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# Monitoring Indicators Survey

Survey 6 | 21 July 2016





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## Introduction

The Monitoring Indicators Survey, developed with Intercluster guidance, engages real-time national data collection from the ground up through the even targeting of mobile users located throughout Vanuatu. The purpose of the Monitoring Indicators is to identify thematic hotspots and to track changes any over time.

Hotspots are determined based on the percentage of respondents, which is approximately 20 per area. Low numbers (1-3 respondents) can create high percentages from one response, and are therefore highlighted. Areas of most interest are hotspots identified as red, orange or yellow due to the higher percentages of respondents citing difficulties or challenges. It is recommended that further sectoral analyses are directed toward hotspots of interest to determine causation or identify relevant cross sectoral correlations. In the table below, hotspots are approximated geographically into North, East, South, West and Central. In the accompanying maps, hotspots are visible by Island and Area Council.

### Percentage of Respondents Hotspot Colour

1-20	
20-40	
40-60	
60-80	
80-100	

## Hotspots Requiring Sectoral Analysis

### Sector

### Hotspots

#### Food Security and Agriculture

#### Meal Quantity

	North West Santo (1-3 respondents), Futuna (1-3 respondents),
	South East Ambrym
	West Ambae, North and West Ambrym, North, West and Central Epi, and North Tanna

#### Water and Sanitation

#### Water Quality

	East Malo, North Pentecost, North Ambae, North East Epi, Emae, North Maewo, Central Pentacost, North east and South West Ambae, Emao
	Motolava, South West Santo, Malo, North Pentacost, North Ambrym, South East Malakula, North east Epi, North Tongoa, Emae, North Erromango, East Tanna
	Vanuau Lava, Gaua, North Central Santo, West and Central Malakula, South East and West Ambrym, South west and South East Epi, North West , Central and South West Tanna





<b>Gender and Protection</b>	<b>Water Access</b>	
		West Ambae
		-
		North Maewo, North West Malakula, North East Epi, and North Tanna
	<b>School Attendance</b>	
		-
		-
		North Maewo, South East Malakula (1-3 respondents), North and East Tanna
	<b>Vulnerable Peoples</b>	
		Gaua, North East Santo, West Malo, North East Ambae, Central Pentacost, North East Malakula, Paama, South West Epi, South West Tanna, North Tanna (1-3 respondents),
		North Central, South East, and East Central Santo, East Malo, North Pentacost, West Ambae (1-3 respondents), North West and East Malakula, West Ambrym, North Tongoa, North and North East Epi, North and North West Efate, North Erromango, West Tanna
		North Maewo, North Ambae, North and East Ambrym, South East Epi (1-3 respondents)

## Trend Summary

### Meal Quantity

How many meals did you have yesterday, and how many meals did you have before TC Pam?

- Nationwide, meal quantity is steady with a national average of 25-30% reporting fewer meals
- Provincial averages are clustered around the national average now regarding number of meals
- Tafea remains slightly lower than the national average, but has improved through July ending with 35-40% reporting fewer meals
- Malampa is improving steadily and is now close to the national average
- Torba provincial averages appear more variability than other provinces. This tendency is likely accentuated by a lower number of respondents compared to the other provinces.

### Water Quality

What is the quality of your water now, compared to last week?

- National improvements occurred between S1 and S2, then declined until S4, before making slight improvements in S5 and holding steady in S6, with 40-45% respondents now citing a decrease in water quality
- Torba and Penama are experiencing water quality below the national average
- Water quality in Malampa, Tafea, and Sanma Provinces is similar to the national average
- Penama continues to have the highest percentage of people reporting a decrease in water quality, although the situation does appear to be improving. Approximately 75% in S5 and 65% in S6 citing a decrease in water quality.





- The trend of water quality follows very closely the trend of caring for vulnerable peoples

### Water Access

#### How much time do you need to collect water, compared to last week?

- National average remained steady with 11-22% respondents citing decreased access to water
- Penama continues to have the highest percentage of people reporting a decrease in water access, although the situation is improving from 28% in S5 and 25% in S6 citing a decrease in water access.

### Vulnerable Peoples

#### Do you have vulnerable peoples in your household that require extra or special care, and how does that care compare to last week?

- The percent of people reporting more difficulty caring for vulnerable people has risen sharply in Sanma from 54% in (S5) to 78% in (S6)
- The national average for those citing increased difficulties in caring for vulnerability has stabilised after shifting dramatically from 40% (S1), 26% (S2), 22% (S3), 61% (S4 and S5) and 59%(S6)
- Penama (66%) and Malampa (63%) remain slightly higher than the national average (59%)
- The trend of caring for vulnerable peoples follows very closely the trend of water quality

### School Attendance

#### How much time at school have the children in your household had compared to last week?

- National average remained steady at approximately 8-16% citing a decrease in school attendance from surveys 1-6
- School attendance has the most consistently positive responses of all thematic questions; no province has had more than 25% respondents citing a decrease in school attendance during any of the surveys 1-6
- The trend for school attendance is most similar to that of water access

### Recommendations

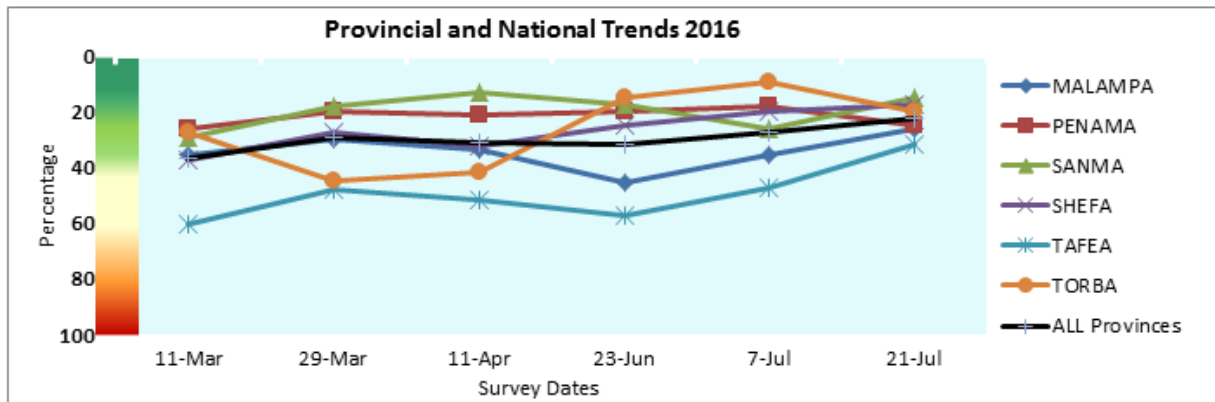
It is recommended that further sectoral analyses are directed toward hotspots of interest, with particular focus on red hotspots, to determine causation and identify relevant cross sectoral correlations.





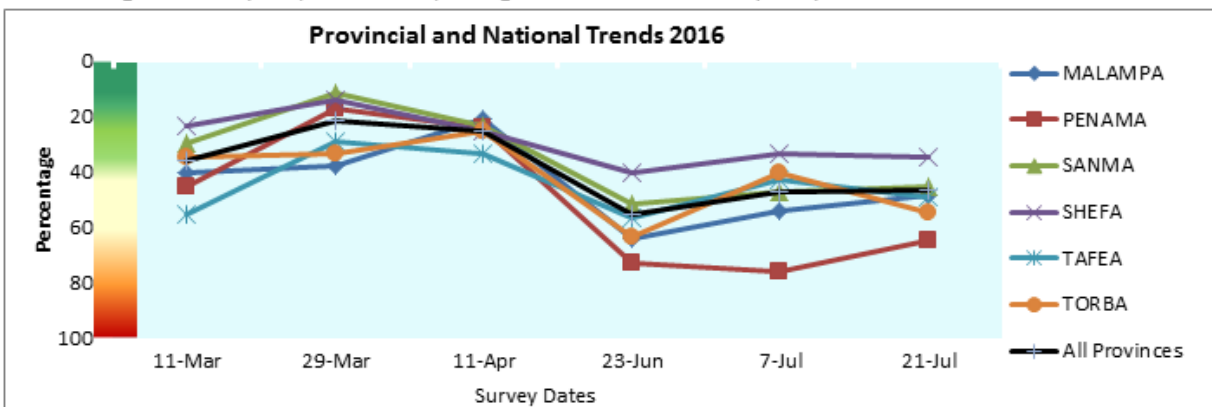
## Food Security and Agriculture: Meal Quantity

Percentage of survey respondents reporting fewer meals.



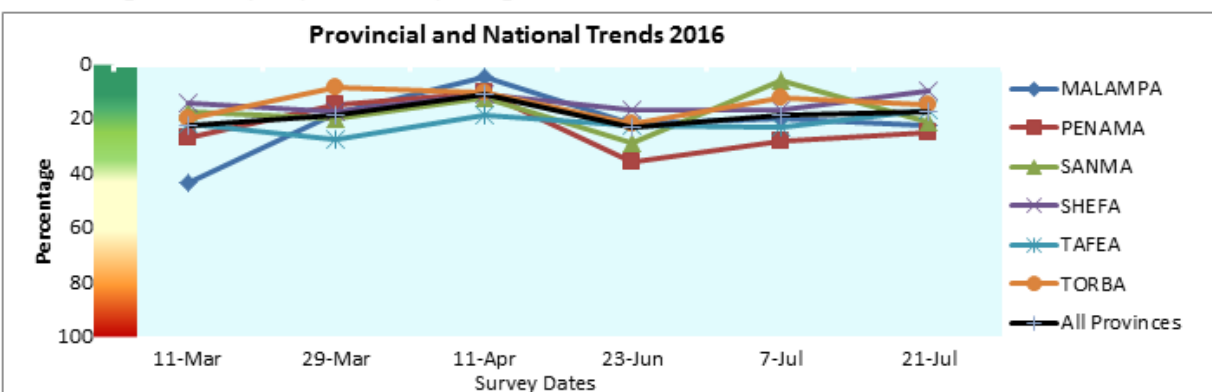
## Water and Sanitation: Water Quality

Percentage of survey respondents reporting a decrease in water quality



## Water and Sanitation: Water Access

Percentage of survey respondents reporting a decrease in access to water

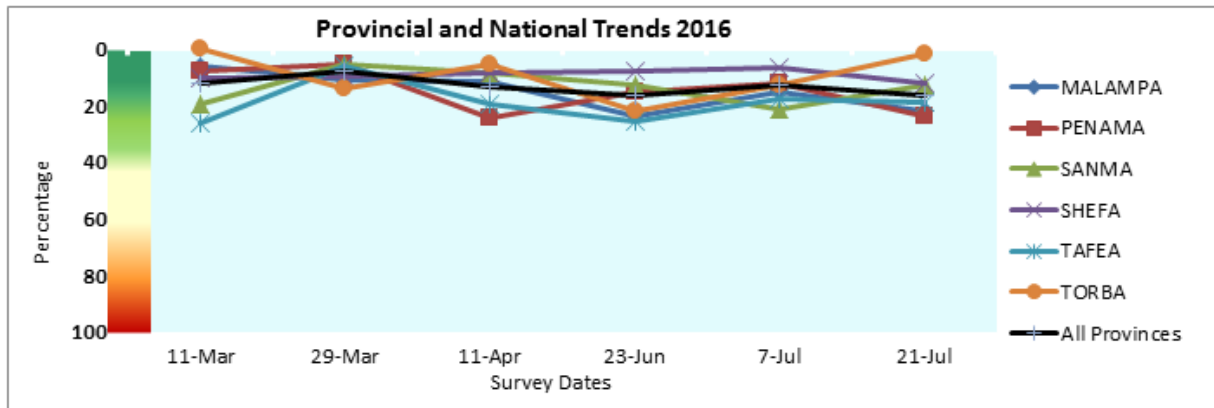






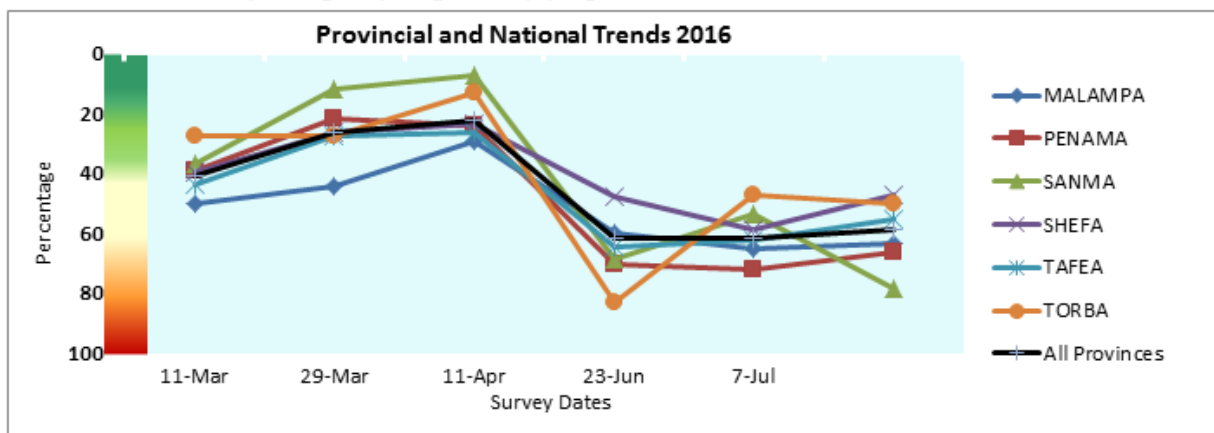
## Gender and Protection: School Attendance

Percentage of survey respondents reporting a decrease in time children spend in school



## Gender and Protection: Vulnerable Peoples

Percentage of survey respondents (that have household members needing extra help), reporting an increase in difficulty caring for young, elderly, pregnant, disabled or sick



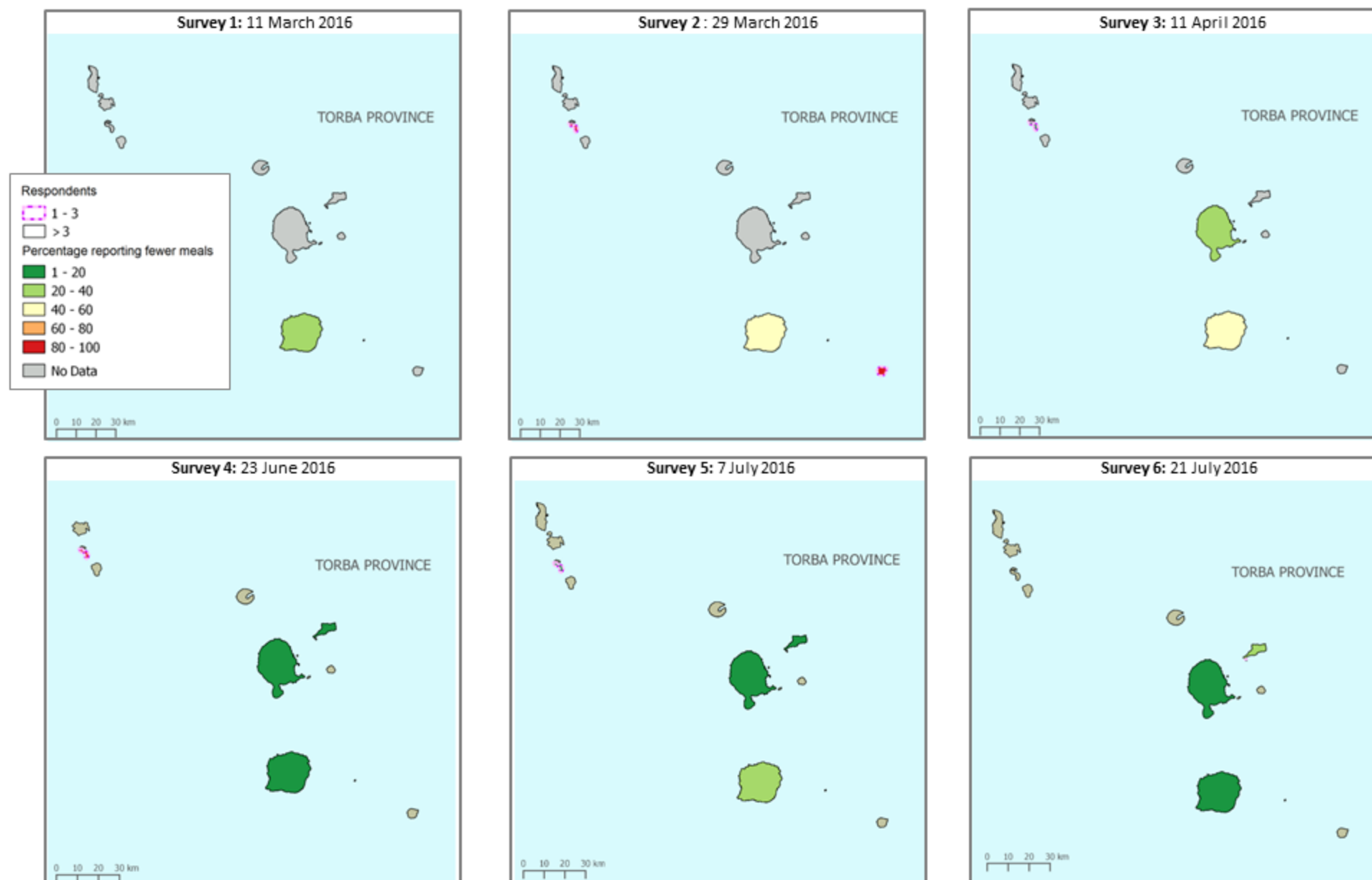
## Survey Respondents: Provincial and National Totals

