



Household Assets Vulnerability Assessment (HAVA)

AFRICAP Kick-Off Meeting

Bloemfontein, South Africa

12 July 2018

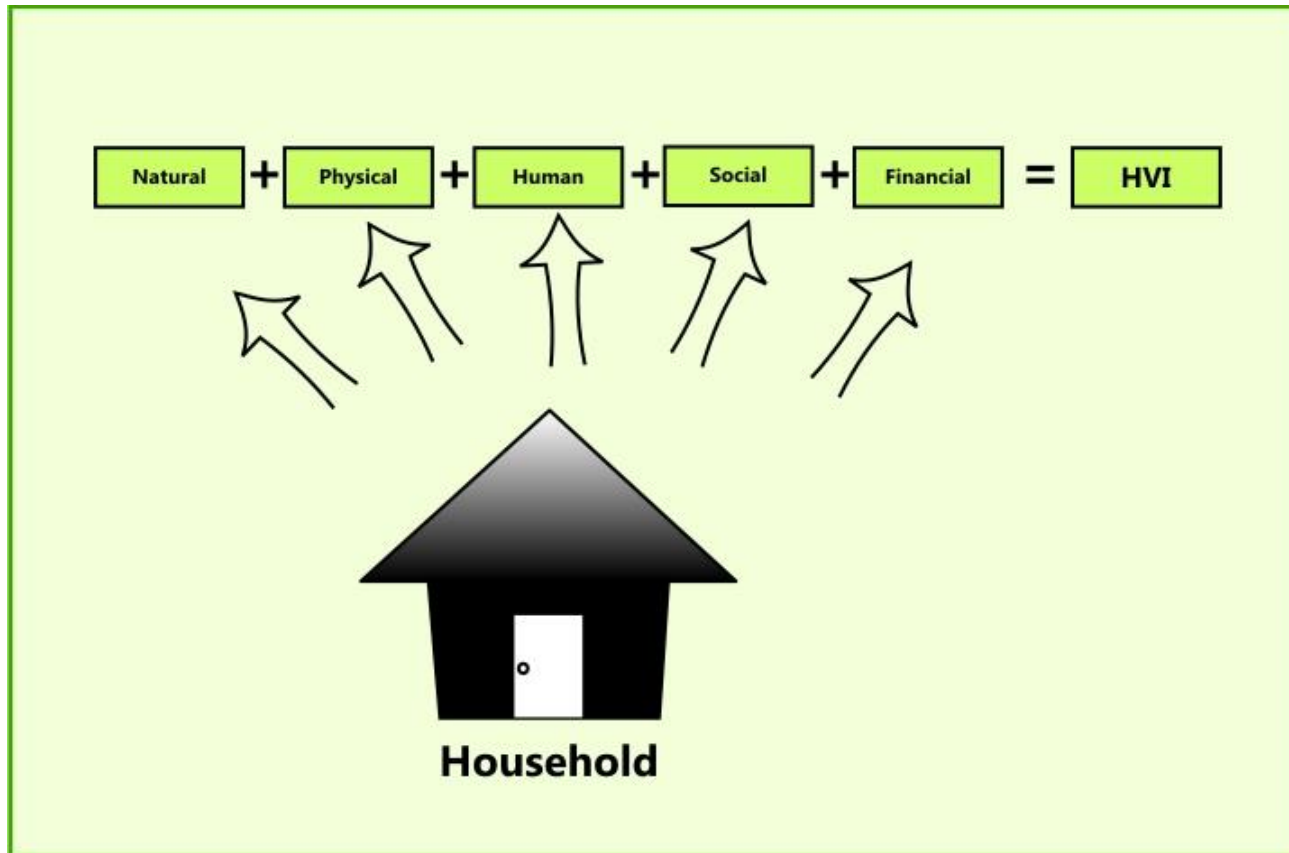
The Sustainable Livelihoods Framework

- It is ONE WAY of “organising” the complex issues surrounding household vulnerability
- It is NOT the ONLY WAY
- It needs to be:
 - Modified
 - Adapted
 - Made appropriate to local circumstances
 - Made appropriate to local priorities



What is the HAVA?

