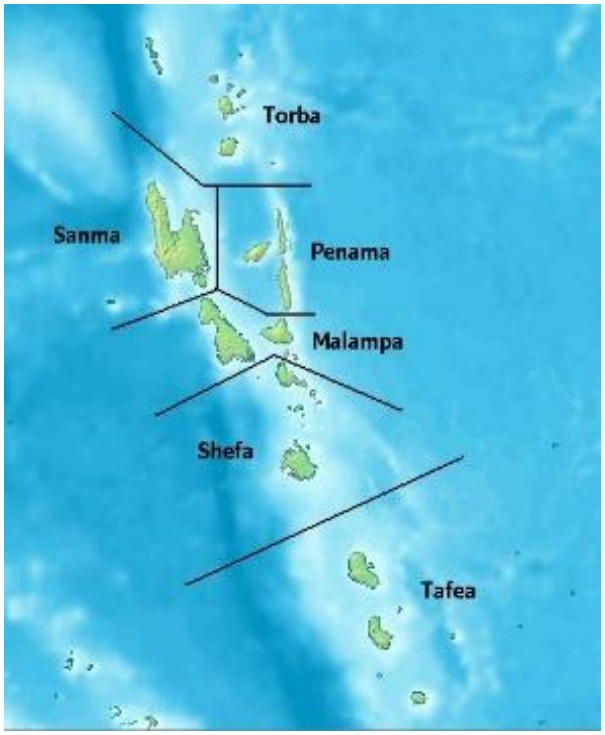


MALAMPA PROVINCE PEOPLE'S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2030



Map 01: Maps of Vanuatu with names and provincial demarcation boundaries





Map 02: Malampa Province

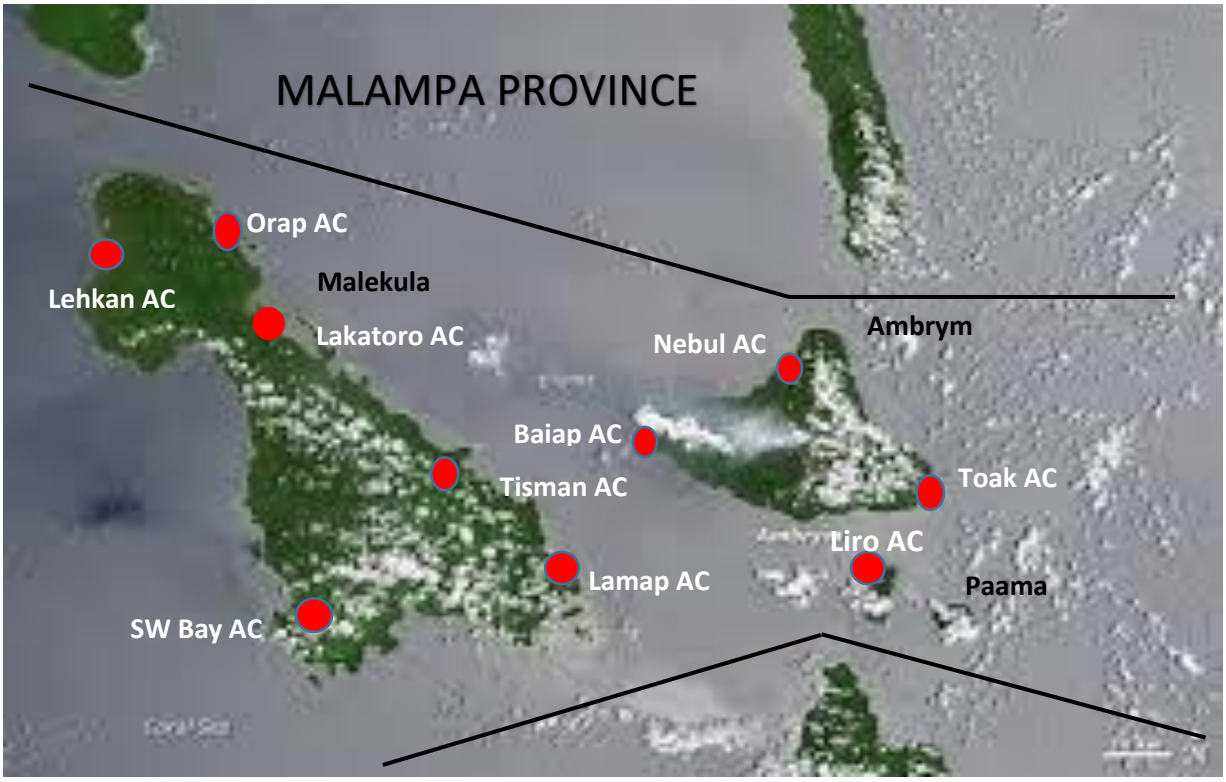


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Flag of Malampa Province



This is the Flag of Malampa Province. The Malampa Provincial Authority has taken decisions to reorganize the layout of the Flag without changing the content and until a new version comes into use, the symbols in the Flag represent the following:

- *Color Blue represents Ocean*
- *Color Yellow represents Christianity*
- *Color Green represents land and vegetation*
- *The three stars represent the main islands of Malampa – Malekula, Ambrym and Paama*
- *Canoe and a man on it represents the traditional means of travel between the islands using canoe.*

Malampa Provincial Government Anthem

Chorus

Malekula, Ambrym mo Paama
Yumi mas glad blong wok tugeta
Malekula, Ambrym mo Paama
Divelopem provins blong yumi

Verse1

Nomata yumi gat difren kalja
Mo difren religious bilif
Be yumi iolsem wanmnomo
Yumi fri long provins blong yumi

Verse 2

Wetem ol risoses we yumi kat
Save mo gud friendhsip
Yumi kam join blong leftemap economy
Mo edikesen blong Malampa

Verse 3

Plis God yu joinem mifala
Blong mifala isave stanap strong
Blong mifala isave wok wan ples
Insaed long pis mo lav blong yu

Meet the Staffs of Malampa Provincial Council Services



Malampa Provincial Team – Standing back row (Right to Left) – Samuel Edwin, Nhoden Abraham, Saeken Sikoma, Lapi Kalmet, Ezekiel Bong. Sitting front row *Right to Left) Meliana Fatdal, Mary Jack, Flaviana Rory, Jessica Vira, Evelyn Terry.

Foreword



This is the First Malampa Province Peoples Development Plan and it took the Council an ample time to consider how best to approach the document. The main assets of the Province are people, land and sea and these assets are located on the islands with the ocean surrounding them. Malampa Province has recently celebrated its 30th birthday since it was first established on the 10th of October 1994. The question that the Council has been asking is how longer will the people be listening to the Provincial Government and 30 years is a long time. Time has changed faster than the accumulative changes that people of the province have been expecting from the Malampa Provincial Authority to provide them to support their basic livelihood services such as road, water and opportunities for families to earn money from their living habitats.

The Council has reached a point where it must refer the responsibility of developing the province back to the people. The constraints, issues and challenges of the community are experienced by the people in their everyday lives and it is only proper for the same people to own these constraints, issues and challenges. In doing so they tell the Provincial Government how they would like to see these constraints, issues and challenges developed and implemented. It is time for the Provincial Authority to sit and listen to the people, allow the people drive development of the province, allow the people tell the Province what their problems are and how they can help to address them. In doing so the approach the Council has taken in documenting this development plan is a “Bottom Up Approach”.

The Malampa Provincial Council approved documentation of the plan at its extra sitting of August 2024. A consulting team was amassed and visited all the 10 Area Councils of the Province. The outcome of the planning document is derived from the consultation meetings held with the people of the Area Councils. The names of people who have been consulted are provided in the *annexure*. I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the different inputs that people of Malampa Province freely give from the bottom of their hearts. Malampa Provincial Authority cannot at all times make your dreams come true and I know people have time and time again been asking what the elected Council members can do. We have travelled far and arrived at a junction road where people must now take the lead. The Provincial Authority will provide all the support necessary to the people to make this plan “Malampa Province Peoples Sustainable Development Plan 2025-2030” work.

I would like to congratulate all the people of Malampa Province residing in all the corners of the islands of Malekula, Ambrym and Paama, and those loyal citizens joining from offshore the ownership of this historical and memorable document. The Provincial Authority need your individual support more than ever now to make the plan a reality.

Honourable Steven WARREN
PRESIDENT
Malampa Provincial Council

Acknowledgement



I would like to take this opportunity as Secretary-General of Malampa Province, offer my deepest appreciation to Malampa Provincial Authority to finally decide to document a Malampa Provincial People's Plan. The need for Malampa Province to have a plan of its own is long overdue and until this year 2024 the province including the Area Councils tend to produce only Business Plans which operate devoid of a development plan. Ideally Business Plans are detailed yearly plans and should be extracts from Development Plans but time has eventually paved a way for a Provincial Development Plan to be documented, which is now a provincial milestone for the people of Malekula, Ambrym and Paama.

Following its approval by the Malampa Provincial Authority, a Consulting Team of two was formed and visited the 10 Area Councils. The purpose of the consultation is to obtain people's view of how they would like to see the challenges and issues they face each day improve and could a Planning Document serve as a guide to address them with the same people assuming the lead in both the planning and implementation of the planning document. This initiative with a bottom up approach was unanimously approved thus making the planning document a unique and the first of its kind in Vanuatu.

The names of people who have made this document unique is in *table 20 in the Annexures* (page 112) and I would like to thank each individual of you for taking the time to share your understanding of your situation which now helps Malampa Province write up a Planning Document called Malampa Province Peoples Sustainable Development Plan 2025-2030. Again this document would not have been produced without your input and accordingly each of your names have been listed in this document as pioneers of the collective thoughts of the First Malampa Peoples Plan.

I would like to thank the unequivocal support of the members of the Malampa Provincial Council, Technical Advisory Group, Sectoral Heads of Provincial Government, the National Government, the Malvatumauri Council of Chiefs, Members of Parliament, the Civil Societies and the different individuals both in Malampa Province and Port Vila who have contributed their deep knowledge to document the plan. A special word of deep appreciation to Mr. Gideons Jessy Mael, Local Consultant and former SG of Malampa Province, and counterpart support of Mr. Steven Solomon Kaveng, Provincial Planner, to search widely and collect the information necessary to produce and conclude Malampa Peoples Plan. It is indeed an exhaustive exercise and on behalf of the people of Malampa, I would again like to offer our simple words of thank you to the Local Consultant. This Planning Document, could be the first of its kind to be drafted by a local from the province of Malampa and we are greatly indebted to the service.

A Development Plan is just a written material and unless it is implemented, it will remain just a reading book with or without any value. I would like to call upon the people of Malampa Province to own the plan, give value to it and make it come alive. The document is for 5 years and carries a lot of activities to be actioned. Any provincial change as depicted in the mission statements, goals and objectives, are to be recognized as the work of the common people of Malampa Province. Long live the People. Long live Malampa Province.

Gemain LUDVAUNE
SECRETARY-GENERAL
MALAMPA PROVINCIAL AUTHORITY

MISSION STATEMENT

For every household in Malampa Province to be provincially self-reliant and subsistence independent and able to sustain itself through the proper management and utilization of its own resources from the land and sea to finance its own development aspirations.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

GOALS

That every members of the Provincial Community are loyal, well-disciplined and are of good character and attitude to contribute in their own special and skillful ways to strengthen, improve and expand their traditional subsistence practices to cash oriented practices of their own resources on their own land and sea.

OBJECTIVES

To ensure that every members of the community in Malampa Province walk the road to reach a state of community self-reliance and subsistence independence together as one people regardless of community differences and the commonly shared community challenges over the agony of prevailing time changes.



Olal Airport, North Ambrym (long overdue project)



Custom dancing attires, North Ambrym



Stones, unexploited resource. Paama



New Yam Vine Rearing, Paama



A Household Family Members, Nebul, North Ambrym



Educating a young child in copra making, Central Malekula

INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY



Mr. Stephen Solomon Kaveng, Malampa Provincial Planner

This planning document is presumably the first of its kind for Malampa Provincial Authority to produce. The decision to document the plan was approved by the Malampa Provincial Council Authority at its extra ordinary sitting of August 2024. Then, it was not so clear as to the best approach to take in documenting the Development Plan. Information sources were obtained from existing Planning Documents from both the Government and the Provinces and the mountains of issues and challenges that people in the community from the different Area Councils experience. The actual approach in documenting the Development Plan is the outcome of weighing the pros and cons of the documents either to approach it from top down or bottom up.

Top down approach is a common methodology employed by many who documented national and provincial documents on behalf of the people and for the people assuming that the common people in the community own the document and accordingly attract donor funding to materialize the Action Plans. The approach is well conceptualized except that it separates the Planning Document from the Beneficiaries (Locals), Facilitators (Government or Province) and Donor Partners (Sources of Funding). There are no assured mechanisms in play which guarantees that the plan will work. Because of the separation, every player being party to the Planning Document reached a state of impasse and would not know who would take the first step. The common people do not own the plan and likewise they are placed in a state of a limbo not knowing how to address the Action Plans even though the plan is meant to help them.

Bottom up approach is thoroughly considered in substantiating the fact that if the Planning Document is for the people, then let the people document the best ways to address their issues and challenges in a Planning Document. Let the people decide their own destiny, take control, own the plan and drive it regardless of funding and technical skills. This consideration generates the 'Will' to discuss the Planning Document with the people, restating the approach of documenting their own Development Plan and how they would like to contribute to solve their own issues and challenges. The approach was fully accepted and to many it was their first time to witness the Provincial Government allowing them to drive their own development, a decision that they have waited so long to see.

Hence the Planning Document "Malampa People's Plan 2025-2030" is a synopsis of and for the people. This Planning Document records the minutes of the different consultations held with the people in each Area Council. People are speaking through this Planning Document and have identified the best strategy forward through reviving and strengthening of the Community Governance Authority. This Authority is the foundation for people to develop their own Area Councils. Here people form their own Authority, speak their own mind, listen to their own Authority and do what their Authority says. It is a bottom up approach to People Development.

*Malampa People's Plan 2025-2030 is a Bottom Up Approach Planning Document and is guided by the different Consultations held with the people in the ten Area Councils. The Planning Document is a testimony of what people want to do to help Malampa Province elevate itself to a level of provincial self-reliance and provincial subsistence independence. People are mobilizing themselves through Chiefly systems, faith based organizations, women organizations and youth organizations to give life to the Planning Document. It is timely for People to Speak and allow them to pursue their own destiny using their own initiative to achieve their common will, desires and aspirations**. Let Malampa People be their own Change.!***

PART 1 - MPPSDP 2025 – 2030 NARRATIVES

CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW AND GOVERNANCE

Section 1.0: OVERVIEW AND GOVERNANCE

The Province of Malampa, occupies the central part of the islands of Vanuatu (formerly the New Hebrides, named by Captain James Cook, an English Explorer in 1774) with Penama province located to the East, Sanma to the North and Shefa down South. It is formerly known as Central District No.2, during the Anglo-French Condominium joint administration by United Kingdom and France in 1906. It was operationalized under the Decentralization Act [CAP 230] and it is one of the six provinces of Vanuatu. Mal-Am-Pa or Malampa is the acronym for Malekula, Ambrym and Paama. These three islands form the Province of Malampa. Following Vanuatu independence in 1980, the Vanuatu Government then, created Local Government Councils and these three islands operated separately as Malekula Local Government Council with its base at Lakatoro, Ambrym used Eas in South East Ambrym as its headquarter and Paama with Lopevi used Liro as its headquarter. This decision was made as part of the Vanuatu struggle for independence to return power to the people to be in charge of their own destiny to work their land and be economically self-reliant. As the nation building progresses it was concluded in early 1990's that the number of Local Authorities were too many numbering 11 and presented too much work for the Department of Local Authority based in Port Vila to manage. The Decentralization Act on Local Government Councils was amended and the Council numbers were reduced to 6 and renamed to Provinces. Malampa Province was formed on the 10th of October 1994

The Vanuatu islands history is traceable to the first Europeans contact in April 1606, when the Portuguese explorer Pedro Fernandez de Queirós, landed in Espiritu Santo. Then there were civil wars in Europe thus preventing further travels until 1768 when the French explorer Louis Antoine de Bougainville sailed the Vanuatu islands on 22 May 1768 naming a few of the islands including the island of Pentecost. Captain James Cook, British explorer followed soon after in 1774, mapped and named the full islands of Vanuatu including Malampa Province and claimed it for Her Majesty, the Queen of England. In 1800's the whaleships arrived and started to trade with the locals for sandalwood, buy up lands to plant cotton, cocoa and coconuts. Bushman's Bay land was purchased in 1865 and thereafter many other early planters arrived to buy lands on the Eastern Coast of Malekula.

Lakatoro is located on the North Eastern Coast of Malekula. The land was bought by late Mr. Darval Wilkins, then the British District Administrator of CD2 in 1963 as its headquarter. Then, he was operating out of his office based in Santo from 1962 - 1964. There was a British District Post in CD2 located near the sea coast at what is known today as Barrack (Ex British Barrack) community between Bushman's Bay and Metaven 2 leased by Master Kidley and Ms Corlette who operated the Coconut Plantation from Metaven 2 through to Litzlitz Community, East Malekula. A Mr. Charles Adam managed this Post as the British District Agent supported by a Jiock Veremaito Senior and a Waru Metenial Maurice from Uripiv Island. In the meantime, the French Government was operating out of Lamap French Post and both administrations were looking to expand their administration up north and the French Government had built a Hospital at Norsup. The British Post at Ex Police Barrack Community was not strategically positioned as it needed to operate from hilltops overseeing sea vessels sailing in and out as back then sea transport provides the main means of travel than air space. The land space is also limited due to land swamps and

possibility of surface flooding. Mr. Darval did not like the place and decided that another location is sought, a location closer to French sub-administration post at Norsup.

Lakatoro, then was just a small piece of land, leased by Mr. Jerone Draguvigch, from Czechoslovakia operating the land as a coconut plantation. Mr. Jerone also purchased part of Naneut Island and was clearing the bushes towards Uri Island and somehow trespassed into a community settlement owned by Chief Meltekmutmut Numbekor of Uri. The native Chief met Jerone at a water hole and kindly told him to stop clearing the bushes as that land was used by the community for gardening. Master Jerone refused to listen and gunshot him. The Uri Chief died instantly and Master Jerone was imprisoned. Then, Mr. Jerone's plantation shifted ownership to Mr. Gabi Lamoreaux but since the land owner was subject to a court order, the land was transferred into the hands of the British Government while Uri shifted ownership to Mr. Oscar Newman, owner of Tisman Coconut Plantation. Mr. Darval commenced land clearing at Lakatoro in 1963 and proceeded to establish the British Administrative Post. He moved to Lakatoro from 1964-1977. After the Vanuatu independence in 1980, the British Government left and handed over its assets to the Vanuatu Government and Lakatoro continued to be used as a Government Center to date. In terms of identifying the best and most central location of the Council to serve the islands of Malekula, Ambrym and Paama, Lakatoro is located too far up north and the best locality is Lamap, South Malekula which is most central to serve the islands of Malampa. Mr. Darval Wilkin died 14th July 2018 and his body was laid to rest at Lakatoro Government Station, a land that he transformed from a mere coconut plantation into the main Headquarter of Malampa Provincial Government.

Section 2.0: POPULATION AND MOVEMENT

People of the islands forming Malampa Province have their distinctive ethnic features and people can naturally tell and correlate their body features with the language they speak to where they come from. Up the years from 1700's at the first contact with early expatriates arriving on the shores of Vanuatu islands, the livelihoods and normal community lives of people were disturbed by many forced events including arrival of early foreign settlers in 1860's exchanging trading items for lands with custom land owners to plant cotton, corn, castor oil, tobacco, sandalwood, coconut and cocoa in Malekula and Ambrym for export. Many traders entered into long term indentured labor trade agreement called black birding shipped hundreds of natives to work cotton and sugarcane plantations in Australia, Fiji, New Caledonia and Samoa and many of these people died on contact with foreign illnesses due to lack of immunization resulting in massive decline in Vanuatu population; Christian missionary societies with missions to convert the heathens to Christianity arrived in 1839 and in the process establish Christian mission stations in strategic locations about the islands and invited people both inland and along the coast to abandon their homes and resettle in or near the mission land; the volcanic eruption in Linwolwol Dip Point, 1913 in West Ambrym; Maat in South East Ambrym in 1894 and Lopevi in 1960 were among some of the ethnic historical catastrophic events that disrupted peace at the community sending out people to move out in large multitudes searching for safety and peace away from their homes and their communities.

The movement of people and their resettlement in new lands have significantly redefined the history of people or the ethnic natives of these islands especially Malekula where one third was estimated

to have died as a result of black birding schemes overseas. Then, there were not sufficient male adults in Malekula to work the cotton and coconut plantations and early planters had to hunt for laborers from Ambrym, Paama and Pentecost. The Eastern coastal shores of Malekula occupied by early traders and planters converted the low lying arable lands into plantations forcing the remaining natives of the land to move out to the offshore islands, inland and other islands away from the province. Many were relocated to church operated mission stations since 1840's and have been living there for generations on end. The ongoing land disputes has in a way helped many to trace and find their roots of origin and are moving back inland as well as along the coast. The islands of Ambrym and Paama have not experienced so much influx of people moving and settling in. This is evident in the table provided below most noticeable on Paama.

The 1st Vanuatu Population Census was conducted in 1967**.** *Table 01* below provides the population count as they were reported up to 2020. These figures are provided only to testify presence of people on these islands over these years and at times they were counted. It is to be noted that due to intense mobility of the people, the population data provided in *Table 01* below includes people from other islands as well.

Table 01: Population Census of Malekula, Ambrym and Paama from 1967 - 2020

Island	1967	1979	1989	1999	2009	2020	% of Change 2009-2020
Malekula	11,192	15,163	19,298	18,984	22,902	32,294	41.0
Ambrym	4,246	6,176	7,191	7,369	7,275	8,528	17.2
Paama	1,969	2,228	1,696	1,633	1,627	1,677	3.1
Total Malampa	**17,407**	**23,567**	**28,185**	**27,986**	**31,804**	**42,499**	**33.6**
Total Vanuatu	**77,988**	**111,251**	**142,756**	**186,678**	**234,023**	**307,000**	**23.8**

Source: National Statistics Office



A young mother with her two children, Lalinda, West Ambrym

The population data shows increase in the population count from 1967-1979 and by *1989 population census*, population mobility had provided another story to tell. The population increase in Ambrym is an attribute of Annual Average Growth Rate (AAGR) whereas in Malekula it increased two to three times the population size on Paama and Ambrym. Paama was actually losing its population and many have moved out of the island since 1979 in search of their identity elsewhere. Population movement is recurring continuously from individuals, nuclear families, households, clans and in many instances almost a full community on the move. There are communities in the islands especially Paama such as the communities of Tavie, Luli, Lironessa, Tevaliaut, Vaulelinevane and Vutekai have totally left with only a few remaining in the community. Many others left as a result of natural disasters such as volcanic eruption of Lopevi, Dip Point and Maat in Ambrym but the wave of people moving out only broaden up the door and open-up more windows of opportunity for people to venture out. The population count *on Table 01* above does not truly reflect the total number of people of each island as many have now moved out and lived in different provinces and especially the Urban Centers of Port Vila and Luganville.

Population movement is continuous and it is easiest now with different modes of travel using air services (planes, helicopters), sea services (canoe, boat, inter-island trading vessels) and land services (walk & automobiles) within the land and between the islands. Although there are more ways to travel

now, within Malampa Province itself travelling between the islands by sea and air is still hard. An in-depth view of air services and sea services is provided in *Chapter 2 Sub-Section 1.3 and 1.4.*

Section 3.0: ISLAND, LAND, LANGUAGE AND FAITH BASED ORGANIZATIONS (FBO)

Sub-Section 3.1: ISLAND



Ms Flaviana RORY, Assistant Secretary-General, Malampa Province

The islands of Malampa are not only very beautiful but possess some features that are comparatively unique in a special way. Malampa in total has more than 20 islands and their formation were works of volcanic tectonic plate activities resulting in uplifting of the reefs forming the islands. Over time the sea current and weathering conditions molded and reshaped the islands to what they are today with sparkling white and black sandy beaches all around the islands, the colorful reefs providing safe haven to hundreds of colorful life marine species and the ocean swells breaking up at their contact with the barrier reefs continue to rush ashore forming such beautiful tranquility of the ocean that is truly captivating.

The island of Ambrym is exclusively different, an island of its own formed and reformed by the works of the volcano created from the interior to the sea mysteries of its natural landscape that the normal mind cannot explain or unfold. The island's interior houses two of the 5 active volcanoes in Vanuatu namely Benbow and Marum. These two volcanos defined the uniqueness of the island with acres of land in the interior ravaged by constant volcanic ash falls creating a huge landscapes of desert like volcanic sand and lava rocks that span great distances from the volcanic craters. The mid parts of the land are covered by huge dry creeks spanning from the interior to the coast. The huge lava flows covering the coast from North East to West of Ambrym created abrupt statue of monumental rocks towering tall from the coast creating such deep ocean pool right on the coast acting as wharves for the visiting sea vessels. Ambrym island also poses the longest sandy beaches in perhaps the whole of Vanuatu from Maranata, to Lalinda and Sanesup along the coast of south to west of Ambrym.

The island of Paama appeared to look more like a wolf in sheep clothing standing tall forming a long range of one long mountain spanning from its rear to its head descending abruptly into the sea towards the East pretending to be so innocent yet its landscape challenges leaves no room to be reconciled. Most communities on Paama are located on the sheltered west to northern coast of the island. The rest of the coastal land continually experience prevailing destructive southeasterly winds. Lopevi, on the other hand is the icon of the province. It is an island of volcano towering to an elevation of 1,423 meters. The volcano has continuously erupted although the major ones were recorded in 1939 and 1960 destroying vegetation, homes and life and people of the island have since left surrendering the iconic volcanic isle at the mercy of the Malampa Provincial Authority.

Malekula, looking more like a sitting puppy dog, sits very still captivated with its natural beauty of huge mountain ranges, endless mountain ridges, devoid of volcanic activities houses if not, all that a nation has including masses of low level lands along the coast, small running streams to huge rivers, endless spans of mangroves, endless coastal perimeters of reefs, white and black sandy beaches, wild

animals and having an environment of milk and honey, if to be compared with Ambrym and Paama. These three islands with the Volcanic island of Lopevi could arguably contain volumes of unexploited wealth of a nation that if properly used, could increase provincial development and improve people's livelihoods to such great heights of earthly glory.

Sub-Section 3.2: LAND

Land is the heart of the people of Malampa Province. Everyone who lives in Malampa own land in the island they reside on and work gardens. They are basically known as subsistence farmers. Malekula is the second largest island in Vanuatu covering 2,053 km2 which is about 17 percent of the nation's total land area. The land is quite spacious with arable land about anywhere on the island. *The Regional Development Profile of 1983 produced then by the National Planning and Statistics Office*, showed that 1,710 km2 out of Malekula's total land area of 2,053 km2 representing 83 percent of the land is uncultivated. Although this figure could be argued to be out of date, most land use in Malekula is in fact reutilizing the cultivated land once used by the European Planters and since then apart from Lambubu Metenesel Cocoa land use, no other major land use has been registered on the land since 1983. The land's landscape in the interior although stained with ugly mountain summits and ridges branching out in all directions towards the ocean, some mountain tops are fairly flat and provide arable lands for human settlements as well as farming. This is evident from inland settlements of *small nambas* down south and *big nambas* up north of the island. Along the coast the flood plains extend from the base of the hills to the sea coast providing suitable arable lands for farming and settlements. The land is rich in vegetation and supports all living habitats thriving freely on the land.

Ambrym has a land area of 677.7km2 and is very different with its interior land consumed by constant activities from Benbow and Marum volcanos spuming out ash into the sky and raining down on the land affecting crops around the crater. The vegetation picks up furthest away from the crater and turns the land midway down the hills over its rugged and inaccessible valleys with such thick thriving forest on no man's land other than wild cattle and pigs increasing in numbers to over 1,000 herds roaming as kings and queens of the forest. According to the *Regional Development Profile of 1983,* most arable land in the island have been used. The rest of the land is considered non-arable. Because of the prevailing wind, West of Ambrym is most affected in terms of volcanic ash fall than the East. In North Ambrym, the land towards North East from Olal to Wilit and Konkon serves as the best agriculture land. The rest of the communities in North Ambrym rely on land nearest the coast which provide best land for farming. In South East Ambrym the land is fairly flat although the southeasterly wind defines much of the vegetation growth and variety of vegetation species in the area. The general landscape of Ambrym land from the interior to the coast possesses some of the breathtaking sceneries that are so mesmerizing and mindboggling of the natural mysteries and beauty attached to the land.

Paama or Voum as it is locally known meaning "work" is deprived of arable land suitable for mass agricultural cultivation. Land is actually scarce on Paama and most gardens are restricted to hill tops and slopes. The most levelled lands are restricted to the valleys forming flat plains from the interior towards the coast. Some hilltops are moderately levelled and provide easy access for people to settle on and work gardens. In terms of sizable masses of flat lands Paama and Lopevi have virtually none. Paama has a land area of 32km2 and Lopevi 28km2 together make up land area of 60 km2.

The total land area of Malampa Province is 2,791 km2, which represents 23 percent of the total Vanuatu land. In terms of total Malampa Provincial land, Paama contributes 2.1 percent, Ambrym 24.3 percent and Malekula 73.6 percent. The population density of land is also showed in the table below. Land is held close to the heart of the people.

Table 02: Main Islands of Malampa by Land Area and Population Density

Name of Island	Land Area (km2)	% of Total Provincial Land	% of Total National Land	Population Density 2020 per km2
Malekula	2,053	73.6	17%	15.7
Ambrym	678	24.3	5.5%	12.6
Paama	60	2.1	0.5%	52.4 (1)
Total	**2,791**	**100**	**23%+**	**15.2**
Total Vanuatu	**12,189**	**-**	**-**	

Source: Vanuatu National Statistics Office 2024. Note (1) – Only Paama land area of 32 km2 is used.

The land is used by the natives only for subsistence farming. There were no mass crops production and crops are planted only for eating. In 1865 early expatriate planters began arriving in the shores of Vanuatu islands. *In the mid 1880's based on the land records of signed agreements* between expatriates interested buyers of land to farm cotton, cocoa, coffee, coconut and sandalwood plantations such as the signed land agreement of Bushman's Bay in 1865, many similar lands stretching mainly along the Eastern Coast of Malekula and another at Ranon, North Ambrym were alienated about then. These are huge land masses being sold to the early expatriate traders and planters with virtually little knowledge

Case Study 1



Laurence Theuil, Wife, Daughter and Grand Children. The remaining surviving Family and Owner of Bormet Cattle and Coconut Plantation (1903 to date)

My name is Laurence Theuil. I was born in Port Vila in 1947. My father's name is Pierre Theuil and mother's name is Margaret Corlette and lived in Vanuatu then the New Hebrides since 1903. In my family, there were 6 of us and I am the 5th Child.

My wife is Noeline Ismael whom I wedded in 1979. She is from Uripiv Island and we had 2 children – Alexandra and Babra. Back then Malekula was very busy with people from Ambrym, Paama, Epi and Pentecost who came to work in the plantations. Then people were living of the land as subsistence farmers and the work of the plantations introduced cash economy to them and overtime change the way they used to live. When my grandfather Corlette arrived back in 1900, they were staying at swarrow island, near Port Stanley. Then they were buying land from the natives along the eastern coast of Malekula and were planting Coconuts, Cocoa, Castro Oil and Cotton for exports. Sandalwood is a native plant and grows wild. Cattle was used mainly to clear the undergrowth's of plantation. My grandfather Corlette bought the land from Litzlitz to Metaven 2 and Bormet to the land before Sawa Plantation at Rensarie.

Then I was managing Port Stanley for 10 years until the day Vanuatu gained its independence. Then my dad returned to Noumea and I moved out from Port Stanley to Crab Bay, now Bormet Plantation where I am still here today.

Malampa Province has been functioning without a people guide and I am pleased to see a change through this planning document. Malekula is my home and there are acres of dark bushes not cultivated. People tend to congregate their gardens in and near the coconut plantations but they could move inland

Malampa need a price stabilization fund to continue to pay copra at the same price. There are more than enough coconuts to produce bio-fuel to bring down the cost of gasoline. The Government should do away with Value Added Tax as it is charging produce that belongs to the people. Government should encourage head tax, not income tax. It should allow people to do business and pay head tax from their business. Privatization pays. Provincial Government is quite expensive and Government should restore island local government councils.

"Good Servants make Good Master" in other words Good Masters serve their servants"

of the substance of the trade agreement. Once the land deals were sealed, traders used forced measures on laborers to work the coconut plantations often at gun point. The custom landowners were barred from entering the traded land while native workers faced harsh work conditions and many retreated to live inland while others moved into mission land. The rush for more plantation workers were sought and young men and women from Paama, Ambrym and Pentecost were shipped in to work the plantations. The newcomers or "man come" settled well with the traders and over time claimed ownership of the vacant or abandoned lands about the coconut plantations and continued to inhabit the land to date. They have suddenly become the new landowners.

The expatriate traders and planters introduced cash economy as the produce harvested from the plantations were all exported overseas. Here is a list of coconut plantations operated along the South to the North Eastern coast of Malekula and they include Lamap coconut plantation owned by Mr. Giraud; Weso plantation owned by Mr. Godyn; Banane Bay plantation owned by Mr. Maurice Perronet; Tisman coconut plantation owned by Mr. Oscar Newman Family; Darem Coconut plantation owned by a Frenchman; Rensarie coconut plantation was owned by Savoir Family (Jean Paul, Denit and Andre) measured at over 400 hectares; The coconut plantation south and north of Mapest river including TFC and Sarmet coconut plantation was owned by Monsieur Cheviarlld and his Ambaen wife although the coconut plantation was later taken over by Ballande Vanuatu, initially CFNH – Comptoir Francais de Nouvelles Hebrides, a large trading company based in New Caledonia; Bormet coconut plantation was owned by Mr. Pierre Theuil who died in 1944 and transferred ownership to his son Laurance Theuil now managing a land mass measuring less than 100 hectares; Metaven 1 Coconut plantation (Bushman's Bay) was owned by Burns Philip and later sold to a French Company PRNH (Plantation Reunion of New Hebrides, now PRV- V for Vanuatu) registered in Sydney Australia following the dawn of World War 2 in 1942 ; Metaven 2 Coconut plantation, Port Stanley and the land leading on to Litzlitz community was owned by Mr. Corlette from England of land size well over 100 hectares. Mr. Corlette died in 1944 and his daughter Madlene later married Kidley and they continued to operate the Corlette plantation; Mr. Jerone Draguvigch, from Czechoslovakia owned Lakatoro coconut plantation and Nanuet Coconut plantation; PRV Norsup Coconut plantation was also owned by PRNH. A Frenchman operated a coconut plantation at Vao, northeast Malekula and family Norbert Ngban from Tahiti operated another at Dixon reef, southwest Malekula. In Ambrym, the only expatriate known to own a coconut plantation is Mitchell based at Ranon, north Ambrym. Paama does not have any expatriate operating any plantation on the island.

The people of Malampa province owed the pioneers of these coconut plantations such an invaluable debt of gratitude considering the amount of capital they have invested in overhauling the traditional subsistence farming into a cash economy. The power of cash economy motivated people to plant cash crops of their own to earn money and those working on plantations use their earnings to buy kitchen utensils, clothes, cutting implements and the likes to make their lives simpler, easier and better. A new dawn of life had settled on the people of Malampa and that moment had paved the beginning of a changing world for the people of Malampa.

Following independence, alienated lands returned to the natives. Unfortunately, after years and years of land alienation, the natives who signed land agreements, could not be found and their family history vanished only to be replaced by land claimants whose history could never be reconciled with the historical boundaries of the land. Many of these lands became subject of disputes ending up in court and "namele leaf" becomes the icon of continuing dispute in every community on Malekula. The origin of the

disputing parties could not be established while the years of land occupancy by "man come" further sent the land issue to the ocean depth and many have yet to resurface for judicial hearing or never.

Sub-Section 3.3: LANGUAGE

Language is not a physical substance and it cannot be seen or felt. Nonetheless it requires the five natural laws or common sense (hear, see, touch, taste and smell) of the human mind to operationalize it. The airless substance creating sounds begins at the time of fetal conception through constant close rearing from the moment of birthing by the mother, the parents, families, clans, village, community and the area of settlement. Every family member interacts with the infant to help it understand and speak the language and as the child grow up, language becomes embedded in the full orientation of the child upbringing. Language is second to none and is the main mode of communication that drives a change. In the Holy Bible, Jesus simply speaks and the change happens. In the book of Mark's Gospel Chapter 1 versus 40-45: Jesus healed a Leper by speaking. Language is power. It can unite and it can also destroy. The power of language rests with the user and the choices it makes to deliver an outcome or an effect.

Language is associated with land and language confirms the true identity of an individual with the land. People can claim to be from an island but if they did not speak the language of that island, a cloud of uncertainty reigns in the mind. Malekula is known of its famous land disputes and one of the criteria that the court employs is language of local dialect. Language and land defines supremacy, boundary and both coexist in unity and oneness. Language is currently used by the judiciary to identify ownership of land by disputing parties over custom land rights and ownership. Many languages have now extinct and only few are currently in use. People including both native and "man come" who make contact with the language speak the local dialects and identify themselves to be part of the land as well most notably in Malekula. Language also hides the true identity of any person and overtime people come to accept each other as belonging to the same community and have similar access to land rights.

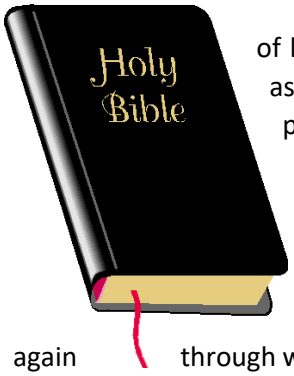
Vanuatu is home to 138 indigenous Oceanic languages. Of these Malampa is known to have 69. Malekula alone has 45 local dialects (27 currently in use; 13 endangered & 5 extinct) *(see Language Map 03 page 104 in the annexures*) The island of Ambrym has about 11. North Ambrym has 2 currently in use while 5 have extinct and others near to endangered. West Ambrym has 5 and they are all in use. Southeast Ambrym and Paama have one language each.

When expatriates reached the shores of Vanuatu, they bring with them their own cultures and one of their main trading commodity is language. They formulated a language of "simple unstructured or broken English" supported by their body language with the natives to drive home their interest. Indeed, their mission was successful and "Bislama" Language was formed. The natives were so amazed to communicate with the "Whiteman" in their foreign language that they started using the same language in the community without considering the imminent consequences and long term effect it would have on their local dialect. As time matured over the years, local dialects were forgotten and Bislama becomes the replacement language. Bislama language is now accepted and recognized as the national language of Vanuatu. Bislama is used widely by people of the three islands in Malampa Province. The country's three official languages are of foreign origin: English, French, and Bislama.

The Vanuatu Government has also accepted and approved the use of English and French languages as the Official Languages. Within Malampa province alone, many people can speak many local dialects as well while for some the language would appear to be same but slightly vary in dialect such as

in southeast Ambrym, north Ambrym, west Ambrym, southwest Malekula, northwest Malekula, south and southeast Malekula. Paama is special as it has an added advantage of having only one language and anyone from any of the 22 communities on Paama living in Ambrym and Malekula speak the same one language. Since everyone from Paama speak same language, they continue to speak same language in Malekula and Ambrym regardless of the locality on Paama they come from. And Paama language has gradually gain momentary use in many communities in the province more than other local dialects which is an advantage as it promotes and strengthen the use of local languages to grow.

Sub-Section 3.4: FAITH BASED ORGANISATIONS (FBO)




Louni Presbyterian Church, Malekula

The people of Vanuatu by their works of life through their ancestors up to as late as 1700's were known as heathens or people who did not know Jesus, then and had not been baptized to redeem themselves right in Christian Living. The birth and works of Jesus Christ communicated through the "Holy Bible" gave hope to multitudes to be born again through watery baptism and reign with God in eternity. As a result, many global missionary societies were established to bring this Good News of the works of Jesus Christ to the people. Many missionary workers from different denominations arrived in the shores of Vanuatu with one aim to convert the people, known then, as the heathen to Christianity. To achieve that one aim is too impossible considering the ocean to cross, islands landscape, different people with different lives and attitudes, different customary practices and beliefs, and different languages makes the connection just impossible. Yet in the heart of the early missionaries, Vanuatu must be converted for Christ and out from the practices of heathenism. Then, the power of pray, through strong faith and believe, strong determination and persistence, resulted in many missionary workers to lose their life, not only from tribal fights, but causes also of black magic and tropical sicknesses especially malaria. Many expatriate missionaries ended up as martyr, and were forever remembered of their strong will to win Vanuatu for Christ. They succeeded with such triumphant glory.

The heathens are mobile and in order to convert them, missionary societies established Christian mission centers in strategic parts of Malampa Province where they built huge houses of worship and invited people living in the interior and along the coast to come and live near the mission compound. Many people inspired by the change left their home to learn more of the New Gospel Message. Evidence of this change can be testified in many strategic localities around the islands of Malampa such as Wala Rano Catholic Mission, Unmet Catholic Mission, Atchin SDA Mission, Litzlitz Presbyterian Mission, Aulua Presbyterian Mission in Malekula; Olal Catholic Mission, Sanesup Catholic Mission in Ambrym; and Liro Presbyterian Mission, in Paama. The new wave of change transformed the entire pattern of the community life that people were used to and to one completely new but most aspiring and peaceful. Since then, they had replaced their traditional attire and wore western clothing; did less gardening and household chores and into Church activities to worship, done away with traditional stories around the open fire and into bible reading and bible stories. Indeed, a total people life transformation has dawned on Malampa Province.

