.63

KEY FACTS

- 95.3% of households are using solar for lighting in Penama.
- All households are using Firewood for cooking in Penama.



WATER

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

The summary table below shows that Penama have a total households of 648 (9.3%) that do not have access to a safe and improved drinking water source compared to 6,899 (12.5%) total households in Vanuatu still without access to an improved water source (refer to table 1 below).

Table 1: HH with unimproved drinking water source 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:

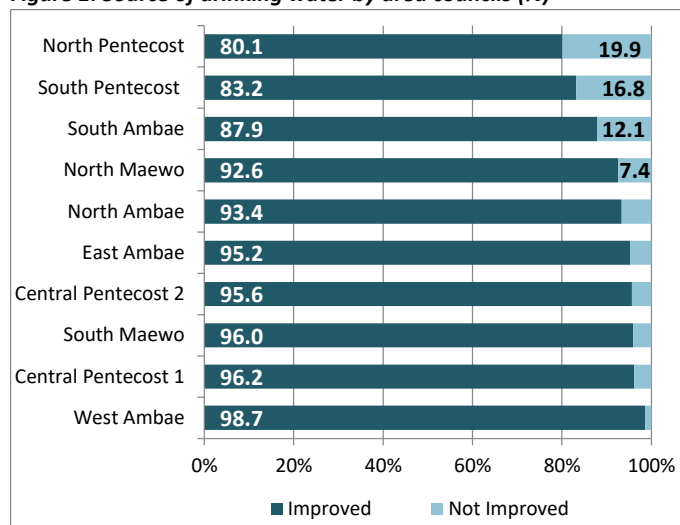
- Piped – private or shared
- Village standpipe
- Rainwater well/tank – private or shared
- Bottled water (processed water from shops)

Not improved drinking water source are:

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

Out of 6,959 private households in Penama, only 648(9.3%) have stated that they do not have access to improved drinking water source. In North Pentecost 243(19.9%) households still do not have access to improved drinking water source, followed by South Pentecost with 164 (16.8%) households and South Ambae with the least of 40 (12.1%) households that do not have access to improved water source. On the other hand a very high number of households 6,311 (90.7%) have access to improved drinking water source (Refer to figure 1).

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



Main source of drinking water

The three sources of drinking water that people from Penama use mainly are Rainwater tank, pipe and surface water.

About 59% in Penama use Rainwater tank, followed by 32% households that use pipe as their main source of drinking water and the third commonly used water source is the surface water which accounted for 8% households (refer to table 2 below).

Table 2: Household main source of drinking water

Area Council	Rainwater Tank	Pipe	Surface water	Underground well	Other	Bottle water
PENAMA	4,091	2,214	544	96	8	6
West Ambae	813	-	2	9	-	3
North Pentecost	756	222	201	40	2	1
North Ambae	659	87	28	23	2	-
Central Pentecost 1	546	7	19	2	1	-
Central Pentecost 2	533	319	39	-	-	-
East Ambae	483	16	-	22	3	2
South Ambae	237	53	40	-	-	-
South Pentecost	38	776	164	-	-	-
North Maewo	25	473	40	-	-	-
South Maewo	1	261	11	-	-	-

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 Penama shows that more households use pit latrine, followed by VIP and flushed while water seal toilets were least used (refer to table 4 below).

Table 4: Main Toilet type

HH	Pit			Water	
	Latrine	VIP	Flush	Seal	None
	4,237	2,475	181	52	14
Private	3,119	1,389	145	29	0
Shared	1,118	1,086	36	23	0
%	60.9	35.6	2.6	0.7	0.2
Private	44.8	20.0	2.1	0.4	0.0
Shared	16.1	15.6	0.5	0.3	0.0

Table 5 shows that a high number of households (808) in South Pentecost used pit latrine, followed by 779 households in North Pentecost and 723 households in North Ambae.

Table 5: Main types of toilet facility by Area council

Area Council	Total	Household's main toilet type				
		Pit Latrine	VIP	Flush	Water seal	None
PENAMA	6,959	4,237	2,475	181	52	14
North Pentecost	1,222	779	418	17	8	-
South Pentecost	978	808	117	38	3	12
Central Pentecost 2	891	298	561	14	17	1
West Ambae	827	476	346	3	1	1
North Ambae	799	723	49	27	0	-
Central Pentecost 1	575	272	301	0	2	-
North Maewo	538	370	149	18	1	-
East Ambae	526	183	278	55	10	-
South Ambae	330	321	5	4	0	-
South Maewo	273	7	251	5	10	-

*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 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 77.5% households in Penama.

