



SHEFA PROVINCE

MINI CENSUS 2016

KEY FACTS



SHEFA FACTSHEET

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Key Shefa Mini-Census Indicators



	Residence	
	Shefa	National
Population		
Total Population (private HH)	96,405	266,555
Male (%)	50.7	50.6
Female (%)	49.3	49.4
Children < 15years (%)	33.8	39.2
Sex Ratio	103	103
Dependency Ratio (Age 0 to 14 & over 65 years)	59	77
Housing		
Private Household (HH)	19,913	55,285
Household owning 1 Dwelling (%)	90.5	79.9
Households owning more than 1 Dwelling (%)	9.5	20.1
Average household Size	4.8	4.8
Household head - Male (%)	81.9	82.5
Household head - Female (%)	18.1	17.5
Finance		
Eligible population (15 years+) with: (%)		
Commercial Bank account	43.0	30.3
Non Commercial Bank account	5.1	8.8
Main Source of household income (%)		
Sale of fish/crops/handicrafts	33.8	60.2
Wages/ salary	70.6	40.5
Own business	23.0	23.3
Remittances	7.9	10.3
Education		
School attendance (%)		
Currently attending (4 years+)	29.4	30.9
Out of School (4-19 years)	22.2	26.2
Currently attending by Educational Level (%)		
Primary (include Preschool)	76.2	83.5
Secondary	18.4	13.9
Post-Secondary and Tertiary	5.4	2.6
Sex Ratio (currently attending)	105	108
Labour force		
Main Economic activity (%)		
Employed	48.0	29.8
Producing goods	17.4	35.1
Unpaid family worker	29.2	30.0
Volunteer work	1.5	1.7
Economically inactive	3.9	3.4
Seasonal Employment - New Zealand (RSE)	2,521	4,537
Seasonal Employment - Australia (SWP)	685	1,009
Agriculture & Forestry		
Household engaged in growing selected vegetables (%)		
Manioc/ Casava	63.8	81.4
Banana	65.9	81.7
Island Cabbage	61.2	78.3
Pawpaw	57.8	69.4
Fijian Taro	32.7	57.2
Yam	28.5	59.8
Kumala	37.6	59.3

	Residence	
	Shefa	National
Island/water taro	17.9	45.7
Corn	35.4	55.1
Peanut	15.7	18.7
Rice	0.4	0.3
Household engaged in planting trees (%)		
Sandalwood	21.1	32.6
Natapoa	12.1	15.7
Nangai	10.7	18.0
Whitewood	5.8	13.5
Mahogany	3.2	6.8
Household engaged in growing cash crops (%)		
Kava	6.3	32.4
Coconut	25.6	41.9
Coffee	0.8	3.5
Cocoa	2.8	16.3
Livestock & Fisheries		
Households engaged in Livestock production (%)		
Poultry	46.5	65.1
Pig	30.4	43.3
Cattle	10.5	25.4
Goat	6.0	5.4
Households engaged in fishing activities (%)	39.7	49.0
Communication & Energy		
Household access to mobile coverage (%)	99.6	93.2
Household Communication use (%)		
Mobile phone	95.3	84.8
Radio	61.7	41.0
Internet	29.2	19.1
Television	44.4	13.2
Newspaper	37.6	19.2
Household Source of Lighting energy (%)		
Solar	32.9	65.4
Electricity	59.2	29.2
Other	2.3	1.2
Household Source of Cooking energy (%)		
Firewood	77.7	90.5
Water & Sanitation		
Improved drinking water source by household (%)	93.6	87.5
Improved sanitation by household (%)	44.4	34.8
Disaster		
Household with damaged dwellings (%)	37.1	31.3
Household seeking shelter (%)	49.9	36.5
Household receiving disaster support (%)	89.9	59.0
Household Sources of Disaster information (%)		
Friends/relatives	59.3	64.9
Phone call	61.6	55.8
SMS	76.8	61.2
Radio	74.4	50.5
Traditional knowledge	6.7	15.0
Registration		
Birth (%)	94.4	85.1
VNPF (%)	41.5	23.1
Electoral (%)	82.0	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 Shefa province

	Vanuatu	Shefa	%
Total population^a	266,555	96,405	36.2
Males	134,937	48,848	36.2
Females	131,618	47,557	36.1
Total population^b	272,459	97,602	35.8
Males	138,265	49,541	35.8
Females	134,194	48,061	35.8

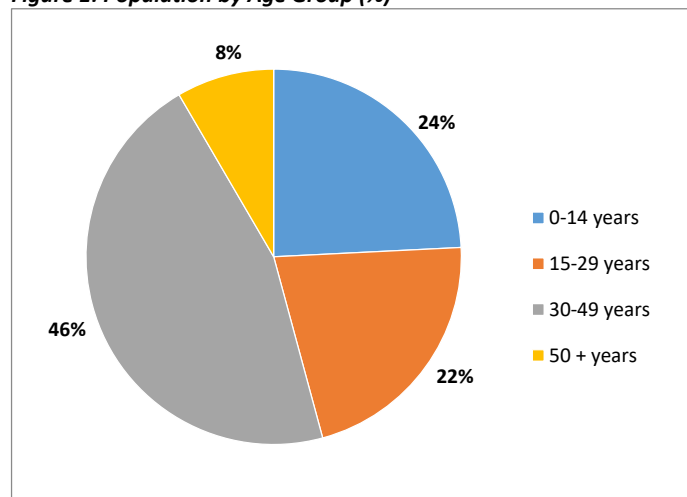
^a includes all persons in private households only

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

POPULATION

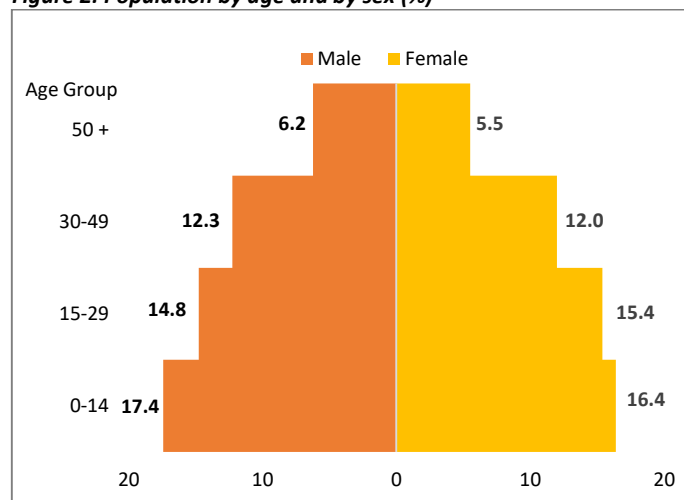
More than 40% of the population of Shefa is made up of the age of 30 to 49. The age group of 15 to 29 and the ages below 15 have less than 30% of population whereas the ages of 50+ have the least percentage (See Figure 1).

Figure 1: Population by Age Group (%)



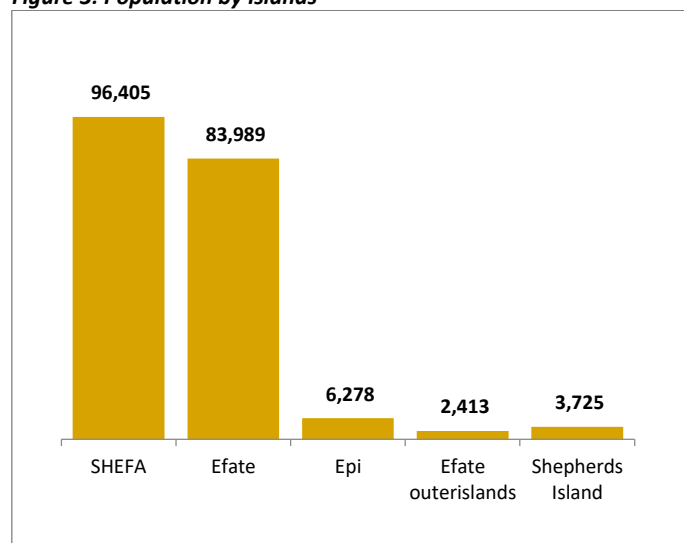
Age group by sex shows that in Shefa there are about equal size of males compared to females at almost all age groups. However, the number of males is slightly higher than the number of females (See Figure 2).

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



In Shefa province, Efate is the most populated island with about eighty four thousand people compared to other islands within the province as presented in figure 3. This means that Efate constitutes 87% of Shefa Population. The least populated island, on the other hand, is the outer islands of Efate with two thousand people.

Figure 3: Population by Islands



Note: Efate island data does include Lelepa and Moso due to overlap in Malorua 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).

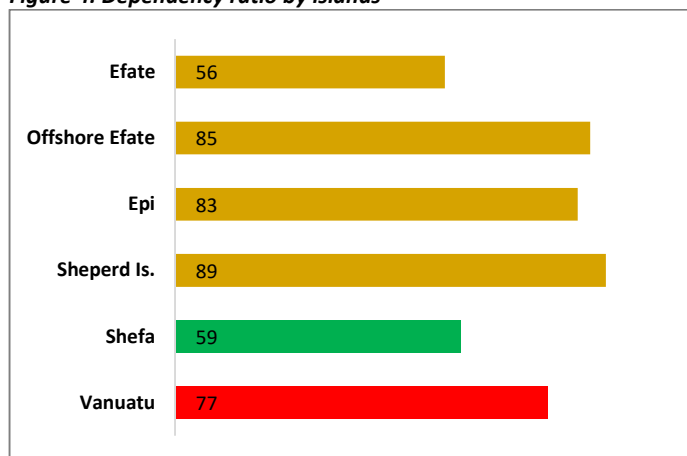
Shefa's dependent population is low compared to Vanuatu's dependency ratio, meaning there is less



dependent population within Shefa's population. Overall Shefa and Vanuatu's dependency ratio falls below 100 (See figure 4).

The dependency ratio is higher in the shepherd's islands and Epi suggesting the migration of the working age population to Efate in search of employment opportunities. This is correlated with the low dependency ratio of Efate which would confirm this migration pattern theory.

Figure 4: Dependency ratio by islands



Note: Efate island data does include Lelepa and Moso due to overlap in Malorua Area Council.

SEX RATIO

The proportion of males to females in Shefa shows an average of 103 males to 100 females. In most of the area councils, there are more males than females except for some area councils where the number of females is higher than number of males. Both rural and urban areas comprises of higher number of males to females (See Table 2).

Table 2: Population by area council and sex ratio

Area Council	Males	Females	Sex ratio
Shefa	48,848	47,557	103
Urban (Port Vila)	25,861	25,083	103
Rural	22,987	22,474	102
South Epi	723	639	113
Tongariki	503	456	110
Eratap	3,456	3,184	109
Eton	1,830	1,688	108
Malorua	1,425	1,334	107
Makimae	605	574	105
Varisu	816	802	102
Erakor	4,491	4,427	101
Emau	344	341	101
Nguna	864	864	100
North Efate	1,483	1,504	99
Vermaul	712	716	99
Mele	2,331	2,380	98
North Tongoa	782	805	97
Pango	1,139	1,187	96
Ifira	582	604	96
Vermali	901	969	93

KEY FACTS

- 36% of Vanuatu's population are in Shefa Province.
- Large proportion of the Shefa's population is from the island of Efate (87%).
- Epi and the Shepherd Islands has the highest dependent population.
- In Shefa province, there are more males than females.