	Number of Survey Respondents					
	11 March	29 March	11 April	23 June	7 July	21 July
MALAMPA	160	166	169	204	184	206
PENAMA	199	180	183	145	142	151
SANMA	140	145	140	140	130	146
SHEFA	337	275	312	310	316	302
TAFEA	130	165	165	169	177	150
TORBA	22	36	41	68	64	60
All Provinces	988	967	1010	1036	1013	1015



## Monitoring Indicators: Food Security and Agriculture

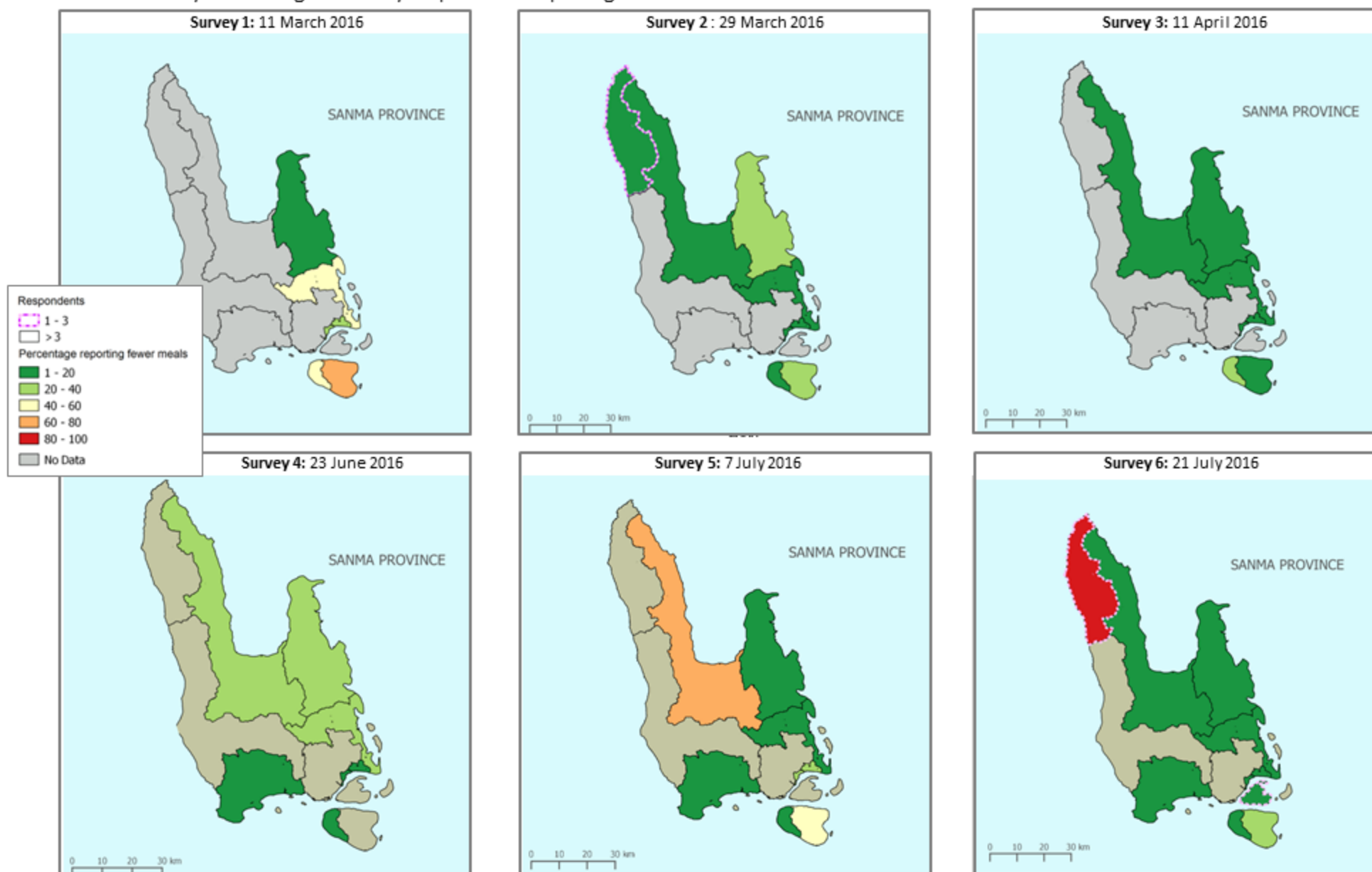
Meal Quantity: Percentage of survey respondents reporting fewer meals than before TC Pam.