Formally known as Household Vulnerability Index (HVI)



Household Assets

The HAVA assesses household's access to five livelihood capitals:

- **Natural assets** such as land, soil and water;
- **Physical assets** such as livestock, equipment and infrastructure;
- **Financial assets** such as savings, salaries, remittances or pensions;
- **Human capital assets** such as farm labour, gender composition and dependants;
- **Social assets** such as information, community support, extended families and formal or informal social welfare support.

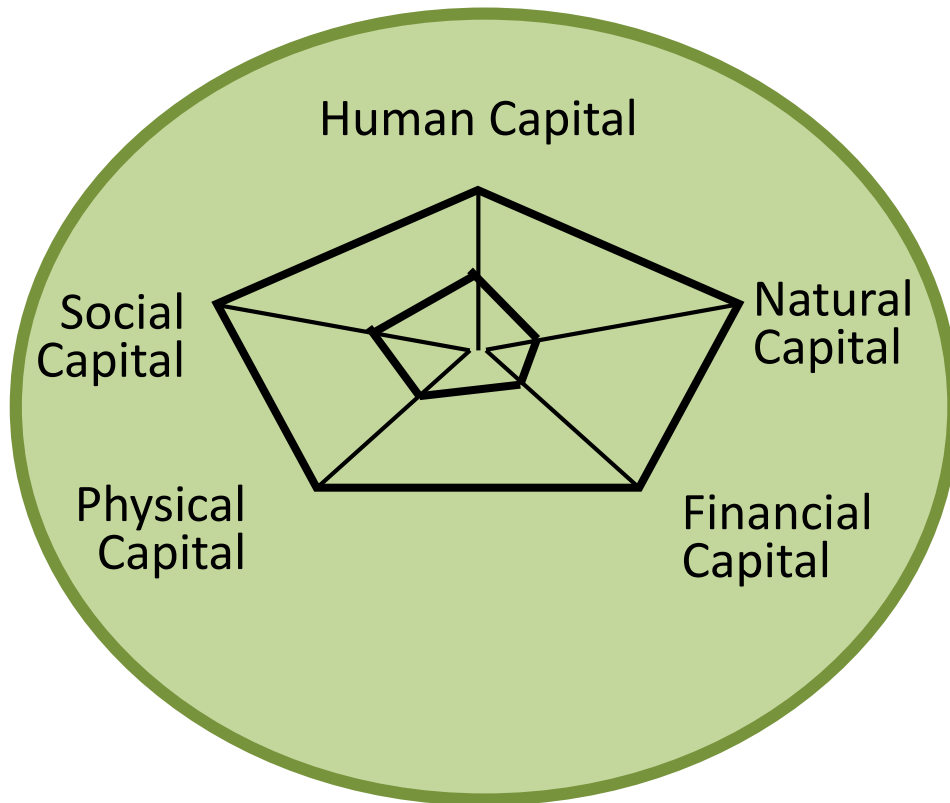


The Asset Mix

- Different households with different access to livelihood “assets”
- Livelihoods affected by:
 - diversity of assets
 - amount of assets
 - balance between assets



The Asset Mix



Sustainable Livelihoods Framework

Human capital

- labour capacity
- no education
- limited skills

Natural capital

- landless
- access to common property resources

Financial capital

- low wages
- no access to credit

Physical capital

- poor water supply
- poor housing
- poor communications

Social capital

- low social status
 - discrimination against women
 - strong links with family & friends
 - traditions of reciprocal exchange
- = **an extremely reduced “livelihood pentagon”**