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.

Out of the total private households in Vanuatu, 36% (19,913) are counted in Shefa province.

Table 1: Household type in Vanuatu and Shefa

Household type	VANUATU	SHEFA	%
Total	55,527	19,962	36.0
Private Households	55,285	19,913	36.0
Institution *	214	38	17.8
Mobile households**	28	11	39.3

*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

Table 2 shows that Efate had the highest number of private households compared to the other islands in Shefa.

Table 2: Private households by Islands

Area	Total HH	Private HH	% of Private HH
SHEFA	19,962	19,913	99.8
Urban (Port Vila)	10,992	10,965	99.8
Rural	8,970	8,948	99.8
Efate outer islands	552	552	100.0
Efate	6,286	6,276	99.8
Epi	1,277	1,272	99.6
Sheperd islands	855	848	99.2

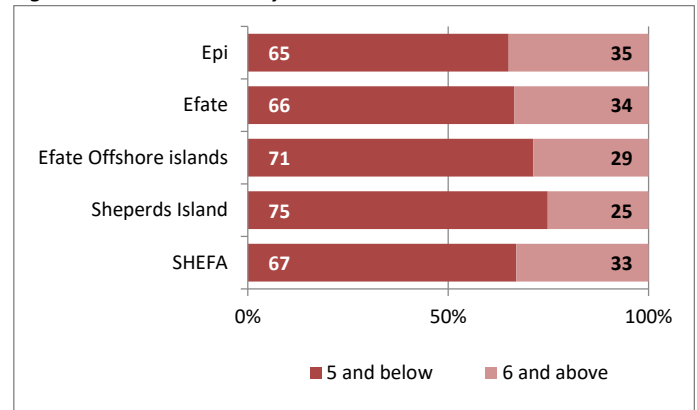
Note: Efate island data does include Lelepa and Moso due to overlap in Malorua Area Council.

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 Shefa, total population (in private households) is 96,405 and the total private households is 19,913. Therefore, the average household size is: $96,405/19,913 = 5$ person per household.

Figure 1 indicates that the average household size of 5 person and below is higher in the Sheperd and Efate Offshore islands compared to other islands in Shefa.

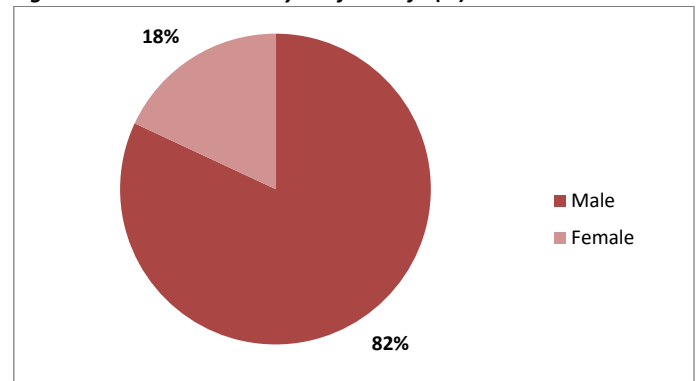
Figure 1: Household size by Islands



HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

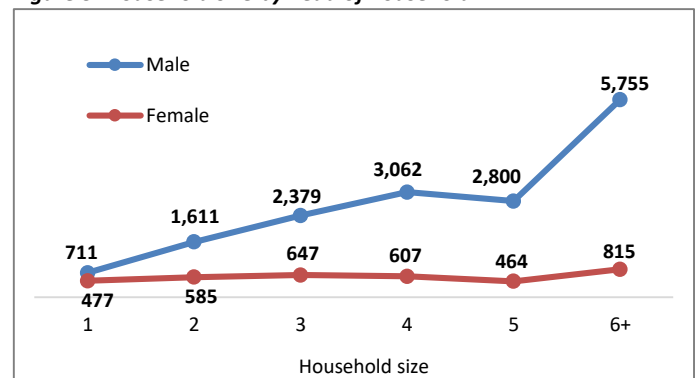
Like all other provinces, almost 20% (3,595) of the total private households are headed by women (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Household head by sex for Shefa (%)



Usually males are the household head as shown in most provinces including Shefa. The highest number of female headed households are common in household with only 1 person living in the house. Shefa has shown otherwise that female headed households are more common in household with household size of 3 person and this is not likely for the males. The male headed households increase with the household size in Shefa and are at its highest with household size of 4 person (Figure 3).

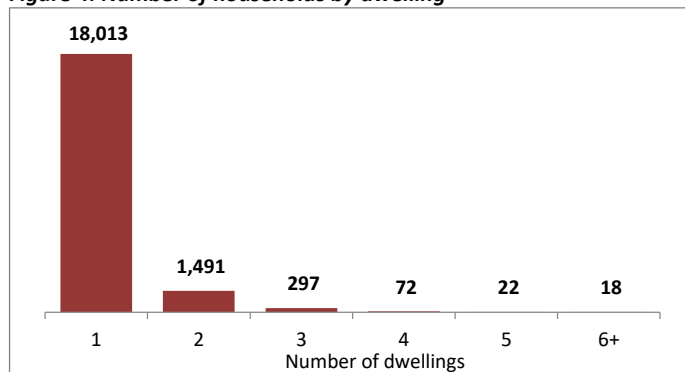
Figure 3: Household size by head of household



DWELLINGS

More than 18,000 households in Shefa own 1 dwelling. As the number of owned dwellings increases, the number of households decrease (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Number of households by dwelling



HOUSING MATERIALS - FLOOR

Table 3 shows that the commonly used material for floor construction in Shefa is concrete followed by metal and coral. The Offshore islands of Efate ranks as the highest with 78% of households using concrete as main floor material followed by 72% in Efate and the least in the islands of Sheperd.

Table 3: Main floor materials by islands

Islands	Total HH	Main floor material			(%)		
		Concrete	Metal	Coral	Concrete	Metal	Coral
SHEFA	19,913	14,072	2,611	2,107	71	13	11
Urban (Port Vila)	10,965	7,735	2,564	471	71	23	4
Rural	8,948	6,337	47	1,636	71	1	18
Efate outer islands	1,140	893	8	221	78	1	19
Efate	5,688	4,268	26	980	72	16	9
Epi	1,272	713	11	216	56	1	17
Sheperds Island	848	463	2	219	55	0	26

Note:

- Coral: also includes sand, soil
- Percentage calculated for main floor materials may not add up to 100% as they only include main materials.
- Efate island data does include Lelepa and Moso due to overlap in Malorua Area Council.

HOUSING MATERIALS - WALL

The common materials used for construction of walls are metal materials followed by concrete, wood and traditional (Table 4). The highest use of metal materials for walling can be seen in the Sheperd islands which is slightly higher than 60%. All the other islands on the other hand use less than 50% of metal for wall construction. About 40% of the households in Epi island use traditional materials for wall construction which is really high compared to other islands of less than 10%.

Table 4: Main wall materials by islands

Area Council	Total HH	Main wall material				%			
		Metal	Concrete	Wood	Traditional	Metal	Concrete	Wood	Traditional
SHEFA	19,913	9,013	8,714	959	787	45	44	5	4
Urban (Port Vila)	10,965	4,437	5,892	365	34	40	54	3	0
Rural	8,948	4,576	2,822	594	753	51	32	7	8
Sheperds island	848	515	207	60	54	61	24	3	6
Efate outer islands	1,140	550	485	31	57	48	43	3	5
Efate	5,688	3,184	1,786	388	162	46	46	5	1
Epi	1,272	327	344	115	480	26	27	9	38

Note:

- Concrete: includes cement & brick
- Traditional: does not include wood
- Percentage calculated for main floor materials may not add up to 100% as they only include main materials.
- Efate island data does include Lelepa and Moso due to overlap in Malorua Area Council.

HOUSING MATERIALS - ROOF

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

Table 5: Main roofing materials by islands

Area Council	Total HH	Main roof material		%	
		Metal	Traditional	Metal	Traditional
SHEFA	19,913	17,907	1,610	90	8
Urban (Port Vila)	10,965	10,637	126	97	1
Rural	8,948	7,270	1,484	81	17
Efate	5,688	4,920	655	93	5
Efate outer islands	1,140	1,019	96	89	8
Sheperds island	848	652	145	77	17
Epi	1,272	679	588	53	46

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.
- Efate island data does include Lelepa and Moso due to overlap in Malorua Area Council.

KEY FACTS

- 36% of Households are in Shefa. Efate having the highest number of private households (87%).
- The average household size in Shefa is 5 person.
- Female headed households is at its highest with household size of 3 people.
- In Shefa, the commonly owned number of dwellings per individual household is 1.
- A typical house in Shefa would be concrete floor, metallic wall and metallic roof.



Table 1: Summary statistics

	VANUATU	SHEFA	%
Bank Account			
Commercial Bank Account	49,037	27,424	55.9
Non Commercial Bank Account	14,187	3,285	23.2
Main Income Source (HH)			
Wages / Salary	33,304	14,060	42.2
Main Value Added Products (HH)			
Handicrafts	12,837	2,767	21.6

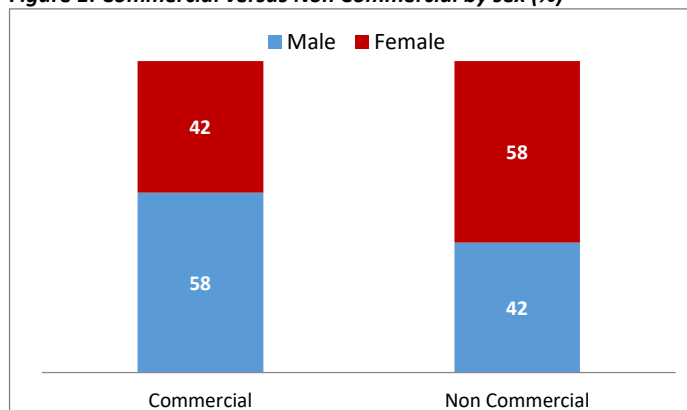
BANK ACCOUNT

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

Fifty eight percent of males and forty two percent of females had a commercial bank account. Forty two percent of males and Fifty eight percent of females had a non-commercial bank account.

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



Commercial versus Non-Commercial Bank Account by Area Council

Table 2 shows that over 27 thousand people from Shefa Province had Commercial bank account. Majority of that population comes from the Port Vila Area Council with over 17 thousand Individuals. The least number of people that had commercial account are from South Epi.