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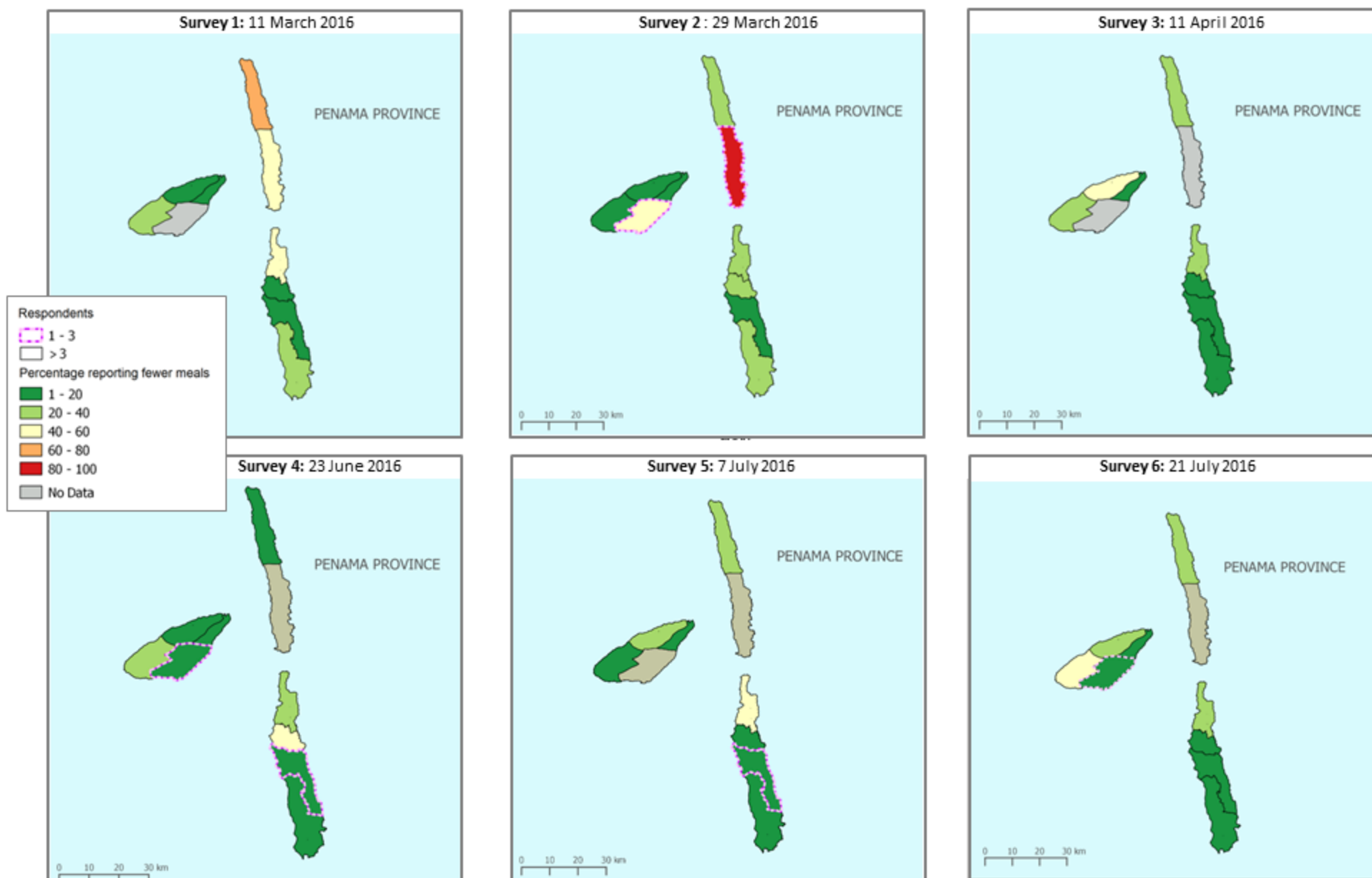
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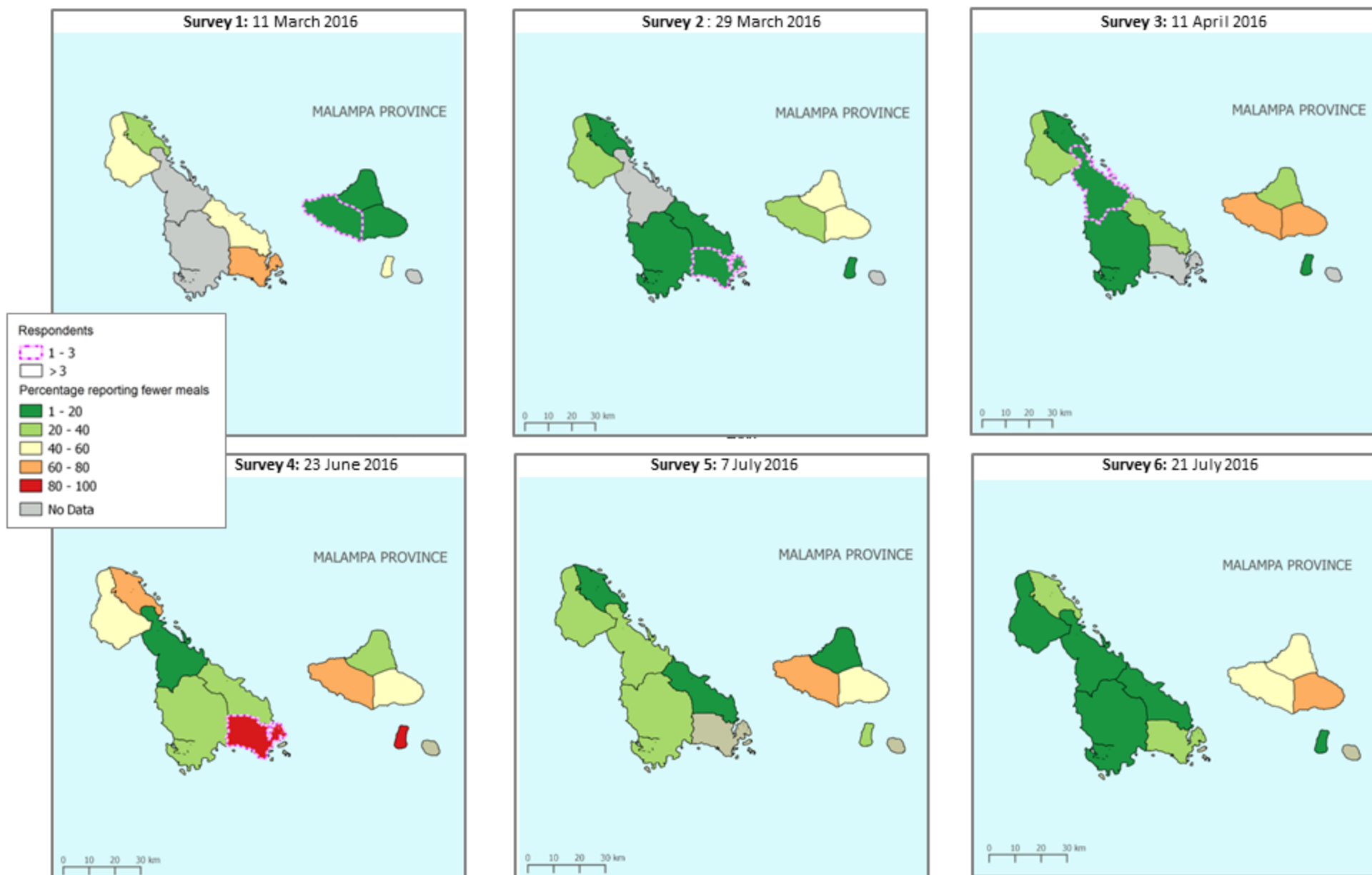
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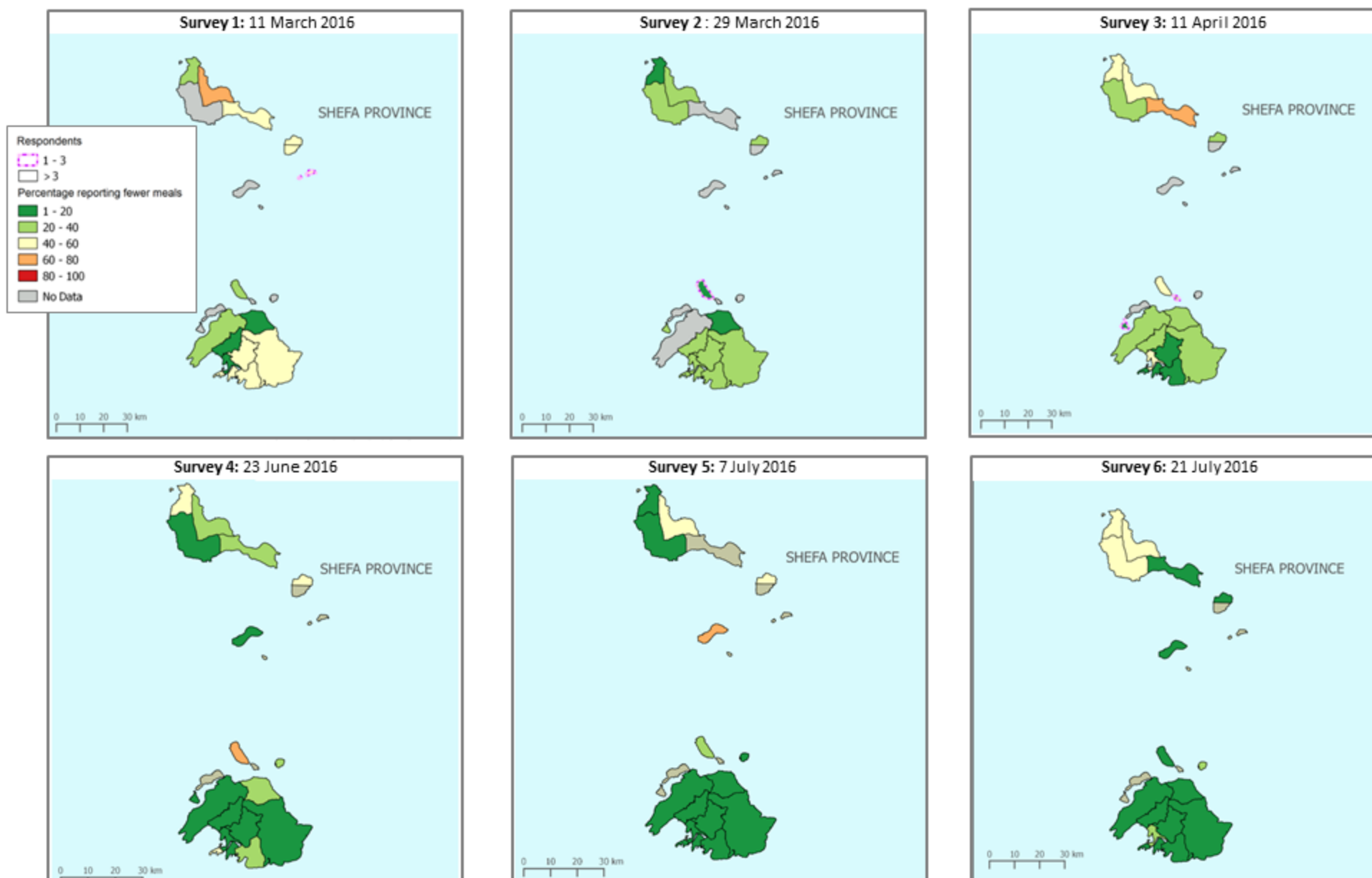
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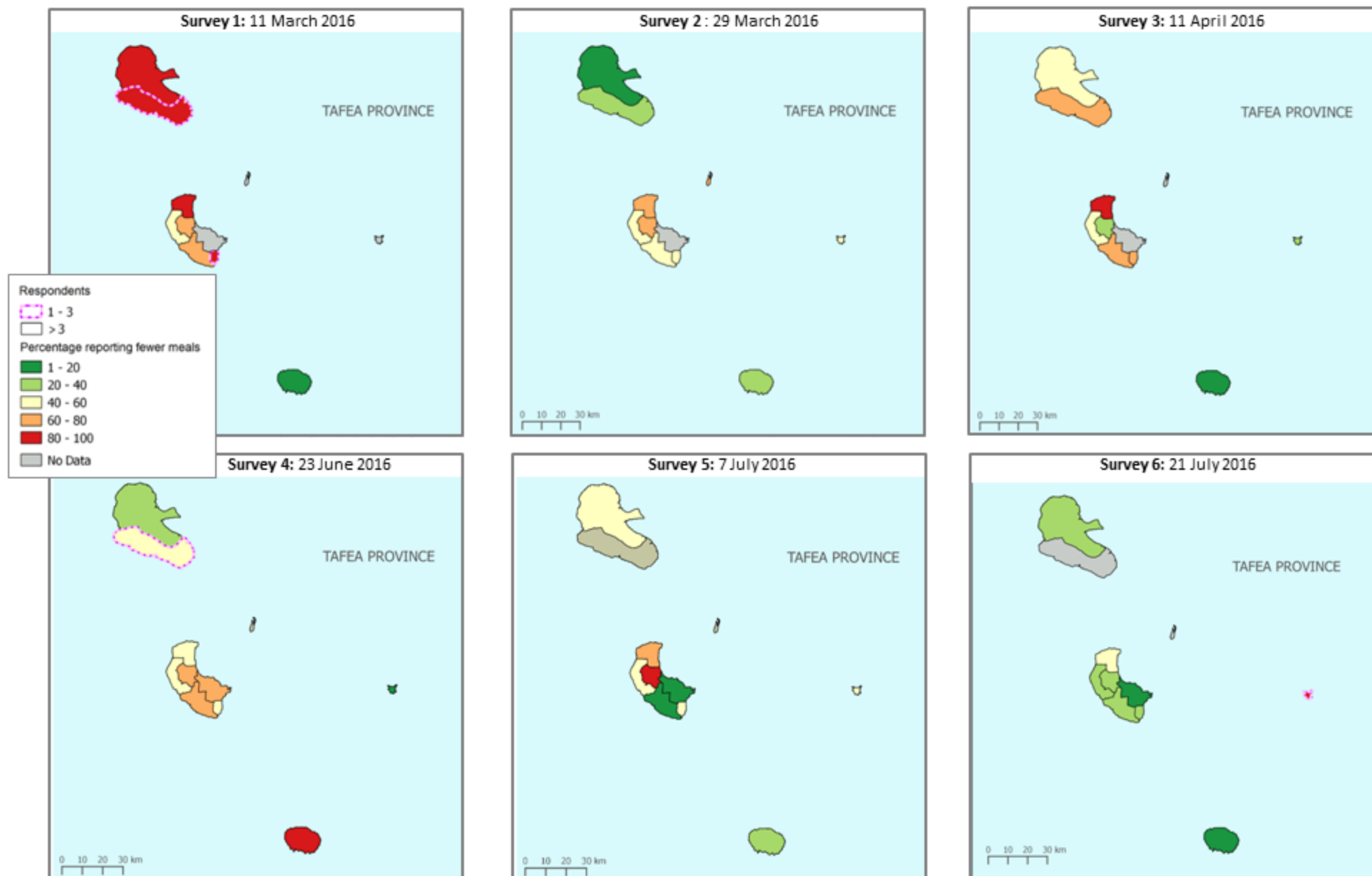
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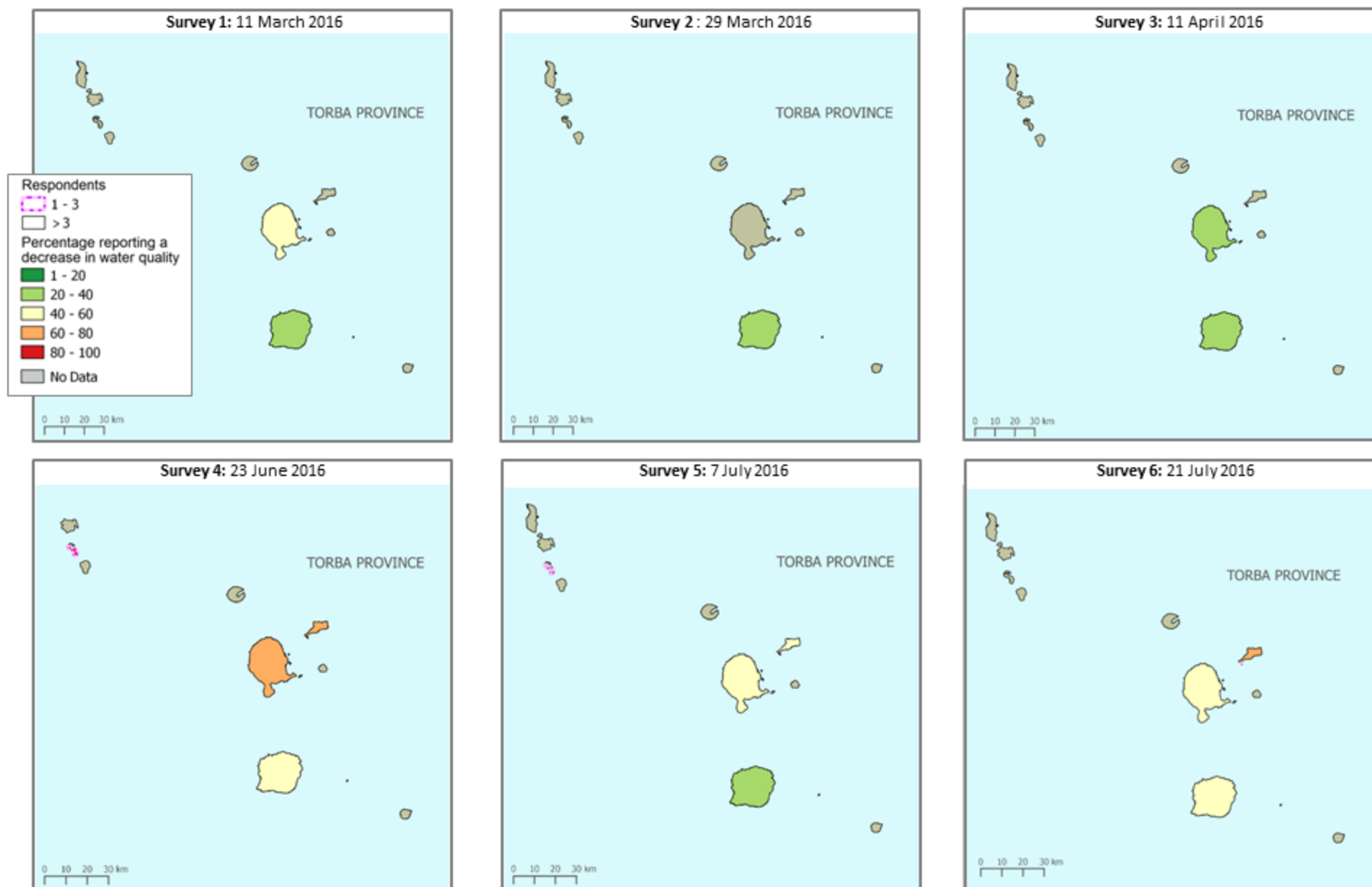
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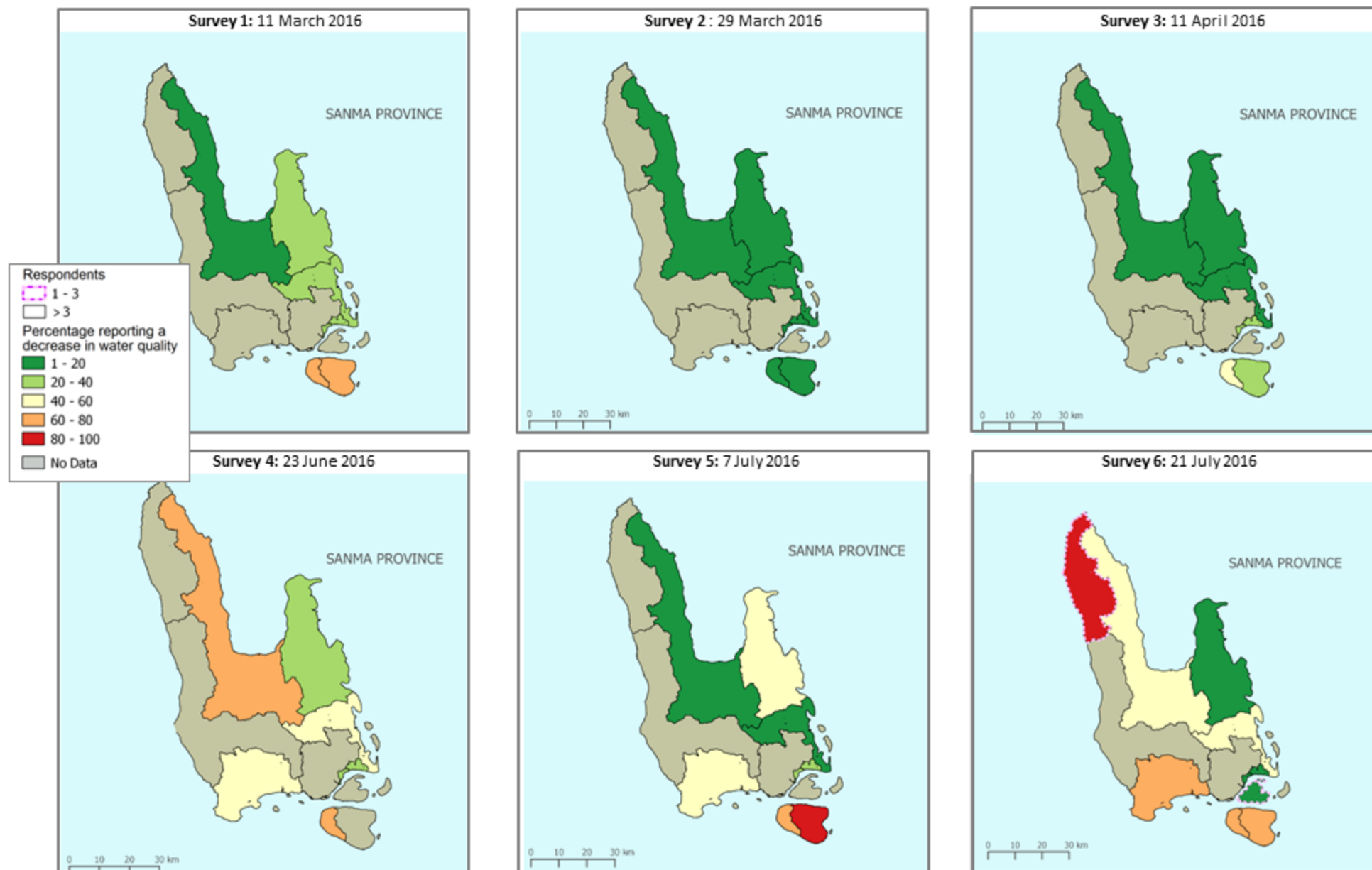
Water Quality: Percentage of survey respondents reporting a decrease in water quality