“Vulnerability” Context

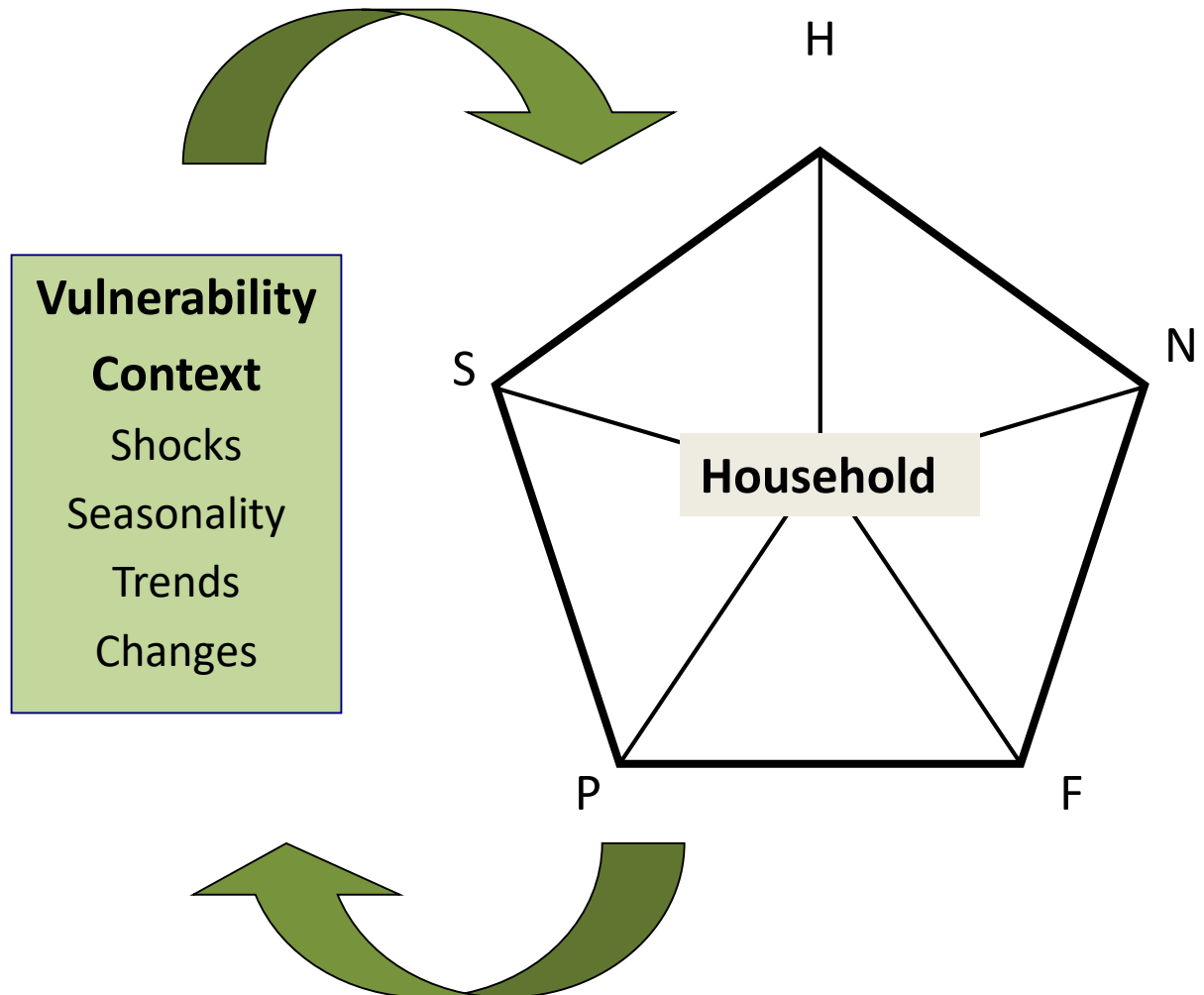
- **Shocks**

- Floods, droughts, cyclones
- Deaths in the family
- Violence or civil unrest

- **Seasonality**

- **Trends and changes**

- Population
- Environmental change
- Technology
- Markets and trade
- Globalisation