On the other hand, there are over three thousand individuals who had a Non-commercial bank account. The highest figure is from Port Vila with one thousand and four hundred individuals. All other Area Council had less than five hundred individuals having a Non-commercial bank account.

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

Area Council	Commercial			Non-Commercial		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
SHEFA	27,424	15,856	11,568	3,285	1,373	1,912
Urban (Port Vila)	17,457	10,138	7,319	1,493	602	891
Rural	9,967	5,718	4,249	1,792	771	1,021
Vermali	323	207	116	175	111	64
Vermaul	165	103	62	92	61	31
Varisu	108	69	39	26	11	15
South Epi	28	17	11	11	6	5
North Tongoa	194	117	77	8	5	3
Tongariki	126	76	50	4	3	1
Makimae	112	77	35	26	14	12
Nguna	227	139	88	45	10	35
Emau	95	55	40	32	24	8
Malorua	632	378	254	108	41	67
North Efate	654	349	305	118	37	81
Mele	1,356	771	585	189	57	132
Ifira	284	154	130	10	2	8
Pango	747	388	359	120	45	75
Erakor	2,533	1,430	1,103	383	148	235
Eratap	1,762	1,007	755	281	109	172
Eton	621	381	240	164	87	77

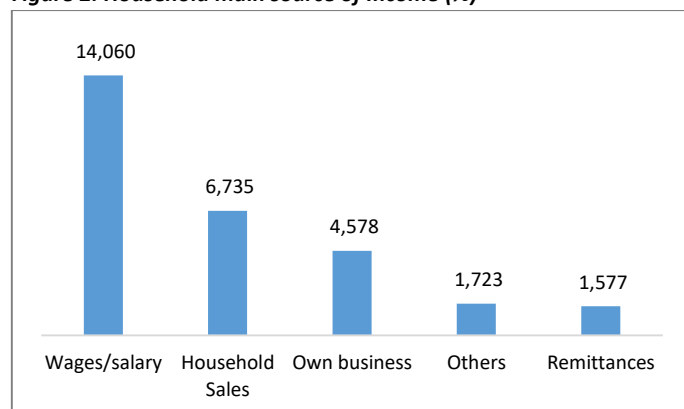
INCOME

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

Main Source of Household Income

Figure 2 shows the main income of Shefa province with 71% (14,060) of households earning income through wages and salary, 34% (6,735) through Household sales, 23% (4,578) from own businesses and households that earned income through remittances and other sources are at 9% (1,723) and 8% (1,577) respectively.

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 Port Vila had the highest data with more than nine thousand households (71%) earning income through wages and salaries. On the other hand, South Epi had the lowest with only 12 household earning income through this activity.

The second main source of income is through Household Sales. Port Vila had the highest data with almost one thousand and five hundred (22%) of the total household sales engaged compared to Ifira having the lowest (see Table 3).

Table 3: Household main source of Income by Area Council

Area Council	Sale of				
	Wages/ salary	fish/crops/ handicrafts	Own business	Remittances	Others
SHEFA	14,060	6,735	4,578	1,577	819
Urban (Port Vila)	9,810	1,496	2,027	580	148
Rural	4,250	5,239	2,551	997	671
Vermali	112	366	209	17	9
Vermaul	43	269	63	1	10
Varisu	34	348	75	18	22
South Epi	12	217	5	17	-
North Tongoa	61	300	120	130	4
Tongariki	39	172	47	51	21
Makimae	33	228	35	35	-
Nguna	55	268	122	87	161
Emau	17	124	37	-	35
Malorua	340	353	160	87	42
North Efate	185	340	126	84	179
Mele	620	285	186	159	101
Ifira	112	53	135	5	3
Pango	373	77	154	5	29
Erakor	1,199	643	493	172	26
Eratap	767	682	462	93	20
Eton	248	514	122	36	9

Note:

- Household Sales includes fish, crops and handicrafts

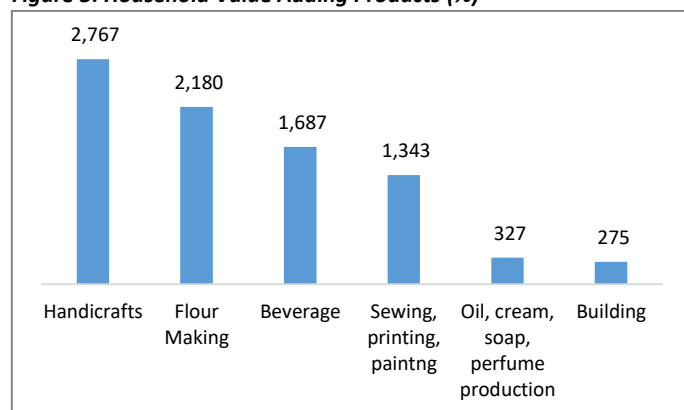
Household engaged in Value Adding Products

Value Adding Products 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, extracting coconut flesh to produce coconut oil or harvesting of Kava crops to extract kava juice.

Figure 3 shows that 14% of the household are engaged in the production of Handicrafts over the last 6 months. This is followed by the production of Flour making with

11% and Beverage 8%. The least of the value adding activity is from Building with only 1% of households engaged.

Figure 3: Household Value Adding Products (%)



KEY FACTS

- 58% of males had a Commercial account.
- 58% of females had Non Commercial Account.
- 71% of income is earned through Wages and Salaries.
- 14% of household are engaged in handicrafts value adding activity.





Table 1: Summary statistics

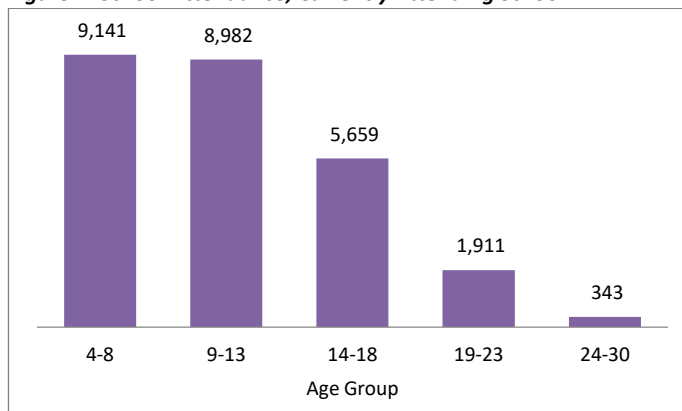
	VANUATU	SHEFA	%
School Attendance	72,737	25,339	34.84
Sex Ratio	108	105	
Attendance by Educational Level			
Primary	60,707	19,314	31.82
Secondary	10,134	4,664	46.02
Tertiary	844	733	86.85
Post Secondary	1,052	628	59.70
Not Attending by School Age (4-19 yrs)	25,264	5,823	23.05

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 children aged 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

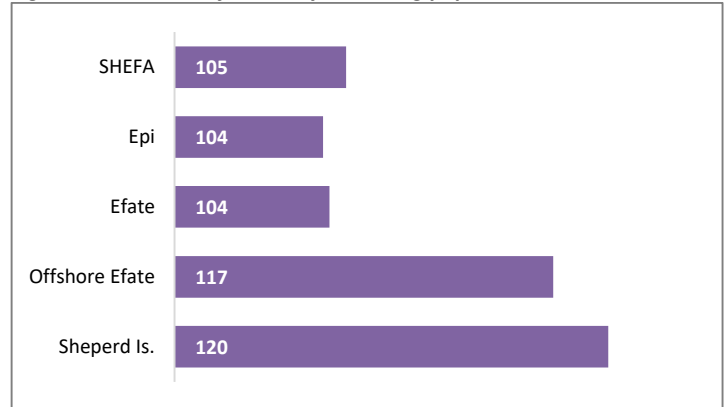


SEX RATIO

The sex ratio is simply the ratio of males to females in a population. The data is based on students currently attending school. In Shefa, for every 100 females attending school there are 5 males more.

Figure 2 shows that the Shepherd Islands had the highest ratio of 20 more males that attended school. On the other hand, both Epi and Efate has the lowest with 4 males more for every 100 females that attended.

Figure 2: Sex Ratio of currently attending population



EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Shefa statistics of children that attended school shows that majority are at the Primary Level with over 19 thousand children (see Table 2). Compared with the other levels, primary accounts for 76% of children attending school.

The Area Council with most primary children is Port Vila with over nine thousand children. Both Erakor and Eratap had over one thousand children while all other area councils had lower than that.

Table 2: Education level by Area Council

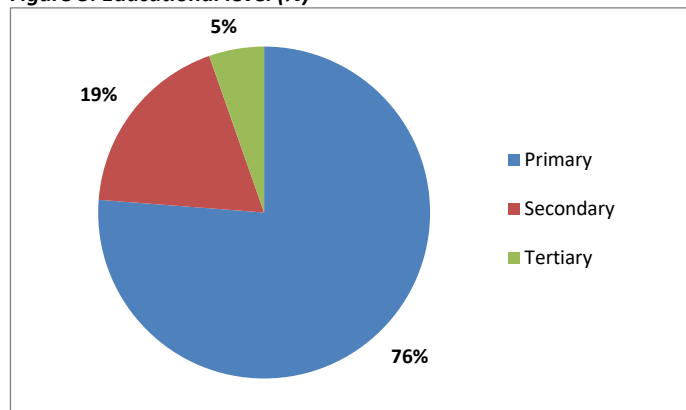
Area Council	Education level			
	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
SHEFA	25,339	19,314	4,664	1,361
Urban (Port Vila)	13,509	9,493	2,961	1,055
Rural	11,830	9,821	1,703	306
Erakor	2,223	1,739	385	99
Eratap	1,629	1,221	334	74
Mele	1,114	917	173	24
North Efate	865	752	109	4
Eton	845	738	84	23
Malorua	710	566	132	12
Pango	668	509	138	21
Vermali	543	453	88	2
Nguna	510	456	46	8
North Tongoa	479	472	6	1
Vermaul	367	349	17	1
Varisu	352	348	4	-
Makimae	350	311	33	6
Ifira	346	230	87	29
South Epi	326	311	14	1
Tongariki	256	242	13	1
Emau	247	207	40	-

Note:

- Primary includes Preschool
- Tertiary includes Post-Secondary.



Figure 3: Educational level (%)



Note:

- Primary includes Preschool
- Tertiary includes Post-Secondary

ELIGIBLE CHILDREN BY EDUCATION LEVEL

Table 3a shows that over thirty one thousand children are eligible to attend school. Majority of the population are from Port Vila with a total of fifteen thousand children and least from Emau with over two hundred.