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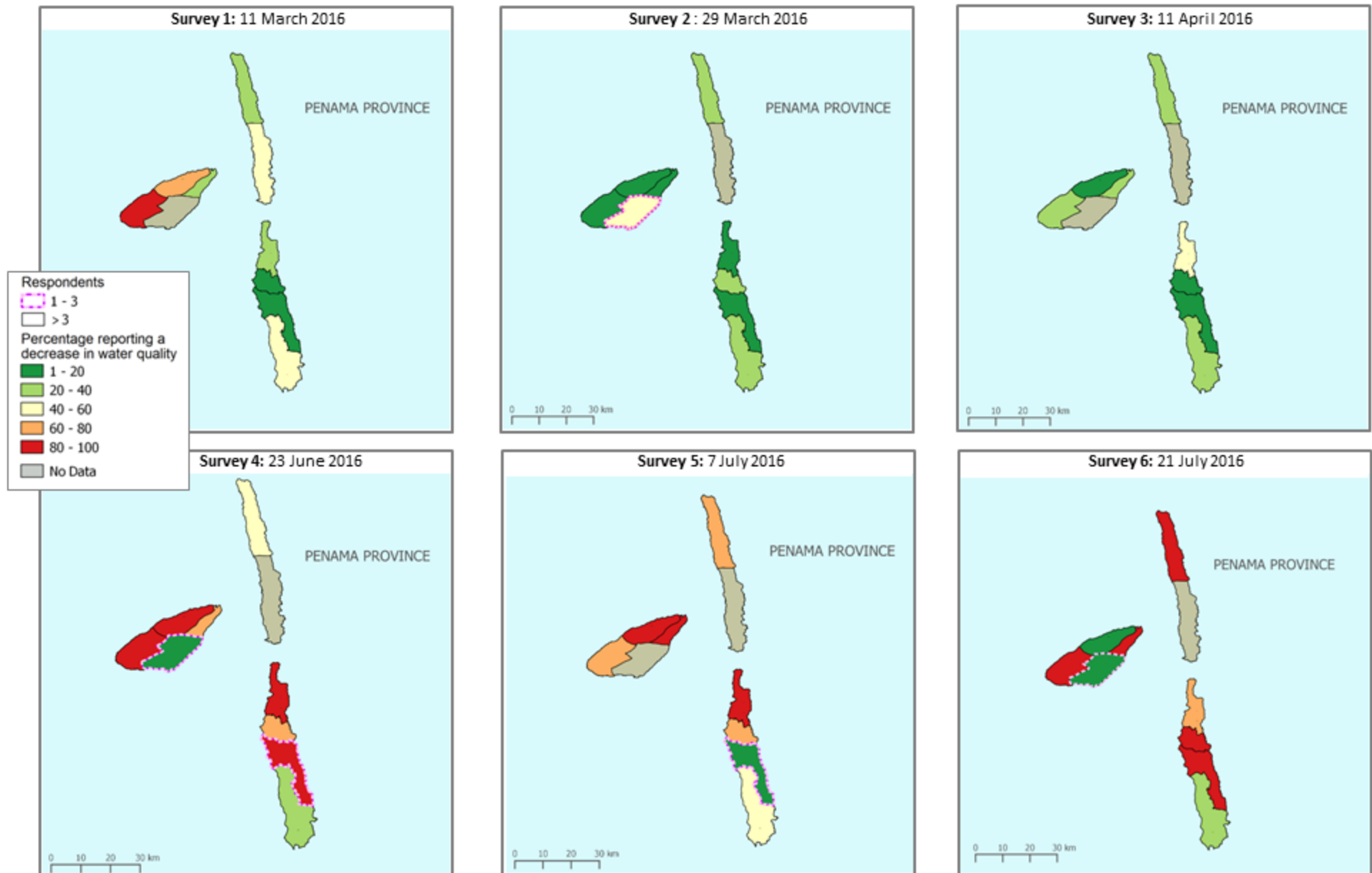
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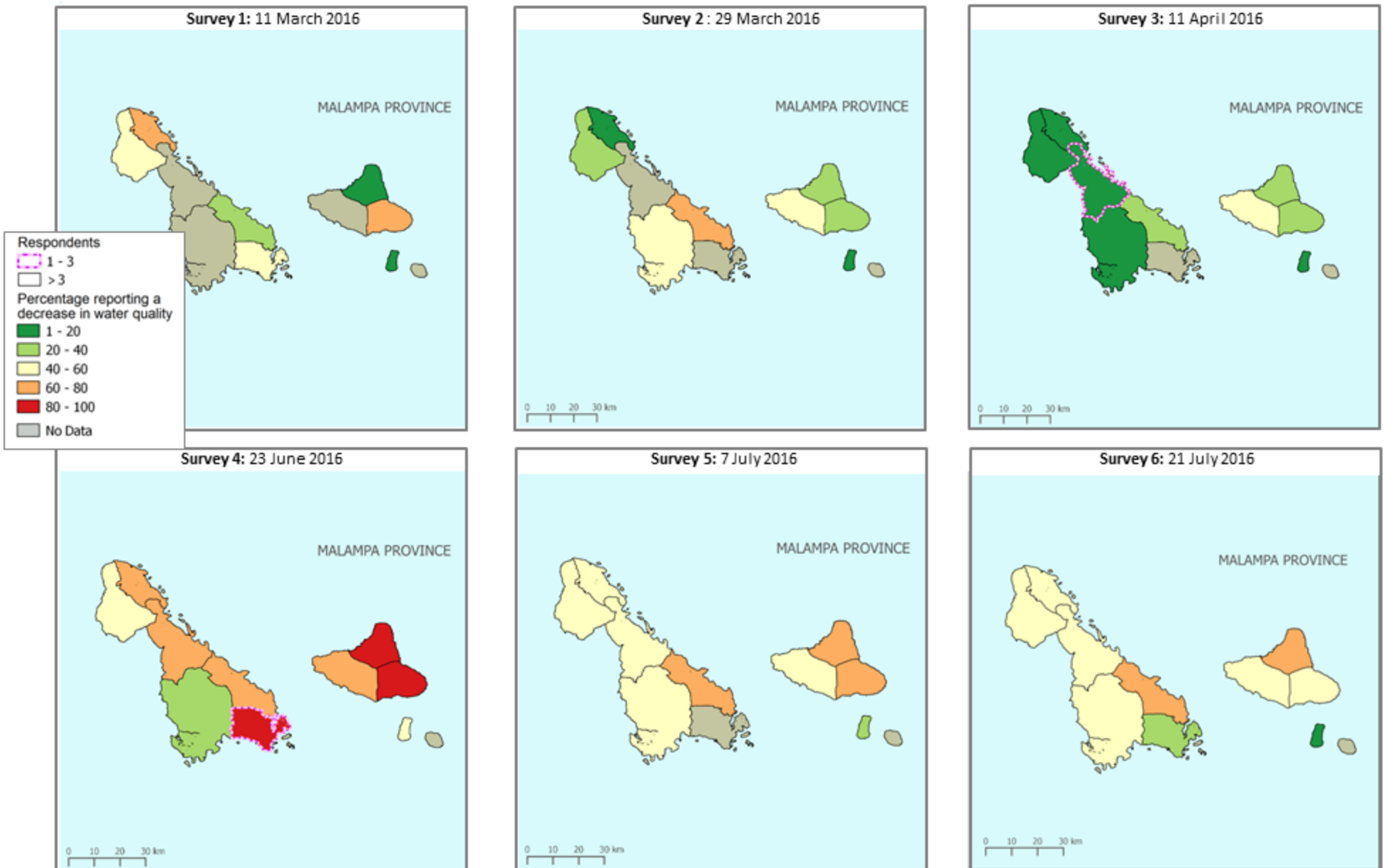
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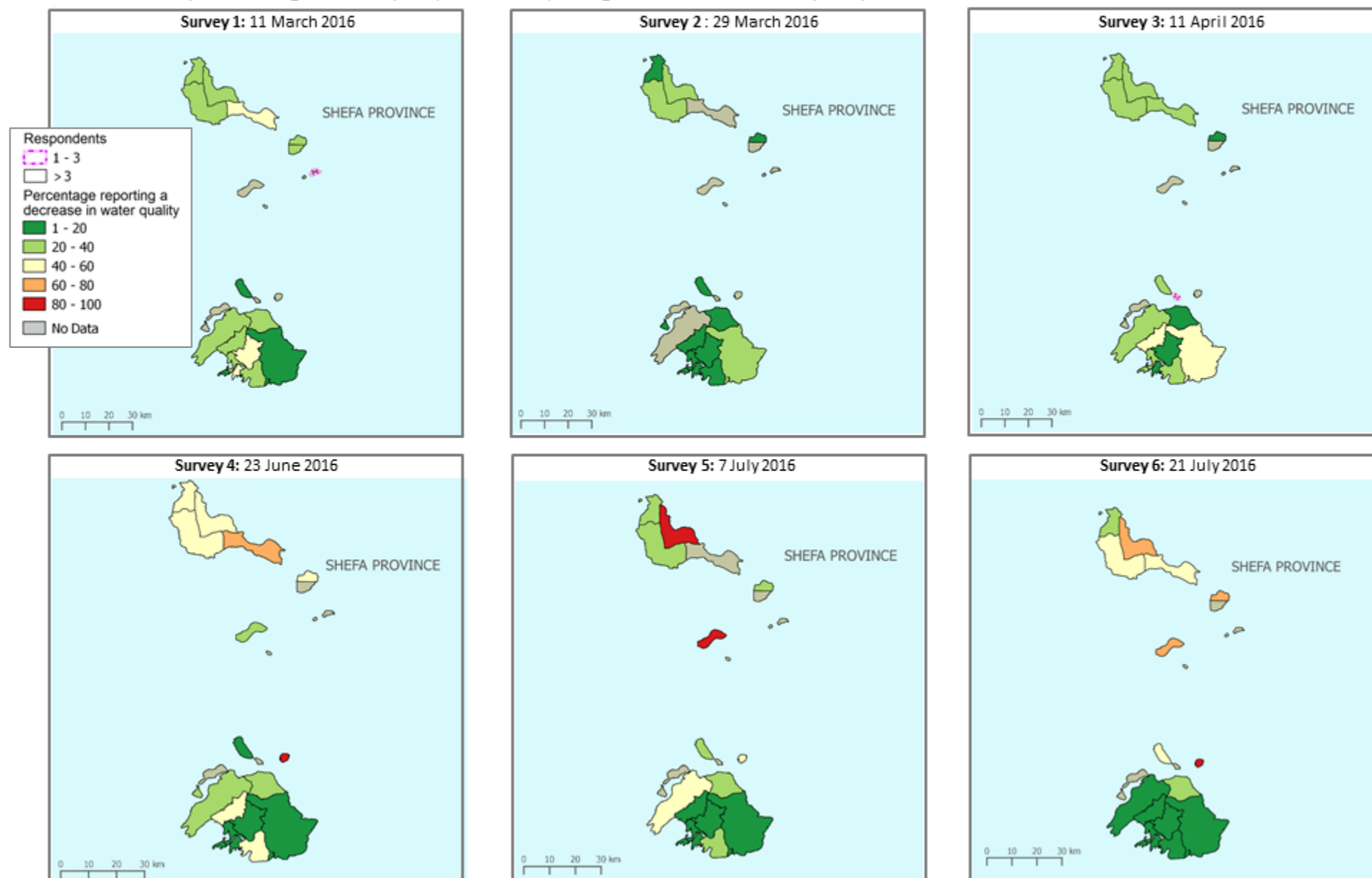
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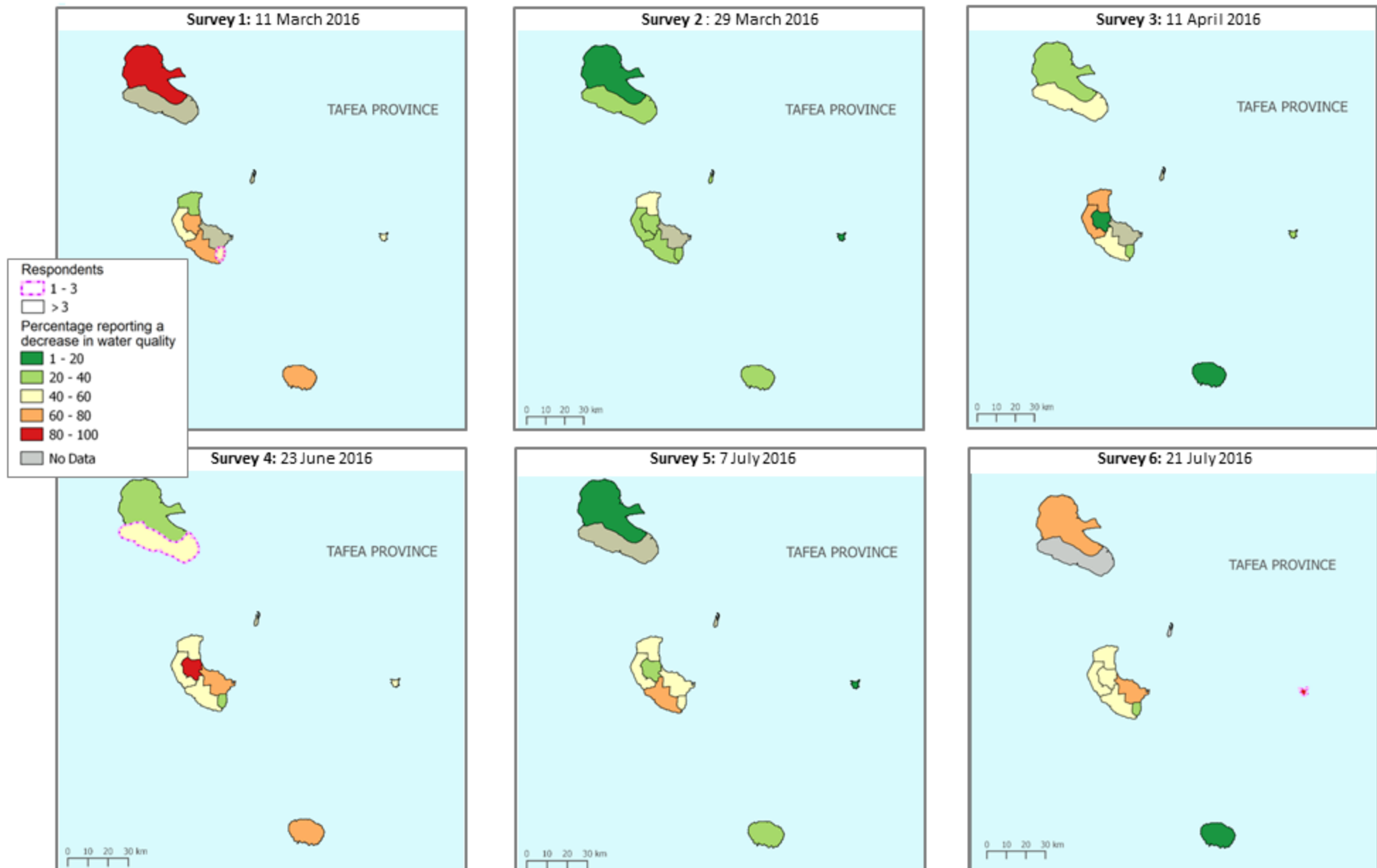