Then the influx of Church denominations continued on after the end of the Second World War in 1945, arriving on the shores of Malampa Province which created another wave of Governing System based on the Biblical doctrines versus that of the Community Chief Governing System. People were hunted down and indoctrinated to believe and belong to different Church denomination even though the same people have been indoctrinated as members of another faith. The hunting for the common people to join different faith denominations continues on to this date creating a situation where any individual community member can be baptized into as many as 10 different denominations. In a family of say five members, each one of them could join different denominations and although they see themselves as one family, spiritually they are divided and overtime developed prejudices over the others. This life contributes to demoralizing of traditional governing system; division in the immediate family, clan and community; lack of community cooperation and too many doctrines for the common people to believe in. As a result, many people no longer believe in the work of the church and are not committing themselves to church activities. Sundays to many is a public holiday and a good time to sleep all day and gossip about the lives of other people. The different faiths or doctrines that exist and active in the Area Councils of Malampa Province are in *Table 3* of page 105 in the Annexure.

Faith Based Organizations have played a pivoted role in continuing with Christianity work in the country and contributed immensely to Vanuatu gaining its own independence on 30th of July 1980. The Vanuatu Constitution recognizes both the Traditional and Christian values to be the right remedy to help Vanuatu move forward as cited from the Vanuatu motto "Long God Yumi Stanap". Throughout Vanuatu archipelago, Christianity reigns paramount in day to day community chores even thriving through broken homes, substance abuses, increase in crimes and the diverse agendas of the community. Malampa Province, as evidenced from the difference denominations that exist and active on the land, only concludes the power of the Holy Spirit to change Malampa Province and its people from what it used to be to one that is still better, and MPPSDP could be a "new drive in the right direction" to elevate the hope of the people to another level as remarked by the famous Presbyterian Evangelist Elder Bernard Kampai of Southwest Bay Malekula (September 2024).

Section 4.0: PEOPLE COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

Sub-Section 4.1: PROVINCIAL COUNCIL GOVERNANCE

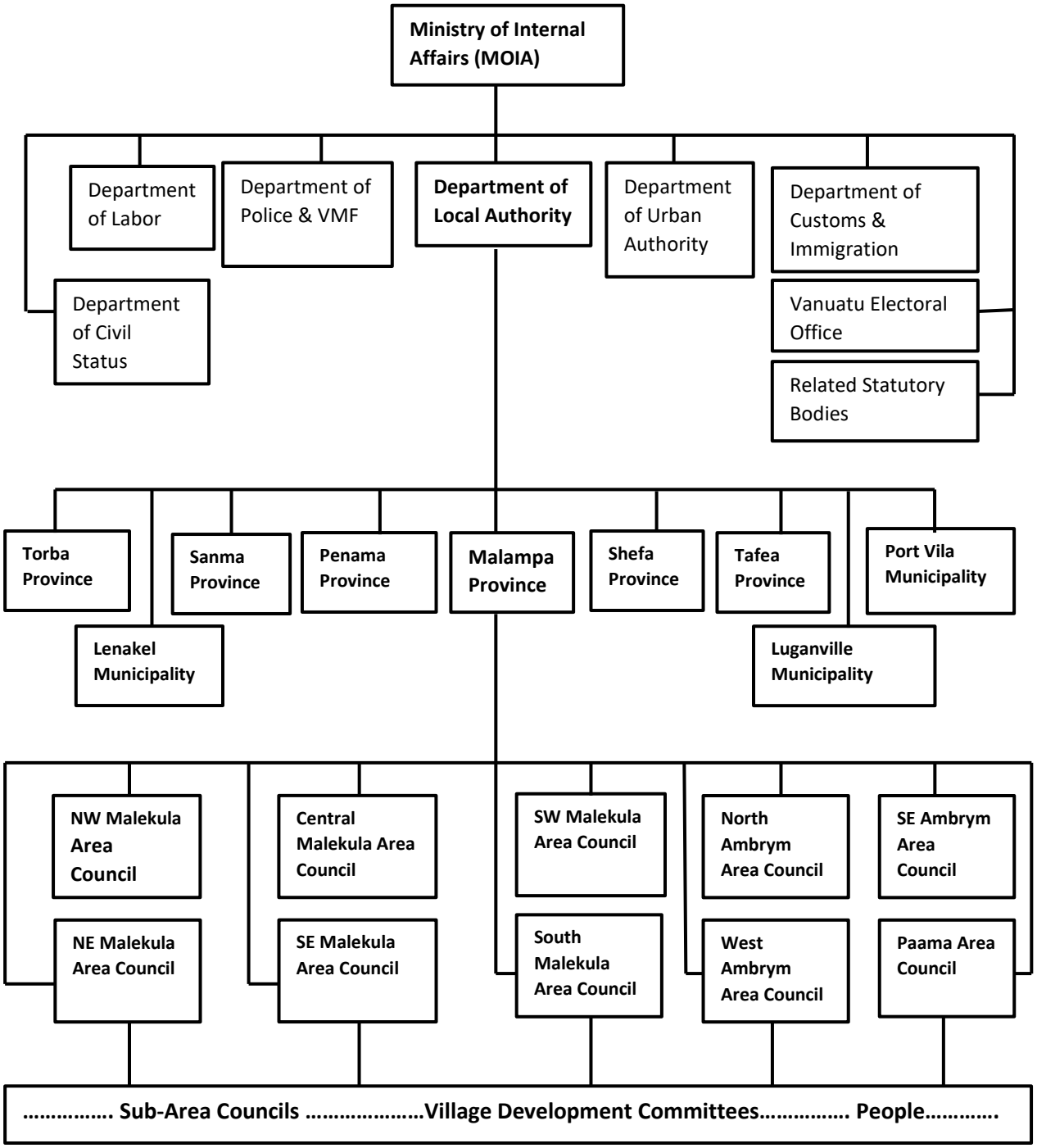


Malampa Provincial Council Secretariat Building, Lakatoro, Malekula

The Government Ministry of Internal Affairs oversees the function of the Department of Local Authority (DLA). These two public institutions are based in Port Vila. The DLA oversees the functions of the six Provincial Authorities established across the Country by an Act of Parliament (Decentralization Act [CAP 230] namely Torba, Sanma, Penama, Malampa, Shefa and Tafea. The Act provides for these provinces to

govern themselves through a Council of Members elected every four years by the people. The Council is headed by a President elected every two years. The overall auditing of the management of each Provincial Council rests with DLA which has the authority under the relevant laws of the Act [CAP 230] to recommend to the Minister of Internal Affairs to dissolve any of the Provincial Authority if sufficient evidence showed that it's elected Council Members are performing contrary to the approved guidelines of the Act. Below is an organigram illustrating these different layers of the strata.

Chart 1: **Ministry of Internal Affairs Organigram**

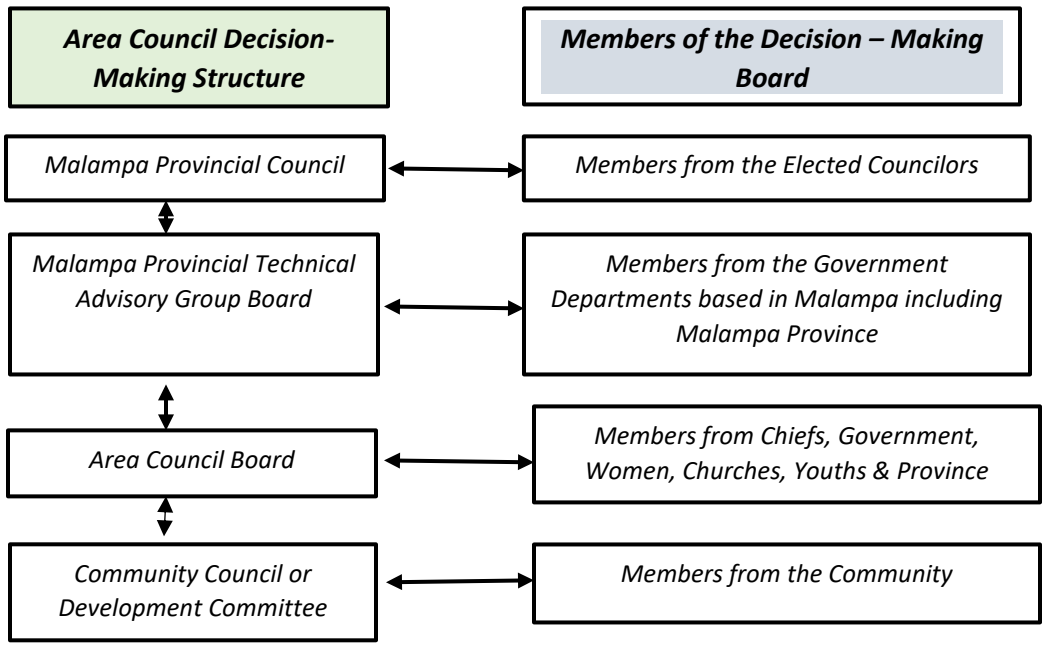


Malampa Province has a Council consisting of 22 members (16 from Malekula, 4 from Ambrym and 2 from Paama). The Council meets in its normal sitting twice a year (months of May and November) and can also meet outside of these months based on any urgent issues through extra-ordinary council sittings.

All decisions that are implemented by the Council Secretariat at Provincial level are approved by the Provincial Council Sitting. These approved decisions termed as Council Resolutions are filed as pending matters for the Provincial Secretariat to action. For the Council Resolutions to materialize, the council need people with higher level educational qualification to add value to them, else the resolutions ended up in the archives, reintroduced in the next council sitting or in the next provincial legislature for implementation at the right time. Most Council decisions are broad statements, raw in nature and have no added values. The province need qualified and technical personnel with post-graduate degrees and necessary skills to process these raw policy decisions to materialize them.

The Council oversees the affairs of the province through the Council Secretariat under the leadership of the Secretary-General. An Act of Parliament [CAP 230] enables the Secretary-General to oversee the Council Secretariat based at Lakatoro and the 10 Area Councils located on the islands of Malekula, Ambrym and Paama. The Secretary General is also mandated by law to manage the different Government Sectoral Services such as health, education, agriculture, public works and many others based in the province. This core working group is materialized through what is known as Provincial Technical Advisory Group (PTAG). This working group meets once a month and delves on government issues at provincial level.

Chart 2: Malampa Provincial Decision-Making Structure



Members of PTAG are heads of Government Sectors based in Malampa and they behave as advisers to the Secretary-General and the Council on any governmental matters at the province. PTAG are

staff members of individual sectoral departments based in Port Vila. The Provincial Government does not have any managerial mandate over their scope of their operations and since PTAG is supervised directly from Port Vila, this channel of communication creates a vacuum and an impasse for the Provincial Authority to enforce any of its Council Decisions through members of PTAG. The Decentralization Act [CAP 230] could be amended to give full power to the Provincial Authority to exercise full right over the different Government Sectors based at provincial level to implement the decisions of the Provincial Council, and only then Council Decisions can be reassured of their effectiveness.

The Decentralization Act in its will to bring government closer to the people created positions of Area Administrator and Area Secretary in the Provincial Area Councils. These Officers are the eyes of the Malampa Provincial Authority at the Area Council segments of the province and their role is primarily to interact with the community on a daily basis to listen to their concerns and address them through the approved decentralization processes. An Area Council is a small administrative post. Each post has a provincial area council building, sectoral government buildings such as Police and Agriculture; credit facilities such as Banks and Western Union; Sports Office; Women Office; Market House, Area Council of Chiefs House and so on. Many business houses are also established within the land boundary of the Area Council. People from the area communities go to their Area Council Center to do any of their personnel business every day and the initiative is gaining popularity and momentum.

All Area Councils have Area Council Board and each board has memberships of prominent and notable groups in the area such as Chairman of the Area Chiefs Council, Women Organizations, Youth Organizations, Faith Based Organizations, Government services sectors and the Provincial Area Officers. Each of the Council Board representatives has its own area working committees such as Area Council of Chiefs, Area Council of Women and Area Council of Youth. There are also specific committees formed in the area but also in individual communities which act as the outreach hands of the Area Council Board in and at community level with different scope of roles and responsibilities from faith based activities to community services programs such as water supply committee, to business houses committees such as cooperatives and tourism and many others in the council area.

Table 4: Area Council Population by Number of Communities and Households

Area Councils	***AC Center***	***2024 AC Population Profiles***			***2020 National Population Census***		
		Population	***Total Communities***	***Total House-holds***	***Population***	***Male***	***Female***
North East Malekula	*Orap*	*7,357*	*6*	*2,692*	*621.003,816*	*3,414*	*3,402*
North West Malekula	*Lehkan*	*6,571*	*41*	*1,379*	*5,503*	*2,791*	*2,712*
South West Malekula	*Wintua*	*4,042*	*15*	*810*	*3,775*	*1.917*	*1,858*
South Malekula	*Lamap*	*4.879*	*6*	*1,109*	*4,484*	*2,296*	*2,188*
South East Malekula	*Tisman*	*5,593*	*28*	*1,212*	*5,309*	*2,710*	*2,599*
Central Malekula	*Lakatoro*	*7,629*	*30*	*1,609*	*6,405*	*3,183*	*3,222*
North Ambrym	*Nembul*	*3,938*	*31*	*995*	*3,700*	*1,842*	*1,858*
West Ambrym	*Baiap*	*3,150*	*21*	*848*	*2,898*	*1,471*	*1,427*
South East Ambrym	*Toak*	*1,977*	*14*	*581*	*1,931*	*1,020*	*911*
Paama & Lopevi	*Liro*	*1,539*	*24*	*415*	*1,677*	*851*	*826*
ALL TOTAL	-	***46,675***	***216***	***11,650***	***42,493***	***21,490***	***21,003***

Source: Malampa Province Area Council Profiling 2024

The *table 4 above* showed the population of Malampa Province from the ten Area Council Profiles of 2024 at a total count of 46,675, an increase of 4,299 from the Malampa population count of 42,376 recorded in the 2020 National Population Census. Many more people are returning to the province for better or worse as the mountain of issues and challenges acknowledged and re-emphasized by the Malampa Provincial Authority following the Provincial Area Consultation findings continue to surface as summarized as follows:

- **Infrastructure** – The province noted the poor conditions of the roads and believed that improvement in the livelihood of people cannot be separated from having good road access to services in the community. There is also a need to improve feeder roads at Lakatoro Government station given its condition which is very bad including repairs to staff houses at Lakatoro.
- **Health** – the health of the people of Malampa is paramount to the development of the province stressing that a healthy population equates a strong and viable labor force to work the province
- **Education** – every child has the right to be educated and through right and quality education Malampa province can aspire to participate in a changing world bombarded with increased knowledge, new technologies and innovations and possesses the ability to upgrade from primary to secondary activities adding values to finished products in all services sectors.
- **Buildings –** Almost all the Area Council buildings in Malekula, Ambrym and Paama are old and not suitable for use as office buildings as they were inherited from previous local administration. Some of these buildings have become smaller as needs for more and new office spaces become apparent based on the current needs. Some of the offices may need full repair, others extension and a few others may need new buildings.
- **Provincial Council Chamber** – Malampa Provincial Authority does not have a permanent Council Chamber of its own. It is currently using an old meeting chamber (Nimbaur) to meet. This same building is also used for other meetings as well. Its location is inside the sports boundary where all sports activities happen and all the noises associated with sports for the public at large. A new meeting chamber need to be built near the Provincial Secretariat building up the hill which is far from the sports ground.
- **Provincial Area Sub-Centers and Economic Hubs** – Almost all the 10 Area Councils in the province are extremely large covering massive distance from the center. The province has implemented establishments of sub-area centers depending on the area mass to help administer the province and will continue to add more during the life of Malampa People's Plan. There is also a need to create economic hubs in strategic locations in the province to help the area councils trade their finished products and engage in other economic activities that would boost income into the province.
- **Fuel Depot** – Malampa Province is currently seeing a lot of households and individuals owning land transports and sea transports especially banana boats including generators and grass trimmers. These moving crafts use either gasoline or diesoline to service. Many of these users live far from fuels depots (currently 1 at Lakatoro, 1 at Litzlitz and 1 at Olal) where they travel to and fro to refuel. The cost of travel in lieu of fuel is expensive considering the longer the distance, the higher the consumption of fuel. It would be feasible to consider establishing fuel depots at strategic locations within the boundaries of the Area Councils.
- **Recruitment of Area Secretaries** – The Decentralization Act [CAP 230] provides for recruitment of an Area Administrator and an Area Secretary to be stationed in individual Area Councils. Area Administrator is a Public Service Post while that of the Area Secretary is a Provincial Council Post.

Recruitment of these positions are complete in some council areas such as southeast Ambrym, northwest Malekula, southeast Malekula and southwest Malekula. The remaining six area councils have yet to recruit their Area Council Secretaries during the life of the Malampa People's Plan.

- **Revenue Collection** – Malampa Provincial Government operational budget share is dependent on how effective it mobilizes itself to collect revenue from taxable activities in the province. The vastness of the landscape and the difficult environments that people habit both along the coast and in the interior often makes revenue collection very difficult. New strategies of revenue collection would need to be sought and strengthened to improve provincial revenue collection. The main revenue sources include Business licenses, Vanuatu Power Services, NISCOL, Sea and Airport passenger taxes and NISCOL. There is an also a further need to redevelop and complete Malampa Lodge in Port Vila and the Malampa Mall at Lakatoro which will further strengthen revenue collection for the province.
- **Training** – Upskilling of people's abilities to improve their roles but also to learn new ways to become resilient to new merging issues affecting their basic livelihood is recognized by the province. Appropriate training in relevant fields will be made available to upgrade all skills in all different labor schemes both in government and community.
- **Municipal Centers** – The lands hosting Lakatoro and Norsup provincial administration have moved out from being a subsistence land for the natives to a land with increase in government and business activities. Lands within and outside of the administration boundary have been subdivided and leased for interested buyers and many waged laborers are working and residing on the land. The provincial government is looking to transfer the authority of the land to a Municipal Town to be responsible for water, property, electricity, communication improvement public parks, public beaches and further sought a location for cemetery and damp site. This initiative will also help boost market and business activities on the land.
- **Provincial Visits** – Many people have raised common concerns about lack of regular visits by the provincial authority at Lakatoro to meet with the community and to allow an open forum for face to face discussion on provincial and area council issues relating to community development. To many, Malampa provincial authority is just a dream even though they know that such an authority existed at Lakatoro, yet they do not have any information about the role of the authority. The provincial authority acknowledged these concerns and planned to do regular visits at least once year during the life of the Malampa People's Plan.
- **Solar Grid –** The provincial government is looking at shifting its source of power supply to solar grid to minimize the cost of usage which consumes much of the provincial operational budget. Solar grids have been established at southwest bay and Paama and have proved to be very reliable. The province is planning to introduce solar grid at the provincial center at Lakatoro as well as in all the provincial area centers in Malampa Province.
- **Provincial Data System** – Malampa Provincial Council is haven to information and all the information is with people at the communities in each of the Provincial Council Areas. Information although available is hard to be shared due to distance and communication network. A provincial webpage would help to create area council profiles on the page and allow for updates and the page can be shared for public convenience and especially provincial authority at Lakatoro and provincial authority in Port Vila. The page can be used to record population profiles, revenue collection, area council news and disaster related activities.
- **Business and Agriculture Joint Ventures** – Malampa has existing large scale agriculture projects such as Lambubu Metenesel Cocoa Project, Mapest Coconut and Cattle Project in Malekula, and Kava

Project in southeast Ambrym. Malampa has land and natural resources such as stones; volcanos of Benbow, Marum and Lopevi; Fishing and traditional arts which it can create business opportunities out from them in joint ventures with the community and area councils to manage, thus increase economic activity in the province.

- **Lakatoro Land and Lamap Mini-Township** – The land at Lakatoro continue to be the subject of "Namele Leaf" including Commercial Center at Litzlitz Wharf and Area Council Centers with their sub-centers in Malampa Province. The land issue has been too outstanding and must be properly settled with the rightful landowners during the life of the Malampa People's Plan. Lamap land is a public land and there is a plan to shift Provincial Headquarter to the land. There are also plans to convert the land into a mini-township with its lands sub-divided and leased. Again this initiative could need to be done within the life of the Malampa People's Plan.
- **Tourism Conservation Zones** – Malampa is the only province in Vanuatu that hosts three active volcanos. To date there has not been any provincial attachments to these volcanoes in terms of investments. The provincial authority will work with the tourism office to find ways to conserve these icons as a means of tourism attraction.
- **Malampa Council of Chiefs Chamber** – Malampa Province recognizes the role of Community Governance and has allocated an office within its premises for the Council to use. To date the Chiefs do not have a meeting chamber to carry out its duties in the province. It is highly recommended for a building to be erected during the life of the Malampa People's Plan at Lakatoro.
- **Natural Resources –** Malampa is the hub of people living in the islands of the province. Each island has some resources which are created naturally without the sweat of the people such as rocks or stones, sand, coral, volcanos, loggings of natural forest trees, quarry from lime stones, rivers, provincial sea boundary, provincial land boundary and any other resources that make up Malampa Province could be declared as provincial assets and protected from exploitation without the aid of an Environmental Impact Assessment. The province could declare these resources as endangered assets and take full ownership as they contribute to the beauty and survival of the province.

Section 5.0: COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE, BY-LAWS AND POLICING

Sub-Section 5.1: COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE (LOCAL JUDICIARY)

Community governance systems exists in all the Provincial Area Councils in Malekula, Ambrym and Paama. The basis of community governance rests with the Chiefs. Any community would have many clans or tribes attaching themselves to a local icon of the community such as breadfruit, yam, octopus, coconut and so on. Each of these clans have their own chiefs, usually the senior person in the clan and members of the clan would form the Clan Council members. Where two or more clans coexist in the community, the chiefs of each clan represent their clan as members of the Community Council of Chiefs. Under this system, the members elect one of them to be the Leading Chief or Paramount Chief for a specified term and the position rotates as the term of an elected Paramount Chief ends. This chiefly governing system replicates itself up the hierarchy to Sub-Area Council of Chiefs, Area Council of Chiefs, Island Council of Chiefs and finally Vanuatu National Council of Chiefs (Malvatumauri).

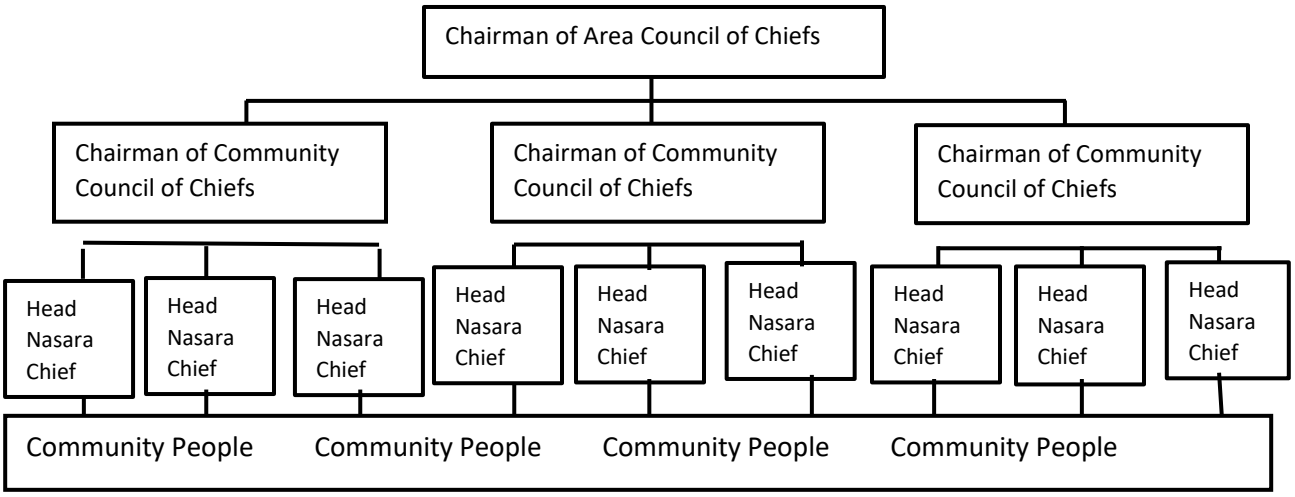


Typical Community Chief Meeting House or Nakamal, Vauleli Paama

In any Council of Chiefs operation, the leading Chief or Chairman, if elected, moderates the meetings assisted by Assistant Leading Chiefs. The proceeding of the meeting is very informal and as soon as everyone is present, the meeting commences. Everyone in the meeting is allowed to speak freely and when everyone speaks of every word they wish to share, then the Chairman concludes the meeting agendas and if there were any penalties or fines to be awarded, the Council of Chiefs normally retreat for a while, decides on the level of fines to be awarded and this was announced by the Chairman. The terms of deciding fines vary and treated with caution as not to severely destroy the reputation of the offenders as well as the victims. In many cases, reconciliations to restore peace is recommended and performed resulting in a win-win situation. The Chiefs, nonetheless, have a standard fee to be paid and people know how much they would pay to allow the Chiefs to sit and hear their pleas.

Some people are born into family line of Chiefs and become Chiefs when they are ready to perform their role. The clans which inherited Chiefly bloodline maintained very strong traditional and customary practices such as in north Ambrym, *Big and Small Nambas* tribes in northwest and southwest Malekula. People know which tribe birth Chiefs and they look to that tribe for Chiefs. Many others performed pig killing ceremonies called "*Namangki"* and the most number of male pigs killed, the most decorative and highly ranking status quo up the hierarchy of pig killing steps they possess. *Namangki* is a competitive business of male pig killings to show case who can slaughter more pigs and although it is recognized as a form of Chiefly ranking, it is amassed more with wealth, respect and honor more than managerial duties and responsibilities of the Community Chief. A typical structure of the Community Chiefly Governing Structure is in ***Chart 3*** below:

Chart 3: Typical Community Chiefly Governing Structure of the Area Council



Source: Malampa Province Area Council Consultation, September 2024

With an increase in knowledge and acceptance of increased foreign ideas and practices, Customary Chiefs become especially disadvantaged in that their traditional governance system comes into direct conflict with the western governing system materialized through Courts (Supreme Court,

Magistrate Court, Island Court) and community members who would normally seek hearing from the Community Chiefly Court now have their cases heard by foreign Courts. This practice devalues the power of the Chiefs and many cease to practice their traditional skills in hearing and applying the practices they have always performed. Community Chief Governing Systems have been severely damaged and destroyed on the onset of foreign courts for the last 40 years since Vanuatu independence in 1980.

Justice *– Crime rates in Malampa increased by 53% (227) in 2020 compared to 47% (199) in 2019 court cases. The highest crime was intentional assault (17%) followed by domestic violence (14%) and malicious damage to property (11%) in 2020.*

The procedural systems and principles of Community Governance as explained earlier under the managerial mandate of the Community Chief is commonly practiced in Malekula, Ambrym and Paama. What is also commonly shared is that even though the governing system does exist in the community, it is also equally lamented that the system has not simply work and many people by-pass these community chiefly judicial systems and seek further redress at higher Councils including reporting their issues to court authorities at Lakatoro. The Community Chief Governing System is actually weak and the Chiefs do not know how to manage and uphold their leadership roles to compete with the foreign governing systems. More often the Chiefs tend to find themselves operating their responsibilities in total isolation with virtually no moral support from the community. It is strongly advocated to overhaul the entire community governing system, re-establish itself in the community, restore its mandate and re-empower it with specific leadership training for reasons emanating from what the common people see as shared below:

- Lack of strong leadership
- Lack of communication skills
- Lack of skills in resolving issues
- Assume many responsibilities as Chief, Church Elder, Chairman of School, Chairman of Political Party
- A party to land dispute, crime, main attributer to family or community division
- A party to petty quarrels and disputes with other tribal chiefs
- A trouble maker and did not engage or participate in community work
- Consumes liquor and kava, smokes cigarettes, and participates in destroying community assets under influence of liquor
- Did not share with community humanitarian assistance from NDMO, political party, Government, NGOs and keep the donations with them for their personal uses

The Chiefly Governing System has been and will always be with the community. It is the basis for community existence and survival. The system is paramount to the role of other community gatekeepers such as Faith Based Organizations, Women Organizations, Youth Organizations and Community Development Committee Organizations. The strength of decision makings of the gatekeepers depends largely on the strength of the Community Chief Governing System. The ten Area Councils of Malampa Province have ten Area Council of Chiefs and Islands Council of Chiefs as well. Their names are:

Melinveao Area Council of Chiefs	North West Malekula
Malkortoninamel Area Council of Chiefs	North East Malekula
Malturenevat Area Council of Chiefs	Central Malekula
Neikikino Area Council of Chiefs	South West Malekula
Herveleyang Area Council of Chiefs	South Malekula

Malvetamat Area Council of Chiefs	South East Malekula
Molmolnevere Area Council of Chiefs	North Ambrym
Fanmaeop Area Council of Chiefs	West Ambrym
Vatihou Area Council of Chiefs	South East Ambrym
Tomaso Area Council of Chiefs	Paama
Tomaso Island Council of Chiefs	Paama Island
Malmemeli Island Council of Chiefs	Ambrym Island
Malmetenvanu Council of Chiefs	Malekula Island

Sub-Section 5.2: COMMUNITY BY-LAWS



Chief Jackbel Rambel, Chairman of Malmetenvanu (5671004 / 7518973)

All the Area Councils in Malampa Province, having acknowledged the weaknesses explained above as affecting the work of an effective Community Chiefly Governance systems, strongly recommend that the Community Governance Systems should have By-Laws that regulate the role and function of the community governance body. The By-Laws should detail the different processes, steps and criteria for the community governing system to use. Furthermore, people are also familiar with the content of the By-Laws such that it helps them to take precautions or assist the Chief maintain peace and order in the community. The By-Laws would be developed for the Clans Council of Chiefs, Community Council of Chiefs, Area Council of Chiefs and Island Council of Chiefs. These same by-laws can also be adapted for community gatekeepers to properly manage their own community segments.

By-Laws are written statements or guidelines or Standard Operating Procedures that helps any organization manage its affairs. It is not legally binding. It is only effective if people agree to abide by it for their own good. By-Laws carry mainly dos and do not dos. The By-Laws are the main pillars to operationalize the *Malampa Peoples Sustainable Development Plan 2025-2030*. The By-Laws restores and re-enforces the power of the community Chiefs and in return the Chiefs would mobilize the community using their power to implement the activities recommended in the Malampa Peoples Plan. The same Chiefly power would be exercised in all the Area Councils of the province and with all the Chiefly Governance Systems working, massive changes in area council development would occur and by end of the Malampa People's Plan in 2030, Malampa Province will have entered a new dawn of ending dependency and entering a new era of economic self-reliance. The following area councils have unanimously endorsed and agreed to have By-Laws for the ten Area Councils of Northwest Malekula Area Council, North East Malekula Area Council, Central Malekula Area Council, South West Malekula Area Council, South East Malekula Area Council, South Malekula Area Council, North Ambrym Area Council, West Ambrym Area Council, South East Ambrym Area Council, & Paama Lopevi Area Council

Malampa Province has also recognized the importance of establishing its own By-Laws or Standing Orders including a Provincial Staff Manual to help the province regulate provincial government services in Malampa. The provincial staffs' performances are hard to regulate and misuse of time, government assets such as vehicles, boats, office facilities is increasingly deteriorating public confidence in the work of the

province. The guidelines would help the province to regulate proper use of government assets and strengthen services delivery to the people at community level.

Sub-Section 5.3: COMMUNITY POLICING



Mr. Davis SARAVANU, Police Commander Malampa, Lakatoro Police Office



Malampa Police Officers on alert to maintain peace, law and order at the community

Community Policing was practiced under the British Administration under what was known, then, as *Community Assistants* and they helped the British District Agent at Lakatoro reach out to the communities to help maintain law and order. The *Assistants* helped to communicate the District Agent administration messages in local dialects to the people at community level including any judicial offences that needed hearing by the Courts at Lakatoro. Under the Community Governance system, there is an interactor who executes the decision of the Chief and ensures that Chief decisions on cases presided over is carried through. In southeast Ambrym, Paama and many area councils of Malampa Province, Chiefs perform the whole role and responsibilities of any community cases, even if the Chief has to travel distances to talk to other parties or simply meet to resolve the case. There is no money set aside for the Chief to carry out his duties as it is accepted that the role of the Chiefs is voluntary. When a case is heard and the offenders are penalized, they pay a standard fee to the Chiefs and the Chiefs use this money as their allowance. The fines have not been used to reinvest in the work of the Chief and as is the practice, many Chiefs work for a few years and move on. Others join politics to put food on the plate.

The Area Councils noted weaknesses in the work of the Chiefs and agreed to support a system where the Council Chief presides only over cases while communities appoint village officers to act as Community Polices to help the Chiefs restore and maintain peace and order in the Community. The Community Police work with the Chiefs and Malampa Police Officers at Lakatoro and Police Officers posted in the area to enforce the decisions of the Council. The effective implementation of this initiative would still require an operational budget. Being so conscious of the risks and vulnerabilities of the survival and existence of the community, people have freely offered to finance the system through their out of pocket contribution. Many people lamented that they have waited from their youthful years and for too long to see change in the community but have not seen any now that they have aged. If they were to wait a little longer, who would bring about the change and could it be wise to leave the matter as it is to the younger generations, and continuing on to incoming younger generations, or best to address it now and end the hardships for the good of the younger generations. It is not easy to take the first step but Malampa people have spoken and it must be so. The different contributions by the people in each Area Council is provided below:

- Northwest Malekula Area Council to contribute 1,000 vatu per household per year for 5 years
- North East Malekula Area Council to contribute 100 vatu per head per year for 5 years
- Central Malekula Area Council to contribute 100 vatu per head per year for 5 years
- South West Malekula Area Council to contribute 1,000 vatu per household per year for 5 years
- South East Malekula Area Council to contribute 100 vatu per head per year for 5 years
- South Malekula Area Council to contribute 100 vatu per head per year for 5 years
- North Ambrym Area Council to contribute 1,000 vatu per household per year for 5 years
- West Ambrym Area Council to contribute 1,000 vatu per household per year for 5 years
- South East Ambrym Area Council to contribute 1,500 vatu per household per year for 5 years
- Paama & Lopevi Area Council to contribute 5,000 vatu per household per year for 5 years

Meet Heads of Provincial Government, Civil Societies and Business Enterprises



Ms. Mary Jack Public Lands Transport Permit Officer, Malampa (5069601)



Mr. Numa Fred, Provincial Curator, Malampa (7350468 / 5213459)



Ms. Marie Harry, Red Cross Officer, Malampa (5262151 / 7104829)



Ms Jessica Vira, Provincial Office Secretary



Mr. Arnold Theuil, Manager, VCCE Malampa



Mr. Wesley Lambi, Area Secretary, NW Malekula AC



Mr. Saiken Sikoma, Driver & Mechanic with Mr, Dick Shem, Carpenter & Maintenance



Ms. Effline Terry, Provincial Information & Data Officer



Mr. Martin Bongvivi, Provincial Treasurer

CHAPTER 2: PEOPLE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Section 1.0: INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sub-Section 1.1: ROADS (LAND SERVICES)



Mr. Fredison Hosea, Manager, PWD Malampa (7342495)



Typical main road condition, Malekula



Community waterways bridge construction, Olal, North Ambrym

Malampa Province has roads connecting most villages on its three islands of Malekula, Ambrym and Paama. Some communities, due to their difficult landscape could not be connected by simple road engineering but will be connected at a later time when technical road engineering becomes available. The existing dirt roads on these islands are hazardous and are not near to any standard roads at all. The full length of any of these roads need to be upgraded. The hazardous conditions of these roads contribute immensely to the difficulties people face in marketing their produce in the markets, access health facilities, schools, banking services, sports participation and accessing sea services at specific ports about the islands.

In Malekula, the Chinese road construction company (CCECC) has tar sealed road from Norsup Hospital to Bushman's Bay Plantation, and again from Aop junction to Unmet community. The main roads continuing on from Bushman's Bay to Lamap and from Norsup junction road to northwest A Malekula have been repeatedly promised to be tar sealed by politicians but to date have remain dirt and hazardous roads of all time. These are public roads which have been gazette as state property by the Government but their condition speaks volumes the priority of the Government to deliver services to the people under the auspices of Bringing Government Closer to the People or Leave No One Behind. The main roads on Ambrym and Paama have also been gazette as public roads but share similar hazardous scenes to the eyes resembling feeder roads with vegetation growing in the middle of the road while side roads are sufficient only to accommodate the four parallel side wheels of the vehicle. The main road is sufficient only to accommodate one passing vehicle and any approaching vehicle would have to stop, find a safe place in the bush to park and only continue on once the road is free.



Regular Vehicle maintenance due to poor road condition, Malekula

The roads crossing the water ways such as creeks, running rivers and streams, up and down slopes and ridges, along the base of steep cliffs and mountains, along the sea coast and onto the coastal beaches during low tides are familiar road scenes in the islands, very risky and hazardous to use and people travel these roads in the vehicles every day at their own risks and expenses void of any insurance covering especially people's lives. For vehicles, the traffic authority inspects vehicle worthiness every year and fine vehicles owners' heavy fines to pay and yet the road conditions did not measure up the appliance of traffic laws in the rural areas where road conditions are simply disastrous. Many people in the rural

communities are questioning if the country obtain its independence prematurely because to them change is not real and better lives to them is only a distant dream.

Feeder road access branching out from the main road to villages and garden continue to deteriorate to a state no longer suitable for use. Families which rely on feeder roads connecting their garden or cash crops in the land's interior, continue to experience low income as their produce could not be sold at the market due to road conditions. The full area councils of Malekula have discussed the feeder road condition and raised it several times with the provincial authorities including the Public Works and the National Government but their requests have since fell on deaf ears. If Malekula feeder roads have not been well maintained, then Ambrym and Paama feeder roads are from bad to extremely worst condition, unspeakable and totally deplorable. Improvement of feeder road continues to surface in all meetings of the Area Council and is included in this plan for close monitoring. The specifics of the road segments to be upgraded are in Part 2 of MPPSDP Action Plans.

Sub-Section 1.2: WATER SUPPLY



Haines Dini, Provincial Water Supervisor, Malampa (7132895)



Water hand pump drilling, Graig Cove West Ambrym



Water supply piped to homes, Louni, Malekula

Water is a basic need and is second to none, a valuable resource only of its kind. People need water to survive. Where there is no water people and living things that rely on water perish. The islands of Malampa are sea logged and receive daily cool breezes from the ocean. The ocean contains 97 percent of water and only 3 percent salt. As the sun heats up the sea, water evaporates in the form of steam up the sky forming clouds. These clouds travel in the open sky towards an altitudinal region of cool temperature and there it stops. As more clouds congregate, rain droplets are formed creating intense pressure thus forcing the clouds to burst itself and pours out the rain. This is part of the natural water cycling process that supports all lives on the planet earth.

The islands of Malampa are of volcanic origin. Some islands are fairly flat like Malekula and others like Ambrym, Paama and Lopevi are too hilly and steep. The landscape variations and the soil porosity determines how much of the water being rained on the island can hold the water on the land surface in the form of river, streams, water pools being fed through leakages from the rocks and the amount of water being filtered and drained down the mountains and collected under the land surface as underground water sources. The cool sea breeze regulates the amount of water evaporation on land and during long dry seasons water level on the land is reduced. There are several factors contributing to water levels on land to reduce in quantity of their storage capacity. Firstly, through direct sunlight which heats up the water causing it to evaporate; secondly through the meandering flow of water over the land and daily consumption by living mechanisms including people and vegetation; thirdly water level along the coast are sourced from underground water sources which coexist with the water table. This system is

determined by the ocean tides. During high tides the flow of water from inland decreases and during low tides the flow of water source from the interior's inland increases; and lastly water sources are also migratory meaning that the well within the earth's interior that holds the water source would only remain as long as the land is secured and steady. Volcanic activities often affect the soils intactness and the greater the movement, the greater the risk for the well to break and in the process water would have migrated out. This process allows leakages within the wells walls and as the water continue to leak the volume of water is greatly reduced to a point where it no longer has sufficient quantity to supply the population. These different water behaviors are important for people to know and value water as a resource that must be highly treasured and well looked after. People should not take for granted that where there is no water, Government provides water. People must protect their water source and use it with greatest care.

Unlike Paama and Ambrym, Malekula is like milk and honey land. It has bountiful of water which can be accessed from flowing river, inland streams, water from water tables on the flat plains and water can also be accessed from the deep valleys like the Brenwe River. There are so much of water sources available on Malekula. But people often prefer to work the traditional ways of accessing water where they prefer to walk to the river, have all their household washing near the water source and collect the water in collectable containers for the house. Many even though live near the river or water source prefer this traditional life and when dry seasons approaches where water level is reduced, everyone starts to complain about lack of water.