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)
SHEFA	31,951	4,928	16,145	3,241	7,637
Urban (Port Vila)	15,906	2,427	7,782	1,547	4,150
Rural	16,045	2,501	8,363	1,694	3,487
Erakor	2,932	476	1,509	282	665
Eratap	2,159	363	1,108	208	480
Mele	1,512	249	794	137	332
Eton	1,229	210	678	101	240
North Efate	1,095	167	590	118	220
Malorua	1,022	156	477	123	266
Vermali	877	118	379	129	251
Pango	780	125	401	77	177
North Tongoa	716	93	388	108	127
Nguna	599	102	344	70	83
South Epi	589	83	301	75	130
Vermaul	534	81	295	48	110
Varisu	506	78	295	31	102
Makimae	483	61	252	64	106
Ifira	373	64	183	36	90
Tongariki	364	42	198	66	58
Emau	275	33	171	21	50

NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY AGE & LEVEL

Out of the total 31,951 eligible children stated in Table 3a above, almost 20% (5,823) are not in school as shown in Table 3b. The highest figure is from senior secondary school age with 2,413 and lowest is 534 children in junior secondary age that should be in school (see Table 3b). ‘Out of school’ children is higher among senior secondary and preschool.

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)
SHEFA	5,823	1,759	1,117	534	2,413
Urban (Port Vila)	2,478	764	435	182	1,097
Rural	3,345	995	682	352	1,316
Erakor	691	234	148	68	241
Eratap	533	170	154	47	162
Eton	412	119	82	33	178
Mele	355	117	78	30	130
Malorua	188	65	39	11	73
North Efate	173	43	19	26	85
South Epi	147	34	42	29	42
Vermali	133	24	11	20	78
Varisu	113	22	19	14	58
Vermaul	108	29	14	17	48
North Tongoa	102	32	8	12	50
Pango	102	38	13	8	43
Makimae	88	16	20	18	34
Nguna	74	19	12	9	34
Tongariki	57	13	12	7	25
Ifira	51	18	9	3	21
Emau	18	2	2	-	14

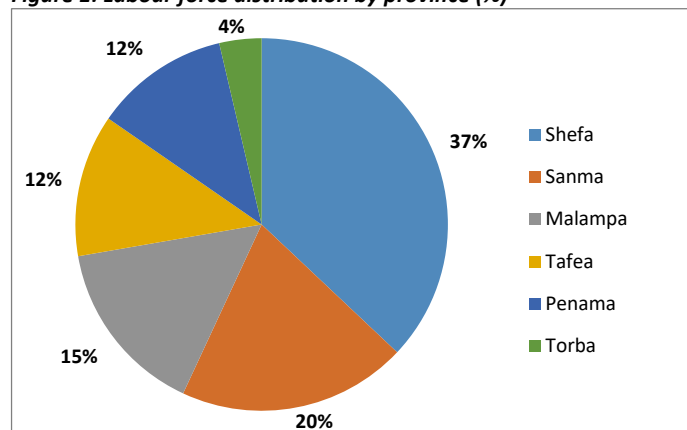
KEY FACTS

- 76% of children attending school are at primary level.
- More males are attending school than females.
- 20% of children are not in schools. More children not in school from pre-school 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 37 percent of the Labor force are in Shefa.

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	%	Shefa	%
Total	146,283		54,173	
Producing goods	51,413	35.1	9,410	17.4
Employed	43,571	29.8	26,006	48.0
Unpaid family worker	43,828	30.0	15,824	29.2
Economically inactive	5,003	3.4	2,108	3.9
Volunteer work	2,468	1.7	825	1.5

Figure 2 shows that employed is highest activity recorded with 48% in Shefa followed by unpaid family worker with 29% and producing goods with 17%.

Figure 2: Main activity (%)

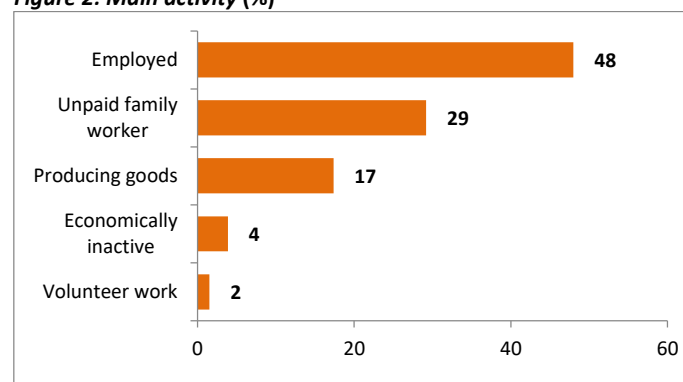


Table 2 below shows main activity by islands. Employed in Efate is high with over 20,000 followed by Epi and Sheperd islands. Unpaid family worker is high in Efate followed by Epi with 1,059. Producing goods is highest in Efate followed by Epi with 2,158.

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

Island	Total	Employed	Unpaid family worker	Producing goods	Economically inactive	Volunteer work
SHEFA	54,173	26,006	15,824	9,410	2,108	825
Efate	47,054	25,439	13,400	5,745	1,816	654
Epi	3,618	214	1,059	2,158	110	77
Sheperd islands	2,146	188	852	927	115	64
Efate Offshore Islands	1,355	165	513	580	67	30

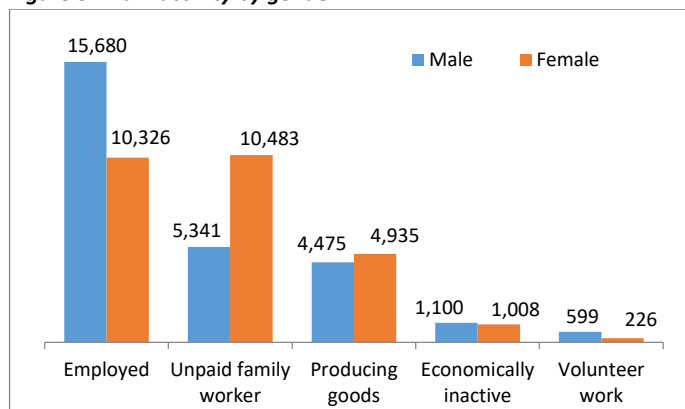
Note: Efate island data does include Lelepa and Moso due to overlap in Malorua Area Council.



MAIN ACTIVITY BY GENDER

Figure 3 shows that males had the highest number in employed activity compared to females. Whereas Unpaid family work and producing goods activity had 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 82% (4,537) are RSE participants while 18% (1,009) are SWP participants (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: RSE vs SWP in Vanuatu (%)

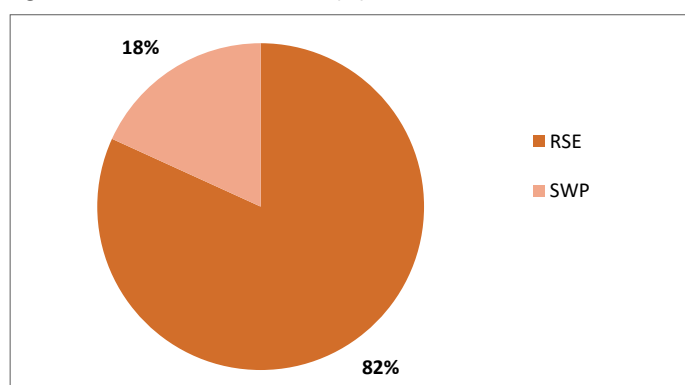


Table 3 summarises RSE and SWP participation by province. Out of the total 18% participants in SWP, Shefa accounted for 12% and likewise for the total 82% of RSE participation, 45% are from Shefa province.

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) and SWP (497) 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

- 37% of Vanuatu labour force found in Shefa.
- 48% of Shefa population are in employed activity.
- More women in unpaid family work and producing goods economic activity.
- 46% RSE and 12% SWP participation for Shefa province.



Shefa province hosts the capital town (Port Vila) of Vanuatu. People living in rural areas around Port Vila and Efate are engaged in subsistence and commercial farming.

VEGETABLES AND ROOT CROPS

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

Over ten thousand households in Shefa reported growing the following crops; banana, manioc/cassava, island cabbage and pawpaw. Theoretically, a typical meal in any household would consist of any one of the following vegetables.

Table 1: Households growing vegetables 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

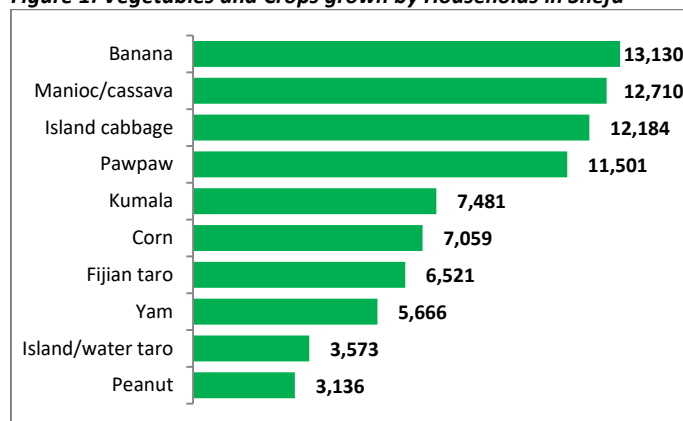
Table 2: Households growing vegetables and root crops by Area Councils

Area Councils	Grow vegetables								
	Banana	Manioc/ Cassava	Island cabbage	Pawpaw	Kumala	Corn	Fijian taro	Yam	Island/ water taro
SHEFA	18,821	18,488	17,635	16,466	11,074	10,675	9,970	8,531	4,891
Urban (Port Vila)	5,338	4,809	4,729	4,500	1,946	1,382	1,304	951	809
Rural	13,483	13,679	12,906	11,966	9,128	9,293	8,666	7,580	4,082
Erakor	1,421	1,423	1,357	1,360	849	765	865	574	285
Eratap	1,138	1,182	1,109	1,098	915	788	944	519	294
Mele	706	733	708	607	592	566	152	485	235
Eton	619	610	610	462	443	521	514	355	249
North Efate	523	548	484	398	295	382	306	260	136
Malorua	455	463	395	358	182	235	224	274	33
Nguna	369	372	359	358	136	274	165	193	155
Vermali	368	366	366	349	318	345	312	354	225
North Tongoa	355	358	307	345	348	346	301	287	182
Varisu	344	346	351	325	324	332	334	337	328
Pango	333	332	350	301	125	117	218	116	46
Vermaul	288	290	277	287	269	280	265	267	161
Makimae	233	242	197	188	173	175	141	182	100
South Epi	230	236	232	235	224	230	234	209	230
Tongariki	220	226	165	158	200	177	103	177	96
Emau	149	150	145	149	132	137	137	118	2
Ifira	41	24	43	23	10	7	2	8	7

*Note: Taro includes island/water/Fijian taro types

Figure 1 below shows all the vegetables and root crops grown by households in Shefa province. In spite of the attention on banana, manioc, island cabbage and pawpaw farming, households in Shefa are also farming other crops such as kumala, taro, corn, yam and so forth.

Figure 1: Vegetables and Crops grown by Households in Shefa



CASH CROPS

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

Table 3: Households engaged in 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

Table 4 shows that about five thousand households reported engaging in Coconut farming which is the highest compared to other commodities. Four thousand households in coconut farming are from rural Shefa.

