EVACUATED	REGISTERED	RETURNEES	DISPLACED
11,380 INDIVIDUALS	**7,719** INDIVIDUALS	**5,458** INDIVIDUALS	**2,261** INDIVIDUALS
Initially registered by DTM	Currently registered by DTM	Registered as returned	Registered as displaced

Maewo **173**

Ambae **6,975**

Pentecost **9**

Sanma **2,837**

Affected Population

FEMALE **48%**

MALE **51%**

Ambae pre evacuation population
Ambaen - Returnees
Ambaen - Displaced

Kilometers
0 15 30   60

The boundaries and names shown and the designation used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance

Efate **1,345**

Evacuee Mobility Patterns 2018-2019

Round 3 (Nov-18) · Round 4 (Feb-19) · Round 5 (May-19) · Round 6 (Nov - 19)

■ Sanma ■ Maewo ■ Efate ■ Pentecost ■ Ambae
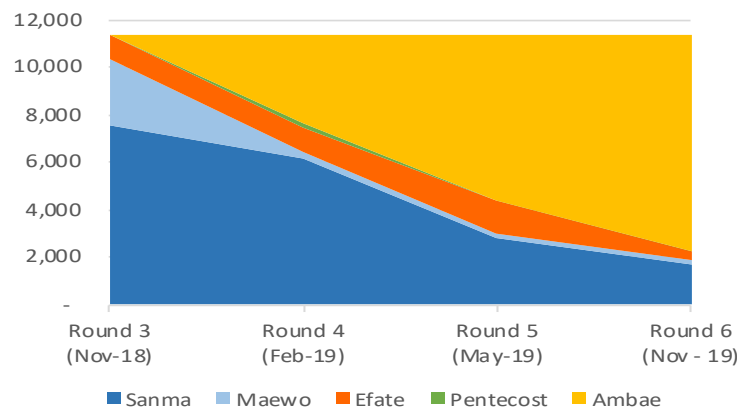
Intention to Remain in Ambae

Percentage of those intending to remain in Ambae

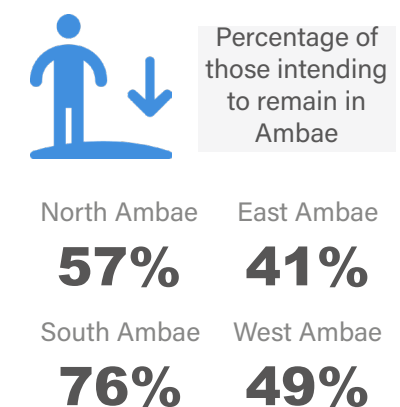|	
North Ambae **57%**	East Ambae **41%**
South Ambae **76%**	West Ambae **49%**

In Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 6 (November 2019) the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), International Organization for Migration (IOM) with support from partners Vanuatu Red Cross, Save the Children, reached and registered a total 7,719 individuals out of the total 11,380 originally registered as evacuated from Ambae in 2018.