Natural Water Pool use by community during drought



Underground water holes

People source water from different localities throughout the islands of Malampa Province especially during drought seasons. The two types (right) are widely used but are very vulnerable to contamination from surface flooding, damage by animals as well as accidents due to deliberate dumping of hazardous substances by people. Water zones need to be fenced to protect the water for safe human consumption

The islands are also situated in such directions that some parts of the land are considered as dry land while others wet land. Dry land relies heavily on rain water harvesting stored in water tanks and underground wells but generally all households rely on water harvested from the rain. The main form of water supply to the homes includes piped water supply, water pumps using generator and hand pump, water harvest stored in water containers from rain and water collected from nearby water sources both along the coast and between the hills. Water Supply uses both gravity and generator pump and people at community level are all familiar with the different water supply applications to their homes.

Water supplied to homes and water stored in collectable containers and underground wells are subject to leakages due to tree roots and earthquakes, corrosion due to salty air and volcanic ash fall, damage due to earthquakes and cyclones, pollution due to surface flooding as well as human errors and leaves from the vegetation. Water Supply needs to be properly supervised, protected and cared for as it is an element that is consumed freely. When water source is contaminated, people can easily get sick and therefore it requires maximum care by the people for the people. The different Area Councils have

different water supply needs based on the situation explained earlier and their needs for water supply are provided in *Part 2 of MPPSDP Action Plans*.

Sub-Section 1.3: AIR SERVICES



Passenger aircraft on a typical island airport, Malampa Province

Malampa Provincial Authority does not have an aircraft. Aircrafts are manmade structures that fly in the air. Aircraft models vary also in sizes and the Civil Aviation Authority Vanuatu oversees the appropriate types that operate in the country. Owning and operating an aircraft is not only an expensive exercise, but its operation requires such tedious and time consuming labor with highly trained team of individuals from office duties to terminal and runway services to flight controls, flight operations, to meeting the full requirements of operating an aircraft. The aircrafts that are received in Malampa Province are passenger type aircrafts and they come in different types such as twin otter and islander.

Malampa Province has islands and aircraft airports are built on these islands. There are six airports in Malampa Province namely Tavie in Paama, Ulei in southeast Ambrym, Craig Cove in west Ambrym, Lamap in south Malekula, Wintua in southwest Malekula and Norsup in central Malekula. Olal Airport runway in north Ambrym has been cleared for use but for unexplained reasons is currently on halt. Air services are owned by companies operating out of Port Vila. The aircraft that is owned by the people of Vanuatu is called Air Vanuatu which operates both international and domestic services. Air Vanuatu is experiencing a lot of financial problems and is currently not operating to full maximum. Other passenger airlines that do domestic services are Unity Airline, Belair Airline and chartered taxi airline services.

Malampa Province does not have any control over the operation of any of the passenger airlines. It depends on the flight schedules of the planes, which day and what time the planes would land on any of its airports. Norsup airport is the most developed of all the airports in Malampa and is currently entering a new phase of development with tar sealed runway, new terminal buildings and associated airport support services in its upgrading to meet higher operational status. The other airports are not well maintained with runways overgrown with bushes, terminal buildings damaged and offices require improvements as these travel facilities create eye sore in the eyes of the public. Airports provide an alternative travel options by air and the onus is with the Malampa Provincial Authority to continually maintain them to elevate the aspirations of its users and the regular aircraft passengers including overseas visitors such as tourists.

The province has commenced collecting airport taxes from departing passengers at the six airports. These airports, with the exception of Norsup Airport, will need their terminal buildings to be repaired, extended or new buildings added. Outbound and inbound passengers need ideal and comfortable waiting rooms nourished with local eating shops, local artifact shops and fresh local produce markets stationed in the terminal building for airport passenger services. The province is also considering entering into an air services agreement with an aircraft company to provide one or twice a week a round trip services and vice versa to all the airports within Malampa Province only as a means to facilitate air inter-island travel services between the islands of Malekula, Ambrym and Paama instead of transiting through Luganville or Vila. Further options of entering into air service agreement with sea planes to service

areas in localities remote from the airport will be considered for feasibility assessment during the life of Malampa People's Plan.

Sub-Section 1.4: SEA SERVICES



Banana Fiberglass boat, main sea transport vessel in Malampa Province

Malampa Province has over 20 islands with four being the main islands. These islands are sea logged and rely a lot on sea services movement from between them. People and services are moved across the ocean to these different islands every day. The Provincial Authority does not have a sizable ship or even a boat that it uses to service the islands. Unlike aircraft operations, sea craft operation is easy and for many years' people have been sailing the seas in different sea crafts such as floating logs, sea rafts, canoes, small outboard engine boats, ships and in some cases just by swimming.

In the past (1963) when Mr. Darvol Wilkins was administrating the province, he actually operated several ships namely Euphrosyne, Ida and Keo. There are few others as well. These sea vessels helped Mr. Wilkins to administer the islands of the province. At the time of Vanuatu independence in July 1980, these sea vessels were surrendered to the Vanuatu Government to own and operate as means of reaching out to the people in remote areas of Vanuatu. The mission then was reaching out to the people. In other words' people first, the administration last. Back then the early administrators knew the difficulties of reaching the people in the islands and bought sizable sea vessels to help them cross the ocean to reach people in the other islands. After independence when the locals took over the reign of provincial administrations, they did not see the sea as an issue. They were most happy occupying the posts and claiming personal pride over their position than looking at support services that help to improve and develop the country. As the country matured in age, people became aware of the challenges of the sea. These challenges had been addressed and overcome in the past and only if the early local administrators continued to procure provincial ships to help them in their administration, sea and distant challenges would not have been an issue today.

All inter-island shipping vessels servicing Malampa are owned by private individuals of both expatriates and local origin whose main interest is making profitable money. These ships do runs between Vila and Luganville and vice versa passing through the islands of Malampa Province. In the past trading vessels would visit Epi, Paama, Ambrym and Malekula en route to Luganville and a return trip using the same route down south to Port Vila every week. This travel system helps to move people and services about the islands of Malampa. In the recent past, shipping services orient their routing schedules to service only profitable business routes. Any of these shipping routines did not include all the islands of Malampa Province. These shipping arrangements have greatly affected the administration of the province in terms of provincial visits and work purposes. In the stead of an absence of weekly routine shipping services to the islands, people are now using fiberglass "Banana" boats to administer as well as visit the islands at extremely expensive voyages. The sea voyages using small banana boats are not well equipped with safety life jackets and many of the boats are not sea worthy but continue to cruise the high seas of the province to deliver services with tremendous risks to lives of people including elderlies, young people, the sick, children and pregnant mothers. Travelling on the open water using banana boat is the main

mode of travel to date in Malampa Province. The Provincial Authority has recognized this challenge and is considering to procure an inter-island shipping vessel of its own to facilitate trading arrangements between the islands. There is also an option to partner with a ship owner to do a weekly round trip service to all the ports in Malampa to facilitate trade and passenger services. In the interim, there is a boat at Liro which the Provincial Authority is planning to repossess and use it as Council Boat to service the islands of the province.



Litzlitz Wharf, Malekula

Malampa Province has a number of wharves built in strategic locations about the islands such as Liro (Paama); Craig Cove (West Ambrym); Lambubu, Unmet, Lamap and Lakatoro (Malekula). Many of these wharves have been destroyed by cyclones and Litzlitz wharf in Malekula is the only one standing currently providing service to mainland Malekula. Litzlitz wharf is not built to take in larger ocean vessels especially for import and export of local goods. A new wharf in a different locality may need to be identified. The Litzlitz wharf does not have storage buildings, proper lightings and water supply. There are no public amenities such as toilets and restaurants. The wharf is not secured and is at risk to stealing, damage and even fire. The facility need to be overhauled with new wharf services to meet its required standard.

Sub-Section 1.5: TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES AND MALAMPA RADIO STATION



Community visits and a time to listen to news from the Government

Communication is a means of transferring a message from one point to another. However, the message, the important thing is that it has to be understood by the recipient. In the community people use different forms of communication such as beating a hollowed log by Chiefs to call a meeting; blowing a conch shell to call for a meeting; to beat an empty gas cylinder by the church to call for pray; lighting up a fire with smoke emissions to indicate presence of humans and there are simply many. Each Area Council has different ways of communication and people understand and interpret these different sounds they hear.



Women, Agents of Modern Communication

Most communications are by words of mouth. People from Malampa are great gossipers and especially women who can talk about so many unstructured topics mostly on hearsay for hours on end. Once a topic ends, another picks up and the cycle continues while men would sit and talk about the past on events that lead to dead ends and nothing so much about the future. Within a matter of hours, any topic will have reached the ears of over so many people before the sun sets. This type of communication is free and need no internet to communicate through. Naturally it is the way of communication involving the art of listening and sharing the same information with others.

In the past the sources of information are with the elderlies and each night children would congregate near the community old men and around an open fire to listen to stories. Everyone sits and

listens together, and every form of communication involving the learning of the people is done together. As population increases knowledge also increases and a small community where communication is shared within the length of an arm stretch has now increased to a global communication that is reachable only through new communication devices such as internet.



Telecommunication Tower

Today internet plays such a pivotal role in every aspect of communication reducing distance to an arm stretch. Internet activates and operationalizes remote appliances and is used by all global organizations to communicate with. The launching of satellite structures in space help the receiving and transmitting towers located in strategic places in Malampa Province to allow people have access to telecommunication through their personal phones. There are only two main communication operators in Malampa and they are Vodapone, formerly TVL and Digicel. The phones nonetheless have access to many internet programs and any phone user can select any of the programs they wish to use in their phones such as emails, chats, games, face book, imo, whatsapp and hundreds more. There are however some standard programs that come with the phone and these are phones, google, chrome, camera, settings and many others. These programs are only active when the internet access is available.

Telecommunication using internet is not only the best and fastest of any device that man has created but it comes with cost. Everyone with a phone can communicate with others using the programs of their choice but pays for the service. In Malampa Province access to internet is not as good with repeated breakups and in many areas internet coverage is poor to virtually nothing at all. People walk to places where network coverage is present to communicate. The Vodapone and Digicel companies provide telecommunication services in Vanuatu and have plans to establish more tele-communication towers about the islands of Malampa Province to increase and improve telecommunication services. As explained, telecommunication using phones come with costs and many people are addicted to the phones and accordingly spend a lot of money on refills to stay connected.

The sparseness and remoteness of settlements in anyone area council does call for adoption of convenient telecommunication modes to transfer information to people inhabiting different corners of Malampa Province. Such telecommunication system can be used by any services sectors from the community, provincial level to national level, to communicate information to the people. This will reduce unnecessary expenses due to phone credits, travel, paper and inaccuracy of information on matters of provincial services. Radio broadcasting does bring people together, educate the people, increase level of community participation, and to many a forum to debate issues and listen to music to pass the day. There is a need to establish a Malampa FM station in Lakatoro for community information of the province.

Section 2.0: EDUCATION



Mr. John Kampai, Principal, Lakatoro Secondary School



Education for the young and future leaders of Malampa Province

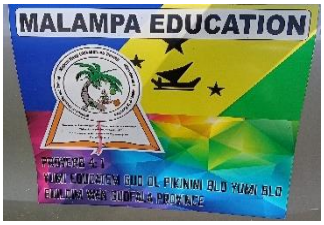
Education is an art of learning and learning on the other hand is continuous and dynamic. There are two types of learning, the traditional and the white collared or foreign learning. Malampa Province currently host some 99.9 percent of its population who finished their education at primary to college level and return to the community only to engage in subsistence farming. Their constant attachment to the land and community reorient themselves to learn values of the society, its culture, land, sea and different interactions that interplay with their existence. They learn traditional ways to prepare food, plant crops, rear animals, hunt animals, fish and survive in a world that relies not so much on money. To an outsider, these sections of the population are illiterate and not educated, yet the economy of the nation and the flow of trades and community services reaching Port Vila and Luganville rest in the hands of these people. It is an education that is not taught in school using pens and papers. It is an education that is taught through practice of the human common senses of see, hear, smell, touch and taste where anyone can learn and graduate as Masters or Bosses of their own. Then the traditional educational puzzle is complete.

The white collard education is the other form of learning and comes under different names such as formal and informal along with its mountains of challenges. It is learned in school and although the subjects of learning are geared towards a “slave like” western education, it does provide a strong foundation of the level of education badly needed to build Vanuatu. The entirety of most educated workforce of people from Malampa are pursuing white collard jobs in wage labor in Port Vila and Luganville depriving Malampa province of its own vital resources. The downfall of vital services in Malampa could be an attribute of the total absence of its educated elites available to work the land but indirectly their contribution in the work they do interplay with significant developments also in Malampa, and hence there is a win-win situation in play.

Education is an investment and families in the community naturally accept to send their children to schools in the hope that their children will get good education, find good job and in return help the family live a better life and their community to change for the better. To that end many parents work tirelessly hard to meet the requirements of their children education. Malampa is one of the leading provinces of Vanuatu that produces many young graduates each year from university and technical schools. These educated elites of the province have not been programmed to return for free a percentage of their education to help the province. As the situation is, many are only remembered in names and the respective localities throughout the islands of Malampa Province they come from continue to lie in ruins with thick bushes consuming the home that once was the foundation of their education. In a big way education that is hoped to change the lives of many have now become sidelined for only those who seek and earn them where people see them owning modern houses, vehicles and living lives of money more than subsistence farming. Yet that education was won through a cohort of people going to school and progressing on together, a community of people that stays together, works, plays, eats, laughs and prays together and yet share no benefits from the individual achievements on education outcomes. Families

who never succeeded in producing one of their own from a higher educational institution, continue to live as they used to and over time choose a different path based on the level of education they earn and come out often a very simple, happy and peaceful people. Malampa is their home.

Education on the other hand is not always how it is perceived to be. Education is both delicate and fragile and if used well, it will help the user immensely but if it is not used well, it can attract as well as invite unlawful practices such as broken homes, substance abuse, white collard crimes into the homes and destroy lives. Many parents lack information from Education Authorities at Norsup to provide other hopes for their children in the event that they drop out or wish to pursue further studies. Education is a learning process of life although it thrives in a changing society that is too open and at risk of global events and practices very vulnerable to the expectations that an ordinary family in the community understands. Education of Malampa people must be approached with caution and where possible to be managed under the Community Chiefly Governing System. The number of education facilities established in the islands of Malampa Provincial Area Councils is in *Table 5 in page 105 in the Annexure.*



Section 3.0: HEALTH SERVICES



Dr. Mickey , Medical Superintendent, Norsup Hospital



Nurse attending to a sick patient, Norsup Hospital

Health is defined in 1948 by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Sickness is caused by germs which attacks the human body in the form of bacteria or virus. The world is full of germs and these germs attack the human body when people interact with the environment. This is a normal process of life cycle. The WHO is the United Nations Core Agency that is responsible to undertake study to understand the strengths and weaknesses of the different germs affecting the lives of people around the globe and further develop the medicines able to treat these germs. The Ministry of Health (MOH) in Vanuatu through the Malampa Provincial Health Administration based at Norsup, administers the health of the people of Malampa based on the recommendations and treatment protocols or manuals outlined by WHO and MOH.

The MOH administers health services in Malampa under two separate regimes namely Curative (Hospital) and Preventative (Community). Curative health is provided through health facilities such as Referral Hospital, Rural Hospital, Health Center, Dispensary and Aid Post. These are stationary facilities located at strategic locations in the islands of Malampa Province and people go there to be treated.

Hospital and Health Centers provide inpatient facilities meaning the sick patients can be admitted to rest inside the facility and receive treatment until they are well, then they are discharged. Dispensary and Aid Post provide only outpatient services meaning sick people who visit these facilities do not sleep inside the facilities. They are only treated and they return to their home. Curative health is an expensive service.

Preventative health is the other branch of health services delivery and is provided under the Malampa Provincial Community Health Services. It is a service where the Health Authorities visit the communities, sit under the shade of a tree, examine people, treat the sick and continue on to another community. This service is free to the people as they do not pay for any expenses to receive treatment. People can be medically examined to check their medical conditions such as dental care; eye care; ear nose and throat care; common colds and flu; common body aches, mothers' health checks, diabetes; hypertension and the likes. Patient with serious cases are referred either to a Health Center or a Rural Hospital for further treatment. Once the patients restore their normal health status, they are discharged and return to the community. Health prevention is better than curative as it encourages people to live healthier lives through eating balanced food, do plenty of exercises and take plenty of rest. Malampa communities may choose to have more community health services than curative service services. The list of the different health facilities in Malampa Province is in *Table 6 in page 107 in the Annexure*.

Case Study 2



Dr. Gregan Ambi and family members 2024

My name is Dr. Ambi Gregen Maurice and my family is originally from Loumbani, where we now live. In the old days the family moved to Uripiv Island where the family stayed for a while until 1973 when we decided to return to Loumbani, mainland Malekula.

My father's name is Maurice Ambi from Uripiv Island and mother Leiteni Ambi from Lolonmasing, Podintir. In my family there were 8 of us and I was the 3rd of the sibling. I started my education at Uripiv Island in mid-1940 and then went to Aulua District School in 1853. In 1960 I went to Paton Memorial Hospital in Vila and trained as a Dresser and worked closely with the expatriate medical officers and overtime through more training increased my knowledge in the work of medicine. I wedded my wife, Meriam Tanavu, also a nurse, from Waisisi, Tanna in 1970 and we had 5 children (3 girls and 2 boys)

During the Condominium Joint Governance of the New Hebrides, the country was not a safe place for people and tropical sickness of different types affected people in different age groups. These illnesses such as Leprosy, Tuberculosis, Yaws, Whooping Cough, Small Box, Malaria, Diarrhea continued to ravage the population from north down to south of the New Hebrides, now Vanuatu. Children were the most at risk and many died in thousands of these terrible illnesses. Many pregnant mothers died during labor affecting population growth of anyone community across the country.

We were tasked to treat every people with stick medicine, tablets and provide health education from house to house, travelling from village to village, island to island walking over land and crossing the sea in canoes and ships. Then the islands were too primitive as people feared treatment especially stick medicine. The different reactions from the people consumed and delayed much of our time to move as everyone has to be vaccinated and treated. At night fall we slept in the villages and during the day we travelled and treated people. Life then was hard as we also feared for our own health as these illnesses travelled in the air and through body contacts.

I am very happy that the Health of the People from Malampa and the People of Vanuatu had improved very much and many more people can now live longer to enjoy their useful days of life. I can advise for everyone to know that "Health in the past is not a Choice as people live with and in sickness. Today, Health is a Choice. You want to live a Healthier Life you have that choice to make. Many Good People died to bring you the Choice to Good Health"

In the community everyone knows a little about treating pain or body cuts as they see family members use and apply herbs to the bodies. But there are also traditional health practitioners who attends to most complicated cases using special herbs prepared under special conditions which they use to treat cases. People in the community seek treatment from these traditional health practitioners. Then, there are also people who specializes in body massaging. There are also women specializing in women health known as traditional birth attendants helping expectant mothers deliver their babies. These different health personnel's and the different herbal medicines they use to treat the sick are readily available in the community. These traditional practitioners operate from their houses and anyone community would have as many as over five traditional health practitioners.

People in the community throughout the islands of Malampa province have been thoroughly educated and informed on the steps they need to know when they are sick and when to visit a health facility. Often people deliberately ignore taking advice from health talks and pursue their own health pathways. People complain about walking long distances to the nearest health facility only to be prescribed with paracetamols (Panadol) when they need stick medicine; body injuries, fresh cuts and how to treat them using home remedies are ignored allowing germs to spread to serious stage before looking to travel to the health facility; expectant mothers delivering babies on the roads when mothers are repeatedly told to stay closer to the health facility when their time for birthing closes in; people continue to live with body pains when simple remedies of steamed water and herbal leaves can relieve the pain and there are many others.

The following complaints are shared by all Area Councils and they include health facilities tend to close all the time even though the nurse is there to keep the door open; facility is closed and the health staff is off duty travelling out without making any arrangement with the health facility committee; the nurse is making business during hours of work; the sick pay their own referral to other destinations to obtain treatment; prefer to see an improvement in the health facility standard which is largely underutilized. Many people prefer to see an upgrade to health facility buildings, a permanent staff house and a permanent nurse to work the facility. Health is about the human body which is alive. Too much work, too much consumption of food and drinks, too much of everything done to the body with insufficient bodily rest results in body pain and the main causes of these pain is no other than the carrier of the pain. People must understand and appreciate having a body of their own to look after. The body must be healthy to work the Malampa Peoples Plan. The area council health recommendations are in *Part 2 of Action Plans.*

Section 4.0: AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

Sub-Section 4.1: AGRICULTURE

The people who live in Malampa province are subsistence farmers. They grow small gardens of up to 5 in their lands near where they live for them to eat. The gardens are of different crops such as banana, manioc, taro, kumala, yam, wild yam, sugar cane, island cabbage and different vegetables. They plant the gardens primarily for their kitchen food but when they need money they sell some of their garden produce in the market and earn some revenue for the family. This farming practice is continuous and has been inherited from their past generations. They have not been taught to improve their harvest or diversify their crops to produce more. They simply accept the traditional methods of planting and continue to plant their garden that way.



Selling local produce at Lakatoro Market House

The land is rich and organic and farmers do not use any artificial fertilizers to plant their gardens. Farmers understand the use of the crops they plant. Some plants such as coconut, banana and wild yam if planted in numbers can sustain the livelihood of families all throughout the calendar months of the year and for years on end as they bear fruit and are available for harvest any time of the year. Some crops like yam, kumala, manioc, island cabbage, corn and vegetables are grown and harvested at specific times of the year, then they dried up. These crops have to be planted again and the cycle must continue to sustain food for the family. Other fruit bearing trees such as breadfruit, mango, namambe, nakavika and nuts are season fruits. The forest trees of different varieties also provide edible leaves such as nambalango and fruits which people harvest to eat. The bush shrubs, vines and weeds of different varieties are also edible. In a way people's basic diet are provided mainly from the land without much of the imported food.

Farmers complained that they worked so hard to plant many gardens but could not make any revenue from their garden sales as no one is buying large quantities from their gardens and so they feel discouraged to continue. Many decided best just to eat banana and seasoned fruits such as breadfruit, mango, nakavika, nakatambol and namambe as they become available for harvest. Farmers have indeed suffered greatly from being deprived of a trading system that would allow them to sell their produce. This sentiment was echoed throughout the 10 Area Councils of Malampa Province.

Agriculture is actually the main stay for the family and it is imperative to add value to the crops. Farmers have been asked to plant three gardens – one garden for their kitchen, one for market to raise some revenue for the family and another for custom and national ceremonies such as marriage, circumcision, chief's day, Christmas, deaths and so on. Farmers can choose to form producers' cooperatives and agree to plant different crops. One farmer can plant wild yam only, another manioc only, another yam only and another a different crop species. Hence instead of all farmers planting same crops, each farmer plants different crop and specializes in mass production of that crop such that when they sell them, they charge these produce at acceptable prices for people to buy and can obtain sufficient revenue from the sales. And the process is repeated each year and every year. The farmers in the communities unanimously accepted to work three gardens and produce more for sale in the market.

Farmers are also informed to plant non edible trees that they can use to produce handicrafts such as pandanus for mat, basket, fan and other related items; bamboo trees to make house walls, chairs, strips for buildings and related items; thatched plants for houses; black palms for house decorations; tall palm trees for building construction and many others. Some of these plant species grow well in some Area Council lands, others less but a trade exchange mechanism would encourage and boost the use of these plant parts to help families improve their living using materials that are grown locally.



Yam *– Yam is a special root crop in Malampa and has a special value associated with its trade. In Malekula, the value of yam in any family ceremony especially marriage has more value than the value associated with a pig. Whenever a family ceremony is organized, families would come with yams to help organize the ceremony and at the end of the ceremony, the returning families would be paid again with yams which they would take with them. The exchanges of these yams are recorded and traded with the same family members when their turn of organizing the same ceremony comes into play at another time in the future. This process of yam giving and taking is repeated and continuous.*

Ceremonial yams are not to be eaten. They must be planted and harvested for family ceremonies. Many people do not plant yams and go about to buy yams from those who plant them. Yams are very expensive commodity and families need to grow gardens of yam if they have children to prepare them for marriage.

Sub-Section 4.2: FORESTRY



Mr. Job Havo, Forestry Officer, Malampa



Whitewood forest trees, Malekula



Forestry finished product, Malekula

Forest is the natural vegetation or "hair" on land. It grows wild and there are hundreds of different varieties growing in the wild from weeds and grasses to vines, shrubs to moderate and very tall trees such as palm trees. Some are bulky such as banyan tree. People use their forest mainly to hunt for birds, wild animals, firewood and logs for their houses. They select some parts of their forest land to work gardens. They do not destroy their forest and in return the forest sustains them with all their basic needs.

Forest trees is an entity on land where people can also make money from the sale of its prestige woods with hard pulp or "natora" such as red wood, sting wood, namariu, blue water and many others. Farmers are simple people and they live simple lives. They select young trees to chop and make for them houses. When the houses deteriorate through rotting and weathering conditions, they use the same material from the forest to build another house and that practice of life continues on.

People do not have the capital to engage in logging and the equipment to bring the huge tree down and strip them into timbers. The landowners were approached and foreign companies landed with huge earth movers, chain saws that fell the trees and stripped the forest within a matter of decade. The best timbers were exported out of the province, and monies received from royalties by the landowners was never sufficient to make a change in the community. To date people, continue to wonder, if any, what actually went wrong with the idea of foreign logging. Forestry authority further advised farmers to plan forest trees such as whitewood, cordia, kauri, mahaconi and for farmers to wait for a tree to mature in 10 plus years before harvest, is no longer a welcoming news. Forestry has for some years been a subject not

so much of interest in the community. Many farmers want money and they want it now and this concept has greatly changed the scope of waiting in vain in lieu of factors of climate change such as cyclones and volcanic hazards. Some farmers continue to plant forest trees but on a smaller scale mainly to protect loss of their land to "man come" intrusion. To many, forest continue to retain its place in their lives as a source of their basic livelihood.

Sub-Section 4.3: LIVESTOCK

I. CATTLE



Cattle and Coconuts, Bush Man's Bay PRV Coconut Plantation, Malekula

Cattle is another word for Bullock (male) and Cow (female). Malekula, is the main cattle producing island in Malampa province. As explained earlier, the early planters who planted coconut plantations raised also cattle and then, the number of cattle sky-rocketed to such heights that many had to be slaughtered each Friday of every week for people to eat just to maintain a manageable number. Cattles meat then was not on high demand and cattle was only used to mow the grass to keep the plantations clean. Then, the priority of the planters was copra, castor oil, cotton, cocoa and coffee, all for export. Copra oil was such on high demand and later when soya bean oil was discovered, copra oil lost its position and was used as substitutes for other ingredients. Over the years as population increases, flow of cash economy becomes readily available, demand for cattle meat increases. About then the expatriate planters have left the country, the coconut plantations deteriorated and the remaining cattle were left at the mercy of the plantation workers. Most of these coconut plantation does not have any more cattle in them and the coconut plantations are covered with thick vegetation such that it would take a huge capital to reform the land.

A limited number of large plantations mainly in Malekula such as Plantation Reunion Vanuatu (PRV) at Bushman's Bay and Norsup, Andre Sawa at Rensarie, Mapest at ex Ballande plantation at Sarmet, Bormet plantation, Lamap plantation and Dixon Reef plantation hold a good number of cattle available. Many farmers in Malekula, Ambrym and Paama operating small holder coconut plantations own and raise cattle in their plantations although the cattle are for household needs. Others use ropes attached to the neck and keep them around the land. Many farmers indicate interest in cattle farming but lacked the capital to purchase barbed wire, staples and the labor to erect the fences as well as clear the bushes. The demand on cattle meat is high and cattle meat is highly sought for people to eat in hotels and restaurants, houses, exports, traditional ceremonies, provincial ceremonies and all public gatherings. Lakatoro has a local butchery and another operated by PRV at Norsup although both the outlets do not have enough supply to meet the demand. The interest of the farmers is indicated in the different Area Council Action Plans are provided in *Part 2 of Action Plans*

II. CHICKEN AND DUCKLING POULTRY



Ducklings farming, Malekula



Poultry eggs, Malekula

Chicken and ducklings are common household (domestic) birds and they coexist happily in the community with people for many years down the history. These birds are said to come from Asia and provide day to day meat for the community, many times dogs and cats also feast on them. The birds feast on same food and although they live together, their body are attached to different life environment. Chickens like dry land but need water to drink. Ducklings on the other hand are aquatic birds and are very conscious of their beauty. Their lives centered around water and every day they must bath in the water to wash themselves.

Many farmers have not shown so much interest in raising the domestic birds to raise additional income for the family basically because they do not see any future in the birds. Each time the birds lay eggs, dogs and people steal the eggs and chicken stealing is a big problem in the community. Farmers have been advised to keep their poultry in protected chicken wire and raised the chicks to sell in the market and generate some revenue for the family. The initiative has been accepted and many farmers agree to enter into poultry to farm both chicken and ducklings during the life of the Malampa People's Plan.



Chicken *– Chickens are very vulnerable to the environment they live in. Their main helmets to safety are their wings which they use to move away and out from danger. Wild chickens are most energetic and alertive to danger, grow feathers bigger than their actual size which they use for their safety. Domestic chickens need a lot of care and protection and the mortality due to chicks are usually always high if not well looked after. Domesticated birds must be well looked after and Children must be taught to love chicks and own mother hens and fowls. Poultry is difficult only if it is not given much consideration, yet it is the most sought-after family meat in any family ceremony,*

III. PIGGERY



Pig farming, Malekula

Pigs are common household pets. In many communities they roam freely whereas in others they are kept in pig fences. There are also pigs numbering hundreds to thousands in the wild. According to traditional practices of the land in Malampa especially Ambrym and Malekula, pigs carry a lot of respect and value. The male pig is most valued than the female. The male pigs are used to operate ceremonies. There is a traditional ceremony of pig killings called "Namangki" and the person who slaughters more pigs receives a certain chief ranking or status in the community. Pig killings vary and the true value of any pig is determined based on its tusk. A tusk that circles itself more than once is valued more than those less. These tusks are worn by chiefs to show their status in the community.

Pigs are also used to represent a value of giving in any ceremony such as marriage, circumcision, death, payment of land or peace and reconciliation ceremonies to unite disputing parties. To many pig is just another meat to eat and many farmers raise pig simply to sell in the market. Pig kept inside the fence is a tedious labor of work as it has to be fed every day. Unlike cattle, pigs can be fattened up quickly and sold out faster in the open market. Pigs living environment is totally opposite of a healthy living, contaminated with such stench that is unbearable from soil mud mixed with food scraps and leaves which pigs prefer than dry lands. Many farmers showed interest in piggery and further demand to be trained to know how to quickly fatten up the pigs. Many use kitchen scraps, coconuts, leaves and water to feed the pigs. The fences that farmers use to keep the pigs are small and hardly sufficient room for the pigs to move around. They argued that since the pigs are "too strong headed", it serves them well to be kept in small fences and eat only until when ready to be sold, another is replaced. At times when there is not enough food, the pigs jump or break the fences and search for food in the community. The presence of free roaming pigs in the community can contribute immense damage and destruction to people's gardens and living environments. Many of the pigs ended up in the wild and having been ignored to return them to the fences, they expand in numbers and roam the gardens freely destroying all the crops being planted. Such is the situation at Southwest Bay with the number of pigs in the wild to reach thousands. Generally, most farmers in the Area Councils are in support of raising pigs as a means of generating revenue for the family.

IV. GOATS



Goat farming, Malekula

Vanuatu and especially the islands of Malampa are not too keen to raise goats for meat. Many farmers like to raise goats as pets. Goats have peculiar smells and these smells deter many to eat goats' meat. Farmers do not know how to properly skin the goat and it is said the smell of the goat is from its outer skin and if the skin is not properly done, its flesh would be stained with the smell. Many others do not mind the smell and they would happily devour the meat regardless of how it is cooked.

Goat raising is not difficult and farmers with small coconut plantations can substitute cattle with goat as both these animals mow the underlying vegetation as well as any open grass field needing to be mowed. Goats, live and feed together and it is easier to raise herds of goat than cattle. Until to date there has not been a strong trade of goat meet with buyers off the shores of Malampa and the Department of Trade could support in sourcing information on goat meat trading. There are Indian restaurants in Port Vila and Luganville which specializes in goat dishes. Families in Malampa could also be trained to cook goat meat using different recipes and spices as a start to introducing goat meat as a favorable dish for the family. The disk can then expand to restaurants or public eating houses in Malampa. Goat meat is an alternative revenue for farmers with small plantations to raise and sell in the open market. Many farmers have shown interest in raising goat herds and these interests are provided in *Part 2 of Action Plans*.

Sub-Section 4.4: FISHERIES



Fish catch for sale, Paama

The people of Malampa are sea voyaging people and the sea is part of their everyday life. The sea provides a share of the basic food for the people. Everyone has access to fish meat. Fishing for the locals is only a source of meat for eating. Fish can be sourced from the open sea, near and on the reefs, in the lagoons, inside mangroves, or searching for edible shell fish, lobsters and coastal crabs are a daily work for many. People go out into the sea searching for edible sea creatures to eat more than to sell. Some people who live inland visited rivers and running streams to catch fish and water lobsters in the water and again these catches are mainly for family to eat.

Fish meat is such a delicious menu and is highly sought in the market. Fish of different varieties are plentiful in the sea and the demand from people to favor special fish dish drives fishermen to go extra mile to fish for sale. Fish pricing varies from surface fish such as tuna, wahoo, sailing fish to bottom fishing such as long and short tail red poullet, silver poullet, reef fish of different species, lagoon fishes such as mallet, mangru and mangrove fishes of different species.



The normal fishing techniques using traditional practices, tend to change although very slightly. Where people used to fish with canoes, many now use fishing boats to fish extra mile in open water, some use and still rely on traditional coordinates of land marks. Others use fish finders. Fishing boats are quite expensive to operate as they need an engine, boat and accessories; fuel; bait and the labor required to fish. Fishermen need baits to do bottom fishing in open water and in order to reach that end, they have to find bait by trolling. The trolling for bait can last for hours and consume almost the entire fuel meant for fishing. With little monies fishermen have, the lack of sourcing baits and the cost of fuel in search of baits contributes to weaknesses and discontinuity to fish. As a result, many fishing boats are beached for months while people continue to search for good fish meat to eat.

The seas surrounding the islands of Malampa especially Lopevi house such bountiful sea mounts a rich haven for bottom fishing. These locations are in the open water and in the risk of the southeasterly prevailing wind direction. These fishing spots are far for ordinary individual fishermen to reach and even if they did, they had to be sure that they had sufficient capital to travel that distance and have appropriate and suitable temperature regulated machines to keep their catch fresh for sale in order to sell their catch and generate sufficient returns to continue fishing. Fishermen have also requested ice boxes, bait rafters and a fishermen manual to help fishermen operate with. Fishing for more is not easy and good fishing normally happens during good weather. Bad weather restrict fishing and bad weather often lasts for months.

Fishermen with boats have been asked to team up in 5's or more and form fishermen producer cooperative. This initiative requires that the members of the team surrender their fishing boat under a

single management and appoint a manager to manage the boats. The boat owners act as members of the board of the fishermen producer cooperative. The group management must have access to a cooler ice box, have access to fuel, boat engine mechanic and a person trained both in fishing as well as able to read the weather and operate the boat in the high seas. Trade agreements can be entered with fishermen in area councils that have easy access to catching baits and they supply baits to the fishing operators. The fishing operators need not be stationed in a location difficult to find fish. It can shift its operation to a location in another area council or island nearest the fishing ground and operate from there. Where many more groups operate, Malampa can expect to see a huge increase in bottom fishing catches sold in the open market at such reasonable prices. Fish revenue will increase, people will have access to fish meat every day and the province will increase its revenue collection from fishing operation. The catches can even be further packaged through approved meat processing plants and sold in Port Vila, Luganville and elsewhere.

The sea also hosts many edible marine life species such as shells, crabs, lobsters, oysters, sea slugs and many others. These edible marine meats can be harvested and also sold in the open market. To date many of these marine species are not protected and people roam the coast and reef freely and overharvest these species just for eating. The Community Chiefly Governing System could protect overuse of these endangered marine species under Marine Protected Schemes and later resupply the species to overharvested areas as a means of sustaining food for the people in the community.



Fish *– Fish supply in Malampa has not been steady and there is more tonnage of fish caught in the community not recorded. Of the tonnage recorded in 2019 it was 924 tons which had slightly decreased in 2020 to 321 tons. In terms of Solar Freezers, Malekula has 13 Freezers, Ambrym 10 and Paama with 2.*

Fish is a highly sought meat for its nutritious health values and can be eaten anytime and anywhere. Its tonnage catch is nonetheless hard to record for the full Malampa but continue to remain a basic nutritional meal for the family.

Section 5.0: COOPERATIVES, LOCAL INDUSTRY, TOURISM & HANDICRAFTS

Sub-Section 5.1: COOPERATIVES



Mr. Ben Asorus, Cooperatives Officer, Malampa (7762960)



Lakatoro Consumer Cooperative, Malekula

Cooperatives is an element of trades. It is a business that operates through membership and for the benefits of its members. The members own the business, are shareholders and determine the terms of trade, goods pricing and how the business is to be operated. Cooperatives behave differently from an Association. In an Association, members affiliate to

have access to right of say over their common interest. Here it is the people service interest that matters whereas in Cooperatives it is the produce service interest that matters.

Cooperative was introduced to Vanuatu at an early stage of its independence with a primary purpose for farmers to sell and gain from their produce through a trading point owned by the same people. Back then in early 1980's Cooperatives were established in every community in the islands of Vanuatu including the islands of Malampa Province. Cooperatives in a way paved the path to educating the ordinary civilians in the community the art of business and to date many young men and women created their own businesses and have become very successful. Individual businesses are encouraged but do not better the interest of the mass of the population in the area. The best business strategy could still remain in operation of Cooperatives.

Cooperatives tend to compete with both large and small retail businesses in the different islands of Malampa. The competition is faced with many external factors such as purchasing price of commodities at place of sale, shipping delays and costs, land transport costs, weathering conditions especially cyclones and the ability for customers to pay for goods at the selling price. These factors contribute to the status quo of the operations of cooperatives which often see an increase or decrease of active cooperatives over the years. Malekula recorded in 2020 the highest number of active cooperatives with 38 compared to 42 in 2019. Ambrym registered 24 in 2020 compared to 25 in 2019 and Paama recorded only 2 in 2020. In terms of membership, a total of 5,157 was recorded in 2019 compared to 5,125 in 2020. The total annual turnover for 2019 was 253,847,208 vatu although it decreased in 2020 to 217,746,217 vatu due to factors explained earlier on. The total dividend shares to members also decreased in 2020 to 10,633, 657 vatu.

These Business-Related Cooperatives could also be assumed to be typical businesses that sells mainly imported goods such as Lakatoro Consumer. Indeed, Cooperatives can also be used to help farmers operate without contributing any cash. All the farmers need to do is contribute their garden produce to the cooperative for sell and gain handsomely from their proceeds. The following produce cooperatives are encouraged at the community based on the different sources of revenue individuals plan to engage in: - Farmers Producers Cooperatives, Copra Producers Cooperatives, Kava Producers Cooperatives, Logging & Forestry Producers Cooperatives, Cattle Producers Cooperatives, Poultry Producers Cooperatives, Piggery Producers Cooperatives, Nanny Goats Producers Cooperatives, Seasonal Fruit Producers Cooperatives, Fishermen Producers Cooperatives, Tourism Producers Cooperatives, Artifacts Producers Cooperatives.

Many farmers are operating in isolation and find it hard to trade their products. As a result, they discontinue to engage in the activity. The power of cooperatives will help farmers to produce more and sell their produce through cooperation developed through trades in the form of Memorandum of Trading Agreements with neighboring Area Councils in Ambrym, Paama and Malekula. These trade agreements would identify local produces to be traded from areas that has plenty to areas that have less or none such as kava, wild yams, yam, kumala, taro, fish and so on. This trading mechanism would encourage more trading incentives to be created thus increasing community revenues in the form of family incomes generated from produces in the land and sea.

Alternatively, farmers can form associations and farmers themselves have to be conscious of the terms of the association as it does not involve exchange of items. Association is established to protect the rights of the individual providing the service as it has regulations or constitutions for members to follow. Where members refuse to follow the rules of the association, or simply fail to attend a meeting as

mandated by the association's constitution, the system will not work. The options for associations and cooperatives are voluntary and farmers can choice which option could best address their needs.

Sub-Section 5.2: TRADE AND INDUSTRY



Local Taro and Manioc processed for marketing in New Zealand

The notion of trade and Industry has not been well understood in the community even though everyday people participate in trade. Trade is simply an exchange of goods and services between those who have to those who have not. In the island of Tanna, Tafea Province people living in the coast fish and take their catches to people living inland. They exchange their catches with taro and land produce grown inland and take them to the coast. This trade system does not involve money. At times the trade system is called barter. In many islands of Malampa Province, each Sunday or any special day, families prepare food and take a bit of the cooked food on a plate or leaf to the next family, and the receiving family show their appreciation by retuning the plate with the food they cooked to the family. An activity becomes a trade when an exchange takes place between two parties and these exchanges have been part of the lives of the way people of Malampa practice for generations on end.

