

Nkovokeni vulnerability assessment

March 2024

What do our households look like

Fewer small children and pensioners, more people between 35-59yrs old

Why?

Age group in years	StasSA %	Nkovokeni %
0 -14	28,8	21
15-34	35,1	32
35-59	27,1	41
>60	9	6

What makes us poor

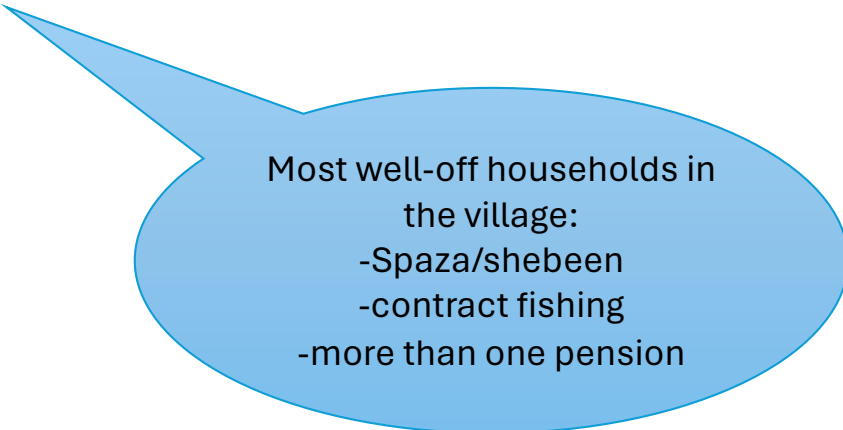
Women headed

Single mothers

Child headed

Disability (mental and physical)

- employment/unemployment (everyone)
- grants /no grants (36-59yr grouping)
- livelihood activities (nature-based) (no fishing, livestock or cropping)
- Seasonality and/or stability of incomes



Most well-off households in
the village:

-Spaza/shebeen

-contract fishing

-more than one pension

Generally coastal harvesting, fishing, crop production – for survival only- adds little to livelihoods.

Ownership of cattle helps

Almost everyone falls below the national poverty line. (Red and yellow groups suffer from food shortages)

Some households are extremely poor- no pensions, no contract jobs.

Some are less poor – pensions, fishing, remittances, contract jobs

Some are okay but still poor – **small businesses**, fishing, pensions, **more than one person with contract employment**

Per capita income	Percentage of households
<R1 558/month	88%
<R800/month	47%
R800-R1000/ month	18%
R1175-R2260/month	35%
Female headed household average	R970
Male headed household average	R1006

RANKING: Vote for the most important source of income – you can vote for more than one

Sources of income

Source of income in order of importance	
Pensions	
Contract Wild Oceans	
Contract iSimangaliso	
Child grants	
Small businesses	
Fishing	
Remittances	
Selling reeds	
Local farm produce	
Food aid	

What makes us vulnerable

Impact of CC
-Longer droughts
-More heatwaves
-More severe storms

What other hazards/risks are there?

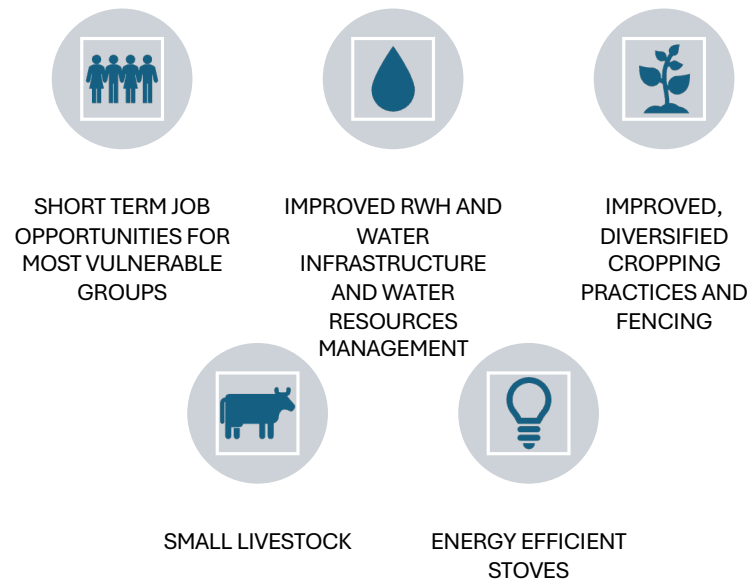
Reduction of natural resources
Damage to houses and infrastructure
Less water in the landscape

- Lack of Access to resources (distance, labour, entitlements)
- Lack of Access to basic needs (water, sanitation, energy)
- Access to housing (type and number of dwellings)
- Local rules (access, gender)

- Water
 - NO HOUSEHOLD LEVEL ACCESS
 - ONLY WHAT CAN BE CARRIED
 - SOME HH's TOO FAR AWAY FROM COMMUNAL BOREHOLE TO BENEFIT
- Sanitation
 - NO TOILETS (76%)
- Living conditions
 - HOUSING NOT STURDY ENOUGH FOR RWVH
 - LIMITED ENERGY OPTIONS – ALL ARE EXPENSIVE
- Transport
 - NO REALISTIC OPTION FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS TO THE VILLAGE
- Local governance
 - TC, LM NOT ACTIVELY SUPPORTING COMMUNITY
 - NO INTERNAL ORGANISATION (Church and funeral groups do exist)
- Natural resources
 - OVERHARVESTING (COASTAL AND FISH)
 - NO FENCING OR STRUCTURES TO PROTECT CROPS FROM WILDLIFE

What can we do

Short term



Longer term

- Fish reserves and management of fishing
- Tourism and other small business development
- Access options – constructed paths, roads
- Access to subsidised energy options
- Market options for produce