Out of the total 7,719 reached and registered, 5,458 were recorded as having returned to Ambae while a further 2,261 remained displaced across Sanma, Penama and Shevinces. Since the evacuation initiated, and following the recategorization of volcanic activity on the island of Ambae to a level 1, IOM has observed a steady flow of households returning to their area of origin. Out of the 7,719 individuals reached and registered, 51% were male and 48% female (1% did not provide gender details).
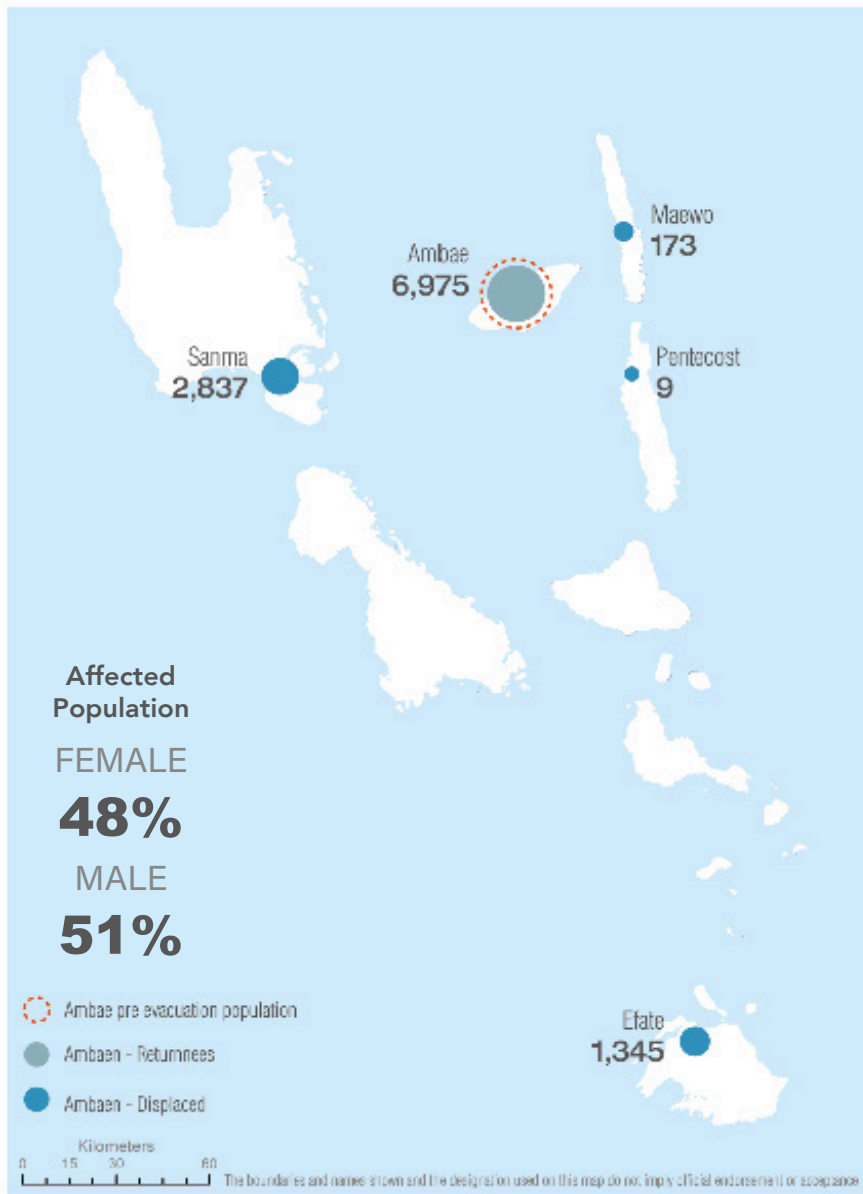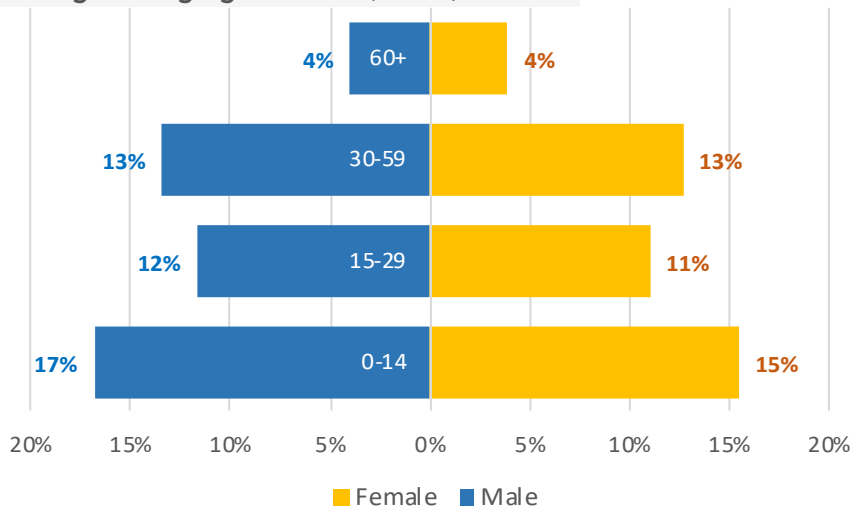
Sex Age Dissagregated Data (SADD)

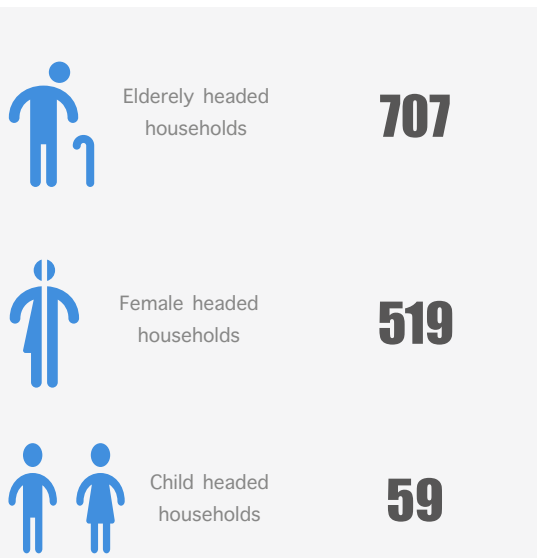|	Male	Female
60+	4%	4%
30-59	13%	13%
15-29	12%	11%
0-14	17%	15%

