



TORBA PROVINCE

MINI CENSUS 2016

KEY FACTS



TORBA FACTSHEET

Population	1
Housing	2
Finance	3
Education	4
Labour force	5
Agriculture & Forestry	6
Livestock & Fisheries	7
Communication & Energy	8
Water & Sanitation	9
Disaster	10
Registration	11

Key Torba Mini-Census Indicators



	Residence	
	Torba	National
Population		
Total Population (private household)	9,875	266,555
Male (%)	50.5	50.6
Female (%)	49.5	49.4
Children < 15years (%)	42.3	39.2
Sex Ratio	102	103
Dependency Ratio (Age 0 to 14 & over 65 years)	88	77
Housing		
Private Household (HH)	1,960	55,285
Household owning 1 Dwelling (%)	67.3	79.9
Households owning more than 1 Dwelling (%)	32.7	20.1
Average household Size	5.0	4.8
Household head - Male (%)	82.3	82.5
Household head - Female (%)	17.7	17.5
Finance		
Eligible population (15 years+) with: (%)		
Commercial Bank account	24.9	30.3
Non Commercial Bank account	5.7	8.8
Main source of household income (%)		
Sale of fish/crops/handicrafts	86.2	60.2
Wages/ salary	17.9	40.5
Own business	29.2	23.3
Remittances	6.0	10.3
Education		
School attendance (%)		
Currently attending (4 years and over)	32.0	30.9
Out of School (4-19 years)	27.9	26.2
Currently attending by Educational Level (%)		
Primary (include Preschool)	89.4	83.5
Secondary	10.1	13.9
Post-Secondary and Tertiary	0.5	2.6
Sex Ratio (currently attending)	105	108
Labour force		
Main Economic activity (%)		
Employed	22.4	29.8
Producing goods	47.2	35.1
Unpaid family worker	25.5	30.0
Volunteer work	2.1	1.7
Economically inactive	2.9	3.4
Seasonal Employment - New Zealand (RSE)	129	4,537
Seasonal Employment - Australia (SWP)	16	1,009
Agriculture & Forestry		
Household engaged in growing selected vegetables (%)		
Manioc/ Casava	96.7	81.4
Banana	96.0	81.7
Island Cabbage	94.1	78.3
Pawpaw	87.8	69.4
Fijian Taro	65.2	57.2
Yam	91.6	59.8
Kumala	88.6	59.3

	Residence	
	Torba	National
Island/water taro	31.9	45.7
Corn	72.8	55.1
Peanut	16.8	18.7
Rice	0.1	0.3
Household engaged in planting trees (%)		
Sandalwood	26.1	32.6
Natapoa	16.8	15.7
Nangai	51.2	18.0
Whitewood	23.9	13.5
Mahogany	13.4	6.8
Household engaged in growing cash crops (%)		
Kava	41.7	32.4
Coconut	62.8	41.9
Coffee	0.4	3.5
Cocoa	3.3	16.3
Livestock & Fisheries		
Household engaged in livestock production (%)		
Poultry	80.7	65.1
Pig	56.5	43.3
Cattle	27.7	25.4
Goat	0.5	5.4
Households engaged in fishing activities (%)	84.8	49.0
Communication & Energy		
Household access to mobile coverage (%)	81.8	93.2
Household Communication use (%)		
Mobile phone	70.0	84.8
Radio	15.4	41.0
Internet	4.3	19.1
Newspaper	1.2	19.2
Household Source of Lighting energy (%)		
Solar	93.6	65.4
Electricity	1.0	29.2
Other	0.4	1.2
Household Source of Cooking energy (%)		
Firewood	99.5	90.5
Water & Sanitation		
Improved drinking water source by household (%)	87.6	87.5
Improved sanitation by household (%)	32.6	34.8
Disaster		
Household with damaged dwellings (%)	4.4	31.3
Household seeking shelter (%)	11.3	36.5
Household receiving disaster support (%)	19.0	59.0
Household Sources of Disaster information (%)		
Friends/relatives	66.7	64.9
Phone call	50.2	55.8
SMS	42.3	61.2
Radio	32.5	50.5
Traditional knowledge	26.7	15.0
Registration		
Birth (%)	67.4	85.1
VNPF (%)	7.8	23.1
Electoral (%)	90.5	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 Torba province

	Vanuatu	Torba	%
Total population^a	266,555	9,875	3.70
Males	134,937	4,983	3.69
Females	131,618	4,892	3.72
Total population^b	272,459	10,161	3.73
Males	138,937	5,153	3.71
Females	134,194	5,008	3.73

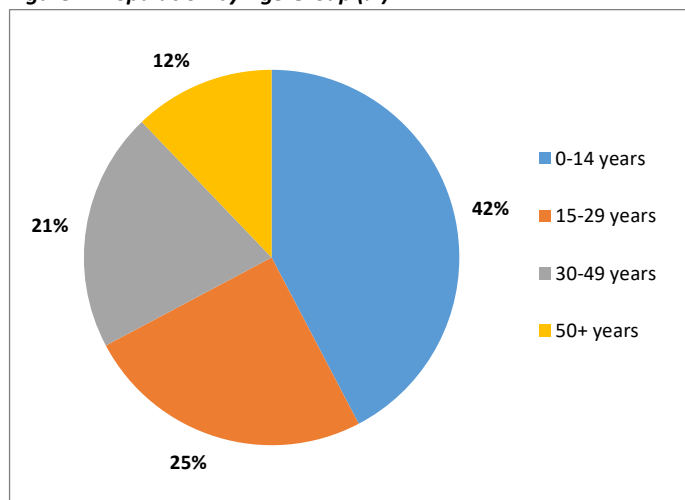
^a includes all persons in private households only

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

POPULATION

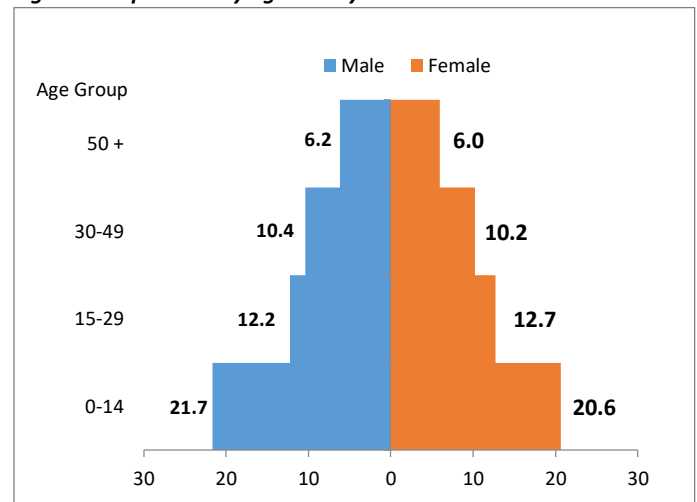
More than 40% (4,179) of the population of Torba province is made up of young people under the age of 15 years. About a quarter (2,460) of Torba population are between the age of 15-29 years and the percentage keeps decreasing as the age increases (see Figure1).

Figure 1: Population by Age Group (%)



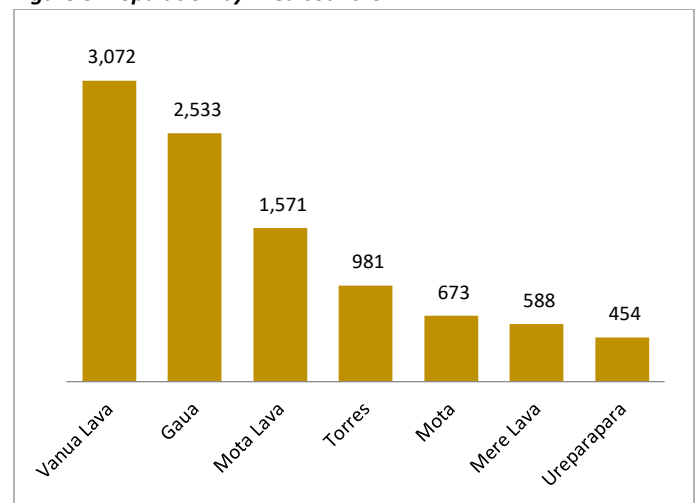
Age group by sex shows that in Torba, there are about equal size of males compared to females at almost all age groups. There are only a slightly higher number of females in the age group of 15-29 (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: Population by age and by sex



The majority of the Torba population are from Vanua Lava area council, as presented in figure 3, with over 3,000 people. The least population, on the other hand, is from Ureparapara with the population less than 500 people.

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 Torba province the dependency ratio is highest in 3 area councils namely Mere Lava, Torres and Mota whereas the rest are low.

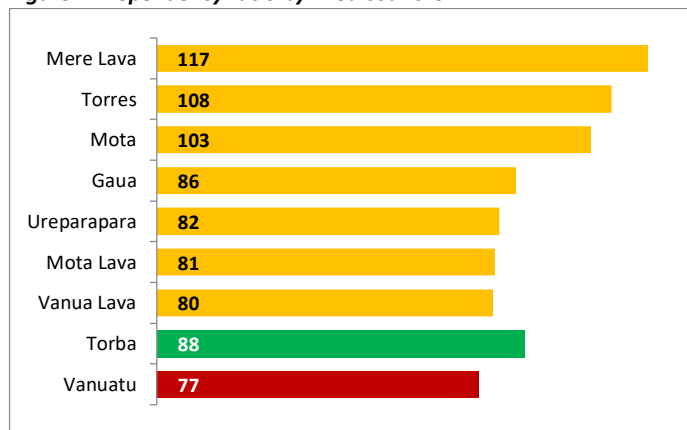
Overall, though the Torba dependent population is higher compared to Vanuatu, majority of the population in Torba are in the category of working age groups as shown in figure 4 below.