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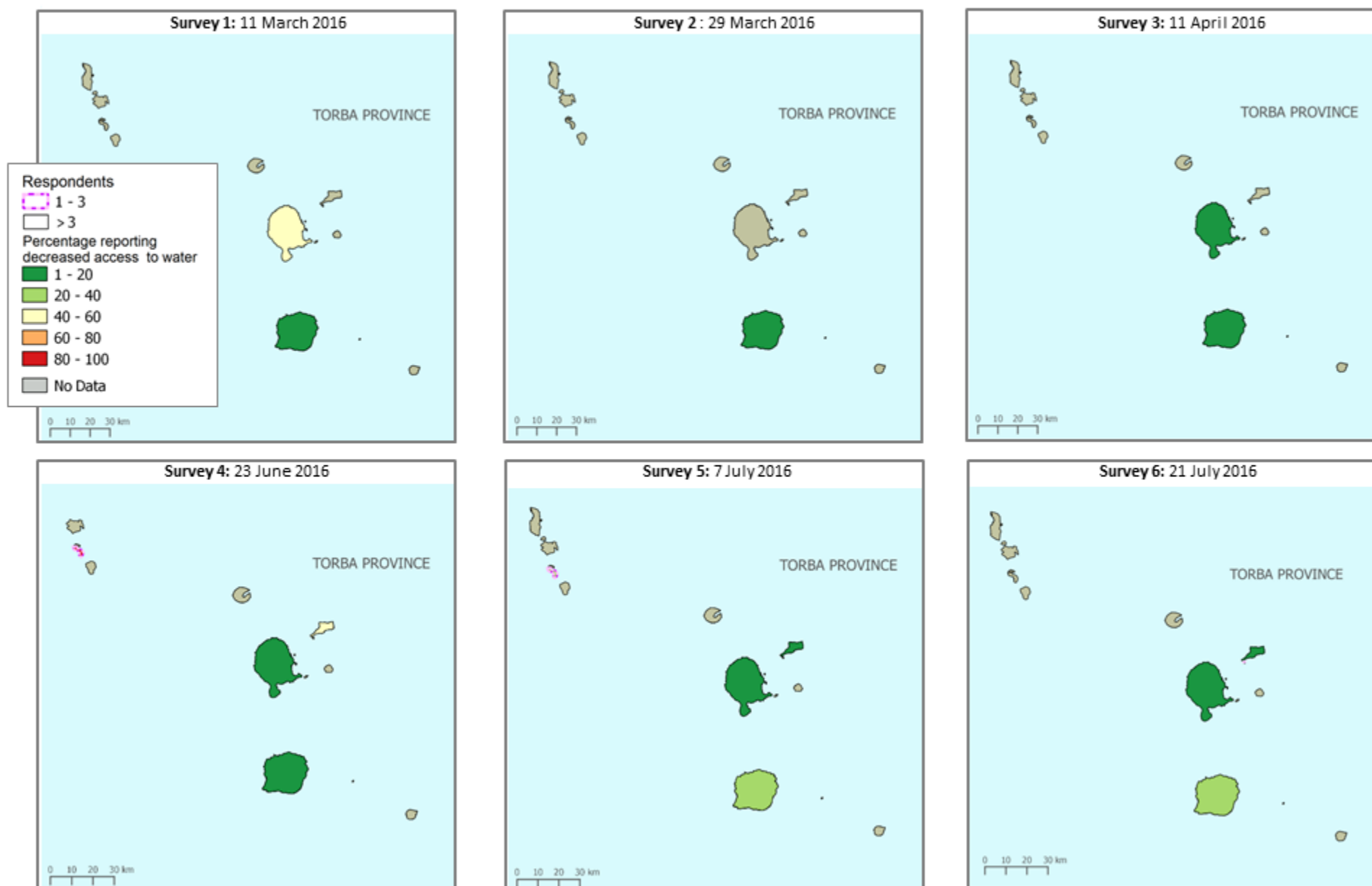
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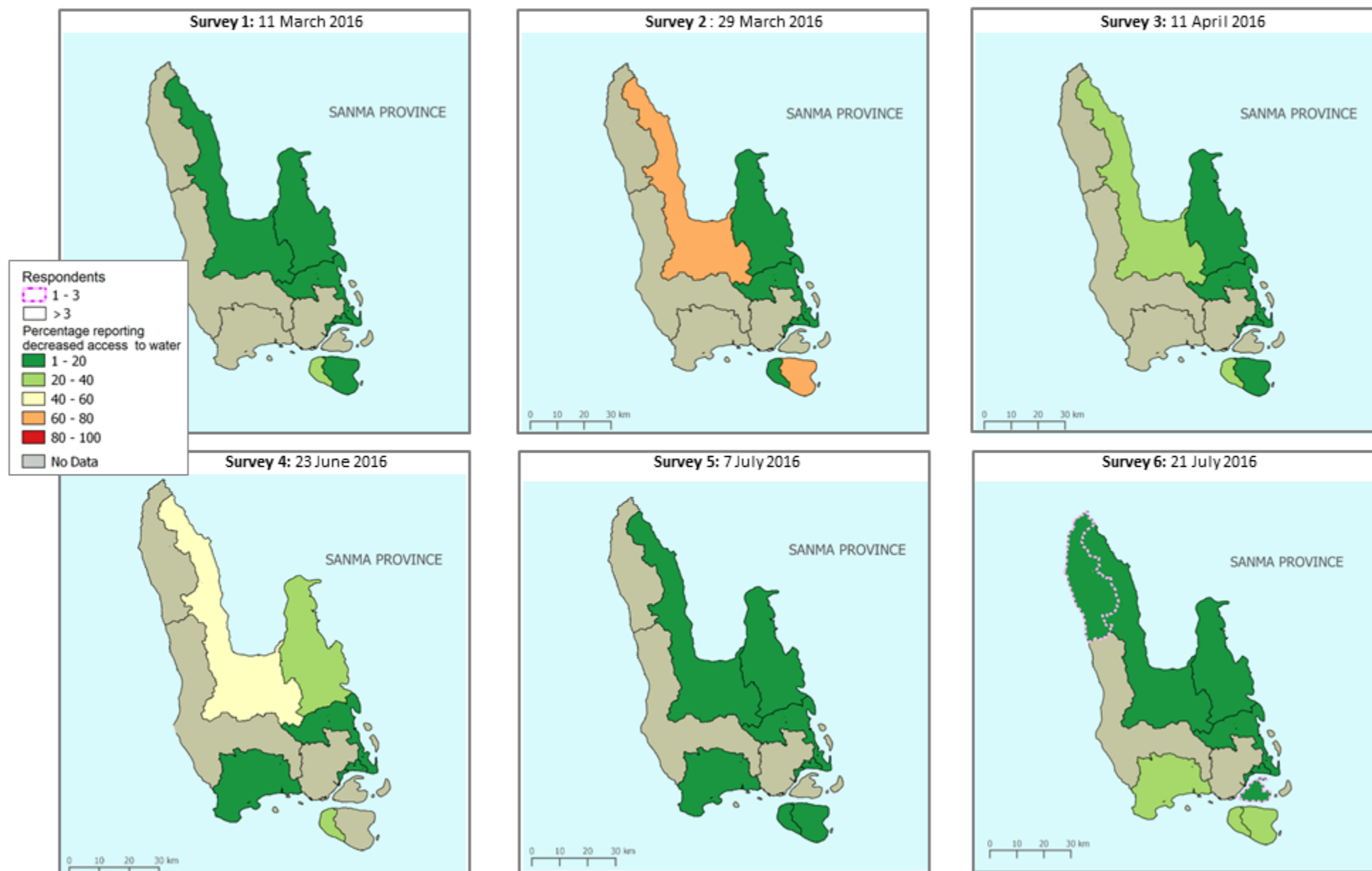
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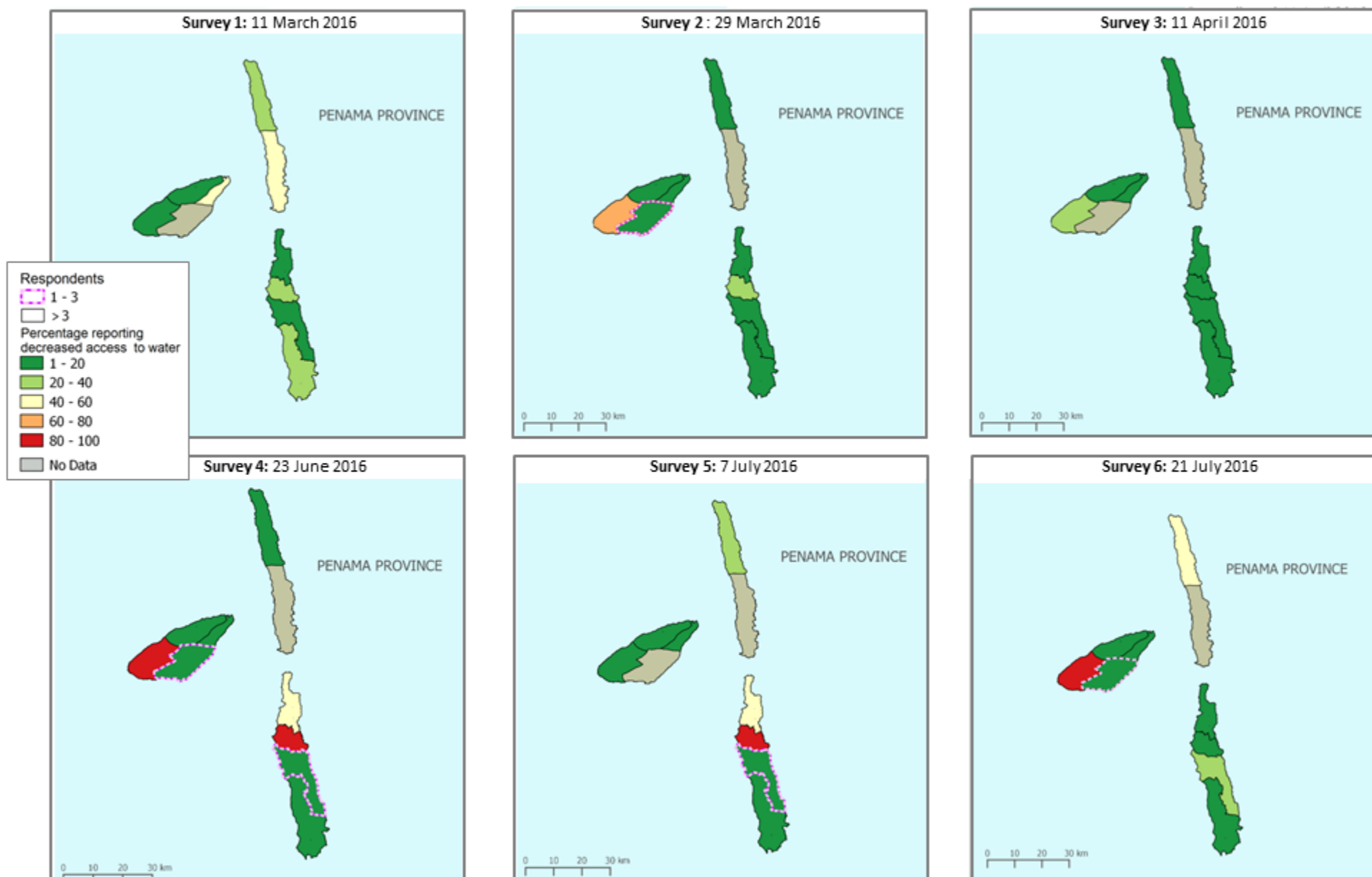
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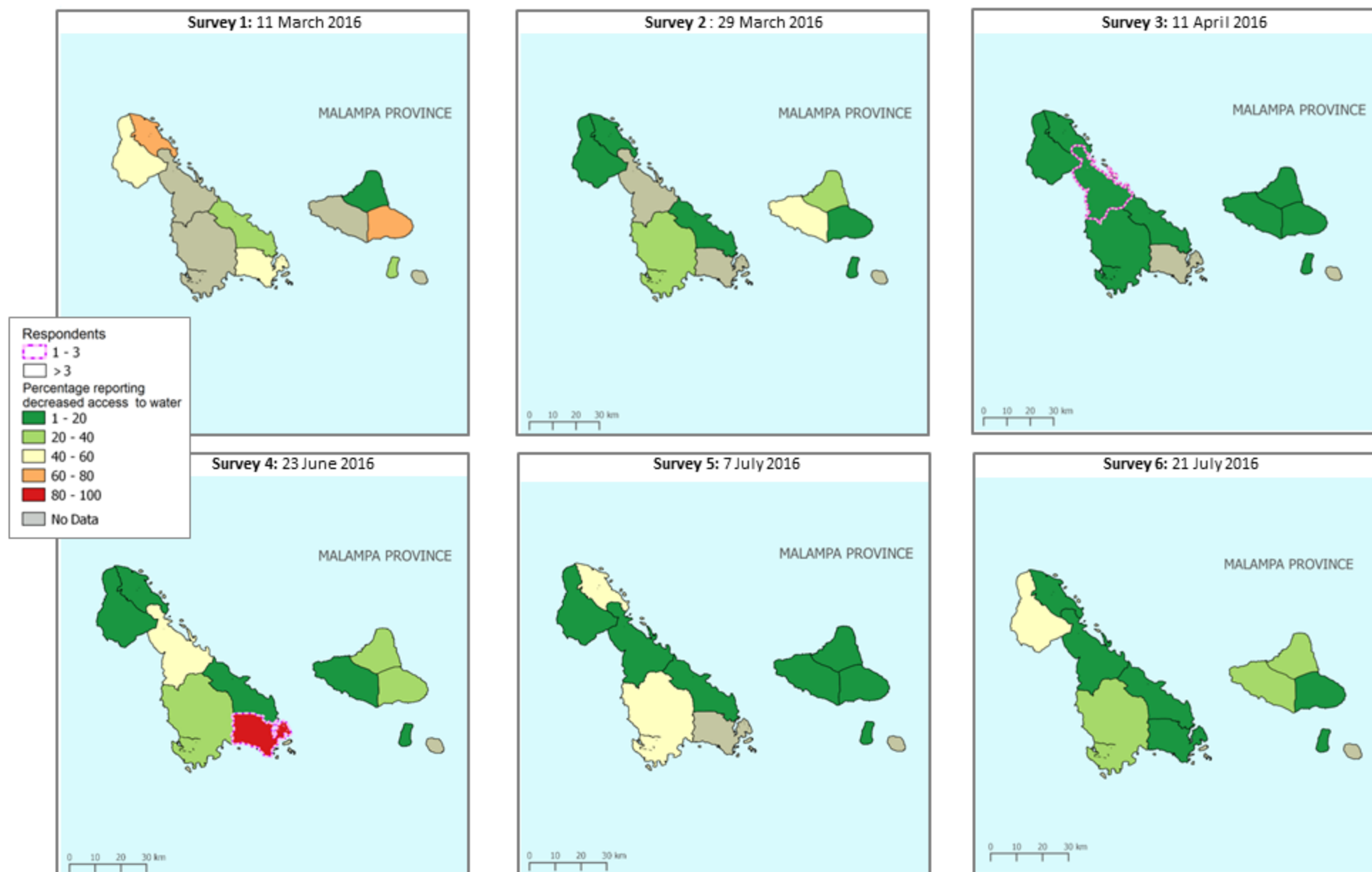
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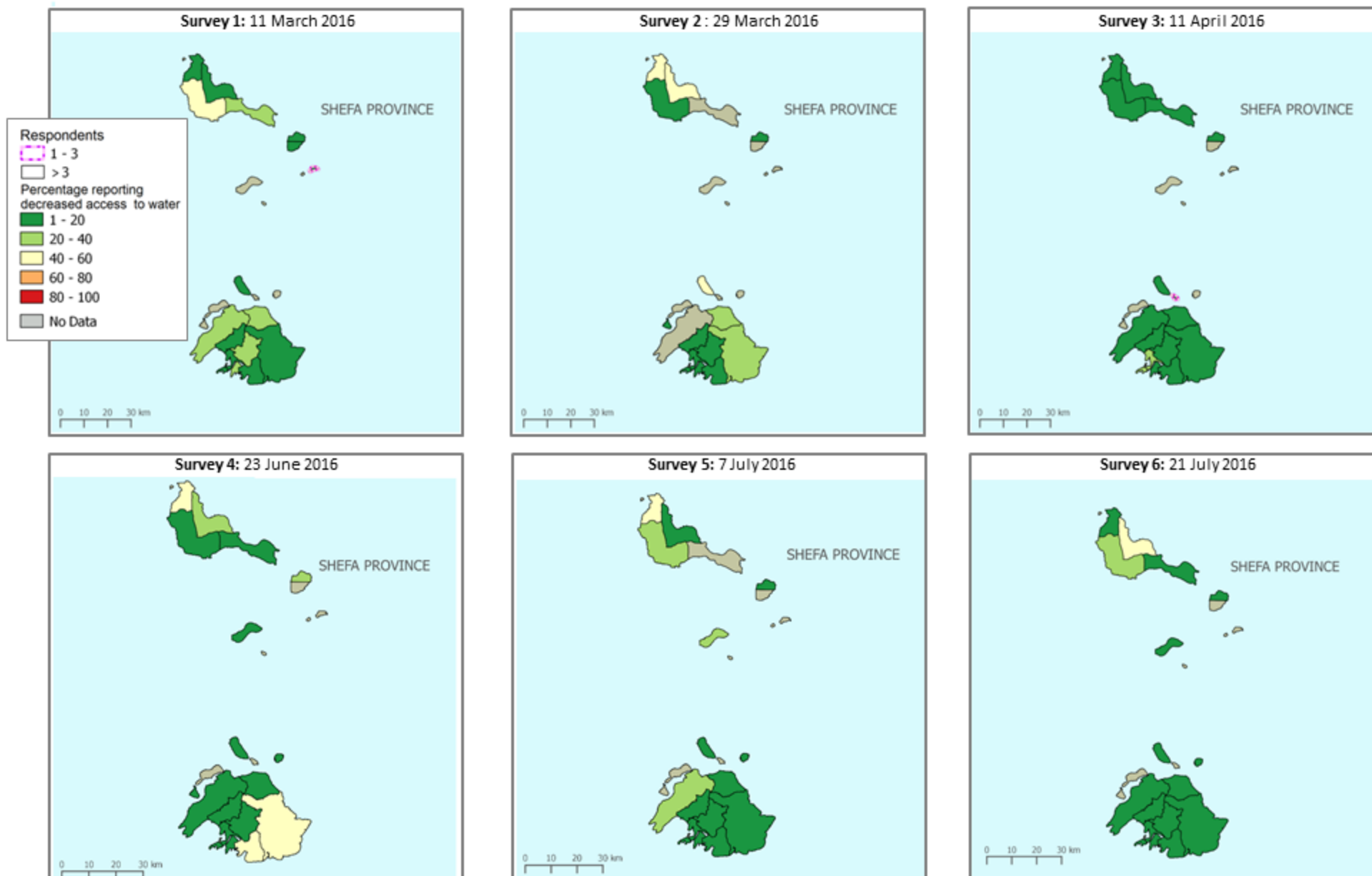