Table 6 : Improved and not Improved toilets by Area Council

Area Council	Total	Improved		Not Improved	
		HH	%	HH	%
PENAMA	6,959	1,563	22.5	5,396	77.5
North Pentecost	1,222	351	28.7	871	71.3
South Pentecost	978	44	4.5	934	95.5
Central Pentecost 2	891	238	26.7	653	73.3
West Ambae	827	80	9.7	747	90.3
North Ambae	799	73	9.1	726	90.9
Central Pentecost 1	575	182	31.7	393	68.3
North Maewo	538	110	20.4	428	79.6
East Ambae	526	312	59.3	214	40.7
South Ambae	330	8	2.4	322	97.6
South Maewo	273	165	60.4	108	39.6

KEY FACTS

- Penama is well off compared to other provinces because only 9.3% HH do not have access to an improved drinking water source.
- About 77.5% households do not have access to an improved sanitation facility.
- HH with unimproved sanitation is very high in South Ambae with 97.6% ,South Pentecost with 95.5%, North Ambae with 90.9% and West Ambae with 90.3%.





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 data were also gathered.

DAMAGED DWELLINGS

Completely damaged dwellings in Penama province accounts for 28% (1,926) which is less than half the total number of households (see figure 1).

Figure 1: Dwellings completely damaged between March 2015 to November 2016.

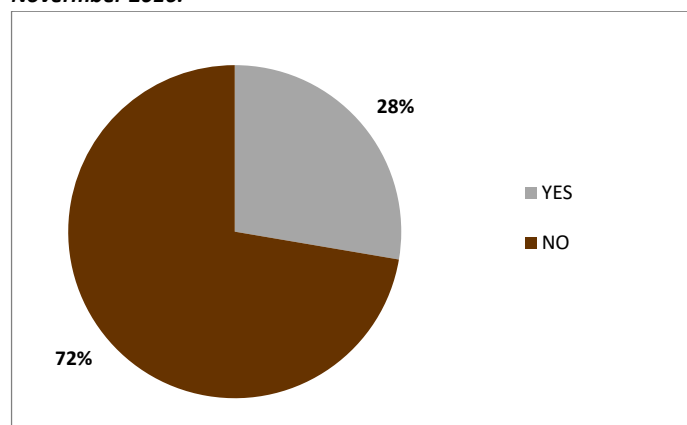


Table 1: Households with completely damaged dwelling during and after TC-PAM

Area Council	Total HH	Damaged	%
Penama	6,959	1,926	27.7
North Pentecost	1,222	596	48.8
Central Pentecost 1	575	249	43.3
South Pentecost	978	400	40.9
Central Pentecost 2	891	337	37.8
North Maewo	538	145	27.0
East Ambae	526	95	18.1
South Maewo	273	20	7.3
South Ambae	330	18	5.5
North Ambae	799	37	4.6
West Ambae	827	29	3.5

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 shown in table 2, less than half the household population in Penama province had members who sought shelter elsewhere during and after cyclone Pam. Central Pentecost 1 area council had the highest percentage which is over half the household with members seeking shelter elsewhere compared to the other area councils.

Overall, the percentage of household members that seek shelter elsewhere in Penama province is less than half the total household's population.

Table 2: Household with member seeking shelter elsewhere during cyclone

Area Council	Total HH	Seek shelter	%
Penama	6,959	1,968	28.3
Central Pentecost 1	575	301	52.3
South Pentecost	978	409	41.8
North Pentecost	1,222	510	41.7
North Maewo	538	219	40.7
Central Pentecost 2	891	305	34.2
East Ambae	526	101	19.2
South Maewo	273	51	18.7
North Ambae	799	38	4.8
West Ambae	827	27	3.3
South Ambae	330	7	2.1

DISASTER SUPPORT

Disaster support referred to here covers cyclones, droughts and any other form of disaster within the period March 2015 – November 2016. So usually after natural disasters, support is usually given to islands that were affected.

Table 3 shows that more than half the household population of Penama did received some types of Disaster support. On the other hand, the result indicates that none of the household within the area council of North Ambae received any form of disaster support.