In other words, there is 88 dependant people to every 100 working adults in Torba.

Figure 4: Dependency ratio by Area councils



KEY FACTS

- Torba population represents only 3.7% of Vanuatu’s population.
- Large proportion of the Torba population is from the area council of Vanua Lava (31%).
- Mere Lava, Torres and Mota area councils had the highest dependent population.
- In Torba province, there are more males than females.

SEX RATIO

The proportion of males to females in Torba shows an average of 102 males to 100 females. In most of the area councils, there are more males than females except for Torres, Mere Lava and Mota Lava with fewer males (See Table 2).

Table 2: Population by Area council and sex ratio

Area Council	Females	Males	Sex Ratio
TORBA	4,892	4,983	102
Mota	320	353	110
Ureparapara	217	237	109
Vanua Lava	1,477	1,595	108
Gaua	1,227	1,306	106
Torres	494	487	99
Mere Lava	309	279	90
Mota Lava	848	726	86





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, 3.5% (1,960) are counted in Torba province.

Table 1: Household type in Vanuatu and Torba province

Household type	VANUATU	TORBA	%
Total	55,527	1,980	3.6
Private Households	55,285	1,960	3.5
Institution *	214	18	8.4
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

Table 2 shows that Merelava has the highest number of private households compared to the other area councils in Torba. On the other hand Vanua Lava is the most populated area council.

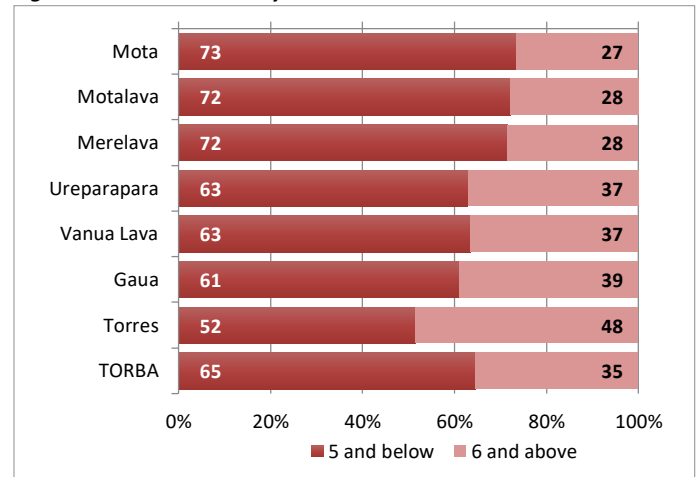
Table 2: Private households by area council

Area Council	Total HH	Private		% of Private HH
		HH	Private HH	
TORBA	1,980	1,960	99.0	
Merelava	130	130	100.0	
Gaua	490	488	99.6	
Mota	148	147	99.3	
Vanua Lava	613	607	99.0	
Ureparapara	90	89	98.9	
Motalava	344	340	98.8	
Torres	165	159	96.4	

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The size of a household refers to the number of family members living together. This can be calculated as total number of population surveyed divided by the total number of households surveyed. For Example: In Torba total population (in private households) is 9,875 and the total private households is 1,960. Therefore, the average household size is: $9,875/1,960 = 5$ person per household. Figure 1 indicates that the average household size of 5 person and below is higher in Mota compared to other area councils.

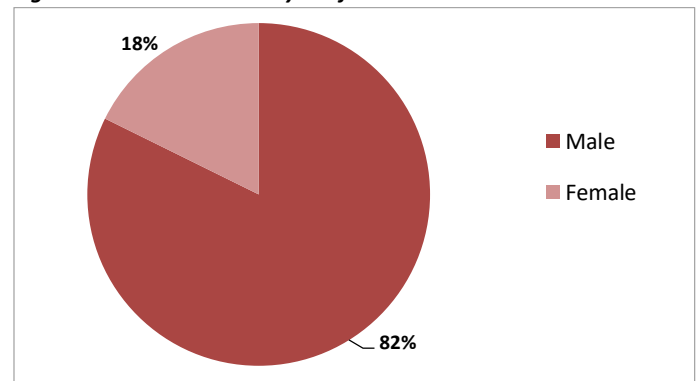
Figure 1: Household size by area council



HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

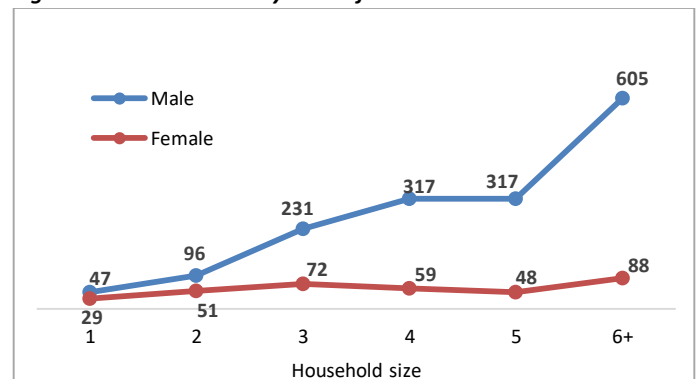
Almost 20% (347) of the total private households are headed by women (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Household head by sex for Torba



In Torba, the female headed household is very high in household with household size of 3. Male headed households, however dominates as the head of household for most of the households. Unlike the female headed households, the male headed households is higher as the household size increases (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Household size by head of household

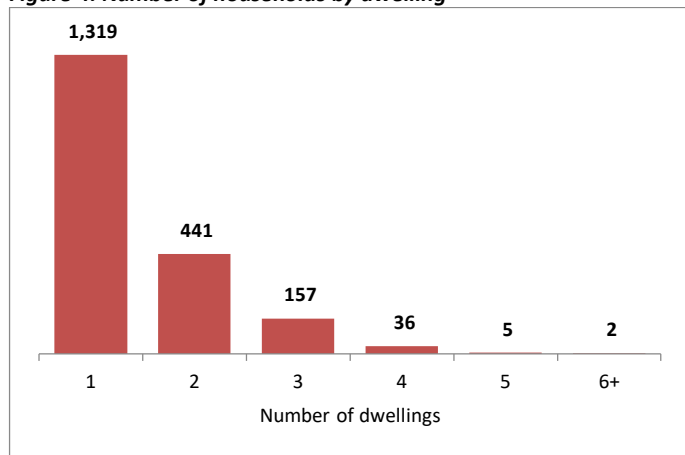




DWELLINGS

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

Figure 4: Number of households by dwelling



HOUSING MATERIALS - FLOOR

The common material for floor construction in Torba is concrete, coral and wood. In Merelava 55% of private households used concrete which is the highest compared to other area councils and is followed by 51% in Motalava. On the other hand in Mota concrete and wood are the least used floor material to coral.

Table 3: Main floor materials by Area council

Area Council	Total HH	Main floor material			%		
		Concrete	Coral	Wood	Concrete	Coral	Wood
TORBA	1,960	740	709	495	37.8	36.2	25.3
Merelava	130	71	15	39	54.6	11.5	30.0
Motalava	340	173	161	4	50.9	47.4	1.2
Gaua	488	202	118	161	41.4	24.2	33.0
Vanua Lava	607	247	132	227	40.7	21.7	37.4
Ureparapara	89	13	35	41	14.6	39.3	46.1
Torres	159	22	122	15	13.8	76.7	9.4
Mota	147	12	126	8	8.2	85.7	5.4

Note:

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

HOUSING MATERIALS - WALL

The common materials used for construction of walls are traditional materials followed by concrete, metal and wood (Table 4). Almost 100% of households in Ureparapara use traditional materials to construct walls compared to 66% of households in Merelava.

Table 4: Main wall materials by Area council

Area Council	Total HH	Main wall material				%			
		Traditional	Concrete	Metal	Wood	Traditional	Concrete	Metal	Wood
TORBA	1,960	1,540	212	82	79	78.6	10.8	4.2	4.0
Ureparapara	89	87	2	-	-	97.8	2.2	-	-
Mota	147	139	5	2	1	94.6	3.4	1.4	0.7
Torres	159	143	6	5	4	89.9	3.8	3.1	2.5
Vanua Lava	607	494	69	4	3	81.4	11.4	0.7	0.5
Motalava	340	248	69	18	5	72.9	20.3	5.3	1.5
Gaua	488	343	50	35	53	70.3	10.2	7.2	10.9
Merelava	130	86	11	18	13	66.2	8.5	13.8	10.0

Note:

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

HOUSING MATERIALS - ROOF

The commonly used 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		%	
		Traditional	Metal	Traditional	Metal
TORBA	1,960	1,559	389	79.5	19.8
Ureparapara	89	78	11	87.6	12.4
Mota	147	129	18	87.8	12.2
Torres	159	131	28	82.4	17.6
Vanua Lava	607	489	112	80.6	18.5
Gaua	488	375	108	76.8	22.1
Motalava	340	261	78	76.8	22.9
Merelava	130	96	34	73.8	26.2

Note:

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

KEY FACTS

- The average household size in Torba is 5 person per household.
- Female headed households increase in household size of more than 1 person.
- The commonly owned number of dwelling per individual household is 1.
- A typical house in Torba would be concrete floor, traditional wall and natangura roof.