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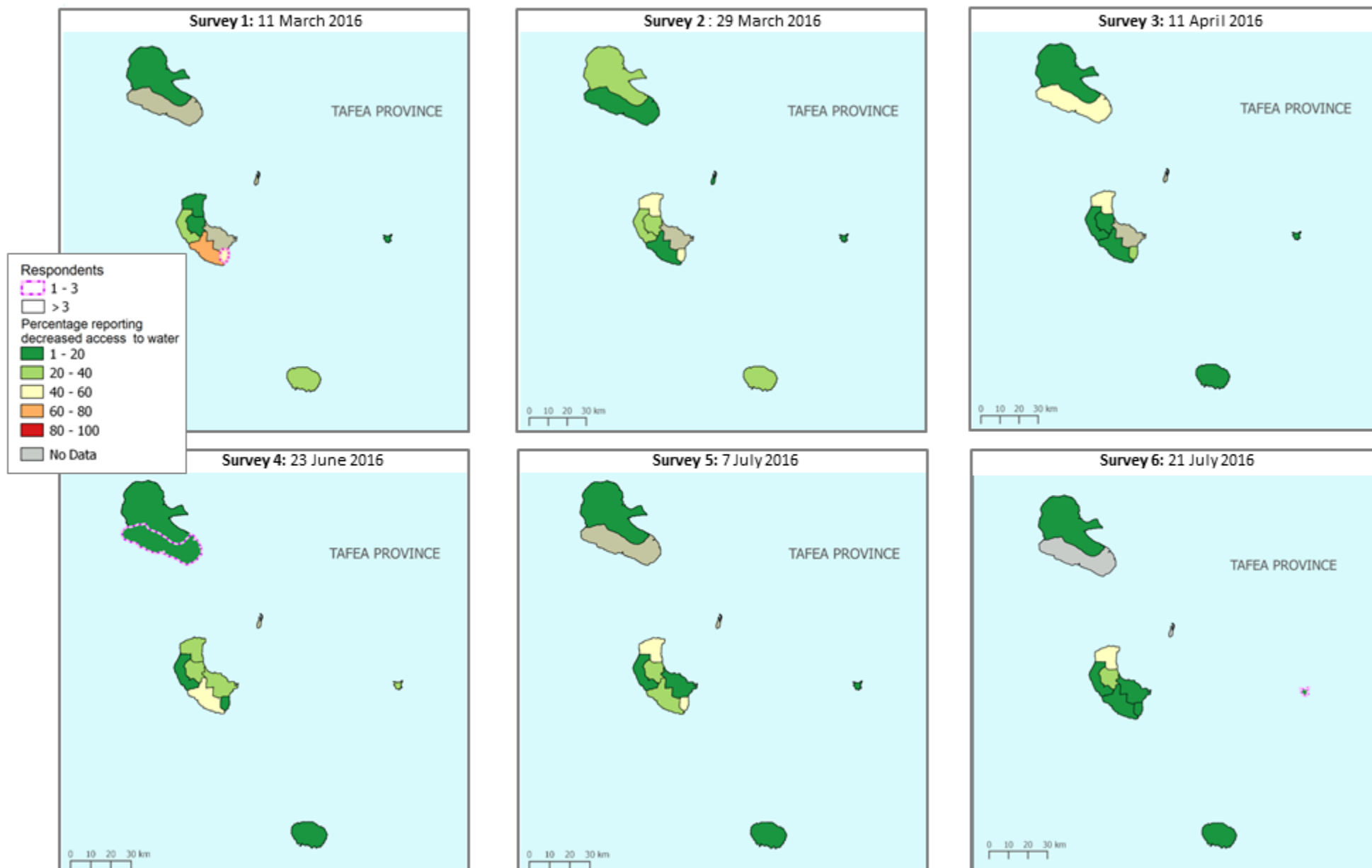
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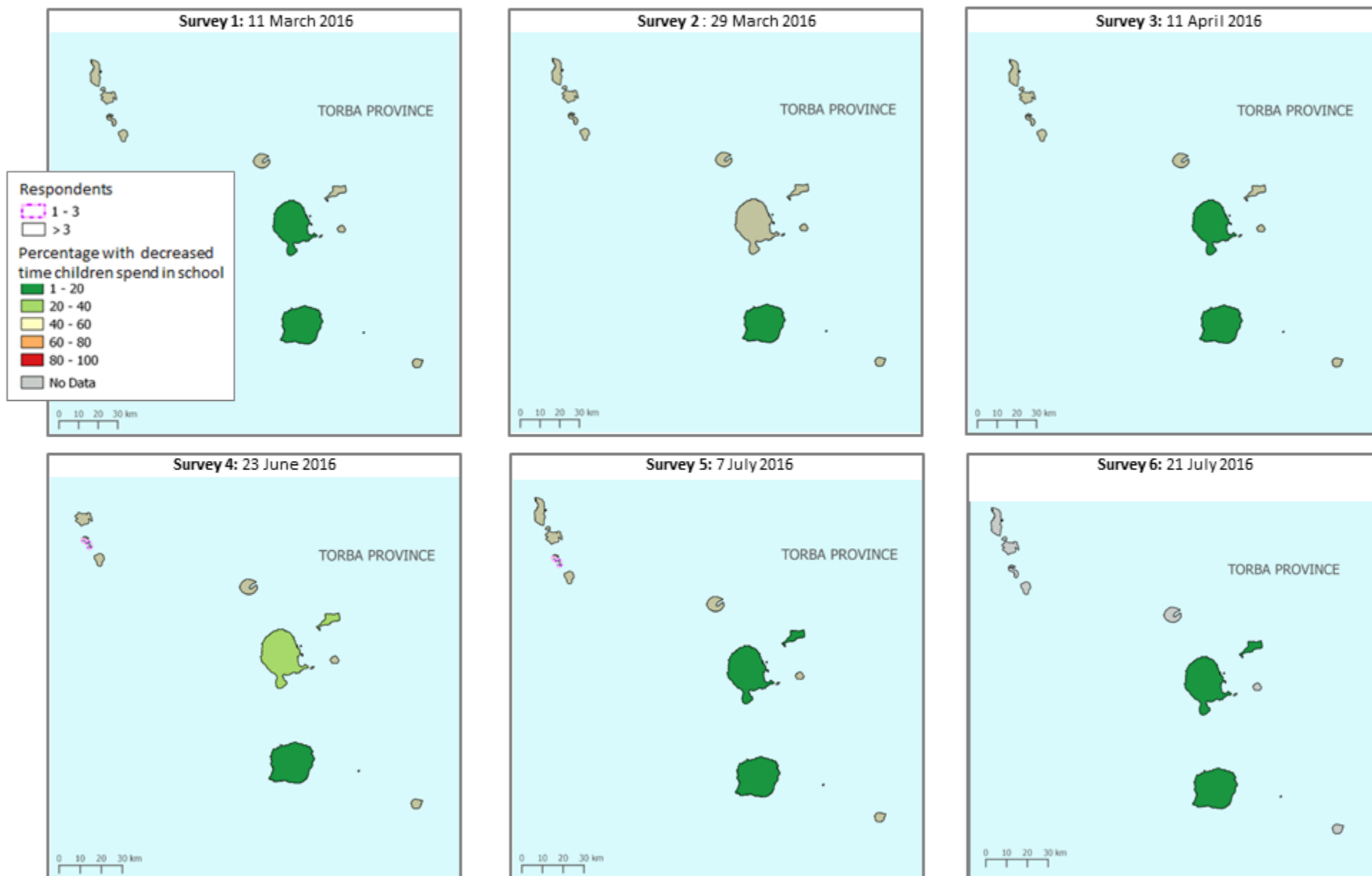
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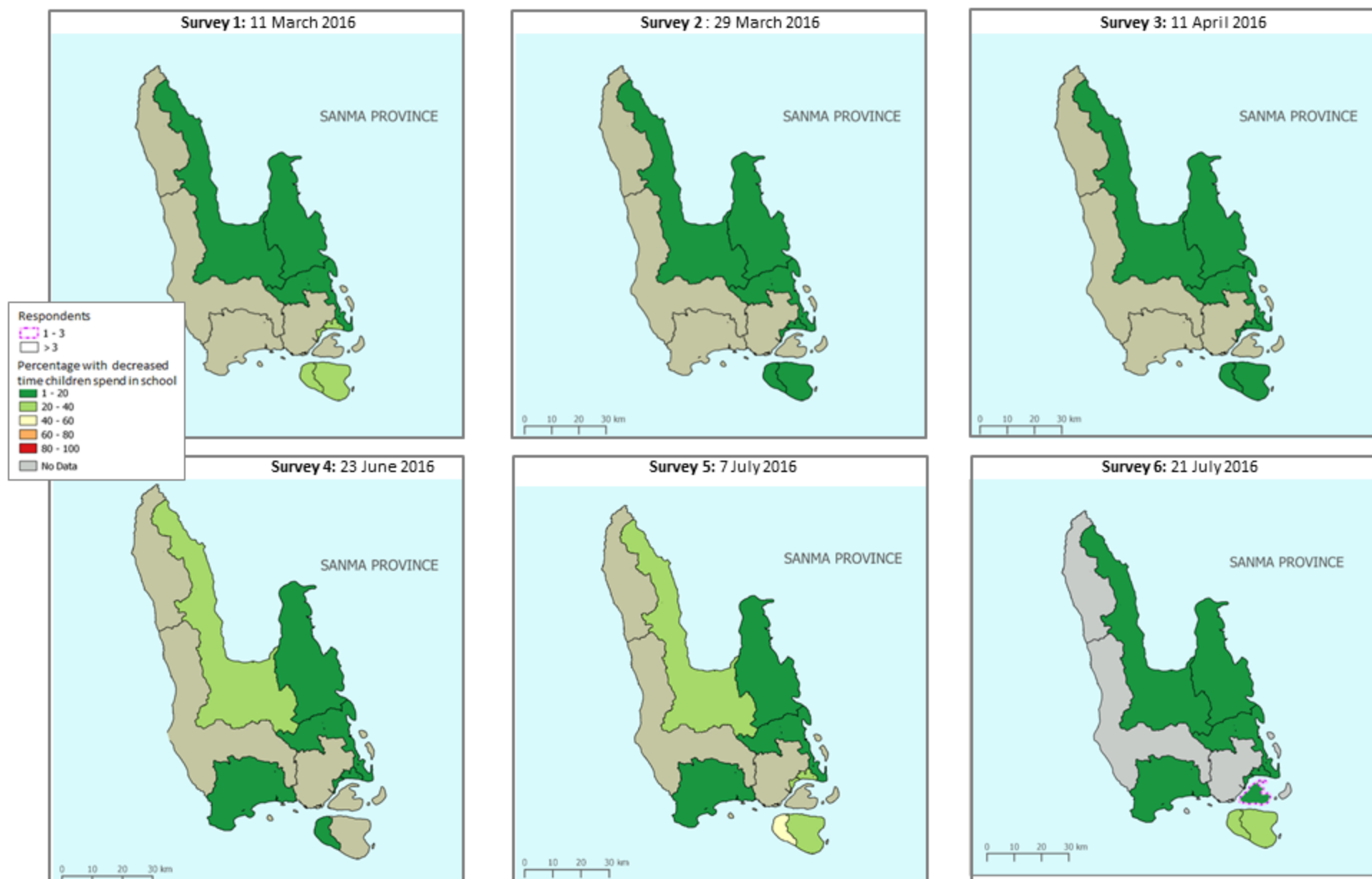
School Attendance: Percentage of survey respondents reporting a decrease in time children spend in school.