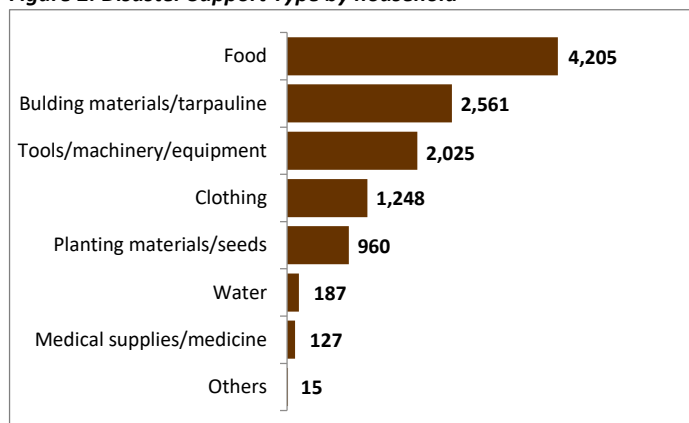


Table 3: Support received by Area Council

Area council	Total HH	Has received disaster support	%
Penama	6,959	4,283	61.5
North Pentecost	1,222	1,182	96.7
South Pentecost	978	880	90.0
Central Pentecost 2	891	854	95.8
West Ambae	827	5	0.6
North Ambae	799	-	0.0
Central Pentecost 1	575	561	97.6
North Maewo	538	497	92.4
East Ambae	526	64	12.2
South Ambae	330	6	1.8
South Maewo	273	234	85.7

Disaster support by item shows that most support to households affected were food supplies followed by building materials and tarpaulin. The third disaster support types are tools/machinery/equipment whereas the least disaster support types is planting material/seeds, water and medical supplies/medicine (see figure 2).

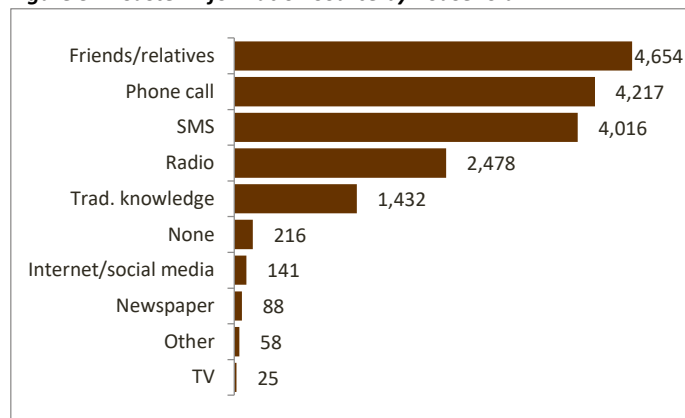
Figure 2: Disaster Support Type by household



SOURCES OF DISASTER INFORMATION

Almost all households in Penama received disaster information from friends and relatives. Other common sources of information are through phones; SMS, radio and traditional knowledge (see Figure 3).

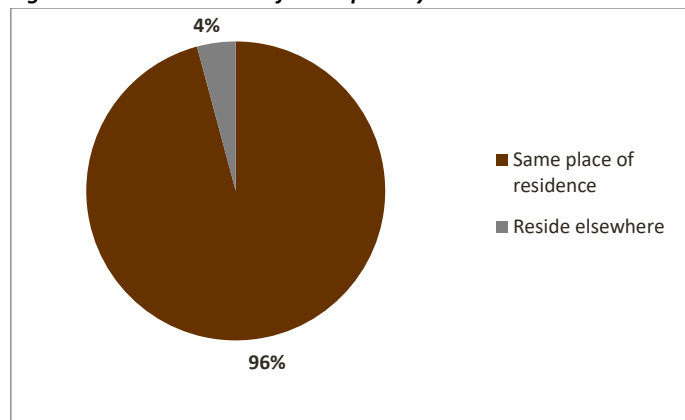
Figure 3: Disaster Information source by household



RESIDENCE AFTER TC PAM

After the event of Tropical cyclone (TC) Pam, 96% of population lived in their usual place of residence whereas only 4% had moved elsewhere (see figure 4).

Figure 4: Usual residence after Tropical Cyclone Pam



KEY FACTS

- 28% households in Penama had dwellings completely destroyed by Cyclones.
- Most support item supplied is food.
- The disaster information is commonly disseminated by Friends/relatives.
- 4% of Penama 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. On the other hand, 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 after Tropical Cyclone PAM.