Table 1: Summary statistics

	VANUATU	TORBA	%
Bank Account			
Commercial Bank Account	49,037	1,419	2.9
Non Commercial Bank Account	14,187	325	2.3
Main Income Source (HH)			
Household Sales	33,304	1,690	5.1
Main Value Added Products (HH)			
Beverage	8,898	777	8.7

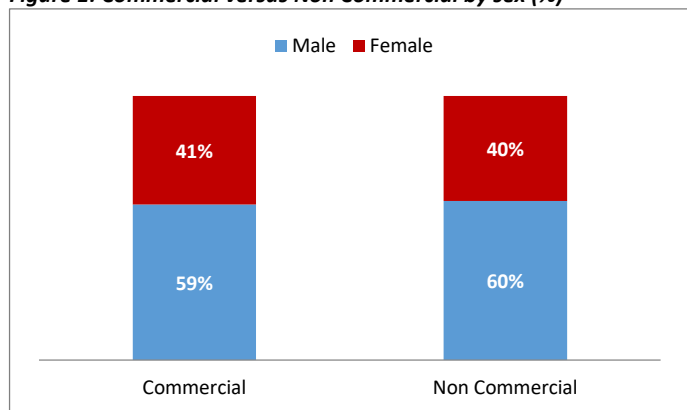
BANK ACCOUNT

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

Commercial versus Non-Commercial Bank Account

Figure 1 shows that 59% (836) of males and 41% (583) of females had a commercial bank account. Sixty percent (196) of males and forty percent (129) of females had a non-commercial bank account.

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



Note: Refer to Table 2 for actual figures

Commercial versus Non-Commercial Bank Account by Area Council

Table 2 shows that of the total 5,696 eligible population, over 1,400 people from Torba Province have a Commercial bank account. Majority of the population comes from the Vanua Lava Area Council with 446 Individuals. The least number of people that have commercial account are from Merelava.

On the other hand, there are over 300 individuals who had Non-commercial bank accounts. The highest figure is from Gaua with 202 individuals followed by Vanua Lava with 74 then Torres.

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

Area Council	Commercial			Non-Commercial		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TORBA	1,419	836	583	325	196	129
Torres	46	38	8	22	20	2
Ureparapara	50	32	18	4	4	-
Motalava	404	199	205	9	4	5
Vanua Lava	446	281	165	74	44	30
Mota	98	63	35	8	7	1
Gaua	350	207	143	202	114	88
Merelava	25	16	9	6	3	3

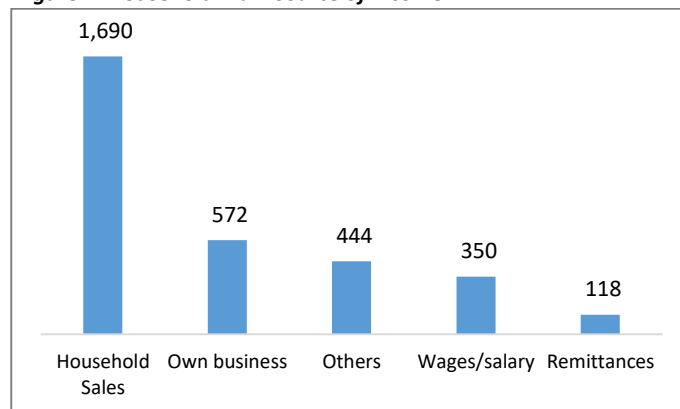
INCOME

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

Main Source of Household Income

Figure 2 shows that the main source of income for Torba province was; 86% from Household sales, 29% through Own business and 23% from other sources of income beside what was listed. Households that earn income through Wages and Salary were 18% while 6% is from remittances.

Figure 2: Household main source of Income



Note:

- Other Includes Land Lease, House Rent, Others and none
- Household sales includes sales of fish, crops and handicrafts





Household Main Source of Income by Area Council

Table 3 shows that Vanua Lava had the highest number of households (485) that earned income through household sales. On the other hand, Merelava has the lowest with only 75 household that earned income through this activity.

The second highest source of income is through own business where Motalava has the highest number with 209 household engaged and lowest with Mota.

Table 3: Household main source of Income by Area Council

Area Council	Main Source of household income				
	Household Sales	Own business	Others	Wages/salary	Remittances
TORBA	1,690	572	444	350	118
Vanua Lava	485	167	125	166	17
Gaua	443	146	142	72	2
Motalava	309	209	25	52	75
Torres	155	11	4	18	21
Mota	135	8	35	26	3
Ureparapara	88	9	22	10	-
Merelava	75	22	91	6	-

Note:

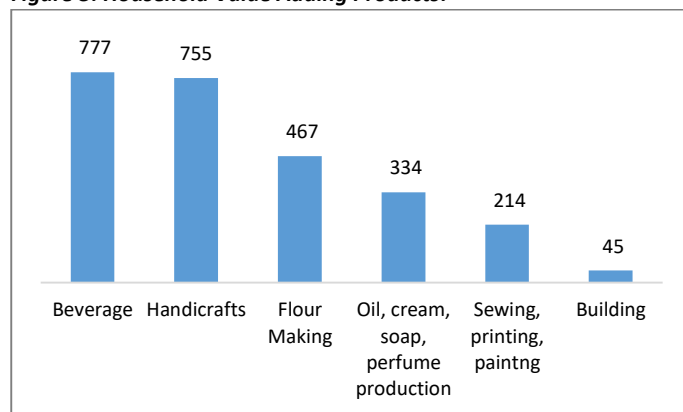
- Other Includes Land Lease, House Rent, Others and None
- Household Sales includes fish, crops and handicrafts

Household engaged in Value Adding Products

Value Adding Products is the improvement of any primary product by household for purpose of selling. Usually a transformation from its original content to a valuable one. For example, extraction of coconut flesh to coconut oil or extraction of kava roots to kava juice and log to carving.

Figure 3 shows that 777 (40%) of the household were engaged in the production of Beverage including kava over the last 6 months. This is followed by the production of handicrafts such as carvings, weaving and pottery with 755 (39%) in total, Flour making with 467(24%). The smallest is Building with 45 (2%) of household engaged.

Figure 3: Household Value Adding Products.



Note:

- Percentages calculated in last paragraph may not add up to 100 because a household could be involved in more than one activity

KEY FACTS

- More males have both Commercial and Non Commercial Account with 59% and 60% respectively.
- 86% of income is earned through household sales (fish, crops and handicrafts).
- 40% of household are engaged in Beverage value adding activity.





Table 1: Summary statistics

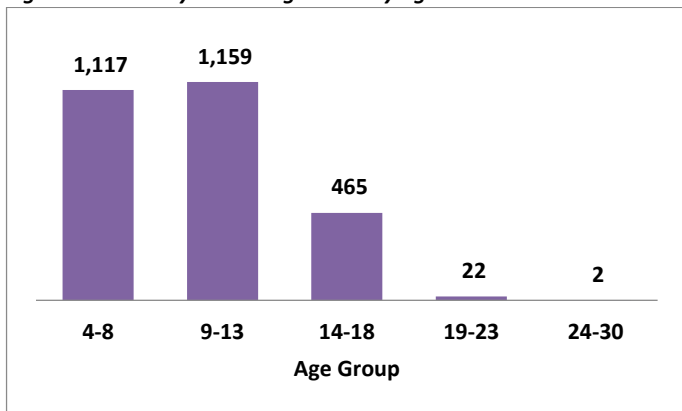
	VANUATU	TORBA	%
School Attendance	72,737	2,765	3.8
Sex Ratio	108	105	
Attendance by Educational Level			
Primary	60,707	2,471	4.1
Secondary	10,134	280	2.8
Tertiary	844	2	0.2
Post Secondary	1,052	12	1.1
Not Attending by School Age (4-19 yrs)	25,264	1,068	4.2

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 or not. 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 9 to 13 years old attended school during census period. Overall as the age increases, the number of population that attended school decreases.

Figure 1: Currently Attending School by age



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 Torba Province, for every 100 females attending school there are 5 males more.

Figure 2 shows that Ureparapara Area Council had the highest ratio of males attending school with 127 males to 100 females. Most of the area councils in Torba had more males than females attending school except for Motalava Area council with a ratio of 77 males to 100 females that attended school.

Figure 2: Sex Ratio of currently attending population



EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Torba statistics of children that attended school shows that majority of the students fall in the Primary Level with over 2,400 children (Table 2).

The Area Council with most primary students are from Vanua Lava with 731 students followed by Gaua with 595 students. Merelava, Mota and Ureparapara had over 100 primary students attending. Motalava and Torres had 371 and 267 students attending Primary Schools.

Table 2: Education Level by Area Council

Area Council	Education level - Total			
	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
TORBA	2,765	2,471	280	14
Vanua Lava	889	731	154	4
Gaua	634	595	33	6
Motalava	452	371	79	2
Torres	279	267	12	-
Merelava	190	188	2	-
Mota	180	178	-	2
Ureparapara	141	141	-	-

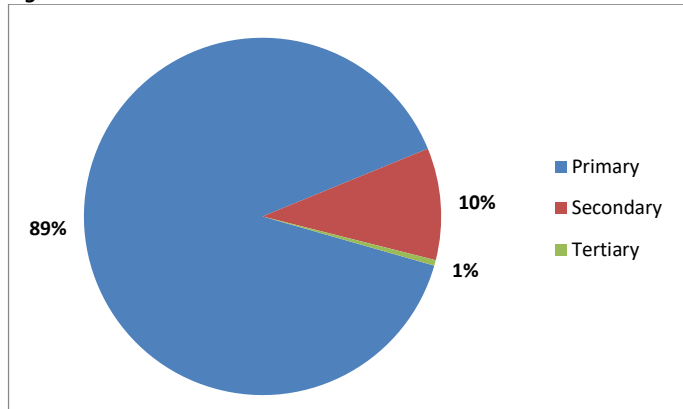
Note:

- 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 3,822 children are eligible to attend school. Majority of the population are from Vanua Lava with a total of 1,211 children and least from Ureparapara with 175.