Female   Male

Out of the total number registered (7,719 individuals), the majority were located in Ambae (5,458 individuals), the remaining caseload were recorded as still residing in displacement sites (2,261 individuals) across different islands. As indicated in the annotated map, 17 individuals were located in Aore, 339 in Efate, 176 in Maewo, 14 in Malo, 59 in Pentecost and 1,656 in Santo. The island where DTM recorded the greatest number of vulnerable households was Ambae.
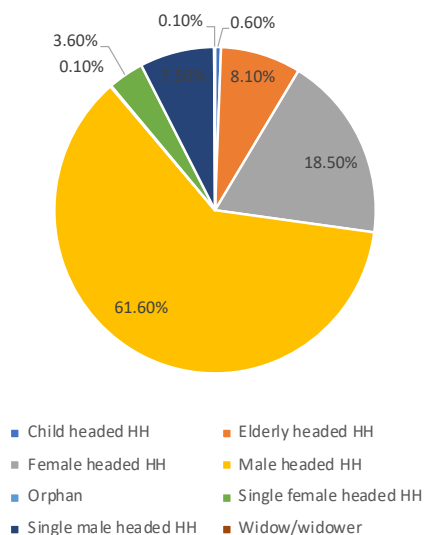
Vulnerability Overview

Out of those registered outside of Ambae, IOM recorded individuals located in Santo as the most vulnerable with the greatest number child-headed households and elderly households. The island of Aore recorded the greatest number of vulnerable females, with the Province recording up to 20% of all registered households being female-headed, and up to 40% as single female-headed households.
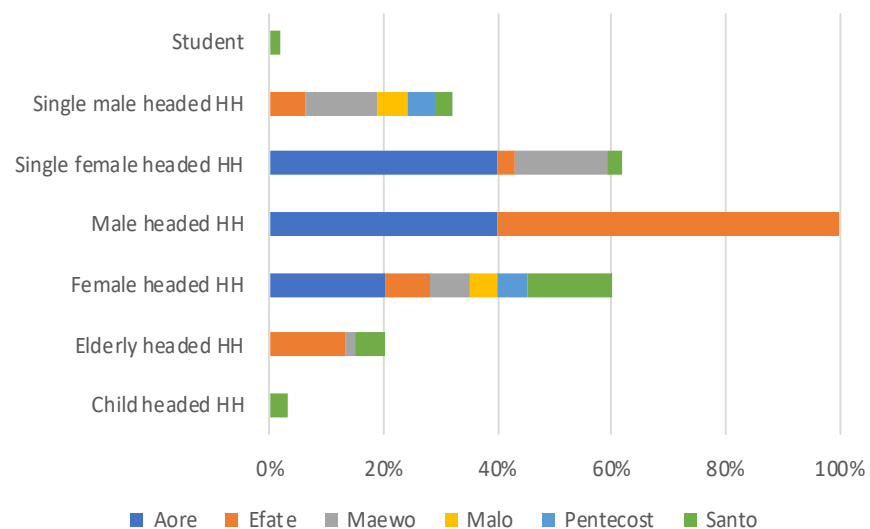
Key Vulnerables

Elderely headed households	707
Female headed households	519
Child headed households	59

Vulnerabilities in Ambae

61.60%
18.50%
8.10%
3.60%
0.10%
0.10%
0.60%

- Child headed HH
- Elderly headed HH
- Female headed HH
- Male headed HH
- Orphan
- Single female headed HH
- Single male headed HH
- Widow/widower

Vulnerabilities across all other Provinces

Student	
Single male headed HH	
Single female headed HH	
Male headed HH	
Female headed HH	
Elderly headed HH	
Child headed HH	