Table 4: Households engaged in cash crops by Area councils

Area Council	Coconut	Kava	Cocoa	Coffee
SHEFA	5,091	1,257	562	169
Urban (Port Vila)	840	70	29	19
Rural	4,251	1,187	533	150
Vermali	342	120	147	32
Vermaul	243	168	192	43
Varisu	186	260	47	12
South Epi	204	53	8	3
North Tongoa	121	63	5	1
Tongariki	86	7	1	-
Makimae	108	17	2	-
Nguna	363	19	13	3
Emau	144	19	1	-
Malorua	249	23	19	4
North Efate	288	34	22	10
Mele	156	46	4	4
Ifira	2	-	-	-
Pango	122	6	6	4
Erakor	733	61	22	10
Eratap	568	129	30	13
Eton	336	162	14	11

*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, oil, food security and so forth.

Table 5 shows households engaged in forestry production by province. While Sandalwood remains the highest tree planted in Shefa province, it remained second to Tafea province. Natapoa tree planting, however in Shefa, is the highest compared to the other provinces.

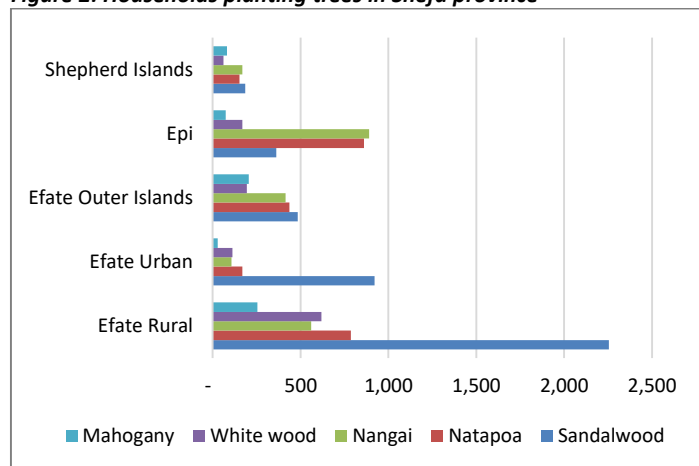
Table 5: Households planting tree by province

Province	Sandalwood	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

Figure 2 shows the following;

- Sandalwood trees are planted more in Efate Island.
- Natapoa and Nangai are planted more in Epi and Efate Rural.
- Whitewood is mostly grown in Efate rural.

Figure 2: Households planting trees in Shefa province



*Note: Efate island data does include Lelepa and Moso due to overlap in Malorua Area Council.

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 6).

Table 6: Households growing Spices by province

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

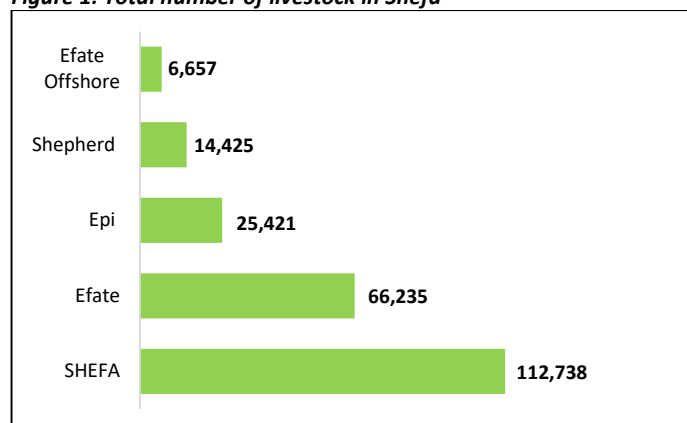
KEY FACTS

- Banana, Cassava/Manioc, island cabbage and pawpaw are common Vegetables grown.
- Coconut farming is higher than Kava in Shefa.
- More households are engaged in Sandalwood, Natapoa and Nangai tree planting.

In 2016, the government introduced a cattle re-stocking program to all provinces in Vanuatu as means to increase the population of cattle. Apart from cattle, other livestock populations are also declining rapidly. There are several factors to this decline such as climate change, natural disasters like cyclones, drought and so forth.

The mini census captured the number of households involved in raising livestock such as cattle, goat, pigs and poultry. Shefa province reported one hundred and thirteen thousand livestock (Figure 1). Efate Island had the highest number of livestock in Shefa province.

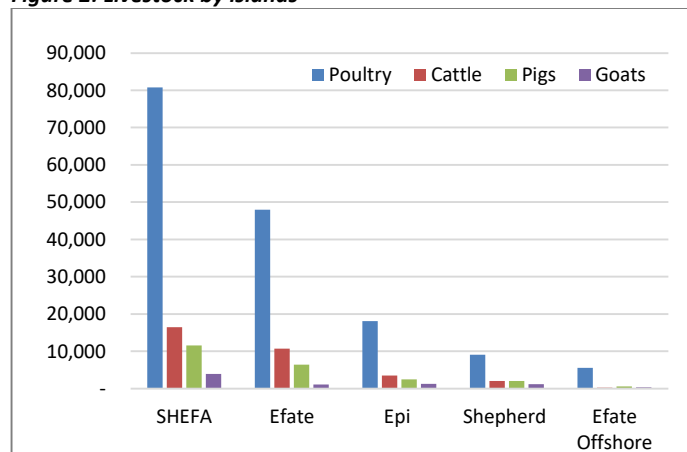
Figure 1: Total number of livestock in Shefa



Note: Efate island data does include Lelepa and Moso due to overlap in Malorua Area Council.

Out of the reported one hundred and thirteen thousand livestock report in Shefa, Eighty thousand (71%) are poultry and it is common in all islands as shown in figure 2 (Figure 2). All other livestock's remain below the twenty thousand mark.

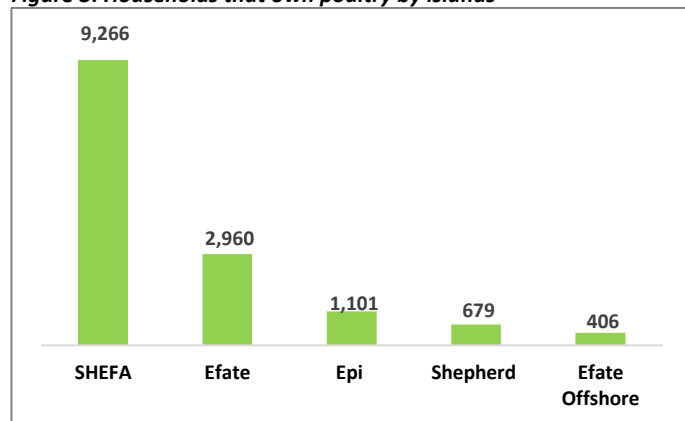
Figure 2: Livestock by islands



POULTRY

About five thousand households had claimed to have poultry. This adds up to 25% (or one quarter) of households in Shefa that are raising poultry. Majority of households raising poultry are from Efate while Efate offshore islands having the least (Figure 3).

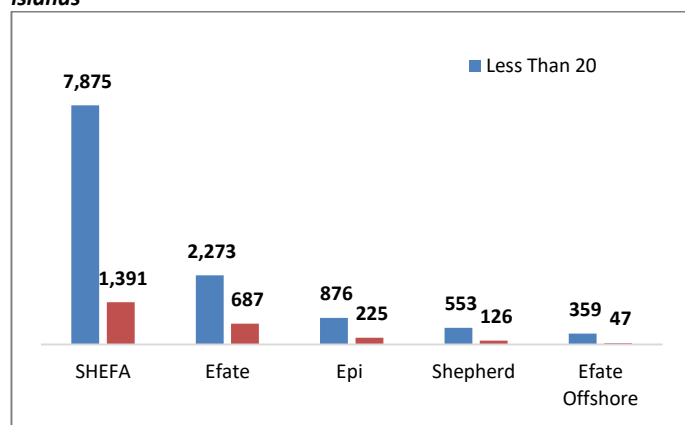
Figure 3: Households that own poultry by islands



Note: Efate island data does include Lelepa and Moso due to overlap in Malorua Area Council.

Figure 4 shows that more households own less than 20 poultry compared to those owing 20 or more. Again Efate had the largest proportion compared to the other Islands.

Figure 4: Households owning less than and more than 20 poultry by islands



PIGGERY

Thirty five percent of households in Shefa rural had raised pig. Efate alone accounted for over sixty percent of that households engaged in raising pig (Table 1).





Table 1: Households raising pig by Island

Island	Total HH	Raising Pig	%
SHEFA (Rural)	8,948	3,153	35.2
Efate	6,276	1,937	61.4
Epi	1,272	566	18.0
Shepherds	848	471	14.9
Efate Offshore	552	179	5.7

Note: Port Vila (Urban) is not included in table 1 above.

CATTLE

Fifteen percent of households in Shefa rural reported raising cattle (Table 2). Epi Island had the highest number of households raising cattle compared to Efate and the other islands.

Table 2: Households raising cattle by Island

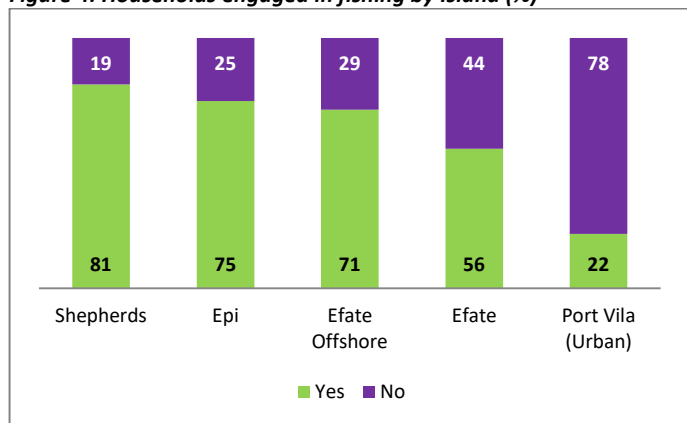
Island	Total HH	Raising Cattle	%
SHEFA	8,948	1,387	15.5
Epi	1,272	663	47.8
Shepherds	848	371	26.7
Efate	6,276	301	21.7
Efate Offshore	552	52	3.7

Note: Port Vila (Urban) is not included in table 2 above.

FISHING ACTIVITY

In Shefa, fishing activities in the last 12 months before the mini census was high in the Shepherd Islands, Epi and Efate outer islands (Figure 4). Fewer fishing activity in the Urban, Port Vila.

Figure 4: Households engaged in fishing by Island (%)



FISH AND PRAWNS FARMING

Under one percent of households in Shefa are engaged in farming fish and prawns (Table 3).

Table 3: Households farming fish & prawns

	Household member farm fish		Household member farm prawns	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
SHEFA	164	19,749	118	19,795
%	0.8	99.2	0.6	99.4

KEY FACTS

- Efate area councils recorded the highest number of livestock raised in Shefa.
- Poultry farming out numbers all livestock raised in Shefa.
- More fishing is done in outer islands compared to Efate.
- Less than 1% of households are engaged in Fish and Prawns farming in Shefa.