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

Area Council	Total	Education Level			
		Pre-school (4-5yrs)	Primary (6-13yrs)	Junior Secondary (14-15yrs)	Senior Secondary (16-19yrs)
TORBA	3,822	577	2,168	401	676
Vanua Lava	1,211	154	644	170	243
Gaua	1,008	151	570	101	186
Motalava	580	85	304	66	125
Torres	372	81	224	25	42
Mota	240	41	158	12	29
Merelava	236	38	159	13	26
Ureparapara	175	27	109	14	25

NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY AGE & LEVEL

Out of the total 3,822 eligible children stated in Table 3a above, about one quarter of every children (1,068 children) are not in school (Table 3b). This is equivalent to one in every four children are at risk of missing out of schools.

There are 378 children from Gaua and 326 children from Vanua Lava that were not in school. Majority of the children that were not in school were from the age 16 to 19 years old, specifically in the Senior Secondary level.

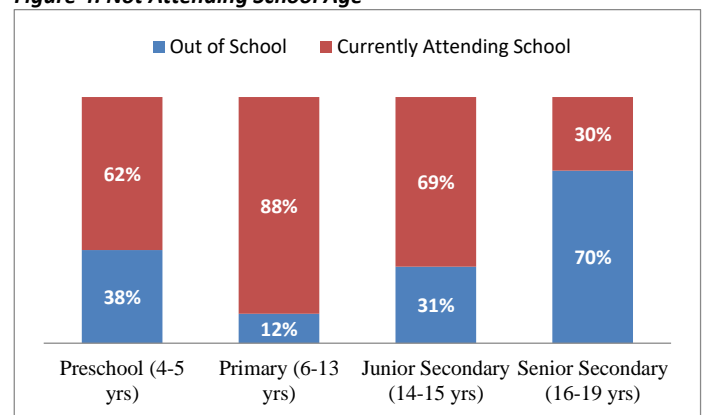
Table 3b: Not Attending School Age by Area Council

Area Council	Total	Education Level			
		Pre-school (4-5yrs)	Primary (6-13yrs)	Junior Secondary (14-15yrs)	Senior Secondary (16-19yrs)
TORBA	1,068	218	251	124	475
Gaua	378	71	103	48	156
Vanua Lava	326	74	70	39	143
Motalava	129	27	24	15	63
Torres	93	21	29	7	36
Mota	62	13	10	10	29
Merelava	46	9	11	2	24
Ureparapara	34	3	4	3	24

Figure 4 shows that 38% of the age group of 4 to 5 years that should have attended Preschool level are not in school. The number decreased to 11% of age 6 to 13 years that should have been in Primary but were not in school.

Then the percentage increased to 28% of the age group that should have been in Junior Secondary and further increased to 61% of children that should have been in Senior Secondary (Class 11 to 14) but were not in school.

Figure 4: Not Attending School Age



KEY FACTS

- > Most of the eligible students attending school are in the primary educational level.
- > Sex ratio of males attending school is higher than females.
- > About 1 in every 4 children are not in schools. There are more children not attending school in Gaua and Vanua Lava Area Council.

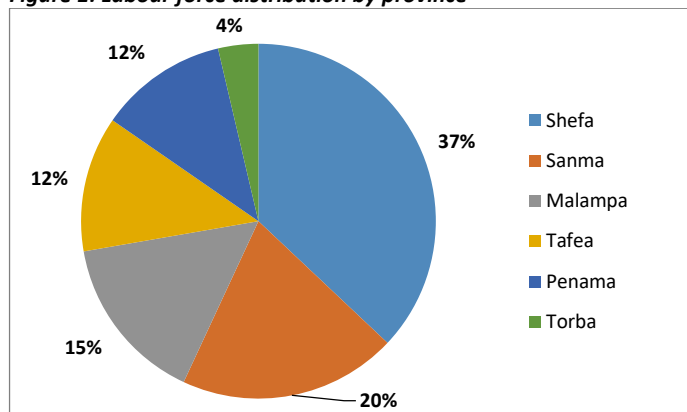




Labour Force

'Labour force' are the working-age population who during the survey reference week are classified as 'employed' and 'unemployed'. Figure 1 shows that 4 percent of the Labor force is in Torba.

Figure 1: Labour force distribution by province



MAIN ACTIVITY IN THE LAST 7 DAYS

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

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

Table 1: Population by economic activity

Economic activity	Vanuatu	%	Torba	%
Total	146,283		5,359	
Producing goods	51,413	35.1	2,527	47.2
Unpaid family worker	43,828	30.0	1,369	25.5
Employed	43,571	29.8	1,198	22.4
Economically inactive	5,003	3.4	154	2.9
Volunteer work	2,468	1.7	111	2.1

Figure 2 shows that producing goods was the highest activity recorded with over 45% in Torba followed by unpaid family work with 26%.

Figure 2: Main activity (%)

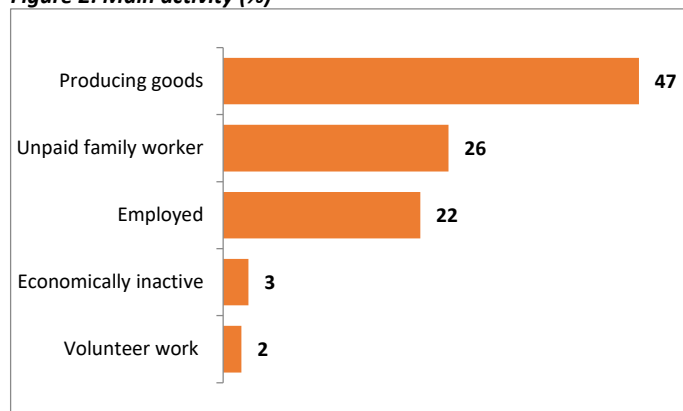


Table 2 shows main activity by area council. Employed is high in Vanua Lava with 733 households followed by Gaua with 176. Producing goods is high in Gaua (751) followed by Vanua Lava (467). Unpaid family worker is high in Motalava and Gaua.

Table 2: Main activity by Area council

Area Council	Total	Producing goods	Unpaid family worker	Employed	Economically inactive	Volunteer work
TORBA	5,359	2,527	1,369	1,198	154	111
Vanua Lava	1,642	467	384	733	37	21
Gaua	1,383	751	417	176	26	13
Motalava	882	283	425	93	36	45
Torres	499	288	62	134	11	4
Mota	377	278	37	20	31	11
Merelava	320	278	9	10	8	15
Ureparapara	256	182	35	32	5	2

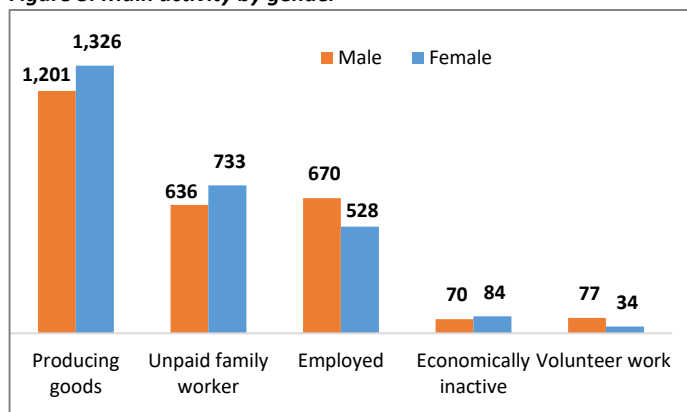




MAIN ACTIVITY BY GENDER

Figure 3 shows that the number of females, in both producing goods (1,326) and unpaid family worker (733), was the highest compared to males. On the other hand, in the employed sector, males were the highest (670) compared to females.

Figure 3: Main activity by gender



SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT

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

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

Figure 4: RSE vs SWP in Vanuatu

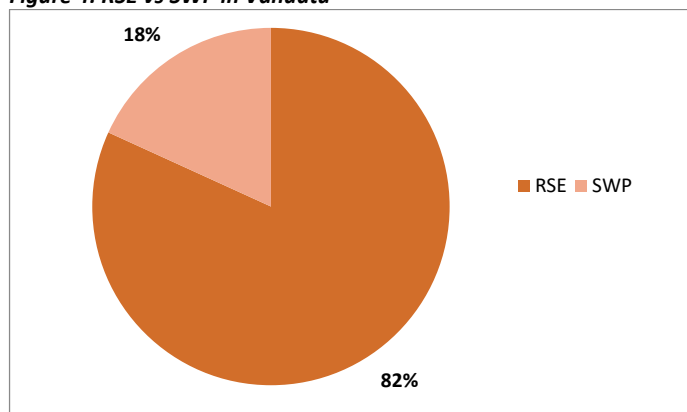


Table 3 summarises RSE and SWP participation by province. Out of the total 18% participants in SWP for Vanuatu, Torba accounts for 0.3% and likewise for the total 82% of RSE participants in Vanuatu, 2.3% are from Torba province.

Table 3: RSE and 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 from highest to lowest. Out of the six provinces, Torba province had the least number of males in RSE (120) compared to Shefa which is the highest (2,010).

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

- 4% of Vanuatu labour force is from Torba
- Producing goods and unpaid family work constitute 70% of the Economic Activity in Torba.
- More women in producing goods and unpaid family work.
- Low participation of both RSE and SWP in Torba province.



Torba province is known throughout Vanuatu for its remoteness and limited access to basic services (sea, air transportation, etc). However, this does not limit their ability to farm common crops and vegetables known throughout Vanuatu.

VEGETABLES AND ROOT CROPS PRODUCTION

Seven common vegetables and root crops grown by households throughout Vanuatu is shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Households growing seven 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	

Manioc/Cassava, Banana and Island cabbage are commonly grown by majority of households throughout Torba (see Figure 1). The highest number households producing high quantity of vegetables and root crops are in Vanua lava and Gaua area councils (see Table 2).