Registration in Penama shows that twenty one percent (%) of the population do not have a birth certificate (Figure 1). Four percent more men had birth certificate than woman as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 1: Penama Birth Registration (%)

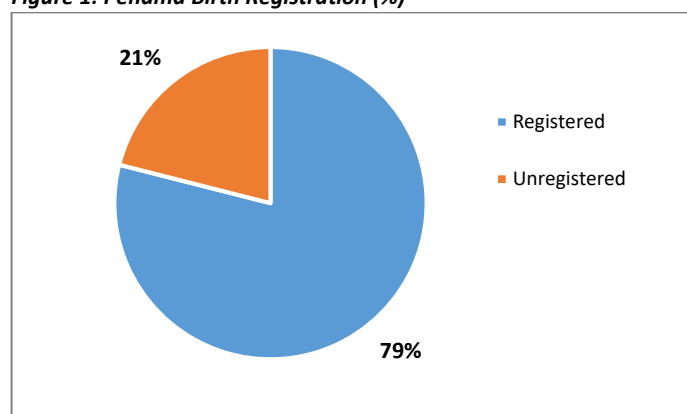
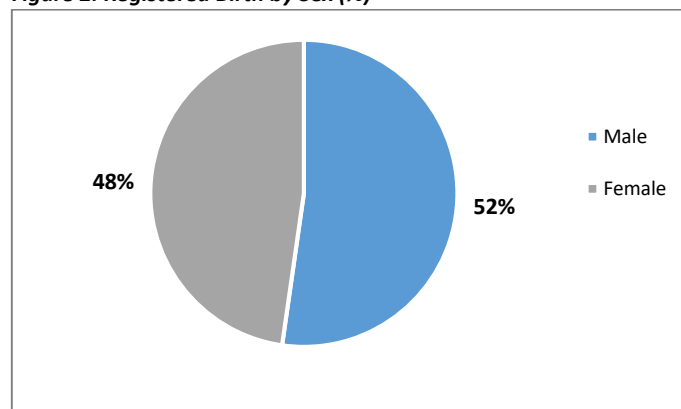


Figure 2: Registered Birth by Sex (%)



Ambae and Pentecost had over 80% of births registered compared to only three quarter of the Pentecost population (74%) having their births registered (see Figure 3). At the area council level, West Ambae, South Ambae and North Maewo area councils had over 90% of its population being registered while the rest have below 90% birth registration (see Table 2).

Figure 3: Birth Registration by island (%)

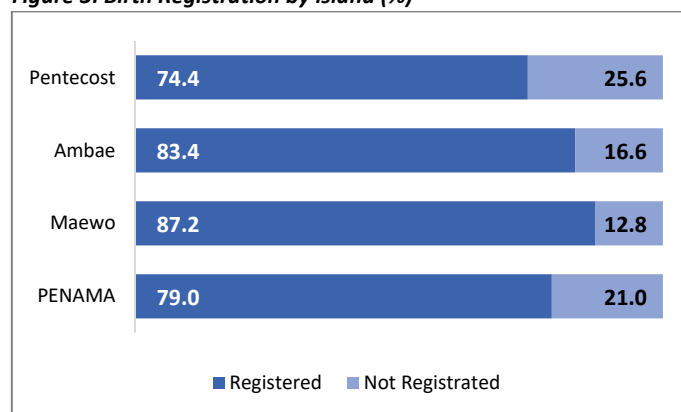


Table 2: Birth Registration (all age)

Area Council	Total Population			Registered		
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	%
PENAMA	31,323	15,901	15,422	12,927	11,805	79.0
Ambae	10,852	5,560	5,292	4,729	4,318	83.4
West Ambae	3,734	1,908	1,826	1,850	1,746	96.3
South Ambae	1,442	740	702	706	663	94.9
East Ambae	2,116	1,129	987	919	731	78.0
North Ambae	3,560	1,783	1,777	1,254	1,178	68.3
Maewo	3,576	1,836	1,740	1,618	1,499	87.2
North Maewo	2,309	1,190	1,119	1,115	1,031	92.9
South Maewo	1,267	646	621	503	468	76.6
Pentecost	16,895	8,505	8,390	6,580	5,988	74.4
South Pentecost	4,705	2,310	2,395	1,919	1,849	80.1
Central Pentecost 1	2,647	1,357	1,290	1,115	969	78.7
North Pentecost	5,775	3,010	2,765	2,275	1,962	73.4
Central Pentecost 2	3,768	1,828	1,940	1,271	1,208	65.8



