National Statistics Office
Port Vila, Vanuatu

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE 2007 VANUATU

The Vanuatu Statistics Office is a Government department and is Vanuatu's official statistical agency

Census of Agriculture 2007—Vanuatu

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National Statistics Office

The Vanuatu National Statistics Office (VNSO) is a Government department and is Vanuatu's official statistical agency. Its roles and functions are governed by the Statistics Act of 1983. The Department is headed by the Government Statistician whose responsibilities are also detailed in the Statistics Act.

Prior to the Comprehensive Reform Program, which started in 1996, the VNSO was part of the National Planning Office, under the direction of the Prime Minister's Office. As a result of the Reform Program, the VNSO is now a separate Department under the Ministry of Finance and Economic Management (MFEM).

Functions and Responsibilities

The function of the VNSO is to produce timely and accurate statistics about the economic and social characteristics of Vanuatu, for use by government departments, private institutions, businesses, overseas organisations, researchers, students and the general public.

Statistics produced by the VNSO play an important role in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of government policies. This has become increasingly important as the Government is evaluating the implementation stage of the Comprehensive Reform Program.

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FOREWORD

The Census of Agriculture is a large scale undertaking to collect statistical data at provincial level. These data are needed to evaluate the status of the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors in Vanuatu and for planning.

I would like to thank the Vanuatu Government for taking the initiative to secure the necessary funds for the project. My sincere thanks go to the New Zealand High Commission, the Australian High Commission and European Community for arranging finance from NZAID, AusAID and EU for this latest agricultural census, and to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for providing technical assistance to the project.

My sincere gratitude goes to Pioni Willie, National Project Coordinator, for his dedication and hard work over the entire period of the project. I would like to convey my sincere thanks to the provincial census coordinators, supervisors and enumerators for working hard in the field collecting the required data; also not forgetting the general public for their fullest cooperation in providing relevant information.

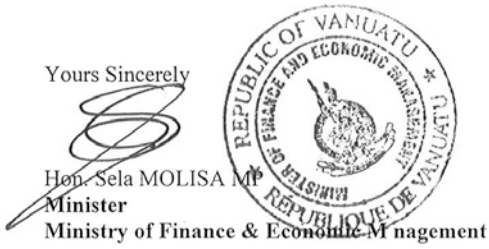
I would like also to convey my sincere thanks to Ms. Alice Sami, Deputy National Project Coordinator and Mrs. Aspinold Amos, Administration and Finance Officer: their assistance and support in the implementation of the project was invaluable.

My sincere thanks go to Ms. Nancy Wells, Government Statistician, who was initially instrumental in making sure that the project secured the necessary funding. Logistical support and assistance during planning, preparation and data collection was provided by the departments under the Ministry of Agriculture, Quarantine, Forestry and Fisheries. I would like to express my sincere thanks to all the Provincial Agricultural Officers for their involvement in the training of enumerators and for facilitating field operation throughout the census period. Mrs. Gwenneth Natu-Tari from the Department of Agriculture is thanked for her assistance at the data analysis stage

I wish to express my sincere thanks to the following people: Ms. Josie Perez, Mr. Gene Lorica, FAO consultants and Mr. Cecil Ipalawatte, a data analysis consultant from Nirmana Pty Ltd, for their tireless efforts during data processing and analysis. Their guidance and support in getting the census results published are gratefully acknowledged.

Lastly but not the least, I would like to convey my sincere thanks to Mr. David Marshall, FAO Senior Statistician, for his technical support and guidance from beginning to end of the project.

Yours Sincerely



Hon. Sela MOLISA MP
Minister
Ministry of Finance & Economic Management

PREFACE

The Vanuatu National Statistics Office (VNSO) is pleased to publish the ***Census of Agriculture 2007 Vanuatu*** final report. The report is based on the results of the census and surveys conducted between 21st August and 21st October 2007. The report contains only a selection of summary tables; the detailed disaggregated data can be made available to users on request.

The census of agriculture was a government-sponsored operation to derive quantitative statistical information on the structure of agriculture using the agricultural sub-holding as the unit of enumeration. The specific objectives of the census were: to provide data on the structure and characteristics of agricultural activities as well as forestry and fisheries in Vanuatu; to provide bench-mark data for use in national accounts estimates; and to provide a sampling frame for future surveys of agriculture including livestock, fisheries and forestry.

Data processing was conducted in the Vanuatu National Statistics Office with the assistance of FAO data processing consultant, Mr. Gene Lorica. Ms. Josie Perez, FAO census & survey consultant, and Mr. Cecil Ipalawatte, data analysis consultant from Nirmana Pty Ltd, Canberra, Australia, assisted with data analysis.

Two VNSO staff members and one from the Vanuatu Department of Agriculture wrote the report in Manila, Philippines, under the supervision of Ms. Josie Perez. The draft was reviewed by another FAO Consultant, Mr. David Marshall, senior statistician, as well as by Mr. Cecil Ipalawatte in Port Vila. This review resulted in a recommendation that parts of the report be re-written, and the report then be edited, designed, typeset and printed by a Canberra-based team drawn together by Nirmana Pty Ltd.

I would like to express my gratitude to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, in particular Ms. Josie Perez, Mr. Gene Lorica, and Mr. David Marshall. I would like also to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. Cecil Ipalawatte of Nirmana Pty Ltd., Dr Kim Wells of Forestry & Ecology (editor), and Mr. Michael Ashcroft from Cenart.net (designer) for their invaluable team effort in getting the report substantially rewritten, edited, designed and typeset ready for printing, all in the space of one month.

I would like to convey my sincere thanks to the members of the Vanuatu Agriculture Census Steering Committee for their guidance and valuable advice during the entire implementation period of this now successfully completed census. I wish to sincerely thank the staff and officials of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Management, the Ministry of Agriculture, Quarantine, Forestry and Fisheries, the Departments of Agriculture, Quarantine & Livestock, Forestry and Fisheries, the Department of Land Surveys, and the Department of Provincial Affairs.

This publication will be a valuable resource for users, especially for planners and decision-makers, in the important economic sectors of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Simil Johnson
Acting Government Statistician
Vanuatu National Statistics Office

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THE AGRICULTURAL CENSUS 2007

The Agriculture Census 2007 was the third undertaken in Vanuatu for the purpose of compiling information on agriculture, forestry and fisheries resources. Data collected will be used to formulate plans, policies and programs for the development and improvement of these sectors. This census was conducted by the Vanuatu National Statistics Office (VNSO), a centralized organization mainly responsible for the collection and dissemination of important statistics in the country by means of censuses of population, agriculture, household income and expenditure surveys, business surveys, collection of imports and exports data, etc. However, owing to limited resources, the VNSO cannot accommodate requests for extra data needed by other government and private sectors: hence, these data may have to be collected independently.

Agricultural statistics in Vanuatu are produced in two ways: through census/ survey and through administrative records. The census/survey provides baseline or benchmark information for planners and policymakers while the data from administrative records are used to keep track of changes and development in specific aspects of agriculture.

1.1 Objectives of the census

The Agriculture Census provides the following:

- data needed for the formulation and implementation of agriculture development projects;
- benchmark information to evaluate the progress of agriculture projects undertaken by the government to improve crop yields and livestock production; and
- updated information on agricultural households, agricultural operators and operational holdings for conducting future sample surveys.

Following these objectives, the census mainly provided the following:

- structure and characteristics of agricultural activities of households in Vanuatu such as crop gardening, coconut/cocoa/coffee/ kava/vanilla/ pepper farming, tending of cattle and other livestock activities, forestry-related activities and fishing operations;
- number and distribution of household engaged in crop gardening, coconut/ cocoa/coffee/kava/vanilla/pepper farming, tending of cattle and other livestock activities, forestry-related activities and fishing operations at the island level; and
- data on the farm/holding/sub-holding area, quantity of the crops grown/sold, number of cattle and other livestock kept, quantity of fisheries species gathered/caught, etc.

1.2 Different phases in agricultural census

The current agricultural census in Vanuatu was conducted in two phases. Phase I was a listing undertaken for all households in Vanuatu whether residing in urban or rural areas. This listing was conducted in May 2006. The data collected from all households were on gender; whether engaged in crop gardening, in cash crops such as coconut, kava, cocoa, coffee, vanilla and pepper, in fishing, or in forestry and logging activities; number of livestock kept as of listing day such as cattle, pigs, goats, sheep, chicken, etc. Phase I listing was used to select the sample enumeration areas for Phase II. The sampling methodology is discussed later in section 1.4.

Phase II, which was conducted in August and September 2007, was planned to be a series of sample surveys of the following selected crops and livestock: coconut, cocoa, coffee, kava, vanilla, pepper and cattle. Owing to limited resources, the collection of information on these crops and cattle was conducted simultaneously with household characteristics and crop gardens. There were separate questionnaires for each agricultural activity. Information from commercial farms/ holdings was collected in the latter part of Phase II.

The data items collected in Phase II were as follows:

1. Agriculture

a) general characteristics of the household agricultural activities – type of agricultural activities; type of management; number of households members mainly responsible for agricultural activities in the last twelve months.
b) characteristics of members of the household engaged in agricultural activities - relation to head; age; sex; highest education; involvement and average hours worked per week in agricultural activities.
c) number of hired workers and average hours worked per day per person
d) characteristics/structure of livestock/ poultry activities other than cattle – number of livestock/poultry kept or shared; number of households keeping/sharing livestock/ poultry other than cattle; and number disposed of during the reference period.
e) characteristics/structure of the crop garden(s) – location; area; tenure; slope; irrigation; means and number of minutes travelling to the garden; means of weeding; number of households sharing; number of years garden cultivated; type and number of temporary crops in the garden as of the day of visit; number of temporary crops grown in the last twelve months; number of permanent fruit and nut trees belonging to households; agricultural practices; and value of last sale of crops.
f) characteristics/structure of cash crops sub-holding(s): coconut, cocoa, coffee, kava, vanilla, pepper sub-holding(s) – number of parcels, number of households sharing; location; area; tenure; method of planting; types of trees; number of trees currently in the sub-holding; spaces between trees; year planted or age of trees/plants; number of plants to be harvested (for

kava only); condition of coconut area/ plantation; frequency of harvest of coconut; percentage coconut consumed for drinking and/or cooking; type of shade available in the sub-holding (s); frequency of pruning cocoa trees; source of cocoa seeds for planting; variety of coffee, kava plants; value of last sale of coconut, cocoa, coffee, kava, vanilla, pepper; number of other crops growing in the sub-holding(s); number of coconut, cocoa, coffee, kava, vanilla, pepper trees/ plants growing outside the sub-holding (s); availment of loan to finance coffee/ vanilla sub-holding(s) and membership in a cooperative.

2. Fisheries

a) characteristics/structure of fishing activity - main purpose of catching/ gathering fish/octopus/shellfish/other marine species in the last twelve months; number of fishing boats owned/shared by type of boat; number of fishing tackle owned/shared by type of fishing gear; average number of fishing trips made per week; average quantity of fish/shellfish/octopus/other species caught/gathered per week; value of the last sale of marine products.

3. Forestry

a) characteristics/structure of forestry-related activities – type of activities; main purpose of engaging in any forestry-related activities in the last 12 months; and other relevant information on this activity.

The Agriculture Census (Phase I and II) was undertaken in eighteen main islands of Vanuatu, namely, Banks. Torres, Malo, Santo, Ambae, Maewo, Pentecost, Malekula, Ambrym, Paama, Epi, Shepherds, Efate, Erromango, Tanna, Aneityum, Aniwa and Futuna (see map page 15).

1.3 Definitions of terms and concepts used

Concepts and definitions used in the census were described in detail in the *Enumerators' Reference Manual*. Definitions of some terms and concepts used in this publication are described below:

agricultural activity - an economic activity covering the growing of crops, market/kitchen gardening, horticulture, farming of animals and growing of crops combined with the farming of animals. This also included household fishing and household forestry production activities as well as food and other agriculture-related activities. A household could be involved in more than one type of agricultural activity.

agricultural farm/holding - any economic unit of agricultural production (like garden or temporary and/or permanent crops or cattle raising, cocoa/coffee/kava/ vanilla/pepper area/plantation) under single management comprising all livestock kept and all land wholly or partly used for agricultural production purposes, without regard to title, legal form or size.

agricultural operator/holder - a person who makes the major decisions regarding resource use and exercises management control over the operation of crop garden and/or sub-holdings of coconut, kava, cocoa, coffee, vanilla, pepper and/or cattle. The operator/holder has technical and economic responsibility for the farm/holding and may undertake all responsibilities directly or delegate responsibilities related to day-to-day work management to a hired manager.

crop garden - one contiguous piece of land used wholly or partly for crop production purposes under one form of tenure without regard to land use. A piece of land is contiguous if it is not separated by natural or man-made boundaries that are not part of the holding or farm. It may be entirely surrounded by other land or water or road or forest, etc., not forming part of this garden. It may consist of one or more fields adjacent to each other. One crop garden may also be termed a *parcel*. It may comprise one agricultural holding or just part (a sub-

holding) of an agricultural holding. A crop garden could be used for temporary and permanent crops other than the cash crops mentioned previously.

fishing activity - catching/gathering fish/ octopus/shellfish/other marine species

forestry-related activity - the gathering of wood for fuel or timber products, planting trees for timber, etc.

gross revenue - total income derived from selling agricultural crops and/or by-products and/or livestock and/or forest products and/or agricultural/forestry services rendered to other holdings.

household - made up of an individual or a group of persons with a common arrangement for providing themselves with food and other essentials for living. It could be a one-person or multi-person household.

legal status of the holder - distinguishes the holdings operated by the household sector and the non-household sector. *Sole proprietor* refers to single person or family/ household that manages the holding/farm while *partnership* consists of two or more households joining together to operate the holding/farm. These first two legal status categories belong to the household sector. The *non-household sector* comprises corporations, cooperatives, government institutions and other types of businesses. The corporations and cooperatives are defined within the context of national laws and customs: c*ooperatives* include several kinds of organization in which the principles of individual, joint ownership or leasehold are combined to various degrees; g*overnment holdings* are agricultural production entities operated by a central or local government directly or through a special body. Other organizations include tribes, clans, private schools and religious institutions.

sub-holding - a single agricultural activity or group of activities managed by a particular person or group of persons in the household. There may be one, or more than one, sub-holding in a holding/farm. A sub-holding could comprise one single plot or a whole garden/parcel, or even the whole holding. It could also be a livestock operation such as cattle-raising associated with a plot, field or parcel, or it could be solely a crop production activity like a coconut or cocoa tree plantation.

tenure - the arrangements or rights under which the household/person operates the land making up the garden or the sub-holding.

1.4 Sampling method

The 18 major islands were classified as:

- small – number of households engaged in agricultural activities less than 500 (Torres, Paama, Erromango, Aniwa, Aneityum and Futuna);
- medium – number of households engaged in agricultural activities 500-1,999 (Banks, Malo, Maewo, Ambrym, Epi and Shepherds); and
- large – number of households operating agricultural activities 2,000 or more (Efate, Malekula, Ambae, Pentecost and Tanna).

In determining the number of households to be interviewed in each island and in each enumeration area (EA):

for *small* islands, all households were listed and the identified households engaged in agricultural activities were enumerated;

for *medium-sized* islands, one-third of the sample EAs in these islands were selected and all households were listed and those found to be engaged in agricultural activities were interviewed; and

for *large* islands, one-third of the total EAs were selected in each island and all households listed. Of households found to have a crop garden, coconut sub-holding or kava sub-holding, one-third were selected to be further interviewed. In addition, all households listed and involved in the sub-holding of cattle and cash crops like cocoa, coffee (for Tanna only), vanilla and pepper (10 or more plants) were also enumerated.

1.5 Field organization

With a view to collecting data with high precision, officers and staff members of the VNSO worked as trainers during Phase I while the main census project staff (both VNSO and the Ministry of Agriculture, Quarantine, Forestry and Fisheries (MAQFF)) were responsible for supervising data collection during Phase II. Under their guidance and supervision six census coordinators performed duties as provincial coordinators in both phases. These provincial coordinators were assisted by provincial agriculture officers and hired supervisors working at the island level who were responsible for recruitment, training and supervision of the activities of field level enumerators for Phases I and II.

During May–June 2006, about 650 trained enumerators listed every household in Vanuatu and recorded all agricultural activities undertaken by sampled households. The enumeration tasks were done according to census EAs. Coding, processing and tabulation were completed by mid-September 2006.

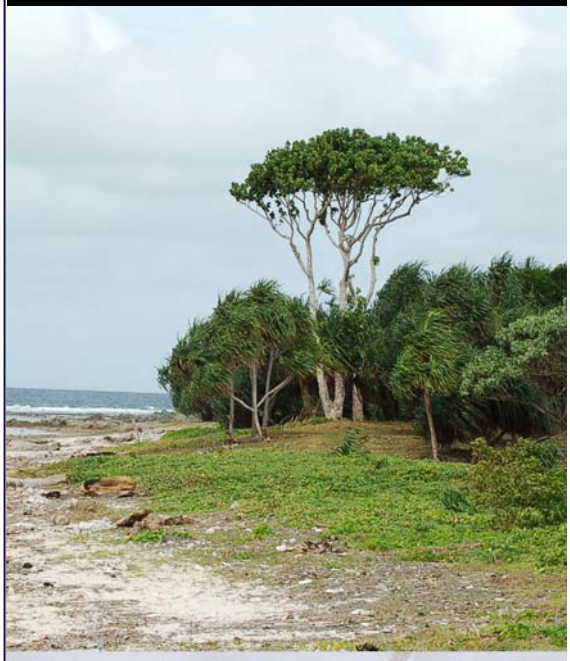
In August–September 2007 enumerators were again hired and trained to collect and record the different data items included in each of nine questionnaires from households. Regular staff and census supervisors collected information for the commercial farms/holdings.

1.6 Technical committee

An eight-member national agriculture census steering committee headed by the Director General, the Ministry of Agriculture, Quarantine, Forestry and Fisheries was formed. Representatives from the Departments of Economic and Sector Planning, Finance and Economic Management, Provincial Affairs, Trade and Industries, the Reserve Bank of Vanuatu and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry were included on this committee. The committee assisted the National Census Project Coordinator make strategic decisions on the implementation of the project. All the technical activities relating to the conduct of the census were undertaken with the guidance and approval of this committee.

1.7 Publicity program

A well planned publicity campaign for the census was launched at each phase with a view to generate public awareness. Posters were displayed and tee-shirts/caps/pens with the census slogan were distributed at area, island and provincial levels.



INTRODUCTION TO VANUATU

2.1 Geography

Vanuatu, formerly New Hebrides and now 'Our Land Forever', is a republic consisting of a chain of 13 principal and many smaller islands in the south-west Pacific Ocean, 800 kilometres west of Fiji and 1,770 kilometers east of Australia. The islands extend from north to south for about 850 kilometres in an irregular Y shape with a land area of 12 190 square kilometers. Eight of the largest islands contribute87 per cent of the land area.

Rugged mountains, high plateaus, coastal terraces and offshore coral reefs characterize the islands with 35 per cent of the land above 300 metres. The highest mountain is Tabwemasana at 1,877 metres on Espiritu Santo, the largest island. Some areas are so deeply dissected by gullies that they are virtually impenetrable.

All of the islands are well forested. Tropical rain forests abound, with tall trees, ferns, vines and orchids at high elevations. About 75 per cent of the country is covered by natural vegetation including grasslands, lush forest and secondary growth.

Active volcanoes are found on several islands, including the famous Yasur on the island of Tanna, the more grandiose but less accessible volcanoes of Benbow and Marum on the island of Ambrym, and the two lively volcanoes on Matthew and Hunder islands. There are also several submarine volcanoes in the group. The country experiences frequent earth tremors because the islands are located on the Pacific-Australian plate margin.

2.2 Climate

Vanuatu's climate varies from wet tropical in the north to sub-tropical in the south, with much drier rain-shadow areas in between. There are two quite distinct seasons: May to October is the dry season with fresh south-easterly breezes producing fine sunny days and pleasantly cool nights; November to April is the wet season, when higher

temperatures, heavy rains and occasional cyclones are experienced.

Table 2.1 shows the monthly mean temperature for the period June 2006 to September 2007 in each province except for Penama which had no information available at the time this report was being prepared. Among the six provinces, Shefa and Tafea had somewhat lower temperatures than the other provinces while Malampa had the hottest temperatures.

Table 2.1 Average monthly mean temperatures(^{0}C) by province, June 2006-September 2007

Month	Torba	Sanma	Penama	Malampa	Shefa	Tafea
June 2006	25.5	24.0	*	24.8	23.1	21.7
July 2006	24.2	24.1	*	23.2	21.6	20.3
August 2006	24.2	23.6	*	23.2	22.1	21.2
September 2006	25.2	24.0	*	24.4	23.1	21.2
October 2006	24.6	24.1	*	24.1	23.8	22.4
November 2006	24.5	25.3	*	25.8	25.8	24.6
December 2006	24.7	26.3	*	26.2	25.7	25.2
January 2007	26.6	26.6	*	27.1	26.5	25.8
February 2007	26.5	26.3	*	27.6	27.2	26.4
March 2007	26.6	26.6	*	27.8	26.6	26.5
April 2007	26.1	26.0	*	27.6	25.3	25.2
May 2007	26.1	25.2	*	26.5	23.8	23.9
June 2007	26.4	24.7	*	26.9	24.5	24.0
July 2007	25.1	23.6	*	25.3	22.8	21.5
August 2007	25.5	24.8	*	25.9	22.8	22.6
September 2007	24.9	24.4	*	*	23.9	23.1

Source: Meteorological Department, Vanuatu. * not available

The Southeast Trades are the prevailing winds, although northerlies during the hot season provide most of the heavy rain. Annual rainfall varies from 2,286 mm in the south to 3,937 mm in the northern islands.

In terms of rainfall for the period June 2006 to September 2007, Torba had most rain (372.4 mm) while Malampa had least (139.6 mm) (Table 2.2). Almost throughout the year Torba had a wet climate, with the heaviest rainfall (737.4 mm) in October 2006 and the lowest (71.8 mm) in July 2006.Torba's climate was considerably wetter than the other provinces, with nine months out of 16 recording around 400mm or above.

Throughout Vanuatu, January to March is the period with the heaviest rains; March averages 21 days with rain, contrasting with 13 days in August at the height of the dry season. There can be periods of calm, dry weather during the wet season, just as there can be days of low cloud and intermittent rain in the dry season.

Table 2.2 Monthly rainfall (mm) by province, June 2006-September 2007

Month	Torba	Sanma	Penama	Malampa	Shefa	Tafea
June 2006	94.4	65.0	*	35.1	350.2	46.5
July 2006	71.8	17.3	*	27.3	16.9	93.3
August 2006	395.8	384.6	*	132.6	135.4	105.0
September 2006	484.2	56.1	*	42.8	87.0	151.1
October 2006	737.4	62.7	*	114.6	185.1	90.0
November 2006	487.4	220.7	*	128.8	34.2	134.6
December 2006	495.9	245.6	*	178.2	155.1	61.9
January 2007	432.4	418.9	*	242.2	153.3	218.5
February 2007	326.8	378.1	*	163.6	318.9	176.4
March 2007	458.7	302.7	*	384.3	329.3	446
April 2007	542.5	174.2	*	180.5	406.6	375.8
May 2007	90.4	71.6	*	133.3	239.7	75.9
June 2007	242.7	298.9	*	67.0	200.8	78.6
July 2007	395.9	422.4	*	105.1	213.5	217.6
August 2007	367.3	126.9	*	158.5	105.5	131.1
September 2007	335.5	322.7	*	*	160.7	400.3

Source: Meteorological Department, Vanuatu. * not available

2.3 Population

The rural population of Vanuatu in 1999 totalled 146 584 people (Table 2.3). About 94 percent of the population are indigenous Melanesian. Other groups are Europeans, Asians (Vietnamese, Chinese, etc.), other Melanesians, Micronesians and Polynesians from Pacific Islands.

The rural population is estimated to be growing at about 2.3 percent per annum so that the mid-2007 rural population might be around 175 000 (Table 2.3). As with most developing countries, the rural population includes a large proportion of young persons - perhaps 45percent under 15 years of age. Males exceed females by 13 percent and life expectancy is estimated at 56 years for males, 53 years for females. Some 78.5 percent of the total population of Vanuatu was recorded as residing in rural areas in the 1999 census, compared to 82 percent in 1989 and 84 percent in 1979.

Table 2.3 Rural population of Vanuatu in 1999 and estimate for mid-2007, land area and estimated population density by province

Province	1999	Mid-2007	Land Area (km^2)	Density (persons/km^2)
Torba	7,757	9,347	882	11
Sanma	25,346	31,087	4,248	7
Penama	26,646	33,360	1,576	21
Malampa	32,705	35,981	2,779	13
Shefa	25,083	29,053	1,455	20
Tafea	29,047	36,321	1,627	22
Vanuatu Rural	146,584	175,149	12,189	14

Source:1999 Census of population and mid-2007 population projection

2.4 Economy

Agriculture is a very important sector of the economy of Vanuatu. Exports are made up mainly of agricultural products (about 73 per cent of the total exports in 2007). In terms of gross domestic product (GDP) the sector accounted for about 17 per cent at constant prices in 2006. Some 80 per cent of the population lives in rural areas where agriculture is the main source of their livelihood. About 98 percent of rural households were engaged in agriculture, fisheries and forestry while more or less 65 percent of subsistence household income (16.9% from agriculture, fishing and handicrafts and 48% from own account production) were provided from these activities.

Table 2.4 shows total household income by source and by province. The main source of income from agriculture came from crop gardens and the main cash crops such as coconut, kava, cocoa, coffee and vanilla, and cattle. Pepper also provided an important source of revenue to some households. Most rural households had their own small-scale coconut, kava, cocoa, coffee, vanilla and/or cattle sub-holdings that provided in-kind returns in terms of food or cash which they need to buy other necessities.

Nowadays, the cash economy has made an impact in rural households such as money for schooling, buying other food commodities that could not be produced in their areas like rice, etc. Table 2.5 shows household expenditure on such purchased items. Food ranked first among expenditure items with 47 percent of the total household expenditure going towards this essential. The other major household expenses were composed of: household necessities such as furniture, fixtures, appliances, fuel and lighting, etc. (12.3 percent); transportation (9.2 percent); education (8.7 percent); housing rental and other related expenses (7.7 percent); and alcohol, tobacco and kava (6 percent).

Domestic exports were very heavily dominated by copra from 1994 to 2000, accounting for some 34-56% of total exports. However, due to the low price of copra in the years 2001-2006, kava led the exports between 2001-2002 and 2005-2006, accounting for 12-27% of total exports. Coffee and beef were also important commodities in the country as these surpassed the copra and kava in 2004 domestic export, contributing 11.4% and 11.0%, respectively. The other main domestic exports were cocoa and timber. The country was also exporting live aquarium fish starting in 2001 and other fishery products, specifically shells (Table 2.6).

Table 2.4 Total household income by source of income, and by province: 2007

Source of Income	Income (thousands of vatu)						
	Torba	Sanma	Penama	Malampa	Shefa	Tafea	Total
Wages and Salaries	15,363	40,335	46,954	42,323	109,313	38,680	292,967
Agriculture	7,619	133,458	169,093	112,110	59,189	79,982	561,451
Fisheries	1,909	2,490	1,633	3,942	3,964	4,491	18,428
Handicraft	501	716	14,335	6,665	5,169	5,128	32,514
Other home made produce	924	3,388	19,138	5,142	3,374	2,813	34,779
Other cash income	5,120	9,950	44,871	15,657	21,999	8,219	105,815
Own account production	31,034	115,462	150,000	154,159	97,203	134,850	682,707
Income in-kind	1,223	5,454	2,113	12,434	12,865	2,546	36,636
Gifts received	1,018	2,764	8,779	8,793	5,721	10,752	37,826
Total	64,710	314,018	456,916	36,225	318,797	287,459	1,803,124

Source: 2007 Household Income and Expenditure Survey, VNSO

Table 2.5 Total household expenditure on purchased items by item and by Province: 2007 (in thousand vatu)

Purchased Expenditure Item	Torba	Sanma	Penama	Malampa	Shefa	Tafea	Vanuatu
Food Expenses	11,432	45,918	60,539	51,611	73,116	57,107	299,722
Housing Expenses	1,220	6,321	14,453	8,174	15,244	4,286	49,696
Household Appliances and other necessities	2,660	10,318	16,936	14,029	23,774	11,489	79,206
Clothing and Footwear	707	1,285	2,875	3,172	4,794	4,074	16,907
Transportation	1,192	10,323	12,570	11,382	14,623	9,091	59,182
Alcohol and Tobacco	1,692	4,687	9,048	8,144	8,901	6,107	38,580
Personal care, effects and services	221	883	1,082	906	2,073	565	5,731
Education and services	1,000	11,669	13,015	13,210	10,660	6,217	55,772
Health services	67	822	987	1,041	596	616	4,129
Leisure and recreation	122	305	329	782	673	291	2,502
Other miscellaneous goods and services	808	3,924	11,941	5,711	6,154	3,941	32,479
Grand Total	21,122	96,454	143,775	118,163	160,608	103,783	643,905

Source: 2007 Household Income and Expenditure Survey, VNSO

Table 2.6 Value of major exports, by selected commodities: 2000-2007

Commodities	Value of Major Exports (in million vatu, F.O.B.)							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Copra	1,096	323	174	282	445	126	324	485
Cocoa	147	64	143	296	159	181	277	221
Coffee	-	5	1	-	-	-	2	-
Kava	478	503	230	228	440	447	698	442
Beef-fresh and chilled	380	239	194	287	283	302	332	180
Timber	415	334	197	249	247	203	306	80
Other domestic exports	698	834	989	1,258	1,719	1,650	662	820
Total domestic exports	3,214	2,302	1,928	2,600	3,293	2,909	2,601	2,228
Fish (live Fish, Aquarium)		6	6	74	54	121	4	4
Other fishery products (Shell, Button)	107	95	50	45	30	56	92	24
Total re-exports	408	903	662	652	874	1,217	1,478	810
Total Exports	3,622	3,205	2,590	3,252	4,167	4,126	4,079	3,038

Source: VNSO

Table 2.7 Value of imports, by broad economic category, 2000-2007

Commodities	Value of Major Imports (in million vatu, C.I.F.)							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Food and drink	2,409	2,439	2,493	2,993	3,195	3,207	3,454	3,984
Industrial materials	2,350	2,264	2,193	2,092	2,655	3,365	3,754	4,261
Fuels and lubricants	1,689	1,856	1,440	1,846	1,872	1,833	202	187
Machinery	1,942	1,751	1,893	1,540	1,850	1,996	2,928	3,087
Transport equipment	1,490	1,309	1,087	1,202	1,422	1,485	1,657	2,125
Consumer goods	1,829	2,539	2,899	1,657	2,637	3,870	3,313	2,767
Other	247	448	206	239	435	393	2,337	4,060
Not classified	1	2	24	1	1	2	-	1
Total Imports for HC	11,957	12,608	12,235	12,570	14,067	16,151	17,645	20,472
Imports for re-export	358	510	198	133	239	164	99	106
Total Imports	12,315	13,118	12,433	12,703	14,306	16,315	17,744	20,578

Source: VNSO

The value of imported goods far surpasses the value of the exported goods (Table 2.7).Imported food and drinks accounted for about 19.4 percent of the total imports in 2007. However, it must be remembered that the local people are not the only consumers of imported food but also the tourists and some expatriates who are either doing business or working for government or private entities.

Industrial materials ranked first among goods imported into the country - mainly for construction of buildings and houses including those for businesses such as tourist accommodation and restaurants. Other significant imports were machinery like computers, copiers, etc. for business purposes; transport equipment such as passenger vans which can be acquired nowadays through bank loans; and consumer goods such as clothes, etc. The total imports for household consumption amounted to 20,472 million vatu or 99.5% of the total imports.

2.5 Agriculture

Agricultural activity in Vanuatu is classified into three main categories:

- the subsistence sector that includes crop gardens and livestock kept other than cattle, mainly for the households' own consumption with some engagement in fishing and forestry-related activities;
- sub-holders of cash crops such as coconuts, kava, cocoa, coffee and the new rising crops of vanilla and pepper as well as cattle smallholdings; and
- commercial farms/holdings.

a) *subsistence agriculture*

Vanuatu's subsistence agriculture revolves around crop gardens that contain an abundance of vegetables such as island cabbage, beans, etc.; root crops such as yam, taro, sweet potato and cassava, etc.; and fruits such as mango and pomplemousse. Some of these crop gardeners also engage in coconut and/or kava planting, in which the coconut is used

for both human and animal consumption. Most households keep one or two cattle, a number of pigs, goats, chickens and other livestock. Some of them reside near, or go to, the coast where there is an abundant supply of fish, shellfish and crustaceans. Other households go to surrounding natural vegetation or "bush" for additional source of food. All these things can provide for the needs of the rural population as well as satisfying the needs of the urban population.

Subsistence agriculture is basically Melanesian; so, subsistence agriculture was entrenched in Melanesian customs and culture. In addition to providing households with food and income some plants such as trees are planted to claim ownership of the ground; livestock symbolizes wealth and play important roles in marriages, feasts and custom ceremonies. The shift towards imported foods is likely to be limited to some basic needs such as rice and canned food and not likely to displace subsistence agriculture in the short-medium term.

b) *Sub-holding*

This activity adds income to rural households. Most rural households have their own coconut sub-holding, often with coconuts grown in irregular patterns. Coconuts are used in two ways: as a source of cash income through copra production, and a source of food for households and for their animals. Kava has proven to be a good cash crop both for the domestic and overseas markets, though a very small proportion of the total production is actually marketed at present since most is used by the producer in the context of village social customs. Cocoa also serves as a major cash crop particularly in the northern half of the Vanuatu group of islands. Coffee has been developed in the southern island of Tanna and provides a better cash income to this island. Vanilla and pepper sub-holding had been identified as being capable of bringing additional cash to the country. Citrus fruit tree crops such as orange, mandarin and pomplemousse, as well as some garden crops, also provide income to some farmers with access to urban markets. There has been a tremendous increase in the number of combined cattle and coconut sub-holdings. The cattle keep the ground clean while the coconut trees shade the animals.

c) *Commercial farms*

The commercial farm/holding, once the plantation sector, began in the latter half of the 19th century after the arrival of European traders. Large areas of the rich and fertile land were planted with coconuts, cocoa and coffee. However, with the attainment of Independence on 30th July 1980 all land was returned to its customary owners, or leased back from these owners if plantation managers wished to continue their operations. Though there has been significant shifts in the commercial farms/ holdings over the years, coconuts and copra production, cocoa and coffee are still the main crops of this sector; however, many of the coconut palms, cocoa and coffee are at the end of their reproductive life. Some coffee areas have been cleared to provide pasture for commercial cattle farming.

Due to uncertainty over the land situation, most of the commercial farms are concentrated on the islands of Santo, Malekula, Epi and Efate. Most of these are engaged in cattle raising, coconut, cocoa, coffee and vanilla, and some have temporary crops such as ginger and garlic. To encourage and support commercial farm development, the Government has sustained its cocoa project in Malekula and coffee project in Tanna.

AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS AND THEIR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

3.1 Summary of 2007 Census results

Number of households engaged in agricultural activities	38,879
Number of members in agricultural households	175,051
Percentage of agricultural household members aged <20 years old	50
Number of male-headed households	31,215
Average number of persons in an agricultural household	5
Number of household members 10 years and over engaged in agricultural activities	111,117
Total non-household members hired to work in household agricultural activities	96,949
Number of full-time workers hired in agricultural activities	6,883
Average hours per day worked by hired full-time workers	7.4
Percentage of household heads by sex:	
male	93
female	7
Percentage 10 years old and over in agricultural households by level of education	
primary	64
secondary	22
post secondary	2
university	1

3.2 Introduction

Vanuatu is an agriculture-based society where most rural households are largely dependent on subsistence agriculture. About 80 percent of the population of Vanuatu are resident in rural areas. Although, a few people are trying to move into commercial farming systems, most rural households still concentrate solely on household production.

Table 3.1 Number of persons in agricultural house holding, by sex and by Province: August 2007

Province	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Torba	9,347	5.3	4,748	2.7	4,600	2.6
Sanma	31,087	17.8	16,533	9.4	14,554	8.3
Penama	33,360	19.1	17,470	10.0	15,890	9.1
Malampa	35,981	20.6	18,319	10.5	17,662	10.1
Shefa	29,056	16.6	15,161	8.7	13,895	7.9
Tafea	36,220	20.7	18,167	10.4	18,053	10.3
Vanuatu Rural	175,051	100.0	90,398	51.6	84,653	48.4

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Subsistence agriculture can be a full-time or part-time occupation for rural dwellers while it can also be a part-time job for others. The 1983 Agriculture Census indicated that of the 80 percent of the rural population regarding subsistence agriculture as their usual occupation, 64 percent stated it was their full-time occupation, while 36 percent regarded it as a part-time occupation.

Agricultural households included 175,051 persons on census day as shown by Table 3.1. Fifty two percent were males and 48 percent were females. All the provinces except Torba have around 30,000 persons or more involved in agricultural activities.

Almost 50 percent of all agricultural household members in Vanuatu are less than 20 years old. About 44 per cent are between 20 and 59 years old, while older persons comprise about 6 per cent of the population. The median age of the agricultural household population is 21 years old.

