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

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

Data Source: NDMO/DTM/Port Vila Ambae Community Disaster and Welfare Management/Vanuatu Red Cross/DTM Release date: 30-April-2020 Contact: dtmvanuatu@iom.int
Out of the total number registered (7,719 individuals), the majority were located in Ambae (5,458 individuals), the remaining caseload were recorded as still residing in displacement sites (2,261 individuals) across different islands. As indicated in the annotated map, 17 individuals were located in Aore, 339 in Efate, 176 in Maewo, 14 in Malo, 59 in Pentecost and 1,656 in Santo. The island where DTM recorded the greatest number of vulnerable households was Ambae.

**Vulnerability Overview**

Out of those registered outside of Ambae, IOM recorded individuals located in Santo as the most vulnerable with the greatest number child-headed households and elderly households. The island of Aore recorded the greatest number of vulnerable females, with the Province recording up to 20% of all registered households being female-headed, and up to 40% as single female-headed households.
Out the total number of households interviewed both in Ambae and outside, 80% reported to have access to drinking water with the majority in all locations reporting that access to drinking water was at a maximum of 30 minutes walking. In Ambae, the area with the least access to drinking water was reported as West Ambae, followed by North Ambae, East Ambae and South Ambae. Similarly, access to water was at a minimum of 30 minutes walking distances.

Out of the total number of households reached and registered in Round 6 the majority (94%) reported to have access to power.

In terms of access to telecommunication networks DTM recorded that across all locations 80% of households had access to one or two operators while only 20% had no access to network operators.
Across all locations up to 59% reported to have access to health care, while 41% reported challenges in accessing health care. Due to data collection challenges DTM was unable to collect disaggregated data per Province but focused on collecting disaggregated data for Ambae Province.

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

Similar data collection challenges were confronted for disaggregated data on household access to school and banking facilities. At an absolute level DTM captured that in November 2019 up to 79% of school aged individuals had access to school and up to 56% of adult population had access to banking services.

DTM is a multisectoral data collection system developed to support emergency preparedness and response. Developed through multitude of tried and tested methodological approaches, IOM is working closely with the Vanuatu Government in strengthening its DTM programme to better address the humanitarian challenges caused by natural disasters.

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