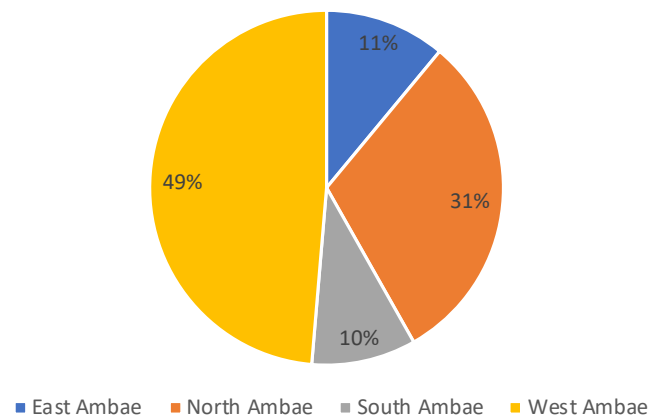0%   20%   40%   60%   80%   100%

- Aore
- Efate
- Maewo
- Malo
- Pentecost
- Santo

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## Acces to drinking water all provinces
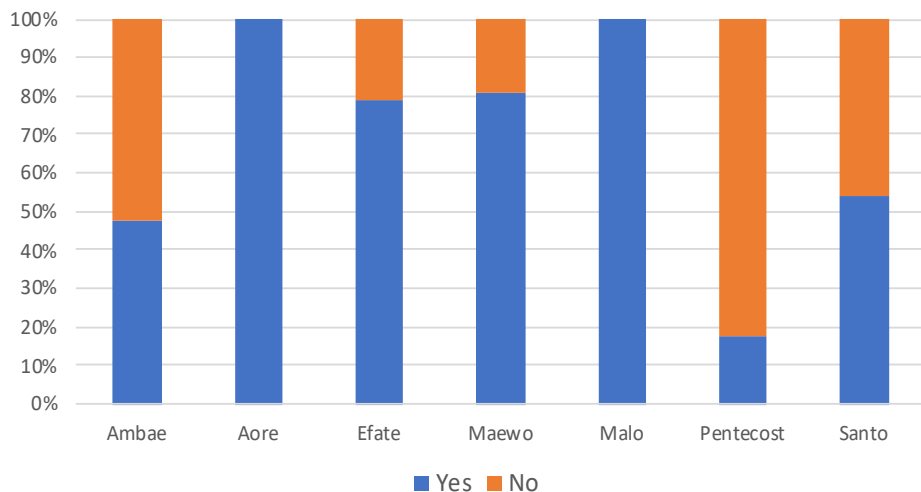
Ambae percentage of HH with no acces to drinking water

Out the total number of households interviewed both in Ambae and outside, 80% reported to have access to drinking water with the majority in all locations reporting that access to drinking water was at a maximum of 30 minutes walking. In Ambae, the area with the least access to drinking water was reported as West Ambae, followed by North Ambae, East Ambae and South Ambae. Similarly, access to water was at a minimum of 30 minutes walking distances.
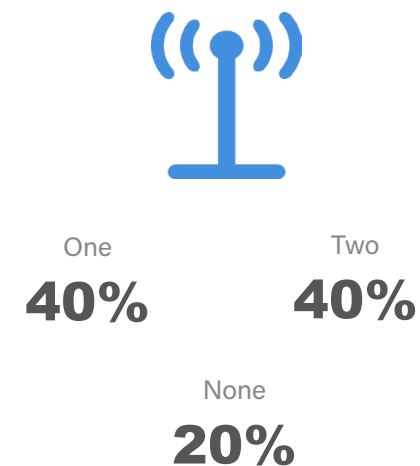
Access to power
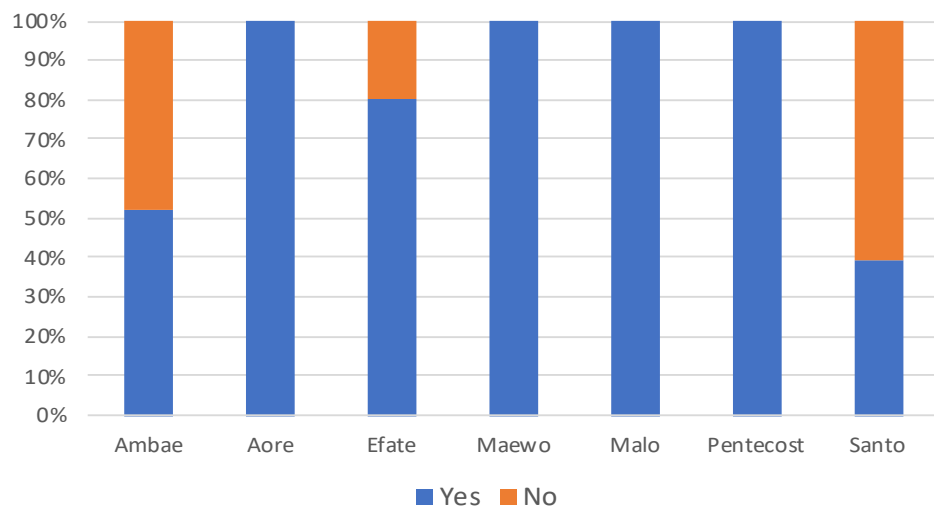
Out of the total number of households reached and registered in Round 6 the majority (94%) reported to have access to power.