Ninety three percent of agricultural households are headed by males and only seven percent by females. A agricultural household is composed of five persons on average.

Around 60 per cent of the agricultural household population had completed primary education. Twenty two percent had completed secondary education but only few (1.6 per cent) were able to go on to tertiary education. Ten percent had no education at all. The census showed a greater proportion of males than females had received education.

In terms of hours spent by household members on agricultural activities, half worked from 10-39 hours per week while about 37 percent worked less than 10 hours per week (Table 3.2). These latter would be persons who helped during week-ends because of schooling or working in other non -agricultural paying jobs. Only 9.4 percent worked 40 hours per week or more. Slightly more females (12 per cent) than males (11 per cent) indicated working on average 10-19 hours per week in their own agricultural activities.

Table 3.2 Number of household members who worked in own household agricultural activities in the 12 Months, August 2006-August 2007, by sex and average hours worked

Average Hours Worked Vanuatu Rural	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Less than 10 hours	40,760	36.7	20,677	18.6	20,082	18.1
10 - 19 hours	25,355	22.8	12,432	11.2	12,923	11.6
20 - 39 hours	31,226	28.1	16,743	15.1	14,483	13.0
40 hours and over	10,471	9.4	5,944	5.3	4,528	4.1
Not Stated	3,305	3.0	1,630	1.5	1,675	1.5
Total	111,117	100.0	57,427	51.7	53,690	48.3

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 3.3 Number and average hours worked of non-household members hired to work in the household agricultural activities in the past 12 Months, by type of workers and by province: August 2007

Province		Total	Full time	Part time
Vanuatu Rural	Number of Workers	96,949	6,883	11,151
	Average daily hours worked	6.4	7.4	6.6
Torba	Number of Workers	2,956	51	70
	Average daily hours worked	5.4	7.0	7.3
Sanma	Number of Workers	13,792	1,910	703
	Average daily hours worked	7.0	8.1	6.7
Penama	Number of Workers	24,451	624	1,117
	Average daily hours worked	6.1	10.0	6.2
Malampa	Number of Workers	18,499	867	2,391
	Average daily hours worked	6.6	7.7	6.3
Shefa	Number of Workers	12,089	130	2,087
	Average daily hours worked	6.7	11.1	31,226
Tafea	Number of Workers	25,161	3,301	4,783
	Average daily hours worked	6.3	6.2	6.0

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Only seven percent of workers were full-time; around 12 percent were part-time workers employed by the household on a contract basis or during specific time periods (Table 3.3). On average, a full-time worker worked for 7.4 hours per day and part-time workers somewhat less, though hours worked varied considerably between provinces.

CROP GARDENS

4.1 Summary of 2007 Census Results

Total number of crop gardens	97,888
Total area of crop gardens (ha)	7,511
Average area per crop garden (m^2)	767.3
Total number of households with at least one garden	33,570
Average number of gardens per household	3
Percentage of area of crop gardens owned	77.1
Percentage of area of crop gardens rented	0.8
Percentage of area of crop gardens custom used	5.1
Percentage of area of crop gardens used free	17.0
Percentage of crop gardens on flat land	62.2
Percentage of crop gardens on slightly hilly	30.3
Percentage of crop gardens on steep slope	7.3
Percentage of area of gardens river-fed	3.9
Percentage of area of gardens with piped water	0.3
Percentage of area of gardens rain-fed	53.9
Percentage of crop gardens with crops on census day	87.7
Percentage of crop gardens lying fallow on census day	11.0
Percentage of gardens less than 15 minutes walk away	52.6
Percentage of gardens more than 1 hour walk away	47.4
Percentage of new gardens	17.7
Percentage of gardens used for less than 2 years	18.7
Percentage of gardens used for more than 10 years	18.7
Total number of households that sold temporary crops in the last 12 months	10,788
Total value of temporary crops sold in last sale (in 1000 vatu)	93,483

4.2 Introduction

Crop gardening is the central farm activity for any rural household and represents a major subsistence activity pre-dating the introduction of cash crops such as cocoa and coconut farming in Vanuatu.

4.3 Highlights from the 2007 census

Number and location of crop gardens

Most household crop gardens are located within the same area council as the household residence with only a small number located in different area councils on the same island or on different islands. The greatest number of crop gardens (22.9 per cent of the total) are located in the province of Tafea followed by Malampa and Penama province which have 20.3 and 19.5 percent of gardens respectively (Table 4.1).Torba has the least number of crop gardens (5.3 percent of the total).

Malampa households reported the highest number of crop gardens established on a different island (2,849 or three percent of the total number of crop gardens in Vanuatu). The population density on small islands surrounding Malekula makes gardening on the mainland necessary for most households living on islets.

Area and size of crop gardens

Table 4.2 shows the total area of crop gardens by proximity to household residences and size of garden. The area of all crop gardens cultivated in Vanuatu during the reference period accounted for 7,511 hectares of agricultural land. Ninety-three percent of this land was located within the residence area of the households managing the gardens. Gardens of less than one hectare in size made up 89 percent of the total land under crop gardens.

Table 4.1 Number of crop gardens, by location and by Province: August 2007

Province	Total Number of gardens	Number of gardens within the residence of the household	Number of gardens in different area council but in same Island	Number of gardens in different Island
Torba	5,186	5,074	66	46
Sanma	17,333	16,605	98	630
Penama	19,066	18,769	148	149
Malampa	19,824	16,498	477	2,849
Shefa	14,059	13,917	78	64
Tafea	22,419	21,966	425	28
Vanuatu Rural	97,888	92,830	1,292	3,766

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 4.2 Total area of crop gardens, by size and proximity to household residences: August 2007

Proximity to household residences	Size of the crop garden (ha)				
	Total	Less than1	1 - 2.9	3 - 4.9	5 - 9.9
Vanuatu Rural	7,511	6,668	545	109	188
Within the residence of the household	7,013	6,339	421	65	188
In different area council but same Island	343	174	124	44	
In different Island	155	155			

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

At the provincial level, Penama had the largest area of crop gardens: 2,062 ha or more than a quarter of the total crop garden area. Sanma and Shefa had crop garden areas of 1,545 (21 per cent) and 1,463 (19 per cent) hectares respectively. Eighty to ninety per cent of crop garden areas in each of the provinces consisted of gardens of less than 1 ha. Only in Penama and Shefa were there crop gardens of more than 5 ha (Table 4.3).

Tenure of crop gardens

Table 4.4 shows the distribution of crop gardens by tenure at provincial and national levels. Over three-quarters (78 per cent) of the crop gardens were owned by farm households while 14 per cent were used for free and seven per cent used based on custom agreements. Less than one per cent of the gardens were established on rented land. Sanma had considerably bigger areas of crop gardens on rented, custom and 'free' land than other provinces.

Type of irrigation

Table 4.5 shows that crop gardening in Vanuatu is mainly reliant on rainfall. Relatively few gardens had piped water while only about three per cent were watered from rivers, mainly in Penama.

Table 4.3 Area under crop gardens, by size of garden and by Province: August2007

Province	Size of the Crop Garden (ha)				
	Total	Less than 1	1 - 2.9	3 - 4.9	5 - 9.9
Vanuatu Rural	7,511	6,668	545	109	188
Torba	240	231	9		
Sanma	1,545	1,457	88		
Penama	2,062	1,708	182		173
Malampa	1,236	1,057	136	44	
Shefa	1,463	1,261	129	57	16
Tafea	966	957	1	8	

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 4.4 Area of crop gardens (ha) by tenure and location of crop garden, by province: August 2007

Province	Total	Owned	Rented	Custom Used	Used for Free
Torba	240	235	1	1	3
Sanma	1,545	639	46	129	732
Penama	2,062	1,734	1	74	254
Malampa	1,236	1,122	-	44	68
Shefa	1,463	1,352	10	56	44
Tafea	966	709	1	80	176
Vanuatu Rural	7,511	5,789	59	384	1,277

Source: 2007 Agriculture Census, VNSO

Table 4.5 Number of crop gardens by types of irrigation and by Province/Island: August 2007

Province	Type of Irrigation					
	Total	River-fed	Piped water	Rain-fed	Other specify	Not stated
Vanuatu Rural	97,888	3,320	276	91,815	2,051	428
Torba	5,186	307	30	4,670	-	179
Sanma	17,333	142	52	16,760	379	-
Penama	19,066	1,317	12	17,713	-	24
Malampa	19,824	556	15	17,797	1,301	156
Shefa	14,059	539	83	13,056	321	60
Tafea	22,419	458	84	21,817	50	10

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Means of cleaning gardens

More than three-quarters (78 per cent) of farmers weed and cultivate their crop gardens to keep them clean; the remainder prepare and clear their gardens by slashing and burning.

Crop or fallow?

Only 11 percent of the total area of crop gardens in Vanuatu were known to be lying fallow at census day. Fallow ground refers to those agricultural lands left idle for a certain period to regain its fertility so that crop productivity is maintained. The census revealed that only 62 per cent of crop gardens were fallowed. Around one-third of these were idle less than 2 years, 19 per cent were idle 2-4 years, and the remaining 14 per cent were fallow for five years or more.

Permanent fruit and nut trees

Fruit and nut trees are essential crop components of household farms in Vanuatu as these supplement the household dietary needs, specifically for snacks. A list of these together with numbers planted nationally is given below:

Avocado	100,682
Breadfruit	218,957
Chestnuts	228,281
Citrus-lime	60,639
Citrus-mandarin	163,335
Citrus-orange	172,198
Citrus-pomplemousse	129,505
Mango	169,074
Nangae	145,317
Natapoa	84,184
Nause	71,768
Navele	334,106
Others	114,144

The navele was the most common tree planted by farm households. The nuts of the Navele tree have a fleshy edible outside coating that bats, cattle and even rats love to eat. The next most common fruits or nuts planted were chestnuts and breadfruits.

Number of households engaged in agricultural practices

Table 4.6 lists percentages of households engaged in some form of farming by type of practice and by province. A total of 27,573 (82 per cent) households throughout Vanuatu engaged in some form of agriculture. Most practiced shifting cultivation (70 per cent) and intercropping of temporary crops (63 per cent). About nine per cent used improved seeds to be assured of an abundant harvest.

At the provincial level, shifting cultivation is popular among households in Tafea (22.6 per cent) of total Vanuatu households., Malampa (22.4 per cent) and in Sanma (20.1 per cent). Intercropping temporary crops was

Table 4.6 Percentage of households engaged in different agricultural practices in the last 12 months, by Province/ Island: August 2007. (Percent of total rural households in Vanuatu)

Province	Practiced any farming technique	Shift Cultivation	Intercropping of Temporary Crops	Used Plastic Sheet Cover	Apply Fertilizer	Apply Pesticides	Apply Improved Seeds
Torba	3.9	3.5	3.8	0.8	2.2		
Sanma	19.2	20.1	16.7	6.2	48.7	26.3	19.5
Penama	20.3	18.1	22.2	13.6	12.8	46.6	1.7
Malampa	21.5	22.4	23.3	20.8	-	9.3	29.6
Shefa	14.3	13.3	14.3	44.9	14.6	15.3	14.2
Tafea	20.8	22.6	19.7	13.7	21.7	2.5	34.9
Vanuatu Rural	82.1	70.3	63.1	1.9	1.3	0.4	8.9

Source: 2007 Agriculture Census, VNSO

Table 4.7 Number of households which sold temporary crops in the last 12 Months by Province: August 2007

Province	Households	Sold 25%	Sold 50%	Sold 75%	Sold 100%	Not Stated
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Torba	422	205	183	24	7	3
Sanma	1,976	1,139	522	264	4	47
Penama	2,078	1,426	458	169	20	5
Malampa	1,764	1,112	306	222	124	-
Shefa	2,729	1,620	534	378	183	15
Tafea	1,819	878	344	352	246	-
Vanuatu Rural	10,788	6,379	2,345	1,410	584	69

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

prevalent in Malampa (22.2 per cent) and Penama (22.3 per cent). Shefa's crop gardeners were proportionately the greatest users of the plastic sheet cover (44.9 per cent) to protect plants from extreme heat and sudden rain. Applying fertilizers was most popular with Sanma's farmers (48.7 per cent) while nearly half (46.6 per cent) of Penama's households used pesticides.

Households selling temporary crops

Numbers of households classified according to the proportion of crops sold are shown in Table 4.7. The table shows that around three out of five households nationally sold one-fourth of their crop produce while one-fifth of households sold half of their harvested crops.

The availability of markets in the urbanised provinces of Shefa and Sanma led to households in those provinces outperforming other provinces apart from Panama in selling produce.

KAVA SUB-HOLDINGS

5.1 Summary of 2007 Census Results

Total number of households with kava plant sub-holdings	20,013
Total number of parcels	47,629
Average number of parcels per sub-holding	2
Total kava plants currently in the sub-holdings ('000)	18,441
Percentage of kava plants according to age:	
Less than 4 years	85
5 – 9years	13
10 years and over	2
Number of kava plants ready for harvest ('000)	4,557
Average number of kava plants per sub-holding	921
Average number of kava plants per parcel	387
Percentage of sub-holdings that sold kava plants in the last 12 months	54
Total value of kava plants sold in the last sale ('000 vatu)	341,131

5.2 Introduction

Kava (*Piper methysticum*) plays a very important role in the lives of the Pacific islanders, especially in their traditional ceremonies and social gatherings. According to Lebot and Levesque (1989), kava is a traditional beverage and centerpiece for solemn rituals as well as being the daily social drink for many appreciative Pacific Islanders.

In Vanuatu, kava is of great cultural importance. Initially, the drinking of kava was restricted to men only who saw kava as a means of communication either with their ancestral spirits or, in the men's house (nakamal) to accompany the discussion of issues governing their villages. Kava has also been an important item in ceremonial exchanges between clans and villages.

Since Independence, the consumption of kava has increased tremendously. Usage of kava is no longer based on traditional rituals or cultural importance. It has switched to being more commercially oriented and is now consumed by men and women alike. Today, kava is a very important cash crops in the lives of the people in Vanuatu, providing income to many households both in rural and urban areas.

5.3 Comparison with previous census data

Table 5.1 shows the number of households in different provinces that planted kava in the years 1990, 1991, 1992 and 2007. The province with the largest number of households planting kava in 1990 was Tafea (3,341 households) followed by Penama (3,071 households) then Malampa (2,366 households). The table shows that households planting kava have increased steadily over the years so that by 2007, Penama households planting kava had increased to 5,793, followed by Sanma (4,363), Tafea (4,039) and Malampa (3,086).

Table 5.2 shows the number of kava plants planted by province. In 1990, Penama was the leading province with 1,966,903 kava plants. This number increased to 3,009,884 kava plants in 1991, and 3,947,355 in 1992. The 2007 Census of Agriculture has recorded a significant increase to 8,905,152 kava plants.

Table 5.1 Number of households planting kava by province, 1990, 1991, 1992, 2007

Province	Number of households planting kava			
	1990	1991	1992	2007
Torba	838	519	831	1,231
Sanma	1,624	1,281	2,183	4,363
Penama	3,071	3,535	3,448	5,793
Malampa	2,366	3,071	3,053	3,086
Shefa	1,410	2,100	1,648	1,501
Tafea	3,341	3,429	2,753	4,039
Vanuatu Rural	12,650	13,948	13,913	20,013

Source: Agricultural Small Holder Survey in 1990, 1991, and 1992 , MAQFF and Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO

Table 5.2 Number of kava plants by Province: 1990, 1991, 1992 and 2007

Province	Number of Kava plants			
	1990	1991	1992	2007
Torba	113,513	74,911	60,688	355,820
Sanma	144,449	169,255	361,259	5,250,043
Penama	1,966,903	3,009,884	3,947,355	8,905,152
Malampa	317,742	504,912	400,128	1,663,676
Shefa	137,834	343,811	247,881	1,011,208
Tafea	521,559	541,811	881,696	829,860
Vanuatu Rural	3,202,000	4,644,584	5,899,007	18,015,758

Source: Agricultural Small Holder Survey in 1990, 1991, and 1992, MAQFF and Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO

Tafea province was the second highest producer of kava in 1990 with 521,559 plants. The province maintained its position in 1991, 1992 but by 2007 had been displaced by Sanma province with 5,250,043 kava planted. Malampa province is the third highest producer of kava with a total of 1,663,676 kava plants in 2007.Kava production on Shefa is not far behind.

The average number of kava plants planted per household in Vanuatu was 253 in 1990. Over the period between 1990 and 2007, numbers planted have been steadily increasing so that by 2007, the average number of kava plants planted per household in Vanuatu was 900.

5.4 Highlights of the 2007 census

Table 5.3 shows the total number of households with kava plant sub-holdings in Vanuatu in 2007 was 20,013 or 59 percent of the total rural households in the country. On Penama 89 percent of households operated kava sub-holdings during the census reference period. In Sanma province 73 per cent of households grew kava, in Tafea 61 per cent, Malampa province 42 per cent, while in Shefa only 27 percent of households had kava sub-holdings.

Kava sub-holdings in Vanuatu comprise 46,224 parcels of land. On average, 1.9-2 parcels were managed for kava per sub-holding during the census reference period

The number of households with kava sub-holdings by number of parcels is presented in Table 5.4. Of the total number of households with kava sub-holdings nearly 60 per cent had either one or two parcels.

Table 5.3 Number of households with kava sub-holdings and number of parcels of kava, by Province: August 2007

Province	Number of Households with Kava Sub-holdings	Percentage of Households with Kava Sub-holdings	Number of Parcels
Vanuatu Rural	20,013	59	46,224
Torba	1,231	68	2,297
Sanma	4,363	73	10,532
Penama	5,793	89	14,582
Malampa	3,086	42	6,052
Shefa	1,501	27	3,642
Tafea	4,03 9	61	9,119

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 5.4 Number of households with kava plants by number of parcels and by Province: August 2007

Province	Total	1 Parcel	2 Parcels	3 Parcels	4 Parcels	5 Parcels & above
Vanuatu Rural	20,013	7,677	4,276	3,462	2,187	2,409
Torba	1,231	617	314	187	53	59
Sanma	4,363	1,857	517	770	389	830
Penama	5,793	1,919	1,209	1,025	693	948
Malampa	3,086	1,478	789	380	311	127
Shefa	1,501	547	311	296	175	171
Tafea	4,039	1,259	1,136	804	566	275

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 5.5 Number of kava plants of each variety by Province: August 2007

Province	Plants of each recommended variety ('000)								
	Total	Borogu	Pia	Melomelo	Ahouia	Palarasul	Kelai	Silese	GeWiswisket
Torba	337	110	16	42	7	48	18	25	70
Sanma	5,184	2,258	187	1,269	96	762	77	377	159
Penama	7,653	4,556	138	2,053	91	438	4	285	89
Malampa	1,454	281	203	149	94	112	106	292	217
Shefa	1,013	175	77	28	59	60	516	58	39
Tafea	746	25	300	106	198	21	66	8	22
Vanuatu Rural	16,388	7,405	921	3,647	545	1,442	787	1,044	596

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO; Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

The number of kava plants of different varieties is shown in Table 5.5. Overall, Vanuatu cultivated a total of about 16,388,000 kava plants of recommended species or varieties during the census reference period. Recommended varieties are: Borogu, Pia, Melomelo, Ahouia, Palarasul, Kelai/Miaome, Silese and Ge Wiswisket. Of these, Borogu type accounted for the highest number of plants (7,405,000 plants). Second was Melomelo with 3,647,000 plants. Then came Palarasul, Silese, Pia, Kelai, Ge Wiswisket, and Ahouia.

Borogu kava was the most prevalent variety with households in both Penama and Sanma province planting large numbers. The Melomelo variety was popular in these provinces too. Pia variety was favoured mainly on the island of Tanna in Tafea province. This province also had the highest number of plants of the Ahouia type of kava. Palarasul kava was concentrated in Sanma, Penama and Malampa provinces. The Kelai/ Miaome type of kava plant was grown mainly in the Shefa province, while Silese and Ge Wiswisket kava was cultivated mainly on Malampa and Sanma.

Information on the number of kava sub-holdings and area planted with kava plants grouped by number of parcels per sub-holding is provided in Table 5.6. A total of 20,013 households in Vanuatu had kava sub-holdings in 47,629 parcels with a land area totaling 90,730 square meters. One-parcel kava sub-holdings numbered l7,677 with a total land area of 4,982 square meters. There were 4,276 two-parcel sub-holdings with the land area of 65,118 square meters. The areas under kava were still significant in three, four and five-parcel sub-holdings but at the level of six or more parcels per sub-holding there were only 98 sub-holdings with a total area of61 square meters.

The total number of parcels growing kava and the total number of kava plants currently in these parcels are presented by age of plants in Table 5.7. For all ages, there was a total of 46,224 parcels during the time of census with a total of 18,015,758 kava plants. Of this total, the vast majority of kava plants were 1-4 years old. Most of the remainder were aged 5-9 years.

A total of 12,468 rural households harvested kava plants during the census reference period (Table 5.8). The highest number of households (8,830) harvested kava plants aged 1-4 years old; 3,082 households harvested kava plants aged 5-9 years; and 306 households harvested kava plants 10 years old and above. About 250 households did not state the details of their kava harvest.

The number of households that sold kava in the last 12 months according to place where kava was sold is presented in Table 5.9 by province. Overall the number of households

Table 5.6 Number of sub-holdings and area planted wit kava plants grouped by number of parcels per holding: August 2007

Number of Parcels per sub-holding	Number of Sub-holding	Area in Square Meters
All Parcels	20,013	90,730
1 Parcel	7,677	4,982
2 Parcels	4,276	65,118
3 Parcels	3,462	11,069
4 Parcels	2,187	5,919
5 Parcels	2,311	3,582
6 Parcels or more	98	61

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 5.7 Number of parcels and number of kava plants grouped by age of kava: August 2007

Age of Kava Plants	Number of Parcels	Total Number of Plants Currently in the Parcels
All Ages	46,224	18,015,758
1 – 4 years	40,479	15,387,527
5 – 9 years	5,190	2,247,947
10 years and above	556	380,284

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 5.8 Number of households that harvested kava plants in the last 12 Months, by age of plants and by Province: August 2007

Province	Age of the Kava Plants				
	Total	1 - 4 Years	5 - 9 Years	10 Years and above	Not Stated
Torba	728	669	34	6	19
Sanma	2,002	1,208	778	16	-
Penama	3,901	2,954	757	125	65
Malampa	2,044	1,081	839	97	27
Shefa	1,072	671	362	27	12
Tafea	2,721	2,248	311	35	127
Vanuatu Rural	12,468	8,830	3,082	306	251

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO; Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 5.9 Number of households that sold kava in the last 12 Months, by place where kava sold and by Province: August 2007

Province	Place where kava sold			
	Total households reporting	On the island	In another island	In both places
Vanuatu	10,723	8,726	1,385	572
Torba	646	555	45	42
Sanma	1,843	1,799	30	14
Penama	3,637	2,568	861	208
Malampa	2,015	1,490	248	277
Shefa	925	725	169	31
Tafea	1,657	1,588	33	-

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 5.10 Number of kava plants sold in the last sale, by group value and by Province: August 2007

Province	Kava plants by group value (vatu)					
	Total	Less than 1000	1000 - 4999	5000 - 9999	10000 - 19999	20000 and over
Torba	5,425	48	985	867	1,224	2,294
Sanma	53,192	-	308	1,431	3,243	48,210
Penama	86,961	236	2,193	4,953	4,829	74,746
Malampa	17,002	169	2,027	2,316	3,242	9,239
Shefa	9,733	17	668	1,310	2,144	5,595
Tafea	15,296	29	1,216	1,360	2,463	10,229
Vanuatu Rural	187,609	499	7,396	12,237	17,144	150,314

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO; Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 5.11 Total value of the last sale of kava plants, by group value and by Province: August 2007

Province	Value group (vatu)					
	Total	Less than 1000	1000 - 4999	5000 - 9999	10000 - 19999	20000 and over
Torba	5,608	9	848	980	1,333	2,439
Sanma	148,751	0	239	1,364	5,324	141,824
Penama	109,875	45	1,687	3,857	8,065	96,222
Malampa	33,560	78	1,449	2,367	5,783	23,885
Shefa	21,728	8	647	1,644	3,280	16,149
Tafea	21,608	14	1,211	2,165	5,119	13,099
Vanuatu Rural	341,131	153	6,080	12,377	28,904	293,617

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO; Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

reporting sales was 10,723. Of that number, the great majority (8,726 households) reported selling their kava on their island of residence; 1,385 households reported selling on other islands; and 572 households reported having sold kava both in their home island and on other islands.

Of provincial totals the highest number of households reporting sales of kava was in Penama (3,637) and the lowest number in Torba (646).

Table 5.10 shows the number of kava plants sold in the last sale during the census reference period by group value of kava plants and by province. Sales of a total of 187,609 kava plants were recorded during the census reference period. Of overall sales Penama sold the highest number (86,961 plants) followed by Sanma (53,192 plants), Malampa (17,000 plants), and Tafea (15,296 plants). Shefa indicated sales of only 9,733 plants during the census period, while Torba sold the least number (5,425 kava plants).

The total value of the last sale of kava plants by group value is presented in Table 5.11 by province. A total of 341 million vatu was paid to kava farmers for kava plants sold during the census reference period. Out of that total, the highest amount of 149 million vatu was paid to kava farmers in Sanma province, and the second highest amount of 110 million vatu was paid to kava farmers in Penama.

Sales were predominantly in the highest value sales group.

COCONUT SUB-HOLDINGS

6.1 Summary of 2007 Census Results

Total area of coconut tree sub-holdings (ha)	119,384
Total number of households with coconut trees sub-holdings	23,660
Average area of coconut tree sub-holdings (ha)	5
Total number of parcels	39,348
Average area per parcel (ha)	3
Total coconut trees currently in the sub-holdings ('000)	9,737
Number of trees bearing coconuts ('000)	8,797
Percentage of coconut trees, according to age:	
Less than 5 years	2
5 – 19years	22
20 – 49 years	58
50 years and over	18
Average number of bearing coconut trees per sub-holding	371
Average number of bearing coconut trees per parcel	223
Average number of bearing coconut trees per hectare	74
Percentage of households regularly using coconuts for drinking and/or cooking and/or feeding animals	58
Percentage of households that sold copra in the last 12 months	44
Total number of bags of copra sold in the last sale ('000)	167
Total value of bags of copra sold in the last sale ('000 vatu)	195,210

6.2 Introduction

Coconut is one of the main cash crops in Vanuatu providing income to a significant number of rural households especially in the provinces of Sanma, Penama, Malampa, and Shefa. Coconuts might be regarded as one of the mainstays of the economy.

Cultivation of coconuts is confined to within twenty degrees of the equator, which puts the islands in the southern parts of the country (e.g. Tanna, Aniwa, Futuna and Aneityum) at the southern limit.

6.3 Comparison with earlier census data

Table 6.1 shows the number of households that planted coconuts for the years 1990, 1991, 1992 and 2007 by province. The leading province in 1990 was Malampa followed by Penama then Sanma and Shefa. Since then, the cultivation of coconut has increased so that in 2007 Malampa alone had 6,628 households planting coconuts.

The small-holder sector increased after the country gained political independence on 30th July 1980. After that there was a reduction in commercial farms and plantations owned and managed by foreigners. In 1990 there were 6,672 small-holder coconut sub-holdings representing 34 per cent of all sub-holdings. In 2007 the number had increased to 23,660 or 70 percent of all household sub-holdings. Table 6.2 shows the impressive increase in number of trees planted in sub-holdings over the years since 1990.

The main copra-producing islands in the country are Malekula, Ambae and Santo. Table 6.3 indicates that around 90 per cent of the households with access to coconuts in Malampa, Sanma and Torba produced copra in 1990, but in 2007 the proportion of households involved in making copra had fallen greatly.

Table 6.1 Number of households planting coconuts, by Province: 1990, 1991, 1992 and 2007

Province	Number of households planting coconuts			
	1990	1991	1992	2007
Torba	417	243	655	1,414
Sanma	1,060	1,267	1,317	4,131
Penama	1,487	867	586	4,273
Malampa	1,876	2,672	1,907	6,628
Shefa	1,061	1,267	427	3,388
Tafea	771	737	870	3,825
Vanuatu Rural	6,672	7,056	5,762	23,660

Source: Agricultural Small Holder Survey in 1990, 1991 and 1992, MAQFF and Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO

Table 6.2 Number of coconuts planted by Province: 1990, 1991, 1992 and 2007

Province	Number of coconuts planted			
	1990	1991	1992	2007
Torba	24,781	16,899	97,122	565,021
Sanma	62,172	216,560	109,047	2,088,786
Penama	72,647	57,900	23,816	2,243,516
Malampa	91,448	221,767	227,307	2,606,375
Shefa	55,416	68,076	17,239	1,507,050
Tafea	15,345	21,978	31,013	725,928
Vanuatu Rural	321,809	603,180	505,544	9,736,676

Source: Agricultural Small Holder Survey in 1990, 1991 and 1992, MAQFF and Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO

Table 6.3 Number of households with access to coconuts and percentage of households making copra: 1990, 1991 and 2007

Province	1990		1991		2007	
	Households with access to coconuts	% of households making copra	Households with access to coconuts	% of house-holds making copra	Households with access to coconuts	% of house-holds making copra
Torba	1,060	88	658	84	1,414	63
Sanma	2,853	91	2,841	85	4,131	74
Penama	4,220	76	4,069	55	4,273	30
Malampa	5,434	93	5,612	86	6,628	76
Shefa	2,981	72	3,266	44	3,388	13
Tafea	3,223	11	3,260	29	3,825	-
Vanuatu Rural	19,771	72	19,707	63	23,660	45

Source: Agricultural Small Holder Survey in 1990, 1991 and MAQFF and Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO

6.4 Highlights of the 2007 census

The number of households with coconut sub-holdings in Vanuatu in 2007 totalled around 23,660 sub-holdings, which is 70 percent of the total rural households in the country. Of the six provinces, Malampa had the most number of households with coconut sub-holdings. The least involved in managing coconut sub-holdings during the reference period were those households in Torba (1,414 sub-holdings or 6 percent)(Table 6.3).

The coconut sub-holdings in Vanuatu consisted of 39,348 parcels of land in 2007 (Table 6.4), an average of about 1.7 parcels per sub-holding. The sub-holdings occupied 119,384 hectares which implies that a sub-holding averages 5 hectares. Shefa had the biggest coconut area of 44,020 hectares, or 13.2 hectares per sub-holding. Torba had the least area under coconuts with 6,172 hectares.

Table 6.5 shows the number of parcels in the coconut sub-holdings by tenure of the parcel and by province. Most of the parcels were owned by households but a quite a significant number were on custom land or land used for free. Sanma had the highest number of rented parcels.

Information on the number and area of coconut sub-holding by number of parcels is provided in Table 6.6.By far the greatest number of sub-holdings had just one parcel of coconut trees, but those with two, three or four parcels contributed approximately equally to the area of coconut planted.

Table 6.4 Number of coconut sub-holdings and number and total area (in ha) of parcels, by Province: August 2007

Province	Number of Households	%	Number of Parcels	%	Total Area in Hectares
Vanuatu Rural	23,660	100	39,348	100	119,384
Torba	1,414	6.0	2,370	6.0	6,172
Sanma	4,131	17.5	6,686	17.0	15,501
Penama	4,273	18.1	6,621	16.8	11,666
Malampa	6,628	28.0	12,819	32.6	28,367
Shefa	3,338	14.1	5,461	13.9	44,020
Tafea	3,825	16.2	5,390	13.7	13,658

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 6.5 Number of parcels in the coconut sub-holding by tenure of the parcel and by Province: August 2007

Province	Tenure of the parcel					
	Total	Owned	Rented	Custom Used	Used for Free	Not Stated
Vanuatu Rural	39,348	34,429	333	2,338	2,182	65
Torba	2,370	2,317	-	19	5	29
Sanma	6,686	5,650	150	477	409	
Penama	6,621	5,595	47	207	772	-
Malampa	12,819	11,587	57	968	171	35
Shefa	5,461	4,954	58	368	81	-
Tafea	5,390	4,326	20	300	743	-

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 6.6 Number and area of coconut sub-holdings, by number of parcels: August 2007

Number of parcels	Number of sub-holding	Area (in hectares)
All Parcels	23,660	119,384
1 Parcel	14,080	29,721
2 Parcels	5,731	29,892
3 Parcels	2,346	26,535
4 Parcels	850	28,963
5 Parcels	625	3,920
6 Parcels or more	28	352

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 6.7 shows the number of coconut parcels and the number of trees in different age classes in each of the provinces. Many trees in the less than five year old class were not yet bearing coconuts but these made up less than four percent of the parcels. By comparison coconut trees over 50 years old comprised nearly 17 per cent of total parcels and were still bearing strongly.

The number of coconut trees of different ages growing outside the coconut sub-holdings are presented in Table 6.8. Overall, Vanuatu had a total of 206,435 coconut trees growing outside the coconut sub-holdings during the time of census in 2007 compared to 9.7 million trees in coconut sub-holdings. Most of these grew on Malampa, Shefa and Tafea.

Data obtained from households about the number and condition of coconut parcels are contained in Table 6.9.Forty four per cent of coconut parcels in Vanuatu used cattle to keep them free of weeds, 39 per cent did not use cattle but parcels were well maintained, and 16 per cent of parcels were not well maintained. The highest proportion of coconut parcels not well maintained was in Penama (32 per cent).

Table 6.7 Number of parcels in the coconut sub-holdings, trees in the parcel, and bearing trees by age, by Province: August 2007

Province	Age of the coconut tree (years)				
	0 - 4	5 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 49	50 and over
Torba					
Number of Parcels in the Coconut Sub-holding	93	1,091	681	324	167
Total Number of Trees in the Parcels	17,595	210,752	208,912	67,879	59,591
Number of Trees Bearing Coconuts	12,423	175,851	205,598	65,556	57,835
Sanma					
Number of Parcels in the Coconut Sub-holding	418	2,355	1,919	1,516	325
Total Number of Trees in the Parcels	55,040	582,153	955,161	375,067	62,626
Number of Trees Bearing Coconuts	12,687	538,695	916,880	350,906	58,869
Penama					
Number of Parcels in the Coconut Sub-holding	158	1,273	2,089	1,939	1,163
Total Number of Trees in the Parcels	29,712	358,126	963,849	676,102	215,728
Number of Trees Bearing Coconuts	19,075	326,352	844,503	628,656	201,939
Malampa					
Number of Parcels in the Coconut Sub-holding	218	3,428	3,438	3,696	2,024
Total Number of Trees in the Parcels	33,213	708,004	676,885	602,238	582,495
Number of Trees Bearing Coconuts	2,171	619,487	630,563	582,433	546,586
Shefa					
Number of Parcels in the Coconut Sub-holding	124	1,002	1,041	1,507	1,716
Total Number of Trees in the Parcels	8,217	143,186	214,050	500,060	635,739
Number of Trees Bearing Coconuts	3,560	121,502	184,308	490,174	602,879
Tafea					
Number of Parcels in the Coconut Sub-holding	433	1,400	1,134	1,448	970
Total Number of Trees in the Parcels	21,479	146,313	165,670	222,540	169,415
Number of Trees Bearing Coconuts	3,736	128,341	133,828	143,509	134,749

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO; Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 6.8 Number of coconut trees growing outside the coconut sub-holdings, by age and by Province: August 2007

Province	Total trees	Age of the Coconut Tree (years)				
		0 - 4	5 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 49	50and over
Torba	3,607	210	1,455	862	703	377
Sanma	12,211	1,038	6,225	1,367	1,164	2,417
Penama	7,602	1,219	2,548	2,250	513	1,072
Malampa	122,608	2,360	24,186	30,360	30,233	35,470
Shefa	20,419	326	4,734	2,191	9,922	3,246
Tafea	39,989	769	19,093	9,920	4,212	5,994
Vanuatu Rural	206,435	5,921	58,240	46,950	46,747	48,577

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO

Table 6.9 Number of parcels in coconut sub-holdings by condition of the parcel and by Province: August 2007

Province	Total	Number of parcels in the coconut sub-holdings by condition of parcel			
		Cattle are used to keep it clean	No cattle but well maintained	No cattle and not well maintained	Not stated
Vanuatu Rural	39,348	17,322	15,439	6,396	192
Torba	2,378	1,288	822	228	33
Sanma	6,686	4,547	1,604	536	-
Penama	6,621	2,495	1,994	2,119	13
Malampa	12,819	5,305	6,146	1,267	100
Shefa	5,461	2,330	2,026	1,079	27
Tafea	5,390	1,358	2,845	1,168	19

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 6.10 Number of coconuts used by households by frequency of use and by Province: August 2007

Province	Number of coconuts used by households			Total number of coconuts used for animal feed
	Total	Regularly	Occasionally	
Torba	42,191	27,611	14,580	59,916
Sanma	93,996	50,472	43,524	270,556
Penama	111,200	59,063	52,136	230,786
Malampa	205,384	180,514	24,870	259,676
Shefa	86,958	63,466	23,492	161,313
Tafea	107,619	78,329	29,290	175,029
Vanuatu Rural	647,348	459,455	187,893	1,157,277

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO

Table 6.11 Total value of bagged copra sold in the last sale, by group value and by province: August 2007

Province	Value group for bagged copra ('000 vatu)					
	Total	Less than 1,000	1,000 – 4,999	5,000 – 9,999	10,000 – 19,999	20,000 and over
Torba	8,038	7	568	2,162	2,295	3,006
Sanma	93,202	4	670	2,245	13,410	76,873
Penama	17,236	12	351	3,726	4,666	8,482
Malampa	68,943	71	2,607	9,750	26,010	30,506
Shefa	7,791	5	197	523	1,604	5,462
Vanuatu Rural	195,210	99	4,393	18,407	47,983	124,328

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO; Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

The number of coconuts used by rural households, by frequency of use are reported in Table 6.10. The census reported a total of 23,120 households using coconuts either on a regular basis (459,455 nuts) or on an occasional basis (187,893 nuts). At the provincial level, Malampa, with the highest number of households, used the greatest number of nuts mainly on a regular basis. Sanma and Penama used the greatest proportion of nuts on an occasional basis. The ratio of number of coconuts used for animal feed to number used by humans fluctuated widely between provinces, from 3:1 for Sanma to 13:10 for Malampa. Overall the ratio was close to 2:1.