Policies, Institutions and Processes

Policies

- Government
- Different LEVELS of government
- NGOs
- Interational bodies

Institutions

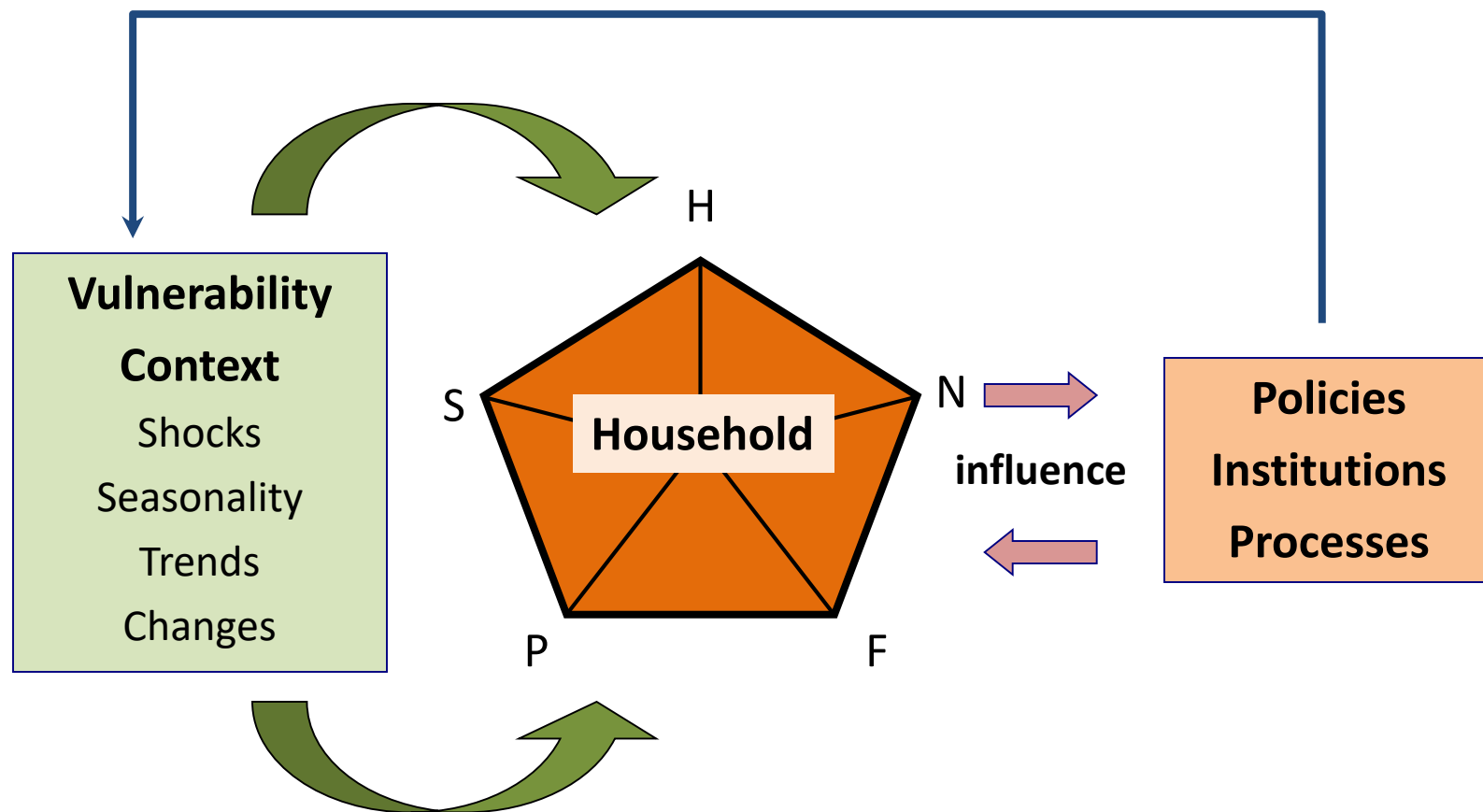
- Political, legislative & representative bodies
- Executive agencies
- Judicial bodies
- Civil society & membership organisations
- NGOs
- Law, money
- Political parties
- Commercial enterprises & corporations