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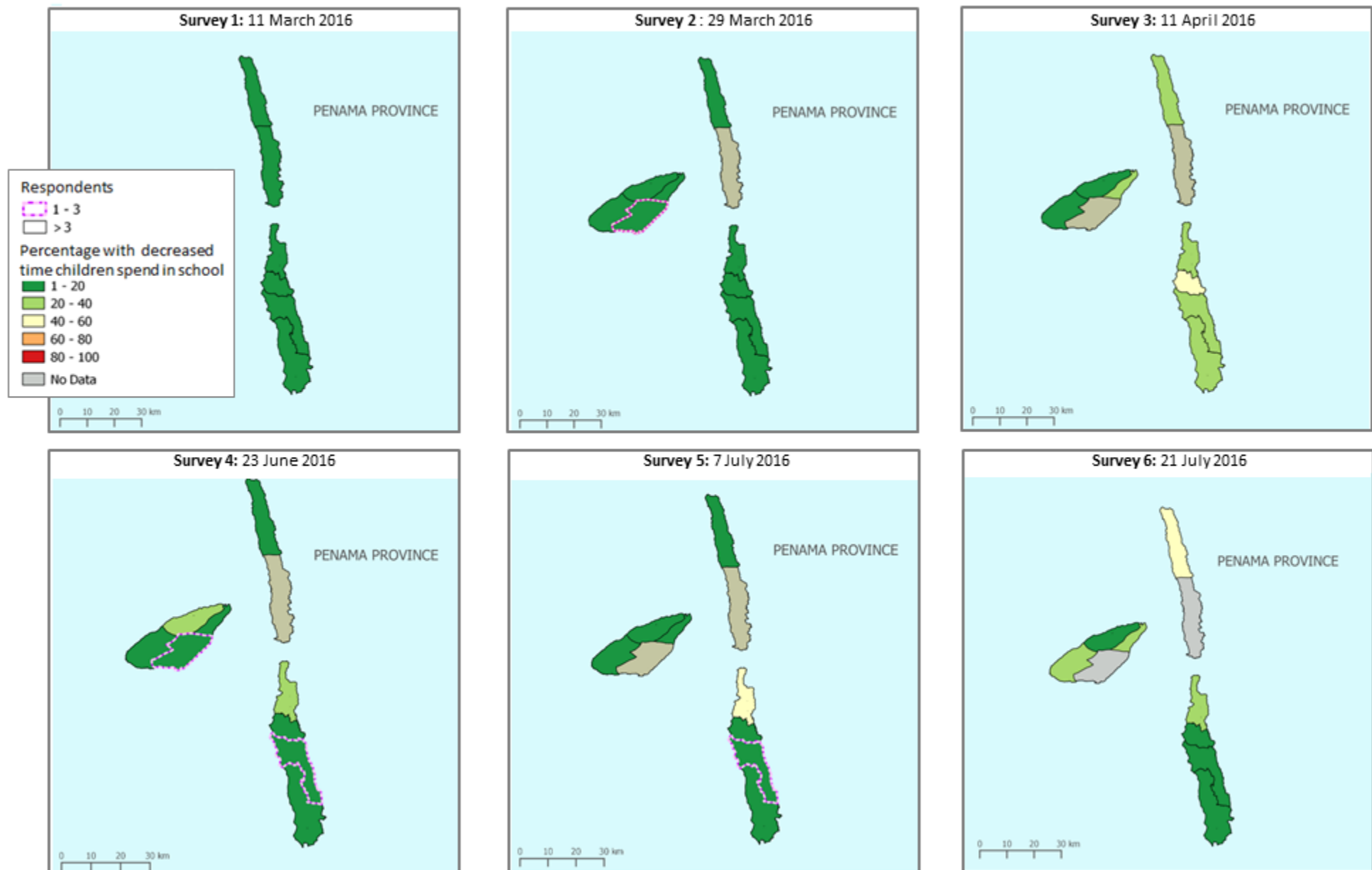
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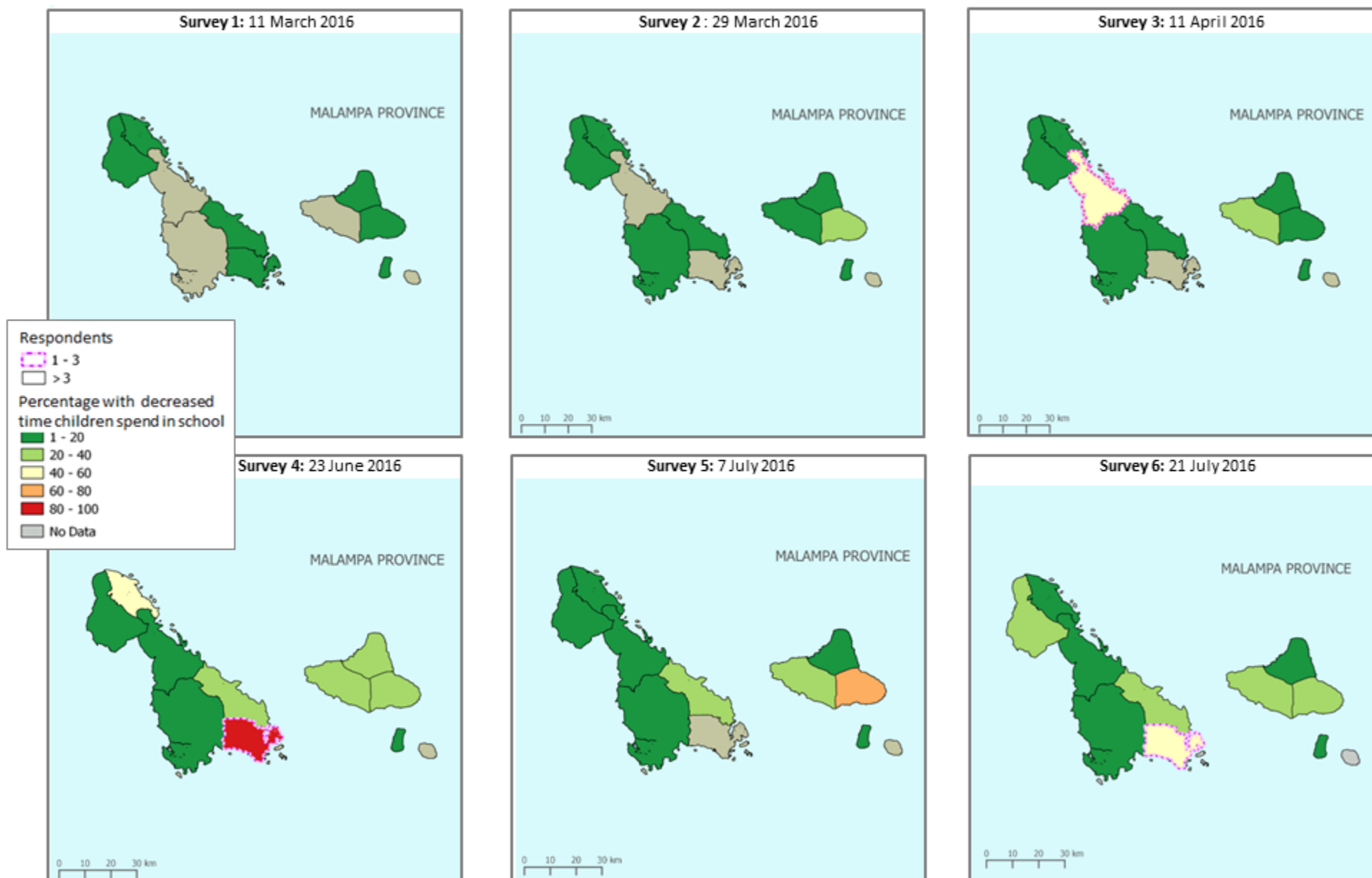
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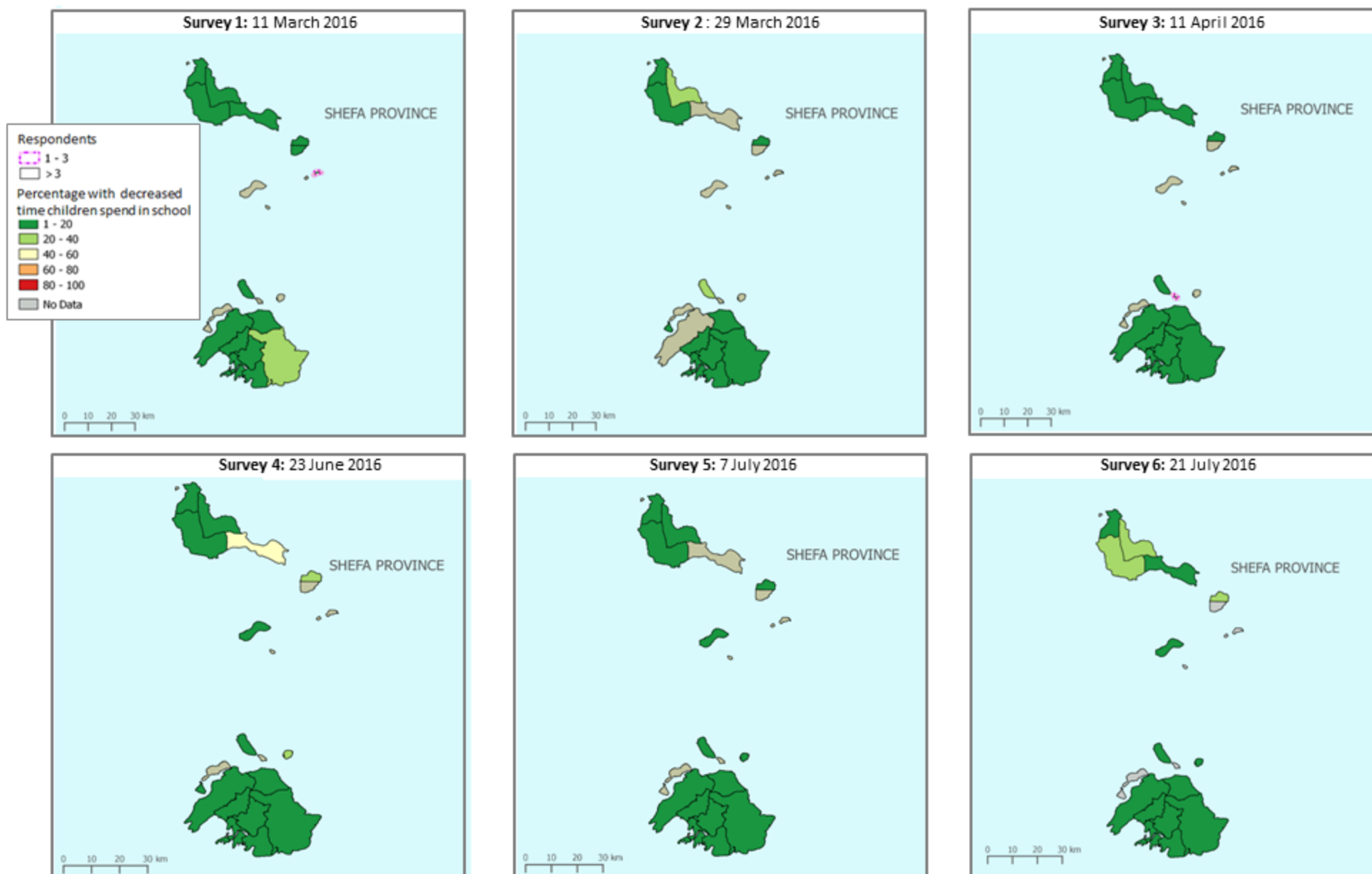
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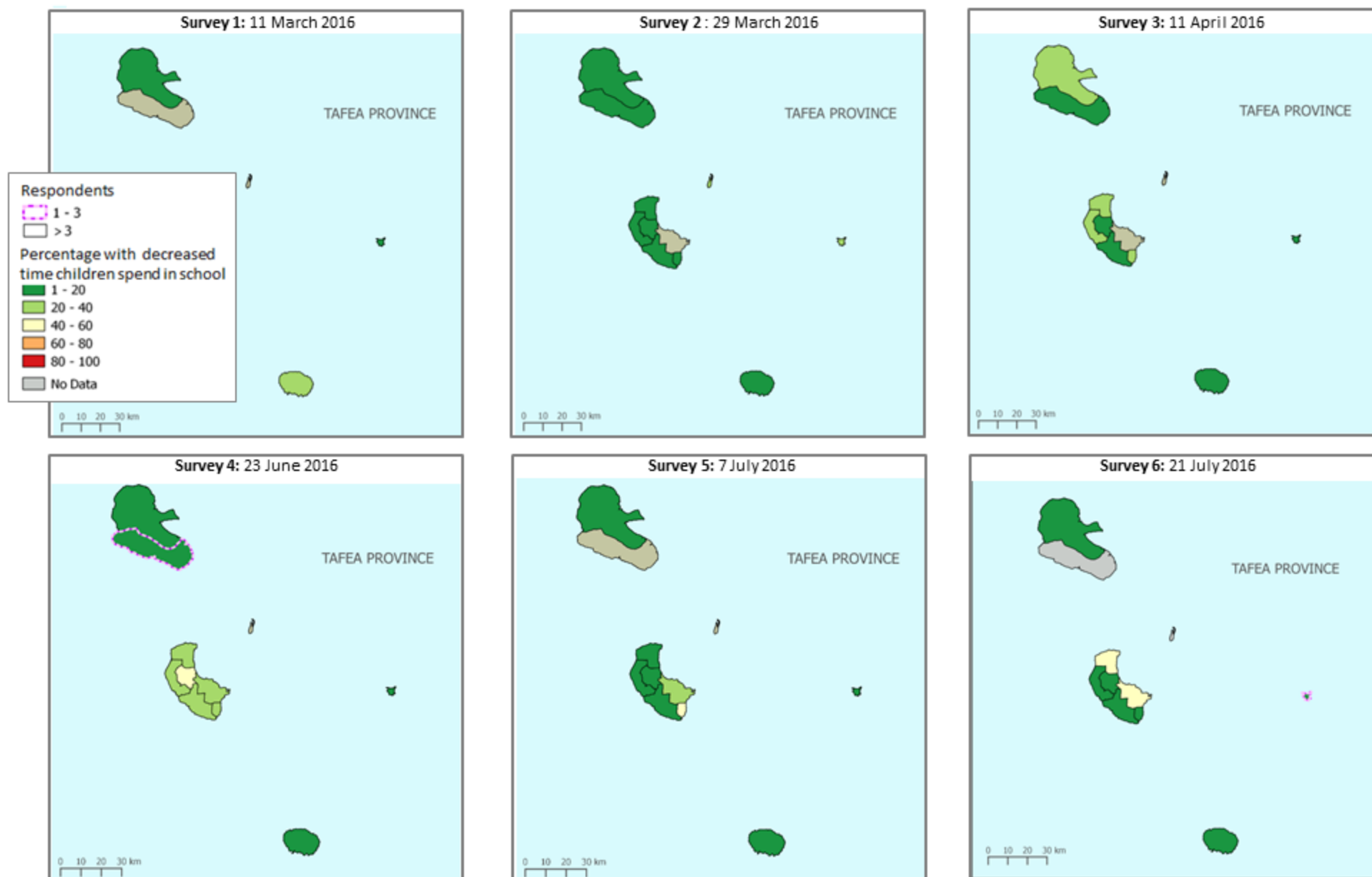
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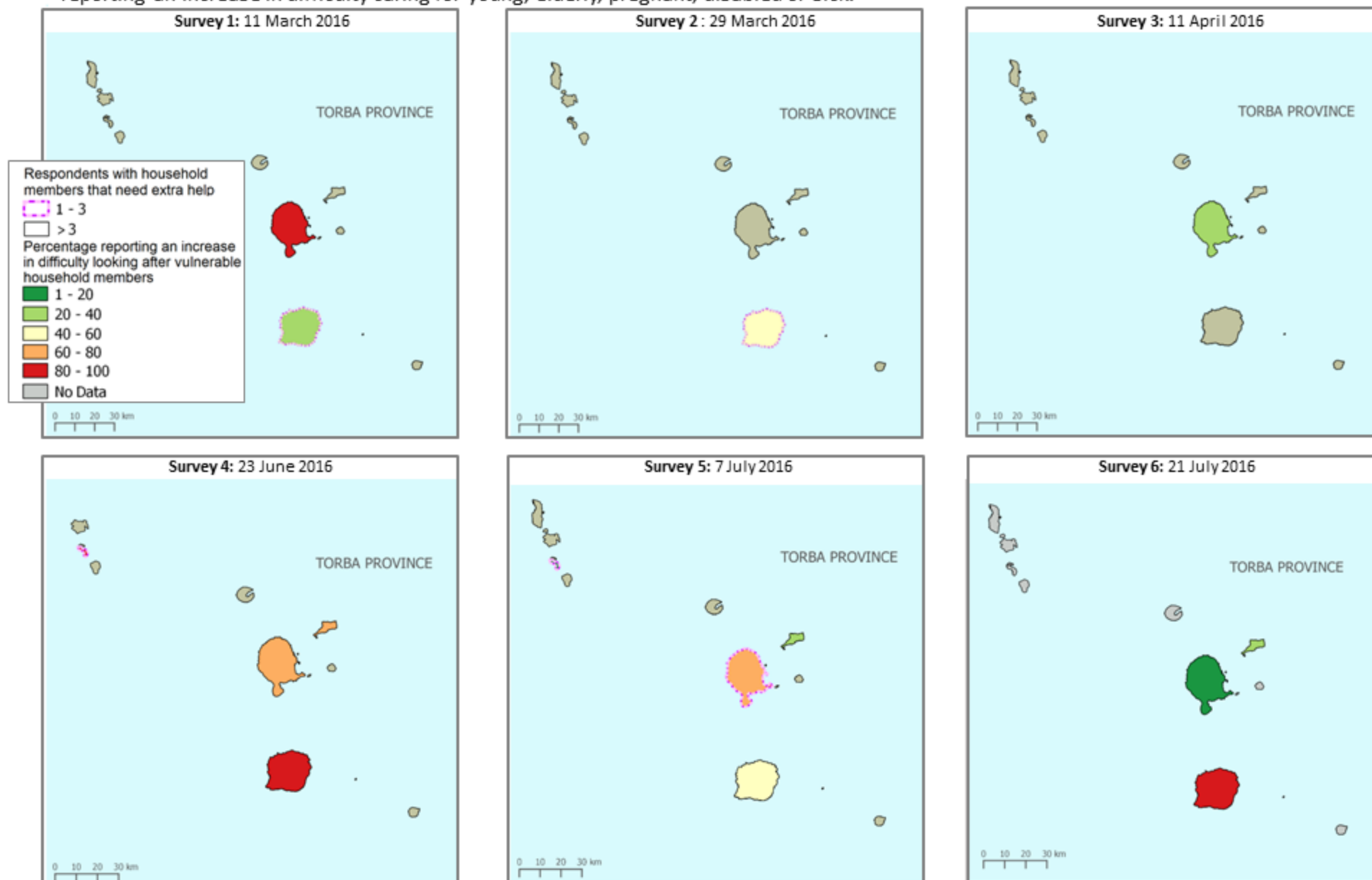