Table 6.11 shows that over all provinces of Vanuatu the highest sales of bagged copra in the last sales were in the 20,000 vatu value class. Next most value was from sales in the 10,000-19,999 vatu value class with sales in other classes trailing a long way behind. The total returns from sales of copra from Sanma and Malampa was greater by far than from any of the other provinces.

COCOA SUB-HOLDINGS

7.1 Summary of 2007 Census Results

Total area of cocoa tree sub-holdings (ha)	22,153
Total number of households with cocoa tree sub-holdings	8,484
Average area of cocoa tree sub-holdings (ha)	2.6
Total number of parcels	11,300
Average area per parcel (ha)	2
Total cocoa trees currently in the sub-holdings ('000)	3,042
Percentage of cocoa trees according to age:	
Less than 3 years	3
3 – 19years	42
20 – 49 years	51
50 years and over	4
Average number of cocoa trees per sub-holding	359
Average number of trees per parcel	269
Average number of cocoa trees per hectare	137
Percentage of sub-holdings selling cocoa beans of which:	
green and wet	54
dried	11
Percentage of households that sold cocoa beans in the last 12 months	60
Total value of cocoa beans in the last sale ('000 vatu)	58,949

7.2 Introduction

Cocoa provides income to some households in the country, especially in Malampa province. The number of hectares under cocoa was roughly the same in 1983 as it was in the mid 1930s (around 5,000 ha) but the 2007 census showed it to have risen to 22,153 ha owing to the small holders replacing foreign-managed plantations after Independence. From 2,537 small cocoa sub-holdings in mid-1983, these had increased to 8,484 household sub-holdings in 2007. The number of householders with cocoa sub-holdings in each province are shown in Table 7.1 for several different years.

Table 7.1 Number of households planting cocoa by province: 1990, 1991, 1992 and 2007

Province	Households planting cocoa			
	1990	1991	1992	2007
Torba	107	25	55	29
Sanma	605	686	772	1,404
Penama	1,109	961	436	1,498
Malampa	2,362	2,755	2,273	5,147
Shefa	377	534	80	401
Tafea	5	0	0	0
Vanuatu Rural	4,565	4,961	3,616	8,484

Source: Agriculture Small Holder Survey, 1990, 1991, 1992 MAQFF and Agriculture Census 2007

Table 7.2 Number of cocoa trees in cocoa sub-holdings by age and by province: August 2007

Province	Number of trees ('000)		
	Less than 5 years	5 years and over	All ages
	2007	2007	2007
Torba		6	6
Sanma	79	316	395
Penama	26	396	422
Malampa	130	2,016	2,146
Shefa	16	57	73
Tafea		1	1
Vanuatu Rural	250	2,792	3,043

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO . Note: Details may not add up due to rounding

Table 7.2 shows that most cocoa trees in Vanuatu are aged 5 years and over (2,8 million trees out of a total of over 3 million trees). Malampa was the stand-out province for cocoa production with 2 million trees.

The contribution of cocoa trees grown outside the cocoa sub-holdings is small - only 64,000 trees, or around two per cent of the total in 2007.

7.3 Highlights of the 2007 Census

The number of households with cocoa sub-holdings in Vanuatu in 2007 totalled 8,484, which is 25 per cent of the rural households in the country.

Sixty one per cent of the cocoa sub-holdings (5,147) were in Malampa province during the reference period (Table 7.3). The provinces of Sanma and Penama had almost equal numbers of cocoa sub-holdings (1,404 and 1,498 respectively). The cocoa sub-holdings comprised 11,300 parcels of land in total, that is an average of 1.3 parcels per sub-holding.

Cocoa tree sub-holdings in Vanuatu occupied 22,153 hectares of land, that is an average of 2.6 hectares per sub-holding. On Malampa the average area of a cocoa sub-holding was 3.3 hectares, while on Sanma it was about a hectare (Table 7.3).

Table 7.3 Number of cocoa sub-holdings and number and total area (ha) of parcels by Province: August 2007

Province	Households with cocoa sub-holdings	Parcels in the sub-holdings		
	Number	Number	Total area (ha)	Average area per parcel (ha)
Torba	29	32	23	0.72
Sanma	1,404	1,607	1,369	0.85
Penama	1,498	1,875	3,239	1.73
Malampa	5,147	7,378	17,147	2.32
Shefa	401	404	371	0.92
Tafea	5	5	5	1
Vanuatu Rural	8,484	11,300	22,153	1.96

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO; Note: This table includes 192 parcels without reported area specifically in Malampa and Shefa province.

Table 7.4 shows nine out of ten cocoa parcels were owned by sub-holders, about eight per cent of the parcels were on communal land, and two per cent were used free. The census data also revealed about half the cocoa trees were planted in irregular formation, while around one-third were planted in square or rectangular formation. The remaining cocoa parcels were planted in a triangular pattern.

Three-quarter of all cocoa sub-holdings in Vanuatu managed only one parcel (of average size 2.7 ha) under cocoa. The remaining quarter of the sub-holdings had more than one parcel but parcels averaged one hectare at most. The proportions are likely to be different for different provinces.

The majority of cocoa parcels have trees 3-29 years old (Table 7.5). Nine out of ten cocoa trees, or more than 2.8 million, were aged 3-49 years, that is in their prime for producing cocoa pods. Trees 50 years and over may or may not still be productive.

Table 7.4 Number of cocoa parcels and percentage of parcels in different tenures, by province: August 2007

Province	Total Parcels	Per cent parcels by tenure				
		Owned	Rented	Custom used	Used for free	Not stated
Torba	32	100				
Sanma	1,607	88.6	0.2	8.3	2.9	
Penama	1,875	88.9		2.3	8.7	
Malampa	7,378	89.3	0.3	9.7	0.3	0.5
Shefa	404	98.3		1.7		
Tafea	5	80		20		
Vanuatu Rural	11,300	89.5	0.2	7.9	2	0.3

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO. Note: This table includes 38 parcels without reported tenure specifically in Malampa province.

Table 7.5 Number of parcels and number of cocoa trees by age: August 2007

Age of cocoa trees	Parcel	Number of trees in parcels	Average trees per parcel
All Ages	11273	3042	270
0 – 2 years	393	90	230
3 – 19 years	5627	1283	228
20 – 29 years	3278	1077	328
30 – 49 years	1546	465	301
50 years and over	429	127	296

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 7.6 Number of cocoa tree sub-holdings, by type of shade and by province: August 2007

Province	Type of shade			
	Coconut trees	Glyricidia	Other planted/ Natural trees	None
Torba	16	2	8	5
Sanma	729	317	631	175
Penama	1,079	85	477	200
Malampa	3,674	260	1,750	519
Shefa	218	-	107	128
Tafea	-	-	5	-
Vanuatu Rural	5,717	664	2,978	1,027

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Seventy two cocoa trees growing outside the cocoa sub-holdings were reported in the census. These trees could have grown scattered in some agricultural sub-holdings other than cocoa sub-holdings or could have been inter-planted with coconuts or used as shade for some temporary crops. Ninety three percent of these trees were aged 3-49 years.

Table 7.6 shows that most households shaded their cocoa sub-holdings with coconut trees. The next most popular shade was planted trees other than Glyricidia, or naturally growing trees. Glyricidia was less popular overall with householders than no shade at all, although households of Sanma province did prefer it to no shade.

Cocoa trees are pruned to improve the quality of flowering, fruiting, foliage and stems. Trees can be pruned either once a year or twice a year. Householders in Vanuatu are approximately equally divided between those pruning once a year and those pruning twice. A higher number of cocoa sub-holdings on Malampa and Shefa preferred to prune twice a year but a significantly greater numbers of households on Penama and Sanma pruned only once rather than twice per year (see Table 7.7).

Among the four provinces Sanma, Penama, Malampa, and Shefa, Malampa had the highest percentage (74%) of the total cocoa households that sold cocoa beans during the last twelve months before the conduct of the

Table 7.7 Number of households with cocoa tree sub-holding by frequency of pruning and by Province: August 2007

Province	Frequency of pruning the cocoa trees		
	All frequencies	Once a year	Twice a year
Torba	5		5
Sanma	707	384	316
Penama	543	368	175
Malampa	3,733	1,672	2,056
Shefa	146	70	76
Vanuatu Rural	5,133	2,494	2,627

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO. Note: This table includes 12 sub-holdings with no report on this data item.

Table 7.8 Number of households selling cocoa beans and total and average return per household, by Province: August 2008

Province	Number of households that sold cocoa beans	Value in the last sale	
		Total ('000 vatu))	Average per household (vatu)
Sanma	604	4,108	6,802
Penama	570	2,393	4,199
Malampa	3,577	51,904	14,511
Shefa	71	544	7,656
Vanuatu Rural	4,822	58,949	12,225

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO

census, while Shefa reported the lowest percentage (two per cent) (Table 7.8).

Vanuatu households earned a total of 58.9 million vatu by selling cocoa in 2007, an average of 12,225 vatu per household. In Malampa, where sales were 51.9 million vatu, the average return to cocoa householders was 14,511 vatu, even surpassing the national average household income.

COFFEE SUB-HOLDINGS

8.1 Summary of 2007 Census Results

Total area of coffee tree sub-holdings (ha)	3,478
Total number of households with coffee tree sub-holdings	1,456
Average area of coffee tree sub-holdings (ha)	2.4
Total number of parcels	1,626
Average area per parcel (ha)	2.1
Total coffee trees currently in the sub-holdings ('000)	587
Percentage of coffee trees according to age:	
less than 4 years	44
4 – 19years	55
20 – 49 years	1
Average number of coffee trees per sub-holding	403
Average number of trees per parcel	361
Average number of coffee trees per hectare	169
Percentage of sub-holdings selling coffee beans of which	
green and wet	8
dried	48
Percentage of households that sold coffee beans in the last 12 months	51
Total value of coffee beans in the last sale ('000 vatu)	11,635

8.2 Introduction

Growing coffee in Vanuatu began in 1850. Uptrends in the coffee industry have been due to rehabilitation of some coffee plantations and to some initiatives by government. Downtrends were caused by mismanagement and lack of support to the coffee farmers in terms of marketing facilities.

Though it has been a good source of cash income since 1983, there has been little interest among households except on Tanna to promote and improve the industry. A

project initiated in the latter part of 1983 established a nucleus coffee estate in the northern part of Tanna and several coffee estates have been planted since. Coffee beans grown on Tanna were of good flavor and taste; hence, it was successfully exported. The Vanuatu government is trying to develop coffee estates on Efate Island to augment demand among commercial buyers and consumers.

The country is cultivating two varieties of coffee: arabica and robusta. The two types of arabica coffee introduced in Vanuatu were from Fiji and from Arusha, Tanzania.

8.3 Comparison with earlier censuses

In 1983, the total area of coffee was recorded as 747 hectares, 82 percent planted and managed by commercial farms and the rest by small coffee holders. Of those sub-holdings 88 percent were in Tanna.

Table 8.1 shows that the number of coffee smallholders/sub-holders doubled between 1983 and 2007, and the area of coffee sub-holdings expanded from 119 hectares to 3,478 hectares in 2007, a 28-fold increase. This was due to the government encouraging more households to operate small-scale coffee holdings, and the gradual exit of commercial coffee plantation owners paving the way for smallholders to expand.

In 1983, a coffee sub-holder utilized only an average of one-fifth of a hectare in growing and managing coffee trees; whereas in 2007, a household with a coffee sub-holding operated on an average of 2.4 hectares. Note that this area might not be solely devoted to coffee but might include other agricultural activities such a cattle keeping, coconut farming, etc.

With the increase in the number of sub-holders and area planted, the number of coffee trees in 2007 increased to more than double the number of coffee trees reported in 1983. There are now an average of 403 coffee trees per sub-holding (Table 8.2).

The age distribution of coffee plants was similar in 2007 to what it was in 1983, with around two-thirds less than 5 years old and around one-third five years and over (Table 8.3).

Coffee trees growing outside the coffee sub-holdings totalled around 17,000 trees in 2007 -a very large increase over the reported 1,370 coffee trees in 1983.

Table 8.1 Number and area of coffee sub-holdings and average area per sub-holding: 1983 and 2007

	1983	2007
No. of coffee sub-holdings	690	1,456
Area of coffee sub-holdings	119	3,478
Average area per sub-holding	0.2	2.4

Source: 1983 and 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO.

Table 8.2 Number of coffee holdings, number of coffee trees and average number of trees per holding: 1983 and 2007

	1983	2007
No. of coffee sub-holdings	690	1,456
Number of coffee trees	209,967	587,024
Average no. of trees per sub-holding	304	403

Source: 1983 and 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 8.3Number of coffee trees in coffee sub-holdings by age: 1983 and 2007

Age	Number of trees ('000s)	
	1983	2007
Less than 5 years	146(70%)	386(66%)
5 years and over	64(30%)	201(34%)
All Ages	210(100%)	587(100%)

Source: 1983 and 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

8.4 Highlights of the 2007 Census

Seventy one percent of the total number of coffee parcels comprising 1,632 hectares were owned while around 20 per cent of coffee parcels comprising 1,574 hectares were used for free by the local coffee farmers (Table 8.4).

The census revealed that half the parcels were between 1 and 5 hectares in size. Only eight per cent of coffee parcels were 5 hectares and over but these made up 50 per cent of the total coffee sub-holding area.

Like other cash crops, coffee trees can be planted in three different ways: triangular, square/rectangular and scattered/irregular pattern. Three-quarters of the trees were planted in around half the total parcels in rectangular or in square pattern (Table 8.5). The average number of coffee trees planted per parcel using this method was computed to be 556.

Seventy five percent of coffee trees growing outside the coffee sub-holdings were in their productive years aged 4-19 years. Twenty four per cent were newly planted, and a few were aged 30 years or more.

All coffee sub-holdings reported using shade to protect coffee trees. Forty five percent

Table 8.4 Number and area of parcels in coffee tree sub-holdings by tenure: August 2007

Selected characteristics Vanuatu Rural	Total	Owned	Rented	Custom used	Used for free	Not stated
Number of parcels	1,626	1,164	14	103	332	13
Area (in hectares)	3,478	1,632	29	111	1,574	132

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 8.5 Number of parcels in the coffee sub-holding, number of trees in the parcel and average number of coffee trees per parcel, by method of planting: August 2007

Method of Planting	Number of parcels in the coffee sub-holding	Total number of coffee trees in the parcels	Average number of coffee trees per parcel
Total	1,626	587,024	361
Triangle	301	75,803	252
Square/ Rectangle	787	437,634	556
Scattered	538	73,587	137

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 8.6 Value of coffee sold in the last sale ('000 vatu), by type of beans sold and by size of sale: August 2007

Value group (vatu)	Type of coffee beans	
	Green/Wet	Dried
Less than 1000	7	12
1000 - 4999	36	296
5000 - 9999	29	1,562
10000 - 19999	124	2,047
20000 and over		7,521
Total	196	11,439

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note that Details may not add to total due to rounding.

used oak trees, 20 per cent coconut and 20 per cent Glyricidia. The coffee trees in the rest of the sub-holdings were under the shade of naturally-grown trees.

Coffee sub-holders were asked whether there were any weeds, or crops other than coffee, growing in the sub-holdings, and whether fertilizer/pesticide was used in the sub-holdings. Three out of five sub-holdings reported sowing with any weeds, which would probably be used as feed for cattle, goats and any other herbage-eating live-stock. One out of five sub-holders said they had cultivated other crops in the coffee sub-holdings during the reference period to fully utilize the land. A few (5%) indicated that they had used fertilizer/pesticide to protect the coffee flowers/beans from destructive insects.

Among the coffee-producing households, around half of them sold coffee beans either wet or dried, during the twelve months prior to the conduct of the 2007 census. Of these households, 98 percent brought their coffee beans directly to the factory processing and manufacturing coffee. A small percentage of them sold their coffee beans to an agent in the village

The total value of green/wet coffee beans sold in the last sale amounted to 196,000vatu (Table 8.6). This was far below the total value of the dried coffee beans that were sold in the same period. Dried coffee beans fetched a total of 11.4 million vatu.

VANILLA SUB-HOLDINGS

9.1 Summary of 2007 Census Results

Total area of vanilla plant sub-holdings (ha)	6,624
Total number of vanilla plant sub-holdings	9,492
Average area per vanilla plant sub-holding (ha)	0.7
Total number of parcels	10,393
Average area per parcel (ha)	0.64
Total vanilla plants currently in the sub-holdings ('000)	806
Percentage of area of vanilla plants that were:	
0 – 4 years	83
5 – 29 years	17
30 years and over	0.2
Average number of vanilla plants per sub-holding	85
Average number of vanilla plants per parcel	78
Average number of vanilla plants per hectare	122
Percentage of sub-holdings selling vanilla beans in the last 12 months	
of which, green	27
cured	68
both types	5
Total value of vanilla beans sold in the last sale ('000 vatu):	
green	25,479
cured	16,847

9.2 Introduction

Vanilla was brought to Vanuatu in 1870.It is believed to have been introduced to Vanuatu from Reunion Island (an island located east of Madagascar) via New Caledonia. There are two varieties of vanilla found in Vanuatu – *Vanilla fragrens* and *Vanilla tahitensis*. Although the plant has been in the country for more than a century, expansion was slow due to the complex requirements of the crop, especially in the pollination and curing processes, which

seemed unsuitable to the pattern of village life. Shortage of planting material was another limiting factor. Nevertheless, in the first National Development Plan (1983), vanilla was promoted by the government along with pepper for introduction as a commercial crop on close-settled islands such as the Shepherd group and Paama island.

9.3 Highlights of the 2007 Census

Number and area of vanilla parcels

The 2007 census has revealed that around three households out of every ten were engaged in vanilla sub-holdings in Vanuatu. The most active involvement was by those residing in Sanma (36%), Penama (25%) and Malampa (21%). Very few households were involved in the other provinces. Ninety two (92) per cent of vanilla households had only one parcel of vanilla.

Table 9.1 shows that there were 10,392 vanilla parcels in Vanuatu in the census period. Ninety five per cent of vanilla parcels were within the residence area of households while the rest were in different area councils but in the same island (3 per cent) and in different islands (2 per cent). Eighty five per cent of the parcels were less than one hectare in size. Another 14 per cent of vanilla parcels were more than one hectare but less than 10 hectares. A few parcels (0.5 per cent) were 10 hectares or more.

Table 9.2 shows that Sanma province had the highest number of vanilla parcels (3,732 parcels) followed by Penama (2,706) and Malampa (2,078). These three provinces had 82 per cent of the total number of vanilla parcels in Vanuatu and 71 per cent of the parcels in these three provinces were less than one hectare in size.

Table 9.1 Number of vanilla sub-holdings by size and proximity to household residence: August 2007

Location of the Parcel	Total number	Number of parcels of parcel size (ha)			
		Less than 1	1 - 9.9	10 and over	Not Stated
Vanuatu Rural Areas	10,392	8,811	1,444	47	92
Within the residence of the household	9,883	8,435	1,319	38	92
In different area council but in the same Island	297	210	78	9	-
In different Island	212	166	47	-	-

Source: 2007 Agriculture Census , VNSO

Table 9.2 Number of parcels in vanilla sub-holding by size and by province; August 2007

Location of the Parcel	Total	Number of parcels by size (ha)			
		Less than 1	1 - 2.9	3 - 4.9	5 and over
Torba	233	137	82	10	5
Sanma	3,723	3,293	378	17	36
Penama	2,706	2,486	162	30	-
Malampa	2,078	1,571	470	17	8
Shefa	690	494	140	3	12
Tafea	962	829	105	1	17

Source: 2007 Agriculture Census, VNSO

Note that land could be used solely for the propagation of vanilla crops or it could be occupied by vanilla plants interplanted with other crops. Over 6,000 hectares of land were estimated to be under vanilla plants, some likely to be in early stages of development.

Those agricultural parcels of 10 hectares and over planted with vanilla were located mostly in Sanma province reflecting the effective market offered by Veniu Vanilla Company that bought and exported vanilla products during the reference period.

Tenure of vanilla parcels

Seventy four per cent of the total number of vanilla parcels in Vanuatu were located within the residence areas of households and thus were owned (Table 9.3). Fifteen per cent of the total number of parcels were used for free, and five per cent were on custom land.

Sanma, Penama and Malampa households each owned 1,900 or more parcels of vanilla (Table 9.4). Almost one-third of Sanma's vanilla parcels were on land used free, otherwise land was mainly owned.

Table 9.3 Number of parcels in the vanilla plants sub-holding by tenure and location: August 2007

Location of Parcel	Total	Number of parcels and type tenure			
		Owned	Rented	Custom used	Used for free
Vanuatu Rural	10,392	8,134	90	560	1,580
Within the residence of the household	9,883	7,679	90	551	1,535
In different area council but in the same Island	297	256	-	9	32
In different Island	212	199	-	-	13

Source: 2007 Agriculture Census , VNSO

Table 9.4 Number of parcels in the vanilla plants sub-holding by tenure and by province: August 2007

Province	Total	Number of parcels and type tenure			
		Owned	Rented	Custom used	Used for free
Torba	233	233	-	-	-
Sanma	3,723	2,232	76	178	1,237
Penama	2,706	2,462	-	54	188
Malampa	2,078	1,857	4	192	21
Shefa	690	591	10	50	26
Tafea	962	760	-	86	107

Source: 2007 Agriculture Census , VNSO

Table 9.5 Total number of vanilla plants by age grouping and by Province: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Age of the vanilla plants (years)			
		0 - 4	5 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 49
Torba	12,057	8,134	3,336	586	-
Sanma	404,296	347,379	53,932	1,623	1,164
Penama	183,538	147,692	34,142	894	263
Malampa	117,152	90,596	24,886	1,583	87
Shefa	29,663	25,561	3,430	-	-
Tafea	59,115	46,365	12,539	212	-
Vanuatu (rural areas)	805,821	665,727	132,265	4,898	1,514

Source: 2007 Agriculture Census , VNSO

Table 9.6 Number of vanilla parcels and vanilla plants by method of planting: August 2007

Province	Total	Method of planting		
		Triangle	Square/ Rectangle	Scattered
VANUATU (All Rural Areas)				
Number of Parcels in the Vanilla Sub-holding	10,393	941	4,757	4,694
Total Number of Vanilla plants in the Parcels	805,822	96,203	448,014	261,605

Source: 2007 Agriculture Census , VNSO

Age of vanilla

Most vanilla plants in Vanuatu are young: 83% were between 0-4 years at census time. The remainder, except for a few older ones, were aged between 5 and 29 years (see Table 9.5).

Pattern of planting

The most widely used planting pattern for vanilla plants was the square/rectangular method. About half of the total number of plants were grown in this way; however, a significant number of plants (around one-quarter of the total) were scattered or grown irregularly (Table 9.6).

PEPPER SUB-HOLDINGS

10.1 Summary of 2007 Census Results

Total area of pepper sub-holdings (ha)	189
Total number of pepper sub-holdings	560
Average area per pepper sub-holding (ha)	0.34
Total number of parcels	592
Average area per parcel (ha)	0.32
Total pepper plants currently in the sub-holdings	42,430
Percentage of area of pepper plants that were:	
0 – 4 years	89
5 – 29 years	10
30 years and over	1
Average number of pepper plants per sub-holding	76
Average number of pepper plants per parcel	72
Average Number of pepper plants per hectare	224
Percentage of sub-holdings selling pepper in the last 12 months	6
Total value of pepper sold in the last sale ('000 vatu)	119

10.2 Introduction

Pepper is a cash crop that originated from the forests of south-west India. It was one of the first items of trade between Asia and Europe and later spread to different parts of the world.

Campbell in 1873 (Weightman, 1989:245[1]) suggested that pepper might readily be grown in Vanuatu. Normand, Director of Agriculture in Vanuatu in 1958, trialed crops such as pepper and vanilla only to have them destroyed by a hurricane in 1959. In 1960 pepper cuttings were imported from Fiji.

[1]Weightman, B. (1989) *Agriculture in Vanuatu: A Historical Review.* Survey, UK. British Friends of Vanuatu, UK.

Pepper is the world's most widely used spice. It also has a limited use in medicine. It is a perennial woody climber that can grow to 10 metres, assisted by short adventitious roots which cling to any support. It requires a hot and wet climate so in Vanuatu is unlikely to be grown in the drier north-west and rain shadow areas of the islands.

10.3Highlights of the 2007 Census

The number of households with pepper plant sub-holdings in Vanuatu in 2007 totalled to 560 households, or only 1.6 percent of the total rural households in the country. These households were mainly in Sanma, Malampa and Penama (Table 10.1).

Pepper was grown on 592 parcels of land occupying 189 hectares meaning that the average size of a sub-holding was 0.3 hectares. Sanma had the biggest pepper area of any province with 78 hectares (nearly 0.5 hectares per sub-holding), but pepper households in Torba had the biggest average parcel size at 0.65 hectares (Table 10.1),

Table 10.2 shows that around nine out of ten parcels were owned by households with pepper sub-holdings. Eleven per cent were used under customary laws, mainly in Malampa and Tafea.

Method of planting pepper is reported in Table 10.3. Forty eight per cent of Vanuatu's 42,430 pepper plants were grownin a square/ rectangular pattern, about 45 per cent were scatter-planted and the rest were planted in triangular pattern.

Table 10.1 Number of households with pepper sub-holdings and number and area of parcels by Province: August 2007

Province	Households with pepper sub-holdings	parcels		
		Number	Area (ha)	Average area of parcel (ha)
Torba	20	20	13	0.65
Sanma	159	166	78	0.47
Penama	181	190	40	0.21
Malampa	155	166	51	0.31
Shefa	4	4	*	*
Tafea	41	46	6	0.13
Vanuatu Rural	560	592	189	0.32

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO: * means very small

Table 10.2 Number of parcels in pepper sub-holdings by tenure and by Province: August 2007

Province	Tenure type			
	Total	Owned	Custom used	Used for free
Torba	20	20	0	0
Sanma	166	152	8	6
Penama	190	174	8	8
Malampa	166	132	28	6
Shefa	4	4	0	0
Tafea	46	25	21	0
Vanuatu Rural	592	507	66	19

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO. Includes 24 parcels without reported tenure

Table 10.3 Number of pepper plants by method of planting and by Province: August 2007

Province	Total plants	Method of planting the pepper plant		
		Triangle	Square /rectangle	Scattered
Torba	1,032	0	0	1,032
Sanma	12,523	1,177	5,488	5,858
Penama	8,308	901	3,975	3,432
Malampa	17,765	785	10,494	6,486
Shefa	53	0	0	53
Tafea	2,748	0	576	2,173
Vanuatu Rural	42,430	2,864	20,533	19,034

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 10.4 Number of parcels and number of pepper plants in pepper sub-holdings by age: August 2007

Age of plants	No: of parcels	No: of pepper plants	Average plants/parcel
All ages	592	42,430	72
0 - 4 years	475	37,889	80
5 - 29 years	111	4,323	39
30 - 49 years	7	218	31

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 10.5 Quantity and value of pepper seeds sold by last sale, by value group: August 2007

Value group (vatu)	Quantity of pepper seeds (kg)	Value of pepper seeds (vatu)
Total	242	118,578
1000 - 4999	137	59,779
5000 - 9999	71	35,601
10000 - 19999	33	23,198

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Most sub-holdings had only one parcel which meant householders were managing an average of 0.3 hectare under pepper. Sub-holdings with two parcels were managing 0.8 hectares.

That pepper is a recent cash crop can be judged by the high proportion of pepper plants and the high number of parcels of pepper less than five years old (Table 10.4). In one or two years, the almost 38 000 pepper plants currently in the youngest age class will start to bear since the prime years for pepper plants to produce seed is between 5 –19 years.

Pepper could be grown without shade, although shade is normally produced by living supports used by the plant. *Glyricidia* is the most common tree used as pepper support and shade, although there are other plants used as well, such as narara (*Erythrina*), kasis (*Leucaena leucocephala*) and guava. Other cash crops such as coconut and cocoa were also used as shade for pepper plants.

A total of 242 kg of pepper seeds were sold in the last sale for approximately 119,000 vatu. Slightly more than half this quantity was sold for 1,000–4,999 vatu per sale.

CATTLE SUB-HOLDINGS

11.1 Summary of 2007 Census Results

Total number of cattle kept as of census day	174,152
Total number of cattle kept in paddocks	124,955
Total number of cattle kept in lands without paddocks	49,197
Total cattle sub-holdings	17,176
Average number of cattle per sub-holding	10
Percentage of kind of cattle by age:	
calves less than 1 year old	16
bulls more than 1 year old	13
steers more than 1 year old	15
heifers less than 2.5 years old	16
cows more than 2.5 years old with a calf	36
cows more than 2.5 years old without a calf	4
Total number of sub-holdings with paddocks	5,921
Total number of paddocks, all rural house-holds	8,586
Total area of paddocks (ha)	53,607
Average area per paddock (ha)	6
Total number of sub-holding with stockyards	1,713
Percentage of sub-holdings with permanent water	22
Percentage of sub-holdings with improved grass	88
Percentage of sub-holdings with fences	95
Percentage of sub-holdings that sold cattle in the last 12 months	24
Total value of cattle heads sold in the last sale (' 000 vatu)	135,424

11.2 Introduction

Cattle were first introduced in Vanuatu (then New Hebrides) by James Paddon, a British planter in 1845 carrying 25 cattle from Australia and a ton of hay, bound for his station on Inyeug island in Anelghowhat harbor on the west cost of Aneityum (Weightman, 1989[1]). The cattle were mainly to supply milk and meat to the European community which numbered between forty and fifty including some twenty children by 1851. After this introduction the cattle started to spread up north.

[1] Weightman, B. (1989) Agriculture in Vanuatu: A Historical Review. Survey, UK. British Friends of Vanuatu, UK.

Research was carried out through the Department of Agriculture to identify the type of cattle breed suitable for the climate and environmental conditions of the country. In 1953, the Department of Agriculture imported a pedigree Illawarra bull and heifer from Sydney for the newly established agricultural station at Tagabe for the purpose of selling progeny to local planters to upgrade their herds (Weightman, 1989). The Department of Agriculture commenced the dispersal of its Tagabe herd by sending one of the first imported Charolais bulls to Saraoutou, and first progeny bulls to there and the agricultural stations at Lakatoro and Santo. Since then, the cattle have spread all over the country but are concentrated mainly on the islands of Efate, Epi, Malekula and Santo.

Vanuatu has today become a cattle nation. It is renowned for its organic beef throughout the whole world. The development of cattle at the household or small-holder level has made an immense economic contribution to small-holder farmers as well as to the country at large. Based on the economic importance of cattle, the Government is encouraging farmers to build up herd numbers to meet ever-increasing demand for beef both locally and internationally.

11.3 Comparison with earlier census data

The total number of cattle in the smallholder sector increased by 112 percent from 82,140 in 1983 to 174,000 cattle in 2007.

Most cattle were raised in the provinces of Shefa, Malampa and Sanma usually under coconut trees. These three provinces also have many households engaged in coconut sub-holdings.

11.4 Highlights of the Census Results

The number of cattle sub-holdings with paddocks and stockyards are shown in Table 11.1.A total of 17,176 cattle sub-holdings existed in the country at the time of census. Around 31 percent of the total cattle sub-holdings had paddocks and nine per cent had stockyards. The province of Sanma was best off for stockyards with 21 per cent of cattle sub-holdings having them compared with the national average of ten per cent.

Table 11.2 shows the tenure situation. Of a total of 8,722 paddocks 74 percent of the paddocks were owned by smallholders, 15 percent were used for free, 10 percent were used under customary arrangements, while one per cent of the paddocks were used on a rental basis. In Tafea, cattle paddocks on custom land and used for free were together considerably more numerous than owned paddocks.

During the census period, a total of 8,635 paddocks were reported to have some form of amenities. Of this total, 1,912 paddocks had a piped water supply, 7,623 paddocks had improved pasture, and 8,246 paddocks had fences (Table 11.3). Sanma province had the highest number of paddocks followed by Tafea, Penama and Malampa. Sanma

Table 11.1 Number of cattle sub-holdings with paddocks, stockyards and by province: August 2007

Province	Total cattle sub-holdings	With paddocks	With stockyards
Torba	615	208	25
Sanma	3,631	1,769	779
Penama	3,257	1,158	118
Malampa	3,844	862	100
Shefa	1,860	558	95
Tafea	3,968	1,365	596
Vanuatu Rural	17,176	5,921	1,713

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO

also had the highest number of paddocks with fences and improved pasture but Tafea had many more provided with water.

The number of cattle kept as of the census period by kind of cattle is shown in Table 11.4. Forty five per cent of cattle were less than one year old and 35 per cent were cows more than 2.5 years old with a calf.

Table 11.5 shows that most households (14,824) had local breeds. Charolais and Brahman breeds were next most popular, particularly in Sanma.

Table 11.2 Number of paddocks in cattle sub-holdings, by tenure and province: August 2007

Province	Number of paddocks by tenure of the paddock				
	Total	Owned	Rented	Custom used	Used for free
Torba	311	278	-	19	15
Sanma	3,191	2,560	11	205	415
Penama	1,378	1,162	11	78	128
Malampa	1,115	972	19	86	38
Shefa	819	673	18	50	61
Tafea	1,909	684	68	474	683
Vanuatu Rural	8,722	6,326	128	913	1,339

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO

Table 11.3 Number of paddocks in cattle sub-holdings with amenities, by Province: August 2007

Province	Number of paddocks with amenities			
	Total	With water supply	With improved pasture	With fences
Torba	304	63	287	195
Sanma	3,183	418	2,760	3,144
Penama	1,346	145	1,170	1,297
Malampa	1,087	111	1,034	1,027
Shefa	810	242	644	754
Tafea	1,905	932	1,727	1,829
Vanuatu Rural	8,635	1,912	7,623	8,246

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO

Table 11.4 Number of cattle kept by kind of cattle: August 2007

Kind of Cattle	Number
Calves less than 1 year old	28,433
Bulls greater than 1 year old	22,832
Steers greater than 1 year old	26,529
Heifers less than 2.5 years old	27,258
Cows more than 2.5 years old with a calf	61,712
Cows more than 2.5 years old without a calf	7,389
Total	174,152

Source: 2007 Agriculture Census, VNSO

Table 11.5 Number of households reporting different breeds of cattle by Province: August 2007

Province	Breeds of cattle							
	Charolais	Brahman	Limousine	Illawara	Simmental	Angus	Hereford	Local breed
Torba	103	5	-	-	-	-	5	552
Sanma	1,248	972	180	27	4	9	36	3,070
Penama	385	57	8	18	3	-	39	3,099
Malampa	803	87	55	33	36	48	18	3,367
Shefa	397	97	59	46	14	3	41	1,658
Tafea	845	261	272	49	13	353	29	3,077
Vanuatu Rural	3,781	1,480	574	174	70	413	168	14,824

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO

Table 11.6 Number of households reporting the grazing ground for cattle by type of grazing ground and by Province: August 2007

Province	Number of cattle households by type of grazing ground			
	Within the home lot	Communal land	Neighbour's land	Other specify
Torba	349	25	10	15
Sanma	1,436	113	275	91
Penama	1,390	493	315	114
Malampa	2,365	267	771	146
Shefa	1,033	113	265	5
Tafea	1,310	612	1,017	84
Vanuatu Rural	7,882	1,623	2,653	455

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO; Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 11.7 Total area of cattle sub-holdings by number of paddocks per sub-holding and by Province: August 2007

Province	Area of cattle sub-holdings (ha)			
	Total	1 Paddock	2 Paddocks	3 and more paddocks
Torba	122	41	24	57
Sanma	4,762	3,348	597	818
Penama	655	452	190	13
Malampa	620	416	141	63
Shefa	900	613	125	162
Tafea	1,240	576	346	319
Vanuatu Rural	8,299	5,446	1,423	1430

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO

Table 11.8 Number of head of cattle sold in the last sale and by Province: August 2007

Province	Total	Value group (in vatu)			
		1000 - 4999	5000 - 9999	10000 - 19999	20000 vatu and over
Torba	98	-	-	22	76
Sanma	2,629	13	118	385	2,113
Penama	1,110	-	38	252	820
Malampa	1,264	5	87	443	729
Shefa	1,072	6	67	176	823
Tafea	1,410	1	58	177	1,173
Vanuatu Rural	7,583	26	367	1,456	5,734

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO

Table 11.9 Total value of cattle sold in the last sale, by the value group and by Province: August 2007

Province	Total	Value group ('000 vatu)			
		1000 - 4999	5000 - 9999	10000 - 19999	20000 vatu and over
Torba	1,669	0	0	291	1,378
Sanma	43,068	28	751	4,189	38,100
Penama	19,365	0	265	3,178	15,922
Malampa	19,772	20	583	5,439	13,730
Shefa	18,979	14	445	2,260	16,259
Tafea	32,571	5	310	2,156	30,099
Vanuatu Rural	135,424	68	2,355	17,513	115,489

Source: Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO

Table 11.6 shows the number of cattle households reporting the type of grazing ground by province. Sixty two per cent of households grazed their cattle on their own home lot. Twenty one per cent of cattle-raising households in Vanuatu grazed their cattle on their neighbour's land. Thirteen per cent of households grazed their cattle on land owned by the community. Tafea stood out with the highest number of households using community and neighbour's land.