The Vanuatu Government had launched the Universal Access Policy (UAP) in 2013 to ensure that ICT and telecommunication services does 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. Almost all households (99.6%) in Shefa had access to mobile coverage.

Table 1: Households Mobile phone coverage by province

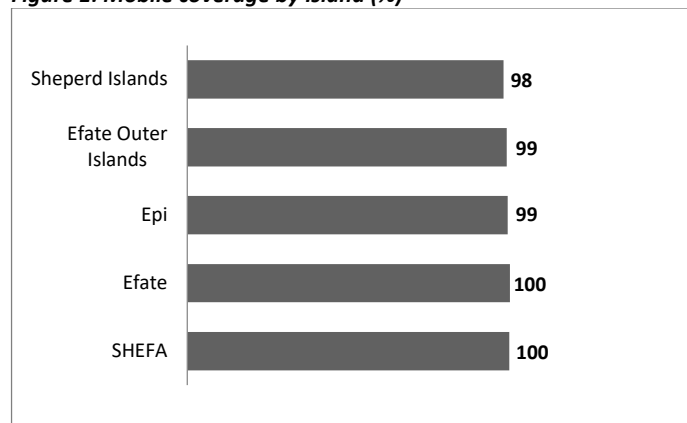
Province	Total HH	Mobile Coverage (%)
Vanuatu	55,285	93.2
Shefa	19,913	99.6
Malampa	8,896	92.2
Tafea	6,853	91.8
Penama	6,959	89.8
Sanma	10,704	87.2
Torba	1,960	81.8

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 is high in all Shefa Islands (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Mobile coverage by Island (%)



KEY FACTS

- All Households (99.6%) in Shefa have access to mobile coverage.
- Mobile phone usage outweighs all other forms of communication used in the last 7 days in Shefa.

Table 2: Mobile coverage by Area Council (%)

Area Council	Total HH	Access	% Access
Shefa	19,913	19,835	99.6
Urban (Port Vila)	10,965	10,965	100.0
Rural	8,948	8,870	99.1
Vermali	383	383	100.0
Vermaul	292	292	100.0
South Epi	237	237	100.0
Emau	152	152	100.0
Mele	813	813	100.0
Ifira	187	187	100.0
Pango	460	460	100.0
Erakor	1,679	1,679	100.0
Makimae	250	249	99.6
Malorua	588	584	99.3
Eratap	1,293	1,283	99.2
North Tongoa	364	359	98.6
North Efate	590	581	98.5
Nguna	400	391	97.8
Eton	666	649	97.4
Varisu	360	349	96.9
Tongariki	234	222	94.9

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

Islands	Use				
	Mobile	Radio	Newspaper	TV	Internet
SHEFA	18,978	12,287	7,490	8,849	5,821
Shefa (%)	95.3	61.7	37.6	44.4	29.2
Efate	97.1	66.5	51.1	51.1	42.7
Efate Outer Islands	89.9	42.7	27.9	8.9	22.8
Sheperd Islands	84.2	23.9	3.1	1.7	5.8
Epi	83.5	40.8	0.2	0.9	5.5

LIGHTING

More than half (60%) of the households in Shefa are dependent on electricity as their main source of lighting. Over thirty percent of Shefa households however, use Solar as their main source for lighting (Figure 2 & Table 4). While Battery lamp and Generator shows lowest percent in Shefa Area councils.

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

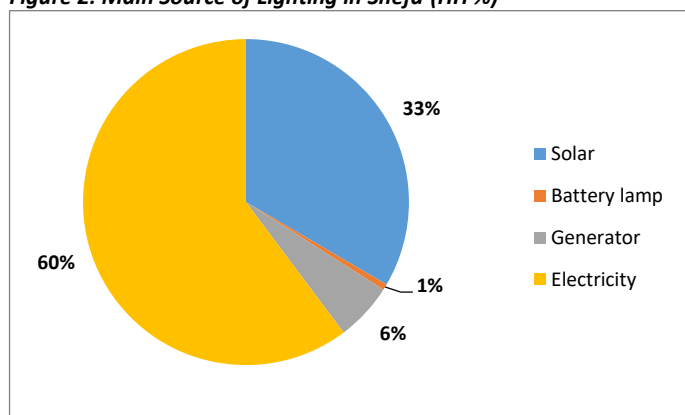


Table 4: Household main lighting source

Area Council	Total HH	Electricity -			
		main grid	Solar	Generator	Others
SHEFA	19,913	11,786	6,544	1,126	457
Urban (Port Vila)	10,965	8,841	940	1,024	160
Rural	8,948	2,945	5,604	102	297
Erakor	1,679	932	652	17	78
Eratap	1,293	507	677	34	75
Mele	813	575	205	3	30
Eton	666	39	594	20	13
North Efate	590	90	477	10	13
Malorua	588	252	317	2	17
Pango	460	366	64	2	28
Nguna	400	-	396	3	1
Vermali	383	1	375	4	3
North Tongoa	364	-	363	-	1
Varisu	360	-	326	-	34
Vermaul	292	-	289	1	2
Makimae	250	-	249	1	-
South Epi	237	-	235	2	-
Tongariki	234	2	229	3	-
Ifira	187	181	5	-	1
Emau	152	-	151	-	1

COOKING

Over Seventy percent of Households in Shefa had stated that Firewood is their preferred choice of cooking energy (Table 5). Nine out of ten rural households prefer firewood compared to Urban households.

Table 5: Household cooking source – Firewood

Area Council	Total HH	Firewood	%
SHEFA	19,913	15,482	77.7
Urban (Port Vila)	187	143	76.5
Rural	8,948	8,116	90.7
Vermali	383	383	100.0
Vermaul	292	292	100.0
Varisu	360	360	100.0
Tongariki	234	234	100.0
North Tongoa	364	362	99.5
South Epi	237	235	99.2
Makimae	250	245	98.0
Emau	152	148	97.4
Eton	666	648	97.3
Nguna	400	386	96.5
North Efate	590	562	95.3
Eratap	1,293	1,183	91.5
Erakor	1,679	1,449	86.3
Malorua	588	504	85.7
Mele	813	648	79.7
Ifira	187	143	76.5
Pango	460	334	72.6

KEY FACTS

- 33% of households are using solar for lighting in Shefa.
- 78% of households are using Firewood for cooking in Shefa.



WATER

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

Table 1 below shows that Shefa has about 6% of households that do not have access to a safe and improved drinking water source compared to the Vanuatu total of about 12% of household without access to an improved water source. A high number (46%) of households in Shefa also do not have an alternative drinking 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:

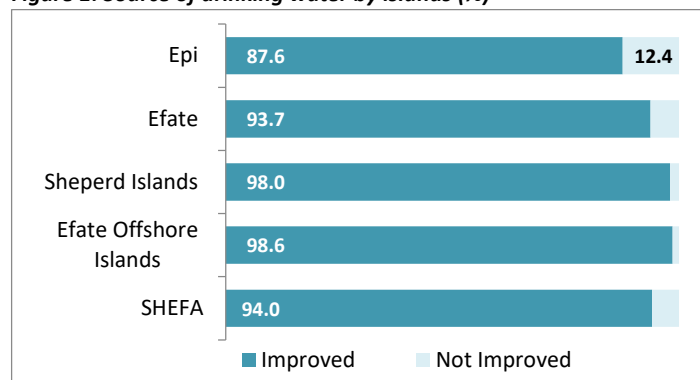
- Piped – private or shared
- Village standpipe
- Rainwater well/tank – private or shared)
- Bottled water (processed water from shops)

Not improved drinking water source are:

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

Out of the Nineteen thousand private households in Shefa, 1,274 (6%) have stated that they do not have access to improved drinking water source. On Epi, 12.4% of households do not have access to an improved drinking water source while on Efate it accounted for 6.3% of households. On the other hand, Eighteen thousand or 94% of households had access to an improved drinking water source (refer to figure 1).

Figure 1: Source of drinking water by islands (%)



Note: Efate island data does include Lelepa and Moso due to overlap in Malorua Area Council.

Main source of drinking water

The two sources of water that people from Shefa use mainly are Pipe and Rainwater tank.

There are 12,839 (64%) households in Shefa that use pipe, followed by 5,552 (28%) households that use Rainwater tank as their main source of drinking water.

Table 2: Household main source of drinking water

Area Council	Pipe	Rainwater Tank	Underground well	Surface water	Bottle water	Other
SHEFA	12,839	5,552	681	449	248	144
Urban (Port Vila)	9,795	733	210	40	170	17
Rural	3,044	4,819	471	409	78	127
Erakor	915	607	18	87	31	21
Pango	389	53	11	-	7	-
Eratap	308	685	108	96	19	77
Varisu	270	77	-	12	1	-
Malorua	228	239	68	50	3	-
Ifira	181	6	-	-	-	-
North Efate	143	426	20	-	-	1
Mele	133	584	32	57	7	-
Vermali	125	133	114	-	5	6
Eton	109	376	59	99	3	20
South Epi	99	135	1	2	-	-
Vermaul	88	181	20	3	-	-
Nguna	35	358	5	2	-	-
North Tongoa	10	348	2	1	2	1
Makimae	10	231	9	-	-	-
Tongariki	1	229	4	-	-	-
Emau	-	151	-	-	-	1

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: Households with unimproved sanitation by province (%)

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 Shefa shows that 48% of households use Flush toilet, followed by 23% of households that use pit latrine and 16% Water seal while VIP toilets is accounted for 13% (see Table 4).

Table 4: Main Toilet type

Toilet type	Household	%
Flush	9,539	48
Private	5,726	29
Shared	3,813	19
Pit Latrine	4,532	23
Private	2,731	14
Shared	1,801	9
Water seal	3,268	16
Private	1,550	8
Shared	1,718	9
VIP	2,561	13
Private	1,556	8
Shared	1,005	5
None	13	0

Table 5 shows that the two main toilet type used are flush and pit latrine.

Table 5: Main types of toilet facility by Islands

Islands	Total HH	Flush	Pit Latrine	Water seal	VIP	None
SHEFA	19,913	9,539	4,532	3,268	2,561	13
Efate	17,241	9,504	2,947	2,994	1,785	11
Epi	1,272	10	933	11	317	1
Sheperd Islands	848	6	373	75	393	1
Efate outer Islands	552	19	279	188	66	-

*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 sanitation facility 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 is accounted for 11,081 (55.6%).