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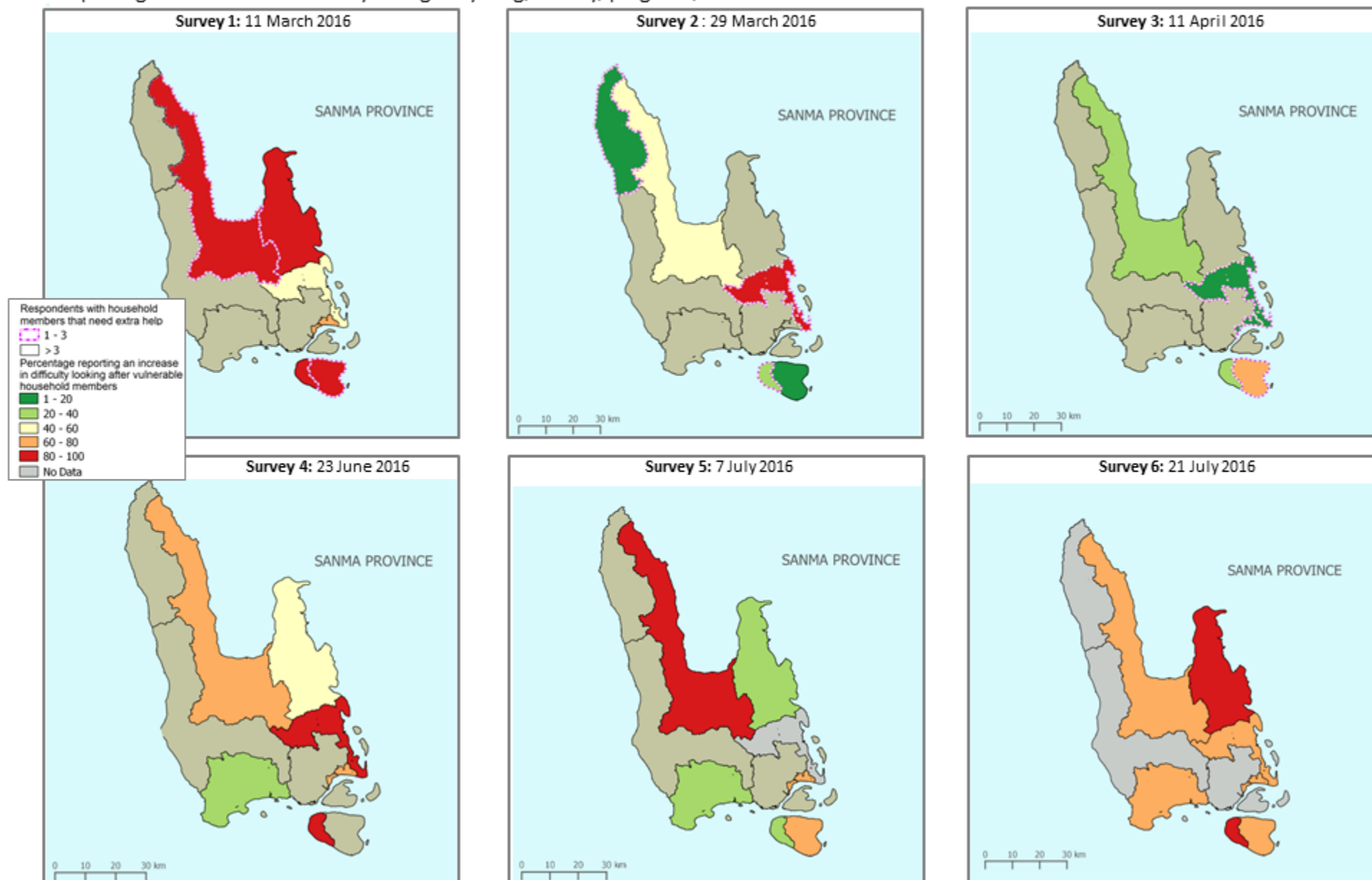
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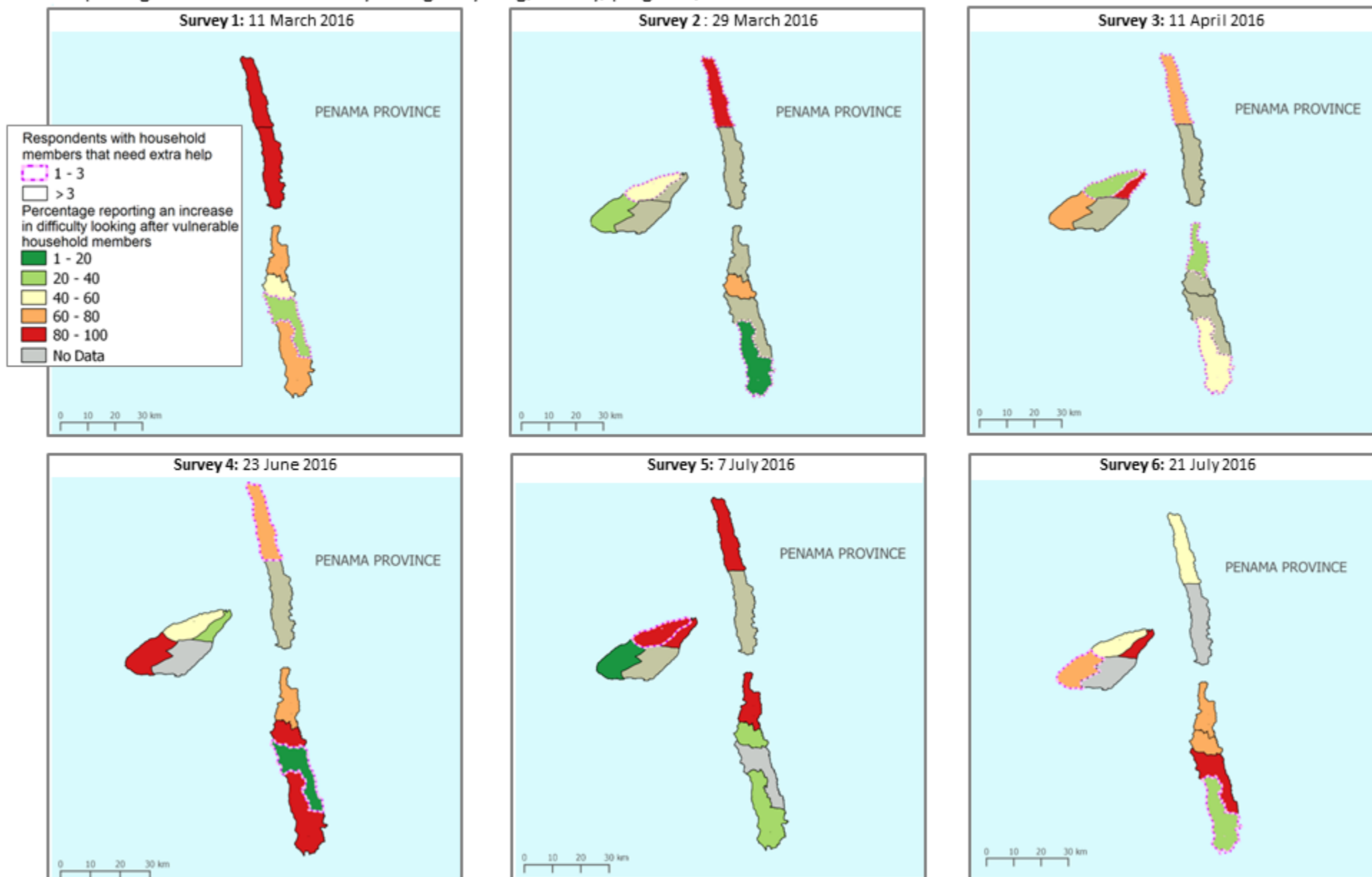
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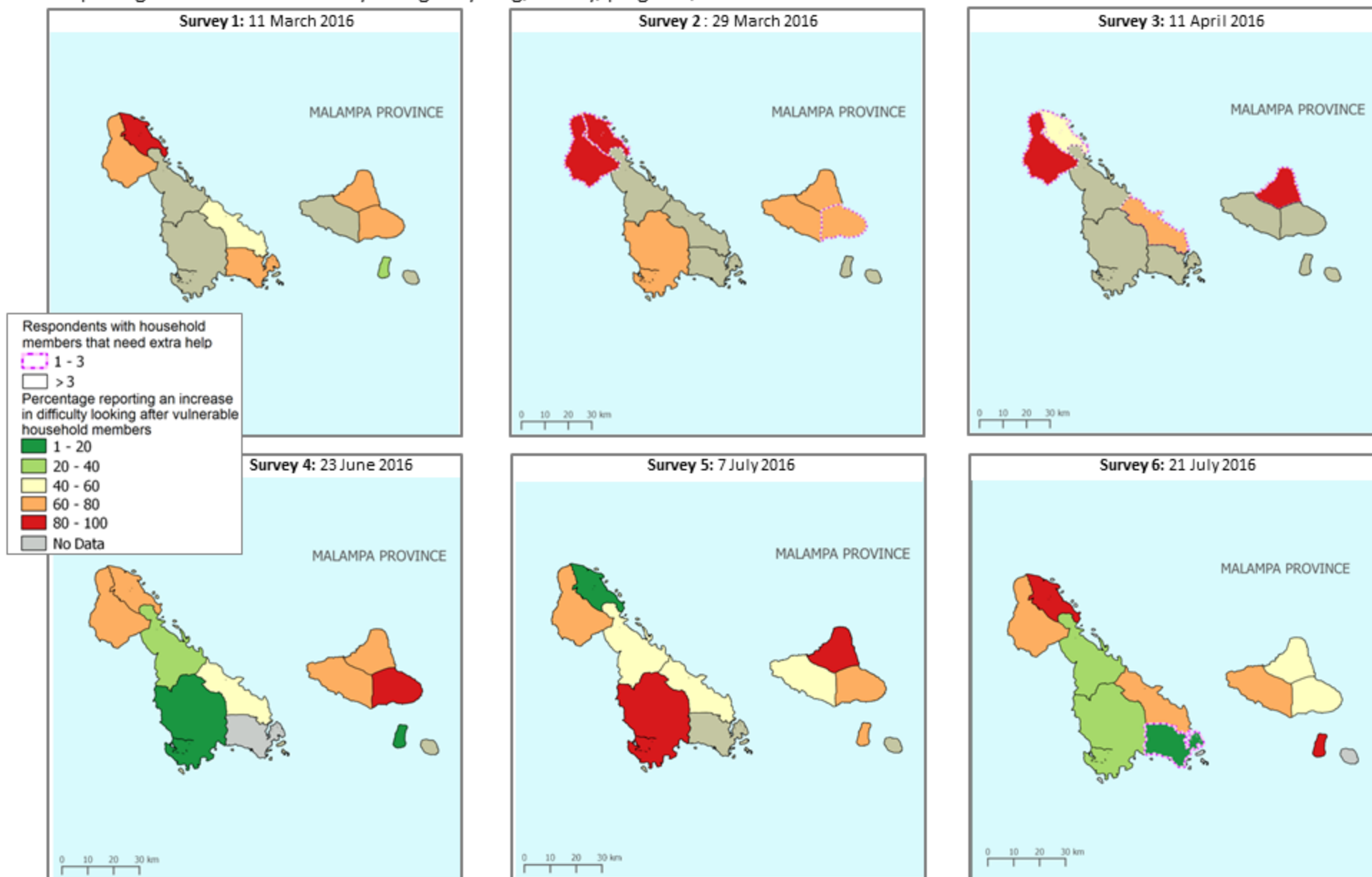
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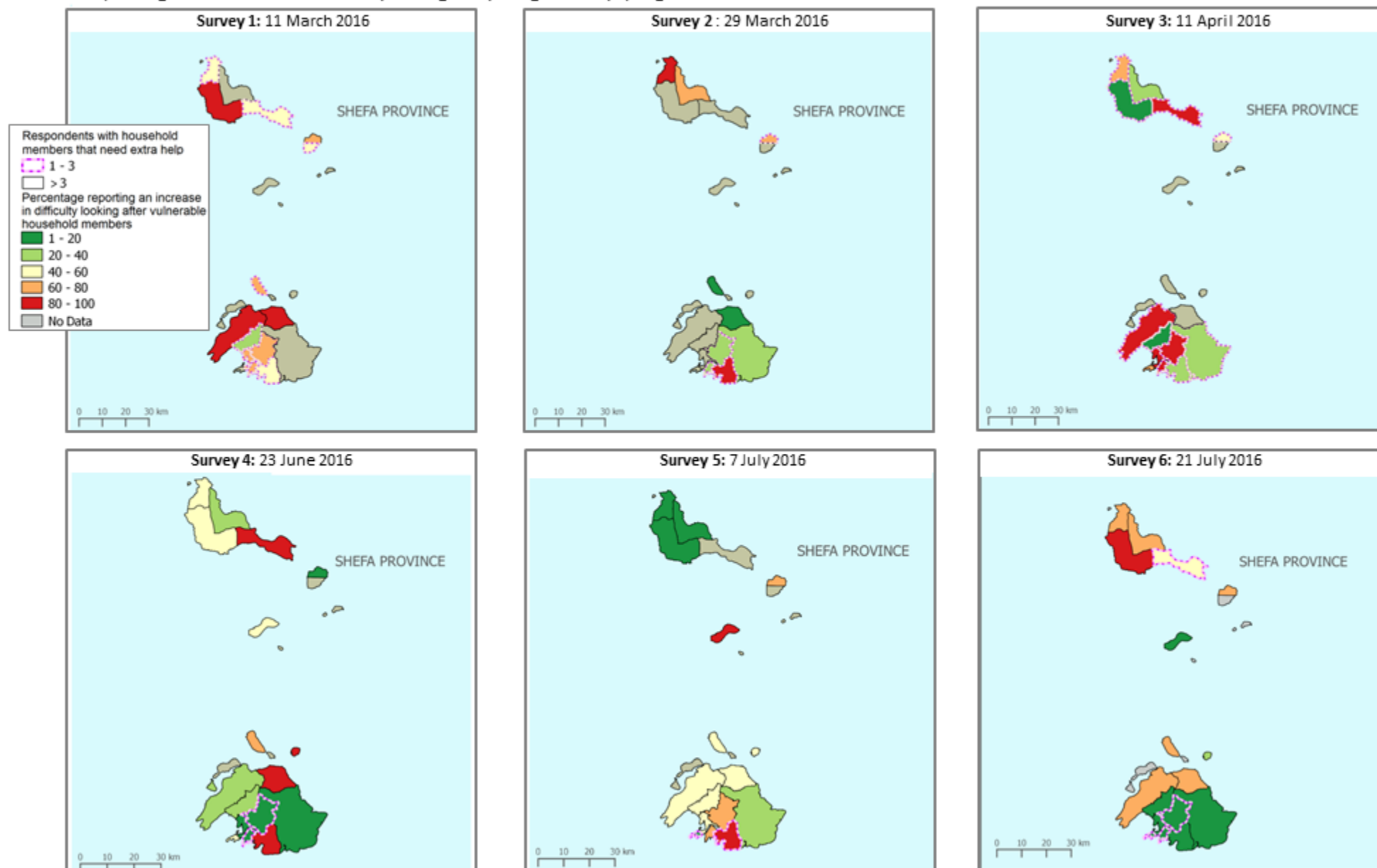
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