The total area of cattle sub-holdings grouped by number of paddocks in sub-holdings and by province is presented in Table 11.7. Of the total area being grazed by cattle most was in one-paddock sub-holdings, 17 per cent was in two-paddock sub-holdings, and 17 per cent in sub-holdings with three and more paddocks. Sanma had the greatest area grazed by cattle, followed by Tafea.

The number of head of cattle sold in the last sale by value group and by province is presented in Table 11.8. Of the total number of head of cattle sold. Sanma made the highest total sales and the most sales at the highest value. Most cattle were sold in the 20,000 vatu and over category (5,734) which is indicative of the mode of marketing and the returns to be expected for this high value product.

During the census period, the total value of cattle sold by smallholder farmers amounted to 135.4 million vatu mostly from sales in the highest value category. Sanma and Tafea are the stand-out provinces in sales (Table 11.9).

LIVESTOCK OTHER THAN CATTLE

12.1 Summary of 2007 Census Results

Number of households with:	
pigs	17,981
goats	2,099
chickens	23,381
Total number of:	
pigs	86,698
goats	8,792
chickens	368,251
Average number of pigs per household	5
Average number of chickens per household	16
Percentage of household reported disposing of:	
pigs	70
chickens	55
Number of pigs disposed:	
consumed	10,643
sold alive	7,920
used as gift/in feast	6,603
lost/found dead	5,953
Number of chickens disposed:	
consumed	82,602
sold alive	34,476
used as gift/in feast	22,164
lost/found dead	58,688

12.2 Introduction

Although cattle are the most important livestock in Vanuatu in terms of their contribution to the economy, other animals such as pigs and chickens are of considerable importance within the context of subsistence agriculture or household activities, both as a source of food and the role these play in the country's culture and customs (especially pigs).

Amongst livestock other than cattle, a wide variety of animals can be found in Vanuatu. These include pigs, chicken, ducks, goats, horses, sheep and rabbits. Of these, pigs, chickens and goats are common. Pigs and chickens are also reared on a commercial scale to supply the urban area with fresh meat and eggs. In some cases, these are supplied to meet specific local demands such as for marriages, funerals, etc.

In the past (Agriculture Censuses, 1983 and 1993), sheep existed in Vanuatu only in small numbers in one or two plantations in Efate. A few households, especially in Malampa, Shefa and Tafea, raised pigs for local consumption. Horses were widely used as a means of transport with a number kept for leisure activities such as trekking, show jumping and polo-cross. Ducks and rabbits were fairly rare and mainly raised on plantations for sale to the local market.

12.3 Comparison with earlier census data

As would be expected with an increasing human population, the population of domesticated animals increased between 1983 and 2007. Table 12.1 shows the extent to which this happened in different provinces in Vanuatu.

Penama showed the greatest change in pig numbers over the period, an increase of 94 per cent. This is one of the provinces in northern Vanuatu practicing nimangki (grade taking) ceremony, in which chiefs demand at each grading step the sacrifice of a greater

Table 12.1 Number of pigs and chicken by Province: 1983 and 2007

Province	1983		2007	
	Pigs	Chickens	Pigs	Chickens
Torba	2,100	13,300	2,934	12,606
Sanma	6,700	41,600	9,645	75,182
Penama	12,500	60,500	24,210	87,252
Malampa	13,900	67,700	15,763	71,502
Shefa	16,400	42,800	14,765	54,593
Tafea	18,000	39,900	21,378	67,116
Vanuatu Rural	69,600	265,800	88,694	368,251

Source: 1983 and 2007 Agricultural censuses

Table 12.2 Number and types of pigs kept, by Province: August 2007

Province	Total Pigs	Breeding boars	Breeding sows	Other types of pigs
Torba	2,934	1,128	1,367	439
Sanma	9,645	3,507	3,849	2,289
Penama	24,210	6,413	9,066	8,730
Malampa	15,763	4,407	6,422	4,934
Shefa	14,765	2,972	6,110	5,683
Tafea	21,378	6,003	9,323	6,053
Vanuatu Rural	88,694	24,430	36,137	28,127

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 12.3 Number of households that disposed of pigs in the last 12 months by type of pig and means of disposal: August 2007

Means of Disposal	Total	Breeding boars	Breeding sows	Other types of pigs
Consumed	4,139	1,889	2,165	1,271
Sold Alive	2,991	1,386	1,032	1,230
Used as Gift/ in Feast	2,845	1,289	1,212	944
Lost/Found Dead/Killed	1,894	971	970	621
Other Means of Disposal	703	296	198	287
Vanuatu Rural	12,572	5,831	5,577	4,353

Source: 2007 Agricultural census, VNSO

number of pigs. Thus, pigs are still of primary importance to some of the islands in Vanuatu as the embodiment of prestige and power.

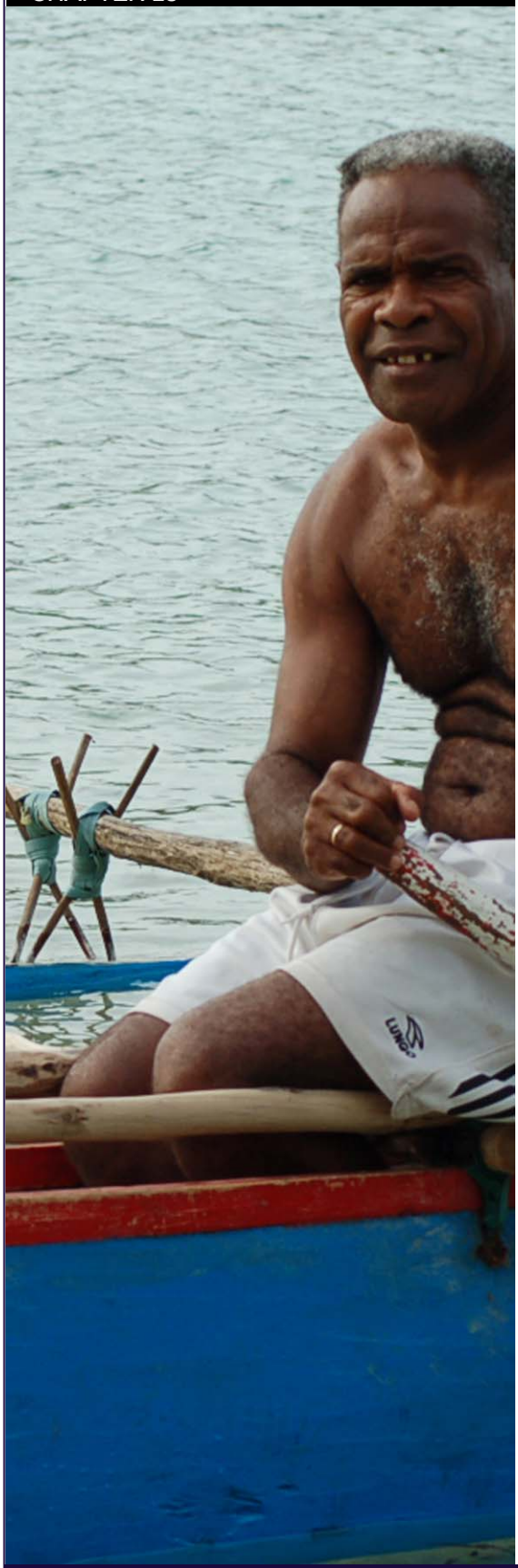
The table also shows great change in numbers of chickens notably in Sanma and Tafea. Most households in Sanma province substituted chickens for pigs owing to religious belief and also urbanization. Most households prefer to raise chickens rather than pigs.

12.4 Highlights from the 2007 Census

Seventy eight per cent of rural households kept livestock other than cattle 12 months prior to census. Around 18,000 households or 53 per cent of total rural households kept a total of 88,694 pigs, an average of 5 pigs per household.

Of these pigs, 26 per cent were breeding boars, 41 per cent were breeding sows, and 33 per cent were other type of pigs. At the provincial level, Penama and Tafea households kept the highest number of pigs (Table 12.2).

Thirty three per cent of the total households keeping pigs consumed their own, 24 per cent of them sold live pigs at market or within their community; while 23 per cent of them gave pigs as gifts in feasts and on other occasions (Table 12.3).



FISHING

13.1 Summary of 2007 Census Results

Number of households engaged in fishing	15,758
Percentage of total rural households engaged in fishing	47
mainly for consumption	73
consumption with occasional selling	26
mainly for sale	1
Percentage of households owning fishing boats	
canoes	92
boats (with and without engines)	12
Total number of households owning at least one type of fishing gear	10,486
Percentage of households owning different types of fishing gears	
hand line	90
hand reel	5
traditional spear	13
spear gun	32
gill net	17
cast net	5
Weekly average fishing trips	3
Total value of the fishery species sold in the last sale ('000 vatu)	24, 022

13.2 Introduction

Fishing, though generally considered to be outside the strict definition of the agricultural sector, is a very important and integral part of subsistence activities in Vanuatu. Many of the inhabitants that live in close proximity to the sea depend on it as a major source of food protein and to supplement their income. Hand lines are in common use for fishing but traditional methods such as fish traps, spears and cast nets are still used.

13.3 Comparison with earlier censuses

In 1991 and 1992, a survey of agricultural small-holders was conducted, in which fishing was included. Table 13.1 shows that in the 15 years 1992 – 2007 the total number of households engaged in fishing activity in Vanuatu increased by approximately 44 percent, more or less commensurate with the increase in the total number of households (52 per cent increase).

13.4 Highlights from the 2007 Census

Households engaged in catching fish and gathering other marine species in Vanuatu in 2007 numbered 15,758 or 47 per cent of the total rural agricultural households in the country. Twenty eight per cent of these households were in Malampa, 19 per cent in Shefa and 17 per cent in Penama.

Table 13.1 Number of households engaged in fishing by province: 1991, 1992 and 2007

Province	1991		1992		2007	
	Rural households	Households engaged in fishing	Rural households	Households engaged in fishing	Rural households	Households engaged in fishing
Torba	666	592	1,059	810	1,807	1,300
Sanma	3,135	1,732	3,218	1,641	5,991	2,189
Penama	4,466	2,038	4,380	1,944	6,519	2,742
Malampa	5,676	4,107	5,644	2,739	7,430	4,413
Shefa	3,334	3,063	3,262	2,144	5,516	2,927
Tafea	4,408	2,509	4,345	1,632	6,615	2,188
Vanuatu Rural	21,685	14,041	21,908	10,910	33,879	15,758

Source: Agriculture Small Holder Survey, 1991, 1992, MAQFF, Agriculture Census 2007, VNSO

Table 13.2 Number of household engaged in fishing in the last 12 months by purpose and by Province : August 2007

Province	Total households	Main purpose of fishing		
		Mainly for consumption	Consumption with occasional selling	Mainly for sale
Torba	1,300	720	575	6
Sanma	2,189	1,908	281	-
Penama	2,742	2,015	714	12
Malampa	4,413	3,699	691	23
Shefa	2,927	1,715	1,179	33
Tafea	2,188	1,500	688	-
Vanuatu Rural	15,758	11,557	4,127	74

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 13.3 Number of fishing boats owned by Province: August 2007

Province	Type of fishing boat			
	Total	Canoe	Boat without engine	Boat with engine
Torba	734	718	-	16
Sanma	303	303	-	-
Penama	634	634	-	-
Malampa	733	703	15	15
Shefa	659	406	59	194
Tafea	894	768	10	115
Vanuatu Rural	3,957	3,533	84	340

Source: 2007 Agriculture Census, VNSO

Table 13.4 Numbers of fishing gear owned, by type and by Province: August 2007

Province	Type of fishing gear					
	Hand line	Hand reel	Traditional spear	Spear gun	Traps	Gill and cast net
Torba	3,281	38	144	335	101	133
Sanma	2,199	80	289	288	-	340
Penama	3,498	80	359	853	11	236
Malampa	8,172	41	203	706	112	654
Shefa	7,726	193	573	1,348	23	1,273
Tafea	5,729	582	376	727	17	383
Vanuatu Rural	30,606	1,014	1,944	4,256	264	3,017

Source: 2007 Agriculture Census, VNSO

Very few rural households were engaged in fishing mainly for sale. Nearly three-quarters of all fishing households fished mainly for their own consumption. The remainder occasionally sold the excess catch (see Table 13.2).

Fishing boats

Table 13.3 shows the total number of fishing boasts owned by rural households engaged in fishing activity. Tafea and Torba had the highest number of canoes while Shefa had largest number of boats with engine.

Fishing gear

Table 13.4 shows that, in term of number, hand lines were the most widely used fishing gear (30,606), followed by spear guns (4,256) and gill and cast nets (3,017). Other fishing equipments used included hand reels and traps.

Fish traps are not considered fishing gear but because these are used to confine the fish in one place for easy catching they are considered one of the most effective methods of fishing. Fishing households in Shefa used the highest number of spear guns and gill and cast net.

Table 13.5 Average weekly number of fishing trips by households with and without canoe/boat, by Province: August 2007

Province	Using Canoe/Boat		Without Canoe/Boat	
	Number of households reporting	Number of fishing trips/wk	Number of households reporting	Number of fishing trips/wk
Torba	471	3	1,021	3
Sanma	578	5	1,995	3
Penama	1,468	2	2,461	2
Malampa	1,865	2	3,447	2
Shefa	1,425	2	2,266	2
Tafea	1,185	5	1,937	3
Vanuatu Rural	6,991	3	13,126	2

Source: 2007 Agriculture Census, VNSO

Table 13.6 Total value of fish sold in the last sale, by value groups and by province: August 2007

Province	Total value ('000 vatu)	Value group ('000 vatu)				
		Less than 1000	1000 - 4999	5000 - 9999	10000 - 19999	20000 and over
Torba	1,526	140	401	363	129	493
Sanma	1,365	74	185	228	606	273
Penama	1,251	180	379	119	248	324
Malampa	2,832	74	1,011	564	156	1,026
Shefa	11,711	56	1,154	2,547	2,572	5,382
Tafea	5,337	37	592	928	1,355	2,425
Vanuatu Rural	24,022	562	3,722	4,749	5,067	9,922

Source: 2007 Agriculture Census, VNSO

Fishing Trips

In the 2007 census, fishing households were asked about fishing using boats of any kind and about fishing without the aid of any boat. This latter fishing referred to the gathering of shells or crabs or other species along the shore and small-scale fishing using hand lines or traditional spears or other traditional equipment. Responses are summarized in Table 13.5.

Nearly 7000, or 44 per cent of fishing households reported making fishing trips using canoes and/or boats while 83 percent of households fished along the shore. Those households who went fishing in boats or canoes made more fishing trips (3 per week) than those who fished from the shore (2 per week).

Selling fish and other marine species

The number of households that reported selling fish and other marine species in the last twelve month prior to census totalled 4,351 or around 28 per cent of the total fishing households. Almost one-third of these sellers were from Shefa where households had better access to Port Vila markets, hotels

and restaurants. Their success is reflected in the value of sales shown in Table 13.6.

Approximately sixty percent of sales were made in the 10 thousand vatu and over value group owing to high volume sales by fishing households from Shefa, Tafea and Malampa.

FORESTRY RELATED ACTIVITIES

14.1 Summary of 2007 Census Results

Percentage of total rural households engaged in forestry-related activities:	
gathering firewood/fuel wood	95
gathering timber/wood products	24
planting trees for timber	20
gathering sandalwood	8
logging	2
gathering tree seedlings/seeds	13
collecting medicinal plants	8
Average number of trees planted per household	58
Average tree seedlings gathered per household	61
Number of households participating in forest conservation in the last 12 months	2,764
Number of households participating in agri-forestry activities in the last 12 months	4,570
Number of households that sold any forest products in the last 12 months	2,538
Total value of gathered forest products sold in the last sale ('000 vatu)	55, 502

14.2 Introduction

The forests play an important role in the socio-economic and traditional aspects of the Ni-Vanuatu people's livelihood. The Department of Forestry in Vanuatu is responsible for ensuring that the forests provide for the country's current and future generations. Data on Vanuatu's forests are vital to ensure this objective is met. Many inhabitants of Vanuatu live in forests and depend on forests products as sources of food and also income.

14.3 Highlights from the 2007 Census

The data collected in 2007 Agriculture Census conveyed the extent of households' involvement in forestry activities better than any census before. Table 14.1 gives a

summary of the forestry-related activities of rural households by purpose. Almost all of these households collected firewood/fuel wood for their own use and a significant number of households gathered timber from forests for building or repairing their own houses.

Table 14.2 shows that Penama had the highest number of households planting trees in the census reference period (1,760). Sanma had the highest number of households to have planted 200 and more trees.

Nearly a quarter of a million seedlings were collected throughout Vanuatu, an average of 61 seedlings per households. Households in Tafea province collected more tree seedlings than all other provinces combined (Table 14.3) with households there collecting 85 per cent the total number of seedlings for Vanuatu in the 12 month period up to the time of the census.

The total number of households that participated in the establishment of any conservation area in the forest (2,764) represented only eight percent of the total rural households in Vanuatu. Sanma had the lowest participation rate. Malampa and Tafea contributed nearly 50 per cent of the 4,570 households engaged in agri-forestry activities in the 12 month period (Table 14.4).

The number of households in Vanuatu that sold any forest products in the last 12 months totalled to 2,538. Forest products sold in the last sale returned a total value of 54.5 million vatu (Table 14.5).

Table 14.1 Number of households engaged in forestry-related activities: August 2007

Forestry-related Activities	Number of households	Purpose of forestry-related activity				
		Firewood	Building/repairing	For sale	For sawmill	For planting
Gathering firewood	32,096	32,073	1,434	1,334	43	-
Gathering timber	8,248	395	7,988	505	83	43
Planting trees for timber	6,748	44	2,927	3,891	1,293	565
Gathering sandalwood	2,813	33	12	1,115	-	1,854
Logging	713	34	127	374	70	45
Gathering tree seedlings/ seeds	4,513	47	158	713	143	3,995
Collecting medicinal plants	2,842	80	39	403	-	1,899

Source: 2007 Agriculture Census, VNSO

Table 14.2 Number of households that planted trees for timber grouped by number of trees planted , by Province: August 2007

Province	Total	Number of trees planted			
		Less than 20 trees	20 - 99 trees	100 - 199 trees	200 trees and over
Torba	360	99	172	41	48
Sanma	945	169	327	213	235
Penama	1,760	817	686	121	136
Malampa	1,025	642	336	47	-
Shefa	892	556	297	32	7
Tafea	1,298	675	504	56	63
Vanuatu (All Rural Areas)	6,280	2,959	2,322	510	489

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 14.3 Number of households grouped by number of tree seedlings gathered, by Province: August 2007

Province	Total	Seedlings gathered			Total number of seedlings gathered
		Less than 100	100 - 499	500and over	
Torba	131	123	8	-	3,846
Sanma	350	217	133	-	29,569
Penama	469	416	52	-	16,676
Malampa	617	593	25	-	12,028
Shefa	499	467	28	4	14,051
Tafea	1,801	1,369	360	72	160,670
Vanuatu Rural	3,867	3,186	606	76	236,841

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 14.4 Number of Households involved in forest conservation areas and agri-forestry activities by province: August 2007

Province	Establishment of forest conservation area	Agri-forestry activities
Torba	346	349
Sanma	113	679
Penama	672	758
Malampa	559	1,158
Shefa	287	546
Tafea	787	1,082
Vanuatu Rural	2,764	4,570

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table14.5 Total value ('000 vatu) of forest products sold in the last sale by value group and by Province: August 2007

Province/Forestry-related Activities	Total vatu ('000)	Value group in vatu				
		Less than 1000	1000 - 4 999	5000 - 9999	10000 - 19999	20000 and over
Torba	611	0	42	67	49	453
Sanma	2,242	23	750	32	427	1,011
Penama	4,016	1	144	288	154	3,428
Malampa	13,160	4	342	577	509	11,728
Shefa	10,508	3	354	2,256	2,821	5,075
Tafea	23,966	0	279	706	2,535	20,446
Vanuatu Rural	54,502	32	1,911	3,926	6,495	42,140

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Tafea province garnered 44 percent of this total value with Malampa and Shefa having sales over 10 million vatu. The greatest proportion of the total value was returned in high value sales of 1000 vatu and above for all provinces.

COMMERCIAL FARMS

15.1Summary of 2007 Census Results

Number of commercial farms/holdings	30
Percentage of commercial farms/holdings according to legal status:	
sole proprietorship	37
partnership	23
corporation	17
government institution	10
other forms	13
Percentage of commercial farms/holdings engaged in:	
cash crop activity	57
temporary crop activity	17
other permanent crop activity	3
forest activity	13
keeping cattle	93
keeping livestock other than cattle	87
Percentage of paid workers according to gender :	
male	69
female	31
Proportion of remuneration received by paid workers according to gender :	
male	78
female	22
Number of trees/plants currently in the commercial farms ('000)	
coconuts	220
kava	81
cocoa	994
coffee	13
vanilla	17
pepper	2
sandalwood	4
Number of cattle kept in the commercial farms as of census day ('000)	
calves	6
bulls	1
steers	10
heifers	6
cows	12
other female cows	2
Total revenues derived from commercial farms (million vatu)	533
Total expenses incurred in the operation of the commercial farms (million vatu)	329
Total book value of fixed assets as of census day (billion vatu)	2.7

15.2 Introduction

Commercial farms or holdings have existed for many years as 'plantations'. These were begun by Europeans who came to Vanuatu in the mid-19th century. Larger plantations were located in the islands of Santo and Efate which provided extensive flat lands suitable for agricultural activities; smaller plantations could be foundon the islands of Malekula, Pentecost and Epi. Coconuts, cocoa and coffee were the first cash crops cultivated, with some plantations grazing cattle with their crop operations.

With Independence most of these plantation lands were returned to their owners and the government encouraged the continuous planting of tree crops, especially cocoa and coffee, by helping establishing them as commercial projects.

15.3 Comparison with earlier censuses

In mid-1983, there were 160 plantations engaged in coconut and/or cocoa and/or coffee growing and cattle raising. Twenty four years later the number of commercial farms had decreased to 50 (based on a list of the Ministry of Agriculture, Quarantine, Forestry and Fisheries). However, during the conduct of the census, only 30 of these provided information.

Judging by the percentage of commercial farms involved, cash crop activity, at least in crops listed in Table 15.1, in October 2007 was almost half that in mid-1983. However, there has been a transformation in agriculture in Vanuatu in the past 24 years, particularly in commercial farms. Most of these have been sub-divided into small-scale holdings which are being operated by local people, and new cash crops have emerged such as kava, vanilla and pepper.
Commercial cattle holdings were also affected with the number of commercial cattle farms going from 155 in mid-1983 to 28 in 2007.

15.4 Highlights from the 2007 Census

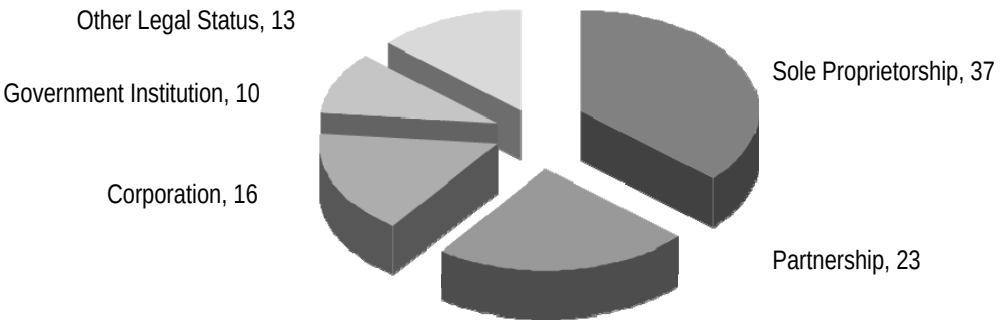
The legal status of the holders of commercial farms can be viewed in Figure 15.1. Sole proprietorships and partnerships are the forms of holdings of more than half the commercial farms, while 16 per cent of farms were managed by corporations. One in ten

Table 15.1 Percentage of plantations/commercial farms engaged in growing selected products: 1983 and 2007

Product	Mid-1983	October 2007
Coconut	89	47
Cocoa	39	20
Coffee	13	7
Cattle	97	93

Source: 1983 and 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Figure 15.1 Percentage of commercial farms, by legal status of the holders: October 2007



Source: 2007 Agricultural Census

farms were operated by government institutions and 13 per cent have other legal forms of holding.

Hired workers

Commercial holders hired different types of workers such as managers (some holders held this position), agricultural workers, non-agricultural workers, and seasonal workers. Most of these were paid workers (93%) but there were also unpaid workers (7%), which could have been the holders themselves or some relatives or members of the holder's household.

Males dominated the labour force in the commercial farms whether paid or unpaid (69 per cent) compared to females (32%) (Table 15.2).The same number of seasonal workers were hired as there were regular agricultural workers with the majority being women. Equal numbers of male and female workers were assigned to non-agricultural chores such as housekeeping, cooking, etc.

Hours worked and compensation

All non-seasonal workers in the commercial farms worked an average of eight hours per day. Seasonal workers worked an average of seven hours per day.

The total compensation of 224.9 million vatu for workers reported by the responding commercial farm holders is displayed in Table 15.3, that is for the reference period. Compensation reported included salaries and wages, provident fund and other benefits like housing, transportation, etc. Using this table the average monthly compensation can be derived: a manager/executive received an

Table 15.2 Average number of regular/permanent and seasonal workers in the commercial farms/holding, by type and gender of workers: October 2007

Type of Workers	Total	Male	Female
All workers	829	567	262
Total paid workers	771	530	241
Managers	56	49	7
Agricultural workers	331	310	21
Non-Agricultural Workers	54	27	27
Seasonal workers	330	144	186
Total unpaid workers *	58	37	21

Source: Agricultural Census 2007, VNSO. Note: This data was based on the responses of 30 commercial farms only. * Includes the number of unpaid workers in two commercial farms/holdings for which the details cannot be presented.

Table 15.3 Average hours worked per day and total compensation of workers by type and gender of workers: October 2007

Type of Workers	Average Hours Worked	Compensation ('000 vatu)		
		Total	Male	Female
All Workers		224,928	175,288	49,640
Managers/Executives	8	69,508	61,012	8,496
Agricultural Workers	8	119,610	93,693	25,917
Other Non-Agricultural Workers	8	16,563	9,836	6,727
Seasonal Workers	7	19,247	10,747	8,500

Source: Agricultural Census 2007, VNSO
Note: This data was based on the responses of 30 commercial farms. Some of these did not state the total compensation of their workers.
Total compensation includes salaries and wages, Vanuatu Provident Fund and other benefits.

average monthly compensation of 103,434 vatu; an agricultural worker got more or less 30,000 vatu per month, and the non-agricultural worker around 25,500 vatu monthly. Seasonal workers could have obtained in bulk an average sum of about 58,000 vatu each.

Crops

There were almost a million cocoa trees managed on commercial farms. Significant numbers of coconut trees (220,000) and kava plants (around 81 000) can not be ignored as these brought additional revenue to the holder as the price of copra climbed and kava continued to be in demand.

Commercial holders also grew vanilla and coffee to contribute to the economy and, as Table 15.4 shows, sandalwood is being propagated on commercial farms.

In terms of cash value of crops, kava fetched the highest amount of 72 million vatu, followed by cocoa (31 million vatu) and coconut (29 million vatu) (Table 15.5). Also noted was the receipt of 280,000 vatu from selling 240 kilos of pepper corn indicating that pepper is a potential cash crop in coming years. Among the temporary crops, cassava and watermelon provided good cash returns to the commercial holders.

Cattle

Numbers of cattle of different types on commercial farms are shown in Table 15.6. One-third were cows and almost another one -third were steers There were approximately

Table 15.4 Number of different crop plants by legal status of holder of commercial farms: October 2007

Type of crop	All farms/ holdings	Sole proprietor-ship	Partnership	Corporation	Government Institution	Other legal status
Coconut	220,488	10,000	32,262	25,000	25,926	127,300
Cocoa	993,778			4,000	761,111	228,667
Coffee	13,330	4,080	1,250		8,000	
Kava	81,100		75,600	5,000	500	
Vanilla	17,167		2,667	11,000	3,500	
Pepper	1,911		1,911			
Pomplemousse	50	50				
Sandalwood	4,000		4,000			
Mahogany	100	100				

Source: Agricultural Census 2007, VNSO; Note: This data was based on the responses of 30 commercial farms.

Table 15.5 Total value of crops on commercial farm/holdings by type of crop and by legal status: October 2007

Type of crop	Value ('000 vatu)					
	All farms/holdings	Sole Proprietor-ship	Partnership	Corporation	Government Institution	Other Legal Status
Cash Crops	131,790	15,500	2,605	72,840	31,805	9,280
Coconut	28,619	15,500	2,325	840	8,500	1,694
Cocoa	30,891				23,305	7,586
Kava	72,000			72,000		
Pepper	280		280			
Temporary Crops	1,390	1,000			390	
Melon	1,000	1,000				
Cassava	390				390	

Source: Agricultural Census 2007, VNSO; Note: This data was based on the responses of 30 commercial farms.

Table 15.6 Number of cattle on different types of commercial farms/holdings by type of cattle: October 2007

Legal Status of the Holder	Calves	Bulls	Steers	Heifers	Cows	Other Female Cows
All Farms/Holdings	6,136	595	10,109	6,218	12,215	1,742
Sole Proprietorship	2,608	291	3,232	2,434	5,059	386
Partnership	2,140	155	4,894	3,288	3,704	750
Corporation	702	22	1,479	72	2,316	5
Government Institution	92	46	74	81	250	
Other Legal Status	594	81	430	343	886	601

Source: Agricultural Census 2007, VNSO; Note: This data was based on the responses of 30 commercial farms

Table 15.7 Revenue from different status commercial farms/holdings by category of revenue: October 2007

(Revenue '000 vatu)

Category of Revenue	All Farms/ Holdings	Sole proprietor-ship	Partnership	Corporation	Government Institution	Other Legal Status
Total Revenue	532,819	171,477	155,309	162,270	34,077	9,686
Agricultural Crops	122,190	4,018	4,725	72,840	31,305	9,302
Agricultural By-Products	3,375	2,300	525	300	250	
Livestock	372,610	141,465	140,959	88,002	1,800	384
Agricultural Services	1,853	1,373		480		
Other Agricultural Services	1,853	1,373		480		
Non-Agri Services	1,790	900		168	722	
Rental	1,575	900		168	507	
Rental of lands	120			120		
Other rental	1,455	900		48	507	
non-agri services	215				215	
Other revenue	29,048	20,048	9,000			

Source: Agricultural Census 2007, VNSO; Note: This data was based on the responses of 30 commercial farms

equal numbers of calves and heifers. Sole proprietorships and partnerships ran roughly similar numbers of cattle with others holders running far fewer.

Revenues, cost of operation and assets

The bulk of the revenue derived by commercial farm holders came from the agricultural crops and livestock sold to the domestic markets/traders and from other revenue not elsewhere classified. Total revenue derived from the agricultural activities of the holdings amounted to 533 million vatu (Table 15.7).

Among the expenses incurred in connection with the operation of commercial farms, big amounts were needed to purchase young livestock, fertilizers/pesticides and other supplies/materials, fuel and lubricants, payment of indirect taxes and depreciation of capital expenditures. The cost of operations totalled to 329 million vatu so that net earnings were 204 million vatu.

The total book value of the fixed assets of commercial farm holdings after including the cost of new fixed assets acquired and deducting the cost of depreciation and alteration/improvements done during the reference period, was around 2.7 billion vatu.