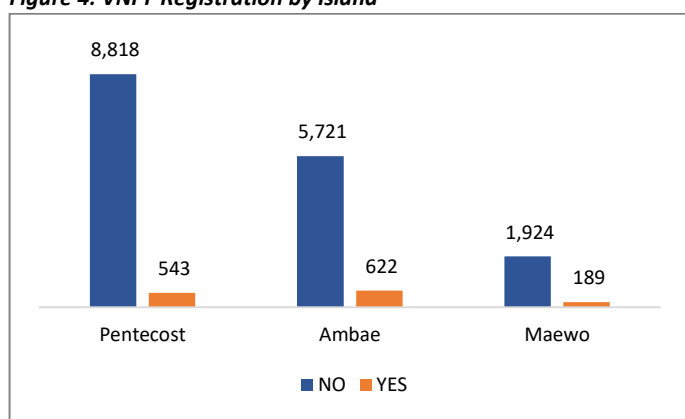


VNPF

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

Vanuatu National Provident Fund (VNPF) registration is very low in Penama Province that only 8% of the population had VNPF. Registration remain below one thousand people for all islands in Penama as shown in figure 4.

Figure 4: VNPF Registration by Island



ELECTORAL

Electoral registration is only tabulated for the population aged 18 years and over. For every 10 people in Penama, 9 had an Electoral Registration or valid electoral card (see Figure 5 & Table 3).

Figure 5: Penama Electoral Registration (%)

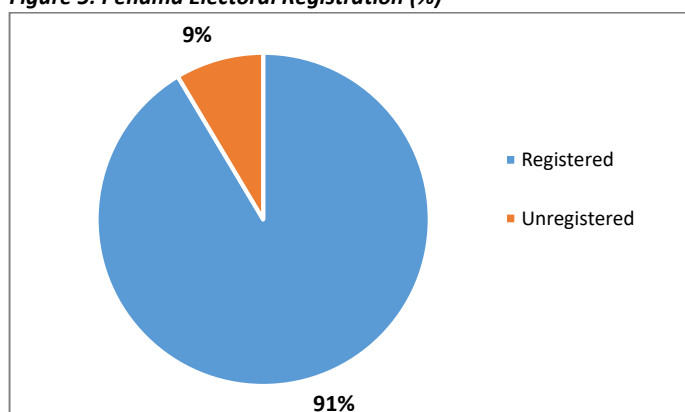


Figure 6 below shows that electoral registration at the island level had been over 90% and Maewo leading with 95% registration.

Figure 6: Electoral Registration by Island (%)

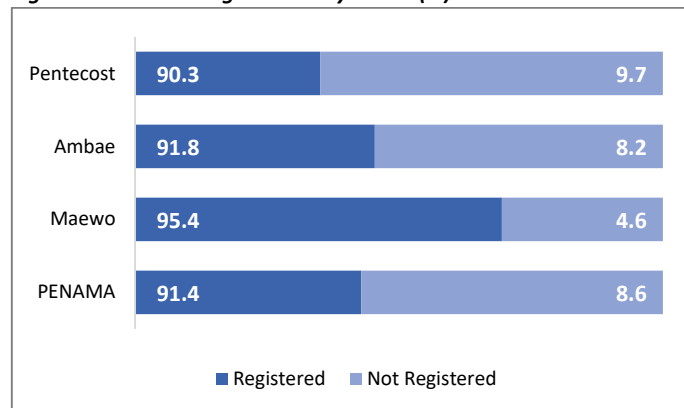


Table 3: Electoral Registration (age 18+)