Industry involves processing of raw materials such as Taro and Manioc into flour or chips and sold in plastic bags or in containers and shipped overseas. As explained earlier in the text, farmers have shown great interest to grow three gardens and dedicate one of their gardens for marketing. Assuming that many farmers are producing more food from their garden, the Area Council can enter into a Trade Agreement with neighboring Area Councils and trade their excessive produce with them in return of produce from their land. The trading system can vary from Area Council to Area Council specializing in different produce. For example, southeast Ambrym Area Council can enter into a Trade Agreement to sell kava and wild yam to Paama Area Council and in return of kumala or fish caught from Paama Area Council. The scheme allows money to flow both within and between the Area Councils and everyone has sufficient money to improve their house. People can travel to Paama to attend a festival or any other Area Council Centers based on the activity each center plans to do. Any of these activities is a form of trade. As the raw materials become in high demand, they can be processed and add value to them through small industrial processing plants.

Business houses in the islands tend to trade with Chinese business houses in Luganville and Santo. The business houses receive money from the people of Malampa and exchange them with goods in the Chinese shops in Luganville and Port Vila. That money is not circulated in Malampa Province and the money is lost. Every day as people pay for Chinese goods, the money is returned to the Chinese and eventually into savings bank held overseas. People had to work copra, kava and cocoa to receive money from international copra buyers (VCCE) and help to support their lives. Trading local produce among people within the province and between Area Councils to Area Councils help to grow the economic strength of the province where money is reinvested into the land to expand and increase production. The power of money can be used to enter into processing plants and produced finished products with added value and sell to the Chinese to bring needed revenue back to the people in Malampa Province. This way Malampa Province will not be deprived of the wealth from its land

Sub-Section 5.3: TOURISM



Ms Roline Liu, Tourism Officer, Malampa



Lopevi Volcano, Island without People. Huge potential for Tourism



Tranquil water and white Sandy Beach Nebul, North Ambrym

Tourism stems from the word "Tour" or go for a ride, visit and see something that is different. Tourism is part of people mobility and is an everyday excursion of people moving about and seeing different things, and does not involve money. The use of money comes into play only when tourism is more organized and visitors are sourced from different provinces and countries. Tourism is now a huge industry drawing its clients from mostly international visitors arriving by planes, large sea vessels and sailing boats. The industry is quite fragile and relies on many factors at play. The visiting site has to be ready and have in place sites to be visited; the location must be at peace and secured in terms of safety and security of the visitors; travel arrangements must be reliable and on time; travel agencies must be on watch 24 hours to receive, confirm and prepare to receive the visitors; bungalows and decent sleeping places and private amenities must be erected; means of transport, catering and social entertainment must be well arranged and prepared. Tourism is an activity that is chain-link and any disruption in any of the links will affect the full operation of the industry.

In Malampa there are Tourism Associations established in various attraction centers such as Wala Rano, North East Malekula; Southwest Bay Malekula, North Ambrym and Paama. Many families on the islands also built and own guests houses or bungalows for visitors. A number of factors have affected tourism business in both the country and Malampa province which includes the spread of Covid19 virus since 2018, continuous delays by Air Vanuatu to provide reliable air services to both international and domestic routes, yearly visits by hurricanes destroying and changing tourism sites, domestic community disputes on potential sites as tourist attractions and the lack of sufficient local preparation in terms of traditional dances, local food preparation and such other related tourist attractions which can generate monies for the community.

The concept of local tourism is also on the rise and this can be promoted through Area Councils as means of raising additional revenues for the families in the area. Local tourism may not require much of the efforts rendered to overseas tourist but locals can be trained to understand the role of tourism and be encouraged to increase their participation in tourism to any tourism attraction sites in Malampa. The Malampa Provincial Authority would need to create its own tourism business and allow its people to travel from island to island to see what the other Area Councils have to offer like Lopevi Volcano, Benbow and Marum Volcano and any other Area Council events organized by the people.

Sub-Section 5.4: LOCAL HANDICRAFTS

People of Malampa are very skillful and artistic in their own special ways as they create usable items from the environment they live in. For men they build houses, shape canoes for fishing, create household and kitchen furniture, kitchen utensils from woods, do carvings and many other items as well. For women they weave mats, fans, baskets, decorate the house with items they find in the forest and along the sea coast. These learnings and skills are special which they inherit from their ancestors and the community identify itself with the handicrafts they make.

Much of these skills are slowly dying out as families no longer see interest to continue with them due to lack of encouragement as well as any promotion and means of generating revenues from their skills. These traditional handicrafts are authentic to the people of the province. The Chinese with their canning skills of copying how artifacts are made, replicate the same using artificial materials of plastics and rubber to produce the same local handicrafts and sell them in their shops. Local business houses buy them from Chinese shops and sell them in their shops, the locals buy them and decorate these in their houses. These items include islands dresses, island shirts, lava-lavas, and anything with printed names of Vanuatu on them. They were made on business terms without regard to the values that the locals have on these items. Local handicrafts need to be revitalized and resurrected.



Local handicraft made in Malampa for Malampa

The people, both men and women, show interest in continuing to engage in handicrafts and sell them at the local markets or through organized trading schemes. Women are encouraged to plant more pandanus trees, learn how to do printings on plain clothing, do flowering and decorations using local floras and faunas, necklaces using forest and sea products and so on. Men re-engage in making canoes, building local houses, carving of petty items for tourism and as gifts for visitors. The rights to carve do not infringe the traditional rights of carvers specializing in carving one or more faced tam-tams, head masks and so forth. The encouragement for communities to re-engage in handicrafts is mainly to retain community skills and identify that have been part of the society and passed down from generations to generations. The handicrafts will be traded through Community Trade Centers or buildings and inter-traded through handicraft buildings in other areas as well including Lakatoro, Port Vila and Luganville as a means of generating revenue for the community.



Sand drawing

Sand drawing *– Sand drawing is a valuable traditional art that has its own story and traditional song to tell. In the past people use the bare ground and with the tip of their finger, they would just roll their fingers about on the bare ground surface to produce a picture. The more practice they make, the better they become in creating such artistic drawings that portrays lives on land, sea and air. Sand drawing is common and authentic in the islands of Malampa. The island of Paama owns some of these sand drawings as depicted in the picture (left). Much of these drawings are carved in handicrafts and printed on fabrics. Malampa Province could do well by exercising ownership rights over these sand drawings.*

Section 6.0: YOUTH, SPORTS, PEOPLE RIGHTS & SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Sub-Section 6.1: YOUTH



Malampa Youth, Lakatoro

Youths are defined as people between different age groups. UN defines Youth as people in the age group of 15 to 25. Vanuatu defines Youth as people in the age group 12 to 35 plus. In a life cycle everyone born has to pass through this age group before reaching adults. This age group is associated with a young population who do not know life and are very vulnerable to do wrong if not corrected by the society. It is a population that has full of energy, eager to learn and if not well disciplined, it is bound to create most damage in the society. The population is composed of young people (girls and boys) in the community. Many attend schools and are pushed out, other did not continue their education due to school fees or some who simply refused to go to school are those that live and roam activities in the community. Youths are age groups that are not responsible and are not mature in age to be responsible to care over community affairs. It is an important area for the area council to revive.

Young people form the main work force of the community and their needs require proper redress and rearing. If Youth issues are not well addressed, they can cause and contribute tremendous problems in the society such as taking substance abuse and cause bigger problems in the community. Many middle age individuals also behave as youths and they create a lot of issues in the community, even teaming up with the youths to undermine peace and order in the society. These include women as well who take regular alcohol, kava and smoking as well.

Youths, if properly trained or coached by the society, they can be a very useful asset to the community and help to move services as well. Many communities speak negatively of youths complaining that youths are lazy, smoke and consume illegal substances, did not participate in community work and all they do is sleep the day and listen to music. Communities are very concern about the pathway that the youths are taking and requested ways to help address youth issues.

Youths, ideally is a labor resource and if properly coached, it can contribute tremendously to change and fast track development in the society. Under the Community Chiefly Governance system, youth labor force can be traded with other area councils to implement their plans. For example, youth from West Ambrym Area Council can be used to help Paama Area Council with its action plans. Youths can be provided with leadership training, and engage them in in church youth activities.

The Malampa Provincial Authority establishes a Youth Program to be called Malampa Presidential Youth Program (MPYP). This program would thrive under the management and control of Area Councils Community Chiefly Governance System. It is mandatory for all youths from Malampa province to use 12 months of their youth age to enroll in the Malampa Presidential Youth Program. Under this program, the Area Councils Community Governance Systems would enter into a Labor Trade Agreement with another Area Council to request the support of young people to help their Area Council implement their Action Plans. The cost of travel, housing, petty work allowances, security and safety would come from the requesting Area Council Authority. The Youth Program would be labelled with appropriate uniforms to distinguish them from other local youths and wear ID cards issued by the Office of the Area Council

Administrator. This scheme is designed to help Malampa journey on to achieve its economic independence and total reliance of its own resources.

Sub-Section 6.2: SPORTS



Malampa Inter-School Sports

Sports is a physical exercise. In the community everyone does physical exercises by walking, carrying loads on their shoulder, cut woods and hunt animals by way of running. In the sea, they swim. These are all sports related. There are sporting events which are organized such as football, volleyball, basketball, netball and cricket. These sports have rules that regulate the way they are played. Sports are social events filled with entertaining physical body exercises.



Football is the most watched sports in Malampa

Sports unite the people and is a time for sharing joy over the game. During the game competing parties will naturally support their team by using foul language against the opposing team but when the game ends, everyone joins together as a family. That is the beauty of the game. As games are played now, the main game usually played is soccer for boys and volleyball for girls. The rest of the supporters would either sit or stand on the side line and support. This habit of observing on the side line under the Malampa People's Plan is now reorganized to allow games to be played and enjoyed by everyone. In this way everyone would participate in games and their participation would help to keep them healthy from non-communicable diseases such as high blood pressures, diabetes, asthma, premature heart attacks, strokes and isolation.

For future sports to be organized in the area councils, different sports events befitting different age groups will be introduced and played during the sports day. The following games will be introduced – soccer for boys, volleyball for girls, cricket for women, betong for men. Other games will also be introduced as interest in sports pick up such as netball, basketball, beach soccer, rugby, game hunting, game fishing, darts, pool games and so on. With this approach everyone will participate in sports.

The traditional sports of each Area Council will also be revived and taught to the Community and organized as a sporting competition with other communities. The typical sports on arrow shooting, catapult shooting, fishing, hunting, climbing, chopping logs and traditional games that were practices in the past and have about to be forgotten will be revived and practiced. These traditional sports are identities of the people of Malampa and they need to be displayed for acceptance.

Sub-Section 6.3: PEOPLE RIGHTS

People have rights of say and likewise youths have right of say as well. People rights are governed under the Convention of Human Rights. Rights vary from accessing services such as right for children to go to school, and for men their rights to educate their children in a decent upbringing while for women



Mr. John Jerety, Children Protection Officer, Malampa



Mr. Shem Jack, Child's Compliance Officer,

rights to dress in any clothing of their choice. Some rights tend to go against the traditional laws of Vanuatu such as no one is allowed to hit the children, men are not allowed to hit their women and for women, they are not allowed to abuse children under their care. And there are countless other rights that people are expected to observe.

According to traditional practices, there are no such thing as individual rights. Rights belong to the community and Community rights are people rights which have been practiced and handed down from generations to generations through the guidance of the Community Governance Systems. In many communities, rights are earned through age as well as through performance of certain rituals. For instance, a boy becomes an adult only through circumcision or the right to marry only after cleaning of the moustache or satisfying some traditional requirements. And for a girl, through menstruation. In the more extreme cases a boy becomes a Chief only through slaughtering a pig or completion of a series of rituals. The practice of rights varies greatly from that presented by the Human Rights and that of the tradition. The issues affecting the Community Governance System is understanding and managing foreign rights. Many cases that happened in the community over rights such as on violence against women, or beating up a child is referred to Lakatoro for hearing although traditionally the two cases are typical cases that have always been heard and solved by the Community Governance System.

In the community there is a governing system which the community Chief oversees and there are also standard decisions which are applied to cases in different settings. For instance, there are traditional ways to deal with marriage abuses such as divorces, individuals abusing homes or abusing their wives including children and there are others. Within each governing system there are unwritten laws that have been practiced from generation to generation by the Chiefs to deal with broken homes. People today know of these laws and many women and children know also of these laws. These laws are not abused of laws but they are traditional teachings helping the Chiefs govern their community to maintain a peaceful and stable society.

Today, the adoption of Foreign Laws affects, undermines and demoralizes the powers vested in the operations of traditional governance of the community. And as a result, people suffer, community suffer and there is disorder and lawlessness in the community with cases referred directly to the foreign governance systems enforced by local Police Officers who although respects the unwritten laws of the traditional governance, still has to carry out the orders as a result of the acceptance of this foreign law. These foreign laws have no more respect to the local unwritten laws, neither respect people's dignity. These laws need to be revoked in Parliament and no longer used as laws. There is no family in foreign law, neither mercy or a peaceful reconciliation. The terms of foreign laws are fixed and are applied to address cases abusing rights without any retraction to the value of people. A crime is a crime and once it is committed, the person is named a criminal and sent directly to jail to serve the terms of the sentence. The community does not benefit from the sentencing although under the Community Governance System there are ways to judge the case with a less lenient terms of punishment still allowing a win-win situation for both parties.

Women also argued that these rights affected homes in a big way and these laws needed not destroy homes but many women with the support from their peers facilitated the victims to take the matters directly to the foreign laws and once the laws were registered with outcomes being issued by the foreign law, the victim was left on her own to manage her own family and the other women had left. Women are encouraging women in the community to respect and use the community governance systems to deal with family broken homes.

There is a win-win situation in the judicial community governance systems. In the foreign law, there is only a win and a lose situation. Those who win create separations from those who lose and this affect community cooperation, resulting in the Chief struggling to unite the people. Community cases with broken homes, must be taken to the Council of Chiefs of the community to address in order to maintain law and order in the community.

Sub-Section 6.4: SUBSTANCE ABUSE



Substance abuse is the practice of inhaling, consuming and eating matters or substances that are not good for the body. These substances include marijuana, cigarettes, liquor, home brew, gasoline and such other herbs that affect the brain and body. Youths are very vulnerable to substance abuse and younger youths learn the practice from their peers. Many young people who take substance abuse develop mental problems and become a liability for the community to care for.

Substance abuse is used by the youths throughout Malampa. The plant “marijuana” is actually planted at Melip, Southwest Malekula and many more of these plants are grown in different places around the islands of Malampa Province. People who take marijuana usually consume less kava but when they smoke the weed, it stimulates their brain and they appear to look as if they are drunk from kava. Over time with continuous use, users become addicted and their minds become mentally affected, disorienting themselves to be conscious of what they are doing.

Substance abuse is a community issue now and the community is worried with barely limited options it has to address it. Many communities propose community youth by-laws to address it, provide the youths with musical instruments and establish Youth Friendly Health Services in the community including sports which has been explained above. The onus is for the community to jointly address the issue with relevant authority concern. It is hoped that the rollout of the Malampa People’s Plan will send different messages of hope to the youths to see life in a different way as they would be engaged heavily in community work under the control of the Community Chiefs Governance System.

CHAPTER 3: FINANCE AND OTHER GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Section 1.0: FINANCE



The Ministry of Finance and Economic Management (MFEM) based in Port Vila is accorded the relevant laws to look after all the monies belonging to the Government of Vanuatu. MFEM has the overall mandate to fundraise through revenue collections, keep them in a safe location and release them through proper deeds of agreement approved by Parliament to finance public services in Vanuatu. At the end of each calendar year usually in the month of November Parliament sits and approves budget for the following year. The national appropriation budget from 2021 to 2024 is in the *table 7* below. The budget appropriation is approved based on the ability for the country to fundraise each year and as more funds are raised, more funds are allocated to fund services in the country:

Table 7: Government Budgetary appropriation from 2021 – 2024 for MOIA, DLA and Provinces

Agency	2021 (vatu)	2022 (vatu)	2023 (vatu)	2024 (vatu)
Total Government Budget	52,565,295,917	60,275,103,241	68,330,706,429	77,622,808,620
Total Ministry of Internal Affairs	3,353,565,538	6,991,663,284	5,966,578,339	5,976,772,502
Total Department of Local Authority	959,481,580	1,153,246,816	1,629,575,340	1,103,198,876
Provincial & Area Council Allocation	229,148,256	681,976,498	529,086,660	577,102,960
Malampa Province (1)	38,191,376	121,996,203	94,706,512	96,183,827

Source: Department of Treasury, MFEM. Note – (1) approximate.

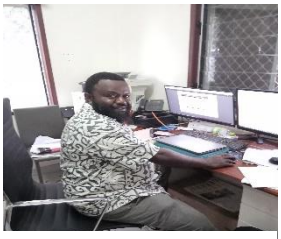
The Ministry of Internal Affairs (MOIA) is responsible for the Department of Local Authority (DLA). DLA oversees the management and functions of the Provincial Affairs and Malampa Province is an entity of DLA. Each November of every year, the Malampa Provincial Council sits and approves a budget for the following year. The budget is presented in Parliament by the Minister of Internal Affairs and once it is approved, it is then released at the beginning of each year in the month of January for the province to use. This money is never enough to finance any substantial development in Malampa Province. The money is sufficient only to finance the operations of the Malampa Provincial Secretariat. It is then the duty of the Provincial Secretariat to work with the Area Councils and its people to initiate workable and sustainable plans to engage people in them in the hope for people to continually engage in them, own them and continue to dwell on these initiatives to better their lives.

The Malampa Provincial Council receives a portion of its budget from the National Government and by law it is expected to fund raise from collection of revenues from business activities at provincial level to help operate its services. The Provincial Council operates more like a semi-government authority in the hope that at a later time it would be detached from the national government and function as an Autonomous Authority. Much of the challenges that hinder progress for Malampa Province to achieve its full Autonomous Authority is contained in this Malampa People's Plan.

Section 2.0: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL SERVICES

The funds that the Government use is Public Money and it is not easy to access public money from the Government Treasury in the form of cash especially in the province to service people's need. In the

past there has been a lot of public funds misuse and findings from Government Audits identify huge sums of money have been unaccounted for right across the Government operational organs. As a result of these findings more stringent measures have now been put in place to control the use of public monies. To assist the province access government funds at provincial level, the MFEM has established what is called Financial Service Bureau and this office helps the Government entities established at Malampa access funds from this office. This office is located at Lakatoro and helps to process funds from the Government Treasury to finance services at provincial level.



Mr. Tigana MAHO, Officer-in-Charge, FSB Malampa

FSB is also the only authorized office that the public use to pay fees and dues to the Government. The monies that are paid at FSB Office are considered public monies and are returned to the Government Treasury. The monies that are paid at the provincial office are kept and managed by the province to support its operations. The Provincial Area Council Administrators help the province fundraise monies from their Area Councils for the province. There are also certain activities such as fees from land transports are paid to the FSB. The provincial authority and FSB will advise on how provincial payments are to be transacted.

Section 3.0: CUSTOMS



Mr. Brownly Banilolovuro, Customs Officer, Malampa (7755694)

Customs and In-Land Revenue is the main entity of MFEM to fundraise for public funds. Although its main focus is on imported items or services entering the country through air and sea, it also helps to regulate operations of vehicles and where there are vehicles presence, the Customs and In-Land Revenue will also be there. In Malampa province there has now been a shift from trading of local produce between the islands to outside of the country such as the International Cargo ship that regularly calls at Litzlitz wharf to collect copra from VCCE, tourist ships and also overseas visiting yachts. These vessels travelled from across international borders to enter Malampa Province and they carry with them items which could be dangerous and harmful to the environment and people of Malampa Province such as Covid19 virus, illegal immigrants and such unauthorized goods and services.

One of the important and paramount role of the Customs Office in Malampa Province is to ensure that people continue to live the life that they are used to without any foreign intrusion of dangerous pests that can affect their basic subsistence livelihood in the land, sea and air as explained earlier in the chapters. People of Malampa Province in any localities they come from ought to be informed that if they sight any foreign boats including fishing vessels and any strange changes and happenings affecting their subsistence livelihoods must report these signs immediately to the Area Council Administrator who will then alert the technical government offices responsible to address the issue. Customs service is available in Malampa Province to help the people of Malampa Province continue to live happily and enjoy their subsistence life.

Section 4.0: PROVINCIAL STATISTICS

The Provincial Statistics Office is an entity of MFEM. By law, the Statistics Office is the only approved Government Institution that has the right to collect, give out and advise on government

information. Any institution collecting information without the authority of the Vanuatu Statistics Office is breeching that government law. Accordingly, all information use in any document or discussion ought to acknowledge Statistics Office as the only source of information outlet.



Ms Eunice SARAI, Provincial Statistics Officer, Malampa

The Vanuatu National Statistics Office (VNSO) has been collecting population data for the people of Vanuatu since before 1967. The latest National Population Census was done in 2020. Government information is about people and how people can use this information to help themselves. Since the people of Vanuatu are scattered over all the islands of the country, VNSO established Statistics Offices in all the six provinces. The Malampa Provincial Statistics Office is located at Lakatoro and everyone has the right to access information from this office. If information is not correctly reported, then it is for the Statistics Office to correct and the Statistics Office has the technical expertise to analyze raw data and convert them into information for everyone to use. Information is powerful and is the key to decision-makings.

The Provincial Statistics Office can be approached to assist in the collection of any data required by the Community, the ten Area Councils, a survey and any other requests on demand. A province that progresses in its development is one that uses information as its tool to develop, monitor, assess and evaluate itself to prepare for further paths to take. A province that does not progress in development is one that does not use information. Please feel free to access the Office and enquire on any information. The Office is especially established to help the people of Malampa Province value their information and make better use of these information.

Section 5.0: PROVINCIAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE (PDMO)



Mr. Abelson Abel, Provincial Disaster Officer, Malampa (5412795 / 7670327)

Vanuatu is located on the Pacific Rim of Fire and is the most vulnerable nation in the world at risk to different types of natural disasters such as cyclones, tidal waves, flooding, droughts, landslides, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and sea level rise. These natural disasters affect Vanuatu throughout the year. The hurricane season starts from November through to April (6 months) in the following year. During the hurricane season, Vanuatu can expect to receive at least more than one hurricane and any of these hurricanes can cause as much damage to the basic livelihoods of the people especially food and shelter.



The tracking and monitoring of weather patterns in Vanuatu is done by the Climate Section of the Ministry of Climate Change as it has specially trained Weather Forecasters able to read the daily weather formation. When a cyclone is about to be formed, the Weather Officers, informed the public and further advised NDMO on the imminent visits of the cyclone. NDMO activates its operation arms in preparation for the cyclone. The sparseness of the island nations of Vanuatu with its

difficult land orientations is very hard for Port Vila to manage the effects of hurricanes. The situation is managed through establishment of Provincial Disaster Management Offices in the provinces. And Malampa Province has a Disaster Management Office based at Lakatoro.

The primary role of the Provincial Disaster Management Office is to facilitate instructions from the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) based in Port Vila on any onset disaster events in Malampa Province. Part of the role is to help the communities establish and operate Community Disaster Committees which are also the eyes of Provincial Disaster Management Office in the community. This layer of Disaster Management is supported by an NDMO Act although it is established as an entity of the Ministry of Climate Change. Any disaster is not manageable by anyone person. Disaster is a gigantic phenomenal and requires the support from all organizations, government, development partners, non-government organizations, people and available land, sea and air movable utilities to be used to remedy the situation. This is where cooperation is required to reduce threats to save lives. The provincial Disaster building at Lakatoro, although tends to remain quite throughout the year, its true value comes into play only when a disaster hits the province.

A Disaster is not the same as an emergency. A house being burnt by a fire is not a disaster or an individual planning to commit suicide is not a disaster. The health services cater for emergencies relating to human lives. A disaster is defined by events explained earlier in this section of which their origins occur naturally without the knowledge of any forward planning and its effect is broad covering people's health, shelter, food, water and any other elements that disrupts the normal lives of an individual. People need to understand the difference between a Disaster and an emergency such that when either of this event occur, people know where to go.

Section 6.0: COMMUNICATION AND DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OFFICE



Mr. Junior Takau, OGCIO Help Desk Officer, Malampa

The world of today is no longer the same as the world of yesterday. In the past people communicated with each other through letters which they posted through the Post Office and waited for some days or months before they received a response. Many used tele-radios and landlines to communicate with people living in distant locations. Today information technology advancement has revolutionized the entire global means of communication that all global organizations rely on information technology to function.

Information communication is now made easier through internet which is a global computer network containing variety of information that connects and is accessed by computer networks and organizational computers for ease of processing and turning over information for organizational uses. Information that is inputted into the internet vary from information which are useful and those which are harmful as well.

The Vanuatu Government established the OGCIO as the regulating body for the government to manage and control information that is used within its computer networks. Government services are located in all the provinces of Vanuatu and computers help to communicate information across easier and faster with computers and other electronic devices available and active in other locations. Computers are the main electronic device that is used to communicate information. The OGCIO has established a help desk at Lakatoro and is available for to provide any help in Information Technology.

Section 7.0: IMMIGRATION



Ms Loloma Ismael, Immigration Officer, Malampa (7669509)



Vanuatu Passport

Immigration is a department of Ministry of Internal Affairs. It is responsible to monitor the movement of people travelling from overseas into Vanuatu and from Vanuatu to overseas. Anyone who wish to travel out from Vanuatu such as the Regional Service Employees (RSE) to Australia and New Zealand must have a passport to travel out and into the country.

Passport is a travel document that allows holders of the passport to travel. The document comes in different colors and they are all used as travel documents. People from Malampa province who wish to travel to New Zealand, Australia, New Caledonia and any oversea countries must have a passport. Malampa Province has an Immigration Office at Lakatoro and that Office is where passports are prepared and printed. People from Malampa do not need to travel to Vila or Luganville to process their passport. This can now be done at Lakatoro.

The Immigration Office helps the Vanuatu Government registers the number of visitors coming into the country and the number going out. These checks are done at the airports where international travelers arrive and depart by planes, wharves where international travelers arrive and depart by Passenger Ocean Liners (tourists ships) and yachts. People who travel through these check points and do not have travel documents are taken care of by the Immigration Office. The people of Malampa can help the Immigration Office identify and check the residence status of any unusual sightings of people in the islands of Malampa and report them to the Immigration Office.

Section 8.0: CIVIL REGISTRY AND IDENTIFICATION MANAGEMENT



Mr. Lawa Edward, Provincial Registrar, Lakatoro



A National ID Card

Civil Registry and Identification Management (CRIM) is a department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. It is the Government Office that registers what is known as Vital Statistics or information that are very important to any person. These statistics include Date of Birth, Place of Birth, Date of Adoption, Date of Marriage and Date of Death. For non-naturalize citizens who are awarded Citizenship, the Office also include them in their registers.

Vital statistics are very important in that they provide the basic information required of any individual wanting to have a Passport, Driver's License, National Identification Card, Electoral Card, VNPF Card, Bank Card, VISA Card, Job application form and any other documents that other people can use to understand the person they read about. Malampa Province has a CRIM Office at Lakatoro and anyone from Malampa can visit the office and obtain more information. The Office prints National ID cards and registers births of all new born babies. Hence all families from Malampa Province should make it a must to ensure that all their family members are registered at the CRIM Office and have a National Identification Card.

PART 2 – MALAMPA PROVINCE PSDP 2025-2030

ACTION PLANS

CHAPTER 1.0: MALAMPA PROVINCIAL AREA COUNCIL ACTION PLANS 2025-2030

Section 1.0: OVERVIEW OF MALAMPA PROVINCIAL AREA COUNCIL ACTION PLANS 2025-2030

This chapter is dedicated to prescribing the Action Plans that each Area Council including Malampa Provincial Council Authority recommend as an activity to implement during the life of the 1st Malampa Province Peoples Sustainable Development Plan 2025-2030. Each of the recommendations termed as ***Action Plans***, is derived from the prevailing situations and conditions attributing to hardships, challenges and difficulties that communities experience over the years since 30th of July 1980. These situations are basic, common, well-known and shared among all the Area Councils of the province, while others are most specific attributing to the uniqueness of the localities of people and the land. The Action Plans are presented in a table format. Each Action Plan is numbered per row and each row is sub-divided by column. The Action Plans has three main columns namely Objective marked as "OBJ"; "PRESCRIBED ACTION PLANS" of the activity and "TARGET YEARS" column defining a target year that a planned activity must be completed by denoting it with the symbol of "x". The prescribed planned activities vary with some happening throughout the entire planning cycle, others happening early while others later in the planning cycle. The "x" symbol is the sign that the activity is active and in motion.

In documenting the Area Council Action Plans, it is noted that the Area Councils tend to share similar issues and also plan to address these issues using the same strategies. Hence, instead of repeating the same strategies in the Action Plans for all the Area Councils, only the commonly shared strategies are extracted and compiled in ***Table 9*****.** All the Area Councils must use this table and the specific Action Plans table provided for each Area Council to operate their Action Plans.

There are some natural resources which cannot be exploited, mined or traded with other parties both within and outside of Malampa Province. These natural resources are valuable assets of the province and only the Malampa Province has the authority to enter into any Trade Agreement involving these natural resources with other parties such as large scale commercial fishing; large scale extraction and mining of sand, stone and limestone; large scale logging of timbers; large scale meat processing factories; large scale farming of subsistence crops; and any large scale processing of any local produce that requires complex documentation of the activity to operate. The activities contained in this Malampa Peoples Plan are those within the capacity of the people of the land to operate as part of their subsistence livelihood both on land and sea.

Malampa Provincial Council Action Plans are specific activities that only the Malampa Provincial Authority has the mandate to deliver on them. These activities can happen at both the Malampa Provincial Headquarter based at Lakatoro and also strategic localities on land and sea within Malampa Province including the Area Council Centers. These activities are planned to assist in facilitating and improving the

coordination mechanisms of provincial services to the people in the different Area Council localities of the province. The Malampa Provincial Authority Action Plans are provided *in Table 8 below:*

Table 8: MALAMPA PROVINCIAL COUNCIL ACTION PLANS 2025-2030

OBJ	PRESCRIBED ACTION PLANS ALIGNED TO NSDP PILLARS	TARGET YEARS 2025-2030					
		25	26	27	28	29	30
A	**ROAD : EOC 02 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE; ECO 4 – CREATE JOBS AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**						
A01	Contribute in kind to support improvement of feeder roads in all Area Councils	x	x	x	x	x	x
A02	Improve road conditions within Malampa Provincial Boundary at Lakatoro	x	x	x	x	x	x
A03	Upgrade road to South Malekula and Northwest Malekula	x	x	x	x	x	x
A04	Acquire a JCB Machine for the all Area Councils	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	**BUILDING : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURES**						
B01	Renovate and expand where necessary at least one Building in both Provincial Center and Area Council per year	x	x	x	x	x	x
B02	Build a new Malampa Provincial Council Chamber at Lakatoro	x	x	x			
B03	Renovate and recondition all Airport passenger fees collection offices in all airport terminal buildings in Malampa Province.	x	x	x	x	x	x
B04	Redevelop Malampa Lodge in Port Vila	x	x	x			
B05	Rebuild Malampa Shopping Mall at Lakatoro	x	x	x	x	x	x
B06	Build a Provincial Chiefs Nakamal at Lakatoro and all Area Councils	x	x	x			
C	**STRENGTHENING SERVICES : SOC 6 – STRONG AND EFFECTIVE INSTITUTIONS**						
C01	Establish sub-area councils in all Area Councils of the Province	x	x	x	x	x	x
C02	Establish Lamap as the new Malampa Provincial Headquarter	x	x	x			
C03	Zone Lakatoro and Norsup as a Municipal Area taking into consideration improved water supply, cemetery, reliable power supply, telecommunication access, waste site, public parks and access to public beaches.	x	x	x	x	x	
C04	Establish Fuel depot stations in all Malampa Province Area Council Centers		x	x	x		
C05	Establish economic hubs in all area councils of Malampa Province	x	x	x			
C06	Boost the office of the Secretary General of the province to include a Coordination, Implementation and Evaluation Unit to track the progressive outcome of the Provincial People's Plan	x	x	x			
D	**LAND : SOC 6 – STRONG AND EFFECTIVE INSTITUTIONS**						
D01	Process land acquisition of the 10 Area Councils of Malampa	x	x	x			
D02	Process land acquisition of Lamap as the new Malampa Provincial Headquarter	x	x	x			
D03	Procure and acquire suitable land for Municipal purposes such as Cemetry and Garbage.	x	x	x			
D04	Acquire suitable land and lease out for public use.	x	x	x	x	x	x
D05	Ensure all Area Council Economic Hubs are duly leased and sub-divided for land payment in terms of land titles	x	x	x			
D06	Complete Land Acquisition of Litzlitz Wharf Commercial Center	x	x	x			
E	**MARINE SERVICES : ECO 3 – STRENGTHEN RURAL COMMUNITIES**						
E01	Procure a provincial inter-island trading vessel (ship) to service Malampa province	x	x	x	x		
E02	Procure a boat for Paama Area Council	x	x	x			
E03	Repossess the boat at Liro and have it repaired and reconditioned for use by the Malampa Provincial Council	x	x	x			
F	**LAND TRANSPORT SERVICES : ECO 3 – STRENGTHEN RURAL COMMUNITIES**						
F01	Procure Quart bikes for Provincial Area Administrator and Area Secretary to use to administer the area councils	x	x	x	x	x	x
G	**POWER SUPPLY : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURES**						
G01	Boost electricity supply at Lakatoro with Solar Grid to power Offices at Lakatoro	x	x	x	x	x	x

G02	Power the 10 Area Councils with Solar Grid	x	x	x	x	x	x
G03	Extend Brenwe Hydro Power Supply to Rensarie and Northwest Malekula	x	x	x	x		
H	**TELECOMMUNICATION : ECO 1 – STABLE AND EQUITABLE GROWTH**						
H01	Establish an FM station at Lakatoro	x	x	x	x	x	x
H02	Facilitate telecommunication companies (Digicel and Vodafone) to erect telecommunication towers in strategic hard reached areas.	x	x	x	x	x	x
I	**AIR SERVICES : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURES**						
I01	Facilitate upgrading of Norsup Airport	x	x	x			
J	**BRINGING PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT CLOSER TO THE PEOPLE : ECO 3 – STRENGTHEN RURAL COMMUNITIES**						
J01	Do a provincial visit to at least all provincial council areas at least once a year.	x	x	x	x	x	x
K	**ORGANIZATION RULES AND MANUALS : SOC 5 – SECURITY, PEACE AND JUSTICE**						
K01	Establish By-Laws for the 10 Area Councils to help communities properly manage their community governing systems	x	x	x			
K02	Develop a Provincial Standing Order or a Manual and Guidelines to facilitate the work of the Secretariat improve its service delivery	x	x	x			
K03	Develop Provincial PSC Manual to manage Government services including a standard use of government vehicles and staff hours of absenteeism or unproductivity in services delivery	x	x	x			
K04	Establish and document Provincial Financial regulations to facilitate flow of financial services delivery	x	x	x			
K05	Develop data base system for the province to link all provincial area councils to facilitate data entry of funds received and office correspondences.	x	x	x	x	x	x
L	**STRENGTHENING REVENUE COLLECTION : ENV 4 – NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**						
L01	Review, strengthen and initiate improved revenue collection systems in the provinces such as business licenses, manpower power stations, NISCOL including sea and air services.	x	x	x			
L02	Venture into potential revenue generating sources to increase council revenue such as Mapest Coconut and Cattle Project, Lambubu Metenesel Cocoa Project, Kava project at Eas and smaller processing plans for Bio-Fuel, Chocolate, Virgin Oil, Kava, Noni, Ginger and many others including Cement Production in West Ambrym	x	x	x	x	x	x
M	**TRAINING : SOC 2 – QUALITY EDUCATION**						
M01	Provide training to provincial staffs to upskill their performances to work better	x					x
M02	Provide Community Safety Team Training (CST) in all other provincial area councils	x	x	x	x	x	x
M03	Assist quality and accessibility of education for children at the province	x	x	x	x	x	x
E04	Introduce traditional and custom teaching practices in schools	x	x	x	x	x	x
N	**HUMAN RESOURCES : SOC 6 – STRONG AND EFFECTIVE INSTITUTION**						
N01	Recruit all Area Secretaries in all the Provincial Area Councils	x	x	x	x	x	x
N02	Create a database of graduates from Malampa Province	x	x	x			
O	**CONSERVATION SITES : ENV 4 – NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**						
O01	Declare Marum and Benbow volcanos on Ambrym as conservation sites for Malampa Province	x	x	x			
O02	Declare Lopevi as conservation area for Malampa Province	x	x	x			
P	**SECTORAL SERVICES : ENV 4 – NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**						
P01	Promote and secure our traditional medicine using local herbs in the community	x	x	x	x	x	x
Q	**SISTER CITY ARRANGEMENTS : SOC 6 – STRONG AND EFFECTIVE INSTITUTIONS**						
Q01	Establish at least 4 Sister City Arrangements with neighbouring States & Provinces through the support of the Department of Foreign Affairs	x	x	x			
Q02	Establish provincial partnerships with other provinces in Vanuatu & Pacific	x	x	x			

Source: Malampa Provincial Secretariat Action Plans Consultation of 3rd October 2024, Office of the Secretary-General, Malampa Province 2024

Table 9 below lists the common Action Plans for all the Area Councils. As explained earlier, the activities contained in the Action Plans are to be used by all Provincial Area Councils as the content of Action Plans in this table are not included in the specific Area Council Action Plans provided per Area Councils.