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Table 3.4 Number of agricultural household members, by sex and by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Vanuatu Rural	175,051	90,398	84,653
Banks Group	8,392	4,288	4,103
Torres Group	956	459	496
Malo	4,290	2,332	1,957
Santo	26,797	14,201	12,596
Ambae	11,278	6,012	5,266
Maewo	4,074	2,150	1,924
Pentecost	18,008	9,309	8,699
Ambrym	7,736	3,949	3,787
Malekula	26,620	13,537	13,084
Paama	1,624	833	791
Efate	19,935	10,578	9,357
Epi Group	5,716	2,860	2,856
Shepherd Group	3,404	1,722	1,682
Aneityum	948	489	459
Aniwa	563	269	294
Erromango	2,360	1,201	1,159
Futuna	401	196	204
Tanna	31,948	16,011	15,937

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 3.5 Number of household members engaged in own household agricultural activities in the last 12 months by sex, average weekly hours worked and by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island/Average Hours Worked	Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
VANUATU Rural Total	111,117	57,427	53,690
Less than 10 hours	40,760	20,677	20,082
10 - 19 hours	25,355	12,432	12,923
20 - 39 hours	31,226	16,743	14,483
40 hours and over	10,471	5,944	4,528
Not Stated	3,305	1,630	1,675
TORBA Total	6,021	3,063	2,958
Less than 10 hours	2,323	1,142	1,181
10 - 19 hours	824	434	391
20 - 39 hours	2,564	1,306	1,258
40 hours and over	294	176	118
Not Stated	17	6	11
SANMA Total	19,392	10,273	9,119
Less than 10 hours	4,434	2,368	2,066
10 - 19 hours	4,643	2,283	2,361
20 - 39 hours	8,064	4,312	3,752
40 hours and over	1,733	1,089	644
Not Stated	517	222	296
PENAMA Total	21,773	11,576	10,197
Less than 10 hours	8,633	4,547	4,087
10 - 19 hours	3,651	1,779	1,872
20 - 39 hours	5,095	2,734	2,361
40 hours and over	2,815	1,722	1,093
Not Stated	1,579	795	784
MALAMPA Total	23,281	11,935	11,346
Less than 10 hours	8,681	4,365	4,317
10 - 19 hours	6,130	2,900	3,230
20 - 39 hours	6,695	3,735	2,961
40 hours and over	1,108	615	493
Not Stated	665	319	346
SHEFA Total	18,459	9,571	8,888
Less than 10 hours	7,491	3,695	3,796
10 - 19 hours	4,777	2,605	2,172
20 - 39 hours	4,531	2,361	2,170
40 hours and over	1,541	843	699
Not Stated	118	67	51
TAFEA Total	22,191	11,008	11,183
Less than 10 hours	9,197	4,561	4,636
10 - 19 hours	5,329	2,432	2,898
20 - 39 hours	4,276	2,295	1,981
40 hours and over	2,980	1,499	1,481
Not Stated	409	221	187

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 3.6 Number and average daily hours worked by non-household members in household agricultural activities in the last 12 months by type of workers and by Province: August 2007

Province/category	Total	Full time	Part time	Occasional
VANUATU Rural				
Number of Workers	96,949	6,883	11,151	78,914
Average daily man-hours worked	6.4	7.4	6.6	6.3
TORBA				
Number of Workers	2,956	51	70	2,835
Average daily man-hours worked	5.4	7.0	7.3	5.4
SANMA				
Number of Workers	13,792	1,910	703	11,179
Average daily man-hours worked	7.0	8.1	6.7	6.9
PENAMA				
Number of Workers	24,451	624	1,117	22,710
Average daily man-hours worked	6.1	10.0	6.2	5.9
MALAMPA				
Number of Workers	18,499	867	2,391	15,241
Average daily man-hours worked	6.6	7.7	6.3	6.6
SHEFA				
Number of Workers	12,089	130	2,087	9,872
Average daily man-hours worked	6.7	11.1	8.4	6.3
TAFEA				
Number of Workers	25,161	3,301	4,783	17,076
Average daily man-hours worked	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.4

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 3.7 Number of members in agricultural households, by sex and age group,, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/age group	Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
TORBA			
All ages	9,347	4,748	4,600
Less than 10 years old	2,491	1,273	1,218
10 - 29 years old	3,921	1,893	2,027
30 - 49 years old	1,877	976	901
50 years old and over	933	539	393
Not Stated	126	66	60
SANMA			
All ages	31,087	16,533	14,554
Less than 10 years old	8,390	4,308	4,081
10 - 29 years old	12,806	6,688	6,117
30 - 49 years old	6,333	3,352	2,981
50 years old and over	2,817	1,814	1,003
Not Stated	741	370	372
PENAMA			
All ages	33,360	17,470	15,890
Less than 10 years old	8,003	4,182	3,821
10 - 29 years old	14,564	7,620	6,944
30 - 49 years old	6,710	3,307	3,403
50 years old and over	3,884	2,260	1,624
Not Stated	199	101	98
MALAMPA			
All ages	35,981	18,319	17,662
Less than 10 years old	9,442	4,835	4,607
10 - 29 years old	13,914	6,943	6,971
30 - 49 years old	7,651	3,854	3,796
50 years old and over	4,617	2,511	2,106
Not Stated	357	176	181
SHEFA			
All ages	29,056	15,161	13,895
Less than 10 years old	6,429	3,476	2,953
10 - 29 years old	11,694	5,960	5,734
30 - 49 years old	6,850	3,523	3,328
50 years old and over	3,683	1,950	1,733
Not Stated	400	252	148
TAFEA			
All ages	36,220	18,167	18,053
Less than 10 years old	10,023	5,211	4,812
10 - 29 years old	14,396	7,134	7,262
30 - 49 years old	7,191	3,528	3,663
50 years old and over	3,951	2,043	1,908
Not Stated	660	252	408

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 3.8 Number of members in agricultural households, by sex and highest education completed, by Province/ Island: August 2007

Province/highest education completed	Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
TORBA			
All Members	9,347	4,748	4,600
No Education	665	316	349
Primary Education	4,684	2,388	2,296
Secondary Education	1,205	598	608
Tertiary education	159	97	62
Not Stated	143	76	67
SANMA			
All Members	31,087	16,533	14,554
No Education	2,044	1,011	1,033
Primary Education	14,126	7,576	6,550
Secondary Education	5,173	2,739	2,434
Tertiary education	1031	765	267
Not Stated	322	133	189
PENAMA			
All Members	33,360	17,470	15,890
No Education	3,357	1,614	1,743
Primary Education	15,676	8,186	7,491
Secondary Education	5,823	3,135	2,688
Tertiary education	392	272	120
Not Stated	108	82	27
MALAMPA			
All Members	35,981	18,319	17,662
No Education	1,162	537	625
Primary Education	19,413	9,804	9,610
Secondary Education	5,218	2,622	2,596
Tertiary education	546	402	144
Not Stated	201	121	80
SHEFA			
All Members	29,056	15,161	13,895
No Education	543	221	323
Primary Education	15,185	7,764	7,421
Secondary Education	6,004	3,185	2,819
Tertiary education	530	291	240
Not Stated	365	225	140
TAFEA			
All Members	36,220	18,167	18,053
No Education	5,584	2,340	3,244
Primary Education	14,717	7,506	7,211
Secondary Education	5,153	2,651	2,502
Tertiary education	473	308	165
Not Stated	271	150	120

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 3.9 Number and average daily hours worked by hired workers in the household agricultural activities in the

Province/category	Sex and Average hours worked								
	Both Sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time
TORBA									
Number of Workers	121	51	70	94	31	63	27	20	7
Average daily man-	5.4	7.0	7.3	5.5	8.3	7.4	5.3	5.0	6.0
SANMA									
Number of Workers	2,613	1,910	703	2,137	1,452	685	475	457	18
Average daily man-	7.0	8.1	6.7	7.3	8.4	6.7	6.8	7.5	7.0
PENAMA									
Number of Workers	1,741	624	1,117	992	331	661	749	293	456
Average daily man-	6.1	10.0	6.2	5.9	7.8	6.7	6.2	12.5	5.3
MALAMPA									
Number of Workers	3,258	867	2,391	1,810	515	1,295	1,447	352	1,095
Average daily man-	6.6	7.7	6.3	6.7	8.4	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.3
SHEFA									
Number of Workers	2,217	130	2,087	1,308	101	1,207	910	29	881
Average daily man-	6.7	11.1	8.4	6.9	12.0	8.3	6.4	7.8	8.6
TAFEA									
Number of Workers	8,084	3,301	4,783	4,632	1,857	2,775	3,452	1,444	2,008
Average daily man-	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.8

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 4.8 Number of crop gardens by size, by location and by Province: August 2007

Province/location of the crop garden	Size of the crop garden (ha)				
	Total	Less than 1	1 - 2.9	3 - 4.9	5 - 9.9
VANUATU Rural					
Within the Residence of the Household	92,830	92,509	274	15	33
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	1,292	1,224	54	14	-
In Different Island	3,766	3,766	-	-	-
TORBA					
Within the Residence of the Household	5,074	5,069	5	-	-
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	66	66	-	-	-
In Different Island	46	46	-	-	-
SANMA					
Within the Residence of the Household	16,605	16,535	71	-	-
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	98	98	-	-	-
In Different Island	630	630	-	-	-
PENAMA					
Within the Residence of the Household	18,769	18,638	102	-	30
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	148	148	-	-	-
In Different Island	149	149	-	-	-
MALAMPA					
Within the Residence of the Household	16,498	16,487	12	-	-
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	477	409	54	14	-
In Different Island	2,849	2,849	-	-	-
SHEFA					
Within the Residence of the Household	13,917	13,819	83	13	*
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	78	78	-	-	-
In Different Island	64	64	-	-	-
TAFEA					
Within the Residence of the Household	21,966	21,963	*	*	-
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	425	425	-	-	-
In Different Island	28	28	-	-	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding;
* means negligible

Table 4.9 Area of crop gardens, by size, location and by Province: August 2007

Province/Island/Location of the Crop Garden	Size of the crop garden (ha)				
	Total	Less than 1	1 - 2.9	3 - 4.9	5 - 9.9
VANUATU Rural	7,511	6,668	545	109	188
Within the Residence of the Household	7,013	6,339	421	65	188
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	343	174	124	44	-
In Different Island	155	155	-	-	-
TORBA	237	228	9	-	-
Within the Residence of the Household	229	220	9	-	-
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	8	8	-	-	-
In Different Island	*	*	-	-	-
SANMA	1,545	1,457	88	-	-
Within the Residence of the Household	1,502	1,414	88	-	-
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	10	10	-	-	-
In Different Island	33	33	-	-	-
PENAMA	2,062	1,708	182	-	173
Within the Residence of the Household	2,040	1,686	182	-	173
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	10	10	-	-	-
In Different Island	12	12	-	-	-
MALAMPA	1,236	1,057	136	44	-
Within the Residence of the Household	865	854	12	-	-
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	276	108	124	44	-
In Different Island	95	95	-	-	-
SHEFA	1,463	1,261	129		16
Within the Residence of the Household	1,427	1,225	129	57	16
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	25	25	-	-	-
In Different Island	11	11	-	-	-
TAFEA	964	955	*	8	-
Within the Residence of the Household	950	941	*	8	-
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	14	14	-	-	-
In Different Island	*	*	-	-	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding;
* means negligible

Table 4.10 Number of households with at least one garden, number of gardens, by total area of garden and by

Province/Island/Location of the Crop Garden	Total area of the gardens (ha)				
	Total	Less than 1	1 - 2.9	3 - 4.9	5 - 9.9
VANUATU Rural					
Number of Households with at least 1 Garden	33,570	32,206	1,231	75	58
Number of Gardens	97,888	92,630	4,796	244	218
TORBA					
Number of Households with at least 1 Garden	1,794	1,782	12	-	-
Number of Gardens	5,186	5,135	51	-	-
SANMA					
Number of Households with at least 1 Garden	5,829	5,472	357	-	-
Number of Gardens	17,333	15,966	1,367	-	-
PENAMA					
Number of Households with at least 1 Garden	6,497	6,006	424	13	53
Number of Gardens	19,067	17,198	1,604	65	200
MALAMPA					
Number of Households with at least 1 Garden	7,430	7,263	126	41	-
Number of Gardens	19,823	19,307	408	108	-
SHEFA					
Number of Households with at least 1 Garden	5,433	5,177	232	21	*
Number of Gardens	14,060	12,975	1,008	71	6
TAFEA					
Number of Households with at least 1 Garden	6,586	6,505	79	-	*
Number of Gardens	22,420	22,049	359	-	12

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding;
* means negligible

Table 4.11 Number of crop gardens, by tenure and location of the crop garden, by Province: August 2007

Province/location of the crop garden	Tenure of the crop garden				
	Total	Owned	Rented	Custom Used	Used for Free
VANUATU Rural					
Within the Residence of the Household	92,830	71,815	1,064	6,755	13,069
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	1,292	1,095	-	43	154
In Different Island	3,766	3,331	-	435	-
TORBA					
Within the Residence of the Household	5,074	4,767	42	58	206
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	66	66	-	-	-
In Different Island	46	46	-	-	-
SANMA					
Within the Residence of the Household	16,605	8,567	665	1,350	6,024
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	98	60	-	-	38
In Different Island	630	630	-	-	-
PENAMA					
Within the Residence of the Household	18,769	16,145	33	794	1,773
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	148	97	-	-	50
In Different Island	149	149	-	-	-
MALAMPA					
Within the Residence of the Household	16,498	13,743	45	2,073	539
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	477	422	-	14	41
In Different Island	2,849	2,429	-	420	-
SHEFA					
Within the Residence of the Household	13,917	12,022	241	751	903
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	78	69	-	-	10
In Different Island	64	53	-	11	-
TAFEA					
Within the Residence of the Household	21,966	16,572	38	1,728	3,624
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	425	380	-	30	16
In Different Island	28	24	-	4	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding; * means negligible Note: Includes not stated

Table 4.12 Area of crop gardens (ha), by tenure and location of the crop garden, by Province: August 2007

Province/location of the crop garden	Tenure of the crop garden				
	Total	Owned	Rented	Custom Used	Used for Free
VANUATU Rural	7,511	5,789	59	384	1,277
Within the Residence of the Household	7,013	5,377	59	352	1,222
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	343	274	-	14	55
In Different Island	155	138	-	18	-
TORBA	237	232	*	*	*
Within the Residence of the Household	229	224	*	*	*
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	8	8	-	-	-
In Different Island	*	*	-	-	-
SANMA	1,545	639	46	129	732
Within the Residence of the Household	1,502	602	46	129	726
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	10	4	-	-	6
In Different Island	33	33	-	-	-
PENAMA	2,062	1,734	*	74	253
Within the Residence of the Household	2,040	1,713	*	74	253
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	10	9	-	-	*
In Different Island	12	12	-	-	-
MALAMPA	1,236	1,122	-	44	68
Within the Residence of the Household	865	828	*	15	21
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	276	216	-	13	47
In Different Island	95	78	-	16	-
SHEFA	1,463	1,352	10	55	44
Within the Residence of the Household	1,427	1,317	10	55	44
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	25	25	-	-	*
In Different Island	11	10	-	*	-
TAFEA	964	707	*	80	176
Within the Residence of the Household	950	694	*	80	176
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	14	13	-	*	*
In Different Island	*	*	-	*	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding;
* means negligible

Table 4.13 Area of crop gardens (ha), by type of irrigation and location of the crop garden, by Province: August 2007

Province/location of the crop garden	Type of irrigation					
	Total	River-fed	Piped water	Rain-fed	Other specify	None
VANUATU Rural						
Within the Residence of the Household	7,013	282	23	3,722	41	2,930
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	343	*	-	309	*	33
In Different Island	155	13	-	17	23	101
TORBA						
Within the Residence of the Household	229	20	*	187	-	12
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	8	-	-	8	-	-
In Different Island	*	-	-	*	-	-
SANMA						
Within the Residence of the Household	1,502	31	*	100	5	1,363
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	10	-	-	3	-	7
In Different Island	33	-	-	5	-	28
PENAMA						
Within the Residence of the Household	2,040	122	*	1,199	-	719
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	10	-	-	9	-	*
In Different Island	12	*	-	*	-	10
MALAMPA						
Within the Residence of the Household	865	18	*	664	*	177
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	276	-	-	275	-	1
In Different Island	95	6	-	4	23	62
SHEFA						
Within the Residence of the Household	1,427	64	14	841	33	472
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	25	-	-	*	-	24
In Different Island	11	7	-	*	-	*
TAFEA						
Within the Residence of the Household	950	27	*	731	*	187
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	14	*	-	13	*	*
In Different Island	*	-	-	*	-	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding; * means negligible Note: Includes not stated

Table 4.14 Number of households engaged in different agricultural practices in the last 12 Months, by Province/ Island: August 2007

Province/ Island	Agricultural practices						
	Total households that practiced any farming technique	Shift cultivation	Intercropping of temporary crops	Used plastic sheet cover	Apply fertilizer	Apply pesticides	used improved seeds
VANUATU Rural	27,573	23,595	21,178	626	446	118	2,973
TORBA	1,083	826	811	5	10	-	-
\Banks Group	947	711	773	5	8	-	-
Torres Group	136	114	39	-	*	-	-
SANMA	5,305	4,749	3,541	39	217	31	581
Malo	654	558	548	18	10	20	114
Santo	4,651	4,192	2,993	21	207	11	467
PENAMA	5,585	4,261	4,702	85	57	55	52
Ambae	2,183	1,829	1,890	11	-	-	-
Maewo	631	279	556	14	13	5	32
Pentecost	2,771	2,153	2,256	60	44	50	20
MALAMPA	5,922	5,284	4,924	130	-	11	879
Ambrym	1,420	1,411	1,094	-	-	-	725
Malekula	4,233	3,627	3,675	127	-	11	73
Paama	269	246	155	*	-	-	81
SHEFA	3,951	3,134	3,024	281	65	18	423
Efate	2,593	1,858	1,815	269	58	12	392
Epi Group	772	741	651	12	*	*	23
Shepherd Group	587	536	558	-	4	4	8
TAFEA	5,726	5,341	4,176	86	97	*	1,039
Aneityum	187	169	168	-	*	*	11
Aniwa	130	130	127	-	-	-	127
Erromango	334	328	268	-	*	*	73
Futuna	72	70	70	-	-	-	6
Tanna	5,003	4,644	3,543	86	94	-	822

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding;
* means negligible

Table 4.15 Number of households that sold any temporary crops in the last 12 months, by percentage of crops sold, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total households	Percentage of crops sold				
		25%	50%	75%	100%	Not Stated
VANUATU Rural	10,788	6,379	2,345	1,410	584	69
TORBA	422	205	183	24	7	3
Banks Group	369	166	177	20	4	3
Torres Group	53	39	6	5	4	-
SANMA	1,976	1,139	522	264	4	47
Malo	134	36	26	68	4	-
Santo	1,842	1,103	497	196	-	47
PENAMA	2,078	1,426	458	169	20	5
Ambae	315	224	79	-	11	-
Maewo	552	368	162	8	9	5
Pentecost	1,212	834	216	161	-	-
MALAMPA	1,764	1,112	306	222	124	-
Ambrym	268	185	50	32	-	-
Malekula	1,335	796	240	187	112	-
Paama	160	131	15	3	12	-
SHEFA	2,729	1,620	534	378	183	15
Efate	1,939	1,217	379	290	41	12
Epi Group	552	313	94			3
Shepherd Group	238	90	61	57	30	-
TAFEA	1,819	878	344	352	246	-
Aneityum	48	21	13	9	5	-
Aniwa	11	11	-	-	-	-
Erromango	89	63	15	9	3	-
Futuna	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanna	1,671	782	316	334	239	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 4.16 Value ('000 vatu) of temporary crops sold in the last sale, by the value group, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province	Total Value of Temporary Crops Sold	Value group (vatu)				
		Less than 1000	1000 - 4999	5000 - 9999	10000 - 19999	20000 and over
VANUATU Rural	93,483	692	10,231	14,118	21,231	47,211
TORBA	855	100	273	182	170	130
Banks Group	653	98	198	80	146	130
Torres Group	203	3	74	102	23	0
SANMA	35,980	11	949	4,944	5,523	24,554
Malo	3,930	0	65	344	496	3,025
Santo	32,051	11	884	4,600	5,027	21,529
PENAMA	8,001	244	2,029	1,292	2,208	2,229
Ambae	1,329	21	398	437	0	472
Maewo	681	153	155	136	100	137
Pentecost	5,992	70	1,475	719	2,108	1,619
MALAMPA	5,796	148	2,286	1,770	1,361	232
Ambrym	472	41	263	70	97	0
Malekula	5,120	69	1,976	1,655	1,188	232
Paama	204	38	47	44	75	0
SHEFA	32,011	81	2,469	4,286	8,904	16,270
Efate	24,974	30	1,620	3,633	7,230	12,461
Epi Group	5,238	44	598	358	962	3,276
Shepherd Group	1,798	7	251	295	713	532
TAFEA	10,840	108	2,226	1,645	3,065	3,796
Aneityum	578	0	27	104	115	331
Aniwa	35	1	17	17	0	0
Erromango	270	21	44	42	80	84
Futuna	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanna	9,957	86	2,138	1,482	2,870	3,381

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 4.17 Number of different temporary crop plants in the garden by Province: August 2007

Temporary crop	Province						
	Vanuatu	Torba	Sanma	Penama	Malampa	Shefa	Tafea
Banana	1,579,476	154,191	252,518	243,897	457,882	237,905	233,083
Banana - Plantain	1,358,384	90,070	196,687	205,078	354,989	285,621	225,939
Bean	163,434	9,053	47,179	20,723	35,605	34,060	16,815
Cabbage - Island	2,032,795	121,525	489,746	258,929	387,772	374,491	400,332
Cabbage - Chinese	328,730	5,944	72,408	37,016	64,087	80,741	68,534
Cabbage - Round	272,319	170	35,607	30,401	29,213	125,343	51,586
Capsicum	188,665	6,565	63,336	43,273	44,229	24,688	6,574
Carrot	182,993	482	9,155	20,863	18,657	14,891	118,946
Cassava/Manioc	2,818,833	155,415	164,492	258,043	509,545	574,752	1,156,586
Chili	131,316	3,528	40,708	19,619	15,679	28,950	22,831
Corn	1,472,535	61,448	517,191	148,437	167,073	201,849	376,538
Cucumber	163,664	11,796	28,466	22,938	35,077	37,353	28,034
Eggplant	12,908	436	3,186	674	2,601	1,974	4,036
Garlic	121,357	1,221	7,465	2,395	7,204	6,068	97,005
Ginger	233,146	6,117	66,210	31,852	28,307	22,584	78,075
Kava	5,831,445	114,958	3,558,388	255,016	979,986	193,219	729,879
Kumala	1,309,875	105,149	263,320	150,595	236,308	221,544	332,959
Leaf Spices	44,996	222	4,600	9,263	11,553	11,698	7,659
Lettuce	164,167	70	39,119	15,888	14,656	55,411	39,023
Naviso	129,384	119	18,024	78,862	21,417	9,530	1,432
Onion	181,765	213	70,525	3,944	2,064	4,933	100,086
Pawpaw	559,166	34,177	89,634	80,026	104,865	143,038	107,427
Peanut	4,538,806	21,993	2,539,341	20,760	88,870	1,311,755	556,087
Pineapple	965,362	80,359	209,300	165,429	189,823	183,165	137,285
Pumpkin	77,481	1,406	9,888	5,748	31,055	17,478	11,906
Radish	5,360	15	2,262	523	252	1,102	1,205
Spring Onion	641,115	12,975	119,061	83,993	67,954	313,865	43,267
Strawberry	8,288	75	5,380	34	1,087	218	1,495
Sugarcane	567,915	23,884	89,454	105,305	99,703	66,774	182,794
Taro - Fiji	2,248,604	83,111	533,300	321,598	385,670	351,517	573,408
Taro - Island	6,917,429	129,805	1,356,364	3,492,208	514,226	246,983	1,177,843
Taro - Navia	317,474	1,304	46,090	202,719	23,996	18,249	25,115
Tobacco	175,065	11,763	51,723	49,359	9,321	2,538	50,360
Tomato	307,105	7,712	61,578	22,837	50,140	127,630	37,209
Yam	3,525,492	345,795	433,382	1,103,000	534,563	509,480	599,273
Yam - Wild	680,853	65,057	110,551	83,987	283,447	96,990	40,821
Watermelon	108,922	10,495	11,629	5,291	9,928	42,908	28,671
Other	57,845	16,629	16,079	9,845	11,547	3,231	515

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 4.18 Number of temporary crop plants currently grown in other sub-holdings by Province: August 2007

Temporary Crop	Province						
	Total	Torba	Sanma	Penama	Malampa	Shefa	Tafea
Banana	77,573	1,120	3,942	22,122	30,970	12,469	6,949
Banana - Plantain	7,135	-	147	1,363	2,276	1,217	2,132
Bean	47	-	47	-	-	-	-
Cabbage - Island	3,552	168	531	1,934	435	391	94
Capsicum	471	-	116	355	-	-	-
Cassava/Manioc	8,978	54	186	1,547	862	5,003	1,326
Corn	2,051	-	-	-	2,051	-	-
Cucumber	194		-	-	194	-	-
Ginger	952	-	-	81	-	76	796
Kava	75,111	-	3,271	64,032	5,446	1,769	592
Kumala	738	34	349	213	-	141	-
Leaf Spices	99	-	-	-	99	-	-
Naviso	251	-	-	52	198	-	-
Pawpaw	3,732	74	-	398	70	2,825	366
Pineapple	2,958	591	350	273	426	994	324
Pumpkin	53	-	-	-	32	-	22
Radish	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
Spring Onion	1,174	74	721	-	379	-	-
Sugarcane	410	-	128	48	129	36	70
Taro - Fiji	25,968	197	4,374	8,875	2,793	6,313	3,416
Taro - Island	27,074	-	2,310	4,784	9,140	4,598	6,243
Taro - Navia	3,310	-	68	966	1,409	797	70
Tobacco	4,909	-	-	-	-	-	4,909
Tomato	70	-	70	-	-	-	-
Yam	5,905	246	634	798	3,861	366	-
Yam - Wild	2,666,114	99	2,653,427	3,374	7,561	1,584	70
Watermelon	40	-	-	-	40	-	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 4.19 Number of permanent trees by Province: August 2007

Permanent trees	Province						
	Vanuatu	Torba	Sanma	Penama	Malampa	Shefa	Tafea
Avocado	100,682	3,259	16,718	19,949	25,977	19,290	15,488
Breadfruit	218,957	34,954	30,788	39,701	57,074	28,522	27,916
Chestnuts	228,281	16,514	19,585	30,032	62,167	18,547	81,437
Citrus - Lime	60,639	2,986	12,837	9,988	12,256	14,588	7,984
Citrus - Mandarin	163,335	5,360	27,394	27,011	38,033	30,062	35,475
Citrus - Orange	172,198	5,022	37,606	24,922	38,930	29,159	36,559
Citrus - Pomplemousse	129,505	8,831	29,746	25,176	28,806	20,390	16,556
Mango	169,074	8,264	15,640	25,703	49,221	24,514	45,732
Nangae	145,317	12,180	19,223	43,421	45,472	20,261	4,760
Natapoa	84,184	1,757	8,172	16,599	17,505	12,595	27,554
Nause	71,768	4,724	14,527	17,082	16,483	14,573	4,379
Navele	334,106	23,534	40,508	82,898	74,020	34,653	78,493
Other specify	114,144	1,662	24,661	7,178	34,440	14,602	31,601

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 5.12 Number of households with kava plant sub-holdings by number of parcels in the sub-holding by Province: August 2007

Province/Island	Number of parcels in the kava sub-holding					
	Total	1 Parcel	2 Parcels	3 Parcels	4 Parcels	5 Parcels and over
VANUATU Rural	20,013	7,677	4,276	3,462	2,187	2,409
TORBA	1,231	617	314	187	53	59
Banks Group	1,099	578	290	156	32	42
Torres Group	132	39	24	32	21	17
SANMA	4,363	1,857	517	770	389	830
Malo	407	328	37	25	9	7
Santo	3,956	1,529	480	745	380	822
PENAMA	5,793	1,919	1,209	1,025	693	948
Ambae	1,751	871	420	254	113	93
Maewo	785	267	133	105	114	167
Pentecost	3,256	780	655	666	467	688
MALAMPA	3,086	1,478	789	380	311	127
Ambrym	655	358	120	65	31	81
Malekula	2,157	941	621	285	272	37
Paama	274	179	49	30	8	8
SHEFA	1,501	547	311	296	175	171
Efate	183	131	35	9	-	9
Epi Group	771	204	149	184	95	138
Shepherd Group	547	211	127	103	80	25
TAFEA	4,039	1,259	1,136	804	566	275
Aneityum	115	48	41	17	7	3
Erromango	167	67	34	41	14	11
Futuna	29	14	8	4	4	-
Tanna	3,727	1,130	1,054	742	541	261

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not addp up to the total due to rounding.

Table 5.13 Total area (m^2) of kava plant sub-holdings by number of parcels of sub-holding and by Province: August 2007

Province/Island	Number of parcels					
	Total	1 Parcel	2 Parcels	3 Parcels	4 Parcels	Over 5 Parcels
VANUATU Rural	90,730	4,982	65,118	11,069	5,919	3,643
TORBA	1,369	32	901	28	399	8
Banks Group	1,344	30	901	14	399	-
Torres Group	25	3	-	14	-	8
SANMA	7,494	1,221	826	1,940	742	2,766
Malo	627	428	75	21	102	-
Santo	6,868	793	751	1,919	639	2,766
PENAMA	65,505	2,474	60,288	949	1,471	323
Ambae	63,367	2,463	59,971	473	290	170
Maewo	204	10	23	80	55	37
Pentecost	1,934	-	294	397	1,125	117
MALAMPA	2,838	672	391	181	1,463	131
Ambrym	307	73	186	48	-	-
Malekula	2,513	599	200	130	1,452	131
Paama	19	-	5	3	11	-
SHEFA	7,395	147	145	6,832	183	88
Efate	100	65	35	-	-	-
Epi Group	7,041	51	28	6,802	111	49
Shepherd Group	254	31	82	30	72	38
TAFEA	6,128	436	2,566	1,138	1,661	327
Aneityum	178	9	113	10	41	4
Erromango	181	31	32	21	29	69
Tanna	5,769	396	2,422	1,107	1,591	253

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 5.14 Number of kava sub-holding parcels, number of kava plants in the parcels and number of plants ready to be harvested, by age and by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Age of plants (years)			
	Total	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 and over
VANUATU Rural				
Number of Kava Sub-holding Parcels	46,224	40,479	5,190	556
Total Plants Currently in the Parcel	18,015,758	15,387,527	2,247,947	380,284
Number of Plants Ready to be Harvested	4,555,651	3,188,082	1,084,234	283,335
TORBA				
Number of Kava Sub-holding Parcels	2,297	2,061	191	45
Total Plants Currently in the Parcel	355,820	321,263	23,206	11,351
Number of Plants Ready to be Harvested	97,138	77,254	16,698	3,186
SANMA				
Number of Kava Sub-holding Parcels	10,532	9,238	1,273	21
Total Plants Currently in the Parcel	5,250,043	4,702,054	542,331	5,658
Number of Plants Ready to be Harvested	964,297	681,003	280,808	2,486
PENAMA				
Number of Kava Sub-holding Parcels	14,582	12,613	1,785	184
Total Plants Currently in the Parcel	8,905,152	7,606,542	996,959	301,651
Number of Plants Ready to be Harvested	2,608,142	1,851,401	510,365	246,376
MALAMPA				
Number of Kava Sub-holding Parcels	6,052	4,739	1,132	181
Total Plants Currently in the Parcel	1,663,676	1,187,821	444,349	31,505
Number of Plants Ready to be Harvested	400,018	217,140	172,120	10,758
SHEFA				
Number of Kava Sub-holding Parcels	3,642	3,230	353	59
Total Plants Currently in the Parcel	1,011,208	843,785	151,667	15,757
Number of Plants Ready to be Harvested	239,412	177,993	55,229	6,190
TAFEA				
Number of Kava Sub-holding Parcels	9,119	8,599	455	66
Total Plants Currently in the Parcel	829,860	726,062	89,435	14,363
Number of Plants Ready to be Harvested	246,645	183,293	49,013	14,339

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 5.15 Number of households in each Province/Island growing kava plant by recommended variety: August 2007

Province/Island	Kava variety								
	Households growing kava plants	Borogu	Pia	Melomelo	Ahouia	Palarasul	Kelai/ Miaome	Silese	Ge Wiswisket
VANUATU Rural	18,267	12,401	6,854	11,002	3,829	6,161	3,158	3,783	3,578
TORBA	1,147	1,032	206	496	106	465	165	270	579
Banks Group	1,025	916	176	402	91	390	164	234	571
Torres Group	122	116	30	94	15	74	1	36	8
SANMA	4,355	4,309	881	3,546	441	2,626	218	1,264	785
Malo	399	379	112	329	36	157	62	77	89
Santo	3,956	3,930	769	3,216	405	2,469	156	1,187	696
PENAMA	4,680	4,463	698	3,933	88	1,325	112	238	279
Ambae	1,685	1,485	123	1,592	26	310	30	-	132
Maewo	772	754	9	755	7	357	16	48	10
Pentecost	2,224	2,224	566	1,587	55	658	65	191	138
MALAMPA	2,741	1,518	1,044	1,476	592	1,011	993	1,581	1,196
Ambrym	483	337	234	270	105	71	170	96	111
Malekula	2,040	1,128	807	1,082	478	891	694	1,474	1,026
Paama	218	54	3	125	9	49	129	11	59
SHEFA	1,430	615	479	242	369	316	1,072	293	200
Efate	157	123	69	48	43	17	26	26	-
Epi Group	759	402	92	78	263	228	727	151	107
Shepherd Group	513	89	317	116	63	70	319	116	93
TAFEA	3,914	464	3,547	1,308	2,233	417	598	138	538
Aneityum	101	69	93	38	55	13	5	7	55
Erromango	154	50	94	43	62	47	81	45	94
Futuna	29	2	23	-	4	2	-	2	29
Tanna	3,630	343	3,337	1,228	2,113	355	513	84	360

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 5.16 Number of kava plants ('000) grown in each Province/Island by variety: August 2007

Province/Island	Recommended variety								
	Total	Borogu	Pia	Melomelo	Ahouia	Palarasul	Kelai/ Miaome	Silese	Ge Wis-wisket
VANUATU Rural	16,388	7,405	921	3,647	545	1,442	787	1,044	596
TORBA	337	110	16	42	7	48	18	25	70
Banks Group	320	103	15	38	7	46	18	24	70
Torres Group	17	7	1	4	1	2	0	1	0
SANMA	5,184	2,258	187	1,269	96	762	77	377	159
Malo	109	42	8	28	2	15	3	5	7
Santo	5,075	2,216	179	1,240	94	748	74	372	152
PENAMA	7,653	4,556	138	2,053	91	438	4	285	89
Ambae	887	257	30	498	36	53	3	0	11
Maewo	719	348	0	283	0	66	0	18	3
Pentecost	6,047	3,951	108	1,272	54	320	1	266	75
MALAMPA	1,454	281	203	149	94	112	106	292	217
Ambrym	313	131	50	14	28	5	26	8	49
Malekula	1,105	148	152	124	65	100	74	284	159
Paama	36	2	0	11	1	7	7	0	8
SHEFA	1,013	175	77	28	59	60	516	58	39
Efate	18	9	2	3	2	0	1	1	0
Epi Group	818	151	17	12	47	52	457	50	33
Shepherd Group	177	16	58	12	10	8	59	7	6
TAFEA	746	25	300	106	198	21	66	8	22
Aneityum	7	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	1
Erromango	38	3	6	1	4	2	9	2	11
Futuna	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tanna	700	21	291	105	192	18	58	5	10

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 5.17 Number of households that harvested kava plants 12 Months before August 2007 by age of kava plants and by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Age of the kava plant (years)			
	Total	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 or more
VANUATU Rural	12,468	8,830	3,082	306
TORBA	728	669	34	6
Banks Group	617	563	31	5
Torres Group	111	105	4	1
SANMA	2,002	1,208	778	16
Malo	106	54	48	4
Santo	1,895	1,154	729	12
PENAMA	3,901	2,954	757	125
Ambae	750	565	133	28
Maewo	713	555	126	15
Pentecost	2,437	1,834	498	81
MALAMPA	2,044	1,081	839	97
Ambrym	324	213	102	9
Malekula	1,526	766	652	82
Paama	193	102	85	6
SHEFA	1,072	671	362	27
Efate	68	28	31	-
Epi Group	640	367	253	20
Shepherd Group	365	275	78	8
TAFEA	2,721	2,248	311	35
Aneityum	82	42	37	2
Erromango	99	97	3	-
Futuna	10	2	4	4
Tanna	2,530	2,108	268	29

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 5.18 Number of households that sold kava plants 12 months before August 2007,by place where kava plants were sold and by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total Households that sold kava	Place where kava sold		
		On the Island	In another Island	Both
VANUATU Rural	10,723	8,726	1,385	572
TORBA	646	555	45	42
Banks Group	550	508	34	5
Torres Group	95	47	11	37
SANMA	1,843	1,799	30	14
Malo	88	60	13	14
Santo	1,755	1,739	16	-
PENAMA	3,637	2,568	861	208
Ambae	669	578	27	64
Maewo	620	334	251	35
Pentecost	2,348	1,656	583	109
MALAMPA	2,015	1,490	248	277
Ambrym	312	246	43	22
Malekula	1,512	1,090	168	254
Paama	191	154	37	-
SHEFA	925	725	169	31
Efate	57	57	-	-
Epi Group	620	443	146	31
Shepherd Group	248	225	23	-
TAFEA	1,657	1,588	33	-
Aneityum	35	35	-	-
Erromango	70	70	-	-
Futuna	4	2	2	-
Tanna	1,549	1,482	31	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 5.19 Number of kava plants sold in the last sale, by group value and by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Value Group of Kava Plants (in vatu)					
	Total	Less than 1000	1000 - 4999	5000 - 9999	10000 - 19999	20000 and over
VANUATU Rural	187,609	499	7,396	12,237	17,144	150,314
TORBA	5,425	48	985	867	1,224	2,294
Banks Group	5,028	48	850	732	1,156	2,235
Torres Group	397	-	135	135	68	60
SANMA	53,192	-	308	1,431	3,243	48,210
Malo	1,287	-	24	85	100	1,077
Santo	51,905	-	284	1,346	3,143	47,133
PENAMA	86,961	236	2,193	4,953	4,829	74,746
Ambae	10,167	95	541	1,669	1,481	6,382
Maewo	15,322	53	434	595	1,574	12,662
Pentecost	61,472	88	1,218	2,688	1,774	55,702
MALAMPA	17,002	169	2,027	2,316	3,242	9,239
Ambrym	3,830	90	660	418	349	2,314
Malekula	9,067	65	1,133	1,073	2,360	4,435
Paama	4,105	13	234	825	533	2,490
SHEFA	9,733	17	668	1,310	2,144	5,595
Efate	234	-	-	43	191	-
Epi Group	6,650	17	446	952	1,323	3,913
Shepherd Group	2,849	-	222	315	630	1,682
TAFEA	15,296	29	1,216	1,360	2,463	10,229
Aneityum	118	-	5	5	55	52
Erromango	1,044	3	101	73	244	622
Futuna	49	-	-	-	-	49
Tanna	14,086	25	1,109	1,282	2,164	9,506

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Table 5.20 Total value (in '000 vatu) of the last sale of kava plants, by group value and by Province: August 2007

Province/Island	Value group (vatu)					
	Total	Less than 1000	1000 - 4999	5000 - 9999	10000 - 19999	20000 and over
VANUATU Rural	341,131	153	6,080	12,377	28,904	293,617
TORBA	5,608	9	848	980	1,333	2,439
Banks Group	5,006	9	705	789	1,191	2,314
Torres Group	602	0	143	191	143	125
SANMA	148,751	0	239	1,364	5,324	141,824
Malo	3,250	0	34	81	252	2,884
Santo	145,501	0	205	1,283	5,072	138,941
PENAMA	109,875	45	1,687	3,857	8,065	96,222
Ambae	13,736	6	352	1,110	1,944	10,325
Maewo	13,467	19	529	408	2,745	9,765
Pentecost	82,672	19	805	2,339	3,376	76,132
MALAMPA	33,560	78	1,449	2,367	5,783	23,885
Ambrym	4,169	20	240	288	349	3,273
Malekula	25,831	52	1,091	1,745	5,070	17,873
Paama	3,560	6	117	334	364	2,739
SHEFA	21,728	8	647	1,644	3,280	16,149
Efate	522	0	0	113	410	0
Epi Group	18,000	8	447	1,167	2,283	14,095
Shepherd Group	3,206	0	200	365	587	2,054
TAFEA	21,608	14	1,211	2,165	5,119	13,099
Aneityum	768	0	8	19	199	542
Erromango	937	1	68	41	192	635
Futuna	200	0	0	0	0	200
Tanna	19,703	13	1,136	2,105	4,727	11,722

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not addp up to the total due to rounding.