Processes

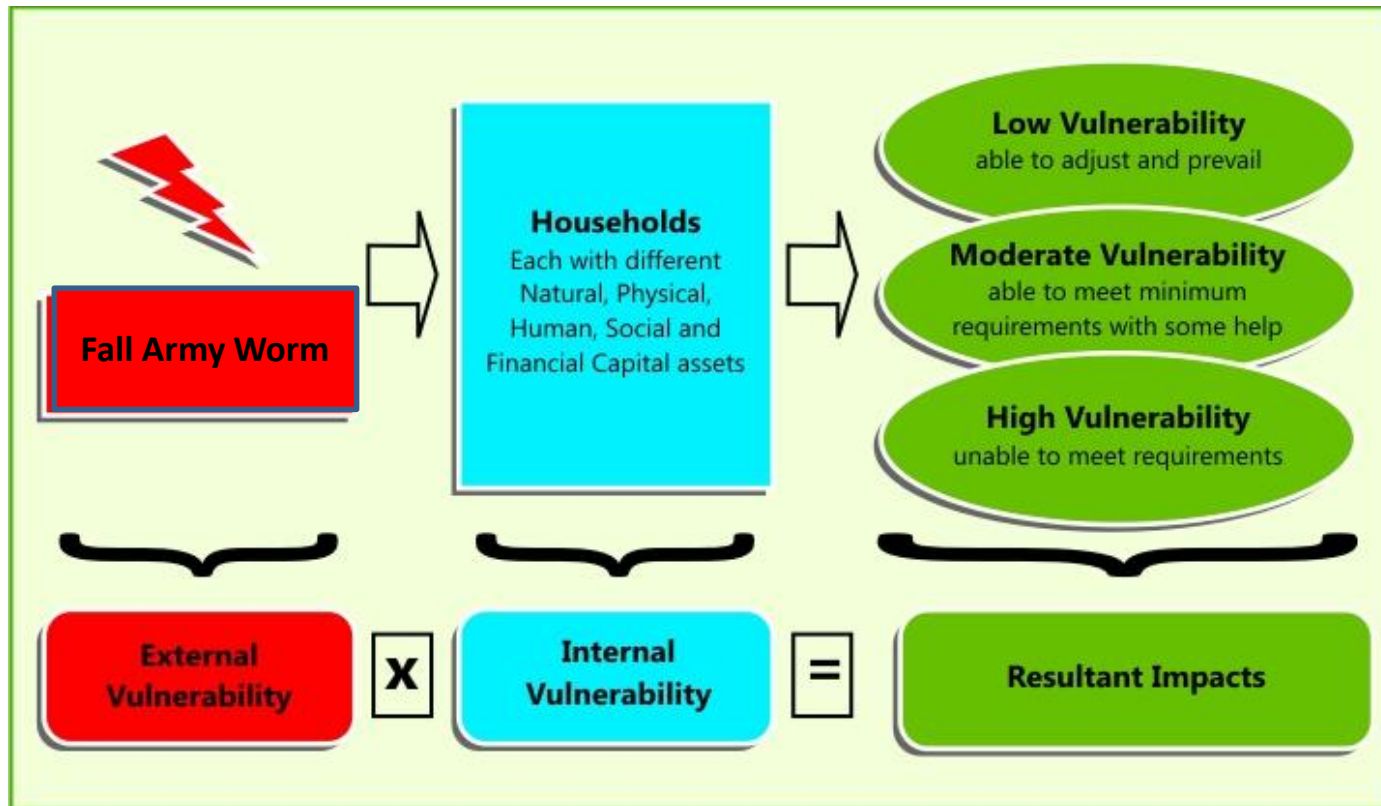
- The “rules of the game”
- Decision-making processes
- Social norms & customs
- Gender, caste, class
- Language