Figure 1: Total households by most grown vegetables in Torba

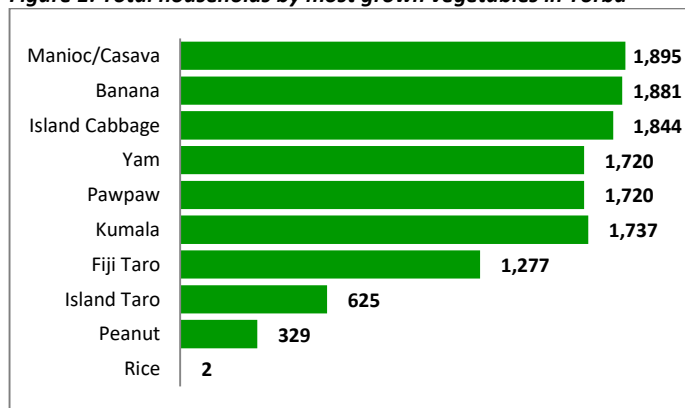


Table 2: Vegetable and root crop production by households and area council

Area Council	Manioc /cassava	Banana	Island cabbage	Yam	Kumala	Pawpaw	Corn	Fijian taro	Island/ water taro	Peanut
TORBA	1,895	1,881	1,844	1,796	1,737	1,720	1,426	1,277	625	329
Vanua Lava	577	557	571	510	520	544	338	378	213	44
Gaua	482	482	471	470	475	467	466	392	230	227
Motalava	331	330	300	305	275	275	196	263	99	8
Torres	155	151	147	153	118	146	68	112	21	2
Mota	145	144	145	143	146	143	142	65	7	42
Merelava	117	128	121	126	127	58	130	10	1	5
Ureparapara	88	89	89	89	76	87	86	57	54	1

CASH CROPS PRODUCTION

Cash crops grown by households in Torba province and asked during the Mini-Census include kava, coconut, coffee and cocoa. Table 3 below shows these commodities by area council. Number of households engaging in coconut production is 63% (1,231) compared to kava which is the second highest with 42% (817).

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

Area councils	Coconut	Kava	Cocoa	Coffee
TORBA	1,231	817	64	8
Torres	129	41	6	2
Ureparapara	83	85	2	-
Motalava	180	26	20	3
Vanua Lava	305	235	10	2
Mota	123	33	18	-
Gaua	318	340	8	1
Merelava	93	57	-	-

*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.

Nangai tree in Torba province is very important to the people. It is a plant that can withstand cyclones and its usage is diverse. Torba province has the highest number of households engaged in planting nangai tree compared to Tafea province which only recorded 310 (5%) households engaged in planting nangai (see Table 4).

Table 4: Households engaged in tree planting by province

Provinces	Nangai	Sandlewood	Whitewood	Natapoa	Mahagony
VANUATU	9,969	18,044	7,451	8,696	3,735
Torba	1,003	512	468	329	262
Sanma	2,148	3,469	1,909	1,629	574
Penama	2,127	1,694	1,742	1,581	622
Malampa	2,241	3,390	1,885	1,734	1,371
Shefa	2,140	4,209	1,156	2,405	646
Tafea	310	4,770	291	1,018	260

Nangai is common in Torba province for its value. Households are active in growing nangai as a source of housing material, food (laplap nangai) and for timber sales. From 1,960 private households in Torba province, 1,003 (51%) households reported planting Nangai trees (see figure 2).

Figure 2: Households growing trees by tree type in Torba province (%)

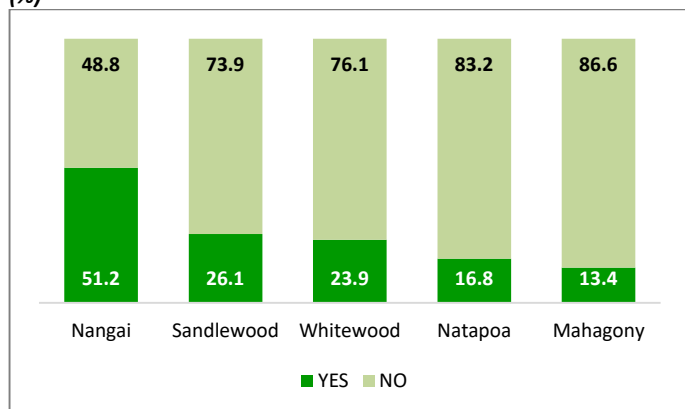


Table 5: Number of households engaged in planting trees by area councils

Area Councils	Tree types				
	Nangai	Sandalwood	White wood	Natapoa	Mahogany
TORBA	1,003	512	468	329	262
Torres	75	28	2	19	3
Ureparapara	69	29	28	16	70
Motalava	168	153	89	67	81
Vanua Lava	327	114	200	87	81
Mota	72	43	38	24	0
Gaua	233	129	111	86	24
Merelava	59	16	0	30	3

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

Vanua lava area council has a high number of household engaged in planting of tree for timber production. As shown in table 4, most households in Vanua lava area council planted white wood and nangai tree.

Sandalwood is another well-known planted tree throughout Vanuatu. Its popularity in Torba province is proven by 512 (26%) of households known to plant sandalwood aside from other timber trees listed.

SPICES PRODUCTION

The mini census also collected data on households that farm Pepper, Vanilla and Tahitian lime. The result shows that spice farming was very low in Torba province.

KEY FACTS

- Cassava/Manioc, Banana and island cabbage are common Vegetables and root crops mostly grown in Torba province.
- Coconut production is very high in Torba province compared to other cash crops.
- Nangai and Sandalwood tree are mostly grown by households in Torba province.





Livestock & Fisheries

Livestock is currently the main focus of the government. In 2016, the government introduced the cattle and other livestock 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. Currently, 32,008 livestock are being recorded in the whole of Torba province (see Table 1). Gaua and Vanua Lava area councils recorded the highest number of livestock in Torba.

Table 1: Total number of livestock by Torba Area Council

Area Councils	Number of livestock				
	Total	Poultry	Pigs	Cattle	Goats
TORBA	32,008	26,588	3,314	2,076	30
Gaua	10,193	7,735	1,275	1,167	16
Vanua Lava	9,749	8,530	641	576	2
Torres	3,436	2,981	394	50	11
Motalava	3,392	2,829	363	200	-
Merelava	2,078	1,686	390	2	-
Mota	1,879	1,682	181	16	-
Ureparapara	1,281	1,145	70	65	1

POULTRY

Total percentage of households in Torba province claimed to own back yard poultry is around 80% (1,581 out of 1960 households) with 7% (137) household from the Torres Islands and 74% (1,444) from the banks Islands (see Figure 1 and Table 2).

Vanua lava and Gaua area councils had more number of households engaged in poultry farming compared to the other area councils.

Figure 1: Households engaged in poultry farming

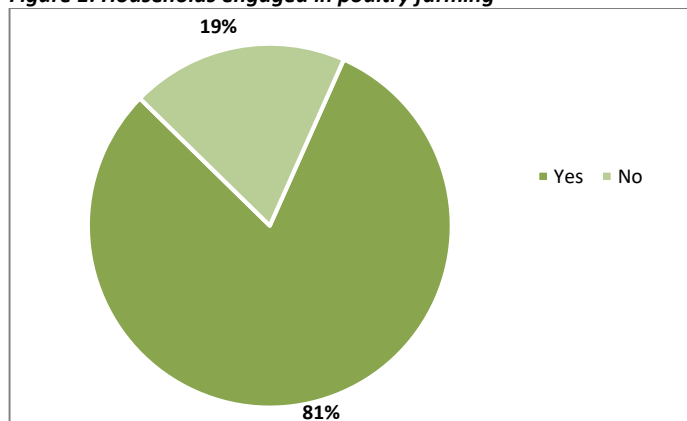


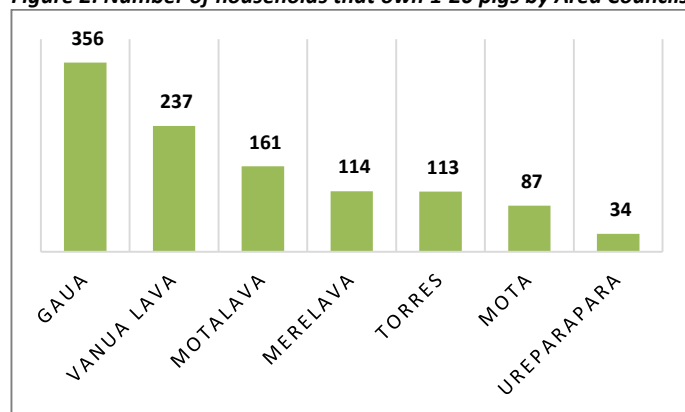
Table 2: Households that own poultry by Area Councils

Area Councils	Total HH	Number of Poultry			Total	%
		1-20	21+	Total		
TORBA	1,960	1,168	413	1,581	80.7	
Vanua Lava	607	319	152	471	77.6	
Gaua	488	258	138	396	81.1	
Motalava	340	217	37	254	74.7	
Torres	159	100	37	137	86.2	
Mota	147	109	19	128	87.1	
Merelava	130	95	19	114	87.7	
Ureparapara	89	70	11	81	91.0	

PIG

Pigs are also farmed in the Torba province. It is the second most farmed livestock in Torba province. The area councils with the highest number of households that have 1 to 20 pigs are found in Gaua area council with 356 households. Second to that is Vanua lava area council with 237 households. There is less number of households having more than 20 pigs in whole of Torba province.

Figure 2: Number of households that own 1-20 pigs by Area Councils



CATTLE

Geographically, Torba province is made up of small islands with most of the islands comprising of very steep mountains making it difficult for households to own big cattle farms.