Table6.12 Number of parcels in coconut sub-holdings, by area and location of the parcels, by Province: August 2007

Province/location of the Parcel	Size of parcels in coconut sub-holdings (ha)						
	Total	Less than 1	1 - 2.9	3 - 4.9	5 - 9.9	10 - 49.9	50and over
VANUATU Rural	38,618	11,847	20,953	2,870	1,903	838	208
Within the Residence of the House-hold	35,792	11,152	19,482	2,725	1,506	827	100
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	729	314	285	23	96	11	-
In Different Island	2,097	381	1,186	122	301	-	108
TORBA	2,309	413	1,679	157	34	7	20
Within the Residence of the House-hold	2,219	399	1,615	144	34	7	20
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	59	14	36	9	-	-	-
In Different Island	31	-	28	4	-	-	-
SANMA	6,686	907	4,440	781	432	84	41
Within the Residence of the House-hold	6,274	907	4,289	751	253	73	-
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	25	-	3	-	11	11	-
In Different Island	387	-	148	30	168	-	41
PENAMA	6,581	2,352	3,265	394	334	236	-
Within the Residence of the House-hold	6,496	2,314	3,218	394	334	236	-
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	65	38	27	-	-	-	-
In Different Island	20	-	20	-	-	-	-
MALAMPA	12,423	4,327	6,896	719	400	12	67
Within the Residence of the House-hold	10,496	3,867	5,749	627	240	12	-
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	323	95	187	14	27	-	-
In Different Island	1,604	365	960	78	133	-	67
SHEFA	5,291	1,873	2,491	432	313	129	52
Within the Residence of the House-hold	5,266	1,862	2,487	422	313	129	52
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
In Different Island	17	3	4	10	-	-	-
TAFEA	5,327	1,974	2,181	387	390	369	26
Within the Residence of the House-hold	5,040	1,802	2,124	387	332	369	26
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	249	159	32	-	58	-	-
In Different Island	38	13	25	-	-	-	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding

Table 6.13 Total area of parcels (ha) in coconut sub-holdings, by size and location of the parcels, by Province: August 2007

Province/location of the Parcel	Size of parcels (ha)						
	Total	Less than 1	1 - 2.9	3 - 4.9	5 - 9.9	10 - 49.9	50 and over
VANUATU Rural	119,384	3,967	27,100	9,843	10,962	11,551	55,961
Within the Residence of the Household	98,392	3,741	25,365	9,352	8,683	11,442	39,809
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	1,239	138	330	82	579	109	-
In Different Island	19,753	88	1,405	408	1,700	-	16,152
TORBA	6,172	181	2,082	508	171	151	3,079
Within the Residence of the Household	6,059	174	2,014	469	171	151	3,079
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	75	7	40	28	-	-	-
In Different Island	38	-	28	11	-	-	-
SANMA	15,501	371	5,927	2,787	2,528	1,072	2,817
Within the Residence of the Household	11,295	371	5,723	2,697	1,540	963	-
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	178	-	3	-	65	109	-
In Different Island	4,029	-	200	89	922	-	2,817
PENAMA	11,666	735	4,474	1,421	2,039	2,997	-
Within the Residence of the Household	11,605	721	4,426	1,421	2,039	2,997	-
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	40	13	27	-	-	-	-
In Different Island	20	-	20	-	-	-	-
MALAMPA	28,367	1,469	8,710	2,447	2,244	163	13,335
Within the Residence of the Household	12,356	1,381	7,357	2,124	1,331	163	-
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	422	7	226	54	135	-	-
In Different Island	15,589	81	1,127	268	778	-	13,335
SHEFA	44,020	521	3,250	1,410	1,788	2,021	35,030
Within the Residence of the Household	43,972	518	3,246	1,370	1,788	2,021	35,030
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
In Different Island	45	1	4	40	-	-	-
TAFEA	13,658	690	2,657	1,270	2,193	5,146	1,701
Within the Residence of the Household	13,106	576	2,598	1,270	1,814	5,146	1,701
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	520	108	34	-	379	-	-
In Different Island	32	6	25	-	-	-	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding

Table 6.14 Total number of parcels in coconut sub-holdings, by tenure and location of the parcel, by Province: August 2007

Province/location of the parcel	Tenure of the parcel				
	Total	Owned	Rented	Custom Used	Used for Free
VANUATU Rural					
Within the Residence of the Household	36,369	31,669	283	2,247	2,127
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	729	627	47	-	55
In Different Island	2,250	2,133	3	91	-
TORBA					
Within the Residence of the Household	2,280	2,227	-	19	5
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	59	59	-	-	-
In Different Island	31	31	-	-	-
SANMA					
Within the Residence of the Household	6,274	5,241	147	477	409
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	25	25	-	-	-
In Different Island	387	384	3	-	-
PENAMA					
Within the Residence of the Household	6,536	5,557	-	207	772
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	65	18	47	-	-
In Different Island	20	20	-	-	-
MALAMPA					
Within the Residence of the Household	10,739	9,671	57	880	117
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	323	269	-	-	54
In Different Island	1,757	1,647	-	88	-
SHEFA					
Within the Residence of the Household	5,436	4,933	58	364	81
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	8	8	-	-	-
In Different Island	17	13	-	4	-
TAFEA					
Within the Residence of the Household	5,103	4,040	20	300	742
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	249	248	-	-	1
In Different Island	38	38	-	-	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding Note: Excludes not stated

Table 6.15 Total area of parcels (ha) in coconut sub-holdings, by tenure and location of the parcel, by Province: August 2007

Province/location of the Parcel	Tenure of the parcel				
	Total	Owned	Rented	Custom used	Used for free
VANUATU Rural					
Within the Residence of the Household	98,392	90,680	185	2,668	4,837
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	1,239	1,203	35	-	1
In Different Island	19,753	19,658	3	91	-
TORBA					
Within the Residence of the Household	6,059	6,008	-	35	5
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	75	75	-	-	-
In Different Island	38	38	-	-	-
SANMA					
Within the Residence of the Household	11,295	9,798	23	722	752
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	178	178	-	-	-
In Different Island	4,029	4,026	3	-	-
PENAMA					
Within the Residence of the Household	11,605	10,655	-	240	709
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	40	5	35	-	-
In Different Island	20	20	-	-	-
MALAMPA					
Within the Residence of the Household	12,356	11,418	45	829	51
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	422	422	-	-	*
In Different Island	15,589	15,501	-	88	-
SHEFA					
Within the Residence of the Household	43,972	43,242	102	498	131
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	3	3	-	-	-
In Different Island	45	41	-	4	-
TAFEA					
Within the Residence of the Household	13,106	9,558	15	343	3,189
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	520	520	-	-	1
In Different Island	32	32	-	-	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding
Note: Excludes not stated

Table 6.16 Number of households with coconut tree sub-holdings, by number of parcels in the sub-holding, by Province: August 2007

Province/Island	Number of parcels in the coconut sub-holding					
	Total	1 Parcel	2 Parcels	3 Parcels	4 Parcels	5 Parcels and over
VANUATU Rural	23,660	14,080	5,731	2,346	850	653
TORBA	1,414	831	337	156	53	37
Banks Group	1,295	794	292	133	43	34
Torres Group	119	37	46	23	9	4
SANMA	4,131	2,656	867	312	119	177
Malo	715	466	152	62	28	6
Santo	3,416	2,190	715	250	92	170
PENAMA	4,273	2,786	1,001	240	178	68
Ambae	1,545	915	365	143	82	40
Maewo	792	360	286	80	38	28
Pentecost	1,936	1,510	350	17	59	-
MALAMPA	6,628	3,047	1,899	1,085	310	286
Ambrym	1,349	313	314	464	146	112
Malekula	5,104	2,664	1,534	589	143	175
Paama	176	71	51	32	21	-
SHEFA	3,388	2,064	838	295	119	72
Efate	1,917	1,304	439	105	25	45
Epi Group	926	429	285	131	58	23
Shepherd Group	545	332	114	59	36	4
TAFEA	3,825	2,696	788	258	70	13
Aneityum	55	32	15	7	2	-
Aniwa	34	1	11	20	1	-
Erromango	182	120	39	12	6	5
Futuna	78	14	25	16	16	8
Tanna	3,476	2,529	697	204	45	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding

Table 6.17 Total area of coconut trees sub-holdings (ha), by number of parcels in sub-holding, by Province/ Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Number of parcels in sub-holding					
	Total	1 Parcel	2 Parcels	3 Parcels	4 Parcels	5 Parcels and over
VANUATU Rural	119,384	29,721	29,892	26,535	28,963	4,272
TORBA	6,172	2,037	2,729	1,039	204	163
Banks Group	5,605	1,770	2,595	937	161	143
Torres Group	567	268	134	102	43	20
SANMA	15,501	6,605	5,521	1,576	612	1,187
Malo	2,311	1,041	526	576	135	32
Santo	13,190	5,564	4,995	1,000	477	1,155
PENAMA	11,666	4,961	3,651	1,935	465	653
Ambae	4,007	1,935	1,181	696	92	103
Maewo	2,868	706	861	554	197	550
Pentecost	4,791	2,320	1,609	685	177	-
MALAMPA	28,367	3,936	4,227	16,929	1,500	1,775
Ambrym	3,173	293	631	1,192	657	402
Malekula	25,059	3,636	3,535	15,685	831	1,374
Paama	135	8	62	53	13	-
SHEFA	44,020	5,240	8,572	4,024	25,799	385
Efate	5,908	3,169	2,251	197	89	203
Epi Group	36,768	1,378	5,993	3,636	25,583	179
Shepherd Group	1,343	693	328	192	127	3
TAFEA	13,658	6,940	5,193	1,032	383	110
Aneityum	114	42	42	20	10	-
Aniwa	31	5	19	7	*	-
Erromango	440	118	91	100	23	108
Futuna	49	2	30	8	8	2
Tanna	13,023	6,773	5,011	897	342	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding

Table 6.18 Total number of parcels in coconut sub-holdings, total number of trees in the parcels, and number of trees bearing coconuts, by age of coconut tree, by Province: August 2007

Province	Age of the coconut tree (years)					
	Total	0 - 4	5 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 49	50 and over
VANUATU Rural						
Number of parcels in coconut sub-holdings	39,089	1,444	10,548	10,302	10,431	6,364
Total number of trees in the parcels	9,667,796	165,255	2,148,534	3,184,525	2,443,886	1,725,595
Number of trees bearing coconuts	8,743,650	53,653	1,910,228	2,915,679	2,261,232	1,602,858
TORBA						
Number of parcels in coconut sub-holdings	2,356	93	1,091	681	324	167
Total number of trees in the parcels	564,729	17,595	210,752	208,912	67,879	59,591
Number of trees bearing coconuts	517,261	12,423	175,851	205,598	65,556	57,835
SANMA						
Number of parcels in coconut sub-holdings	6,533	418	2,355	1,919	1,516	325
Total number of trees in the parcels	2,030,048	55,040	582,153	955,161	375,067	62,626
Number of trees bearing coconuts	1,878,036	12,687	538,695	916,880	350,906	58,869
PENAMA						
Number of parcels in coconut sub-holdings	6,622	158	1,273	2,089	1,939	1,163
Total number of trees in the parcels	2,243,516	29,712	358,126	963,849	676,102	215,728
Number of trees bearing coconuts	2,020,525	19,075	326,352	844,503	628,656	201,939
MALAMPA						
Number of parcels in coconut sub-holdings	12,804	218	3,428	3,438	3,696	2,024
Total number of trees in the parcels	2,602,834	33,213	708,004	676,885	602,238	582,495
Number of trees bearing coconuts	2,381,240	2,171	619,487	630,563	582,433	546,586
SHEFA						
Number of parcels in coconut sub-holdings	5,390	124	1,002	1,041	1,507	1,716
Total number of trees in the parcels	1,501,252	8,217	143,186	214,050	500,060	635,739
Number of trees bearing coconuts	1,402,423	3,560	121,502	184,308	490,174	602,879
TAFEA						
Number of parcels in coconut sub-holdings	5,385	433	1,400	1,134	1,448	970
Total number of trees in the parcels	725,417	21,479	146,313	165,670	222,540	169,415
Number of trees bearing coconuts	544,164	3,736	128,341	133,828	143,509	134,749

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding

Table 6.19 Number of coconut trees growing outside the coconut sub-holdings, by age of the coconut tree, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Age of the coconut tree (years)					
	Total Trees	0 - 4	5 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 49	50 and over
VANUATU Rural	206,435	5,921	58,240	46,950	46,747	48,577
TORBA	3,607	210	1,455	862	703	377
Banks Group	1,479	157	726	493	103	-
Torres Group	2,128	53	729	369	600	377
SANMA	12,210	1,038	6,225	1,367	1,164	2,417
Malo	1,077	-	176	79	352	470
Santo	11,134	1,038	6,049	1,288	812	1,947
PENAMA	7,602	1,219	2,548	2,250	513	1,072
Ambae	2,546	-	538	734	366	909
Maewo	3,786	586	2,010	1,131	36	23
Pentecost	1,269	633	-	385	111	140
MALAMPA	122,608	2,360	24,186	30,360	30,233	35,470
Ambrym	49,776	26	800	1,226	13,728	33,996
Malekula	65,623	2,334	23,305	28,946	10,521	517
Paama	7,209	-	80	187	5,984	957
SHEFA	20,419	326	4,734	2,191	9,922	3,246
Efate	11,175	116	3,632	1,748	4,737	943
Epi Group	5,221	172	1,033	329	1,383	2,303
Shepherd Group	4,023	38	68	114	3,803	-
TAFEA	39,989	769	19,093	9,920	4,212	5,994
Aneityum	1,177	33	398	357	-	389
Aniwa	1,496	-	163	800	303	230
Erromango	1,587	45	175	232	521	614
Futuna	300	10	45	6	33	206
Tanna	35,429	681	18,312	8,525	3,356	4,555

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding

Table 6.20 N umber of households reporting using coconuts, the number of coconuts used, by frequency and purpose of use by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Number of households using coconuts			Number of coconuts used by households			Total number of coconuts used for animal feeds
	Total	Regularly	Occasionally	Total	Regularly	Occasionally	
VANUATU Rural	23,120	13,734	9,386	647,347	459,455	187,893	1,157,277
TORBA	1,413	953	460	42,191	27,611	14,580	59,916
Banks Group	1,295	867	429	36,912	23,115	13,798	56,363
Torres Group	118	87	31	5,279	4,496	783	3,554
SANMA	3,934	1,641	2,293	93,996	50,472	43,524	270,556
Malo	709	587	122	20,315	18,190	2,125	30,278
Santo	3,226	1,054	2,172	73,681	32,282	41,399	240,278
PENAMA	4,226	1,987	2,239	111,200	59,063	52,136	230,786
Ambae	1,497	790	708	41,997	28,101	13,896	76,390
Maewo	792	428	364	16,475	10,811	5,663	40,663
Pentecost	1,936	770	1,167	52,728	20,151	32,577	113,734
MALAMPA	6,541	5,086	1,455	205,384	180,514	24,870	259,676
Ambrym	1,338	1,294	44	64,993	64,089	904	126,784
Malekula	5,027	3,723	1,304	135,939	114,429	21,510	125,998
Paama	176	68	107	4,452	1,995	2,456	6,894
SHEFA	3,344	1,884	1,460	86,958	63,466	23,492	161,313
Efate	1,885	692	1,193	35,013	19,035	15,978	53,331
Epi Group	918	691	227	27,181	21,237	5,944	43,542
Shepherd Group	541	501	40	24,764	23,194	1,570	64,440
TAFEA	3,662	2,183	1,479	107,619	78,329	29,290	175,029
Aneityum	55	19	36	870	499	371	1,786
Aniwa	34	27	7	1,122	939	183	1,627
Erromango	174	140	34	4,000	3,537	464	2,215
Futuna	78	35	43	2,947	2,056	891	5,999
Tanna	3,321	1,962	1,359	98,679	71,298	27,382	163,403

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding

Table 6.21 Total number of bags of copra produced in the last 12 months and number of bags of copra sold in the last sale by group value by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total number of bags of copra produced	Value group (vatu)					
		Total	Less than 1000	1000 - 4999	5000 - 9999	10000 - 19999	20000 and over
VANUATU Rural	385,517	166,566	434	5,955	16,810	55,388	87,979
TORBA	11,410	6,264	72	785	2,094	2,015	1,297
Banks Group	10,796	5,883	49	706	1,968	1,899	1,262
Torres Group	614	381	23	80	127	116	35
SANMA	201,713	47,729	6	1,161	3,024	11,253	32,285
Malo	48,955	8,160	6	282	454	2,557	4,862
Santo	152,758	39,568	-	879	2,570	8,696	27,423
PENAMA	23,860	14,774	80	466	3,400	4,917	5,911
Ambae	7,744	6,848	16	343	1,646	2,038	2,805
Maewo	15,446	7,614	64	91	1,474	2,879	3,106
Pentecost	670	312	-	32	281	-	-
MALAMPA	132,153	92,074	262	3,231	7,679	36,003	44,899
Ambrym	50,129	10,647	75	1,063	1,069	3,483	4,956
Malekula	81,989	81,405	186	2,146	6,610	32,520	39,942
Paama	35	21	-	21	-	-	-
SHEFA	16,381	5,725	14	311	613	1,201	3,587
Efate	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epi Group	13,465	4,231	14	235	320	1,201	2,461
Shepherd Group	2,882	1,494	-	76	293	-	1,126

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding

Table 6.22 Total value ('000 vatu) of bags of copra sold in the last sale, by group value of bags of copra, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Value group (vatu)					
	Total	Less than 1000	1000 - 4999	5000 - 9999	10000 - 19999	20000 and over
VANUATU Rural)	195,210	99	4,393	18,407	47,983	124,328
TORBA	8,038	7	568	2,162	2,295	3,006
Banks Group	7,749	5	521	2,061	2,180	2,981
Torres Group	289	1	47	102	115	25
SANMA	93,202	4	670	2,245	13,410	76,873
Malo	14,116	4	188	409	3,837	9,677
Santo	79,086	0	482	1,836	9,572	67,196
PENAMA	17,236	12	351	3,726	4,666	8,482
Ambae	7,827	6	239	1,887	1,458	4,236
Maewo	9,097	5	80	1,558	3,208	4,246
Pentecost	312	0	32	281	0	0
MALAMPA	68,943	71	2,607	9,750	26,010	30,506
Ambrym	18,050	15	728	1,436	5,460	10,411
Malekula	50,883	56	1,868	8,314	20,550	20,095
Paama	11	0	11	0	0	0
SHEFA	7,791	5	197	523	1,604	5,462
Efate	0	0	0	0	0	0
Epi Group	6,160	5	147	353	1,604	4,051
Shepherd Group	1,631	0	50	171	0	1,411

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding

Table 7.9 Number of parcels in cocoa trees sub-holdings, by size and location of parcels, by Province: August 2007

Province/location of the parcel	Size of parcel (ha)					
	Total	Less than 1	1 - 2.9	3 - 4.9	5 - 9.9	10 and over
VANUATU Rural						
Within the Residence of the Household	9,850	4,384	5,153	154	73	44
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	295	113	174	4	4	-
In Different Island	1,155	452	465	54	23	12
TORBA						
Within the Residence of the Household	32	16	15	-	-	-
SANMA						
Within the Residence of the Household	1,556	795	725	17	14	4
In Different Island	51	28	19	-	4	-
PENAMA						
Within the Residence of the Household	1,853	1,250	544	15	13	31
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	5	-	5	-	-	-
In Different Island	17	17	-	-	-	-
MALAMPA						
Within the Residence of the Household	6,001	2,144	3,670	110	39	9
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	290	113	169	4	4	-
In Different Island	1,087	407	446	54	19	12
SHEFA						
Within the Residence of the Household	404	178	193	12	6	-
TAFEA						
Within the Residence of the Household	5	-	5	-	-	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding;
* means negligibleNote: Includes not stated

Table 7.10 Total area of parcels in cocoa trees sub-holdings, by size and location of the parcels, by Province: August 2007

Province/location of the parcel	Size of parcels (ha)					
	Total	Less than 1	1 - 2.9	3 - 4.9	5 - 9.9	10and over
VANUATU Rural	22,153	1,332	7,078	730	580	12,433
Within the Residence of the Household	18,471	1,246	6,310	511	428	9,976
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	243	17	187	13	26	-
In Different Island	3,439	69	581	206	126	2,457
TORBA	23	6	16	-	-	-
Within the Residence of the Household	23	6	16	-	-	-
SANMA	1,369	254	912	57	103	42
Within the Residence of the Household	1,317	243	893	57	82	42
In Different Island	52	11	19	-	21	-
PENAMA	3,239	200	644	55	97	2,242
Within the Residence of the Household	3,230	196	639	55	97	2,242
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	5	-	5	-	-	-
In Different Island	4	4	-	-	-	-
MALAMPA	17,147	815	5,263	572	348	10,148
Within the Residence of the Household	13,526	745	4,520	353	217	7,691
In Different Area Council but in the same Island	238	17	182	13	26	-
In Different Island	3,383	53	561	206	105	2,457
SHEFA	371	55	236	47	32	-
Within the Residence of the Household	371	55	236	47	32	-
TAFEA	5	-	5	-	-	-
Within the Residence of the Household	5	-	5	-	-	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding; * means very nil.

Table 7.11 Number of parcels in cocoa trees sub-holdings, by tenure and location of the parcel, by Province: August 2007

Province/location of the parcel	Tenure of the parcels				
	Total	Owned	Rented	Custom used	Used for free
VANUATU Rural					
Within the residence of the households	9,850	8,704	23	878	214
In different area council but in the same Island	295	274	-	4	17
In different Island	1,155	1,131	-	16	-
TORBA					
Within the residence of the households	32	32	-	-	-
SANMA					
Within the Residence of the Household	1,556	1,373	4	133	47
In different Island	51	51	-	-	-
PENAMA					
Within the residence of the households	1,853	1,645	-	44	164
In different area council but in the same Island	5	5	-	-	-
In different Island	17	17	-	-	-
MALAMPA					
Within the residence of the households	6,001	5,253	20	693	4
In different area council but in the same Island	290	269	-	4	17
In different Island	1,087	1,064	-	16	-
SHEFA					
Within the residence of the households	404	397	-	7	-
TAFEA					
Within the residence of the households	5	4	-	*	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding; * means negligible
Note: Includes not stated

Table7.12 Total area (ha) of parcels in cocoa sub-holdings, by tenure and location of the parcel, by Province: August 2007

Province/location of the parcel	Total	Tenure of the parcel			
		Owned	Rented	Custom used	Used for free
VANUATU Rural					
Within the residence of the households	18,471	17,498	29	833	101
In different area council but in the same Island	243	228	-	4	11
In different Island	3,439	3,423	-	16	-
TORBA					
Within the residence of the households	23	23	-	-	-
SANMA					
Within the residence of the households	1,317	1,179	7	108	23
In different Island	52	52	-	-	-
PENAMA					
Within the residence of the households	3,230	3,139	-	13	77
In different area council but in the same Island	5	5	-	-	-
In different Island	4	4	-	-	-
Ambae					
Within the residence of the households	2,505	2,472	-	13	19
In different area council but in the same Island	5	5	-	-	-
In different Island	*	*	-	-	-
MALAMPA					
Within the residence of the households	13,526	12,785	21	707	*
In different area council but in the same Island	238	223	-	4	11
In different Island	3,383	3,367	-	16	-
SHEFA					
Within the residence of the households	371	367	-	*	-
TAFEA					
Within the residence of the households	5	4	-	*	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding; * means negligible
Note: Includes not stated

Table 7.13 Number of parcels in cocoa sub-holdings and total number of trees in the parcels, by age and by Province: August 2007

Province	Total	Age of tree (years)				
		0 - 4	5 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 49	50 and over
VANUATU Rural						
Number of parcels in the cocoa sub-holding	11,273	1,002	5,018	3,278	1,546	429
Total number of trees in the parcels	3,042,240	250,220	1,123,343	1,076,618	465,276	126,783
TORBA						
Number of parcels in the cocoa sub-holding	32	-	18	7	7	-
Total number of trees in the parcels	6,410	-	5,876	347	188	-
SANMA						
Number of parcels in the cocoa sub-holding	1,600	233	645	390	293	39
Total number of trees in the parcels	394,705	78,586	152,137	84,277	69,941	9,764
PENAMA						
Number of parcels in the cocoa sub-holding	1,872	134	869	543	225	101
Total number of trees in the parcels	422,077	25,919	173,501	141,934	54,120	26,602
MALAMPA						
Number of parcels in the cocoa sub-holding	7,370	597	3,342	2,172	980	280
Total number of trees in the parcels	2,145,585	129,639	776,843	812,844	336,157	90,102
SHEFA						
Number of parcels in the cocoa sub-holding	394	39	140	166	40	8
Total number of trees in the parcels	72,868	16,075	14,391	37,215	4,872	316
TAFEA						
Number of parcels in the cocoa sub-holding	5	-	5	-	-	-
Total number of trees in the parcels	595	-	595	-	-	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding;
* means negligible

Table7.14 Number of cocoa trees growing outside the cocoa sub-holdings by age and by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Age (years)				
		0 - 4	5 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 49	50 and over
VANUATU Rural	71,585	7,456	36,133	22,947	3,417	1,633
TORBA	78	-	78	-	-	-
Torres Group	78	-	78	-	-	-
SANMA	8,122	2,341	3,904	1,028	848	-
Malo	6,030	1,906	2,587	746	791	-
Santo	2,092	435	1,317	282	57	-
PENAMA	9,174	8	2,374	5,624	-	1,167
Ambae	2,633	8	2,195	430	-	-
Maewo	237	-	179	58	-	-
Pentecost	6,304	-	-	5,136	-	1,167
MALAMPA	53,071	5,010	29,125	16,106	2,364	465
Ambrym	341	22	163	156	-	-
Malekula	52,596	4,988	28,829	15,950	2,364	465
Paama	134	-	134	-	-	-
SHEFA	1,141	96	652	189	204	-
Efate	1,071	65	612	189	204	-
Epi Group	71	31	40	-	-	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding.

Table 7.15 Number of cocoa sub-holdings with shade available by type of shade by Province: August 2007

Province/Island	Types of shade			
	Coconut trees	Glyricidia	Other Planted/ Natural Trees	None
VANUATU Rural	5,717	664	2,978	1,027
TORBA	16	*	8	5
Banks Group	9	-	*	5
Torres Group	7	*	5	-
SANMA	729	317	631	175
Malo	317	83	208	50
Santo	412	234	423	125
PENAMA	1,079	85	477	200
Ambae	700	26	267	127
Maewo	118	5	50	9
Pentecost	262	53	159	63
MALAMPA	3,674	260	1,750	519
Ambrym	97	27	28	23
Malekula	3,563	233	1,718	493
Paama	13	-	5	*
SHEFA	218	-	107	128
Efate	156	-	39	91
Epi Group	43	-	57	34
Shepherd Group	19	-	11	4
TAFEA	-	-	5	-
Erromango	-	-	*	-
Tanna	-	-	4	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding; * means negligible

Table 7.16 Number of cocoa sub-holdings reporting the source of seeds for planting cocoa trees, by source of seed, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Source of Seeds		
	Own seed	Hybrid seed	Other farmer's seed
VANUATU Rural	4,065	2,320	3,513
TORBA	12	9	10
Banks Group	12	5	-
Torres Group	-	4	10
SANMA	675	318	586
Malo	274	104	216
Santo	400	214	370
PENAMA	796	214	786
Ambae	543	100	490
Maewo	59	54	73
Pentecost	194	60	223
MALAMPA	2,408	1,710	1,934
Ambrym	29	36	72
Malekula	2,374	1,671	1,850
Paama	5	*	11
SHEFA	169	69	197
Efate	139	47	102
Epi Group	23	23	80
Shepherd Group	8	-	15
TAFEA	4	-	*
Tanna	4	-	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding;
*means negligible

Table 7.17 Number of households that sold cocoa beans in the last 12 months, by place where beans sold and by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Place where cocoa beans were sold		
		On the Island	In Another Island	Both
VANUATU Rural	5,125	4,753	214	159
SANMA	665	616	41	7
Malo	455	414	34	7
Santo	209	202	7	-
PENAMA	600	567	29	4
Ambae	522	495	23	4
Maewo	72	72	-	-
Pentecost	6	-	6	-
MALAMPA	3,776	3,519	123	135
Ambrym	26	11	13	3
Malekula	3,747	3,508	107	132
Paama	3	-	3	-
SHEFA	84	51	21	13
Efate	36	17	6	13
Epi Group	48	34	14	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding.

Table 7.18 Total value ('000 vatu) of cocoa beans sold in the last sale, by value group by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Value group (vatu)				
		Less than 1000	1000 - 4999	5000 - 9999	10000 - 19999	20000 and over
VANUATU Rural	58,949	530	5,750	4,406	6,251	42,013
SANMA	4,108	86	775	470	685	2,092
Malo	2,815	67	534	220	388	1,606
Santo	1,293	19	242	250	297	486
PENAMA	2,393	135	409	422	351	1,076
Ambae	2,124	121	345	373	351	934
Maewo	126	13	64	49	-	-
Pentecost	143	-	-	-	-	143
MALAMPA	51,904	295	4,486	3,425	5,166	38,531
Ambrym	76	-	34	42	-	-
Malekula	51,820	295	4,444	3,383	5,166	38,531
Paama	8	-	8	-	-	-
SHEFA	544	13	79	89	48	314
Efate	59	7	51	-	-	-
Epi Group	485	6	28	89	48	314

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding.

Table 8.7 Total number of parcels in coffee trees sub-holdings, by size and location of the parcels, by Province/ Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Size of parcels (ha)				
		Less than 1	1 - 2.9	3 - 4.9	5 - 9.9	10 and over
VANUATU Rural						
Within the residence of the household	1,601	680	616	176	45	84
In different area council but in the same Island	25	10	16	-	-	-
TAFEA						
Within the residence of the household	1,601	680	616	176	45	84
In different area council but in the same Island	25	10	16	-	-	-
Tanna						
Within the residence of the household	1,601	680	616	176	45	84
In different area council but in the same Island	25	10	16	-	-	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 8.8 Total area (ha) of parcels in coffee sub-holdings, by size and location of the parcels, by Province/ Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Size of parcel (ha)				
		Less than 1	1 - 2.9	3 - 4.9	5 - 9.9	10and over
VANUATU Rural						
Within the residence of the household	3,457	145	917	643	248	1,505
In different area council but in the same Island	21	*	21	-	-	-
TAFEA						
Within the residence of the household	3,457	145	917	643	248	1,505
In different area council but in the same Island	21	*	21	-	-	-
Tanna						
Within the residence of the household	3,457	145	917	643	248	1,505
In different area council but in the same Island	21	*	21	-	-	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: * means negligible

Table 8.9 Total number of parcels in coffee sub-holdings, by tenure and location of parcels, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Tenure of the parcel			
		Owned	Rented	Custom used	Used for free
VANUATU Rural					
Within the residence of the household	1,601	1,144	14	98	332
In different area council but in the same Island	25	20	-	5	-
TAFEA					
Within the residence of the household	1,601	1,144	14	98	332
In different area council but in the same Island	25	20	-	5	-
Tanna					
Within the residence of the household	1,601	1,144	14	98	332
In different area council but in the same Island	25	20	-	5	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO Note: Excludes not stated

Table 8.10 Total area (ha) of parcels in the coffee sub-holdings, by tenure and location of the parcel, by Province/ Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Tenure of coffee parcel			
		Owned	Rented	Custom used	Used for free
VANUATU Rural					
Within the residence of the household	3,457	1,616	29	106	1,574
In different area council but in the same Island	21	16	-	5	-
TAFEA					
Within the residence of the household	3,457	1,616	29	106	1,574
In different area council but in the same Island	21	16	-	5	-
Tanna					
Within the residence of the household	3,457	1,616	29	106	1,574
In different area council but in the same Island	21	16	-	5	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO Note: Includes not stated

Table 8.11 Total number of parcels in coffee sub-holdings and total number of trees currently in parcels, by age of coffee tree and by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Age of coffee tree (years)			
		0 - 4	5 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 49
VANUATU Rural					
Number of parcels in the coffee sub-holdings	1,588	1,178	395	9	6
Total number of coffee trees in the parcels	584,211	385,742	192,567	174	5,728
TAFEA					
Number of parcels in the coffee sub-holdings	1,588	1,178	395	9	6
Total number of coffee trees in the parcels	584,211	385,742	192,567	174	5,728
Tanna					
Number of parcels in the coffee sub-holdings	1,588	1,178	395	9	6
Total number of coffee trees in the parcels	584,211	385,742	192,567	174	5,728

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 8.12 Total number of parcels in coffee sub-holdings and total number of trees in the parcels, by method of planting and by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Method of planting		
		Triangle	Square/ rec-tangle	Scattered
VANUATU Rural				
Number of parcels in the coffee sub-holdings	1,626	301	787	538
Total number of coffee trees in the parcels	587,024	75,803	437,634	73,587
TAFEA				
Number of parcels in the coffee sub-holdings	1,626	301	787	538
Total number of coffee trees in the parcels	587,024	75,803	437,634	73,587
Tanna				
Number of parcels in the coffee sub-holdings	1,626	301	787	538
Total number of coffee trees in the parcels	587,024	75,803	437,634	73,587

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 8.13 Number of households with coffee sub-holdings, by number of parcels in the sub-holding, by Province/ Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Number of parcels in the sub-holding			
		1 Parcel	2 Parcels	3 Parcels	4 Parcels
VANUATU Rural	1,456	1,319	109	25	4
TAFEA	1,456	1,319	109	25	4
Tanna	1,456	1,319	109	25	4

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 8.14 Total area of coffee sub-holdings, by number of parcels in sub-holding, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Number of parcels in sub-holding			
		1 Parcel	2 Parcels	3 Parcels	4 Parcels
VANUATU Rural	3,479	2,878	474	69	57
TAFEA	3,479	2,878	474	69	57
Tanna	3,479	2,878	474	69	57

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 8.15 Number of coffee trees growing outside coffee sub-holdings, by age of coffee trees, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Age of coffee trees (years)			
		0 - 4	5 - 19	30 - 49	50 and over
VANUATU Rural	16,939	4,467	12,234	119	118
TAFEA	16,939	4,467	12,234	119	118
Tanna	16,939	4,467	12,234	119	118

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 8.16 Number of coffee trees sub-holdings with shade available as of census day, by type of shade, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Type of shade			
		Coconut trees	Glyricidia	Oak trees	Other Planted/ Natural Trees
VANUATU Rural	1,456	290	285	653	401
TAFEA	1,456	290	285	653	401
Tanna	1,456	290	285	653	401

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 8.17 Number of coffee sub-holdings reporting the existence of weeds/crops and use of fertilizer/pesticide, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total Sub holdings	Any weeds growing	Any other crops growing	Use of fertilizer/ pesticide
VANUATU Rural	1,456	855	262	70
TAFEA	1,456	855	262	70
Tanna	1,456	855	262	70

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 8.18 Number of coffee sub-holdings, by kind of coffee beans grown in the last 12 months, by Province/ Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Kind of coffee grown			
		Arabica	Robusta	Both	Not stated
VANUATU Rural	1,456	421	148	786	101
TAFEA	1,456	421	148	786	101
Tanna	1,456	421	148	786	101

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 8.19 Number of coffee sub-holdings reporting the source of seeds for planting coffee trees, by source of seeds, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total Sub holdings	Source of Seed		
		Own seed	Hybrid seed	Other farmer's seed
VANUATU Rural	1,456	189	299	1,141
TAFEA	1,456	189	299	1,141
Tanna	1,456	189	299	1,141

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 8.20 Number of households that sold coffee beans in the last 12 months, by type of buyer of coffee beans, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Type of buyer of coffee beans	
		Agent in the village	Coffee factory
VANUATU Rural	737	19	719
TAFEA	737	19	719
Tanna	737	19	719

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 8.21 Total value of coffee beans sold in the last sale, by value group by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island/type of coffee beans	Total value (vatu)	Value group (vatu)				
		Less than 1000	1000 - 4999	5000 - 9999	10000 - 19999	20000 and over
VANUATU Rural						
Green/Wet	196,252	6,736	35,806	29,456	124,254	-
Dried	11,439,065	12,264	296,296	1,562,466	2,047,095	7,520,944
TAFEA						
Green/Wet	196,252	6,736	35,806	29,456	124,254	-
Dried	11,439,065	12,264	296,296	1,562,466	2,047,095	7,520,944
Tanna						
Green/Wet	196,252	6,736	35,806	29,456	124,254	-
Dried	11,439,065	12,264	296,296	1,562,466	2,047,095	7,520,944

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 9.7 Total number of parcels in Vanilla sub-holdings, by size and location of the parcels, by Province: August 2007

Province/Island/location of the parcel	Total	Size of parcel in vanilla sub-holdings (ha)					
		Less than 1	1 - 2.9	3 - 4.9	5 - 9.9	10 - 49.9	50 and over
VANUATU Rural							
Within the residence of the household	9,883	8,435	1,219	71	29	15	115
In different area council but in the same Island	297	210	78	-	-	9	-
In different Island	212	166	39	8	-	-	-
TORBA							
Within the residence of the household	229	137	78	10	-	-	5
In different area council but in the same Island	4	-	4	-	-	-	-
SANMA							
Within the residence of the household	3,601	3,180	378	17	14	-	13
In different area council but in the same Island	25	16	-	-	-	9	-
In different Island	97	97	-	-	-	-	-
PENAMA							
Within the residence of the household	2,654	2,439	157	30	-	-	27
In different area council but in the same Island	47	42	5	-	-	-	-
In different Island	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
MALAMPA							
Within the residence of the household	1,758	1,362	366	9	4	4	12
In different area council but in the same Island	212	147	65	-	-	-	-
In different Island	108	62	39	8	-	-	-
SHEFA							
Within the residence of the household	687	491	140	*	6	6	42
In different area council but in the same Island	*	*	-	-	-	-	-
TAFEA							
Within the residence of the household	954	826	100	*	6	5	17
In different area council but in the same Island	6	*	5	-	-	-	-
In different Island	*	*	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding; * means negligible

Table 9.8 Total area (ha) of parcels in vanilla sub-holdings, by size and location of the parcels, by Province/ Island: August 2007