Policies, Institutions and Processes



The HAVA Framework



The Three Levels Of Vulnerability

- Based on the HAVA score one can then rank and classify households on the basis of their vulnerability when targeting.
- Households can be grouped in three classes namely:
 - Low Vulnerability
 - Moderate Vulnerability
 - High Vulnerability



High Vulnerability



Referred to as chronic vulnerability (i.e. The household is in a situation of almost permanent destitution – almost a point of no return – but could be resuscitated only with the best possible expertise)

Moderate Vulnerability



Referred to as transitory vulnerability (i.e. when hit hard by a shock, the household needs urgent but temporary external assistance for it to recover)

Low Vulnerability



The household is in a vulnerable situation, but is still able to cope without external assistance

The Benefits of Using HAVA

The HAVA improves targeting of mitigation responses in various ways. Some of the most important are as follows:

- It is possible to objectively rank households according to vulnerability. This is particularly important in settings where resources are limited.
- It makes it possible to identify the source of the vulnerability within a household and be able to design multiple responses within the same community.
- It is possible to project how households in a given area would cope when faced with various shocks.
- When HAVA data is collected over time using prescribed methods, it is also possible to compare changes between communities and check trends over time.



Livelihood Strategies

Combining:

- The assets they can access

Taking account of:

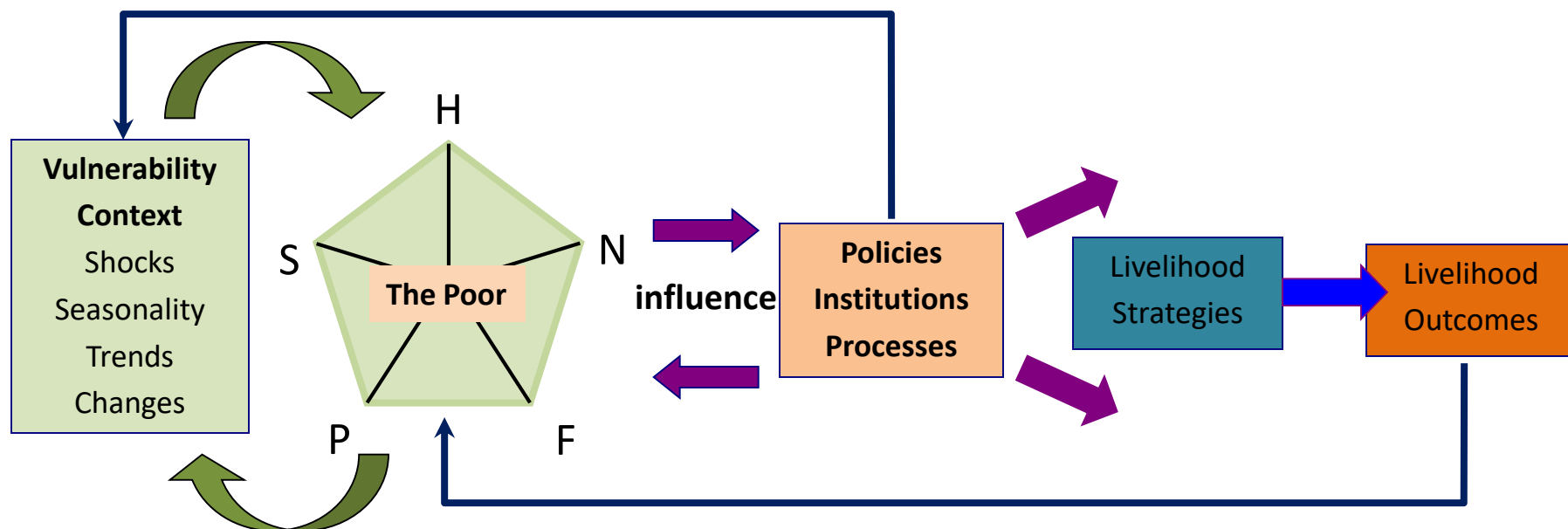
- The vulnerability context

Supported or obstructed by:

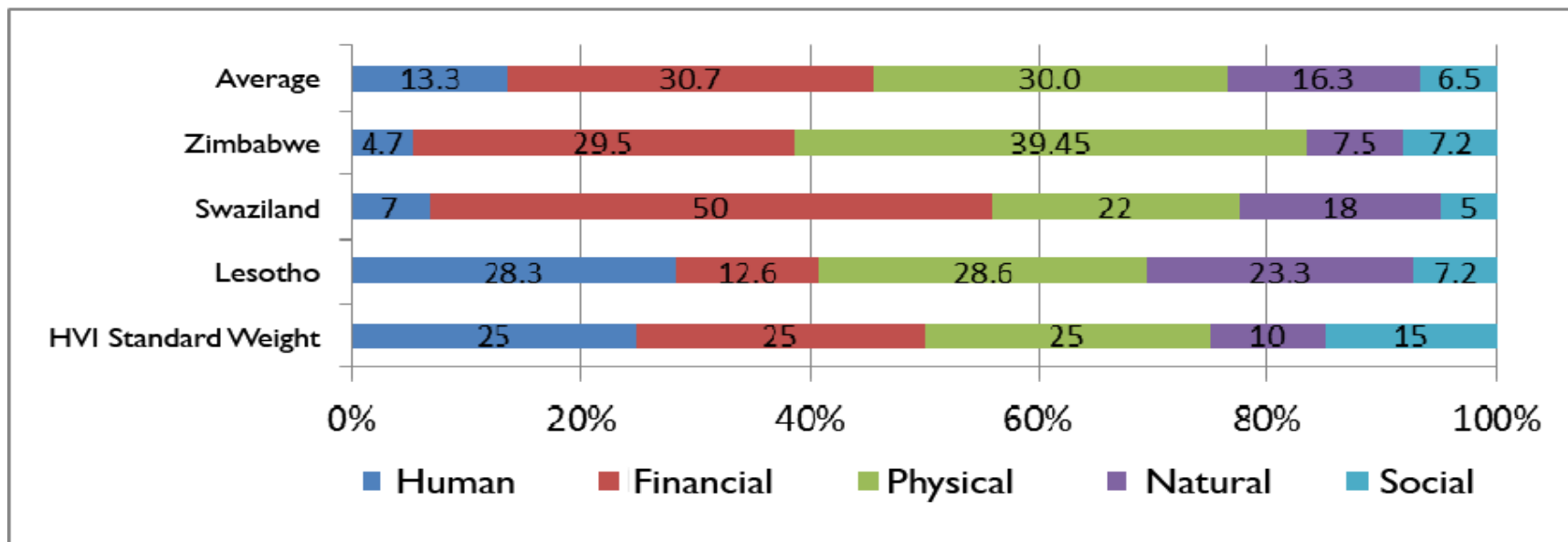
- Policies, institutions and processes.



The Sustainable Livelihood Framework



Application Of the HAVA



- Different livelihood assets are valued differently in focal areas;
- Therefore, households and communities are characterized by different assets.