In terms of access to telecommunication neworks DTM recorded that across all locations 80% of households had access to one or two operators while only 20% had no access to network operators.
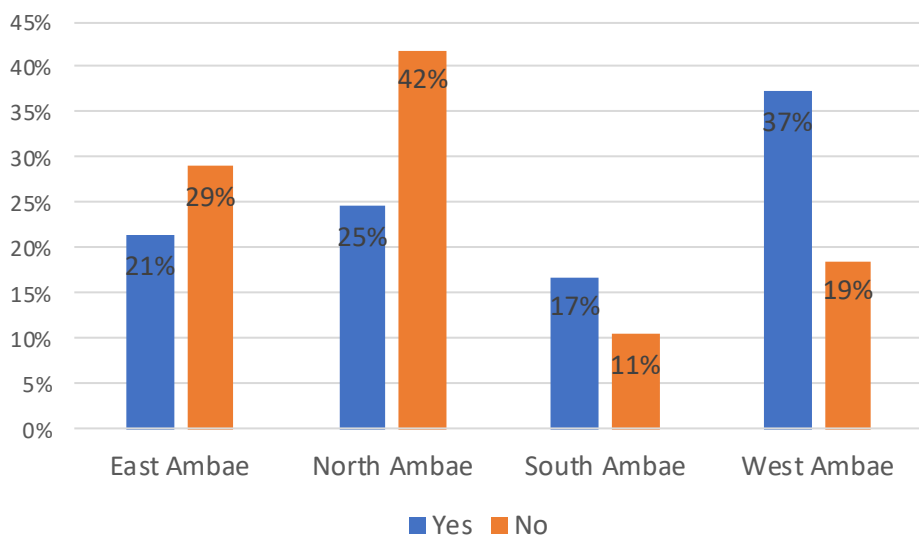
Ambae access to newtork operators

One **40%**

Two **40%**

None **20%**

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DTM VANUATU

Ambae access to health care

Chart — Ambae access to health care (Yes / No):
- East Ambae: Yes 21%, No 29%
- North Ambae: Yes 25%, No 42%
- South Ambae: Yes 17%, No 11%
- West Ambae: Yes 37%, No 19%

Legend: ■ Yes ■ No

Ambae access to school

North Ambae **85%**

West Ambae **79%**

East Ambae **75%**

South Ambae **78%**

Across all locations up to 59% reported to have access to health care, while 41% reported challenges in accessing health care. Due to data collection challenges DTM was unable to collect disaggregated data per Province but focused on collecting disaggregated data for Ambae Province.

In Ambae, which was recorded as the Province with the least access to health care recorded North Ambae as the area with the least access to health faciliaites followed by East Ambae. South Ambae and West Ambae in comparison reported greater access to health care. Across all locations the majority of households reported that it took a minimum of 30 minutes to reach the closes health centre.

Similar data collection challenges were confronted for dissagragated data on household access to school and banking facilities. At a absolute level DTM captured that in November 2019 up to 79% of school aged individuals had access to school and up to 56% of adult popualtion had access to banking services.
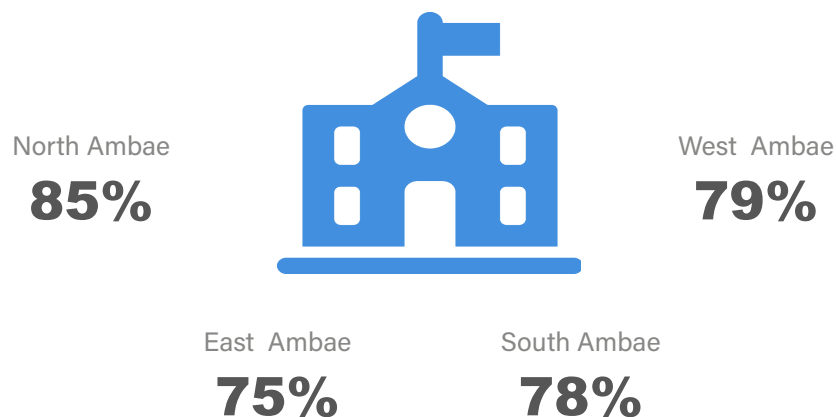
DTM is a multisectoral data collection system developed to support emergency preparedness and response. Developed through multitude of tried and tested methodological approaches, IOM is working closely with the Vanuatu Government in strengthening its DTM programme to better address the humanitarian challenges caused by natural disasters.

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For further information on DTM Vanautu please visit:
dtm.iom.int/vanuatu