Province/Island/location of the parcel	Total	Size of parcel (ha)					
		Less than 1	1 - 2.9	3 - 4.9	5 - 9.9	10 - 49.9	50 and over
VANUATU Rural							
Within the residence of the household	6,311	940	1,354	227	158	265	3,366
In different area council but in the same Island	215	32	83	-	-	99	-
In different Island	98	20	55	23	-	-	-
TORBA							
Within the residence of the household	461	62	88	30	-	-	281
In different area council but in the same Island	4	-	4	-	-	-	-
SANMA							
Within the residence of the household	3,764	412	422	55	71	-	2,804
In different area council but in the same Island	99	*	-	-	-	99	-
In different Island	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
PENAMA							
Within the residence of the household	411	151	164	96	-	-	-
In different area council but in the same Island	16	6	10	-	-	-	-
In different Island	*	*	-	-	-	-	-
MALAMPA							
Within the residence of the household	647	117	387	33	21	89	-
In different area council but in the same Island	91	26	65	-	-	-	-
In different Island	90	12	55	23	-	-	-
SHEFA							
Within the residence of the household	419	85	161	9	38	125	-
In different area council but in the same Island	*	*	-	-	-	-	-
TAFEA							
Within the residence of the household	609	114	133	4	28	51	280
In different area council but in the same Island	5	*	5	-	-	-	-
In different Island	*	*	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding; * means negligible

Table 9.9 Total number of parcels in vanilla sub-holdings, by tenure and location of the parcel, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island/location of the parcel	Total	Tenure of the parcel			
		Owned	Rented	Custom used	Used for free
VANUATU Rural					
Within the residence of the household	9,883	7,679	90	551	1,535
In different area council but in the same Island	297	256	-	9	32
In different Island	212	199	-	-	13
TORBA					
Within the residence of the household	229	229	-	-	-
In different area council but in the same Island	4	4	-	-	-
SANMA					
Within the residence of the household	3,601	2,136	76	178	1,211
In different area council but in the same Island	25	12	-	-	13
In different Island	97	84	-	-	13
PENAMA					
Within the residence of the household	2,654	2,410	-	54	188
In different area council but in the same Island	47	47	-	-	-
In different Island	5	5	-	-	-
MALAMPA					
Within the residence of the household	1,758	1,558	4	188	4
In different area council but in the same Island	212	191	-	4	17
In different Island	108	108	-	-	-
SHEFA					
Within the residence of the household	687	588	10	50	26
In different area council but in the same Island	*	*	-	-	-
TAFEA					
Within the residence of the household	954	758	-	81	106
In different area council but in the same Island	6	-	-	5	*
In different Island	*	*	-	-	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding; * means negligible

Table 9.10 Total number of parcels in vanilla plant sub-holdings and total number of trees in the parcels,by age of vanilla plant, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Age of the vanilla plant (years)			
		0 - 4	5 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 49
VANUATU Rural					
Number of parcels in the vanilla sub-holdings	10,393	8,938	1,337	69	17
Total number of vanilla plants in the parcels	805,822	665,727	132,266	4,899	1,514
TORBA					
Number of parcels in the vanilla sub-holdings	233	175	44	14	-
Total number of vanilla plants in the parcels	12,057	8,134	3,336	586	-
SANMA					
Number of parcels in the vanilla sub-holdings	3,724	3,360	329	20	6
Total number of vanilla plants in the parcels	404,296	347,379	53,932	1,623	1,164
PENAMA					
Number of parcels in the vanilla sub-holdings	2,706	2,282	400	9	6
Total number of vanilla plants in the parcels	183,538	147,692	34,142	894	263
MALAMPA					
Number of parcels in the vanilla sub-holdings	2,079	1,734	320	20	4
Total number of vanilla plants in the parcels	117,152	90,596	24,886	1,583	87
SHEFA					
Number of parcels in the vanilla sub-holdings	690	590	87	-	-
Total number of vanilla plants in the parcels	29,663	25,561	3,430	-	-
TAFEA					
Number of parcels in the vanilla sub-holdings	962	798	158	6	-
Total number of vanilla plants in the parcels	59,115	46,365	12,539	212	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding; * means negligible
Note: Includes not stated

Table 9.11 Total number of households with vanilla plant sub-holdings, by number of parcels in the sub-holding and by Province/island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Number of parcels in the sub-holding				
		1 Parcel	2 Parcels	3 Parcels	4 Parcels	5 Parcels
VANUATU Rural	9,492	8,769	586	100	31	6
TORBA	211	188	22	-	-	-
Banks Group	206	184	22	-	-	-
Torres Group	5	5	-	-	-	-
SANMA	3,412	3,179	179	36	16	3
Malo	697	556	97	25	16	3
Santo	2,716	2,622	82	11	-	-
PENAMA	2,372	2,101	221	39	8	3
Ambae	1,495	1,281	164	39	8	3
Maewo	97	81	16	-	-	-
Pentecost	780	738	42	-	-	-
MALAMPA	1,948	1,837	93	19	-	-
Ambrym	205	189	16	-	-	-
Malekula	1,682	1,587	77	19	-	-
Paama	61	61	-	-	-	-
SHEFA	656	636	13	-	7	-
Efate	331	317	7	-	7	-
Epi Group	173	171	3	-	-	-
Shepherd Group	152	148	4	-	-	-
TAFEA	892	828	58	6	-	-
Aneityum	71	66	5	-	-	-
Erromango	10	10	-	-	-	-
Futuna	39	21	12	6	-	-
Tanna	772	731	41	-	-	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding; * means negligible

Table 9.12 Total area (ha) of the vanilla plant sub-holdings, by number of parcels in sub-holding, by Province/ Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total area	Number of Parcels in Sub-holding				
		1 Parcel	2 Parcels	3 Parcels	4 Parcels	5 Parcels
VANUATU Rural	6,624	6,178	330	72	28	16
TORBA	464	420	44	-	-	-
Banks Group	459	415	44	-	-	-
Torres Group	5	5	-	-	-	-
SANMA	3,871	3,687	128	27	14	15
Malo	404	281	68	25	14	15
Santo	3,467	3,406	60	2	-	-
PENAMA	427	378	38	9	*	1
Ambae	172	146	16	9	*	1
Maewo	11	9	2	-	-	-
Pentecost	243	224	19	-	-	-
MALAMPA	828	699	93	36	-	-
Ambrym	41	16	25	-	-	-
Malekula	778	673	68	36	-	-
Paama	9	9	-	-	-	-
SHEFA	419	405	*	-	13	-
Efate	205	192	-	-	13	-
Epi Group	194	194	*	-	-	-
Shepherd Group	20	20	*	-	-	-
TAFEA	614	588	26	*	-	-
Aneityum	13	11	2	-	-	-
Erromango	6	6	-	-	-	-
Futuna	1	*	*	*	-	-
Tanna	594	570	24	-	-	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding; * means negligible

Table 9.13 Total number of vanilla plants growing outside vanilla sub-holdings, by age of vanilla plant, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Age of vanilla plant (years)		
		0 - 4	5 - 19	20 - 29
VANUATU Rural	7,061	6,151	796	114
TORBA	45	31	14	-
Banks Group	31	31	-	-
Torres Group	14	-	14	-
SANMA	1,136	770	252	114
Malo	320	309	11	-
Santo	816	461	241	114
PENAMA	3,233	3,191	42	-
Ambae	2,550	2,507	42	-
Maewo	209	209	-	-
Pentecost	474	474	-	-
MALAMPA	2,206	1,736	470	-
Ambrym	182	139	42	-
Malekula	1,937	1,509	428	-
Paama	87	87	-	-
SHEFA	251	251	-	-
Efate	53	53	-	-
Epi Group	82	82	-	-
Shepherd Group	116	116	-	-
TAFEA	190	173	18	-
Futuna	18	-	18	-
Tanna	173	173	-	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding; * means negligible

Table 9.14 Number of vanilla plant sub-holdings with shade available by type of shade and by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Type of shade			
		Coconut trees	Glyricidia	Other planted/ natural trees	None
VANUATU Rural	9,488	1,292	6,240	2,902	774
TORBA	211	4	186	22	5
Banks Group	206	4	182	20	5
Torres Group	5	-	4	1	-
SANMA	3,412	424	2,144	999	428
Malo	697	228	580	123	4
Santo	2,716	196	1,564	876	424
PENAMA	2,372	413	1,971	599	30
Ambae	1,495	316	1,210	430	30
Maewo	97	33	58	42	-
Pentecost	780	65	702	127	-
MALAMPA	1,948	282	899	779	230
Ambrym	205	29	148	57	-
Malekula	1,682	250	698	709	225
Paama	61	3	53	14	5
SHEFA	656	92	412	167	45
Efate	331	67	192	56	34
Epi Group	173	17	68	94	11
Shepherd Group	152	8	152	17	-
TAFEA	888	77	629	335	36
Aneityum	71	13	38	49	6
Erromango	10	1	9	4	-
Futuna	39	12	31	14	-
Tanna	768	51	551	269	31

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding; * means negligible

Table 9.15 Number of vanilla plant sub-holdings that sold vanilla in the last 12 months, by kind of vanilla beans, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Kind of Vanilla Beans Sold in last Sale		
		Green	Cured	Both Types
VANUATU Rural	813	222	548	43
TORBA	5	-	5	-
Banks Group	5	-	5	-
SANMA	427	193	199	36
Malo	250	106	133	11
Santo	177	86	65	25
PENAMA	241	10	224	7
Ambae	234	10	224	-
Pentecost	7	-	-	7
MALAMPA	52	17	35	-
Ambrym	3	-	3	-
Malekula	49	17	32	-
SHEFA	17	-	17	-
Efate	17	-	17	-
TAFEA	70	2	68	-
Aneityum	12	-	12	-
Futuna	8	2	6	-
Tanna	51	-	51	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding; * means negligible

Table 9.16 Quantity (kg) of vanilla beans sold in the last sale, by value group and by type of vanilla beans, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island/Type of vanilla beans	Total	Value group (in vatu)				
		below 999	1000 - 4999	5000 - 9999	10000 - 19999	20000 and over
VANUATU Rural						
Green/Wet	28,819	649	2,891	400	623	24,257
Cured	18,315	12	112	1,555	1,420	15,216
TORBA						
Cured	938	-	-	938	-	-
SANMA						
Green/Wet	4,193	620	347	308	453	2,465
Cured	1,534	-	47	58	85	1,345
PENAMA						
Green/Wet	17,803	28	44	20	120	17,591
Cured	4,962	-	65	526	1,324	3,047
MALAMPA						
Green/Wet	177	-	34	71	46	27
Cured	907	-	-	-	2	904
SHEFA						
Cured	27	7	-	-	-	20
TAFEA						
Green/Wet	6,647	-	2,466	2	4	4,175
Cured	9,946	5	-	33	8	9,899

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding; * means negligible

Table 9.17 Total value (vatu) of vanilla beans sold in the last sale, by value group and type of beans, by Province/ Island: August 2007

Province/Island/Type of Vanilla Beans	Total	Value group (vatu)				
		Less than 1000 vatu	1000 - 4999 vatu	5000 - 9999 vatu	10000 - 19999 vatu	20000 vatu and over
VANUATU Rural						
Green/Wet	25,479,172	7,675	290,372	805,883	1,844,342	22,530,899
Cured	16,846,812	4,880	165,287	319,022	949,359	15,408,264
TORBA						
Cured	28,149	-	-	28,149	-	-
SANMA						
Green/Wet	23,053,027	7,664	215,736	674,769	1,217,117	20,937,741
Cured	6,752,464	-	46,528	108,947	233,491	6,363,498
PENAMA						
Green/Wet	1,920,603	11	48,367	78,530	488,502	1,305,193
Cured	3,021,166	-	118,759	171,983	654,859	2,075,564
MALAMPA						
Green/Wet	252,531	-	16,405	44,803	111,491	79,832
Cured	2,246,460	-	-	-	36,154	2,210,306
SHEFA						
Cured	249,740	4,860	-	-	-	244,880
TAFEA						
Green/Wet	253,010	-	9,864	7,781	27,232	208,133
Cured	4,548,833	20	-	9,942	24,855	4,514,016

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding; * means negligible

Table 10.6 Total number of parcels in pepper plant sub-holdings, by size and location of the parcels, by Province/ Island: August 2007

Province/Island/location of the parcel	Total	Size of parcel (ha)		
		Less than 1	1 - 2.9	5 - 9.9
VANUATU Rural				
Within the residence of the household	560	476	65	9
In different Island	32	-	32	-
TORBA				
Within the residence of the household	20	11	9	-
SANMA				
Within the residence of the household	166	127	30	9
PENAMA				
Within the residence of the household	174	165	9	-
In different Island	16	-	16	-
MALAMPA				
Within the Residence of the Household	150	133	17	-
In different Island	16	-	16	-
SHEFA				
Within the residence of the household	4	4	-	-
TAFEA				
Within the residence of the household	46	37	-	-

Source: 2007Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding;
*means negligible.
Note: Includes not stated

Table 10.7 Total area of parcels in pepper plant sub-holdings, by size and location of the parcels, by Province/ Island: August 2007

Province/Island/location of the parcel	Total area (ha)	Size of parcel (ha)		
		Less than 1	1 - 2.9	5 - 9.9
VANUATU Rural				
Within the residence of the household	153	43	65	44
In different Island	36	-	36	-
TORBA				
Within the residence of the household	13	4	9	-
SANMA				
Within the residence of the household	78	4	30	44
PENAMA				
Within the residence of the household	24	15	9	-
In different Island	16	-	16	-
MALAMPA				
Within the residence of the household	31	14	17	-
In different Island	20	-	20	-
SHEFA				
Within the residence of the household	*	*	-	-
TAFEA				
Within the residence of the household	6	6	-	-

Source: 2007Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding;
*means negligible

Table 10.8 Number of parcels in pepper plant sub-holdings, by tenure and location of the parcel, by Province/ Island: August 2007

Province/Island/Location of the Parcel	Total	Tenure		
		Owned	Custom used	Used for free
VANUATU Rural				
Within the residence of the household	560	475	66	19
In different Island	32	32	-	-
TORBA				
Within the residence of the household	20	20	-	-
SANMA				
Within the residence of the household	166	152	8	6
PENAMA				
Within the residence of the household	174	158	8	8
In different Island	16	16	-	-
MALAMPA				
Within the residence of the household	150	116	28	6
In different Island	16	16	-	-
SHEFA				
Within the residence of the household	4	4	-	-
TAFEA				
Within the residence of the household	46	25	21	-

Source: 2007Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding;
*means negligible

Table 10.9 Total number of parcels in pepper plant sub-holdings and total number of trees currently in the parcel, by age of pepper plant, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Age of the pepper plant (years)			
		0 - 4	5 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 49
VANUATU Rural					
Number of parcels in the pepper sub-holding	592	475	98	13	7
Total number of pepper plants in the parcels	42,430	37,889	3,985	338	218
TORBA					
Number of parcels in the pepper sub-holding	20	5	4	5	7
Total number of pepper plants in the parcels	1,032	704	63	47	218
SANMA					
Number of parcels in the pepper sub-holding	166	129	37	-	-
Total number of pepper plants in the parcels	12,523	11,473	1,050	-	-
PENAMA					
Number of parcels in the pepper sub-holding	190	151	35	5	-
Total number of pepper plants in the parcels	8,308	6,177	1,903	229	-
MALAMPA					
Number of parcels in the pepper sub-holding	166	152	13	-	-
Total number of pepper plants in the parcels	17,765	17,186	579	-	-
SHEFA					
Number of parcels in the pepper sub-holding	4	-	4	-	-
Total number of pepper plants in the parcels	53	-	53	-	-
TAFEA					
Number of parcels in the pepper sub-holding	46	38	5	4	-
Total number of pepper plants in the parcels	2,748	2,350	336	62	-

Source: 2007Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding; *means negligible

Table 10.10 Number of households with pepper plant sub-holdings, by number of parcels in the sub-holding and by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Number of parcels in the sub-holding	
		1 Parcel	2 Parcels
VANUATU Rural	560	528	32
TORBA	20	20	-
Banks Group	14	14	-
Torres Group	6	6	-
SANMA	159	153	6
Malo	86	79	6
Santo	74	74	-
PENAMA	181	171	10
Ambae	43	40	3
Maewo	22	22	-
Pentecost	116	109	7
MALAMPA	155	144	11
Malekula	149	139	11
Paama	5	5	-
SHEFA	4	4	-
Shepherd Group	4	4	-
TAFEA	41	37	5
Aneityum	10	10	-
Futuna	4	4	-
Tanna	28	23	5

Source: 2007Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding.

Table 10.11 Total area (ha) of the pepper plant sub-holdings, by number of parcels in sub-holding and by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total area	Number of parcels in the sub-holding	
		1 Parcel	2 Parcels
VANUATU Rural	188	137	51
TORBA	13	13	-
Banks Group	8	8	-
Torres Group	5	5	-
SANMA	78	48	30
Malo	59	29	30
Santo	19	19	-
PENAMA	41	36	4
Ambae	*	*	*
Maewo	*	*	-
Pentecost	39	35	4
MALAMPA	50	39	12
Malekula	50	38	12
Paama	*	*	-
SHEFA	*	*	-
Shepherd Group	*	*	-
TAFEA	6	*	5
Aneityum	*	*	-
Futuna	*	*	-
Tanna	6	*	5

Source: 2007Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding;
* means negligible

Table 10.12 Quantity (kg) of pepper seeds sold in the last sale, by value group, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Value group (vatu)		
		1000 - 4999	5000 - 9999	10000 - 19999
VANUATU Rural	242	137	71	33
PENAMA	122	51	71	-
Ambae	14	14	-	-
Maewo	-	-	-	-
Pentecost	108	37	71	-
MALAMPA	67	67	-	-
Malekula	67	67	-	-
TAFEA	53	20	-	33
Aneityum	33	-	-	33
Tanna	20	20	-	-

Source: 2007Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding.

Table 10.13 Total value (vatu) of pepper seeds sold in the last sale, by value group, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Value Group (vatu)		
		1000 - 4999	5000 - 9999	10000 - 19999
VANUATU Rural	118,578	59,779	35,601	23,198
PENAMA	60,933	25,332	35,601	-
Ambae	7,077	7,077	-	-
Maewo	-	-	-	-
Pentecost	53,857	18,255	35,601	-
MALAMPA	20,637	20,637	-	-
Malekula	20,637	20,637	-	-
TAFEA	37,008	13,810	-	23,198
Aneityum	23,198	-	-	23,198
Tanna	13,810	13,810	-	-

Source: 2007Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding.

Table 11.10 Number of cattle sub-holdings with paddocks and stockyard, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total cattle sub-holdings	With paddocks	Without paddocks	With stockyard
CENSUS TABLES	17,176	5,921	11,255	1,713
TORBA	615	208	407	25
Banks Group	601	195	406	24
Torres Group	14	13	*	*
SANMA	3,631	1,769	1,862	779
Malo	485	105	380	61
Santo	3,146	1,664	1,482	718
PENAMA	3,257	1,158	2,099	118
Ambae	1,052	252	800	-
Maewo	304	66	238	-
Pentecost	1,901	840	1,061	118
MALAMPA	3,844	862	2,982	100
Ambrym	1,098	281	817	40
Malekula	2,659	535	2,123	60
Paama	87	46	41	-
SHEFA	1,860	558	1,302	95
Efate	776	246	530	72
Epi Group	678	168	511	20
Shepherd Group	406	145	261	4
TAFEA	3,968	1,365	2,603	596
Aneityum	32	14	18	7
Erromango	171	68	103	8
Tanna	3,765	1,284	2,481	581

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding.
* means negligible

Table 11.11 Number of paddocks in the cattle sub-holdings with amenities, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Amenities		
		Water supply	Improved pasture	Fences
VANUATU Rural	8,635	1,912	7,623	8,246
TORBA	304	63	287	195
Banks Group	258	63	242	191
Torres Group	46	-	46	4
SANMA	3,183	418	2,760	3,144
Malo	140	26	140	137
Santo	3,044	393	2,620	3,008
PENAMA	1,346	145	1,170	1,297
Ambae	328	11	247	320
Maewo	66	5	63	63
Pentecost	951	129	860	913
MALAMPA	1,087	111	1,034	1,027
Ambrym	343	6	328	335
Malekula	637	84	602	585
Paama	107	21	104	107
SHEFA	810	242	644	754
Efate	428	186	374	403
Epi Group	188	37	177	157
Shepherd Group	194	19	94	194
TAFEA	1,905	932	1,727	1,829
Aneityum	30	20	23	30
Erromango	111	34	100	109
Tanna	1,764	878	1,604	1,690

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding;
* means negligible

Table 11.12 Number of households reporting different method of controlling weeds in cattle sub-holdings, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Method of controlling weeds		
		Herbicide	Manual weeding	Other
VANUATU Rural	5,848	203	5,352	633
TORBA	162	-	125	27
Banks Group	150	-	113	27
Torres Group	12	-	12	-
SANMA	1,766	170	1,505	236
Malo	102	3	86	12
Santo	1,664	168	1,419	224
PENAMA	1,150	-	1,102	119
Ambae	244	-	211	37
Maewo	66	-	66	-
Pentecost	840	-	825	82
MALAMPA	862	11	816	75
Ambrym	281	7	281	-
Malekula	535	4	489	75
Paama	46	-	46	-
SHEFA	558	21	524	13
Efate	246	15	218	13
Epi Group	168	3	165	-
Shepherd Group	145	4	141	-
TAFEA	1,350	-	1,280	163
Aneityum	13	-	10	5
Erromango	66	-	52	18
Tanna	1,271	-	1,218	140

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding;
* means negligible

Table 11.13 Number of households reporting type of grazing ground for cattle by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Type of grazing ground			
	Within the home lot	Communal land	Neighbour's land	Other
VANUATU Rural	7,882	1,623	2,653	455
TORBA	349	25	10	15
Banks Group	348	25	10	15
Torres Group	*	-	-	-
SANMA	1,436	113	275	91
Malo	330	3	51	-
Santo	1,106	110	225	91
PENAMA	1,390	493	315	114
Ambae	756	55	77	-
Maewo	186	63	25	-
Pentecost	448	375	213	114
MALAMPA	2,365	267	771	146
Ambrym	623	155	361	4
Malekula	1,704	109	377	142
Paama	38	*	33	-
SHEFA	1,033	113	265	5
Efate	417	35	143	5
Epi Group	364	69	89	-
Shepherd Group	251	10	33	-
TAFEA	1,310	612	1,017	84
Aneityum	7	8	5	-
Erromango	50	4	52	-
Tanna	1,252	600	960	84

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding;
* means negligible

Table 11.14 Number of households keeping cattle, by kind of cattle, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Kind of cattle					
	Calves	Bulls	Steers	Heifers	Cows	Other
VANUATU Rural	8,070	8,474	4,963	7,271	11,752	1,914
TORBA	197	293	124	80	410	26
Banks Group	192	286	124	75	400	19
Torres Group	5	7	-	5	11	7
SANMA	1,936	2,029	2,195	1,837	2,805	593
Malo	204	295	174	183	390	24
Santo	1,732	1,734	2,021	1,654	2,415	569
PENAMA	1,861	1,864	556	1,257	2,194	363
Ambae	532	493	110	456	633	112
Maewo	125	103	74	141	214	24
Pentecost	1,205	1,267	372	659	1,347	227
MALAMPA	1,646	2,047	503	1,580	2,616	320
Ambrym	426	464	80	454	780	33
Malekula	1,188	1,548	421	1,097	1,787	275
Paama	32	35	3	29	48	11
SHEFA	769	1,005	337	769	1,257	169
Efate	254	554	100	299	475	75
Epi Group	249	291	156	289	466	63
Shepherd Group	267	160	82	181	316	30
TAFEA	1,659	1,236	1,247	1,748	2,470	444
Aneityum	11	15	6	11	20	8
Erromango	79	93	33	62	99	13
Tanna	1,569	1,128	1,209	1,675	2,352	423

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding;
* means negligible

Table 11.15 Number of cattle kept by households by kind of cattle, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Kind of cattle					
		Calves	Bulls	Steers	Heifers	Cows	Other
VANUATU Rural	174,152	28,433	22,832	26,529	27,258	61,712	7,389
TORBA	2,729	586	512	342	171	1,060	59
Banks Group	2,647	573	501	342	166	1,018	47
Torres Group	82	13	11	-	5	42	12
SANMA	91,839	12,522	8,482	20,932	13,395	32,918	3,591
Malo	4,386	905	586	990	468	1,354	83
Santo	87,453	11,617	7,895	19,942	12,927	31,564	3,508
PENAMA	22,284	5,068	3,716	1,229	4,422	7,010	839
Ambae	4,379	1,082	690	213	830	1,373	191
Maewo	1,289	254	130	160	242	475	29
Pentecost	16,616	3,732	2,896	856	3,350	5,162	619
MALAMPA	16,082	2,976	2,946	1,278	2,695	5,624	562
Ambrym	4,001	794	641	102	715	1,711	38
Malekula	11,845	2,134	2,262	1,171	1,940	3,834	505
Paama	237	48	44	5	40	80	19
SHEFA	21,874	3,071	5,259	644	3,041	8,704	1,154
Efate	16,886	2,069	4,606	293	2,256	6,747	916
Epi Group	2,931	483	441	224	468	1,199	116
Shepherd Group	2,057	518	213	128	318	758	122
TAFEA	19,344	4,210	1,917	2,103	3,534	6,395	1,185
Aneityum	285	60	32	15	48	111	18
Erromango	1,516	257	215	63	265	630	86
Tanna	17,544	3,893	1,670	2,025	3,220	5,654	1,081

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding;
* means negligible

Table 11.16 Number of cattle kept by households with paddocks by kind of cattle and by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Kind of cattle					
		Calves	Bulls	Steers	Heifers	Cows	Other
VANUATU Rural	124,955	20,759	13,105	21,381	20,413	43,815	5,482
TORBA	1,507	409	228	202	113	515	40
Banks Group	1,433	397	220	202	110	475	28
Torres Group	75	12	8	-	4	40	12
SANMA	81,592	11,374	7,494	18,312	12,166	29,164	3,082
Malo	2,833	586	324	801	278	779	65
Santo	78,760	10,787	7,170	17,511	11,888	28,386	3,017
PENAMA	15,197	3,348	2,361	865	3,384	4,610	629
Ambae	2,174	626	272	76	371	714	114
Maewo	355	55	23	86	81	106	4
Pentecost	12,668	2,667	2,065	703	2,933	3,789	511
MALAMPA	6,997	1,295	1,016	817	1,089	2,501	279
Ambrym	1,689	348	219	50	257	803	11
Malekula	5,151	909	775	767	808	1,640	252
Paama	158	37	21	-	24	59	16
SHEFA	10,884	2,423	1,044	384	2,273	3,815	944
Efate	8,578	1,874	827	237	1,882	2,878	880
Epi Group	1,197	232	117	87	186	541	34
Shepherd Group	1,109	316	101	59	206	396	30
TAFEA	8,777	1,910	962	800	1,388	3,209	507
Aneityum	256	57	26	14	46	96	17
Erromango	1,282	200	173	49	215	566	78
Tanna	7,240	1,653	763	737	1,128	2,547	412

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding;
* means negligible

Table 11.17 Number of cattle kept in sub-holdings without paddocks by kind of cattle and by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Number of cattle kept by Kind of Cattle					
		Calves	Bulls	Steers	Heifers	Cows	Other
VANUATU Rural	49,197	7,674	9,726	5,148	6,845	17,897	1,907
TORBA	1,221	177	284	139	58	545	19
Banks Group	1,214	175	282	139	56	543	19
Torres Group	7	1	2	-	1	2	-
SANMA	10,246	1,148	987	2,620	1,229	3,754	509
Malo	1,553	318	262	190	190	575	18
Santo	8,693	830	725	2,430	1,039	3,178	491
PENAMA	7,087	1,720	1,355	364	1,038	2,400	210
Ambae	2,205	455	418	137	459	659	76
Maewo	934	199	106	73	161	369	26
Pentecost	3,948	1,065	830	154	418	1,373	108
MALAMPA	9,085	1,681	1,930	461	1,607	3,123	283
Ambrym	2,312	446	421	52	458	908	28
Malekula	6,694	1,225	1,486	404	1,132	2,194	252
Paama	79	11	22	5	16	21	3
SHEFA	10,991	648	4,216	260	769	4,888	210
Efate	8,308	195	3,779	55	374	3,868	36
Epi Group	1,734	251	324	137	282	658	82
Shepherd Group	948	202	112	68	112	362	91
TAFEA	10,567	2,300	955	1,303	2,146	3,186	677
Aneityum	29	3	6	1	3	15	1
Erromango	234	57	42	13	51	64	7
Tanna	10,304	2,240	907	1,288	2,092	3,108	669

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding; * means negligible

Table 11.18 Number of households with cattle sub-holdings, by number of paddocks in the sub-holding and by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Number of paddocks in the sub-holdings					
		1 Paddock	2 Paddocks	3 Paddocks	4 Paddocks	5 Paddocks	6 Paddocks and over
VANUATU Rural	1,057	724	224	56	28	13	12
TORBA	53	31	9	7	4	1	1
Banks Group	42	30	9	2	-	1	-
Torres Group	11	1	-	5	4	-	1
SANMA	266	144	79	19	10	8	6
Malo	33	26	5	1	-	1	-
Santo	233	118	74	18	10	7	6
PENAMA	153	128	19	2	2	-	2
Ambae	55	44	8	-	2	-	1
Maewo	18	18	-	-	-	-	-
Pentecost	80	66	11	2	-	-	1
MALAMPA	193	146	33	9	4	1	-
Ambrym	55	43	9	2	1	-	-
Malekula	121	98	20	1	2	-	-
Paama	17	5	4	6	1	1	-
SHEFA	130	101	20	4	2	1	2
Efate	35	25	4	1	2	1	2
Epi Group	59	51	6	2	-	-	-
Shepherd Group	36	25	10	1	-	-	-
TAFEA	262	174	64	15	6	2	1
Aneityum	9	6	-	1	1	-	1
Erromango	42	22	16	1	1	2	-
Tanna	211	146	48	13	4	-	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding;
* means negligible

Table 11.19 Total area (ha) of cattle sub-holdings, by number of paddocks of sub-holding and by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total area	Number of paddocks in the sub-holding					
		1 Paddock	2 Paddocks	3 Paddocks	4 Paddocks	5 Paddocks	6 Paddocks and over
VANUATU Rural	8,299	5,446	1,423	408	492	255	275
TORBA	122	41	24	29	18	1	9
Banks Group	71	40	24	6	-	1	-
Torres Group	51	1	-	23	18	-	9
SANMA	4,762	3,348	597	162	302	120	234
Malo	205	63	122	15	-	5	-
Santo	4,557	3,285	475	147	302	115	234
PENAMA	655	452	190	6	4	-	3
Ambae	99	65	27	-	4	-	2
Maewo	35	35	-	-	-	-	-
Pentecost	522	352	163	6	-	-	1
MALAMPA	620	416	141	30	33	*	-
Ambrym	134	79	42	13	-	-	-
Malekula	464	334	95	3	32	-	-
Paama	22	3	4	14	1	*	-
SHEFA	900	613	125	22	108	10	22
Efate	387	224	16	8	108	10	22
Epi Group	390	311	70	8	-	-	-
Shepherd Group	123	78	39	6	-	-	-
TAFEA	1,240	576	346	161	27	124	7
Aneityum	21	12	-	2	-	-	7
Erromango	301	84	84	3	6	124	-
Tanna	918	479	262	156	21	-	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding;
* means negligible

Table 11.20 Number of households reporting different breeds of cattle kept by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Breed of cattle							
	Charolais	Brahman	Limousine	Illawara	Simmental	Angus	Hereford	Local breed
VANUATU Rural	3,781	1,480	574	174	70	413	168	14,824
TORBA	103	5	-	-	-	-	5	552
Banks Group	91	5	-	-	-	-	5	549
Torres Group	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
SANMA	1,248	972	180	27	4	9	36	3,070
Malo	23	17	3	-	-	-	-	479
Santo	1,225	956	177	27	4	9	36	2,591
PENAMA	385	57	8	18	3	-	39	3,099
Ambae	121	45	-	3	3	-	9	968
Maewo	57	5	8	-	-	-	-	280
Pentecost	208	7	-	16	-	-	30	1,851
MALAMPA	803	87	55	33	36	48	18	3,367
Ambrym	322	14	24	4	12	-	-	891
Malekula	475	68	28	29	24	48	18	2,390
Paama	5	5	3	-	-	-	-	87
SHEFA	397	97	59	46	14	3	41	1,658
Efate	163	66	59	42	14	-	29	671
Epi Group	87	20	-	-	-	3	-	636
Shepherd Group	146	11	-	4	-	-	11	351
TAFEA	845	261	272	49	13	353	29	3,077
Aneityum	14	-	1	-	1	1	-	17
Erromango	31	15	23	-	-	-	8	153
Tanna	799	246	248	49	11	352	21	2,908

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding;
* means negligible

Table 11.21 Number of households that sold cattle in the last 12 months by type of buyers and by Province/ Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Type of buyer			
		Commercial farmers for fattening	Abattoir owners	Butchery owners	Wedding/feast etc.
VANUATU Rural	4,537	488	499	627	2,923
TORBA	57	14	-	-	42
Banks Group	52	14	-	-	38
Torres Group	5	-	-	-	5
SANMA	1,091	99	451	9	532
Malo	51	11	13	-	27
Santo	1,040	89	438	9	505
PENAMA	787	127	-	33	626
Ambae	195	6	-	17	173
Maewo	64	4	-	-	60
Pentecost	528	118	-	16	394
MALAMPA	1,006	50	-	108	849
Ambrym	334	5	-	-	329
Malekula	637	45	-	108	484
Paama	35	-	-	-	35
SHEFA	585	24	44	-	516
Efate	331	7	44	-	280
Epi Group	200	18	-	-	183
Shepherd Group	53	-	-	-	53
TAFEA	1,012	173	4	477	358
Aneityum	17	6	-	-	11
Erromango	41	-	-	3	39
Tanna	954	168	4	474	309

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding;
* means negligible

Table 11.22 Number of households reporting different means of transporting cattle from the sub-holding to buyers in the last 12 months, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Means of transport			
	Walked and then hired transport at nearest point of access	Buyer collected cattle/provided transport	Own vehicle/ animal-driven transport	Other
VANUATU Rural	988	2,678	412	444
TORBA	15	18	-	18
Banks Group	14	15	-	18
Torres Group	1	4	-	-
SANMA	215	526	86	142
Malo	19	22	6	3
Santo	196	504	79	139
PENAMA	130	591	34	47
Ambae	3	174	18	-
Maewo	41	5	-	25
Pentecost	86	411	16	22
MALAMPA	289	586	85	89
Ambrym	34	288	14	31
Malekula	229	295	71	53
Paama	27	3	-	5
SHEFA	113	428	31	46
Efate	17	255	28	39
Epi Group	78	143	3	3
Shepherd Group	19	30	-	4
TAFEA	225	529	176	102
Aneityum	1	1	-	10
Erromango	12	24	1	10
Tanna	212	504	174	83

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding;
* means negligible

Table 11.23 Total value ('000) of cattle sold in the last sale, by the value group, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total Value	Value Group (vatu)			
		1000 - 4999	5000 - 9999	10000 - 19999	More than 20000
VANUATU Rural	135,424	68	2,355	17,513	115,489
TORBA	1,669	0	0	291	1,378
Banks Group	1,534	0	0	262	1,273
Torres Group	135	0	0	29	105
SANMA	43,068	28	751	4,189	38,100
Malo	3,283	0	80	195	3,008
Santo	39,785	28	672	3,994	35,092
PENAMA	19,365	0	265	3,178	15,922
Ambae	4,667	0	39	805	3,822
Maewo	1,821	0	42	476	1,303
Pentecost	12,878	0	184	1,896	10,797
MALAMPA	19,772	20	583	5,439	13,730
Ambrym	6,240	20	149	2,025	4,047
Malekula	12,552	0	435	3,360	8,757
Paama	980	0	0	54	926
SHEFA	18,979	14	445	2,260	16,259
Efate	15,125	0	0	878	14,246
Epi Group	2,949	14	445	982	1,507
Shepherd Group	905	0	0	399	506
TAFEA	32,571	5	310	2,156	30,099
Aneityum	457	0	0	17	440
Erromango	943	5	28	147	762
Tanna	31,171	0	282	1,993	28,897

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO; Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding;
* means negligible

Table 12.4 Number of livestock other than cattle by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Breeding boars	Breeding sows	Other types of pigs	Goats	Chickens
VANUATU Rural	24,430	36,137	28,127	8,792	368,251
TORBA	1,128	1,367	439	19	12,606
Banks Group	1,101	1,274	433	19	10,826
Torres Group	27	93	6	-	1,779
SANMA	3,507	3,849	2,289	1,348	75,182
Malo	1,178	1,239	973	645	17,745
Santo	2,329	2,610	1,316	703	57,437
PENAMA	6,413	9,066	8,730	85	87,252
Ambae	1,030	2,063	2,753	78	46,957
Maewo	852	1,649	1,283	7	9,515
Pentecost	4,531	5,354	4,693	-	30,780
MALAMPA	4,407	6,422	4,934	976	71,502
Ambrym	2,422	2,974	3,765	10	20,919
Malekula	1,945	3,242	1,028	963	46,053
Paama	40	206	141	3	4,530
SHEFA	2,972	6,110	5,683	2,104	54,593
Efate	1,874	3,324	1,314	698	25,932
Epi Group	346	1,070	1,921	723	18,173
Shepherd Group	752	1,716	2,448	683	10,488
TAFEA	6,003	9,323	6,053	4,260	67,116
Aneityum	78	112	40	14	2,188
Aniwa	82	273	566	87	1,224
Erromango	169	178	35	362	4,366
Futuna	220	154	231	-	3,503
Tanna	5,454	8,606	5,180	3,797	55,835