Table 6 : Not improved and Improved toilets

Area Council	Total	Improved		Not Improved	
		HH	%	HH	%
SHEFA	19,913	8,832	44.4	11,081	55.6
Urban (Port Vila)	10,965	5,401	49.3	5,564	50.7
Rural	8,948	3,431	38.3	5,517	61.7
Erakor	1,679	726	43.2	953	56.8
Eratap	1,293	349	27.0	944	73.0
Mele	813	447	55.0	366	45.0
Eton	666	175	26.3	491	73.7
North Efate	590	311	52.7	279	47.3
Malorua	588	297	50.5	291	49.5
Pango	460	234	50.9	226	49.1
Nguna	400	177	44.3	223	55.8
Vermali	383	7	1.8	376	98.2
North Tongoa	364	132	36.3	232	63.7
Varisu	360	35	9.7	325	90.3
Vermaul	292	14	4.8	278	95.2
Makimae	250	113	45.2	137	54.8
South Epi	237	182	76.8	55	23.2
Tongariki	234	87	37.2	147	62.8
Ifira	187	134	71.7	53	28.3
Emau	152	11	7.2	141	92.8

KEY FACTS

- 55.6% households in Shefa do not have access to an improved sanitation facility.
- 6.4% of Shefa households do not have access to an improved drinking water source.



Information collected for disaster covers whether households had dwellings that were damaged by natural disasters during the period March 2015 to November 2016. Furthermore, disaster support and disaster sources of information questions were also asked.

DAMAGED DWELLINGS

Completely damaged dwellings accounted for 37% (7,395 households) in Shefa province. The rest of the dwellings were either partly damaged or not damaged at all as shown in figure 1.

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

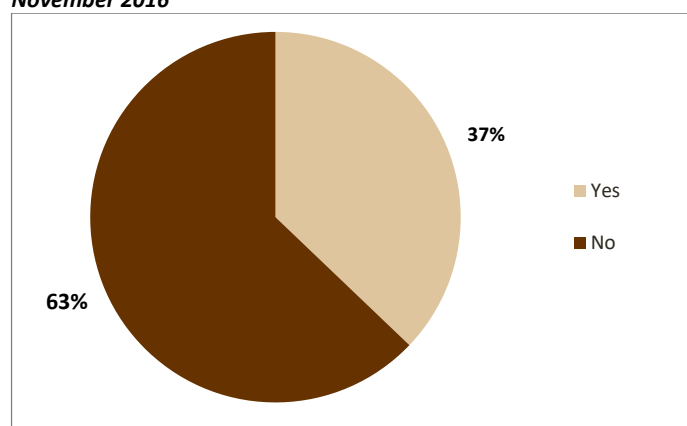


Table 1: Households with completely damaged dwelling and members seeking shelter

Area Council	Total HH	Damaged		Seek Shelter	
		HH	%	HH	%
SHEFA	19,913	7,395	37.1	9,940	49.9
Urban (Port Vila)	10,965	2,899	26.4	4,585	41.8
Rural	8,948	4,496	50.2	5,355	59.8
South Epi	237	232	97.9	226	95.4
Tongariki	234	193	82.5	198	84.6
North Tongoa	364	298	81.9	320	87.9
Varisu	360	282	78.3	164	45.6
Makimae	250	168	67.2	201	80.4
Ifira	187	117	62.6	17	9.1
Vermaul	292	169	57.9	172	58.9
Eton	666	369	55.4	443	66.5
Eratap	1,293	713	55.1	772	59.7
North Efate	590	277	46.9	411	69.7
Erakor	1,679	715	42.6	1,024	61.0
Vermali	383	147	38.4	132	34.5
Nguna	400	153	38.3	231	57.8
Pango	460	169	36.7	286	62.2
Mele	813	288	35.4	393	48.3
Emau	152	44	28.9	99	65.1
Malorua	588	162	27.6	266	45.2

SEEKING SHELTER

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

According to table 1, South Epi has the highest percentage which is over 90% households with members seeking shelter elsewhere compared to the other area councils. Most area councils in Shefa has less than 100% and over 30% of population who seek shelter elsewhere during cyclone except Ifira area council that has less than 10% population who seek shelter elsewhere during cyclone (See Table 1).

DISASTER SUPPORT

Generally after natural disasters, support should have been given to islands that were affected. Table 2 shows that all area councils did receive some types of support. It also indicates that all households in Emau Area council received disaster support compared to other area councils which were either above 80% or below 100%. However, majority of households in Shefa received disaster support (See Table 2).

Table 2: Disaster Support received by Area Council

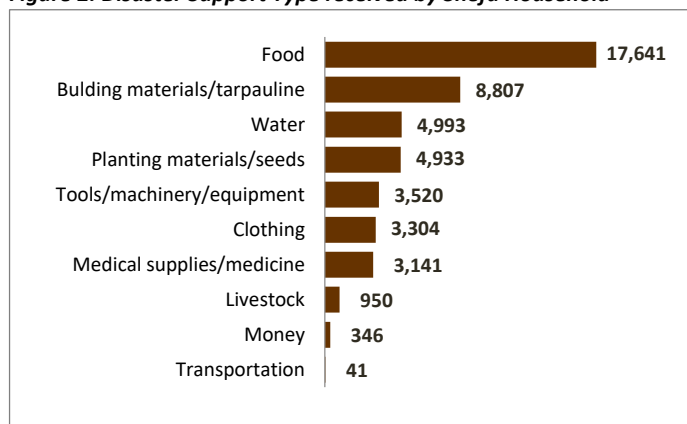
Area Council	Total HH	Has Received Disaster support	%
SHEFA	19,913	17,894	89.9
Urban (Port Vila)	10,965	9,533	86.9
Rural	8,948	8,361	93.4
Emau	152	152	100.0
Vermaul	292	291	99.7
Makimae	250	249	99.6
South Epi	237	235	99.2
Nguna	400	392	98.0
Tongariki	234	229	97.9
North Tongoa	364	356	97.8
Varisu	360	352	97.8
Vermali	383	372	97.1
North Efate	590	567	96.1
Mele	813	768	94.5
Erakor	1,679	1,571	93.6
Ifira	187	172	92.0
Eton	666	600	90.1
Eratap	1,293	1,147	88.7
Malorua	588	515	87.6
Pango	460	393	85.4





Disaster support by item shows that most support to households affected were food supplies followed by Building materials/Tarpaulin (see Figure 2).

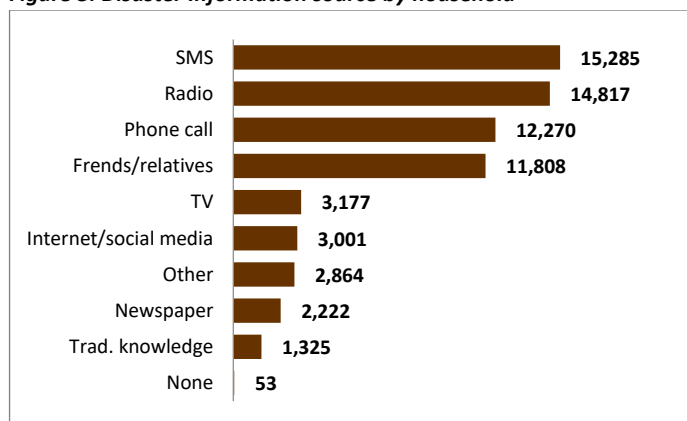
Figure 2: Disaster Support Type received by Shefa Household



SOURCES OF DISASTER INFORMATION

Majority of households in Shefa Province received disaster information through SMS, Radio, phone calls followed by friends and relatives (See Figure 3).

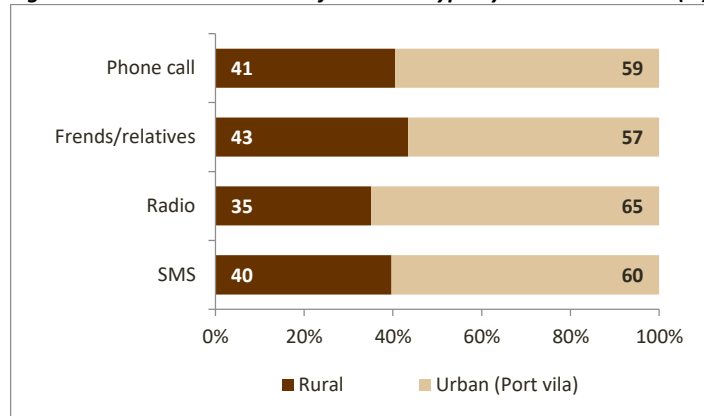
Figure 3: Disaster Information source by household



The four common disaster information types for both Shefa rural and Shefa urban (Port Vila) were Phone call, Friends/relatives, radio and SMS.

In relation to figure 4, the results indicate that Shefa urban (Port Vila) had more access to all these four common disaster information types compared to Shefa rural.

Figure 4: Household Disaster Information Type by Rural and Urban (%)



RESIDENCE AFTER TC PAM

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

KEY FACTS

- Most dwellings were being destroyed by cyclones in Shefa. South Epi has the highest percentage of dwellings being destroyed.
- Most support item supplied is Food.
- The common source of disseminated disaster information is by SMS and Radio.
- Less than 10% of the population reside elsewhere after TC Pam.



Table 1: Registration indicators by Province (%)

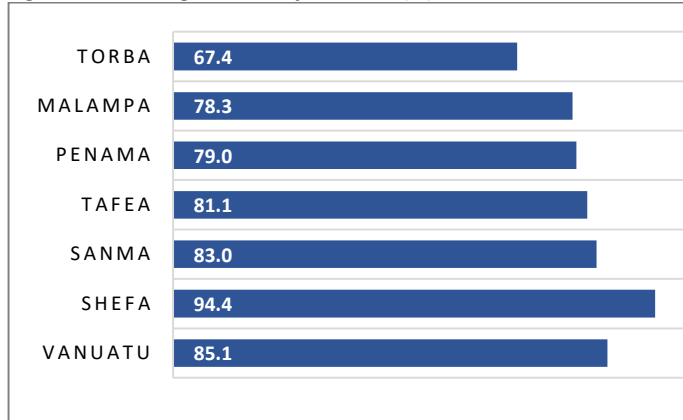
Province	Birth	VNPF	Electrol
Vanuatu	85.1	23.1	87.7
Torba	67.4	7.8	90.5
Sanma	83.0	19.7	89.5
Penama	79.0	7.6	91.4
Malampa	78.3	9.7	93.1
Shefa	94.4	41.5	82.0
Tafea	81.1	8.2	91.4

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.

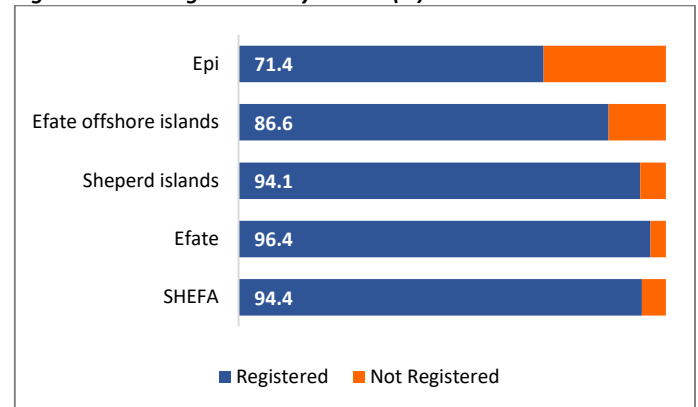
Registration in Shefa shows that, six percent of the population do not have a birth certificate (Table 2). Birth registration by provinces shows that Shefa province had the highest numbers (over 90%) compared to the other provinces (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Birth Registration by Province (%)



Registration is high for all Shefa islands (over 90%) except for Epi with 71% of its population registered while about 29% of the population do not have a birth certificate (see Figure 2). Emau Area Council had 100% birth registered compared to South Epi where it had about 40% birth registration (see Table 2).