Table 9: COMMONLY SHARED MALAMPA AREA COUNCIL ACTION PLANS 2025-2030

OBJ	PRESCRIBED ACTION PLANS ALIGNED TO NSDP PILLARS	TARGET YEARS 2025-2030					
		25	26	27	28	29	30
A	**COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS : SOC 1 – VIBRANT CULTURAL IDENTITY**						
A01	Register number of existing clans in each Community	x	x	x			
A02	Ensure that each clan has a Council of Chief	x	x	x			
A03	Ensure that each Community has a Council of Chief	x	x	x			
A04	Ensure that each Malampa Area Council has an Area Council of Chief	x	x	x			
A05	Ensure that each Area Council of Chief has an Island Council of Chiefs	x	x	x			
A06	Ensure that appropriate traditional ceremonies are performed and witnessed by Council of Chiefs to allow a Chief to perform his duties as the role comes with respect and leadership responsibilities.	x	x	x			
A07	Ensure that representatives of the Clan Council of Chiefs are members of the Clan, Community Council of Chiefs are Chief representatives of the Clans and Area Council of Chiefs are Chief representatives of the Community Council of Chiefs	x	x	x			
A08	Ensure that all domestic matters are discussed first at the Clan Council of Chiefs, then by the Community Council of Chiefs and finally the Area Council of Chiefs	x	x	x			
A09	Ensure that each level of the Chiefly governing system has a designated meeting house or a *nasara* or a *nakamal* which they identify themselves with. An absence of a meeting house would mean an absence of a Chiefly Governing System.	x	x	x			
A10	Any level of Community Chiefly Governing System must have a local policing personnel to receive and deliver the decision of the governing authority	x	x	x			
B	**BY-LAWS : SOC 6 - STRONG AND EFFECTIVE INSTITUTIONS**						
B01	Each Community Chiefly Governing System at any level of operation namely a Clan, a Community, an Area and an Island Council of Chiefs must have a By-Law to legitimize its existence. The absence of a By-Law does means there is no existence of a Council of Chiefs.	x	x	x			
B02	Ensure that By-Laws are drafted in close consultation with the Community at least in the first year of Malampa Peoples Plan to allow for Action Plans to be carried out.	x	x	x			
B03	Ensure that By-Laws are drafted for all levels of Community Chiefly Governing Systems from Clan, Community, Area and Island Council of Chiefs.	x	x	x			
B04	Ensure that copies of the By-Laws are printed and made available and accessible by and at the Community for local judicial services and policing of decisions made by the Chiefly Governing Authority.	x	x	x			
C	**FAITH BASED ORGANIZATIONS : SOC 6 - STRONG AND EFFECTIVE INSTITUTIONS**						
C01	Organize a one Sunday in the month of January every year for all the Churches to unite and conduct a special thanksgiving pray to God for the blessings of land, sea and air to people of the Area Council in a Church and locality to be decided by the Church Authorities.	x	x	x	x	x	X
C02	Organize a United Prayer Breakfast dedicated to the issues and challenges of the Area Council and to ask for spiritual guidance to help people of the Area Council implement its Area Council Action Plans.	x	x	x	x	x	X

C03	Form a Church Denomination Advisory Board to help the Area Council address its spiritual needs	x	x	x	x	x	X
D	**COMMUNITY WOMEN ORGANIZATION : SOC 6 - STRONG AND EFFECTIVE INSTITUTIONS**						
D01	All Communities must have an active United Women Board with representatives from different women sub-groups in the community to address the common issues faced by women in the community and to further raise the same issue with the Community Chief Governing Council.	x	x	x	x	x	X
D02	Community women group must educate young girls on their roles as women and how to maintain and protect their family against the sinful ways of life.	x	x	x	x	x	X
D03	To form a strong advocacy group to educate women on the advantages and disadvantages of foreign laws versus the Community Governing System.	x	x	x	x	x	X
E	**COMMUNITY SIGNAGE : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
E01	Ensure that all communities install the names of their Community in a place visible to the public.	x	x	x			
E02	Install names of all businesses on licensed shops or in areas of businesses operations for public view and access including health and education. Business licenses must be updated and placed on visible sign boards.	x	x	x			
F	**COMMUNITY VISITS : ECO 3 – STRENGTHEN RURAL COMMUNITIES**						
F01	The Area Administrator, Area Secretary and elected Councilor must at least visit all the communities in the area once a year and hold an open forum for face to face meeting	x	x	x	x	x	X
G	**VISITS BY & COUNCIL SITTINGS ROTATION : ECO 3 – STRENGTHEN RURAL COMMUNITIES**						
G01	The Malampa Provincial Authority including the President, Vice President and Secretary-General, must at least visit all the communities in the area once a year and hold an open forum for face to face meeting	x	x	x	x	x	X
G02	The Malampa Provincial Council to rotate its Council Sitting to at least one sitting held in one of the Area Councils of the Provinces including both Ambrym and Paama.	x	x	x	x	x	X
H	**INFRASTRUCTURE : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
H01	Improve reconstruction of feeder roads connecting communities and gardens	x	x	x	x	x	X
H02	Provide construction tools for communities to work the feeder roads	x	x	x	x	x	X
H03	In areas of labor shortage, negotiate through an MOU to request labor from other Area Councils to work the roads through the aid of by-laws	x	x	x	x	x	X
H04	Agree to disagree on issues relating to land, trees and sources of gravel for road construction to progress under the auspices of the Community Chief Governing System	x	x	x			
H05	Negotiate with PWD a truck to transport gravel from source to construction site including sand, coral, cement, iron rods, iron mesh and related construction items.	x	x	x			
H06	To construct slaps as bridges over water ways and creeks, as determined by the Area Council of Chiefs	x	x	x	x	x	X
I	**WATER SUPPLY : ECO 3 – STRENGTHEN RURAL COMMUNITIES**						
I01	Carry out maintenance work along the water pipes as water pipe leakages is very high and there is hardly any maintenance.	x	x	x	x	x	X
I02	Provide regular training in water supply piping, plumbing and parts fitting to ensure that water supply continue to be maintained for continuous use.	x	x	x			
I03	In consultation of Rural Water Supply Department, implement water by-laws to help the community properly supervise the use of the water.	x	x	x			
I04	Create an inventory of communities needing gravity water system, powered water supply system from reliable sources, coastal water harvesting, rain water harvesting and desalination plants for ease of access to household water consumption.	x	x	x			
J	**EDUCATION : SOC 2 – QUALITY EDUCATION**						

J01	Provincial Education Authorities at Norsup do a visit once a year to the Area Council and organize at least one public forum for parents' teachers face to face discussion on the issues of education in the area and provide options for parents to choose ways to further their children's education.	x	x	x	x	x	X
K	**HEALTH : SOC 3 – QUALITY HEALTH CARE**						
K01	Malampa Community Health continue to roll out its Community Health Programs in the Area Councils to include dental, eye care, MCH and other community health programs of need to the community. The visit includes an open forum for the public in the Area Council to have an open discussion with the health authorities on the state of their health and discuss available options to seek further health needs.	x	x	x	x	x	X
K02	Promote Primary Health Care in the Community	x	x	x	x	x	x
K03	Ensure all health facilities are staffed with trained and qualified health personnels	x	x	x	x	x	x
L	**AGRICULTURE : ENV 1 – FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY**						
L01	Support continuous gardening of basic food of the Area Council namely Banana, Wild Yam, Yam, Manioc, Taro, Kumala and Island Cabbage	x	x	x	x	x	X
L02	Malampa Agriculture Extension Services to visit farmers in the community, provide seedlings and discuss ways for farmers to grow different food crops.	x	x	x	x	x	X
L03	All people of the Malampa Area Councils to plant 3 gardens for kitchen, market and traditional ceremonies as a way to increase harvest and family revenue	x	x	x	x	x	X
L04	Provide training in mass production of garden produce	x	x	x			
L05	Revive planting of cash economy to help generate family income such as Copra, Cocoa, Kava, Peanut, Pepper, Thatched plants (natangura), pandanus trees, Ginger, Turmeric, Wild Yam, Taro and many other	x	x	x	x	x	X
L06	To oversee recruitment of Agriculture Extension Officers to be based at Area Councils	x	x	x			
M	**FORESTRY : ENV 4 – NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**						
M01	Replant forestry trees of different variety at least 10 per household per year	x	x	x	x	x	X
M02	Educate the community in using the forest wisely and to avoid burning of huge trees as they could be used for logging to raise revenue for the family.	x	x	x	x	x	X
M03	Educate the community in identifying different tree species for different carpentry uses.	x	x	x	x	x	X
M04	Discourage mass logging in nearby forest to save wild birds and its habitat	x	x	x	x	x	X
M05	Oversee recruitment of Forestry Extension Officers to be based at Area Councils	x	x	x			
N	**FISHERIES : ECO 4 – CREATE JOBS AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**						
N01	Educate communities to cut and shape canoes for fishing given the high demand of fish meat in the community	x	x	x	x	x	X
N02	Educate people on best fishing grounds or sea mounts to help them generate interest in fishing including the use of Fish Finders	x	x	x			
N03	Document a Fishermen Association manual for fishing.	x	x	x			
N04	Establish a Fishermen Producers Cooperatives to allow better use of fishing boats beached on the coast.	x	x	x			
N05	Oversee recruitment of Fisheries Extension Officers to be based at Area Councils	x	x	x			
N06	All fishing boats must have safety equipment and fish monitoring devices	x	x	x			
O	**LIVESTOCK : ECO 4 – CREATE JOBS AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**						
O01	Farmers in families of at least 100 to reengage in cattle farming	x	x	x	x	x	x
O02	All the communities have accepted to reengage in poultry with at least 100 families per year	x	x	x	x	x	x
O03	All the communities have accepted to reengage in piggery with at least 100 families per year	x	x	x	x	x	x
O04	All the communities have accepted to reengage in nanny goat farming with at least 100 families per year	x	x	x	x	x	x
O05	Oversee recruitment of Livestock Extension Officers to be based at Area Councils						

P	**TRADE : ECO 3 – STRENGTHEN RURAL COMMUNITIES**						
P01	The By-Laws will be drafted to allow for Trade Agreements on small Cooperative Producers between different Area Councils within Malampa Province. These trade agreements will focus on different types of produces generated by the Area Council with at least 10 Trade Agreements per Area Council will be established.	**x**	**x**	**x**			
P02	Provide at least 2 training to Farmers on the details of Trade Agreement and how to operationalize the Trade Agreement	**x**	**x**	**x**			
Q	**COOPERATIVES : ECO 4 – CREATE JOBS AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**						
Q01	Form at least 10 Farmers Producers Cooperatives in each Area Council	**x**	**x**	**x**			
Q02	Form at least 10 Copra Producers Cooperatives in each Area Council	**x**	**x**	**x**			
Q03	Form at least 10 Kava Producers Cooperatives in each Area Council	**x**	**x**	**x**			
Q04	Form at least 10 Noni, Pepper & Vanilla Producers Cooperatives in each Area Council	**x**	**x**	**x**			
Q05	Form at least 10 Logging & Forestry Producers Cooperatives in each Area Council	**x**	**x**	**x**			
Q06	Form at least 10 Cattle Producers Cooperatives in each Area Council	**x**	**x**	**x**			
Q07	Form at least 10 Poultry Producers Cooperatives in each Area Council	**x**	**x**	**x**			
Q08	Form at least 10 Piggery Producers Cooperatives in each Area Council	**x**	**x**	**x**			
Q09	Form at least 10 Nanny Goats Producers Cooperatives in each Area Council	**x**	**x**	**x**			
Q10	Form at least 10 Seasonal Fruit Producers Cooperatives in each Area Council	**x**	**x**	**x**			
Q11	Form at least 10 Fishermen Producers Cooperatives in each Area Council	**x**	**x**	**x**			
Q12	Form at least 10 Tourism Producers Cooperatives in each Area Council	**x**	**x**	**x**			
Q13	Form at least 10 wild yam producers cooperatives in each Area Council	**x**	**x**	**x**			
Q14	Form at least 10 yam producers cooperatives in each Area Council	**x**	**x**	**x**			
Q15	Form at least 10 taro producers cooperatives in each Area Council	**x**	**x**	**x**			
Q16	Form at least 10 kumala producers cooperatives in each Area Council	**x**	**x**	**x**			
Q17	Form at least 10 seasonal nuts producers cooperatives in each Area Council	**x**	**x**	**x**			
Q18	Form at least 10 fish producers cooperatives in each Area Council	**x**	**x**	**x**			
Q19	Form at least 10 handicrafts such as weaving, fabric printing, sewing and carving producers cooperatives in each Area Council	**x**	**x**	**x**			
R	**TOURISM : ECO 4 – CREATE JOBS AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**						
R01	Form at least 2 Tourism Association in each Area Council	**x**	**x**	**x**			
R02	Identify attraction sites and conserve for Tourism sightseeing in all Area Councils	**x**	**x**	**x**			
R03	Encourage families to build bungalow and guest houses for visitors	**x**	**x**	**x**			
R04	Create an inventory of sightseeing events and authentic places for visiting tourists,	**x**	**x**	**x**			
S	**YOUTH : ECO 4 – CREATE JOBS AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**						
S01	Malampa Provincial Council to approve a Council Paper to create a Malampa Presidential Youth Volunteer Program.	**x**	**x**	**x**			
S02	Create Youth Voluntary Labor under "Malampa Presidential Youth Volunteer Program" manual or guideline to volunteer young people to serve in different development programs in different Area Councils	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**X**
S03	Enlist all Youths in Malampa to do mandatory volunteer work of at least 12 months in any work program at any Area Council Stations in Malampa as a means of moving and advancing services	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**X**
S04	Provide training on Leadership to youths at all level of youth presence such as in sports and church activities	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**X**
S05	Provide musical instruments to youths in at least 10 communities in all Area Councils to use in developing their musical talents and show case these talents in Area Council events	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**X**
S06	Faith Based Organizations provide Christian Leadership training to Youths in all Area Councils	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**X**

S07	Community Women and Women Organizations provide training to young women on community values, respects and ways to improve their community and house responsibilities at community level in all Area Councils	x	x	x	x	x	X
S08	Community men and men Organization provide training to young men on community values, respects and to improve their community and house responsibilities at the Community in all Area Councils	x	x	x	x	x	X
S09	To engage Youth in cultural and religious activities in all Area Councils						
T	**SPORTS : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE / SOC 4 – SOCIAL INCLUSION**						
T01	Upgrade all sporting facilities in all the communities of Malampa Area Councils	x	x	x	x	x	X
T02	Introduce different sporting events for the young and elderlies such as football, volleyball, basketball, beach soccer, beach volley for the young and cricket for women and betong for men including darts and snooker tables.	x	x	x	x	x	X
T03	Introduce traditional games and organize sporting events based on traditional games only as a way of learning traditional games in the community.	x	x	x	x	x	X
T04	Introduce other sporting events such as round island relay, hunting, fishing, climbing and others with the power of uniting people.	x	x	x	x	x	X
U	**PEOPLE RIGHTS : SOC 6 – STRONG AND EFFECTIVE INSTITUTION**						
U01	All Area Council of Chiefs to condemn in the strongest terms the impact of foreign laws especially on the Rights of Violence Against Women and Children Rights are in contempt of Traditional Laws and request Members of Parliament for the Malampa to revoke the law.	x	x	x	x	x	X
U02	Under the Community Chiefly Governance System By-Laws, human rights that undermine the powers of the Community Chief and lead to broken homes are discouraged.	x	x	x	x	x	X
U03	Declare Children Rights of refusing to obey and listening to the wisdom of the elderlies as traditionally wrong and parents will be advised by the Community Governing System to correct their children using any approved methods of correction such as capital punishment to restore the rightful attitude and respect of the child in the community.	x	x	x	x	x	X
U04	Underscore the rights of women being violated by the husband and people alike to be judged and fined entirely by the Community Chiefly Governing System to continue to encourage win-win situation between disputing parties and promote strong family unity.	x	x	x	x	x	X
U05	Women through women organizations at the community level may raise issues that vioate the rights of women and children contributing to damaging homes and strongly recommend that the By-Laws paved a way forward for the Community Governance Systems to manage these rights in the interest of the community.	x	x	x	x	x	X
V	**SUBSTANCE ABUSE : SOC 4 - STRONG AND EFFECTIVE INSTITUTION**						
V01	Under the Community Chiefly Governing System, to declare that substance abuse is in breach of the traditional governance and is not allowed in the community.	x	x	x	x	x	X
V02	Substance abuse such as home brew, smoking marijuana or weeds and other illegal substances causing fear and damage to the society will be judged and fined by the Community Chiefly Governing System.	x	x	x	x	x	X
W	**TELECOMMUNICATION : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE; ECO 3 – STRENGTHEN RURAL COMMUNITIES**						
W01	Improve telecommunication (Digicel & Vodafone) in hard reach areas	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: Malampa People's Area Council Action Plans Consultation of September - October 2024



Bushman's Bay PRV Coconut Plantation, Central Malekula 2024

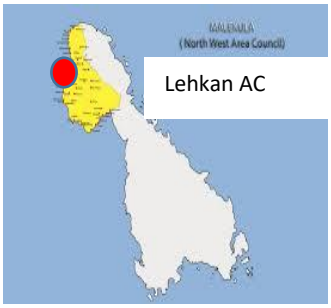
Busman's Bay PRV Coconut Plantation or locally known as Metaven 1 was purchased from the natives in 1865 and registered in Sydney, Australia. Norsup Coconut Plantation is also owned by the same company. Since, the time it was purchased, the land was used to plant many crops for exports such as planting of castor oil, cotton, coffee and much recently cocoa and coconut. Cattle was not important then and it was used mainly to mow the undergrowth vegetation.

Bushman's Bay and Norsup PRV coconut plantations are the remaining plantations operated under expatriate management and are the most improved plantations in Malampa. The plantations support over 1,000 cattle and is currently the main source of cattle meat industry in Malampa and Vanuatu.



A timely opportunity to meet with the Director-General of Internal Affairs and Director-Generl of Foreign Affairs, Port Vila

Section 2.0: NORTHWEST MALEKULA AREA COUNCIL ACTION PLANS 2025-2030



NW Malekula Area Council



Mr. Jerryson Hosea, Area Council Administrator (7777802)

The shape of Malekula is like a sitting puppy dog with its head pointing north and rear down south. Northwest Malekula covers part of the head of the dog from Potovro in the north down Matanvat in northwest to Lehkan and Brenwe (eye of the dog) down to Tenmaru and around the dog nose to Willack and Leviamp (mouth of the dog) to Unmet and Brenwe (neck of the dog). The area council is located at Lehkan, up north and for reasons of good road access, communities located down south have been connected with tar sealed road from Unmet to Aop junction road, Central Malekula. The communities in the interior further north, do not have easy access as the road connecting these locations are not tar sealed and not comfortable for use. Communities in the south tend to withdraw themselves from most of the activities organized by the Area Council considering that it is easier for them to access services at Lakatoro more than Lehkan. This is a situation that has been with them for a very long time and the hope now is that when the road from Unmet junction to Lehkan is tar sealed, the real unity of the Area Council will be truly established. At the moment unity is still a distant phenomenal although repeated attempts have been made by the Area Council to bring people together at different locations of the Area Council.



Northwest Malekula Area Council Consultation, Nimbaur Council Chamber, Monday 26 September 2024, Lakatoro

People of the northwest are mainly from the "Big Nambas" tribe. Big Nambas denotes the traditional dressing of the male manhood which is slightly larger than the male manhood dressing of males in southwest Malekula knowns as "Small Nambas". The difference is based on traditional dressing although recent knowledge could not establish why there is such variation in the traditional dressing. As time matured with population mobility, many settlements eventually were established along parts of the northwest coast of Malekula bringing into the area a wealth of people, different languages and different traditional practices that coexist well with each other in the area. Many of the people who now live on the coast used to live in the interior but were asked to relocate to live near mission stations as explained in *Chapter 1*. As time progressed with heathenism gone and stress on land use become most evident due to population increase many people are returning to their land in the interior where they are free to cultivate it. The supportive information of the Area Council has been compiled in C*hapters 1 and 2*. Table 20 sub-table 1.0 (page 109) in the annexure provides the population data for the area council

Table 10 below provides the specific Action Plans for NW Malekula Area Council compiled during a one-day consultation on Monday 26th September 2024 at Nimbaur Council Chamber, Lakatoro. The

common challenges and issues are provided in *table 9* and those specific to the land were identified by the people during the one-day consultation. People of the area have been living and facing these difficulties for a very long time and have decided as well as agreed to participate voluntarily in developing their Area Council and make changes where they can to elevate the development of their Area Council from the state of dependency and reliance to a state of Area Council independence and self-reliance.

Table 10: Northwest Malekula Area Council Action Plans 2025-2030

OBJ	PRESCRIBED ACTION PLANS ALIGNED TO NSDP PILLARS	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	**ROAD : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE; ECO 4 – CREATE JOBS AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**						
A01	Improve main road from Unmet to Willack & Unmet to Pekair	x	x	x	x	x	x
A02	Improve main road from Lehkan to junction road to Pekair and to Wilack	x	x	x	x	x	x
A03	Improve main road from Espigles Bay to Womul and to Atchin	x	x	x	x	x	x
A04	Improve main road from Malua Bay to Metkun	x	x	x	x	x	x
A05	Improve feeder road from Pekair to Balu & Leviamp to Barha	x	x	x	x	x	x
A06	Improve feeder road from Womul to Betelbu	x	x	x	x	x	x
A07	Improve feeder road from Clear River to Olamp	x	x	x	x	x	x
A08	Improve feeder road from Pekair to Mirper	x	x	x	x	x	x
A09	Improve feeder road from Willack to Lap	x	x	x	x	x	x
A10	Establish Fuel Depot stations at Unmet, Lehkan & Botovro	x	x	x	x	x	x
A11	Build a sea storage shed at Worwor Boat Landing	x	x	x	x	x	x
A12	Costruct hill concrete Pavement at Autabeb hill, 2nd Hill, Snap Hill, Leviamp Creek, Brenwei Hill, Unmet Hill and Hydro Hill.	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	**WATER SUPPLY : ENV 1 – FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
B01	Supply water to Pikair and surrounding villages.	x	x	x			
B02	Supply water to Unmak and Unmak has a water source	x	x	x			
B03	Supply water to Leviamp community and to maintain the current system	x	x	x			
B04	Supply water to Clear River, Womul, Petenkar, Win and Varas communities	x	x	x			
B05	Supply poly pipes to Espigles bay for extension purposes	x		x			
B06	Supply Unmet community a new tank x 20,000 liters to be installed at the source.	x		x			
B07	Supply water tank to families in disadvantaged areas with difficulty to access water supply and for them to harvest water from the rain.	x	x	x			
B08	Water boreholes of Espigles Bay, Tanmiel, matanvat, Wowo, Lebetiare, Trawol, Alavas. Botovro, Anav and Pine	x	x	x			
C	**EDUCATION : SOC 2 – QUALITY EDUCATION; ECO 2 - IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
C01	Merge Willack French Primary School and Win English primary schools into one. Bilingual school.	x	x	x			
C02	Merge Malua Bay and Lehkan in one fully fletched Primary School and Improve its building to allow for quality education	x	x	x			
C03	Merge Tenmaru, Benenavet and Ranpeck into one Bilingual fully fletched Primary School and Improve its building to allow for quality education	x	x	x			
C04	Merge Wora Primary School and Leravo Primary School into one Bilingual fully fletched Primary School and Improve its building to allow for quality education	x	x	x			
C05	Establish an English Primary School at Bao.	x	x	x			
D	**HEALTH : SOC 3 – QUALITY HEALTH CARE; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
D01	Upgrade Unmet Dispensary to a Health Center and improve its facilities to meet the standard health center services	x	x	x			
D02	Establish an Aid Post at Brenwe School	x	x	x			
D03	Revive Pekair Aid Post and upgrade it to a Dispensary status	x	x	x			
D04	Establish an Aid Post at Wilack	x	x	x			
D05	Improve existing health facilities at Espigles Bay Health Center	x	x	x			

E	**FISHERIES : ECO 4 – CREATE JOB AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
E01	Install ice machine at Malua Bay, Brenwei and Wiawi	x	x	x			
E02	Install fishing rafters at Malua Bay and Brenwei	x	x	x			
F	**YOUTH : SOC 4 – SOCIAL INCLUSION; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
F01	Establish Youth Friendly Health Services at Unmet Dispensary	x	x	x			
F02	Establish Youth Friendly Health Services at Espigles Bay Health Center	x	x	x			
G	**SPORTS : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
G01	Upgrade sports facilities in all communities of NW Malekula Area Council	x	x	x	x	x	x
G02	Build a multi-purpose sports court for youths at Lehkan Area Council Center	x	x	x			
H	**TRANSPORT : SOC 6 – STRONG AND EFFECTIVE INSTITUTIONS**						
H01	Procure a vehicle for the Area Council	x	x	x			
H02	Procure a Quart for thw Area Council to visit communities with feeder road links	x	x	x			
H03	Procure Boat for the Area Council	x	x	x			
I	**WHARF : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
I01	Build a wharf at Unmet	x	x	x			
I02	Build a wharf at Worwor	x	x	x			
I03	Improve facilities at Ports of Entry - Unmet, Leviamp, Win, Lehkan, Benenavet, Malua Bay, Espigles Bay and Wowo	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: NW Malekula Area Council Consultation of Monday 26 September 2024

Sub-Section 2.1: AREA COUNCIL ANNUAL BUDGET REVENUE ESTIMATE

The Northwest Malekula Development Plan is designed and compiled for the people of NW Malekula Area Council. It is a bottom up approach development plan documenting the aspirations of people's will to make a change in a place they belong to. The different sources of revenue for the Northwest Area Council is *in Table 10.1* below. The budget is separated into two sources of revenue - Core and Non-Core. The Core Revenues are the main sources of fundraisings that the Area Council plans to generate to form its estimated expenditure budget for any given year. These include:

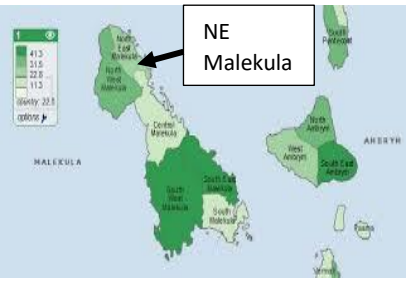
- People Voluntary Area Contribution
- Area Administration Contribution
- Area Councilor Contribution
- Member of Parliament Area Contribution

The Non-Core are sources of revenue that cannot be established. They are identified in the table as possible sources of revenue with estimated revenue targets. The budgetary provisions under the Non-Core are estimates. These budgetary values can either increase and decrease. Each Area Council Board must establish criteria to enable itself to fundraise from different activities including the Development Partners to generate the required revenues to help the Area Council implement their Action Plans.

Sub-Table 10.1: Northwest Malekula Area Council Sources of Revenue Estimates

#	Types of Budget	Description	Amount in Vatu / Year	5 Years Budget
Core Funding				
01	People Contribution	1,480 households x 1,000 vatu	1,480,000	7,400,000
02	AA Grant	Area Development Services	2,500,000	12,500,000
03	Councilor Grant	Area Development Services	1,000,000	5,000,000
04	MP Allocation	Area Development Services	4,000,000	20,000,000
	Sub-Total1		**8,980,000**	**44,900,000**
Non-Core Funding				
06	RSE Contribution	Amount varies	500,000	2.500,000
07	Donor Partner Contribution	Amount varies	2,000,000	10,000,000
	Sub-Total2		**2,500,000**	**12,500,000**
	All Total		**11,480,000**	**57,400,000**

Section 3.0: NORTHEAST MALEKULA AREA COUNCIL ACTION PLANS 2025-2030



NE Malekula Area Council



Mr. Jero Muluntura, Area Council Administrator (7790659)

Northeast Malekula is the rear head of the dog with Vao up north and Pinalum down south. People of northeast Malekula could be said to share ethnic similarities with people in the northwest. Indeed, villages located inland from Orap to Vao own land in both northeast and northwest of the island, and to them the land demarcation does not mean anything to them. The land belongs to them and they will always work the land the way they live. The communities in the northeast area are quite large and the settlements spread in numbers along the coast as well as in the interior. These different family settlements have their own names but share common governing system. Many of the families who have now permanently reside in the northeast Malekula used to live in the smaller offshore islands of Vao, Atchin, Rano and Walla. As the population increases, the younger generation move to the mainland and continue to repopulate in numbers establishing settlements along the coast and inland eventually creating a very large community. Northeast Malekula cooperate well and through their cooperation, they succeeded in growing not only in operating small businesses but were able to elect 3 of their own people to be Members of Parliament.

The main communities of Vao, Atchin and Walarano have surpassed their limits of a standard community settlements as all these villages have over 1,000 populations. The communities could become municipal satellite zones with their community management authority to manage the community. A municipal satellite zone could have common services such as common cemetery, waste site, public beach, water supply, public park, business center, sports ground, village meeting houses, solar grid and vehicles managing the satellite community.



Northeast Area Council Malampa People's Plan 2025-2030 Consultation, Wednesday 4th September 2024, Vao Secondary School,

The common challenges and issues of the Area Council are provided in *table 9* and those specific to the land were identified by the people during a one-day consultation held on Wednesday 4th September 2024 at Vao Junior Secondary school. People of the area have been living and facing these difficulties for a very long time and have decided as well as agreed to participate voluntarily in developing their Area Council and make changes where they can to elevate the development of their Area Council from the state of dependency and reliance to a state of Area Council independence and self-reliance. The related information of the Area Council has been compiled in *Chapters 1 and 2*. The population data of the Area Council is in *Table 20 sub-table 2 (page109) in the annexures.*

Table 11: Northeast Malekula Area Council Action Plans 2025-2030

OBJ	PRESCRIBED ACTION PLANS ALIGNED TO NSDP PILLARS	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	**ROAD: ECO 2 – IMPROVE UBFRASTRUCTURE**						
A01	Improve main road from Pinalum to Wala Rano	x	x	x	x	x	x
A02	Improve main road from Wala Rano to Orap	x	x	x	x	x	x
A03	Improve main road from Orap to Atchin	x	x	x	x	x	x
A04	Improve main road from Atchin to Vao	x	x	x	x	x	x
A05	Improve feeder roads from Pinalum to Vao	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	**WATER SUPPLY : ENV 1 – FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
B01	Assess Beternajahr River for possible water source to supply nearby villages	x	x	x			
B02	Provide clean and safe water access and supply to all communities in NE Nalekula	x	x	x			
B03	Provide materials and water equipment to assist the community in the activity	x	x	x			
C	**EDUCATION : SOC 2 – QUALITY EDUCATION / ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
C01	Build a technical school in North East Area	x	x	x			
C02	Upgrade Amelvat to years 11, 12 & 13	x	x	x			
C03	Upgrade Vao to years 11, 12 & 13	x	x	x			
C04	Upgrade Orap Secondary School to years 11, 12 & 13	x	x	x			
D	**HEALTH : SOC 3 – QUALITY HEALTH CARE / ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
D01	Upgrade Wala Rano Dispensary to Health Center Standard Facility	x	x	x			
D02	Upgrade Vao Aid Post to Dispensary	x	x	x			
D03	Upgrade Galilee Aid Post to Dispensary	x	x	x			
D04	Upgrade Pinalum Aid Post to Dispensary	x	x	x			
E	**FISHERIES : ECO 4 – CREATE JOBS AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**						
E01	Install ice machine at Vao, Wala, Rano and Atchin	x	x	x			
F	**YOUTH : SOC 4 – SOCIAL INCLUSION; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
F01	Establish Youth Friendly Health Services at Orap Secondary School	X	x	x			
F02	Establish Youth Friendly Health Services at Vao Dispensary	x	x	x			
F03	Establish Youth Friendly Health Services at Pinalum Community Hal	x	x	x			
F04	Built social center for community youths and equipe the center with musical equipment and sport kits or materials	x	x	x			

G	**SPORTS : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
G01	Upgrade sports facilities in all communities of NE Malekula Area Council	x	x	x	x	x	x
G02	Encourage a multi-purpose sports court for youths at Vao,Atchin,Wallarano and pinalum and Galilee Area Council Center	x	x	x			
H	**TRANSPORT: ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE; ECO 3 – STRENGTHEN RURAL COMMUNITIES**						
H01	Procure a vehicle for the area council	x	x	x	x		
H02	Build an evacuation center at Waka Rano, Atchin, Vao and Pinalum	x	x	x	x	x	x
H03	Procure a boat	x	x	x	x		
H04	Street Lights in the islands and inland communities x 300	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: Northeast Malekula Consultation of Wednesday 4th September 2024

Sub-Section 3.1: AREA COUNCIL ANNUAL BUDGET REVENUE ESTIMATE

The Northeast Malekula Development Plan is designed and compiled for the people of Northeast Malekula Area Council. It is a bottom up approach development plan documenting the aspirations of people's will to make a change in a place they belong to. The different sources of revenue for the Northeast Area Council is in *Table11.1* below. The budget is separated into two sources of revenue - Core and Non-Core. The Core Revenues are the main sources of fundraisings that the Area Council plans to generate to form its estimated expenditure budget for any given year. These include:

- People Voluntary Area Contribution
- Area Administration Contribution
- Area Councilor Contribution
- Member of Parliament Area Contribution

The Non-Core are sources of revenue that cannot be established. They are identified in the table as possible sources of revenue with estimated revenue targets. The budgetary provisions under the Non-Core are estimates. These budgetary values can either increase and decrease. Each Area Council Board must establish criteria to enable itself to fundraise from different activities including the Development Partners to generate the required revenues to help the Area Council implement their Action Plans.

Sub-Table 11.1. Northeast Malekula Area Council Sources of Revenue Estimates

#	Types of Budget	Description	Amount in Vatu / Year	5 Year Budget
	Core Funding			
01	People Contribution	7,381 Heads x 100 vatu	738,100	3,690,500
02	AA Grant	Area Development Services	2,500,000	12,500,000
03	Councilor Grant	Area Development Services	1,000,000	5,000,000
04	MP Allocation	Area Development Services	4,000,000	20,000,000
	Sub-Total		**8,238,100**	**41,190,500**
	Non-Core Funding			
05	RSE Contribution	Amount varies	500,000	2,500,000
06	Donor Partner Contribution	Amount varies	2,000,000	10,000,000
	Sub-Total2		**2,500,000**	**12,500,000**
	All Total		**10,738,100**	**53,690,500**

Section 4.0: SOUTHWEST MALEKULA AREA COUNCIL ACTION PLANS 2025-2030



SW Malekula Area Council



Mr. Gerald Tamau, Area Council Administrator (5631573 / 7765127)

Southwest Malekula is the belly of the dog from Dixon to Lawa, Wintua Melip and Malvakal. It is the part of the land that faces the open ocean. The area council is located at Wintua (Southwest Bay). The main means of transport to communities in the area is via the use of out-boat motor engines (banana boats) and southwest Malekula is full of them. A number of inter-island sea vessels also visit this part of the island which is closer from Port Vila than Litzlitz, near Lakatoro. Vehicle roads have been constructed at Wintua to Lawa community and communities in the adjacent areas have also been connected by dirt roads but the roads have not been maintained. Landslides and surface runoff have significantly damaged the road.

The main travel access from Lakatoro to Wintua is through Lambubu wharf where passengers aboard the boats at the wharf and cruise to localities down southwest Malekula. The fastest a boat can do from Lambubu to Wintua is about 90 minutes. The boats departing Wintua for business activities at Lakatoro usually leave at 2.00 am arriving Lambubu about 5.00 am and then Lakatoro about 6.00 am. It has become a routine for travelers and visitors to commute between these locations.

Southwest Malekula has the best arable land and vegetation grow really well. The land is also haven to pigs roaming the wild numbering over 1,000 pigs and these pigs currently pose the greatest danger to gardens in the area. These pigs destroy gardens in the interior and are now destroying gardens right near the community. Many people have incurred injuries through their attempts to kill the pigs and as the case is now the pigs are left to roam the wild as kings and queens of the forest while people resort to imported rice, tinned meat and flour. Leaders in the area have from time to time discuss options to rid the pigs but they do not have the tools such as guns, methods to trap the pigs, pig fencing wires to protect their gardens or even mobilize themselves to kill off the beasts as many fear injuries from pigs' bite. The information coverage of the Area Council has been compiled in *Chapters 1 and 2. Table 20 Sub-Table 3.0 (page 109) in the annexure* provides the population data for the area council.



Southwest Malekula Area Council Malampa People's Plan 2025-2030 Consultation, Monday 30 September 2024, Lorlow, Southwest Bay Malekula

Table 12 below provides the specific Action Plans for South West Malekula Area Council. The common challenges and issues are provided in *table 8* and those specific to the land were identified by the people during a one-day consultation held on Monday 30th September 2024 at Lorlow Community Hall, South West Bay. People of the area have been living and facing these difficulties for a very long time and have decided as well as agreed to participate voluntarily in developing their Area Council and make changes where they

can to elevate the development of their Area Council from the state of dependency and reliance to a state of Area Council independence and self-reliance.

Table 12: Southwest Malekula Area Council Action Plans 2025-2030

OBJ	PRESCRIBED ACTION PLANS ALIGNED TO NSDP PILLARS	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	**ROAD : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
A01	Improve main road from Dixon to Lawa	x	x	x	x	x	x
A02	Improve main road from Lawa to Wintua	x	x	x	x	x	x
A03	Improve main road from Wintua to Lapo	x	x	x	x	x	x
A04	Improve main road from Lapo to Lemnua	x	x	x	x	x	x
A05	Improve main road from Wintua to Bonvor	x	x	x	x	x	x
A06	Improve main road from Lawac to Lamlo	x	x	x	x	x	x
A07	Improve main road from Lamlo to Lorlow	x	x	x	x	x	x
A08	Improve main road from Lorlow to Airport	x	x	x	xx	x	x
A09	Improve feeder road from Wintua to Veleta	x	x	x		x	x
A10	Improve feeder road from Sea Coast to Wintua Health Center	x	x	x	x	x	x
A11	Construct feeder roads from main road to the gardens	x	x	x	x	x	x
A12	Build a bridge over Lawa Creek	x	x	x	x	x	x
A13	Build a bridge over Lorlow creek	x	x	x	x	x	x
A14	Build a bridge over Wintua Creek	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	**WATER SUPPLY : ENV 1 – FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY ; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
B01	Supply water to Melip	x	x	x	x		
B02	Supply water to Batbang	x	x	x	x		
B03	Supply water to Bonvor	x	x	x	x		
B04	Supply water to Lornias communities	x	x	x	x		
B05	Provide maintenance to Labo, Wintua, Malvakal, Lawa, Lembunwen, Whitesands, Mahapo, caroline bay and Dixon water supply systems	x	x	x	x		
C	**EDUCATION : SOC 2 – QUALITY EDUCATION ; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
C01	Upgrade southwest Bay Junior Secondary School to a Senior level (Year 11, 12, 13)	x	x	x	x		
C02	Build fencing of Southwest Bay Junior Secondary School	x	x	x	x		
C03	Build school corridors to connect main buildings	x	x	x	x		
C04	Buildt girls dormitory ablution	x	x	x	x		
D	**HEALTH : SOC 3 – QUALITY HEALTH CARE ; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
D01	Employ a full time nurse at Bonvor Dispensary	x	x	x			
D02	Upgrade Malvakal Aid Post to Dispensary status facility	x	x	x			
D03	Upgrade Lawa Aid Post to Dispensary	x	x	x			
D04	Upgrade Wintua Health Center to a Rural Hospital	x	x	x			
D06	Upgrade Dixon Aid Post to Dispensary	x	x	x			
D05	Upgrade Leminuel Aid Post to Dispensary	x	x	x			
D06	Add a maternity ward to Bonvor Dispensary	x	x	x			
D07	Build new staff hpuse at Wintua Health Center	x	x	x			
D08	Build new staff hpuse at Caroline Bay Dispensary	x	x	x			
E	**FISHERIES : ECO 4 – CREATE JOBS AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**						
E01	Install ice machine at Tomman, Dixon Reef, Lawa and Malvakal	x	x	x			
E02	Install freezers at Wintua Market House	x	x	x			
E03	Install fishing rafters at Malvakal and Lawa	x	x	x			
E04	Procure a boat for SW bay Fishermens Association	x	x	x			
E05	Oganize training in Fishing for Fishermens Association	x	x	x			
F	**YOUTH : SOC 4 – SOCIAL INCLUSION; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
F01	Establish Youth Friendly Health Services at Wintua Health Center	x	x	x			

F02	Establish Youth Friendly Health Services at Melip Sub-Center	x	x	x			
F03	Build a market house at Wintua	x	x	x			
G	**SPORTS : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
G01	Upgrade sports facilities in all communities of SW Malekula Area Council to include Wintua, Lawa, Melip, Caroline Bay and Tomman Island	x	x	x	x	x	x
G02	Build a multi-purpose sports court for youths at Wintua Area Council Center	x	x	x			
H	**TOURISM : ECO – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE; ECO 4 – CREATE JOBS AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**						
H01	Upgrade WASH facilities at Port of Entries (Sea and Air)	x	x	x	x		
I	**BUILDING : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
I01	Build Evacuation Centers at identified communities	x	x	x	x	x	x
J	**TRANSPORT : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
J01	Procure a vehicle for the Area Council	x	x	x	x		
J02	Procure a Boat for the Area Council	x	x	x	x		
K	**POWER SUPPLY : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
K01	Procure Solar Lights for all communities in SW Malekula except Wintua	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: South West Malekula Consultation of Monday 30 September 2024.

Sub-Section 4.1: AREA COUNCIL ANNUAL BUDGET REVENUE ESTIMATE

The Southwest Malekula Development Plan is designed and compiled for the people of Southwest Malekula Area Council. It is a bottom up approach development plan documenting the aspirations of people's will to make a change in a place they belong to. The different sources of revenue for the Southwest Area Council is in *table 12.1* below. The budget is separated into two sources of revenue - Core and Non-Core. The Core Revenues are the main sources of fundraisings that the Area Council plans to generate to form its estimated expenditure budget for any given year. These include:

- People Voluntary Area Contribution
- Area Administration Contribution
- Area Councilor Contribution
- Member of Parliament Area Contribution

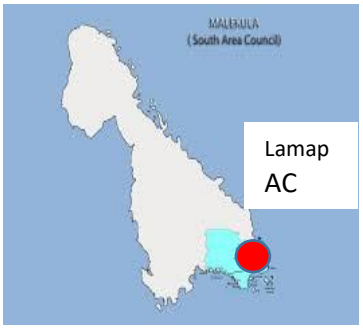
The Non-Core are sources of revenue that cannot be established. They are identified in the table as possible sources of revenue with estimated revenue targets. The budgetary provisions under the Non-Core are estimates. These budgetary values can either increase and decrease. Each Area Council Board must establish criteria to enable itself to fundraise from different activities including the Development Partners to generate the required revenues to help the Area Council implement their Action Plans.

Sub-Table 12.1: Southwest Malekula Area Council Sources of Revenue Estimates

#	Types of Budget	Description	Amount in Vatu / Year	5 Years Budget
	Core Funding			
01	People Contribution	H/Hold of 810 x 1,000 vatu x 2	1,620,000	8,100,000
02	AA Grant	Area Development Services	2,500,000	12,500,000
03	Councilor Grant	Area Development Services	1,000,000	5,000,000
04	MP Allocation	Area Development Services	4,000,000	20,000,000

	Sub-Total1		**9,120,000**	**45,600,000**
	Non-Core Funding			
05	RSE Contribution	Amount varies	500,000	2,500,000
06	Donor Partner Contribution	Amount varies	2,000,000	10,000,000
	Sub-Total2		**2,500,000**	**12,500,000**
	All Total		**11,620,000**	**58,100,000**

Section 5.0: SOUTH MALEKULA AREA COUNCIL ACTION PLANS 2025-2030





Mr Lulu Lemang, Area Council Administrator

South Malekula is the rear of the dog from Farun, Akhamb to Port Sandwich. This part of the land is secured with huge areas full of lagoons. The area council is located at Lamp, south Malekula. Lamap is a Catholic Mission and is used by the Condominium Administration to deliver government services. Lamap is a million-dollar view point and is the best location to be developed as the provincial center. From Lamap, the island of Ambrym and Paama are within accessible distance by boat and the two islands are also visible from the distance.

South Malekula has roads connecting the center, airport and as far as Maskylines landing. Roads have also been constructed connecting Farun enabling easy access for people on the coast. The islands off the coast of south Malekula are located about where the dog sits (Maskylines, Sakao, Avok, Akham and the many reef islands scattering the southern coast). These islands are accessed by boat.

Unlike Maskyline islands which makes a direct boat run to Lamap mainland, Akhamb island and the villages along the coast of mainland such as Farun, Hokai have to meander the southern coast before reaching Lamap landing. During bad weather the sea gets to be very rough and sea travel is very much restricted. People desperate to reach Lamap have to walk and there is a now vehicle road linking Lamap and Farun which makes it easier for people to travel although the challenges of road conditions remain. The information coverage of the Area Council has been compiled in *Chapters 1 and 2. Table 20 sub-table 4 (page 110) in the annexure* provides the population data for the area council.