Most cattle are domesticated by having them on leash to graze around the house and in small coconut plantation of the families.

Only about 28% of Torba household's farm cattle. Gaua and Ureparapara area council had more households engaged in cattle farming in Torba compared to the other area councils (see Table 3).





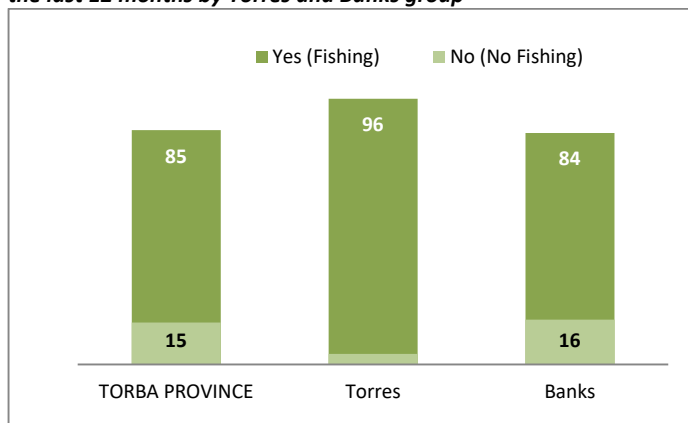
Table 3: Households that own cattle by area councils

Area Councils	HH	Number of Cattle			%
		1-20	21+	Total	
TORBA	1,960	525	18	543	27.7
Gaua	488	216	11	227	46.5
Vanua Lava	607	197	4	201	33.1
Motalava	340	61	2	63	18.5
Ureparapara	89	31	-	31	34.8
Torres	159	9	1	10	6.3
Mota	147	9	-	9	6.1
Merelava	130	2	-	2	1.5

FISHING ACTIVITY

Record shows that 85% (1,662) of Torba Households area engaged in fishing activities while 15% (298) reported no fishing activity in the last 12 months. Households in the Torres area councils recorded around 96% (153) of households who fished in the last 12 months compared to 84% (1,509) of households in the Banks Islands. Vanua lava area council in the Banks islands recorded the highest number of households (607) that fish in the last 12 months.

Figure 3: Households engaged and not-engaged in fishing activity in the last 12 months by Torres and Banks group

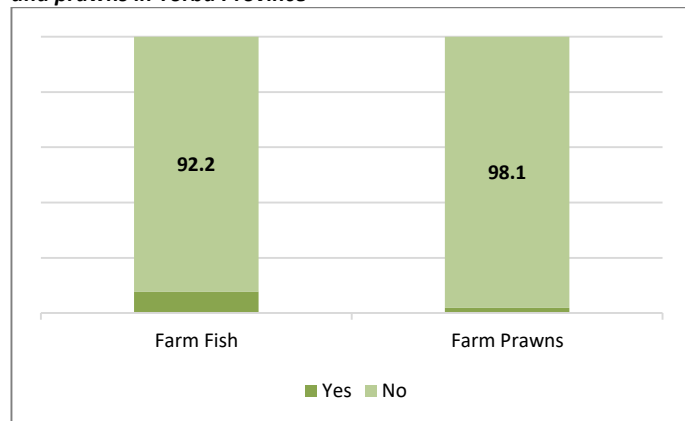


FISH AND PRAWNS FARMING

Households in Torba province recorded a very low number of households engaging in fish and prawns farming. There are 38 (2%) households reported to be involved in prawns farming and 153 (8%) households into fish farming all throughout Torba province (see Figure 4).

Mota lava area council recorded the highest number of households (102) engaged in fish farming and Vanua lava area council with 21 households into prawns farming.

Figure 4: Households engaging and not- engaging in farming fish and prawns in Torba Province



KEY FACTS

- Poultry farming out numbers all livestock raised in Torba province.
- Gaua area councils recorded the highest number of livestock raised in Torba province.
- Pigs were the second highest raised livestock in Torba province.
- More fishing is done in Torres compared to Banks area councils.



The Vanuatu Government had launched its 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. In Torba, eight out of every 10 households in Torba have access to mobile coverage.

Table 1: 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

*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 almost all islands in Torba except for Ureparapara. Ureparapara has 88 percent of households with no access to mobile services (Fig 1).

Figure 1: Mobile coverage by Area Councils (%)

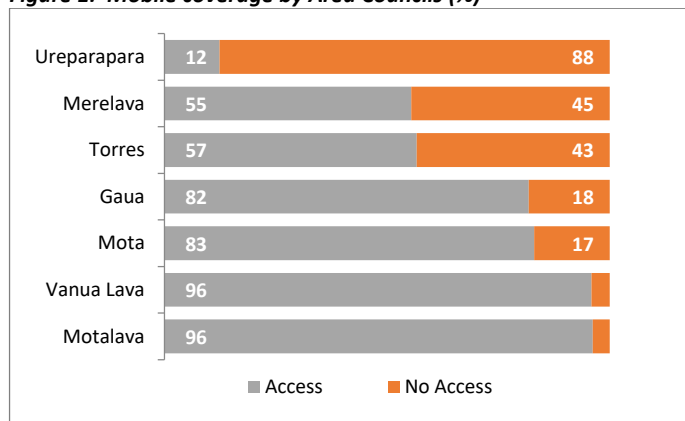


Table 2: Mobile coverage by area Councils (%)

Area Council	Total HH	Access	% Access
Torba	1,960	1,603	81.8
Motalava	340	327	96.2
Vanua Lava	607	582	95.9
Mota	147	122	83.0
Gaua	488	399	81.8
Torres	159	90	56.6
Merelava	130	72	55.4
Ureparapara	89	11	12.4

COMMUNICATION USE

The Mini Census asked if any member of the households had used any of the following types of communication; *Mobile phone, Radio, Internet, Television and Newspaper* within the *last seven days* of the Census period.

Mobile phone usage is imperative compared to other means of communication used (Table 3).

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

Area Council	Use (%)			
	Mobile	Radio	Internet	Newspaper
TORBA	70.0	15.4	4.3	1.2
Torres	8.1	40.3	2.5	1.3
Ureparapara	4.6	14.6	1.1	2.2
Motalava	20.3	19.4	3.8	4.1
Vanua Lava	35.3	17.5	7.9	0.3
Mota	4.9	4.8	0.7	2.0
Gaua	23.5	6.1	3.7	-
Merelava	5.0	11.5	-	-

KEY FACTS

- Torba is 18% away of achieving the Universal Access Policy (UAP) in mobile access.
- Mobile phone usage outweighs all other forms of communication in Torba.



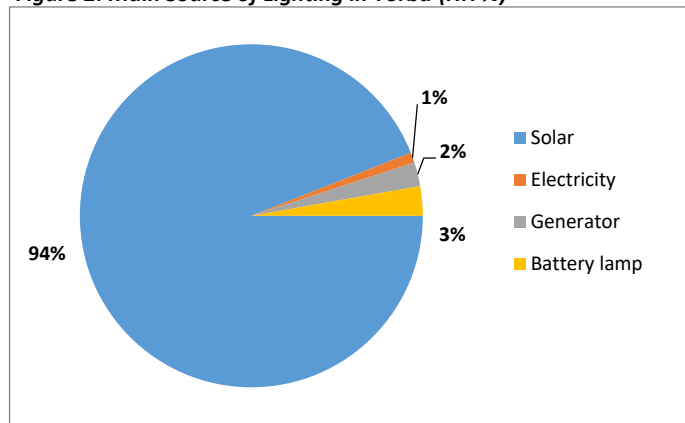


LIGHTING

Over ninety percent of Torba households use Solar as their main source for lighting (Figure 2).

Battery lamp, Generator and Electricity energy shows lowest percent in Torba Area councils (Table 4).

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



KEY FACTS

- 94% of households are using solar for lighting in Torba.
- All households are using Firewood for cooking in Torba.

Table 4: Household main lighting source

Area Council	Total HH	Household's main source of lighting			
		Solar	Battery lamp	Generator	Electricity
TORBA	1,960	1,835	54	44	19
Torba (%)		93.6	2.8	2.2	1.0
Vanua Lava	607	547	29	14	13
Gaua	488	464	4	14	6
Motalava	340	336	1	3	-
Torres	159	155	-	3	-
Mota	147	127	17	-	-
Merelava	130	120	-	10	-
Ureparapara	89	86	3	-	-

COOKING

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

Table 5: Household cooking source – Firewood

Area Council	Total HH	Firewood	%
TORBA	1,960	1,950	99.5
Torres	159	159	100.0
Ureparapara	89	89	100.0
Mota	147	147	100.0
Merelava	130	130	100.0
Gaua	488	487	99.8
Motalava	340	338	99.4
Vanua Lava	607	600	98.8





WATER

An improved water source refers to a source of water that is protected from any outside contamination. The summary table below shows that Torba has about 12% of households that do not have access to a safe improved drinking water source compared to the Vanuatu total percentage of about 13% of household without access to an improved water source.

Table 1: Summary on drinking water sources

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:

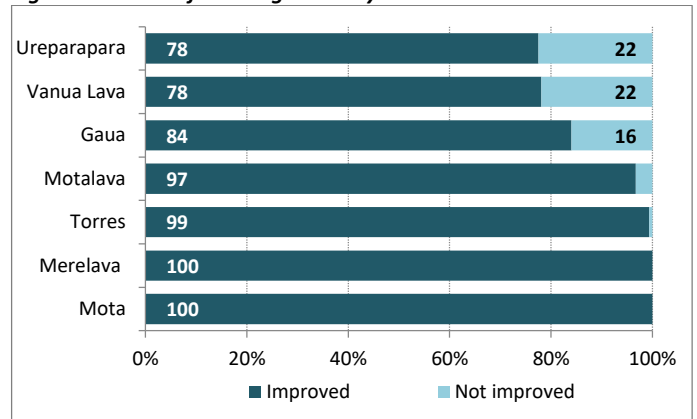
- Piped – private or shared
- Village standpipe
- Rainwater well/tank – private or shared)
- Bottled water (processed water from shops)

Not improved drinking water source are:

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

Figure 1 shows that out of 1,960 private households in Torba, 243 (12%) have stated that they do not have access to an improved drinking water source. The highest of the households that do not have access to an improved drinking water source are found in the area council of Ureparapara and Vanua Lava. On the other hand, Merelava and Mota have shown that all households have access to an improved drinking water source.