Figure 2: Birth Registration by islands (%)



Note: Efate island data does include Lelepa and Moso due to overlap in Malorua Area Council.

Table 2: Birth Registration (all age)

Area Council	Total Population			Registered		
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	%
SHEFA	95,617	48,422	47,195	46,075	44,211	94.4
Urban (Port Vila)	50,295	25,508	24,787	25,000	24,174	97.8
Rural	45,322	22,914	22,408	21,075	20,037	90.7
Emau	683	344	339	344	339	100.0
North Tongoa	1,587	782	805	773	798	99.0
Ifira	1,183	580	603	575	590	98.5
Pango	2,322	1,137	1,185	1,124	1,157	98.2
Erakor	8,879	4,471	4,408	4,340	4,227	96.5
Mele	4,707	2,328	2,379	2,259	2,279	96.4
Malorua	2,702	1,397	1,305	1,349	1,250	96.2
Eratap	6,624	3,446	3,178	3,265	2,925	93.4
Makimae	1,179	605	574	569	527	93.0
North Efate	2,983	1,480	1,503	1,340	1,315	89.0
Vermali	1,865	899	966	814	815	87.3
Tongariki	959	503	456	459	378	87.3
Eton	3,516	1,829	1,687	1,636	1,410	86.6
Nguna	1,725	862	863	723	680	81.3
Vermaul	1,428	712	716	595	542	79.6
Varisu	1,618	816	802	601	571	72.4
South Epi	1,362	723	639	309	234	39.9

VNPF

Vanuatu National Provident Fund (VNPF) registration is only tabulated for the population aged 15 years and over.

VNPF registration in Shefa Province is at 42% and higher than all other provinces (Figure 3). Majority of the registered population are in Efate Island (Figure 4).





Figure 3: VNPF Registration by Province (%)

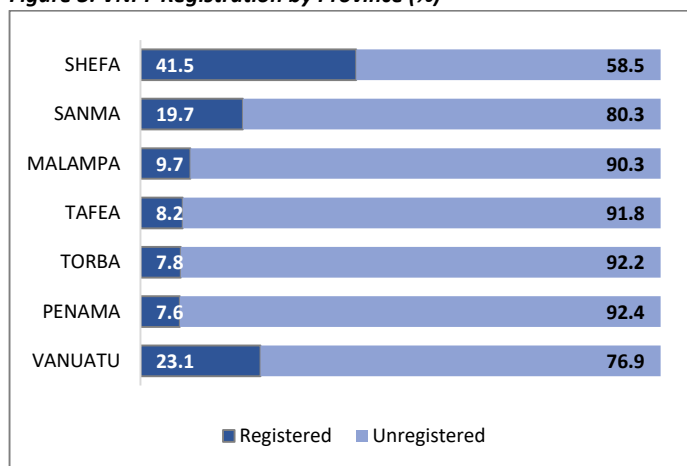
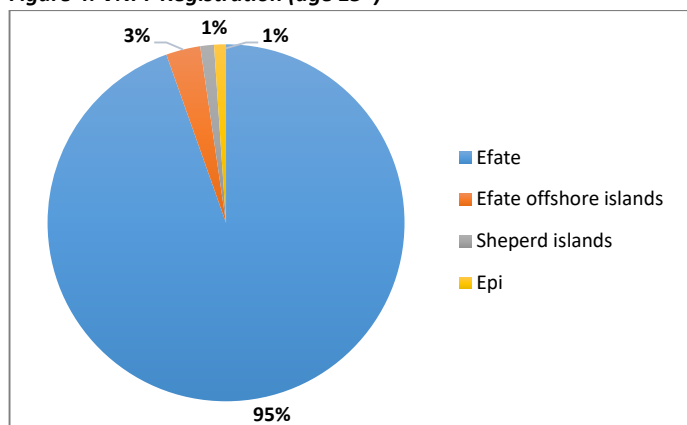


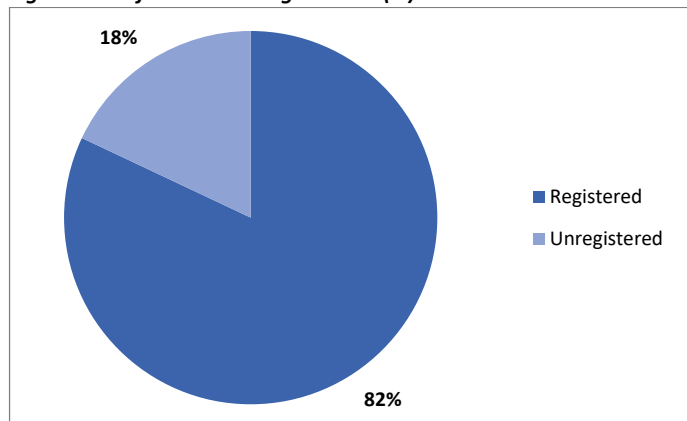
Figure 4: VNPF Registration (age 15+)



ELECTORAL

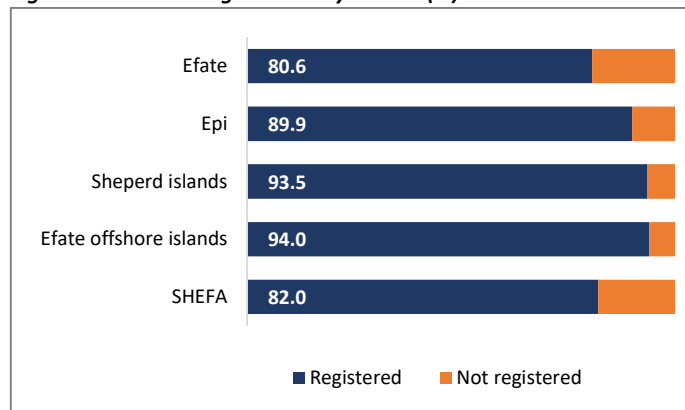
Electoral registration is only tabulated for the population aged 18 years and over. For every 10 people in Shefa, 8 (82%) had an Electoral Registration or valid electoral card (Figure 5). Detail electoral registration figures can be seen on Table 3.

Figure 5: Shefa Electoral Registration (%)



Electoral registration is over 80% for all Shefa islands (Figure 5). However, a few Efate Area Councils have electoral registrations below 80% (see Table 3).

Figure 6: Electoral Registration by islands (%)



Note: Efate island data does include Lelepa and Moso due to overlap in Malorua Area Council.

Table 3: Electoral Registration (age 18+)

Area Council	Population aged 18+			Registered		%
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	
SHEFA	54,462	27,848	26,614	23,127	21,539	82.0
Urban (Port Vila)	28,179	14,823	13,356	12,163	10,499	80.4
Rural	26,283	13,025	13,258	10,964	11,040	83.7
Ifira	732	352	380	338	370	96.7
North Tongoa	838	397	441	374	426	95.5
Tongariki	550	267	283	249	272	94.7
Emau	346	170	176	155	171	94.2
Nguna	988	491	497	461	467	93.9
South Epi	712	364	348	334	329	93.1
Makimae	654	309	345	280	309	90.1
Vermali	1,048	501	547	451	489	89.7
Vermaul	770	376	394	343	343	89.1
North Efate	1,732	827	905	730	804	88.6
Varisu	912	446	466	398	409	88.5
Malorua	1,581	814	767	693	624	83.3
Eton	1,983	1,024	959	847	791	82.6
Pango	1,390	661	729	549	591	82.0
Mele	2,866	1,389	1,477	1,089	1,162	78.5
Erakor	5,239	2,603	2,636	2,088	2,020	78.4
Eratap	3,942	2,034	1,908	1,585	1,463	77.3

KEY FACTS

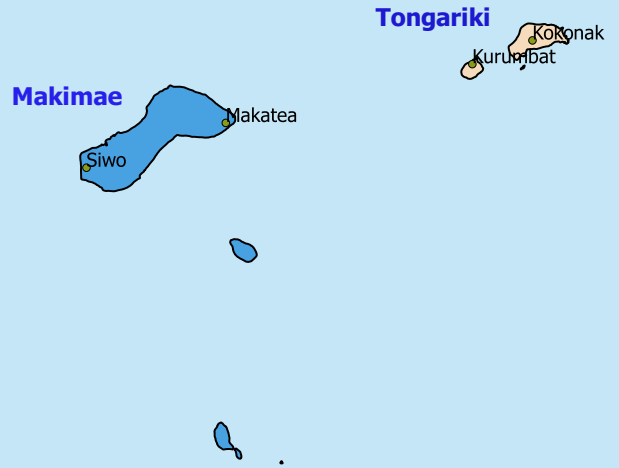
- 6% of Shefa population have no birth certificate.
- 58% of Shefa population have no VNPF.
- 18% of Shefa population have no valid electoral card.



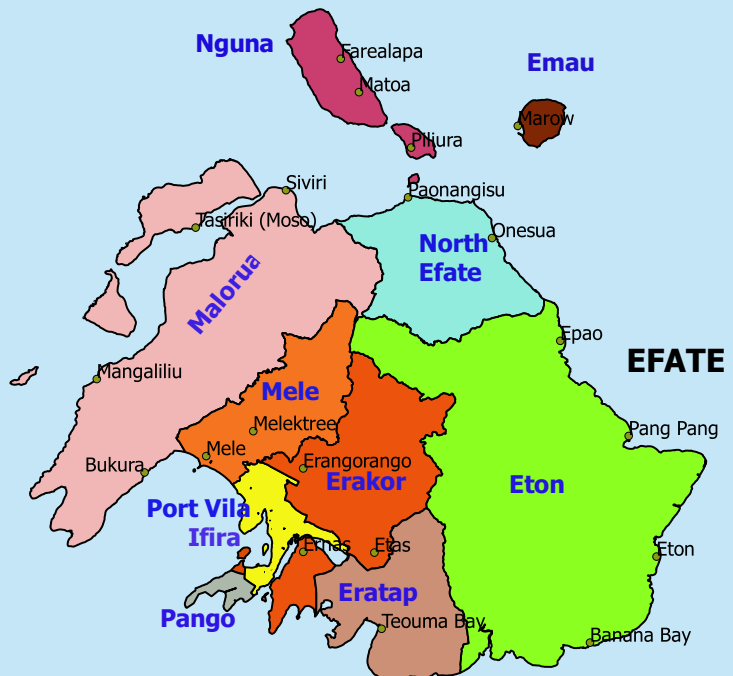
SHEFA PROVINCE



SHEPERD ISLANDS



EFATE OFFSHORE ISLANDS





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