Table 13 below provides the specific Action Plans for South West Malekula Area Council. The common challenges and issues are provided in *table 9* and those specific to the land were identified by the people during a one-day consultation held on Wednesday 11th September 2024 at Council Community Hall, Lamap. People of the area have been living and facing these difficulties for a very long time and have decided as well as agreed to participate voluntarily in developing their Area Council and make changes where they can

to elevate the development of their Area Council from the state of dependency and reliance to a state of Area Council independence and self-reliance.

Table 13: South Malekula Area Council Action Plans 2025-2030

OBJ	PRESCRIBED ACTION PLANS ALIGN TO NSDP PILLARS	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	**ROAD: ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE; ECO 4 – CREATE JOBS AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**						
A01	Improve main road from Lamap to Burbar	x	x	x	x	x	x
A02	Construct a main road from Lamap to Farun	x	x	x	x	x	x
A03	Construct concrete crossings at Bargindre Creek	x	x	x	x	x	x
A04	Construct concrete pavment at Arop Hill	x	x	x	x	x	x
A05	Construct concrete pavement at Raniam Hill	x	x	x	x	x	x
A06	Construct concrete pavement at Rampuan Hill	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	**WATER SUPPLY : ENV 1 – FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY ; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
B01	Upgrade Lamap gravity system and extend to airport and wharf	x	x	x			
B02	Upgrade Farun water supply system and extend to adjacent communities	x	x	x			
B03	Supply 4 x 10,000 liters water tank to Pescarus Community in Maskylines	x	x	x			
B04	Supply 3 x 10,000 liters water tank to Pelong Community in Maskylines	x	x	x			
B05	Supply 3 x 10,000 liters water tank to Lutes Community in Maskylines	x	x	x			
B06	Supply 2 x 10,000 liters water tank to Avok Community in Maskylines	x	x	x			
B07	Supply water pipe from mainland to Avok and Bagatel Island	x	x	x			
C	**EDUCATION : SOC 2 – QUALITY EDUCATION; ECO 2 - IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
C01	Establish a kindy at Barias	x	x	x			
D	**HEALTH : SOC 3 – QUALITY HEALTH CARE; EC0 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
D01	Upgrade Lamap Mini-Hospital to a Rural Hospital	x	x	x			
D02	Upgrade Maskylines Dispensary to a Health Center	x	x	x			
D03	Upgrade Akhamb Dispensary to a Health Center	x	x	x			
D04	Improve Avok Aid Post Building	x	x	x			
D05	Upgrade Farun Aid Post building to Dispensary	x	x	x			
E	**FISHERIES : ECO 4 – CREATE JOBS AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
E01	Find other ways to fish to meet high demand of fish meat	x	x	x	x		
E02	Establish fish farming of Tilapia by all 21 communities in South Malekula	x	x	x	x		
E03	Establish naura or water lobsters farming in 10 communities	x	x	x	x		
E04	Install ice machines at Akhamb Community	x	x	x	x		
E05	Install ice machines at Maskylines Community	x	x	x	x		
E06	Install ice machines at Lamap Community	x	x	x	x		
E07	Create a marine culture at Maskylines	x	x	x	x		
E08	Create a marine culture at Port Sandwich	x	x	x	x		
F	**YOUTH : SOC 4 – SOCIAL INCLUSION; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
F01	Establish Youth Friendly Health Services at Lamap Health Center	x	x	x			
F02	Establish Youth Friendly Health Services at Maskelynes Dispensary	x	x	x			
F03	Establish Youth Friendly Health Services at Akham Dispensary	x	x	x			
G	**SPORTS : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
G01	Upgrade sports facilities at Lamap	x	x	x	x	x	x
G02	Upgrade sports facilities at Farun	x	x	x	x	x	x
H	**POWER SUPPLY : EC0 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
H01	Provide Solar Grid for Water Supply at Pescarus and Pelong, Maskylines	x	x	x	x	x	
H02	Provide Solar Grid for the Dravail Community	x	x	x	x	x	
H03	Provide Solar Grid for the Okai Community	x	x	x	x	x	

I	**WHARF : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
IO1	Upgrade Lamap Wharf	x	x	x	x		
I02	Build a new wharf at Renaur	x	x	x	x		
J	**TRANSPORT SERVICES : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
J01	Procure a vehicle for the Lamap Area Council	x	x	x	x		
J02	Procure a boat for the Lamap Area Council	x	x	x	x		
K	**BUTCHERY : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE; ECO 4 – CREATE JOBS AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**						
K01	Build a local butchery at Lamap Area Council	x	x	x	x		
L	**BUILDING : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
L01	Build a market house at Lamap Area Council	x	x	x	x		
L02	Build a Chiefs Nakamal House	x	x	x	x		

Source: South Malekula Consultation of Wednesday 11 September 2024

Sub-Section 5.1: AREA COUNCIL ANNUAL BUDGET REVENUE ESTIMATE

The South Malekula Development Plan is designed and compiled for the people of South Malekula Area Council. It is a bottom up approach development plan documenting the aspirations of people's will to make a change in a place they belong to. The different sources of revenue for the South Area Council is in *Table 13.1* below. The budget is separated into two sources of revenue - Core and Non-Core. The Core Revenues are the main sources of fundraisings that the Area Council plans to generate to form its estimated expenditure budget for any given year. These include:

- People Voluntary Area Contribution
- Area Administration Contribution
- Area Councilor Contribution
- Member of Parliament Area Contribution

The Non-Core are sources of revenue that cannot be established. They are identified in the table as possible sources of revenue with estimated revenue targets. The budgetary provisions under the Non-Core are estimates. These budgetary values can either increase and decrease. Each Area Council Board must establish criteria to enable itself to fundraise from different activities including the Development Partners to generate the required revenues to help the Area Council implement their Action Plans.

Sub-Table 13.1: South Malekula Area Council Sources of Revenue Estimates

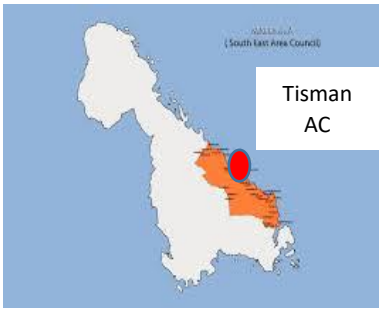
#	Types of Budget	Description	Amount in Vatu / Year	5 Years Budget
	Core Funding			
01	People Contribution	H/Hold of 1,109 x 1,000	1,109,000	5,545,000
02	AA Grant	Area Development Services	2,500,000	12,500,000
03	Councilor Grant	Area Development Services	1,000,000	5,000,000
04	MP Allocation	Area Development Services	4,000,000	20,000,000
	Sub-Total2		**8,609,000**	**43,045,000**
	Non-Core Funding			

05	RSE Contribution	Amount varies	500,000	2,500,000
06	Donor Partner Contribution	Amount varies	2,000,000	10,000,000
	Sub-Total2		**2,500,000**	**12,500,000**
	All Total		**11,109,000**	**55,545,000**



South Malekula Area Council Malampa People's Plan Consultation, Wednesday 11 September 2024, Area Council Chamber, Lamap South Malekula

Section 6.0: SOUTHEAST MALEKULA AREA COUNCIL ACTION PLANS 2025-2030



Southeast Malekula Area Council



Mr. Joselito Atpatun, Area Council Administrator (7102069 / 5343204)

Southeast Malekula is the back of the dog from Ronevieh down south to Rensari up north. It is the part of the land that is sheltered from the open ocean with the islands of Ambrym, Pentecost and Ambae concaving it from the distance. The area council is located at Tisman, Southeast Malekula. The center is located near the main road which is the only road connecting north and south of the island. The roads have not been maintained and different sections of the road are very bad to worst. During heavy rainfall surface runoff continue to damage the road making the road not safe to use.

Communities in southeast access their merchandise goods from Litzlitz wharf, Central Malekula. There are no wharves on the coast and in the past inter-island shipping vessels beach anywhere along the coast to offload and take in goods and passengers. Many of these ships, without proper management, were wrecked on the reefs and thus reducing the number of sea vessels servicing the area. The main shipping company servicing the area are Big Sista and Vanuatu Ferry. The two ships do only one stop from Port Vila and Luganville, which is at Litzlitz. Package owners, with their goods offloaded at the wharf or in preparation to board the vessels had to travel from and to Litzlitz to do business.

Southeast Malekula is on the wet zone and has good land for planting and harvesting crops. The main road and the feeder roads are very bad at present and do contribute to less interest in growing more marketable crops and transporting them to the market. *Table 14* below provides the specific Action Plans for South East Malekula Area Council. The common challenges and issues are provided in *table 9* and those specific to the land were identified by the people during a one-day consultation held on Monday 9th September 2024 at Tisman Area Council Chamber. People of the area have been living and facing these difficulties for a very long time and have decided as well as agreed to participate voluntarily in developing their Area Council and make changes where they can to elevate the development of their Area Council from the state of dependency and reliance to a state of Area Council independence and self-reliance. The related information of the Area Council has been compiled in *Chapters 1 and 2*. The population data of the Area Council is in *Table 20 sub-table 5 (page 110) in the annexure.*

Table 14: South East Malekula Area Council Action Plans 2025-2030

OBJ	PRESCRIBED ACTION PLANS ALIGNED TO NSDP PILLARS	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	**ROAD: ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE; ECO 4 – CREATE JOBS AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**						
A01	Improve the main road from Burbar Tisman	x	x	x	x	x	x
A02	Improve the main road from Tisman to Unua	x	x	x	x	x	x
A03	Improve the main road from Unua to Rensarie	x	x	x	x	x	x
A04	Construct and improve the road from Unua to Melken	x	x	x	x	x	x
A05	Contruct road pavement on Baghir Hill	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	**WATER SUPPLY : ENV 1 – FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
B01	Build and supply water to Unua 1-5	x	x	x	x		
B02	Updgrade supply water of Tisman	x	x	x	x		
B03	Build and supply water to Aulua community and maintain the current system	x	x	x	x		
B04	Build water supply system at Ronevieh, levetbao and nabangura	x	x	x	x		
B05	Upgrade Retur water system	x	x	x	x		
B06	Upgrade Burbar water supply system	x	x	x	x		
B07	Build Melken water supply system	x	x	x	x		
C	**EDUCATION : SOC 2 – QUALITY EDUCATION; ECO 2 - IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
C01	Upgrade Naonmet community school to fully fledged primary school from class 1-6	x	x	x			
C02	Upgrade Tisman Primary School to introduce years 7 to 10	x	x	x			
C03	Establish Early Childhood Education to be compulsory at Kamai Kindy, Sanesup Kindy, Fartavo Kindy, Lambul Kindy Assorok Kindy, Baghir Kindy, Vet Kindy, Pankumo Kindy, Padle Krik Kindy, Neram Kindy, Melken Kindy.	x	x	x			
C04	Upgrade Sanesup Primary School to introduce year 7	x	x	x			
D	**HEALTH : SOC 3 – QUALITY HEALTH CARE; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
D01	Upgrade Unua Aid Post to Dispensary	x	x	x			
D02	Upgrade Tisman Dispensary to Health Center	x	x	x			

D03	Upgrade Aulua Dispensary to Health Center	x	x	x			
D04	Upgrade Burbar Aid Post to Dispensary	x	x	x			
D05	Upgrade Repaksivir Aid Post Dispensary	x	x	x			
D06	Upgrade Melken Aid Post to Dispensary	x	x	x			
E	**FISHERIES : ECO 4 – CREATE JOB AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
E01	Establish ice machine at Unua, Tisman, Aulua and Banana Bay	x	x	x			
E02	Establish a Market House at Tisman	x	x	x			
E03	Procure a fishing boat for area council for sea transport and fishing	x	x	x			
F	**YOUTH : SOC 4 – SOCIAL INCLUSION; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
F01	Establish Youth Friendly Health Services at Aulua Dispensary, Rensarie Dispensary and Tisman Area Council Center	x	x	x			
F02	Establish 3 sub center Vanbaur, Aulua and Unua	x	x	x			
G	**SPORTS : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
G01	Upgrade sports facilities in all communities of SE Malekula Area Council	x	x	x	x	x	x
G02	Build a multi-purpose sports court for SE Malekula youths at Tisman Area Council Center	x	x	x			
H	**TRANSPORT SERVICES : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
H01	Procure a vehicle for the Tisman Area Council	x	x	x	x		
H02	Procure a boat for the Tisman Area Council	x	x	x	x		
I	**BUILDING : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
I01	Build a market house at Tisman Area Council	x	x	x	x		
I02	Build a Chiefs Nakamal House	x	x	x	x		
J	**POWER SUPPLY : ECO 2 – IMPROVE UNFRASTRUCTURE**						
J01	Procure Solar Street Panels for communities in SE Malekula	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: Southeast Malekula Area Council Consultation Monday 9th September of 2024

Sub-Section 6.1: AREA COUNCIL ANNUAL BUDGET REVENUE ESTIMATE

The Southeast Malekula Development Plan is designed and compiled for the people of Southeast Malekula Area Council. It is a bottom up approach development plan documenting the aspirations of people's will to make a change in a place they belong to. The different sources of revenue for the Southeast Area Council is in *Table 14.1* below. The budget is separated into two sources of revenue - Core and Non-Core. The Core Revenues are the main sources of fundraisings that the Area Council plans to generate to form its estimated expenditure budget for any given year. These include:

- People Voluntary Area Contribution
- Area Administration Contribution
- Area Councilor Contribution
- Member of Parliament Area Contribution

The Non-Core are sources of revenue that cannot be established. They are identified in the table as possible sources of revenue with estimated revenue targets. The budgetary provisions under the Non-Core are estimates. These budgetary values can either increase and decrease. Each Area Council Board must establish criteria to enable itself to fundraise from different activities including the Development Partners to generate the required revenues to help the Area Council implement their Action Plans.

Sub-Table 14.1: South East Malekula Area Council Sources of Revenue Estimates

#	Types of Budget	Description	Amount in Vatu / Year	5 Years Budget
	Core Funding			
01	People Contribution	Per Heads of 5,593 x 100	559,300	2,796,500
02	AA Grant	Area Development Services	2,500,000	12,500,000
03	Councilor Grant	Area Development Services	1,000,000	5,000,000
04	MP Allocation	Area Development Services	4,000,000	20,000,000
	Sub-Total1		**8,059,300**	**40,296,500**
	Non-Core Funding			
05	RSE Contribution	Amount varies	500,000	2,500,000
06	Donor Partner Contribution	Amount varies	2,000,000	10,000,000
	Sub-Total2		**2,500,000**	**12,500,000**
	All Total		**10,559,300**	**52,796,500**



Southeast Malekula Area Council Malampa People's Plan Consultation Monday 09 September 2024, Tisman Area Council, Southeast Malekula

Southeast Malekula, like all the other Area Councils in Malampa has a very long stretch of landscape to manage considering the distance from Rensarie past Tisman and Aulua through to Burbar. The Area Administrator is expected by law to manage this long stretch of land without any transport and boats allocated to the Area Council Secretariat. Yet people of the land are very creative and overcome the distance by use of mobile phones as well as sending out messages through people they know and it worked incredibly but for how long. The issue of transports has been noted by the Provincial Council Secretariat to address although Development Partners both Local and International are equally invited to assist the Area Council with these land and sea transport utilities to facilitate the work of the Area Council.

Section 7.0: CENTRAL MALEKULA AREA COUNCIL ACTION PLANS 2025-2030



Central Malekula Area Council Malampa People's Plan Consultation Tuesday 10 September 2024, Lakatoro, Malekula



Mr. Malres Laurent, Area Council Secretary (7615984/ 5067860)

Central Malekula is more towards north than south and covers the area around dog's neck. This is the area around Lousinue to Lambubu, Vinbil along the western coast to Tisvel and on the eastern coast from Rory to Limap. Central Malekula houses the Malampa Provincial Headquarter, based at Lakatoro; Norsup Airport and Hospital, Litzlitz Wharf and the business center of the province.

Lakatoro is the government administrative center and most of the main businesses in Malekula are housed at Lakatoro. Every day people come into Lakatoro to do business and meet people for their own reasons. Banking facilities, western union, games stadium, provincial council chamber, museum, provincial council head office and government sectoral services are all based at Lakatoro. The road around Lakatoro are all tar sealed from Lakatoro to Bushman's Bay, to Norsup and from Aop to Unmet. Lakatoro is also serviced by Vanuatu Power Electrical Company. The state land at Lakatoro is being sub-leased and interested buyers are queuing up to buy up the land. More lands are being sub-divided for leasing at corner points and Norsup Plantation following the completion of the Norsup Airport.

The common challenges and issues of the Area Council are provided in *table 8* and those specific to the land were identified by the people during a one-day consultation held on Tuesday 10th September 2024 at NDMO Conference Room, Lakatoro are in *table 15* below. People of the area have been living and facing these difficulties for a very long time and have decided as well as agreed to participate voluntarily in developing their Area Council and make changes where they can to elevate the development of their Area Council from the state of dependency and reliance to a state of Area Council independence and self-reliance. The related information of the Area Council has been compiled in *Chapters 1 and 2*. The population data of the Area Council is in *Table 20 sub-table 6 (page 110) in the annexure***.**

Table 15: Central Malekula Area Council Action Plans 2025-2030

OBJ	PRESCRIBED ACTION PLANS ALIGNED TO NSDP PILLARS	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	**ROAD: ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE; ECO 4 – CREATE JOBS AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**						
A01	Improve main road from Rensarie to Mapest	x	x	x	x	x	x
A02	Improve main road from Mapest to Louni	x	x	x	x	x	x
A03	Improve main road from Louni to Bushman's Bay	x	x	x	x	x	x
A04	Improve main road from Norsup Junction Road to Rory	x	x	x	x	x	x
A05	Improve main road from Tisvel to Vinmavis	x	x	x	x	x	x
A06	Improve feeder road from Bushman's Bay tar sealed to Lingkarak and Hatbol	x	x	x	x	x	x
A07	Improve feeder road from Vinmavis to Lambubu	x	x	x	x	x	x
A08	Improve feeder road from Larvat to Lambubu	x	x	x	x	x	x
A09	Improve feeder road from Mapest to Limap	x	x	x	x	x	x

A10	Improve feeder road from Sarmet to Tevaliaut	x	x	x	x	x	x
A11	Improve feeder road from Norsup to Mae	x	x	x	x	x	x
A12	Improve Lakatoro Wharf and upgrade to standard	x	x	x	x	x	x
A13	Improve Lambubu Wharf and upgrade to standard	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	**WATER SUPPLY : ENV 1 – FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
B01	Work on water supply for Litzlitz	x	x				
B02	Upgrade water supply at Larvat	x	x	x			
B03	Extend water supply from Yale to Tautu Communities	x	x	x			
B04	Supply water to Lousonue	x	x	x			
B05	Supply water from Larvat to corner point settlements	x	x	x			
B06	Do more pore holes at Tautu of at least 5 per year and connect to water tanks to supply community	x	x	x			
B07	Improve water supply systems in Uripiv using underwater wells	x	x	x			
B08	Upgrade Vinmavis water supply system to be upgraded from its existing system	x	x	x			
C	**EDUCATION : SOC 2 – QUALITY EDUCATION; ECO 2 - IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
C01	Upgrade Tautu Primary School (English) to include year 7 & 8	x	x	x			
C02	Upgrade Vinmavis school buildings and staff houses including road access from village to the school	x	x	x			
C03	Expand Tisvel Primary School to add more buildings	x	x	x			
C04	Upgrade Lakatoro School to be a role model school in Malampa Province	x	x	x			
C05	Upgrade Tevaliaut Primary School buildings	x	x	x			
C06	Add another building for the Uripiv Primary School	x	x	x			
D	**HEALTH : SOC 3 – QUALITY HEALTH CARE; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
D01	Upgrade Hatbol Aid Post to Dispensary Standard Facility	x	x	x			
D02	Upgrade Lambubu Dispensary to Health Center Standard Facility	x	x	x			
D03	Upgrade Hatbol Aid Post to Dispensary Standard Facility	x	x	x			
D04	Upgrade Vinmavis Aid Post to Dispensary Standard Facility with an a Staff House	x	x	x			
D05	Upgrade Tisvel Aid Post to Dispensary Standard Facility	x	x	x			
D06	Upgrade Louni Aid Post to Dispensary Standard Facility	x	x	x			
D07	Upgrade Uripiv Dispensary to a Staff House and full time staffing	x	x	x			
D08	Establish and Aid Post Tevaliaut Community	x	x	x			
E	**FISHERIES : ECO 4 – CREATE JOB AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
E01	Install ice machines at Lambubu	x	x	x			
E02	Install 2 rafters in central Malekula	x	x	x			
F	**YOUTH : SOC 4 – SOCIAL INCLUSION; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
F01	Revive custom & traditional practices training to the young people in Uripiv Island	x	x	x			
F02	Establish Youth Friendly Health Services at Uripiv Dispensary	x	x	x			
G	**SPORTS : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
G01	Upgrade sports facilities in all communities of Central Malekula Area Council	x	x	x	x	x	x
G02	Build a multi-purpose sports court for youths at Tautu Community	x	x	x			
G03	Convert multi-purpose sportd court at Lakatoro to be used also as Evacuations Centers	x	x	x			
H	**TRANSPORT SERVICES : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
H01	Procure a vehicle for the Central Area Council	x	x	x	x		
H02	Procure a boat for the Central Area Council	x	x	x	x		
I	**BUILDING : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
I01	Build market houses in approved 5 strategic community locations	x	x	x	x		
I02	Build a Chiefs Nakamal House	x	x	x	x		
J	**POWER SUPPLY : ECO 2 – IMPROVE UNFRASTRUCTURE**						

J01	Procure Solar Street Panels for communities in Central Malekula	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**

Source: Central Malekula Consultation of Tuesday 10th September 2024

Sub-Section 7.1: AREA COUNCIL ANNUAL BUDGET REVENUE ESTIMATE

The Central Malekula Development Plan is designed and compiled for the people of Central Malekula Area Council. It is a bottom up approach development plan documenting the aspirations of people's will to make a change in a place they belong to. The different sources of revenue for the Central Area Council is in *Table 15.1* below. The budget is separated into two sources of revenue - Core and Non-Core. The Core Revenues are the main sources of fundraisings that the Area Council plans to generate to form its estimated expenditure budget for any given year. These include:

- People Voluntary Area Contribution
- Area Administration Contribution
- Area Councilor Contribution
- Member of Parliament Area Contribution

The Non-Core are sources of revenue that cannot be established. They are identified in the table as possible sources of revenue with estimated revenue targets. The budgetary provisions under the Non-Core are estimates. These budgetary values can either increase and decrease. Each Area Council Board must establish criteria to enable itself to fundraise from different activities including the Development Partners to generate the required revenues to help the Area Council implement their Action Plans.

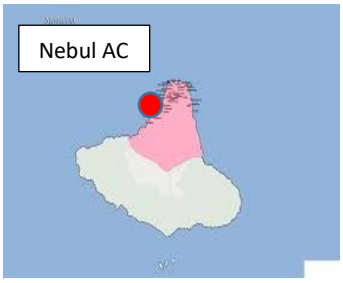
Sub-Table 15.1: Central Malekula Area Council Sources of Revenue Estimates

#	Types of Budget	Description	Amount in Vatu / Year	5 Years Budget
	Core Funding			
01	People Contribution	Total Heads of 7,629 x 100	762,900	3,814,500
02	AA Grant	Area Development Services	2,500,000	12,500,000
03	Councilor Grant	Area Development Services	1,000,000	5,000,000
04	MP Allocation	Area Development Services	4,000,000	20,000,000
	Sub-Total 1		**8,262,900**	**41,314,500**
	Non-Core Funding			
05	RSE Contribution	Amount varies	500,000	2,500,000
06	Donor Partner Contribution	Amount varies	2,000,000	10,000,000
	Sub-Total 2		**2,500,000**	**12,500,000**
	All Total		**10,762.900**	**53,814,500**



Malampa and especially Malekula is the main copra producing island in the province. Its export increased from 3,352 tons in 2019 to 3,500 tons in 2020 at a slight difference of 148 tons. The export value was 128,557,740 vatu in 2019 and increased to 137,541,660 vatu in 2020 at a value difference of 8,983,920 vatu. Copra in Malekula is paid by Vanuatu Copra and Cocoa Export (VCCE) based at Litzlitz and Green Basket based at Bushman's Bay and Norsup.

Section 8.0: NORTH AMBRYM AREA COUNCIL ACTION PLANS 2025-2030



NA Ambrym AC



Jackson Willie, Area Council Administrator

The island of Ambrym is like a triangular shape and each of the three pointing edges or peninsular hosts the best parts of the land which people of the island settle on. North Ambrym Area Council occupies the northern peninsular of the triangle. The area covers west to north and east of the peninsular. The village of Konkon is the last settlement in the east with Olal at the tip end of the peninsular and the village of Ranvetlam to the west. The total number of communities in North Ambrym is 31 with a population of almost 4,000

The Area Council Center is based at Nebul, on a hilltop with such spectacular view of the ocean and the islands of Pentecost, Maewo and Ambae located to the north and Malekula in the west. The land is not levelled but ideal spot to serve as the center of communities located about the land. Nebul is the main business center for the Area Council and people come to the center to do business from Monday to Friday of every week. The center hosts the Area Council headquarter, banking facilities, Police services, marketing center, Area Council of Chiefs building, Nebul Health Center, a number of business houses and government sectoral services are located in the area as well.

North Ambrym birthed and trained some of the well-educated and known personnel contributing immensely to national development in both the Government, Private and NGOs but unfortunately their place on the land have become void of the skills they acquired to develop the land. All that remained on the land are stories of these successful individuals of where they come from, evidence of their houses which have in most senses being abandoned, if any, with forest vegetation closing in. This story is shared by many and common in all the 10 area councils of Malampa Province.

The common challenges and issues of the Area Council are provided in *table 9* and those specific to the land were identified by the people during a one-day consultation held on Monday 16th September 2024 at Council of Chiefs Chamber, Nebul. People of the area have been living and facing these difficulties for a very long time and have decided as well as agreed to participate voluntarily in developing their Area

Council and make changes where they can to elevate the development of their Area Council from the state of dependency and reliance to a state of Area Council independence and self-reliance. The related information of the Area Council has been compiled in *Chapters 1 and 2*. The population data of the Area Council is in *Table 20 sub-table 7 (page 111) in the annexure.*

Table 16: North Ambrym Area Council Action Plans 2025-2030

OBJ	PRESCRIBED ACTION PLANS ALIGNED TO NSDP PILLARS	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	**ROADS: ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE; ECO 4 – CREATE JOBS AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**						
A01	Improve main road from Nebul to Konkon	x	x	x	x	x	x
A02	Improve main road from Nebul to Meltou	x	x	x	x	x	x
A03	Improve main road from Olal to Nouha	x	x	x	x	x	x
A04	Improve main road from Olal to Wou	x	x	x	x	x	x
A05	Improve main road from Rabmuhu to Topol School	x	x	x	x	x	x
A06	Improve feeder road from Ranmuhu to Likon	x	x	x	x	x	x
A07	Improve feeder road from Fona to Lonre	x	x	x	x	x	x
A08	Improve feeder road from Topol to Linbul Junction (Vansu)	x	x	x	x	x	x
A09	Improve feeder road from Linbul to Vanra/ Vanrereo	x	x	x	x	x	x
A10	Improve feeder road from Ranon to Lonbe	x	x	x	x	x	x
A11	Improve feeder road from Ranvetlam to Faransu	x	x	x	x	x	x
A12	Construct a road from Ranvetlap to Volcano	x	x	x	x	x	x
A13	Construct an access road from North to West and from West to East Ambrym	x	x	x	x	x	x
A14	Use Volcanic gravel to construct and repair badly damaged roads	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	**WATER SUPPLY : ENV 1 – FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
B01	Provide water tank to Lonhali village	x	x	x			
B02	Source water from Ranhor and Nouha to supply Lonali villagers	x	x	x			
B03	Provide direct gravity feed from Lolihor to five village	x	x	x			
B04	Supply water tank only to the village of Wawan	x	x	x			
B05	Contstruct pore holes for Ranon, Nebul, Magam, Olal, Harimal and Barereo community	x	x	x	x	x	x
C	**EDUCATION : SOC 2 – QUALITY EDUCATION; ECO 2 - IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
C01	Upgrade Ranon Senior Secondary School to include year 11 & 13	x	x	x			
C02	Build permenant classroom and domitries for ranon junior secondry school	x	x	x			
C03	Establish an Rural Training Center at the Council Area	x	x	x			
C04	Ensure that Community support ECCE	x	x	x			
C05	Build a French Senior Secondary School in North Ambrym	x	x	x			
C06	Build permenant classroom for lonmelfaran primary and senior secondry school	x	x	x			
D	**HEALTH : SOC 3 – QUALITY HEALTH CARE; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
D01	Rebuilt Olal Dispensary damaged by cyclone and upgrade to Health Center	x	x	x	x		
D02	Upgrade Nebul Health Center to a Rural Hospital	x	x	x	x		
D03	Upgrade Ranon Aid Post to a Dispensary	x	x	x	x		
E	**FISHERIES : ECO 4 – CREATE JOB AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
E01	Install ice machine a at Ranon, Olal, Linbul, Nebul and Ranmuu	x	x	x			
E02	Install fishing rafters at Ranon and Olal	x	x	x			
F	**YOUTH : SOC 4 – SOCIAL INCLUSION; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
F01	Establish Youth Friendly Health Services at Nebul Area Council Center	x	x	x			
G	**SPORTS : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
G01	Upgrade sports facilities in all communities of North Ambrym Area Council	x	x	x	x	x	x
G02	Build a multi-purpose sports court for youths at Nebul Area Council Center	x	x	x			
H	**BUILDINGS : ECO 3 – STRENGTHENING RURAL COMMUNITIES; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						

H01	Build Ranon multi-purpose Market House	x	x	x	x		
H02	Complete Police Post at Nebul	x	x	x	x		
H03	Build a refueling station for North Ambrym.	x	x	x	x		
H04	Repair Agriculture Extension Officer Building at Nebul	x	x	x	x		
H05	Establish economical hub at Nebul Area Council Center	x	x	x			
I01	Build market houses in approved 5 strategic community locations	x	x	x	x		
I02	Build a Chiefs Nakamal House	x	x	x	x		
I03	Build a storage or a ware house at Nebul						
I	**POWER SUPPLY : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE; ENV 2 – BLUE GREEN ECONOMIC GROWTH**						
I01	Use power from Thermal Hot Water Steams in the area to generate electricity	x	x	x	x		
I02	Establish 2 mini power grids in North Ambrym at Olal,ranon and Nebul	x	x	x	x		
I03	Povide street lights from Nebul to Olal	x	x	x	x	x	x
J	**TELECOMMUNICATION : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE; ECO 3 – STRENGTHEN RURAL COMMUNITIES**						
J01	Build Telecommunication Towers in poor coverge areas in North Ambrym	x	x	x	x		
J02	Has own Radio Station	x	x	x	x		
K	**AWARENESS ON LAWS AND BUSINESS : ECO 3 – STRENGTH RURAL COMMUNITIES**						
K1	Initiate awareness on Laws and businesses in Vanuatu	x	x	x	x		
L	**TRANSPORT SERVICES : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
L01	Procure a vehicle for the Nebul Area Council	x	x	x	x		
L02	Procure a boat for the Central Area Council	x	x	x	x		
M	**WHARF : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
M01	Erect a wharf at Linbul	x	x	x	x		
M02	Erect wharf at Ranvetlam	x	x	x	x		

Source: North Ambrym Area Council Consultation of Monday 16th September 2024

Sub-Section 8.1: AREA COUNCIL ANNUAL BUDGET REVENUE ESTIMATE

The North Ambrym Development Plan is designed and compiled for the people of North Ambrym Area Council. It is a bottom up approach development plan documenting the aspirations of people's will to make a change in a place they belong to. The different sources of revenue for the North Ambrym Area Council is *in Table 16.1* below. The budget is separated into two sources of revenue - Core and Non-Core. The Core Revenues are the main sources of fundraisings that the Area Council plans to generate to form its estimated expenditure budget for any given year. These include:

- People Voluntary Area Contribution
- Area Administration Contribution
- Area Councilor Contribution
- Member of Parliament Area Contribution

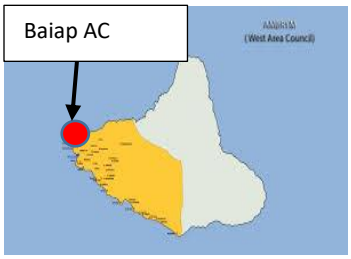
The Non-Core are sources of revenue that cannot be established. They are identified in the table as possible sources of revenue with estimated revenue targets. The budgetary provisions under the Non-Core are estimates. These budgetary values can either increase and decrease. Each Area Council Board

must establish criteria to enable itself to fundraise from different activities including the Development Partners to generate the required revenues to help the Area Council implement their Action Plans.

Sub-Table 16.1: North Ambrym Area Council Sources of Revenue Estimates

#	Types of Budget	Description	Amount in Vatu / Year	5 Years Budget
	Core Funding			
01	People Contribution	Households of 995 x 1,000	995,000	4,975,000
02	AA Grant	Area Development Services	2,500,000	12,500,000
03	Councilor Grant	Area Development Services	1,000,000	5,000,000
04	MP Allocation	Area Development Services	4,000,000	20,000,000
	Sub-Total1		**8,495,000**	**42,475,000**
	Non-Core Funding			
05	RSE Contribution	Amount varies	500,000	2,500,000
06	Donor Partner Contribution	Amount varies	2,000,000	10,000,000
	Sub-Total2		**2,500,000**	**12,500,000**
	All Total		**10,995,000**	**54,975,000**

Section 9.0: WEST AMBRYM AREA COUNCIL ACTION PLANS 2025-2030



Mr. Bong Masing
Area Administrator



The island of Ambrym is like a triangular shape and each of the three pointing edges or peninsular hosts the best parts of the land which people of the island settle on. West Ambrym Area Council occupies the western peninsular of the triangle. The area covers west to south of the land. The village of Tow is the last settlement located north of the western peninsular and are located along the coast from Craig Cove to Maranata the rest of the communities with a few communities located also inland. West Ambrym is located in the southeasterly direction and whenever Benbow and Marum volcanos erupt, the volcanic ash emitted into the sky are carried over by the southeasterly and rain down on the surface land in the west. As a result of the continuous raining down of the volcanic ash fall many corrugated iron roofs have corroded while the community underground wells continue to be filled up with ashfall. People who have the capital continue to replace the iron roofs with new ones, drain out the filled ashfall, protect the well with cements and allow water collected from the rain to fill up the wells. Those who do not have the capital simply abandon the houses and move into locally made thatched houses.

In terms of vegetation, the volcanic ashfall acts also as organic fertilizers nourishing the land. Many communities grow gardens and reap good harvest. The fruit trees grow well and bear unlimited fruits for the community. West Ambrym hosts also the longest stretch of black sandy beach from Maranata to Sanesup covering more than 10 different settlements. The total number of communities in North Ambrym is 21 with a population of almost 3,000.

The Area Council Center is located at Craig Cove, on a flat land a little inland and in many ways a little remote from where people normally congregate to do business. The land has been a subject of dispute for years since first established in early 2000 and at the moment a number of offices including the Area Council Headquarter, Police Station and a few other offices have been established on site. Unlike Liro on Paama and Nebul in North Ambrym, public facilities are not stationed at the Area Headquarter and to date the health center is based at Baiap, market house and main business houses are established at Craig Cove commercial center which is near the wharf on the sea coast.

West Ambrym birthed also some of the well-educated leaders of the nation and who have helped to grow the nation but their contribution at community level have not measured up to the level of education gained. Most developments on the land continue to be deprived of good decision makings to help the people understand the life changes that the nation is going through. To a certain degree, people at community level are greatly at disadvantaged position to understand the way forward. People in the community now mind their own business, work only to help themselves and keep good ideas only to themselves. The sharing of ideas through a community forum for the common good and development of the land has been too silent and need to be awaken through the trained and well educated leaders of the land. Unless strategic measures are taken to revive and foster a change, life will remain as they are now.

The common challenges and issues of the Area Council are provided in *table 9* and those specific to the land were identified by the people during a one-day consultation held on Wednesday 18th September 2024 at Baiap Youth Hall are provided in *Table 17* below. People of the area have been living and facing these difficulties for a very long time and have decided as well as agreed to participate voluntarily in developing their Area Council and make changes where they can to elevate the development of their Area Council from the state of dependency and reliance to a state of Area Council independence and self-reliance. The related information of the Area Council has been compiled in *Chapters 1 and 2.* The population data of the Area Council is in *Table 20 sub-table 8 (page 111) in the annexure.*

Table 17: West Ambrym Area Council Action Plans 2025-2030

OBJ	PRESCRIBED ACTION PLANS ALIGNED TO NSDP PILLARS	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	**ROAD: ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE; ECO 4 – CREATE JOBS AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**						
A01	Improve main road from Maranata to Lalinda and Lalinda to Port Vato	x	x	x	x	x	x
A02	Improve main road from Port Vato to Lonlonwe and Lolonwe to Lonmei	x	x	x	x	x	x
A03	Improve main road from Lonmei to Sanesup and Sanesup to Sesivi	x	x	x	x	x	x
A04	Improve feeder road from Sesivi to Baiap and Baiap to Emiotingon	x	x	x	x	x	x
A05	Improve feeder road from Emiotungon to Tou and Tou to Polipetakever	x	x	x	x	x	x
A06	Improve feeder road from Polipetakever to Yautillie	x	x	x	x	x	x
A07	Improve road from Yautillie to Lolipulo and Lolipulo to Lele	x	x	x	x	x	x
A08	Improve road from Lele to Ranverekon	x	x	x	x	x	x
A09	Improve road from Ranverekon to LMB	x	x	x	x	x	x
A10	Improve road from LMB to Wuro and Wuro to Fali	x	x	x	x	x	x
A11	Improve road from Fali to Sulol	x	x	x	x	x	x
A12	Repair and Upgrade Craig Cove Airport	x	x	x	x	x	x
A13	Upgrade Graig Cove Wharf	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	**WATER SUPPLY : ENV 1 – FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
B01	Conduct a full assessment of water needs in the villages of West Ambrym Area Council from Bwele to graic cove and polipetakaver in Horhor communities	x	x	x			

	identifying villages that need gravity supply, generator supply from the source, water pump and rain water catchment						
B02	Provide water tanks to be located near the sea coast for communities accessing water from the sea coast such as Baiap.	x	x	x			
C	**EDUCATION : SOC 2 – QUALITY EDUCATION; ECO 2 - IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
C01	Upgrade French Sesivi Junior Secondary School to Senior Level taking in years 11, 12 & 13	x	x	x			
C02	Upgrade English Maranatha Junior Secondary School to Senior Level taking in years 11, 12 & 13	x	x	x			
C03	Restore Port Vato Bilingual Primary School to remain French School	x	x	x			
C04	Restore the existing Rural Training Center at Sesivi to improve and expand its courses on Carpentry, Mechanic, Arts and Craft	x	x	x			
D	**HEALTH : SOC 3 – QUALITY HEALTH CARE; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
D01	Upgrade Baiap Health Center to a Rural Hospital to include specialized health services	x	x	x			
D02	Upgrade Sesivi Aid Post to a Dispensary standard facility	x	x	x			
D03	Establish an Aid Post at Lolipulor Community	x	x	x			
D04	Establish an Aid Post at Port Vato Community	x	x	x			
D05	Establish an Aid Post at Maranatha Community	x	x	x			
D06	Establish an Aid Post at Craig Cove Community	x	x	x			
D07	Establish an Aid Post at Sanesup Community	x	x	x			
E	**FISHERIES : ECO 4 – CREATE JOB AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
E01	Install fishing rafters at Craig Cove and Sanesup	x	x	x			
E02	Iinstall two ice machines at Sanesup and Baiap	x	x	x			
F	**YOUTH : SOC 4 – SOCIAL INCLUSION; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
F01	Establish Youth Friendly Health Services at Baiap Health Center	x	x	x			
G	**SPORTS : SOC 4 – SOCIAL INCLUSION; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
G01	Upgrade sports facilities in all communities of West Ambrym Area Council	x	x	x	x	x	x
G02	Encourage a multi-purpose sports court for youths at Baiap Area Council Center	x	x	x			
H	**BUILDINGS : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE; SOC 4 – STRONG AND EFFECTIVE INSTITUTIONS**						
H01	Build 3 Chiefs Nakamal or meeting houses at locations to be determined by the Council of Chiefs	x	x	x	x	x	x
H02	Build 3 women houses to be determined by the Council of Chief – Horfan Council,Dakaka council, and wolap council.	x	x	x	x	x	x
H03	Build a Youth Sports Hall at Baiapl		x	x	x	x	x
H04	Establish a refueling station at Craig Cove		x	x	x		
H05	Establish Own Radio Station	x	x	x	x		
I	**POWER SUPPLY : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
I01	Erect Solar Lights at Maranatha, Port Vato, Sanesup, Sessivi, Baiap and Craig Cove	x	x	x			
I02	Install Power Grid at West Ambrym Area Council	x	x	x			
K	**TRANSPORT : ECO 3 – STRENGTHEN RURAL COMMUNITIES**						
K01	Procure a boat	x	x	x			
Ko2	Procure a vehcile	x	x	x			

Source: West Ambrym Consultation of Wednesday 18 September 2024

Sub-Section 9.1: AREA COUNCIL ANNUAL BUDGET REVENUE ESTIMATE

The West Ambrym Development Plan is designed and compiled for the people of West Ambrym Area Council. It is a bottom up approach development plan documenting the aspirations of people's will to make a change in a place they belong to. The different sources of revenue for the West Ambrym Area Council is in *Table 17.1* below. The budget is separated into two sources of revenue - Core and Non-Core. The Core Revenues are the main sources of fundraisings that the Area Council plans to generate to form its estimated expenditure budget for any given year. These include:

- People Voluntary Area Contribution
- Area Administration Contribution
- Area Councilor Contribution
- Member of Parliament Area Contribution

The Non-Core are sources of revenue that cannot be established. They are identified in the table as possible sources of revenue with estimated revenue targets. The budgetary provisions under the Non-Core are estimates. These budgetary values can either increase and decrease. Each Area Council Board must establish criteria to enable itself to fundraise from different activities including the Development Partners to generate the required revenues to help the Area Council implement their Action Plans.