Figure 1: Source of drinking water by area councils



Main source of drinking water

The two main sources that people from Torba use are Rainwater tank and pipe.

In Torba 1,012 (52%) households use Rainwater tank, followed by 698 (36%) households that use pipe as their main source of drinking water. The third common used water source is Surface water which is found in 200 (10%) households.

Table 2: Household main source of drinking water

Area Council	Rainwater Tank	Pipe	Surface water	Underground well	Bottle water
TORBA	1,012	698	209	34	7
Torres	156	2	1	-	-
Ureparapara	6	63	20	-	-
Motalava	96	233	-	11	-
Vanua Lava	192	281	128	4	1
Mota	142	-	-	-	5
Gaua	294	116	60	17	-
Merelava	126	3	-	-	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 Torba shows that 51% of households use pit latrine, followed by 40% that use VIP while Flush and Water seal toilets accounted for almost 8% of toilets owned by households in Torba (see Table 4).

Table 4: Main Toilet type

Toilet type	Household	%
Pit Latrine	1,007	51.4
Private	813	41.5
Shared	194	9.9
VIP	790	40.3
Private	512	26.1
Shared	278	14.2
Flush	87	4.4
Private	70	3.6
Shared	17	0.9
Water seal	75	3.8
Private	56	2.9
Shared	19	1.0
None	1	0.1

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

Table 5: Main types of toilet facility by Area council

Area Council	Total HH	Household's main toilet type			
		Pit Latrine	VIP	Flush	Water seal
TORBA	1,960	1,008	790	87	75
Torres	159	133	21	0	4
Ureparapara	89	63	25	0	1
Motalava	340	45	232	17	47
Vanua Lava	607	234	300	51	22
Mota	147	75	72	0	0
Gaua	488	333	137	17	1
Merelava	130	125	3	2	0

*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
- VIP private

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

Table 6 below shows that 'Not improved' sanitation facilities has just over three quarter (67.4%).

Table 6 : Improved and not Improved toilets by Area Council

Area Council	Total HH	Improved		Not Improved	
		HH	%	HH	%
TORBA	1,960	638	32.6	1,322	67.4
Torres	159	8	5.0	151	95.0
Ureparapara	89	26	29.2	63	70.8
Motalava	340	225	66.2	115	33.8
Vanua Lava	607	222	36.6	385	63.4
Mota	147	39	26.5	108	73.5
Gaua	488	115	23.6	373	76.4
Merelava	130	3	2.3	127	97.7

KEY FACTS

- 12% of Torba households lacking access to an improved drinking water source.
- 67.4% households in Torba do not have access to an improved sanitation facility.





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

DAMAGED DWELLINGS

Completely damaged dwellings accounts for only 4% in Torba 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 during and after TC-Pam (March 2015 to November 2016)

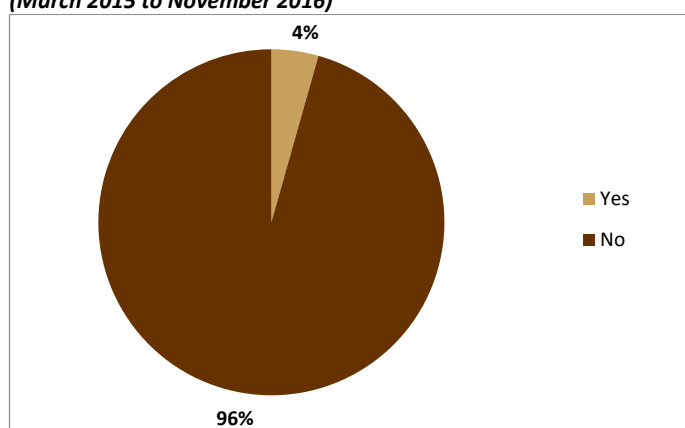


Table 1: Households with completely damaged dwelling during and after TC-PAM

Area Council	Total HH	Damaged	%
TORBA	1,960	86	4.4
Motalava	340	30	8.8
Mota	147	10	6.8
Vanua Lava	607	28	4.6
Gaua	488	14	2.9
Merelava	130	3	2.3
Ureparapara	89	1	1.1
Torres	159	-	0.0

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.

About one out of ten (11%) households had members who sought shelter elsewhere during and after cyclone Pam. Mota has over 40% households with members seeking shelter elsewhere compared to the other area councils.

Table 2: Household with member seeking shelter elsewhere during cyclone

Area Council	Total HH	Seek Shelter	%
TORBA	1,960	221	11.3
Mota	147	65	44.2
Motalava	340	98	28.8
Ureparapara	89	19	21.3
Vanua Lava	607	21	3.5
Gaua	488	13	2.7
Merelava	130	3	2.3
Torres	159	2	1.3

DISASTER SUPPORT

Disaster support referred to in here covers cyclones, droughts and any other form of disaster within the period 2015 – 2016. So usually after natural disasters, support was given to islands that were affected. Table 3 shows that all area councils did receive some type of support. The area council of Torres had the highest number of households that received disaster support. The area council of Vanua Lava received the least disaster support.

Table 3: Support received by Area Council

Area Council	Total HH	Has received disaster support	%
TORBA	1960	373	19.0
Merelava	130	127	97.7
Torres	159	132	83.0
Ureparapara	89	26	29.2
Mota	147	17	11.6
Gaua	488	52	10.7
Motalava	340	11	3.2
Vanua Lava	607	8	1.3

Disaster support by item shows that most support to households affected were water supplies followed by tools and food supplies (see Figure 2).





Figure 2: Disaster Support Type by household

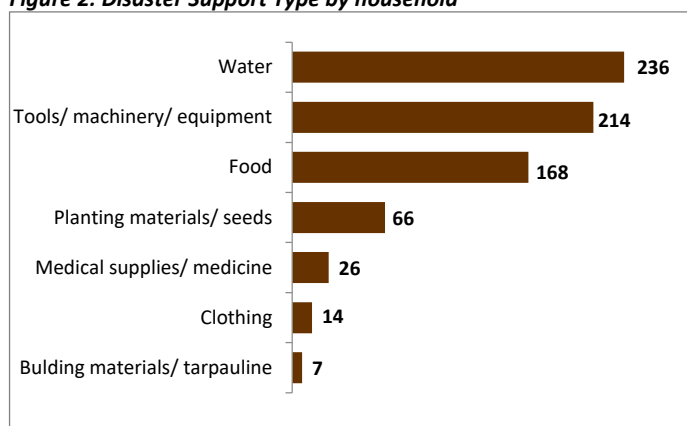
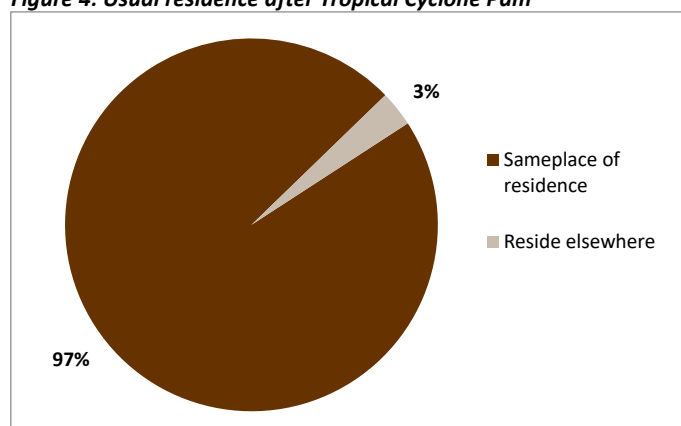


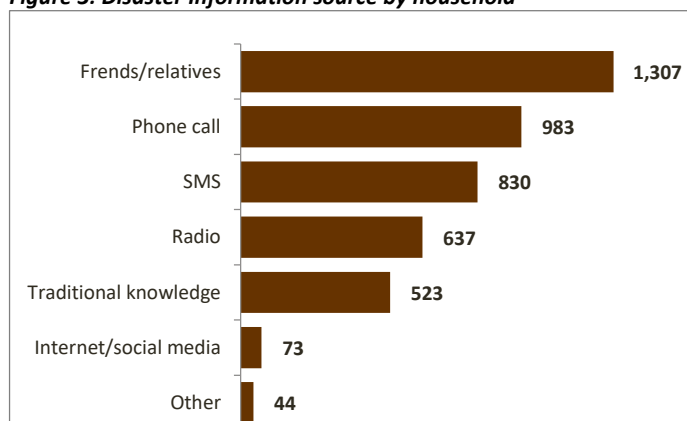
Figure 4: Usual residence after Tropical Cyclone Pam



SOURCES OF DISASTER INFORMATION

Almost all households in Torba received disaster information from friends and relatives. Other common sources of information are by phone, SMS, radio and traditional knowledge (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: Disaster Information source by household



KEY FACTS

- 1 out of every 10 households in Torba had dwellings completely destroyed by Cyclones.
- Most support item supplied is water.
- The common source of disaster information is disseminated by Friends/relatives.
- 3% of Torba population moved after TC PAM.