Previous Use

- 2013-2014 - FANRPAN and the Financial and Fiscal Commission (FFC) of South Africa in partnership with the Universities of Venda, Cape Town and Fort Hare University implemented a joint research project titled “Household Vulnerability to Disasters: An Application of the Household Vulnerability”
- 2011 -2014 – FANRPAN with funding from the IDRC implemented the "Strengthening Evidence-Based Climate Change Adaptation Policies (SECCAP)" project in which the HAVA analysis was integrated to assess adaptation investment options using integrated models - that is climate, crop production, productivity and livelihoods.
- 2008 -2010 – FANRPAN in partnership with World Vision International (WVI), pilot tested the HAVA in 3 Area Development Programs (ADPs) in Lesotho, Zimbabwe and Swaziland.

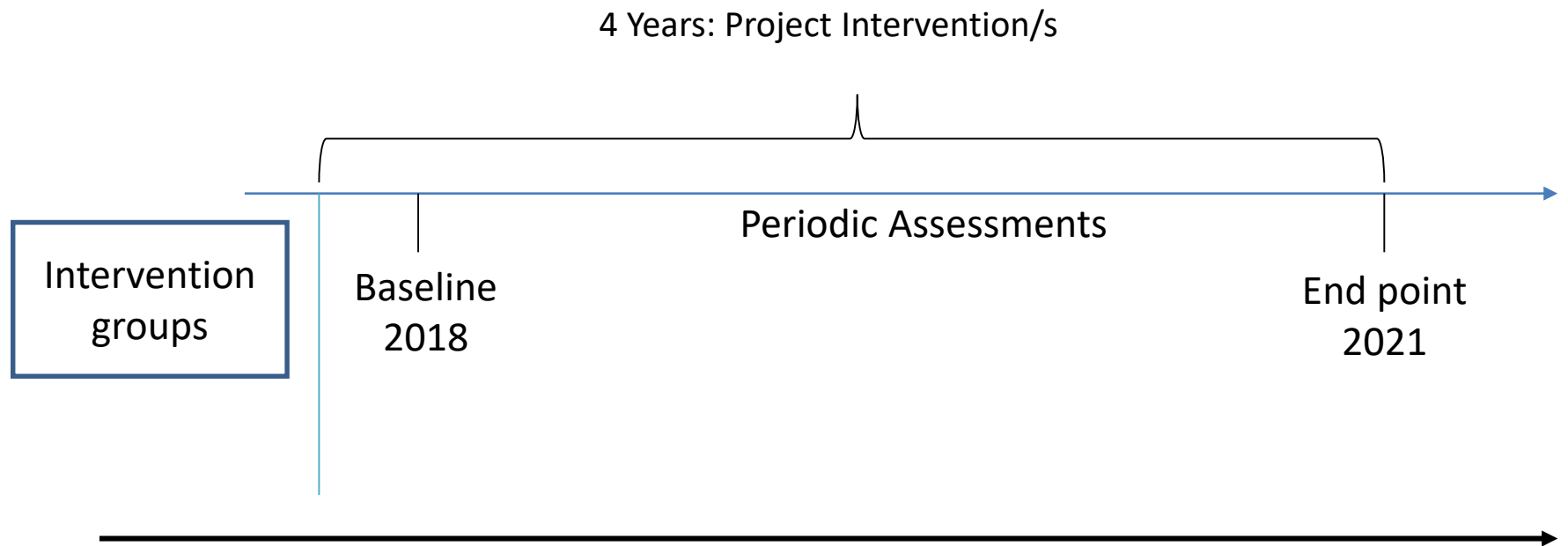


Data Collection: Tool Modules

- **Section A:** Household Description
- **Section B:** Household Demographics
- **Section C:** Agriculture Land Holding
- **Section D:** Agriculture Production Systems
- **Section E:** Household Income
- **Section F:** Market and Food System Types
- **Section G:** Food Security/Insecurity
- **Section H:** Nutrition Security
- **Section I:** Dietary Diversity
- **Section J:** Gender-Sensitive Agriculture and Women Empowerment
- **Section K:** Climate-Smart Agriculture Knowledge and Practices



Data Collection Timelines



Thank you!