Sub-Table 17.1: West Ambrym Area Council Sources of Revenue Estimates

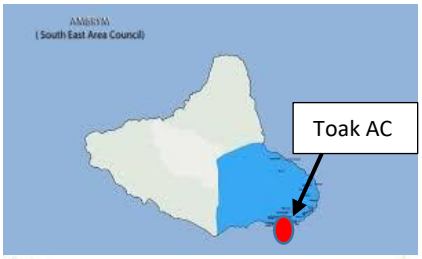
#	Types of Budget	Description	Amount in Vatu / Year	5 Years Budget
	Core Funding			
01	People Contribution	Households of 848 x 1,000	848,000	4,240,000
02	AA Grant	Area Development Services	2,500,000	12,500,000
03	Councilor Grant	Area Development Services	1,000,000	5,000,000
04	MP Allocation	Area Development Services	4,000,000	20,000,000
	Sub-Total1		**8,495,000**	**41,740,000**
	Non-Core Funding			
05	RSE Contribution	Amount varies	500,000	2,500,000
06	Donor Partner Contribution	Amount varies	2,000,000	10,000,000
	Sub-Total2		**2,500,000**	**12,500,000**
	All Total		**10,848,000**	**54,240,000**





West Ambrym Area Council Malampa People's Plan Consultation 22 August 2024

Section 10.0: SOUTHEAST AMBRYM AREA COUNCIL ACTION PLANS 2025-2030





Manpower road consruction in progress



Masten Tias, Area Administrator

The island of Ambrym is like a triangular shape and each of the three pointing edges or peninsular hosts the best parts of the land which people of the island settle on. Southeast Ambrym Area Council occupies the southeastern peninsular of the triangle. The Area Council stretches from Eas, west of southeast and the community of Endu in the northeast of the peninsular. The total number of communities in southeast Ambrym is 14 which are moderately large with a population of over 2,000.

Southeast Ambrym Area Council does not have a council building that administers provincial services in the area since 1994 at which time Malampa Province was established. Then the administration of the land was managed out of the buildings at Eas which used to house Ambrym Local Government Council. Eas is in Southeast Ambrym and although it is the central location for the island of Ambrym, for southeast Ambrym Area Council, Eas is located at the furthest end of the Area Council which is not a suitable location at all for the people of southeast Ambrym as most Communities are located towards southeast. A suitable land has to be sought and it took quite a while to identify a land that would serve as a central location.

A contributing factor that eventually determines where a land is to be identified is anchorage for inter-island shipping vessels visiting the area. The prevailing southeast trade winds and the coastal areas from Endu to Eas are semi-circled by reefs forming no easy access for visiting sea vessels to load and offload cargoes from the shore. The only safe anchorage is located at Moru with its bay being sheltered by an uplifting of coral reefs redirecting the strong sea current driven by the prevailing southeast trade out into the open ocean. A narrow inlet from the open sea to the shore at Moru created such a beautiful bay of lagoon for sea vessels to do business. Moru is located near Eas and every communities including as furthest down as Endu travel to Moru to attend to their business from all visiting sea vessels as Moru is the only safe anchorage for southeast Ambrym.

With Moru safe sea anchorage, Utas health center and Ulei Airport within convenient travel distance, a central location had to be identified between these different services localities and a land at Penapo was concluded with landowners. Although the Council was informed of the land, no funds were secured to erect an office facility and all the while the Area Secretary was operating out from the house. As late as 2020's another land was secured at Toak by the Landowners to be used as the Area Council Center. Funds were secured and an Area Council Building for the first time is being built with office spaces allocated for all government services seconded to the area including Police, credit facilities including western union services, business houses, market centers, youths, conference room to be used as Council Chamber and all other nitty-gritty office needs required by the area are included in the office building.

Land spaces have also been reserved for Chiefs to build Council of Chiefs House, handicraft building and such other unforeseen services needs dawning the area in the near future. This is truly a change in the lives of people of southeast Ambrym to welcome a multi-purpose building that will boost development of the area as well bringing province closer to the people.



SE Ambrym Area Council 5 Years Provincial Development Consultation 26 August 2024

Southeast Ambrym has also birthed and trained some of the well-educated and known personnel contributing immensely to national development in both the Government, Private and NGOs but unfortunately their place on the land have become void of the skills they acquired to develop the land. All that remained on the land are stories of these successful individuals of where they come from, evidence of their houses which have in most senses being abandoned, if any, with forest vegetation closing in. This story is shared by many and common in all the 10 area councils of Malampa Province.

The common challenges and issues of the Area Council are provided in *table 9* and those specific to the land were identified by the people during a one-day consultation held on Monday 23rd September 2024 at Benapo Community Hall are provided in *Table 18* below. People of the area have been living and facing these difficulties for a very long time and have decided as well as agreed to participate voluntarily in developing their Area Council and make changes where they can to elevate the development of their Area Council from the state of dependency and reliance to a state of Area Council independence and self-reliance. The related information of the Area Council has been compiled in *Chapters 1 and 2.* The population data of the Area Council is in *Table 20 sub-table 9 (page 111) in the annexure.*

Table 18: South East Ambrym Area Council Action Plans 2025-2030

OBJ	PRESCRIBED ACTION PLANS ALIGNED TO NSDP PILLARS	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	**ROAD: ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE; ECO 4 – CREATE JOBS AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**						
A01	Improve main road from Endu to Ulei (ECO 2.xx)	x	x	x	x	x	x
A02	Improve main road from Ulei to Toak	x	x	x	x	x	x
A03	Improve main road from Toak to Benapo	x	x	x	x	x	x
A04	Improve main road from Benapo to Maat	x	x	x	x	x	x
A05	Improve main road from Benapo to Utas	x	x	x	x	x	x
A06	Improve feeder road from Benapo to Taveak	x	x	x	x	x	x
A07	Improve feeder roads to garden sites	x	x	x	x	x	x
B	**WATER SUPPLY : ENV 1 – FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
B01	Supply water to Maat Community	x	x	x			
B02	Supply water to the communities of Sahoud and Vehosangat through use of powered water pumps from existing source uphill to the two communities.	x	x	x			
C	**EDUCATION : SOC 2 – QUALITY EDUCATION; ECO 2 - IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
C01	Upgrade Mbossung Junior Secondary School to Senior type level offering years 11 to 13.	x	x	x			
D	**HEALTH : SOC 3 – QUALITY HEALTH CARE; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
D01	Upgrade Utas Health Center to Rural Hospital Type Facility	x	x	x			

D02	Upgrade Endu Dispensary to a Health Center Type Facility	x	x	x			
D03	Revive Moru Community Aid Post	x	x	x			
D04	Revive Toak Community Aid Post	x	x	x			
E	**FISHERIES : ECO 4 – CREATE JOB AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
E01	*Ship Ice Machine available at Lakatoro to Southeast Ambrym*	x	x	x			
E02	Install one ice machine to be located at Toak	x	x	x			
E03	Install one ice machine to be located at Endu	x	x	x			
E04	Install one ice machine to be located at Utas	x	x	x			
E05	Educate farmers in farming Tilapia acquaculture farming in all communities of Southeast Ambrym	x	x	x			
F	**YOUTH : SOC 4 – SOCIAL INCLUSION; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
F01	Establish Youth Friendly Health Services at Utas Health Center	x	x	x			
F02	Establish Youth Friendly Health Services at Toak Area Council Center	x	x	x			
F03	Establish Youth Friendly Health Services at Endu Dispensary	x	x	x			
G	**SPORTS : SOC 4 – SOCIAL INCLUSION; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
G01	Upgrade sports facilities at Benapo Community	x	x	x			
G02	Upgrade sports facilities at Toak Community	x	x	x			
G03	Upgrade sports facilities at Endu Community	x	x	x			
G04	Upgrade sports facilities at Taveak Community	x	x	x			
G05	Build a multi-purpose Sports Court for youths at Toak Area Council Center	x	x	x			
H	**TRANSPORT : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
H01	Procure vehicle for the SE Ambrym Area Council	x	x	x			
H02	Procure a boat for the SE Ambrym Area Council	x	x	x			
H03	Procure a JCB for road construction and maintenance at SE Ambrym Area Council	x	x	x			
I	**WHARF** : **ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
I01	Build a Wharf between Ulei and Toak						
J	**BUILDING : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
J01	Build Area Council Guest House	x	x	x			
I02	Build Area Council Market House	x	x	x			
I03	Build Chiefs Nakamal at Toak Area Council	x	x	x			

Source: Southeast Ambrym Consultation of Monday 23 September 2024

Sub-Section 10.1: AREA COUNCIL ANNUAL BUDGET REVENUE ESTIMATE

The Southeast Ambrym Development Plan is designed and compiled for the people of Southeast Ambrym Area Council. It is a bottom up approach development plan documenting the aspirations of people's will to make a change in a place they belong to. The different sources of revenue for the Southeast Ambrym Area Council is in *Table 18.1* below. The budget is separated into two sources of revenue - Core and Non-Core. The Core Revenues are the main sources of fundraisings that the Area Council plans to generate to form its estimated expenditure budget for any given year. These include:

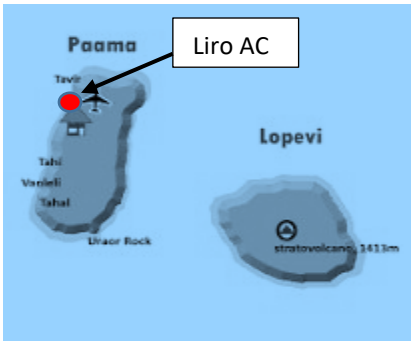
- People Voluntary Area Contribution
- Area Administration Contribution
- Area Councilor Contribution
- Member of Parliament Area Contribution

The Non-Core are sources of revenue that cannot be established. They are identified in the table as possible sources of revenue with estimated revenue targets. The budgetary provisions under the Non-Core are estimates. These budgetary values can either increase and decrease. Each Area Council Board must establish criteria to enable itself to fundraise from different activities including the Development Partners to generate the required revenues to help the Area Council implement their Action Plans.

Sub-Table 18.1: Southeast Ambrym Area Council Sources of Revenue Estimates

#	Types of Budget	Description	Amount in Vatu / Year	5 Years Budget
	Core Funding			
01	People Contribution	Households of 580 x 1,500	870,000	4,350,000
02	AA Grant	Area Development Services	2,500,000	12,500,000
03	Councilor Grant	Area Development Services	1,000,000	5,000,000
04	MP Allocation	Area Development Services	4,000,000	20,000,000
	Sub-Total1		**8,370,000**	**41,850,000**
	Non-Core Funding			
05	RSE Contribution	Amount varies	500,000	2,500,000
06	Donor Partner Contribution	Amount varies	2,000,000	10,000,000
	Sub-Total2		**2,500,000**	**12,500,000**
	All Total		**10,870,000**	**54,350,000**

Section 11.0: PAAMA AND LOPEVI AREA COUNCIL ACTION PLANS 2025-2030



Paama and Lopevi



Mr. Cyrus Willie, Area Council Administrator, Paama

Paama and Lopevi are two different islands but are of the same people, same language, same custom and cultures and are of the same family and nasara. Paama is known in local dialect as "Voum" meaning to work. Lopevi in local dialect is "Mulveah meaning still on the island". Lopevi is not only a volcanic island. In fact, it is an active volcano and up until 1960 the island hosted some settlements on the island namely Halhos, Ohlen and Tematu. The volcano erupted in 1960 sending out thick molten lavas streaming down hill and destroyed all vegetation on its path including total destruction of Tematu and parts of the other communities as well. The condominium government, made a decision to relocate the people to other islands and declared Lopevi a no settlement zone. Many people living in Lopevi returned to Paama, some were resettled at Ngala on Epi while others to Tisman (Rejar Community) in Malekula, Port Vila and Luganville. People from Lopevi who now resettled in Epi have been officially registered as members of the Shefa Province. Lopevi, however, remains part of Paama and are registered as part of Malampa Province.

Paama, because of its difficult landscape and scarcity of arable land, people worked the full island to plant food to eat. As population increased, land became scarce and many had to move out in search of land in other islands. Many people from Paama are now living in Port Vila and Luganville. Some moved to Malo and work the land there while the rest to Malekula. Those who went to Malekula to work Coconut Plantations started to work gardens on the land outside of the Coconut Plantations and ended up claiming also the lands leading to land disputes in foreign lands with people from Paama starting settlements at Rechar (Tisman), Unua 3, Tevaliaut (Sarmet) and New Bush at Bushman's Bay, Malekula.

The Paama Area Council Headquarter is based at Liro and a sub-center is established at Vauleli Community. Liro is an old Presbyterian Mission Post and the Presbyterian Mission owned the full land stretching from Liro Health Center to Liro Area Council land to Liro Primary and Secondary School land. The mission building was built mainly of New Zealand pines over 30 years before Vanuatu gained its independence in 1980. This building is still in use today as the Area Council Office. The building hosts some provincial offices such as of Area Administrator, Police, Climate Change Officer, Council Members Conference Room and several others including also sports. Ideally Malampa Province could preserve the building to be used only as a Council Chamber, a library or a museum building where people can visit and learn about Paama or anything that the building can be best used for.

Liro is also the main business center for Paama and everyday people come to the center to do business. Liro is located near the beach where inter-island vessels visit each week to trade their cargoes. Travel around Paama can either be through use of banana boat or vehicle. Paama has 22 communities and 21 of these communities are connected by road. These road conditions are worst and not safe at all for people to use but many took their chances to at least make a change to improve their living standards by building a new house, a new water catchment, a classroom and many more. The communities located on the sheltered part of the land with Tavie up northwest to Hingal community down south. Lulep and Luli are the only two communities located in the East facing Lopevi volcano. Lulep has been connected with vehicle road while Luli community is still struggling to connect itself to the road to ease transportation purposes such as of business, travel, meeting, attending school and accessing health services.

The common challenges and issues of the Area Council are provided in *table 9* and those specific to the land were identified by the people during a one-day consultation held on Friday 20th September 2024 at Liro Public Stage are provided in *Table 19* below. People of the area have been living and facing these difficulties for a very long time and have decided as well as agreed to participate voluntarily in developing their Area Council and make changes where they can to elevate the development of their Area Council from the state of dependency and reliance to a state of Area Council independence and self-reliance. The related information of the Area Council has been compiled in *Chapters 1 and 2.* The population data of the Area Council is in *Table 20 sub-table 10 (page111) in the annexure.*

Table 19: Paama Area Council Action Plans 2025-2030

OBJ	PRESCRIBED ACTION PLANS ALIGNED TO NSDP PILLARS	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	ROAD: ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE; ECO 4 – CREATE JOBS AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES						
A01	Improve main road from Tavie Community to Lironessa Community	x	x	x			
A02	Improve main road from Voravor Community to Tahi Community	x	x	x			
A03	Improve main road from Tahi Community to Lulep Community	x	x	x			
A04	Improve main road from Tahi Community to Tevaliaut Community	x	x	x			
A05	Improve main road from Tahi Community to Tavulai Community	x	x	x			

A06	Improve feeder road from Tavulai Community to Tasimat Community				**x**	**x**	**x**
A07	Improve feeder road from Vauleli Sub-Center to Vaulelinevane Community				**x**	**x**	**x**
A08	Improve feeder road from Vauleli Sub-Center to Vutekai Community				**x**	**x**	**x**
A09	Improve feeder road from Vutekai Community to Oaelep Community				**x**	**x**	**x**
A10	Improve feeder road from Oaelep Community to Hingal Community				**x**	**x**	**x**
A11	Improve feeder road from Tavie Community to Luli Community				**x**	**x**	**x**
A12	Establish Fuel Depot station at Liro Area Council Center	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	
A13	Build and improve East and West concrete water ways at Liro Area Council Center	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	
A14	Build feeder road from Hingal to Evol	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**
A15	Build road from Lulep to Luli	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**
B	**WATER SUPPLY : ENV 1 – FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
B01	Provide water supply to Liro Community	**x**	**x**	**x**			
B02	Provide water supply to Tavie Community	**x**	**x**	**x**			
B03	Provide water supply to Tahi Community	**x**	**x**	**x**			
B04	Provide water supply to Nou Community	**x**	**x**	**x**			
B05	Provide water supply to Tevali Community	**x**	**x**	**x**			
B06	Provide water supply to Tevaliaut Community	**x**	**x**	**x**			
B07	Provide water supply to Vutekai Community	**x**	**x**	**x**			
B08	Provide water supply to Oaelep Community				**x**	**x**	**x**
B09	Provide water supply to Hungal Community				**x**	**x**	**x**
B10	Provide water supply to Vauleli Community				**x**	**x**	**x**
B11	Provide water supply to Lulep Community				**x**	**x**	**x**
B12	Provide water supply to Tavulai Community				**x**	**x**	**x**
B13	Supply rainwater catchment tanks of 5 x 20,000 liters to Luli Community	**x**	**x**				
C	**EDUCATION : SOC 2 – QUALITY EDUCATION; ECO 2 - IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
C01	Upgrade Vaum English Junior Secondary School to Senior Type Facility taking in years 11, 12 & 13.		**x**	**x**	**x**		
C02	Upgrade Lehili French Junior Secondary School to Senior Type Facility taking in years 11, 12 & 13.		**x**	**x**	**x**		
C03	Establish Paama Rural Training Center at Lehili Secondary School		**x**	**x**	**x**		
C04	Upgrade Vutekai English Primary School to take in Classes 3 and 4		**x**	**x**	**x**		
D	**HEALTH : SOC 3 – QUALITY HEALTH CARE; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
D01	Upgrade and improve Liro Health Center facilities located at Liro Council Center	x	x	x			
D02	Improve and upgrade Lehili Dispensary facilities at Lehili Government center	x	x	x			
D03	Revive Vutekai Aid Post at Vutekai Community	x	x	x			
D04	Revive Luvil Aid Post located at Lulep Community	x	x	x			
D05	Revive Tahi Aid Post at Tahi Community	x	x	x			
E	**FISHERIES : ECO 4 – CREATE JOB AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
E01	Establish ice machine at Liro Area Council Center and Vauleli Area Council Sub-Center	x	**x**	**x**			
E02	Establish Tilapia farming at Vutekai, Oaelep and Hingal Communities	**x**	**x**	**x**			
E03	Establish Tilapia farming at Vauleli, Tahalnesa and Tasimat	**x**	**x**	**x**			
E04	Establish Tilapia farming at Tahi, Tevali and Lulep	**x**	**x**	**x**			
E05	Establish Tilapia farming at Voravor, Asuas, Liro, Lironessa and Tavie	**x**	**x**	**x**			
E06	Install fishing rafts at Tavie, Tahi, Vutekai & Lopevi	**x**	**x**	**x**			
E07	Enforce traditional taboos on coastal and marine life's in strategic locations at Lulep, Luli, Tavie, Lironessa, Liro, Nou, Tahi, Tavulai, Vauleli and Vutekai	**x**	**x**	**x**			
F	**YOUTH : SOC 4 – SOCIAL INCLUSION; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
F01	Establish Youth Friendly Health Services at Liro Health Center and Vauleli Area Council Sub-Center	**x**	**x**	**x**			

F02	Include Youth related substance abuse in the Paama Community Chiefly Governing System By-Laws	x	x	x	x	x	x
G	**SPORTS : SOC 4 – SOCIAL INCLUSION; ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
G01	Upgrade sports facilities in all communities of Paama Area Council	x	x	x	x	x	x
G02	Encourage a multi-purpose sports court for youths at Liro Area Council Center	x	x				
G03	Upgrade sports ground to cater for regular sports events and develop sports field in areas not properly developed such as Liro, Luvil, Tahi, Vutekai and, Vauleli.	x	x	x	x		
H	**BUILDINDS : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE; SOC 6 – STRONG AND EFFECTIVE INSTITUTIONS**						
H01	Rebuild all Community Nakamals or Meeting Houses	x	x	x	x	x	
H02	Rebuild and recondition all Community Halls	x	x	x	x	x	
H03	Build Evacuation Centers at Liro and Vauleli	x	x	x	x	x	
H04	Build a permanent building for government services at Vauleli sub-center	x	x	x	x	x	
H05	Build a Police station and correctional services buildings	x	x	x	x	x	
H06	Build a proper market house at Vutekai, South Paama	x	x	x	x	x	
H07	Build a Provincial Church Building at Liro	x	x	x	x	x	
H08	Build an Agriculture and Climate Change building at Liro	x	x	x	x	x	
H09	Build a new Paama Area Council Building at Liro	x	x	x	x	x	
H10	Build a Building for People Living with Disability	x	x	x	x	x	
H11	Build public toilets in all communities on Paama	x	x	x	x	x	
H12	Build a permanent stage at Vauleli sub-center	x	x	x	x	x	
H13	Build a permanent stage at Vutekai Community Market Area	x	x	x	x	x	
H14	Rebuild and re-establish Talep Cooperative building at Vutekai	x	x	x	x	x	
H15	Establish a fuel station at Liro	x	x	x	x	x	
H16	Build permanent storage facilities at the area council	x	x	x	x	x	
H17	Build a chief Nakamal Building at the Area Council	x	x	x	x	x	
I	**WHARVES : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
I01	Rebuild Asuas wharf		x	x	x	x	x
I02	Build a wharf at Vaueli Sub-Center	x	x	x	x	x	x
J	**TELECOMMUNICATION : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE; ECO 3 – STRENGTHEN RURAL COMMUNITIES**						
J01	Build Communication towers Vutekai, Vauleli and Tahi area	x	x	x	x	x	x
J02	Build a Vodafone Communication Tower at Liro	x	x	x	x	x	x
J03	Build a communication tower at Tavie Airport	x	x	x	x	x	x
J04	Establish a Paama Radio Station	x	x	x	x	x	
J05	Procure a sound system for Vutekai Market House	x	x	x	x	x	
K	**POWER SUPPLY : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
K01	Erect street lights in all communities	x	x	x	x	x	x
K02	Erect Solar Panels with batteries that can power charging of phones	x	x	x	x	x	x
K02	Erect Solar Panel lights at 6 anchorage sites	x	x	x	x	x	x
L	**ENVIRONMENT : ENV 3 – CLIMATE AND DISASTER RESILIENCE**						
L01	Introduce Climate Adaptation Plans in selected Communities on Paama	x	x	x	x	x	x
M	**TRANSPORT : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE**						
M01	Procure a vehicle for Paama Area Council	x	x	x	x	x	
M02	Procure a JCB Machine for Paama						

N	TOURISM : ECO 2 – IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE; ECO 3 – STRENGTHEN RURAL COMMUNITIES						
N01	Upgrade all tourism bangalows in the Area Council						

Source: Paama Area Council Consultation of Friday 29 September 2024

Sub-Section 11.1: AREA COUNCIL ANNUAL BUDGET REVENUE ESTIMATE

The Paama Development Plan is designed and compiled for the people of Paama Area Council. It is a bottom up approach development plan documenting the aspirations of people's will to make a change in a place they belong to. The different sources of revenue for the Paama Area Council is in *Table 19.1* below. The budget is separated into two sources of revenue - Core and Non-Core. The Core Revenues are the main sources of fundraisings that the Area Council plans to generate to form its estimated expenditure budget for any given year. These include:

- People Voluntary Area Contribution
- Area Administration Contribution
- Area Councilor Contribution
- Member of Parliament Area Contribution

The Non-Core are sources of revenue that cannot be established. They are identified in the table as possible sources of revenue with estimated revenue targets. The budgetary provisions under the Non-Core are estimates. These budgetary values can either increase and decrease. Each Area Council Board must establish criteria to enable itself to fundraise from different activities including the Development Partners to generate the required revenues to help the Area Council implement their Action Plans.

Sub-Table 19.1: Paama Area Council Sources of Revenue Estimates

#	Types of Budget	Description	Amount in Vatu / Year	5 Years Budget
	Core Funding			
01	People Contribution	Households of 415 x 5,000	2,075,000	10,375,000
02	AA Grant	Area Development Services	2,500,000	12,500.000
03	Councilor Grant	Area Development Services	1,000,000	5.000,000
04	MP Allocation	Area Development Services	4,000,000	20,000,000
	Sub-Total1		**9,575,000**	**47,875,000**
	Non-Core Funding			
05	RSE Contribution	Amount varies	500,000	2,500,000
06	Donor Partner Contribution	Amount varies	2,000,000	10,000,000
	Sub-Total 2		**2,500**	**12,500**
	All Total		**12,075,000**	**60,375,000**



The two villages on Paama, Lulep and Luli, located in the east of the island continue to access to date boats and ships unloading and loading cargoes in the area through the use of canoes. The boats would remain in the open sea away from the dangers of breaking waves and the locals would use canoes to transfer the goods to and from the boats. A Wave Watcher would stand on a high rock and count the waves and would then signal if it is alright to ride the canoe out into the open sea. The wave Watcher would do the same as the canoe pulls in to the shore. It is a way of life that continues to this day where road access overland is difficult due to rugged hill slopes and valleys.

CHAPTER 3: CHALLENGES THAT CAN AFFECT SUCCESS OF MALAMPA PEOPLES PLAN

Malampa Province is a group of islands that is dependent on the environment that allows it to exist, survive and prosper. Malampa Peoples Sustainable Development Plan carry activities that people would like to see happen in the land they inhabit. Their primary aim is to see, have and enjoy a life that is pleasant and easier for them to access. People see and face challenges every day of their lives and most of these challenges have been thoroughly covered in the narratives. Here are some factors or challenges that can affect the timely implementation of the plan:

Community Governance Systems – The main driving pillars of Malampa Peoples Plan in the community is the Community Chiefly Governance. Many Area Councils have expressed dismay in the work of the Chiefly Governance System which is too weak. This weakness contributes tremendously to lawlessness, increase in substance abuse, lack of community cooperation, disputes which leads to community activities not being well discussed and carried out. The Community Chiefly Governance Systems must be allowed to work.

Community Governance By-Laws – Most of the individuals with mandates to lead the people at the Community through the Community Governance systems are too incompetent to know and perform their role. Many do not know how to write or talk aloud for people to hear and fear. They must be equipped with Community By-Laws to help them understand the role they have in bringing about the change. Without By-Laws they easily forget and often find themselves offending the same laws they are supposed to protect and uphold. The need of By-Laws is great and it must be instituted in the Community.

Training – People in the community are subsistence farmers and all they know is growing gardens, fishing, hunting and talking about other people. When a new idea is introduced in the community, people must be trained to work them and the activities will come out successful. When people are not trained the new ideas to help the community will not be done because people do not know how to operationalize these ideas. Community people need a lot of training in the specifics of the activities planned to be carried out at community level.

Natural Disaster – Vanuatu is a country very vulnerable to natural disasters such as cyclones, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, flooding, landslides, drought, fire and these natural acts affect Vanuatu every year from November to April. These natural acts are not controlled by humans and the damage they do on land and people is unspeakable. These natural disasters destroy homes, gardens, roads, government and provincial facilities including education and health. These damages can delay the community to carry out their Area Council Action Plans to meet their targets

Tribal Fights – In the past tribal fights are common and although these fights are rarely seen today, any of these fights can also affect the Area Council implementation of Planned activities to meet the targets. The power of the Community Chief Governing System must be revived to protect the community from differences between the communities and establish peace and oneness of unity.

Labor – People in the Community are very mobile and move about each day. All the Area Council activities in the Action Plans need community labor to work them. Where there is people, work would be expected to be completed on time else where there is less labor, planned activities would be delayed to meet their targets.

Funds – Funds must be available to work the planned activities. Where there are no funds, the activities would not be carried out as labor requires equipment and tools to work with to achieve targets. Hence funds for equipment and tools must be made available.

CHAPTER 4: COORDINATION, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

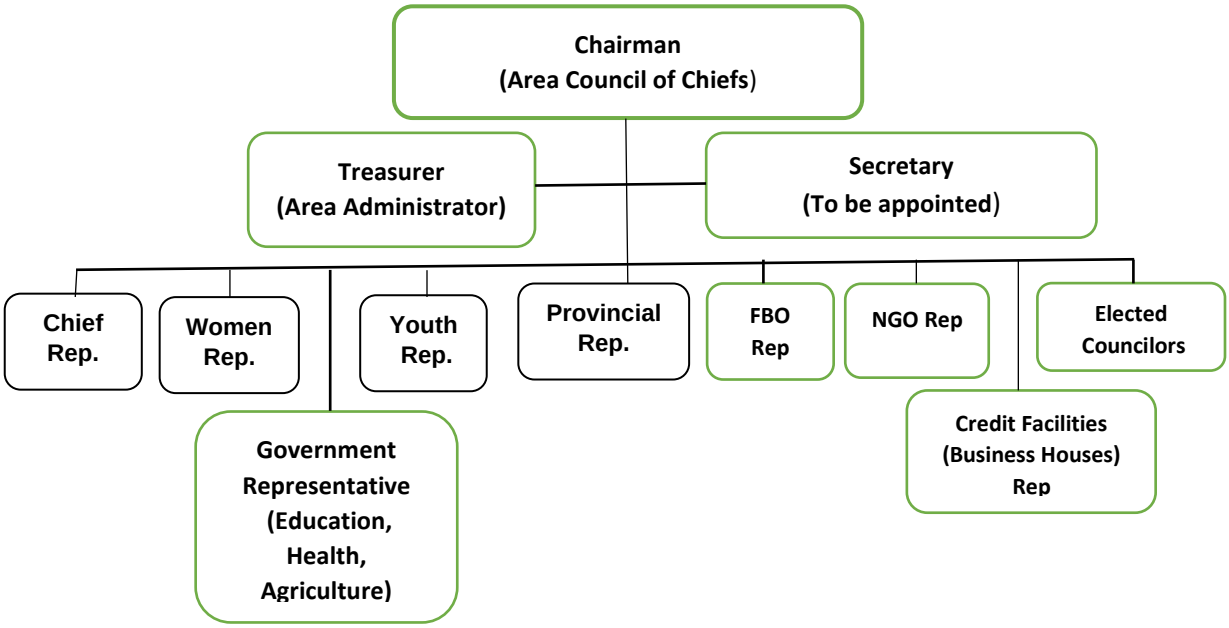
COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

Malampa People's Plan is a project with a life duration of 5 years. The time duration will be filled with a lot of activities happening at the same time in different Area Council locations of Malampa Province. Within such an intense temperature of the will for people to roll out their plans, it is important to establish a Coordination and Implementation Unit at the Malampa Provincial Council Office. The role of the unit will be to focus in providing the overall coordination and implementation management of the different Action Plans happening throughout the Malampa Province. The Secretary-General will assume ownership of the structure of the main Coordination and Implementation Unit to be established at the Provincial Council with sub-units being established also at each Area Councils. The terms of the Unit will be under the mandate of the Malampa Provincial Council.

The coordination and implementation mechanisms requires the full support of the Community Chiefly Governing Systems and the Area Council Board to work together in partnership with the people in the community to implement it. The Coordination of the Malampa People's Plan use the existing Area Council network as explained in Chapter 1: Section 1.4 – People Community Governance System. Chart 4 illustrates a simple process of decision-making at the Area Council level. The organigram can be used to manage Area Council Affairs which includes also the Coordination and Implementation of Area Council People's Plans. The membership is quite broad but is expected as everyone represents the actual voice that will drive change in the Community and Area Council. Every aspect of Area Council affairs covering

land, sea, air, people and people interactions with themselves, their neighborhood and environment will be subjects of discussion under such typical decision-making and coordination process.

Chart 4: Typical Area Council Decision-Making Organigram



MONITORING

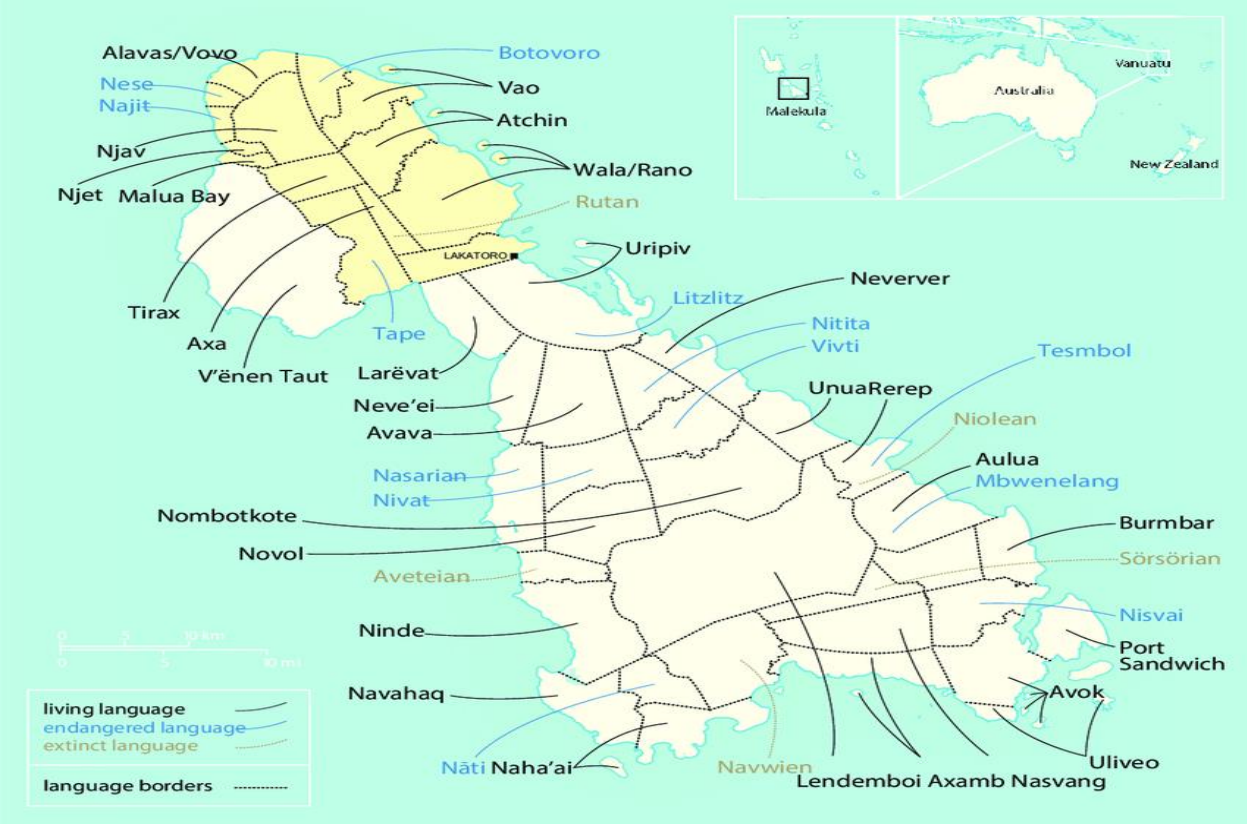
The **MONITORING** of the People's Plan in each Area Council is the sole responsibility of the Area Administrator and the Area Secretary of the Area Council. These Provincial Officers will provide timely monitoring reports of monthly progresses on any decisions and work carried out in the Area Council Action Plans to the Area Council Decision-Making Board. The reports will be presented at the Area Council Board Meeting and Council of Chiefs Board meeting as well. It is recommended for the Area Administrator to produce twice a 6th monthly report and a final report by end of the year to the Malampa Provincial Council Authority as evidence of budgetary expenditures and the activities of Action Plans being implemented. All funds expenditure and total revenue collections will be managed by the Malampa Provincial Office for auditing purposes under the approved provincial audit guidelines.

EVALUATION

The **EVALUATION** of works carried out on the Action Plans will be done by an Independent Evaluator. An evaluation will consider the full scope of the plan, taking into consideration strengths and weaknesses, availability of resources and the prevailing environment planned to implement the Action Plans. The **EVALUATION** will be carried out after 48 months of the implementation phase of the Action Plans with reports submitted only to the Secretary-General of Malampa Provincial Council. The Evaluation must be submitted in a written report based on the Terms of Reference of the Evaluation. The Evaluation Report is the sole property of the Malampa Provincial Council and the respective Area Councils where the Evaluation is done. The Evaluation Report and the Annual Monitoring Reports will form the basis for the development of the next 5 to 10 Years Malampa People's Plan 2030-2040.