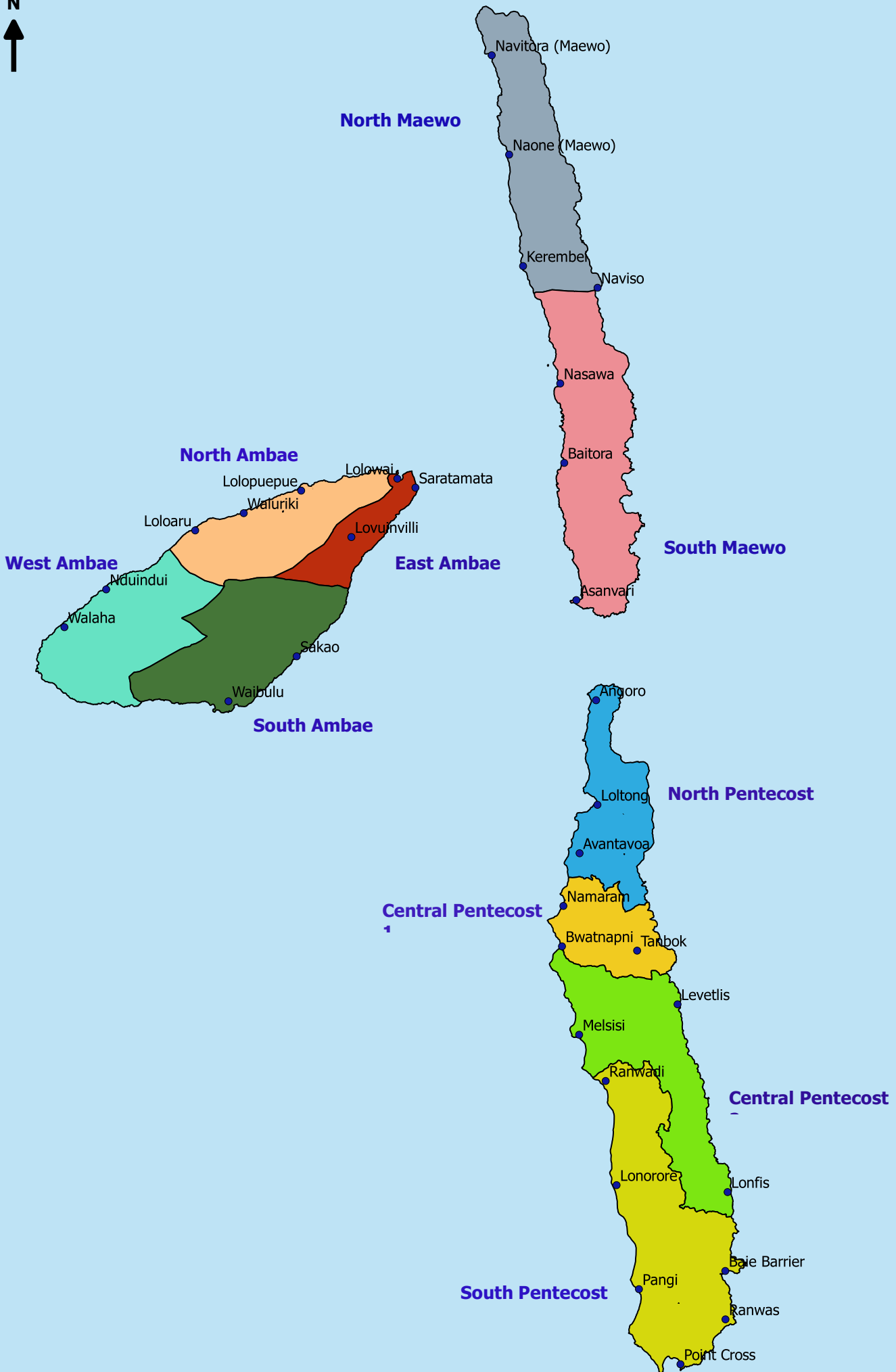
Area Council	Population aged 18+			Registered		%
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	
PENAMA	16,551	8,174	8,377	7,520	7,612	91.4
Ambae	5,957	2,971	2,986	2,756	2,713	91.8
West Ambae	2,032	1,013	1,019	930	934	91.7
North Ambae	1,917	943	974	891	889	92.9
East Ambae	1,300	660	640	585	543	86.8
South Ambae	708	355	353	350	347	98.4
Maewo	1,945	985	960	943	913	95.4
North Maewo	1,270	649	621	623	592	95.7
South Maewo	675	336	339	320	321	95.0
Pentecost	8,649	4,218	4,431	3,821	3,986	90.3
North Pentecost	2,830	1,401	1,429	1,220	1,242	87.0
Central Pentecost 1	1,398	700	698	628	629	89.9
Central Pentecost 2	2,002	957	1,045	893	952	92.2
South Pentecost	2,419	1,160	1,259	1,080	1,163	92.7

KEY FACTS

- 21% of Penama population have no birth certificate.
- 8% of Penama population had a VNPF.
- 9 out of 10 people had a valid Electoral Card.



PENAMA PROVINCE





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