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO. Excludes sheep and other poultry animals

Table 12.5 Number of livestock other than cattle disposed of by different means, by Province: August 2007

Province	Breeding boars	Breeding sows	Other types of pigs	Goats	Chickens
VANUATU Rural					
Consumed	3,780	4,351	2,512	937	82,602
Sold alive	3,003	2,025	2,892	659	34,476
Used as gift/ in feast	2,573	2,199	1,831	267	22,164
Lost/found dead/killed	1,739	2,525	1,689	1,297	58,688
Other means of disposal	658	281	619	5	2,817
TORBA					
Consumed	236	51	-	-	2,013
Sold alive	187	95	44	-	1,783
Used as gift/ in feast	61	47	113	-	887
Lost/found dead/killed	36	7	-	-	1,268
Other means of disposal	-	-	-	-	187
SANMA					
Consumed	283	343	328	25	14,188
Sold alive	322	165	316	12	7,380
Used as gift/ in feast	103	47	84	26	4,912
Lost/found dead/killed	57	14	16	64	6,935
Other means of disposal	-	-	-	-	341
PENAMA					
Consumed	831	1,033	627	16	15,181
Sold alive	598	714	1,289	-	6,099
Used as gift/ in feast	296	245	317	-	2,810
Lost/found dead/killed	373	860	545	-	5,928
Other means of disposal	270	108	344	-	1,149
MALAMPA					
Consumed	637	847	392	133	17,383
Sold alive	650	302	426	181	9,209
Used as gift/ in feast	781	687	474	78	5,833
Lost/found dead/killed	586	452	411	715	25,771
Other means of disposal	32	30	39	-	665
SHEFA					
Consumed	368	607	601	211	16,230
Sold alive	418	338	462	210	6,430
Used as gift/ in feast	165	222	266	47	3,897
Lost/found dead/killed	237	704	461	188	11,908
Other means of disposal	8	53	32	4	97
TAFEA					
Consumed	1,425	1,470	564	552	17,608
Sold alive	828	411	354	256	3,576
Used as gift/ in feast	1,167	952	577	117	3,824
Lost/found dead/killed	449	489	256	330	6,877
Other means of disposal	349	90	203	1	378

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 12.6 Number of households keeping livestock other than cattle by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Breeding boars	Breeding sows	Other types of pigs	Sheep	Goats	Other livestock (not cattle)	Chickens	Other Poultry
VANUATU Rural	11,080	14,776	7,970	37	2,099	416	23,381	153
TORBA	500	651	166	-	5	1	813	10
Banks Group	477	602	160	-	5	-	716	10
Torres Group	23	49	6	-	-	1	97	-
SANMA	1,707	1,698	738	-	280	145	4,187	-
Malo	472	468	242	-	141	-	776	-
Santo	1,235	1,230	495	-	139	145	3,411	-
PENAMA	2,751	3,473	2,252	-	47	28	4,385	39
Ambae	567	862	578	-	44	8	1,812	11
Maewo	435	648	448	-	4	-	620	5
Pentecost	1,749	1,963	1,226	-	-	20	1,953	23
MALAMPA	1,994	2,893	1,544	9	229	70	5,218	12
Ambrym	805	982	801	9	10	-	1,201	-
Malekula	1,150	1,783	657	-	217	70	3,659	12
Paama	40	128	86	-	3	-	358	-
SHEFA	1,379	2,188	1,253	15	459	61	3,630	32
Efate	914	1,187	336	-	139	12	2,149	10
Epi Group	178	482	450	11	130	-	955	14
Shepherd Group	288	518	467	4	190	49	526	8
TAFEA	2,748	3,873	2,018	13	1,078	111	5,149	62
Aneityum	40	52	18	-	3	-	158	1
Aniwa	44	120	121	-	7	-	107	-
Erromango	130	123	19	2	90	4	329	9
Futuna	51	58	37	-	-	-	89	-
Tanna	2,484	3,519	1,822	11	978	106	4,465	51

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 12.7 Number of livestock other than cattle by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Breeding boars	Breeding sows	Other types of pigs	Sheep	Goats	Other livestock (not cattle)	Chickens	Other Poultry
VANUATU Rural	24,430	36,137	28,127	258	8,792	1,606	368,251	1710
TORBA	1,128	1,367	439	-	19	1	12,606	123
Banks Group	1,101	1,274	433	-	19	-	10,826	123
Torres Group	27	93	6	-	-	1	1,779	0
SANMA	3,507	3,849	2,289	-	1,348	1,056	75,182	0
Malo	1,178	1,239	973	-	645	-	17,745	0
Santo	2,329	2,610	1,316	-	703	1,056	57,437	0
PENAMA	6,413	9,066	8,730	-	85	57	87,252	217
Ambae	1,030	2,063	2,753	-	78	16	46,957	96
Maewo	852	1,649	1,283	-	7	-	9,515	5
Pentecost	4,531	5,354	4,693	-	-	41	30,780	117
MALAMPA	4,407	6,422	4,934	63	976	127	71,502	35
Ambrym	2,422	2,974	3,765	63	10	-	20,919	0
Malekula	1,945	3,242	1,028	-	963	127	46,053	35
Paama	40	206	141	-	3	-	4,530	0
SHEFA	2,972	6,110	5,683	171	2,104	202	54,593	194
Efate	1,874	3,324	1,314	-	698	12	25,932	38
Epi Group	346	1,070	1,921	152	723	-	18,173	144
Shepherd Group	752	1,716	2,448	19	683	190	10,488	11
TAFEA	6,003	9,323	6,053	24	4,260	163	67,116	1140
Aneityum	78	112	40	-	14	-	2,188	4
Aniwa	82	273	566	-	87	-	1,224	0
Erromango	169	178	35	2	362	20	4,366	57
Futuna	220	154	231	-	-	-	3,503	0
Tanna	5,454	8,606	5,180	22	3,797	142	55,835	1079

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 12.8 Number of households sharing livestock other than cattle with other households, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total households sharing livestock other than cattle	Kind of livestock other than cattle and other poultry					
		Breeding boars	Breeding sows	Other types of pigs	Goats	Other livestock (not cattle)	Chickens
VANUATU Rural	2,545	571	623	319	141	46	1,801
TORBA	202	51	60	26	-	-	159
Banks Group	145	46	49	24	-	-	107
Torres Group	56	5	12	1	-	-	53
SANMA	390	7	49	62	35	38	252
Malo	72	7	16	15	12	-	55
Santo	318	-	33	47	23	38	197
PENAMA	534	282	259	106	-	8	311
Ambae	72	8	-	-	-	8	56
Maewo	77	20	31	10	-	-	51
Pentecost	385	254	228	96	-	-	204
MALAMPA	460	-	37	-	11	-	415
Ambrym	24	-	13	-	-	-	11
Malekula	396	-	17	-	11	-	369
Paama	40	-	8	-	-	-	35
SHEFA	413	43	100	73	4	-	344
Efate	291	21	58	29	-	-	258
Epi Group	99	15	31	29	-	-	82
Shepherd Group	23	8	11	15	4	-	4
TAFEA	547	187	116	52	92	-	320
Aneityum	11	1	5	-	2	-	8
Aniwa	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Erromango	38	-	4	-	5	-	30
Futuna	8	6	-	-	-	-	2
Tanna	488	180	107	52	85	-	278

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 13.7 Number of households that collected different marine species by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total households	Marine species		
		Trochus	Green snail	Sea cucumber
VANUATU Rural	3,392	2,138	1,238	527
TORBA	498	389	226	63
Banks Group	493	384	226	63
Torres Group	5	5	-	-
SANMA	278	128	115	35
Malo	15	12	3	-
Santo	263	116	112	35
PENAMA	801	624	204	34
Ambae	296	237	83	-
Maewo	184	152	57	11
Pentecost	321	235	63	23
MALAMPA	505	349	145	137
Ambrym	78	22	-	56
Malekula	421	322	145	81
Paama	5	5	-	-
SHEFA	896	564	239	235
Efate	656	349	228	215
Epi Group	167	158	-	8
Shepherd Group	72	57	12	11
TAFEA	414	84	309	23
Aneityum	30	22	6	2
Aniwa	3	3	-	-
Erromango	28	25	1	3
Futuna	12	4	8	-
Tanna	342	30	293	19

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 13.8 Total value of fish and other marine species sold in the last sale, by value group and by Province/ Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total Reported Value of the Last Sale	Value group (vatu)				
		Less than 1000	1000 - 4999	5000 - 9999	10000 - 19999	20000 and over
VANUATU Rural	24,021,896	561,598	3,722,260	4,749,074	5,066,667	9,922,296
TORBA	1,525,590	140,148	401,120	363,051	128,549	492,721
Banks Group	1,369,749	135,578	320,153	322,041	99,256	492,721
Torres Group	155,841	4,570	80,967	41,011	29,293	-
SANMA	1,365,464	73,803	184,690	227,762	606,357	272,852
Malo	133,766	8,254	51,819	20,634	53,059	-
Santo	1,231,698	65,549	132,871	207,128	553,298	272,852
PENAMA	1,250,906	180,299	379,017	118,956	248,387	324,247
Ambae	720,504	21,598	196,324	59,445	118,891	324,247
Maewo	325,274	47,740	88,527	59,511	129,496	-
Pentecost	205,127	110,962	94,165	-	-	-
MALAMPA	2,832,305	74,464	1,011,457	564,175	155,862	1,026,347
Ambrym	301,579	18,665	124,740	158,174	-	-
Malekula	2,505,900	44,628	873,063	406,001	155,862	1,026,347
Paama	24,826	11,171	13,655	-	-	-
SHEFA	11,710,724	56,270	1,153,529	2,547,034	2,572,389	5,381,502
Efate	10,115,739	22,012	924,278	2,248,980	2,182,809	4,737,660
Epi Group	537,559	29,084	152,667	42,520	64,916	248,373
Shepherd Group	1,057,426	5,175	76,584	255,534	324,665	395,469
TAFEA	5,336,907	36,614	592,447	928,096	1,355,123	2,424,628
Aneityum	672,218	-	36,155	161,046	311,450	163,567
Aniwa	972,170	1,549	17,182	14,083	30,983	908,373
Erromango	961,490	17,718	107,757	136,578	328,537	370,899
Futuna	464,117	-	28,789	59,911	188,681	186,736
Tanna	2,266,911	17,347	402,564	556,477	495,471	795,052

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 13.9 Number of households that sold fish and other marine species in the last 12 Months, by value group in vatu by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total house-holds reporting	Value Group(vatu)				
		Less than 1000	1000 - 4999	5000 - 9999	10000 - 19999	20000 and over
VANUATU Rural	4,351	1,248	1,672	773	398	260
TORBA	585	285	216	69	11	5
Banks Group	532	275	182	62	8	5
Torres Group	53	9	34	7	2	-
SANMA	301	121	73	44	52	11
Malo	52	18	29	3	3	-
Santo	249	103	44	41	49	11
PENAMA	749	460	230	22	22	16
Ambae	208	56	112	12	12	16
Maewo	214	140	55	10	10	-
Pentecost	326	263	63	-	-	-
MALAMPA	777	193	451	95	11	27
Ambrym	152	63	65	24	-	-
Malekula	590	106	376	71	11	27
Paama	35	24	11	-	-	-
SHEFA	1,270	105	424	399	188	155
Efate	998	35	317	355	160	131
Epi Group	152	61	72	6	6	8
Shepherd Group	120	10	34	38	23	15
TAFEA	670	85	279	144	114	47
Aneityum	64	-	14	23	22	5
Aniwa	21	3	8	3	3	4
Erromango	138	39	44	21	27	7
Futuna	35	-	10	10	14	2
Tanna	411	43	202	88	50	29

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 13.10 Average quantity of fish and other marine species caught per week by type and by Province: August 2007

Province/Island	Type of seafood						
	Reef fish	Deepwater fish	Freshwater fish	Rock lobster	Octopus	Prawn	Shells
VANUATU Rural							
Piece/one whole	49,635	16,756	3,328	4,960	5,939	3,656	48,056
Kg	18,726	13,381	1,237	4,976	1,762	7,668	25,454
String	66,101	13,209	7,664	1,700	2,769	5,908	8,395
Other	7,025	2,717	1,457	961	584	4,675	33,382
TORBA							
Piece/one whole	2,279	469	69	32	33	246	7,499
Kg	330	200	-	29	-	99	744
String	11,465	3,801	72	44	23	-	916
Other	1,302	929	-	20	-	1,035	2,842
SANMA							
Piece/one whole	9,415	92	1,887	344	7	1,036	1,494
Kg	5,427	2,940	151	516	14	795	8,377
String	4,776	2,090	1,362	486	-	410	652
Other	1,010	732	833	123	14	2,836	5,375
PENAMA							
Piece/one whole	7,281	811	23	652	512	476	12,883
Kg	1,132	1,260	834	1,566	686	6,437	7,362
String	9,086	1,869	1,398	87	88	2,055	1,006
Other	2,065	392	592	464	226	354	7,686
MALAMPA							
Piece/one whole	12,162	1,253	741	85	972	901	10,228
Kg	6,418	1,287	36	245	614	47	3,250
String	19,401	2,724	3,458	-	2,126	3,405	3,766
Other	429	-	-	80	46	-	2,923
SHEFA							
Piece/one whole	7,720	3,224	472	1,336	3,214	146	1,712
Kg	3,322	4,783	100	1,251	391	228	3,330
String	11,612	1,689	110	114	343	-	374
Other	2,018	598	6	111	132	-	4,225
TAFEA							
Piece/one whole	10,777	10,906	135	2,511	1,201	852	14,240
Kg	2,098	2,911	115	1,369	57	63	2,391
String	9,760	1,037	1,264	968	190	39	1,682
Other	202	67	26	165	167	450	10,331

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 13.11 Number of households fishing, and average fishing trips per week made with and without canoe/boat by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Using canoe/boat		Without canoe/boat	
	Number of households	Average fishing trips/week	Number of households	Average fishing trips/week
VANUATU Rural	6,991	2.8	13,126	2.3
TORBA	471	2.7	1,021	2.8
Banks Group	456	2.7	898	2.9
Torres Group	15	1.8	123	1.9
SANMA	578	4.8	1,995	2.8
Malo	122	6.4	239	2.5
Santo	456	4.4	1,756	2.9
PENAMA	1,468	2.3	2,461	2.0
Ambae	569	1.8	829	1.9
Maewo	158	1.7	510	1.9
Pentecost	740	2.7	1,123	2.1
MALAMPA	1,865	1.9	3,447	2.0
Ambrym	492	2.6	767	1.9
Malekula	1,278	1.7	2,659	2.0
Paama	94	1.5	22	1.9
SHEFA	1,425	2.2	2,266	2.2
Efate	939	1.9	1,651	2.2
Epi Group	363	3.3	352	2.7
Shepherd Group	124	1.5	263	1.5
TAFEA	1,185	4.8	1,937	2.5
Aneityum	153	2.4	183	2.3
Aniwa	82	3.0	101	2.8
Erromango	170	2.2	323	2.1
Futuna	58	3.1	101	4.5
Tanna	721	6.2	1,228	2.5

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 13.12 Number and type of fishing gear owned by householders by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Type of fishing gear					
	Handline	Hand reel	Traditional spear	Spear gun	Gill net	Cast net
VANUATU Rural	30,606	1,014	1,944	4,256	2,461	556
TORBA	3,281	38	144	335	122	11
Banks Group	2,798	38	121	295	116	11
Torres Group	483	-	23	40	6	-
SANMA	2,199	80	289	288	298	42
Malo	522	53	96	59	27	6
Santo	1,678	27	193	229	271	35
PENAMA	3,498	80	359	853	232	4
Ambae	563	24	67	110	56	-
Maewo	1,440	5	133	232	10	4
Pentecost	1,495	51	160	511	166	-
MALAMPA	8,172	41	203	706	505	149
Ambrym	2,091	19	42	147	65	36
Malekula	5,774	11	150	532	429	112
Paama	308	11	11	27	11	-
SHEFA	7,726	193	573	1,348	1,059	214
Efate	5,612	88	380	888	897	192
Epi Group	1,103	14	143	262	104	3
Shepherd Group	1,011	91	49	198	59	19
TAFEA	5,729	582	376	727	245	138
Aneityum	479	9	66	77	28	16
Aniwa	589	6	24	55	59	1
Erromango	1,279	15	170	185	28	7
Futuna	440	298	21	74	14	14
Tanna	2,942	254	95	336	116	100

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 13.13 Number of household owning fishing boats by type of boats and by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Type of fishing boat owned			
	Total	Canoe	Boat without engine	Boat with engine
VANUATU Rural	3,957	3,533	84	340
TORBA	734	718	-	16
Banks Group	731	716	-	15
Torres Group	4	2	-	1
SANMA	303	303	-	-
Malo	116	116	-	-
Santo	187	187	-	-
PENAMA				
Ambae	59	59	-	-
Maewo	244	244	-	-
Pentecost	331	331	-	-
MALAMPA	733	703	15	15
Ambrym	183	153	15	15
Malekula	470	470	-	-
Paama	80	80	-	-
SHEFA	659	406	59	194
Efate	475	251	52	171
Epi Group	154	140	3	11
Shepherd Group	30	15	4	11
TAFEA	894	768	10	115
Aneityum	68	42	5	21
Aniwa	120	115	-	4
Erromango	111	88	5	18
Futuna	31	27	-	4
Tanna	564	496	-	68

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 13.14 Number of household engaged in catching fish and other marine species in the last 12 months by main purpose, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total households	Main purpose of catching fish & other species		
		Mainly for own consumption	Own consumption with occasional selling	Mainly for sale
VANUATU Rural	15,758	11,557	4,127	74
TORBA	1,300	720	575	6
Banks Group	1,155	628	522	5
Torres Group	145	91	53	1
SANMA	2,189	1,908	281	-
Malo	269	220	49	-
Santo	1,920	1,688	232	-
PENAMA	2,742	2,015	714	12
Ambae	851	654	185	12
Maewo	600	390	210	-
Pentecost	1,291	971	320	-
MALAMPA	4,413	3,699	691	23
Ambrym	787	648	129	10
Malekula	3,518	2,979	526	14
Paama	108	72	35	-
SHEFA	2,927	1,715	1,179	33
Efate	2,037	1,098	911	27
Epi Group	608	459	144	6
Shepherd Group	282	158	124	-
TAFEA	2,188	1,500	688	-
Aneityum	190	134	56	-
Aniwa	124	103	21	-
Erromango	361	215	146	-
Futuna	101	82	19	-
Tanna	1,412	967	446	-

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 14.6 Number of households that planted different number of trees for timber, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Less than 20 trees	20 - 99 trees	100 - 199 trees	200 trees and over
VANUATU Rural	6,280	2,959	2,322	510	489
TORBA	360	99	172	41	48
Banks Group	358	99	172	40	48
Torres Group	2	-	-	2	-
SANMA	945	169	327	213	235
Malo	44	26	14	-	3
Santo	901	144	313	213	232
PENAMA	1,760	817	686	121	136
Ambae	511	295	174	31	11
Maewo	200	96	72	16	16
Pentecost	1,050	426	440	74	109
MALAMPA	1,025	642	336	47	-
Ambrym	518	320	176	21	-
Malekula	486	301	160	25	-
Paama	20	20	-	-	-
SHEFA	892	556	297	32	7
Efate	462	272	159	32	-
Epi Group	279	212	64	-	3
Shepherd Group	150	72	74	-	4
TAFEA	1,298	675	504	56	63
Aneityum	44	26	17	-	-
Aniwa	1	-	-	1	-
Erromango	223	62	102	25	34
Futuna	2	-	2	-	-
Tanna	1,028	587	383	30	29

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 14.7 Number of households that gathered different numbers of tree seedlings, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total	Less than 100 tree seedlings	100 - 499 tree seedlings	500 tree seedlings and over
VANUATU Rural	3,867	3,186	606	76
TORBA	131	123	8	-
Banks Group	129	121	8	-
Torres Group	2	2	-	-
SANMA	350	217	133	-
Malo	47	47	-	-
Santo	304	170	133	-
PENAMA	469	416	52	-
Ambae	157	157	-	-
Maewo	79	69	10	-
Pentecost	232	190	42	-
MALAMPA	617	593	25	-
Ambrym	211	200	11	-
Malekula	395	381	14	-
Paama	12	12	-	-
SHEFA	499	467	28	4
Efate	297	275	22	-
Epi Group	92	89	3	-
Shepherd Group	110	103	4	4
TAFEA	1,801	1,369	360	72
Aneityum	132	123	9	-
Aniwa	39	8	30	1
Erromango	313	169	115	30
Futuna	78	78	-	-
Tanna	1,239	991	206	41

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 14.8 Number of households that participated in forest conservation and/or agri-forestry activities in the last 12 Months, by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Households participated in any forest conservation	Households engaged in agri-forestry activities on their farms
VANUATU Rural	2,764	4,570
TORBA	346	349
Banks Group	295	339
Torres Group	50	9
SANMA	113	679
Malo	33	128
Santo	80	551
PENAMA	672	758
Ambae	132	471
Maewo	300	160
Pentecost	239	127
MALAMPA	559	1,158
Ambrym	362	363
Malekula	173	792
Paama	24	3
SHEFA	287	546
Efate	150	194
Epi Group	116	312
Shepherd Group	21	40
TAFEA	787	1,082
Aneityum	30	26
Aniwa	8	3
Erromango	47	298
Futuna	-	68
Tanna	702	687

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 14.9 Total value ('000 vatu) of the forest products sold in the last sale, by value group and by Province/ Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Value group (vatu)					
	Total value	Less than 1000	1000 - 4999	5000 - 9999	10000 - 19999	20000 and over
VANUATU Rural	54,502	32	1,911	3,926	6,495	42,140
TORBA	611	0	42	67	49	453
Banks Group	611	0	42	67	49	453
SANMA	2,242	23	750	32	427	1,011
Malo	633	0	0	32	116	485
Santo	1,609	23	750	0	311	525
PENAMA	4,016	1	144	288	154	3,428
Ambae	3,780	0	68	130	154	3,428
Maewo	17	1	16	0	0	0
Pentecost	219	0	61	158	0	0
MALAMPA	13,160	4	342	577	509	11,728
Ambrym	591	4	137	149	301	0
Malekula	12,568	0	205	428	209	11,728
SHEFA	10,508	3	354	2,256	2,821	5,075
Efate	10,062	0	333	2,187	2,658	4,884
Epi Group	77	3	6	0	68	0
Shepherd Group	369	0	15	68	95	190
TAFEA	23,966	0	279	706	2,535	20,446
Aneityum	263	0	3	15	30	215
Aniwa	782	0	94	363	154	170
Erromango	16,724	0	49	85	857	15,733
Futuna	948	0	28	63	121	735
Tanna	5,249	0	104	180	1,373	3,592

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 14.10 Number of households that gathered tree seeds by quantity of seeds gathered and by Province/ Island: August 2007

Province' Island	Total	Less than 2 kg	2 - 9 kg	More than 9 kg
VANUATU Rural	3,516	42	519	2,954
TORBA	92	-	10	82
Banks Group	90	-	10	80
Torres Group	2	-	-	2
SANMA	293	-	31	262
Malo	56	-	31	25
Santo	238	-	-	238
PENAMA	375	-	50	325
Ambae	179	-	32	147
Maewo	65	-	18	47
Pentecost	131	-	-	131
MALAMPA	690	-	238	452
Ambrym	198	-	92	106
Malekula	489	-	144	346
Paama	3	-	3	-
SHEFA	310	-	50	261
Efate	180	-	12	168
Epi Group	54	-	30	24
Shepherd Group	76	-	8	68
TAFEA	1,756	42	141	1,573
Aneityum	104	-	9	95
Aniwa	39	-	-	39
Erromango	307	-	6	301
Futuna	68	-	25	43
Tanna	1,237	42	100	1,095

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 14.11 Number of households that gathered tree seedlings by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Tree seedlings per household			
	Total	Less than 100 tree seedlings	100 - 499 tree seedlings	500 tree seedlings and over
VANUATU Rural	3,867	3,186	606	76
TORBA	131	123	8	-
Banks Group	129	121	8	-
Torres Group	2	2	-	-
SANMA	350	217	133	-
Malo	47	47	-	-
Santo	304	170	133	-
PENAMA	469	416	52	-
Ambae	157	157	-	-
Maewo	79	69	10	-
Pentecost	232	190	42	-
MALAMPA	617	593	25	-
Ambrym	211	200	11	-
Malekula	395	381	14	-
Paama	12	12	-	-
SHEFA	499	467	28	4
Efate	297	275	22	-
Epi Group	92	89	3	-
Shepherd Group	110	103	4	4
TAFEA	1,801	1,369	360	72
Aneityum	132	123	9	-
Aniwa	39	8	30	1
Erromango	313	169	115	30
Futuna	78	78	-	-
Tanna	1,239	991	206	41

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 14.12 Number of households that planted trees for timber by number of trees planted per household, and total number of trees planted by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total house-holds	Trees planted per households				Total number of trees planted for timber
		Less than 20 trees	20 - 99 trees	100 - 199 trees	200 trees and over	
VANUATU Rural	6,280	2,959	2,322	510	489	362,760
TORBA	360	99	172	41	48	29,173
Banks Group	358	99	172	40	48	28,997
Torres Group	2	-	-	2	-	176
SANMA	945	169	327	213	235	129,256
Malo	44	26	14	-	3	4,117
Santo	901	144	313	213	232	125,139
PENAMA	1,760	817	686	121	136	74,009
Ambae	511	295	174	31	11	15,191
Maewo	200	96	72	16	16	9,847
Pentecost	1,050	426	440	74	109	48,971
MALAMPA	1,025	642	336	47	-	21,569
Ambrym	518	320	176	21	-	10,396
Malekula	486	301	160	25	-	11,013
Paama	20	20	-	-	-	161
SHEFA	892	556	297	32	7	20,595
Efate	462	272	159	32	-	11,908
Epi Group	279	212	64	-	3	4,189
Shepherd Group	150	72	74	-	4	4,498
TAFEA	1,298	675	504	56	63	88,157
Aneityum	44	26	17	-	-	784
Aniwa	1	-	-	1	-	211
Erromango	223	62	102	25	34	24,089
Futuna	2	-	2	-	-	58
Tanna	1,028	587	383	30	29	63,015

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 14.13 Number of households that gathered firewood by walking time from house to collection place by Province/Island: August 2007

Province/Island	Total households reporting	Walking time (minutes)			
		Less than 30	30 - 59	60 - 89	90 and over
VANUATU Rural	31,927	23,982	5,083	2,367	496
TORBA	1,734	1,529	122	65	19
Banks Group	1,576	1,392	106	62	17
Torres Group	158	137	16	2	2
SANMA	5,851	4,678	809	305	60
Malo	891	680	200	11	0
Santo	4,960	3,998	609	293	60
PENAMA	6,043	4,441	904	641	58
Ambae	2,289	1,857	238	175	19
Maewo	747	439	176	117	15
Pentecost	3,008	2,145	490	349	24
MALAMPA	6,933	4,768	1,330	749	86
Ambrym	1,460	1,045	334	81	0
Malekula	5,110	3,562	847	618	83
Paama	364	161	150	50	3
SHEFA	5,055	3,625	902	283	246
Efate	3,319	2,332	543	207	236
Epi Group	1,087	927	122	32	6
Shepherd Group	650	366	237	44	4
TAFEA	6,310	4,942	1,017	324	28
Aneityum	205	176	19	8	1
Aniwa	128	120	7	-	1
Erromango	376	287	73	13	2
Futuna	101	43	43	8	8
Tanna	5,500	4,316	875	295	14

Source: 2007 Agricultural Census, VNSO

Table 15.8 Average number of regular/permanent and seasonal workers in commercial farms/holdings, by legal status, type of workers and gender of workers: October 2007

Legal Status of the Holder/Type of Workers	Gender of the workers		
	Total	Male	Female
All farms/holdings			
Total paid workers	771	530	241
Managers	56	49	7
Agricultural workers	331	310	21
Other non-agricultural workers	54	27	27
Seasonal workers	330	144	186
Total unpaid workers *	58	37	21
Sole proprietorship			
Total paid workers	213	154	59
Managers	18	18	
Agricultural workers	108	100	8
Other non-agricultural workers	9	6	3
Seasonal workers	78	30	48
Partnership			
Total paid workers	130	83	47
Managers	10	10	
Agricultural workers	46	43	3
Other non-agricultural workers	39	18	21
Seasonal workers	35	12	23
Corporation			
Total paid workers	66	57	9
Managers	5	5	
Agricultural workers	39	38	1
Other non-agricultural workers	1		1
Seasonal workers	21	14	7
Government institution			
Total paid workers	208	149	59
Managers	18	11	7
Agricultural workers	92	84	8
Other non-agricultural workers	4	4	
Seasonal workers	94	50	44
Other legal status			
Total paid workers	154	87	67
Managers	5	5	
Agricultural workers	46	45	1
Other non-agricultural workers	7	5	2
Seasonal workers	96	32	64
Total unpaid workers	54	34	20

Source: Agricultural Census 2007, VNSO Note: This data was based on the responses of 30 commercial farms that cooperated during the census taking. * means that this includes the number of unpaid workers in two commercial farms/holdings in which the details cannot be presented.

Table 15.9 Average daily hours worked and total compensation (vatu) of workers in commercial farms/holdings, by legal status, type of workers and gender of workers: October 2007

Legal Status of the Holder/Type of Workers	Average hours worked	Gender of the workers		
		Total	Male	Female
All farms/holdings				
Managers/Executives	8	69,507,593	61,011,913	8,495,680
Agricultural workers	8	119,610,170	93,693,405	25,916,765
Other non-agricultural Workers	8	16,562,840	9,836,040	6,726,800
Seasonal workers	7	19,247,220	10,746,920	8,500,300
Sole Proprietorship				
Managers/Executives	8	23,814,633	18,680,553	5,134,080
Agricultural workers	8	55,837,520	32,839,360	22,998,160
Other non-agricultural Workers	6	2,676,560	1,730,560	946,000
Seasonal workers	7	5,762,500	2,263,000	3,499,500
Partnership				
Managers/Executives	8	6,160,000	6,160,000	
Agricultural workers	8	7,911,382	7,783,977	127,405
Other non-agricultural Workers	8	10,416,000	5,024,000	5,392,000
Seasonal workers	7	3,790,720	1,922,720	1,868,000
Corporation				
Managers/Executives	9	5,834,400	5,834,400	
Agricultural workers	8	11,912,868	11,684,868	228,000
Other non-agricultural Workers	8	388,800		388,800
Seasonal workers	7	4,809,600	3,549,600	1,260,000
Government Institution				
Managers/Executives	8	23,729,760	20,368,160	3,361,600
Agricultural workers	7	35,815,400	33,501,800	2,313,600
Other non-agricultural Workers	8	2,877,480	2,877,480	
Seasonal workers	8	3,654,400	2,393,600	1,260,800
Other Legal Status				
Managers/Executives	9	9,968,800	9,968,800	
Agricultural workers	9	8,133,000	7,883,400	249,600
Other non-agricultural Workers	8	204,000	204,000	
Seasonal workers	8	1,230,000	618,000	612,000

Source: Agricultural Census 2007, VNSO Note: This data was based on the responses of 30 commercial farms that cooperated during the census taking; however, some of these did not state the total compensation of their workers. Total compensation includes salaries and wages, Vanuatu Provident Fund and other benefits.

Table 15.10 Number of cattle kept in commercial farms/holdings by legal status of the holder and by type of cattle: October 2007

Legal Status of the Holder	All Cattle	Calves	Bulls	Steers	Heifers	Cows	Other Female Cows
All farms/holdings	37,015	6,136	595	10,109	6,218	12,215	1,742
Sole proprietorship	14,010	2,608	291	3,232	2,434	5,059	386
Partnership	14,931	2,140	155	4,894	3,288	3,704	750
Corporation	4,596	702	22	1,479	72	2,316	5
Government institution	543	92	46	74	81	250	
Other legal status	2,935	594	81	430	343	886	601

Source: Agricultural Census 2007, VNSO Note: This data was based on the responses of 30 commercial farms that cooperated during the census taking.

Table 15.11 Revenue ('000 vatu) derived by commercial farms/holdings by category of revenue and by legal status of the holder: October 2007

Category of Revenues	All farms/ holdings	Sole proprietorship	Partnership	Corporation	Government institution	Other legal status
Total Revenues	532,819	171,477	155,309	162,270	34,077	9,686
Agricultural crops sold to domestic markets/traders	122,190	4,018	4,725	72,840	31,305	9,302
Agricultural by-products sold to domestic markets/traders	3,375	2,300	525	300	250	
Livestock sold to domestic markets/traders	372,610	141,465	140,959	88,002	1,800	384
Agricultural services rendered to other farms	1,853	1,373		480		
Other agricultural services	1,853	1,373		480		
Non-agricultural services perform to other farms	1,790	900		168	722	
Rental	1,575	900		168	507	
Rental of lands	120			120		
Other rental	1,455	900		48	507	
Other non-agricultural services	215				215	
Other revenue not included	29,048	20,048	9,000			
Source: Agricultural Census 2007, VNSO						

Note: This data was based on the responses of 30 commercial farms that cooperated during the census taking.

Table 15.12 Cost ('000 vatu) of operation by commercial farms/holdings by category of cost and by legal status: October 2007

Category of Cost of Operation	All farms/ holdings	Legal status				
		Sole proprietorship	Partnership	Corporation	Government institution	Other legal status
Total Expenses	328,841	112,255	125,465	38,410	39,339	13,372
Seeds and/or seedlings purchased	3,689	2,092	200	1,250	15	132
All young livestock bought/purchased	85,545	11,240	66,000	8,225	80	
Materials and supplies such as fertilizers, pesticides	52,206	22,135	9,636	6,000	14,155	280
Fuels, lubricants, oils and other of the same kind	49,025	24,482	12,464	6,700	4,479	900
Electricity	9,011	2,504	1,207	300	5,000	
Water	2,820	1,280		40		1,500
Agricultural services done by other farms/ persons	12,109	11,689	100	20	200	100
1. ploughing, planting, harvesting, threshing, shelling and drying	1,825	1,625			200	
2. agricultural research	10,100	10,000	100			
3. other agricultural services	184	64		20		100
Non-agricultural services done by other	14,354	8,065	3,959	2,000	200	130
1. Rental expenses	14,074	8,065	3,759	1,920	200	130
a. Agri and non-agri lands	8,804	3,230	3,444	1,800	200	130
b. Buildings and spaces for business use	960	840		120		
c. Other rental expenses	4,310	3,995	315			
2. Storage and warehousing	150		150			
3. Other non-agri services	130		50	80		
Interest expenses from the bank and other financial institutions	10,164	180	9,450	475	59	
Indirect taxes incidental to the production and sale of goods and services	20,956	3,758	3,883	2,450	9,715	1,150
Insurance	7,349	2,265	3,684	950	450	
Marketing and selling products	4,987				4,987	
Depreciation (capital expenditures)	34,056	15,056		10,000		9,000
Other expenses not included above	22,390	7,508	14,882			

Source: Agricultural Census 2007, VNSO Note: This data was based on the responses of 29 commercial farms that cooperated during the census taking.

Table 15.13 Fixed assets and capital expenditures ('000 vatu) of commercial farms/holdings by legal status of the holder: October 2007

Category	All farms/ holdings	Legal status			
		Sole Proprietorship	Partnership	Corporation	Other Legal Status
Book Value of fixed assets	2,740,732	1,176,391	1,124,216	309,225	130,900
Cost of new fixed assets - acquired and produced on own account	95,050	6,250	55,650	8,100	25,050
Depreciation and cost of alteration and improvements	101,344	46,876	29,657	24,811	
Total Book Value of Fixed Assets	2,734,438	1,135,764	1,150,209	292,514	155,950

Source: Agricultural Census 2007, VNSO Note: This data was based on the responses of 29 commercial farms that cooperated during the census taking.

Table 15.14 Fixed assets and capital expenditure ('000 vatu) of commercial farms/holdings by category of fixed assets and capital expenditures: October 2007

Category of Fixed Assets and Capital Expenditures	Book value of fixed assets	Cost of new fixed assets - acquired and produced on own account	Depreciation and cost of alteration and improvements	Total book value of fixed assets
Total fixed assets	2,740,732	95,050	101,344	2,734,438
Agricultural lands	1,051,189	100	2,817	1,048,472
Non-agricultural lands	38,364	-	-	38,364
Livestock breeders	596,487	-	5,407	591,080
Permanent crops	27,377	50,000	4,456	72,922
Buildings and other structures	380,296	5,960	5,830	380,425
Transport equipment	89,003	1,891	19,800	71,094
Machinery and other equipment	320,102	36,919	48,174	308,847
IT Software	120	180	-	300
Capitalized wages	2,294	-	-	2,294
Other fixed assets	235,500	-	14,860	220,640

Source: Agricultural Census 2007, VNSO Note: This data was based on the responses of 29 commercial farms that cooperated during the census taking.