ANNEXURE

Map 03: Names of Language by Boundary in Malekula, Ambrym and Paama



Name of Island	Name of Area Council	Language Boundary	Name of Language
Ambrym	North Ambrym	Konkon - Melto	Raltapesau
		Konkon – Faramsu	Fanpang
		Harimal – Fonmour	Own Dialect
		Olal – Linbul and villages inland	Own Dialect
		Fanrereo – Rambei	Own Dialect
		Ranon – Ranvetlamb	Own Dialect
		Ranvenkon – Lonoror	Own Dialect
	West Ambrym	Ranverekon – Malvet	Takekela
		Polipetakever	Tatija
		Baiap – Sanesup	Takeka
		Lonme – Maranata	Takikilie
	SE Ambrym	Taviak – Endu	Vatlongos
Paama & Lopevi	Paama & Lopevi	Full Island	Tusmatu

Table 3: Names of Faith Based Organizations by Island in Malampa Province				
#	**Denomination (Church Names)**	**Malekula**	**Ambrym**	**Paama**
01	Catholic Church	Yes	Yes	No
02	Presbyterian Church	Yes	Yes	Yes
03	Anglican	No	No	No
04	Seventh Day Adventist (Main)	Yes	Yes	Yes
05	Seventh Day Adventist (Ellen G. White)	Yes	No	Yes
06	Seventh Day Adventist (Reform)	Yes	No	Yes
07	SDA Self Support Ministry		Yes	
08	Neil Thomas Ministry (Freedom Church)	Yes	Yes	Yes
09	Assemblies of God	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	Living Water Ministry	No	No	No
11	Melkecedak	Yes	No	No
12	Apostolic Life Ministry	Yes	Yes	Yes
13	Baha'i Faith	Yes	Yes	No
14	Jehovah Witness	Yes	Yes	No
15	Glorious Church	Yes	No	No
16	Pentecostal Church	Yes	No	No
17	Mormon Church	Yes	No	No

Source: Malampa Provincial Area Council Profiling 2024

Table 5:	***Name of Schools by Island and type of Education in Malampa Province***		
Island	***Type of Schools***	**French**	**English**
Paama	*Primary School (1-6)*	*Lehili*	*Luvil*
		Vutekai	*Liro*
			Selusa (Tahi)
			Vauleli
	Junior Secondary (7-10)	*Lehili*	*Voum*
West Ambrym	*Primary (1-6)*	*Craig Cove*	*Wuro*
		Lolipulo - Bush	*Baiap SDA*
		Sessivi	*Bulemap (Bush)*
		Port Vato	*Port Vato*
			Lalinda
	Junior Secondary (years 7-10)	*Sessivi*	*Maranata*
			Wuro – Graig Cove
	Vocational Schools	*Jean baptize - Joinery*	
North Ambrym	*Primary (1-6)*	*Tobol*	*Megamone*
		Olal	*Fondeng*
		Fanla	*Magam*
			Ranon
			Linbul
			Lonmelfaran
	Junior Secondary (years 7-10)	*Tobol*	*Ranon*
			Lonmelfaran
	Senior Secondary (years 11-13)		*Lonmelfaran*
South East Ambrym	*Primary (1-6)*	*Parmal*	*Senai*
			Bosong
			Roromae
			Lelewud

	Junior Secondary (years 7-10)		*Bosong*
North West Malekula	*Primary (1-6)*	*Willack*	*Win*
		Rampeck	*Penapo*
		Benenavat	*Lehkan*
		Metkun	*Malua Bay*
		Womul	*Matanvat*
		Unmet	*Lerawo*
		Wiaru	*Wora*
		Pekair	*Venuru*
			Leviamp
			Brenwe
	Junior Secondary (years 7-10)	*Unmet*	*Malua Bay*
			Matanvat
			Brenwei
	Vocational Schools		*Pektel – Benenavat*
Northeast Malekula	*Primary (1-6)*	*Vao*	*Topean – Atchin Is*
		Chenard – Atchin Is.	*Amelvat*
		St.Louis – Atchin Is	*Galelee (Bush)*
		Orap	
		Walarano	
		Vellow (Pinalum)	
	Junior Secondary (years 7-10)	*Vao Jean Vitil*	*Amelvat*
		Orap	
		Walla Rano	
	Senior Secondary (years 11-13)	*Orap*	
South West Malekula	*Primary (1-6)*	*Dixon*	*Laindua (Lawa)*
		Taodopa	*Southwest Bay*
		Caroline Bay	*Lembinwen*
			Hill Valley (Tomman)
			Benbon (Malvakal)
	Junior Secondary (years 7-10)		*SW Bay*
South Malekula	*Primary (1-6)*	*Lamap*	*Sangalai*
			Maskelynes
			Namaru (Avok)
			Vanruru (Okai)
			Luwoi (Akhamb)
			Kalwai (Farun)
	Junior Secondary (years 7-10)	*Lamap*	*Sangalai*
			Lonvat South Mlekula
South East Malekula	*Primary (1-6)*	*Kamal (Burbar)*	*Sanesup*
			Aulua
			Tisman
			Neramb
			Taodopo
			Rensarie
	Junior Secondary (years 7-10)		*Aulua*
			Rensarie
	Senior Secondary (years 11-13)		*Rensarie*
	Vocational Schools		*VIT – Rensarie*
	Primary (1-6)	*Foralo (Tevaliaut)*	*Lingarak*

Central Malekula		*Norsup*	*Uripiv*
		St, Therese de Mae	*Lakatoro*
		Lalakoko (Rory)	*Tautu*
			Lambubu
			Vinmavis
			Tisvel
	Junior Secondary (years 7-10)	*Norsup*	*Lakatoro*
	Senior Secondary (years 11-13)	*Norsup*	

Source: Malampa Education Office, Norsup 2024

Table 6: List of Health Facilities in Malampa Province 2024			
Island	***Type of Health Facility***	***Name***	***Location***
Paama	*Aid Post*	*Luvil*	*Lulep Community*
		Selusa	*Tahi Community*
		Vutekai	*Vutekai Community*
	Dispensary	*Lehili*	*Lehili Community*
	Health Center	*Liro*	*Liro Community*
South East Ambrym	*Aid Post*	*Moru*	*Moru Community*
		Toak	*Toak Community*
	Dispensary	*Sameo*	*Sameo Community*
		Endu	*Endu Community*
	Health Center	*Utas*	*Utas Community*
West Ambrym	*Aid Post*	*Lolibulo*	*Lolibulo Community*
		Defon	*Defon Community*
	Dispensary	*Melumlum*	*Port Vato Community*
	Health Center	*Baiap*	*Baiap Community*
North Am brym	*Aid Post*	*Wilit*	*Wilit Community*
		Ranon	*Ranon Community*
	Dispensary	*Olal*	*Olal Community*
	Health Center	*Nebul*	*Nebul Community*
North East Malekula	*Aid Post*	*Orap*	*Orap Community*
		Galilee	*Galilee Community*
		Walla	*Walla Community*
		Atchin	*Atchin Community*
		Vao	*Vao Community*
	Dispensary	*Vao*	*Vao Community*
	Health Center	*Atchin*	*Atchin Mainland*
		Walla Rano	*Walla Rano Mainland*
North West Malekula	*Aid Post*	*Palu*	*Palu Community*
		Pekair	*Pekair Community*
		Wiaru	*Wiaru Community*
		Womul	*Womul Community*
		Metkun	*Metkun Community*
		Travol	*Travol Community*
		Botovro	*Botovro Community*
		Win	Win Community
	Dispensary	*Tontar*	*Tontar Community*
		Tenmaru	*Tenmaru Community*
		Leviamp	*Leviamp Community*

		Unmet	*Unmet Community*
	Health Center	*Espigles Bay*	*Espigles Bay Community*
South West Malekula	*Aid Post*	*Lempinwen*	*Lempinwen Community*
		Lawa	*Lawa Community*
		Dixon	*Dixon Community*
		Veleta	*Veleta Community*
		Melip	*Melip Community*
		Malvakal	*Malvakal Community*
	Dispensary	*Caroline Bay*	*Caroline Bay Community*
	Health Center	*Wintua*	*SW Bay Community*
South Malekula	*Aid Post*	*Hokai*	*Hokai Community*
		Avock	*Avock Community*
	Dispensary	*Maskelynes*	*Maskelynes Community*
		Akhamb	*Akhamb Community*
	Health Center	*Lamap*	*Lamap Community*
South East Malekula	*Aid Post*	*Unua 5*	*Unua 5 Community*
		Melken	*Melken Community*
		Asuruk	*Asuruk Community*
		Burbar	*Burbar Community*
		Repasksivir	*Repasksivir Community*
	Dispensary	*Aulua*	*Aulua Community*
		Tisman	*Tisman Community*
	Health Center	*Rensarie*	*Rensarie Community*
Central Malekula	*Aid Post*	*Limap*	*Limap Community*
		Louni	*Louni Community*
		Hatbol	*Hatbol Community*
		Lakatoro	*Lakatoro Community*
		Tisvel	*Tisvel Community*
		Uri Island	*Uri Community*
	Dispensary	*Uripiv*	*Uripiv Community*
		Lambubu	*Lambubu Community*
		Vinmavis	*Vinmavis Community*
	Health Center		
	Rural Hospital	*Norsup*	*Norsup*
Total Health Facilities (71)	***Aid Post***	***41***	
	Dispensary	***18***	
	Health Center	***10***	
	Rural Hospital	***1***	
	Community Health Office	***1***	

Source: Malampa Community Health Services, Norsup 2024

Table 20: Names of Communities by Population and Household in Area Councils of Malampa Province 2024

Sub-Table 1.0: Names of Community by Population and Household of Northwest Malekula 2024

#	Names of Community	Population	Male	Female	House hold	#	Names of Community	Popul ation	Male	Female	House hold
01	Botovro	259	126	133	58	22	Wilak	101	52	49	29
02	Alavast	159	82	77	26	23	Panwara	47	22	25	10
03	Lembetiar	98	47	51	19	24	Pao	76	44	30	15
04	Travol	124	57	67	28	25	Merpir	104	56	48	18
05	Wowo	51	28	23	14	26	Navilalow	113	57	56	27
06	Botolvo	47	26	21	13	27	Sara	83	42	41	20
07	Matanvat	368	173	193	79	28	Tinue	73	39	34	15
08	Tanmiel	61	29	32	13	29	Pikeyier	109	57	52	23
09	Espigled Bay	248	129	119	58	30	Palu	183	95	87	38
10	Womul	174	96	78	34	31	Wiaru	215	112	103	39
11	Clear River	90	43	47	18	32	Unmet	970	495	475	194
12	Metkun	205	96	109	40	33	Anwater	173	95	78	33
13	Malua Bay	114	69	49	24	34	Brenwei	307	161	146	62
14	Alpalak	33	18	15	8	35	Tulwei	299	153	146	69
15	Lehan	366	172	194	73	36	Unmark	67	30	37	17
16	Benenavat	83	49	34	18	37	Leviamp 1 & 2	374	195	178	84
17	Tenmaru	123	57	66	28	38	Nambar	45	22	23	12
18	Lanan	23	10	13	4	39	Wiawi	53	30	23	11
19	Ramback	111	57	54	19	40	Braha	173	77	96	35
20	Vahas	80	43	37	17	41	Lasinwei	68	40	28	13
21	Winn	121	56	65	24						
							Total	**6,571**	**3,337**	**3,237**	**1,379**

Note - Alavast includes Tonmermer; Lembetiar imcludes Lemeli; Botolvo includes Potorso; Espigled Bay includes Bebekad; Metkun includes Palm Tree; Alpalak includes Noas; Tenmaru includes Betmour; Pao includes Tanan & Pivanu; Merpir includes Miles, Plasirta; Tinue includes Nifmeru, Undar, Sarnali; Palu includes Avant; Wiaru includes Pri; Anwater includes Unver; Tulwei includes Liveth; Unmark includes Lales;

Sub-Table 2.0 : Names of Community by Population and Household of Northeast Malekula 2024

#	Names of Community	Population	Male	Female	House hold	#	Names of Community	Popul ation	Male	Female	House hold
01	Vao	2,143	1,131	1,012	541	04	Galilee	560	290	270	209
02	Atchin	1,257	629	628	474	05	Wallarano	2,192	1,200	992	652
03	Orap	718	358	360	381	06	Pinalum	487	246	241	435
							Total	**7,357**	**3,854**	**3,503**	**2,692**

Note: Vao include Vao mainland and island; Atchin include Atchin mainland and island; Wallarano include island and mainland; Pinalum include Bethel

Sub-Table 3.0: Names of Communities by Population and Household of Southwest Malekula 2024

#	Names pf community	Population	Male	Female	House hold	#	Name of Community	Popul ation	Male	Female	House hold
01	Dixon	285			48	09	Whitesand	163			30
02	Blacksand	84			20	10	Carolin Bay	221			39
03	Lawa	539			112	11	Tomman Is	365			62
04	Mahabo	161			37	12	Malvakal	560			115
05	Labo	138			40	13	Melip	320			73
06	Lorlow	136			36	14	Bonvor	300			75
07	Wintua	239			43	15	Veleta	59			13
08	Lembinwen	472			67		**Total**	**4,042**			**810**

Note: Blacksand include Lebongbong; Lawa include Labulwol; Mahabo include Enim; Labo include Lamlor; Lempinwen include Beneur; Melip include Batbang; Bonvor include Lornias

Sub-Table 4.0 : Names of Community by Population and Household 2024 of South Malekula

#	Name of Community	Population	Male	Female	House hold	#	Name of Community	Popul ation	Male	Female	House hold
01	Akhamb	558	299	259	123	05	**Lamap**	**1,637**	**829**	**808**	**353**
02	Farun	774	448	326	184	06	**Hokai**	**378**	**209**	**169**	**80**
03	Avock Is A&B	417	222	195	93						
04	Maskelynes	1,115	562	553	276		**Total**	**4.879**			**1,109**

Sub-Table 5.0: Names of Communities by Population and Household 2024 of Southeast Malekula

#	Name of Community	Population	Male	Female	House hold	#	Name of Community	Popul ation	Male	Female	House hold
01	Ronevieh	131			26	18	Blacksand	348			71
02	Nabangura	100			20	19	Melken	160			35
03	Aktes	73			14	20	Bitin	145			32
04	Burbar	347			73	21	Rupo	148			39
05	Retur	243			51	22	Benamor	208			48
06	Repaksikier	134			28	23	Batambung	197			46
07	Nduen	60			18	24	Batambuh	191			45
08	Remef	136			32	25	Tembibi	155			31
09	Vardovor	247			49	26	Daremb	212			45
10	Lambul	249			55	27	Penarum	72			14
11	Lanvitvit	425			86	28	Rensari	160			35
12	Asorok	246			57		**Total**	**5,593**			**1,212**
13	Bangir	342			70						
14	Rember	124			28						
15	Rerep	387			84						
16	Banteur	195			42						
17	Rejar	158			38						

Sub-Table 6.0 : Names of community by Population and Household of Central Malekula

#	Name of Community	Population	Male	Female	House hold	#	Name of Community	Popul ation	Male	Female	House hold
01	Limap	250			35	16	Norsup A	71			25
02	Mapest	80			22	17	Norsup B	250			57
03	Tevaliaut	260			60	18	Norsup C	250			61
04	Louni	350			25	19	Mahe	467			116
05	Bushman's Bay	79			22	20	Mahe / Serbul	67			13
06	Barick	90			26	21	KP A	62			13
07	Hatbol	140			30	22	KP B	102			27
08	Lingkarak	310			78	23	Laravet	250			50
09	Podintir	223			51	24	Lambubu	270			55
10	Litzlitz	501			75	25	Metitar	90			26
11	Uripiv	785			113	26	Benal	141			36
12	Uri Island	83			28	27	Vinbil	54			14
13	Lakatoro	730			146	28	Bible School	19			5
14	Tautu Big	500			116	29	Vinmavis	350			75
15	Tautu Small	400			74	30	Tisvel	405			135
							Total	**7,629**			**1,609**

Note: Limap includes Kofe & Harara; Mapest includes TFC; BushMan's Bay includes Losarsar & New Bush; Lakatoro includes Senal, LTC & Merimbel; Mahe includes Serbulbul & Butemesh Norsup A - Norsup Island; Norsup B – Norsup Government Station; Norsup C – Norsup PRV; KP A – Kona Point Glo; KP B – Kona Point Sethy & Lousenue; Metitar include Lendo & Block 24; Benal include Amely, Block 43 & Moloklok

Sub-Table 7.0: Names of Community by Population and Household of North Ambrym 2024

#	Names of Community	Population	Male	Female	House hold	#	Names of Community	Popul ation	Male	Female	House hold
01	Willit	220	116	104	54	17	Ranvetgerel	127	63	64	36
02	Wou	153	83	70	36	18	Ranhor	150	85	65	40
03	Lonbasil	34	20	17	9	19	Fansar	49	25	24	12
04	Nazareth	142	75	67	30	20	Fantan	107	57	50	18
05	Fonmur	59	29	30	19	21	Nouha	132	57	50	42
06	Harimal	82	36	46	29	22	Bogor	159	79	80	32
07	Barereo	94	52	42	23	23	Magam	263	130	133	68
08	Falibur	81	39	42	20	24	Linbul	254	130	124	64
09	Fonteng	60	32	28	18	25	Fanla	158	73	85	36
10	Konkon	160	82	78	43	26	Fanrereo	165	82	83	43
11	Neheartling	90	48	42	25	27	Ranon	152	82	70	43
12	Behaltalam	52	33	19	10	28	Ranbe	80	45	35	16
13	Likon	90	46	44	18	29	Lonbe	63	36	27	20
14	St Louis	66	36	30	15	30	Fanto	151	72	79	40
15	Fonah	60	30	30	14	31	Lonmelfaran	326	165	161	80
16	Melvat	159	86	73	42		**TOTAL**	**3,938**	**2,024**	**1,892**	**995**

Note: Ranhor includes Tonbang; Ranvetgerel includes Merano; Lonmelfaran includes Ranvetlam, Faramsu & Lonoror

***Sub-Table 8.0:* Names of Community by Population and Household of West Ambrym 2024**

#	Names of Community	Population	Male	Female	House hold	#	Names of Community	Popul ation	Male	Female	House hold
01	Maranatha	140			12	11	Emiotungon	112			29
02	Lalinda SDA	165			42	12	Tou	85			36
03	Lalinda Presbyterian	213			52	13	Polipetakever	88			32
04	Port Vato	203			66	14	Yautilie	47			11
05	Lolonwe	62			25	15	Lolipulo	113			28
06	Lonmei	156			44	16	Lele	64			14
07	Sanesup	100			24	17	Ranverekon	15			7
08	Sesivi	534			165	18	LMB	163			40
09	Baiap Presbyterian	116			32	19	Wuro	189			49
10	Baiap SDA	252			67	20	Fali	259			58
						21	Sulol	74			15
							TOTAL	**3,150**			**848**

Sulol inclide Wakon & Lonwolwol

***Sub-Table 9.0*: Names of Community by Population and Household of Southeast Ambrym 2024**

#	Names of Community	Population	Male	Female	House hold	#	Names of Community	Popul ation	Male	Female	House hold
01	*Taveak*	*126*			*40*	08	***Benapo***	***102***			***29***
02	*Moru*	*130*			*44*	09	***Toak***	***219***			***74***
03	*Betel / Sai*	*98*			*27*	10	***Ulei***	***168***			***42***
04	*Vehosangat*	*80*			*28*	11	***Paamal***	***127***			***34***
05	*Sahuot*	*80*			*22*	12	***Sameou***	***243***			***67***
06	*Utas*	*96*			*29*	13	***Asse***	***123***			***30***
07	*Maat*	*38*			*11*	14	***Endu***	***347***			***104***
							Total	***1,977***			***581***

***Sub-Table 10.0*: Names of Community by Population and Household of Paama Area Council 2024**

#	Names of Community	Population	Male	Female	House hold	#	Names of Community	Popul ation	Male	Female	House hold
01	Hingal	50			14	14	Tevaliaut	**67**			**18**
02	Oaelep	82			24	15	Nou	**55**			**17**
03	Vutekai	57			11	16	Voravor	**24**			**10**
04	Tahalnetan	58			9	17	Asuas	**54**			**19**
05	Tahalnessa	27			6	18	Lironetan	**70**			**21**

06	Vauleli	57			17	19	Lironessa	**121**			**33**
07	Amalhatili	92			33	20	Seneali	**83**			**21**
08	Kelai	25			8	21	Tavie	**67**			**20**
09	Tavulai	76			20	22	Luli	**40**			**16**
10	Tahi	63			22	23	Lulepnetan	**121**			**36**
11	Tevali	47			12	24	Lulepnessa	**50**			**14**
12	Lehili	49			3						
13	Voum JS	103			32		**TOTAL**	**1,539**			**415**

***Table 21*: Names of People being Consulted by Area Council and Government Departments 2024**			
#	**Name**	**Position**	**Community**
North East Malekula Area Council Consultation, Vao Secondary School, Vao, Wednesday 04 September 2024			
01	*Chief Melteres Edwin*	*Vice Chairman of Council of Chiefs*	*Vao Community*
02	*Jack Pascal Malnen*	*Secretary of NE Area Council of Chiefs*	*Rano Community*
03	*Kisito Teleimb*	*Chairman of Council of Chiefs*	*Vao Community*
04	*Biliam Kency*	*Area Council Youth Representative*	*Vao Community*
05	*Martin Maltock,*	*Chairman of Rano Council of Chiefs,*	*Rano Community*
06	*Jean Malantukon,*	*Vice Secretary, Vao Council of Chiefs*	*Vao Community*
07	*Edward Kalan*	*SDA Church Clerk*	*Atchin Community*
08	*Chief Ruru Pitier*	*Chief Representative*	*Atchin Community*
09	*Flavien Lelectei,*	*Vice Chairman of Wala Council of Chiefs*	*Wala Community*
10	*Jerry Rangonmal*	*Member of Council of Chiefs*	*Pinalum Community*
11	*Malres Kaloris*	*Secretary of Council of Chief*	*Pinalum Community*
12	*Jerryson Hosea*	*Area Administrator*	*North West*
13	*Jerro Molunturela*	*Area Administrator*	*North East*
14	*Gideons Jessy Mael*	*Local Consultant*	*Podintir*
15	*Steven Kaven Solomon*	*Provincial Planner*	*Lakatoro*
South East Malekula Area Council Consultation, Area Council Chamber, Tisman, Monday 09 September 2024			
01	*Walter Philip*	*Chief, Unua 3 Community*	*Unua 3 Community*
02	*Alphose Barang*	*Chief representative*	*Rere Community*
03	*Philip Luka*	*Church Leader, Unua 5 Community*	*Unia 5 Community*
04	*Noel Sakiasm*	*Pastor, Unua 4 Community*	*Unua 4 Community*
05	*Titus Asana*	*Presbyterian Session Clerk*	*Aulua Community*
06	*Bill Bong*	*Business Agent*	*Aulua Community*
07	*Deeta Kumpresres*	*Chief Representative*	*Retur Community*
08	*Edwin Manron*	*SE Area Council Secretary*	*Aulua Community*
09	*Eddie Bahe*	*Former Area Council Secretary & Chief*	*Bangir Community*
10	*Florina Bongkaekae*	*Area Council Business Rep.*	*Pangumo Community*
11	*Hellen Toftof*	*Woman's representative*	*Retur Community*
12	*George Timothy*	*Secretary of Council of Chiefs*	*Unua 2 Community*
13	*Api Bongnamen*	*Chairman of Area Council of Chief*	*Lanvitvit Community*
14	*Joseph Mereifnavur*	*Chairman of South East Area Council*	*Unua 4 Community*
15	*Kalki Hendry*	*Church Elder*	*Unua 4 Community*
16	*Paul Barangrenvanu*	*Chief Representative*	*Rerep Community*
17	*Joselito Atpatun*	*Area Administrator*	*Southeast Malekula*
18	*Steve Solomon Kaveng*	*, Provincial Planner*	*Lakatoro*
19	*Gideons Jessy Mael*	*Local Consultant*	*Podintir*
Central Malekula Area Council Consultation, NDMO Conference Room, Lakatoro, Tuesday 10 September 2024			

01	*Kenos Fadtal*	*Church Elder*	*Lingarak Community*
02	*Kami Ruben*	*Chief and Deacon*	*Vinbil Community*
03	*Kaitong Sam*	*Chief Representative*	*Tevaliaut Community*
04	*Leinase Amil*	*Business Rep.*	*Lousenuwe Community*
05	*Seth Simeon*	*, Church Elder*	*Vinmavis Community*
06	*Richard Samson Malsale*	*Chairman of Development Committee*	*Uripiv Community*
07	*Patterson Peter*	*Secretary of Chiefs Council*	*Larvat Community*
08	*Ezekiel Bong*	*Chairman, Chief Council*	*Limap Community*
09	*Gilvert Serake,*	*Chief*	*Small Tautu Community*
10	*Quensly Tasongi*	*Chief Rep*	*Senal Community*
11	*Kalki Kali*	*Church Rep*	*Hatbol Community*
12	*Joseph Lolteng*	*Community Representative*	*Litzlitz Community*
13	*Spethly Jonah*	*Youth Rep.*	*Hatbol Community*
14	*Laurentt Malres*	*Area Secretary*	*Lakatoro*
15	*Steve Solomon Kaveng*	*Provincial Planner*	*Lakatoro*
16	*Gideons Jessy Mael*	*Local Consultant*	*Potindir Community*
South Malekula Area Council Consultation, Area Council Center, Lamap, Wednesday 11 September 2024			
01	*Jean Paul Jerry*	*Youth rep*	*Maskelynes*
02	*Freddy Nalo*	*Local Builder*	*Lamap Community*
03	*Didier Leman*	*Lamap Representate*	*Lamap Community*
04	*Christian Malini*	*Community Representative*	*Lamap Community*
05	*Aldo Damassing*	*Youth Representative*	*Lamap Community*
06	*Karine Stiabon*	*Youth Vice Chairlady*	*Lamap Community*
07	*Cesar Raphael*	*Member of Council of Chiefs*	*Lamap Community*
08	*Mathias Batickakone*	*Chief Representative*	*Penap Community*
09	*Stephan Batickeal*	*Chairman Development committee*	*Lamap Community*
10	*Robert Damassing*	*Chief of Sector 2*	*Lamap Community*
11	*Sylvester Bakolili*	*Chief rep, Charman of Parish Council*	*Lamap Community*
12	*Patrick Bongmeme*	*Chief representative*	*Lamap Community*
13	*Toula Telesi*	*Community representative*	*Lamap Community*
14	*Hernin Lockvaro*	*Castom mo culture field worker rep*	*Lamap Community*
15	*Rosa Meleun*	*Bisniss representative*	*Lamap Community*
16	*Noel Luan*	*Church representative*	*Lamap Community*
17	*Nelly Barius*	*woman representative*	*Lamap Community*
18	*Mark Bonane*	*Fishermen Association Representative*	*Maskelynes*
19	*Enneth Kency,*	*Youth Representative*	*Maskelynes*
20	*Agnes Mbarius*	*Women Representative*	*Lamap Community*
21	*Kaltapu Nathaniel*	*Business Tourism Representative*	*Maskelynes*
22	*Saeken Sikoma*	*Provincial Officer*	*Lakatoro*
23	*Lulu Lemang*	*Area Administrator*	*South Malekula*
24	*Steve Solomon Kaveng*	*Provincial Planner*	*Lakatoro*
25	*Gideons Jessy Mael*	*Local Consultant*	*Podintir*
North Ambrym Area Council Consultation, Council of Chiefs Chamber, Nebul, Monday 16 September 2024			
01	*Robson Avock*	*, Police officer*	*Nebul*
02	*George Massing*	*Chairman, Council of chiefs*	*Farereo Community*
03	*Nabong Norber*	*Principle of Tobol Junior Secondary school*	*Olal Community*
04	*Jones Kakalis Asimel*	*Principle, Ranon Primary school*	*Lonbe Community*
05	*Kety Rawo Malnaim*	*Women Center Rep.*	*Lonbe Community*
06	*Tuwu Temar Matu*	*Youth Representative*	*Ranon Community*
07	*Jenny Murumo*	*Disability Representative*	*Melvat Community*

08	*Lesbeth Rawo*	*Community Representative*	*Ranon Community*
09	*Winnie Ernest Linam*	*Community Representative*	*Ranon Community*
10	*Kersom Tolmolong*	*Pastor / Farmer*	*Fanrereo Community*
11	*Jacob Kintor Linaim*	*VCCRP Officer*	*Nebul Community*
12	*Fredy Roromal*	*, Tour Operator*	*Fanla Community*
13	*Sali Bong*	*Nurse Officer*	*Nebul Health Center*
14	*Vanessa Sandy Naimlele*	*Officer of National Bank of Vanuat*	*Magam Community*
15	*Josephine Magelibu*	*ECC Officer*	*Ranbe Community*
16	*Sebolon Ernest Linaim*	*Teacher / President of North Ambrym, Teachers Association*	*Ranbe Community*
17	*James Lau*	*President - North Ambrym Teachers Union*	*Nebul Community*
18	*Jackson Willie Bulemaru*	*Area Administrator*	*Neheartling Community*
19	*Bapriste Veremaito*	*FP Police Officer*	*Lakatoro*
20	*Steve Solomon Kaveng*	*Provincial Planner*	*Lakatoro*
21	*Gideons Jessy Mael*	*Local Consultant*	*Podintir*
***West Ambrym Area Council Consultation, Baiap Youth Center, West Ambrym Wednesday 18 September 2024**.*			
01	*Richard Tanbuon*	*Youth Representative*	*Sanesup Community*
02	*Brenda piento*	*Community Aid Nurse*	*Port Vato Community*
03	*Lilon Falao*	*Women Representative*	*Sanesup Community*
04	*Andrew Kevu*	*Farmer*	*Baiap Community*
05	*Bongnaim Reginal*	*Youth Representative*	*Emiotungan Community*
06	*Rupen Lokbaro*	*Church Representative*	*Baiap Community*
07	*John Tasso*	*Vice President Tourism Association*	*Port Vato Community*
08	*Massing Worworbu*	*Chief Representative, Wuro village*	*Wuro Community*
09	*Ruben Bakmelip*	*Chairman of Famalop Council of Chiefs*	*Baiap Community*
10	*Jonas Wabmei*	*Chief and Tourism Representative Association*	*Baiap Community*
11	*Gerald Tavi*	*Vice Chairman of Island Council of Chiefs*	*Sessivi Community*
12	*Edwin Tiningkon*	*Chairman of Horvan council Chiefs*	*Polipetakever Community*
13	*Manke Joses*	*Chief of Lalinda Community*	*Lalinda Community*
14	*Babriste Veremaito*	*Police Officer, Lakatoro*	*Lakatoro*
15	*Bong Masing*	*Area Administrator*	*West Ambrym*
16	*Steve Solomon Kaveng*	*Provincial Planner*	*Lakatoro*
17	*Gideons Jessy Mael*	*Local Consultant*	*Podintir*
South East Ambrym Area Council Consultation, Benapo Community Hall, Monday 23 September 2024			
01	*Chief Joram Mael*	*Chairman Vatiahao Council of Chiefs.*	*Toak Community*
02	*Honourable Mawa Morris*	*GJP Councilor & Church Elder*	*Moru Community*
03	*Chief Tias James Malisas*	*Former Chairman of Malmemeli Council of Chiefs*	*Toak Community*
04	*Chief Kerby Tava*	*Leading Community Chief*	*Ulei Community*
05	*Jeniffer*	*Women Non Violence representative*	*Toak Community*
06	*Aram Hungai*	*Former Councilor and Chief Representative*	*Toak Community*
07	*Simeon Wase*	*Church Secretary typist*	*Toak Community*
08	*Matai James*	*Disability rep of AC*	*Toak Community*
09	*Chief Jim Isaiah*	*Chief Representative*	*Asse Community*
10	*Chief Issaiah Massing*	*Chief Representative*	*Asse Community*
11	*Chief James Arsen*	*Chief Representative*	*Toak Community*
12	*Elder Joseph Koma*	*Church Elder*	*Toak Community*
13	*Hungai*	*Area Council Youth Representative*	*Toak Community*
14	*Elder Donald Yapeth*	*Church elder & AC Business rep*	*Taveak Community*
15	*Chief Tomar*	*Chief Representative*	*Sahuot Community*
16	*Ezekiel Markwell*	*Chief & deacon of Presbyterian Church*	*Maat Community*

17	*Stephan Tom*	*VCCRP Officer*	*Toak Community*
18	*Wesley Makwe*	*Chief,Benapo*	*Benapo Community*
19	*Martin Manses*	*Church Elder*	*Utas Community*
20	*Jeppy Talo*	*Church Deacon*	*Toak Community*
21	*Ray Morres*	*Vice Chairman of VATIAHO Council of chiefs.*	*Noru Community*
22	*Masten Dias*	*Area Administrator*	*SE Ambrym*
23	*Steven Solomon Kaveng*	*Provincial Planner*	*Lakatoro*
24	*Gideons Jessy Mael*	*Local Consultant*	*Podintir*
Paama Area Council Consultation, Liro Forum Center, Friday 20 September 2024			
01	Sity Tekak	Chairman of Paama Area Council of Chiefs	Asuas Community
02	Hon. Sam Abel Aissick	Counselor and Chairman of Paama Tourism	Vutekai Community
03	Titus Vano	Chief	Tahi Community
04	Aisick Fred	Chief	Liro / Asuas Community
05	Dick Vanosivi	Chief	Lironessa Community
06	Robinson Solomon	Farmer	Vauleli Community
07	Peter Jacob	Principal ,Lehili, Primary School	Lehili Community
08	Simeon Moru	Secretary of Chief Council	Tahi Community
09	Ioan Varing	Churcj Deacon	Vutekai Community
10	Chief John Tomaki	Chief	Vutekai Community
11	John Saraken	Chief	Oaelep Community
12	Erika Kakai	Principal of Lehili Secondary School	Lehili Community
13	Silia Johnny	PWMU Representative	Oaelep Community
14	Elsie Tomaki	Church Representative	Vauleli Community
15	*Erick Jack*	*Chief*	*Tahalnessa Community*
16	*Simon xxx*	*Chief*	*Tavie Community*
17	*Maling Kala*	*Farmer*	*Vauleli Community*
18	*Pastor Iaruel Mesek*	*Pastor*	*Liro Community*
19	*Elder Maki*	*Church Elder*	*Tevaliaut Community*
20	*James Makimal*	*Community Representative*	*Tavulai Village*
21	*Timothy Mael*	*Chief*	*Tevali Community*
23	*Joel Obed*	*Chief*	*Vauleli Community*
24	*Mari Lango*	*Community Representative*	*Tevali Community*
25	*Aereen Akireo*	*Women Representative*	*Liro Community*
26	*Kalmelau Cyrus*	*VCCRP, Climate Change Officer*	*Liro Community*
27	*Paul Viti*	*Agriculture Extension Officer*	*Liro Community*
28	*Cyrus Willie*	*Area Administrator*	*Liro Community*
29	*Bapriste Veremaito*	*Police Officer*	*Lakatoro*
30	*Steven Kaveng Solomon*	*Provincial Planner*	*Lakatoro*
31	*Gideons Jessy Mael*	*Local Consultant*	*Podintir*
NW Malekula Area Council Consultation, Nimbaur Council Chamber, Lakatoro Monday 26 September 2024			
01	*Jerryson Hosea*	*Area Administrator*	*NE Malekula*
02	*Nicole Rihambat*	*Nurse Aide, Unmet Dispensary*	*Unmet Community*
03	*Ponaline Arnambat*	*Farmer*	*Tenmaru Community*
04	*Nicole Tulili*	*Nurse, Leviamp Dispensary*	*Unmet Community*
05	*Connel Nihabi*	*Chief*	*Wilawi Community*
06	*Ray Melterel*	*Chief*	*Alavas Community*
07	*Kamil Chire*	*Chairman of VDC*	*Womal Community*
08	*Jackson Yanhanbath*	*Chief and Chairman of NW Area Council*	*Lehkan Community*
09	*David Niptik*	*Chief*	*Unmet Community*
10	*Joamate Napau*	*Chief*	*Pekair Community*

11	*James Jonas*	*Church Elder*	*Clear River Community*
12	*Michael Venu*	*Chief*	*Unmak Community*
13	*Basil Ettiene*	*Bureau of Standard Officer*	*Willack Community*
14	*Lapi Kalmet*	*Compliance Officer*	*Leviamp Community*
15	*Saiken Sikoma*	*Provincial Officer*	*Lakatoro*
16	*Jerry Rapsare*	*Farmer*	*Lehkan Community*
17	*Malu Jovi*	*Chairman of Council of Chief*	*Matanvat Community*
18	*Fredison Hosea*	*PWD Division Manager*	*Lehkan Community*
19	*Robson Ruru*	*News Reporter of Malampa*	*Lakatoro*
20	*Noel Nathan*	*Health Officer, Norup Health Office*	*Espigles Bay Community*
21	*Steven Solomon Kaveng*	*Provincial Planner*	*Lakatoro*
22	*Gideons Jessy Mael*	*Local Consultant*	*Podintor*
South West Malekula Area Council Consultation, Lorlow Community Hall, Monday 30 September 2024			
01	*Calrose Kaiding*	*Vice Chairman Area Council of Chiefs*	*Lawa Community*
02	*Raombong Serao*	*Vice Chairman- SW Malekula Tourism Ass.*	*Lawa Community*
03	*Norlyn Mael*	*Vice Chairlady- SW Malekula Area Council*	*Lempinwen Community*
04	*Alister Kensen*	*Area Secretary*	*Malvakal Community*
05	*Lui Noya*	*Clerk, South Malekula Presbytery*	*Malvakal Community*
06	*Nickson Laau*	*Police Officer- SW Bay Police Post (Labo)*	*Labo Community*
	Algrem Allan	*SDA Minister at Lempinwen*	*Bonvor Community*
07	*Nandu Kaitip*	*Elder SW Bay Session*	*Lorlow Community*
08	*Peter Isno*	*Chairman- Farmers Association*	*Lawa Community*
09	*Terry Kapah*	*Farmer- Lorlow Community*	*Lorlow Community*
10	*Patrick Isno*	*Chairman- SW Malekula Farmers Association*	*Wintua Community*
11	*Roy Wariot*	*Chairman- SW Malekula Livestock Association*	*Lawa Community*
12	*George Thompson*	*Chairman- Wintua Electrical Cooperative*	*Wintua Community*
13	*Roben Daniel*	*Chairman- Village Development Committee*	*Lempinwen Community*
14	*John Sawyer*	*Principle-South West Bay Junior Secondary*	*Wintua Community*
15	*Kaindumran Naki*	*Businessman*	*Lorlow Community*
16	*Yabet Netine*	*Chief*	*Lorlow Community*
17	*Aman Rantes*	*Pastor*	*Malvakal Community*
18	*Gerald Tamau*	*Area Administrator*	*Wintua*
19	*Steven Solomon Kaveng*	*Provincial Planner*	*Lakatoro*
20	*Gideons Jessy Mael*	*Local Consultant*	*Podintir*
Malampa Provincial Council Consultation, Provincial Office, Lakatoro, 3rd October 2024			
01	*Warren Steven*	*President – Malampa Provincial Council*	*Lakatoro*
02	*Tevanu Casimir*	*Vice President – Malampa Provincial Council*	*Lakatoro*
03	*Ludvaun Germain*	*Secretary-General*	*Lakatoro*
04	*Martin Bong*	*Treasurer*	*Lakatoro*
05	*Eric Tulman*	*Accountant*	*Lakatoro*
06	*Lapi Kalmet*	*Compliance Officer*	*Lakatoro*
07	*Gerald Tamau*	*Area Administrator*	*South West Malekula*
08	*Evelyn Takau*	*Data Collection Officer*	*Lakatoro*
09	*Steven Kaveng Solomon*	*Provincial Planner*	*Lakatoro*
10	*Gideons Jessy Mael*	*Local Consultant*	*Podintir*
Names of Individuals consulted			
01	*Merion Hopland*	*Senior Education Adviser – Education Office*	*Norsup*
02	*Vanessa Damashiro*	*Statistics Officer – Education Office*	*Norsup*
03	*Wenly Sam*	*VHW Coordinator – Health Office*	*Norsup*
04	*Rossie Donna*	*Human Resources Officer – Health Office*	*Norsup*

05	*Olivia Nedis*	*General Support Services Manager – Health*	*Norsup*

Table 22: Port Vila Consultation, Monday 7- Friday 11 April 2025			
#	**Name**	**Position**	**Organization**
01	Chief Robert Ravun	President	Malvatumauri Council of Chief
02	Chief Willie Lop	Chief Protocol	Malvatumauri Council of Chief
03	Mr. Jean Pierre Tom	Chief Executive Officer	Malvatumauri Council of Chief
04	Mr Leith Veremaito	Director General	Ministry of Internal Affairs
05	Mr. Erickson Sammy	Director of Water	Ministry of Lands & Natural Resources
07	Jimmy Pierre	Principal Registration Officer	Ministry of Lands & Natural Resources
08	Ms Jay Hinge	Executive Officer	Ministry of Lands & Natural Resources
09	Mr. John Wingy	Executive Officer	Ministry of Health
10	Mr. Samuel George	Executive Officer	Ministry of Infrastructure
11	Mr. Sompert Gereva	Acting Director	Ministry of Maritime Affairs
12	Mr. Ajay Arudere	Manager Policy	Ministry of Maritime Affairs
13	Mr. Jeremie Kaltavara	Manager Development	Ministry of Maritime Affairs
14	Mr. Rex Thomas	Executive Officer	Ministry of Maritime Affairs
15	Mr. Noah Patrick Kouback	Director-General	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
16	Mr. Christopher Simelum	Executive Officer	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
17	Mr. Melvin Boesel	Executive Officr	Ministry of Justice and Youth
18	Mrs. Cynthia Malachi	Principal Finance Officer	Ministry of Justice and Youth
19	Mr. Alick Berry	Executive Officer	Ministry of Trades
20	Mr. Jack Lowane	Manager M&E	Ministry of Trades
21	MP Job Andy	Member of Parliament	Paama Constituency
22	MP Marcelino Telukluk	Member of Parliament	Malekula Constituency
23	MP Paul Paolo	Member of Parliament	Malekula Constituency
24	MP Terry Alick	Member of Parliament	Malekula Constituency
25	MP Micah Olivier	Member of Parliament	Malekula Constituency
26	MP Jones Nimbwen	Member of Parliament	Malekula Constituency
27	MP Buleban Basil	Member of Parliament	Ambrym Constituency
28	30 plus particiants from Malampa Area Councils attending the Malampa Peoplels Plan Forum		
29	Mr. John Ezra	Director	DSPPAC
30	Mr. Albert James	Acting Manager - MNE	Monitoring and Evaluation - DSPPAC
31	Mr. Paul Nalau	Sector Analyst - Education	DSPPAC
32	Mr. Viran Tovu	Sector Analyst - Health	DSPPAC
33	Mr. Collin Tavi	Sector Analyst – Finance	DSPPAC
34	Mr. Wycliffe Bakeo	Sector Analyst – Climate Change	DSPPAC
35	Mr. Erick Malesas	Sector Analyst – Public Sector	DSPPAC

MEET THE CONSULTATION TEAM AND COMMUNITY CONSULTATION IN PICTURES



Photo 1 - *This is the team that was tasked to visit the islands and document the Area Council Consultations in all the ten Area Councils of Malampa Province. The visits to the island of Ambrym and Paama also included a Business License and Compliance Team from Malampa Provincial Secretariat in Lakatoro. The Area Council Administrators were very helpful and have facilitated the Area Council Consultation which showed a very strong and effective cooperation among both the Government and Provincial Staffs at Provincial level. This picture is taken at Nebul Area Council, North Ambrym on Monday 16 September 2024.*



Photo 2 *– This is a photo of two young girls who created their own history by joining the team to conduct consultations in all the ten Area Councils of Malampa Province including Malekula, Ambrym and Paama in the development of the 1st Malampa Province Peoples Plan 2025-2030. The sea voyage from Lakatoro to North Ambrym, West Ambrym, South East Ambrym, Paama and the return had not been easy with surging mountain waves, heavy rain, strong southeasterly wind and the fear of drowning in the open ocean has been so captivating and very fearful. But to them they agreed to share and meet the challenges that people face. The mission has been completed. This picture is taken at Ranon Aid Post, North Ambrym on Tuesday 17 September 2024.*





Photo 3 *– Area Council Consultations in Session. The one-day meeting in the ten Area Councils have been very successful and many participants openly and freely expressed their feelings about being recognized by and for the province to allow them to plan and solve their own problems in their own Area Council. This is the first time for them to be part of their own development plan.*





Photo 4 *– The Consultation visits to the ten Area Councils involved travelling by Sea using banana outboard engine and land transport. While the sea is rough to very rough at certain times of the day, the roads remain poor to worst in many roads sections within the Area Council Boundaries. A lot of the grievances of the people are recorded in the Malampa Province Peoples Plan 2025-2030.*

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Bushman's Bay Coconut Plantation, Malekula. Copra is the main income for rural families and payment of school fees



Norsup Secondary Students, Malekula



Ranvetlamp Primary School students, North Ambrym



Wuro Mission Station, West Ambrym



Dip Point Hospital, Ambrym



Custom Dance, North Ambrym



Benbow Volcanic Crater, Ambrym



Main Source of Malampa economy – People power