RESIDENCE AFTER TROPICAL CYCLONE PAM

After the event of Tropical cyclone (TC) Pam, 97% of population lived in their usual place of residence while 3% have moved elsewhere.





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 remain relatively low in Torba, one third of the population do not have a birth certificate (Figure 1). Slight higher number of men than woman had their birth registered (Figure 2.)

Figure 1: Torba Birth Registration, 2016

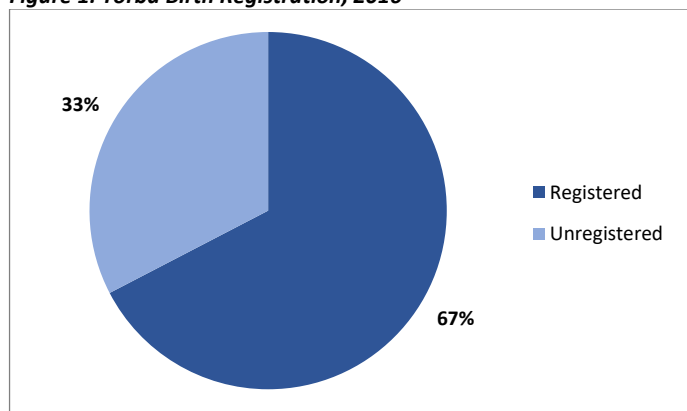
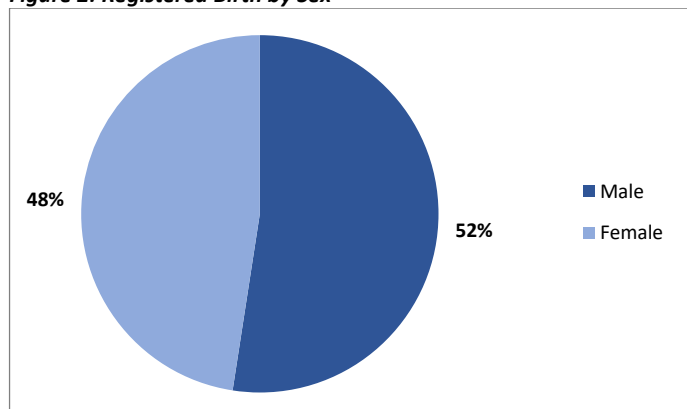


Figure 2: Registered Birth by Sex



Eight out of every ten people are registered in Gaua and Motalava while all other area councils had over 30% (Three in every ten people) of its population unregistered (Figure 3 & Table 2).

Figure 3: Birth Registration by Area Council (%)

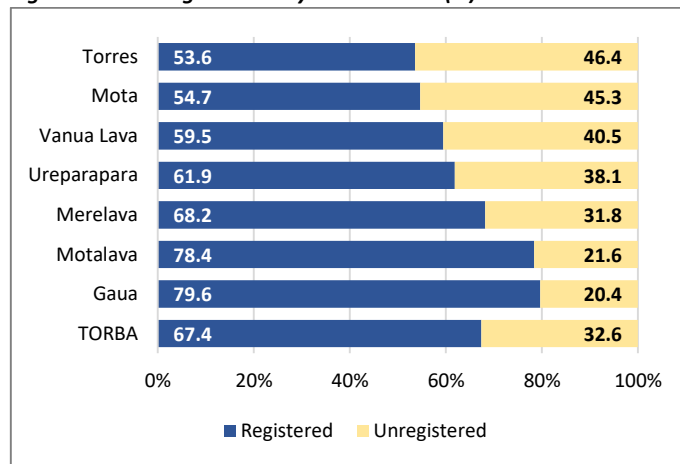


Table 2: Birth Registration (all age)

Area Council	Total Population			Registered		
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	%
TORBA	9,867	4,979	4,888	3,486	3,162	67.4
Gaua	2,529	1,304	1,225	1,048	966	79.6
Motalava	1,572	725	847	574	658	78.4
Merelava	588	279	309	204	197	68.2
Ureparapara	454	237	217	163	118	61.9
Vanua Lava	3,070	1,594	1,476	999	827	59.5
Mota	673	353	320	213	155	54.7
Torres	981	487	494	285	241	53.6

VNPF

Since all islands in Torba Province are categorised under rural, the likelihood of people registering or having access to Retirement pension schemes is uncommon. Vanuatu National Provident Fund (VNPF) registration is very low in Torba Province that only 8% of the population had VNPF (Figure 4 & Table 3). VNPF registration is only tabulated for the population aged 15 years and over.





Figure 4: Torba VNPf Registration

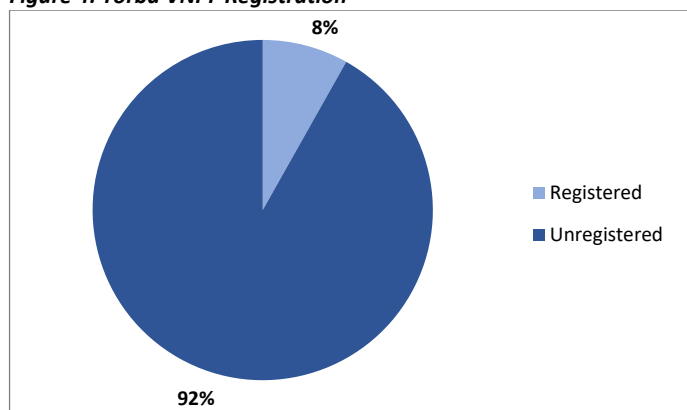


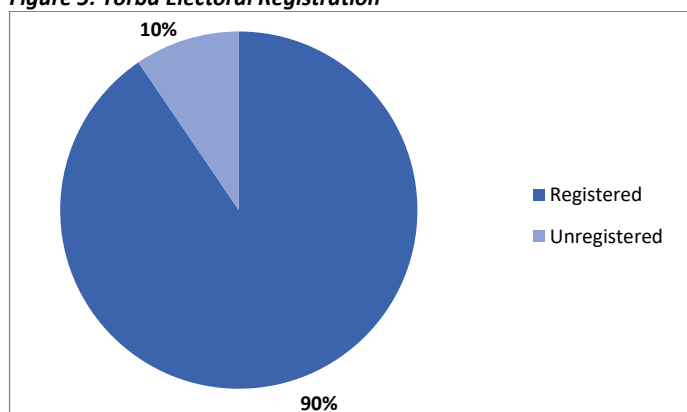
Table 3: VNPf Registration (age 15+)

Area Council	Population aged 15+			Registered		
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	%
TORBA	5,686	2,836	2,850	306	137	7.8
Vanua Lava	1,806	929	877	130	63	10.7
Gaua	1,439	749	690	81	34	8.0
Motalava	967	454	513	43	27	7.2
Ureparapara	263	129	134	16	3	7.2
Torres	510	247	263	19	5	4.7
Merelava	322	137	185	8	4	3.7
Mota	379	191	188	9	1	2.6

ELECTORAL

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

Figure 5: Torba Electoral Registration



Merelava had only 2% of its population unregistered. Gaua and Vanua Lava had just over 10% of its population needing Electoral registration (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Electoral Registration by Area Council (%)

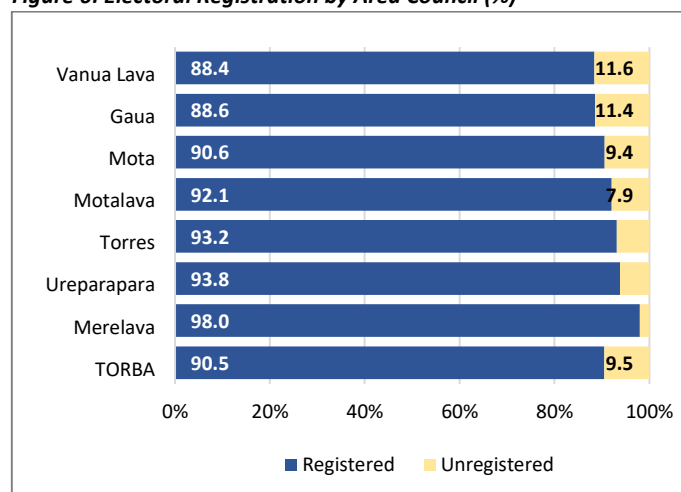


Table 4: Electoral Registration (age 18+)

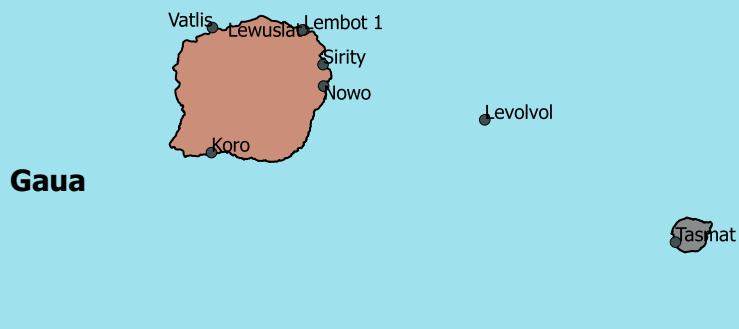
Area Council	Population aged 18+			Registered		
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	%
TORBA	5,156	2,550	2,606	2,295	2,371	90.5
Merelava	306	130	176	126	174	98.0
Ureparapara	243	118	125	109	119	93.8
Torres	482	230	252	212	237	93.2
Motalava	859	394	465	355	436	92.1
Mota	362	179	183	159	169	90.6
Gaua	1,306	679	627	599	558	88.6
Vanua Lava	1,598	820	778	735	678	88.4

KEY FACTS

- Birth registration is low in Torba (One Third of its population have no birth certificate).
- VNPf registration remains low in Torba, about 8%.
- While Electoral registration remains high in Torba, concerns for Gaua and Vanua Lava.



TORBA PROVINCE





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