



**NATIONAL
DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT COMMISSION
(NDRMC)**

WOREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILE (WDRP)

REGION: AFAR
ZONE: TWO
WEREDA: BERHALE

December, 2020
Addis Ababa

About the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)

The National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) was reestablished in December 2015 and recognized by an act of Council of Ministers (Regulation No. 363/2015) as an autonomous Federal Government office mandated to conduct appropriate activities for the comprehensive implementation and realization of the objectives of the National Disaster Risk Management Policy and Strategy and to coordinate, monitor and provide appropriate support with respect to activities carried out by the lead sector institutions.

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Printed in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Citation- This Document May be Cited as Follows:

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (2020), Berhale Woreda Disaster Risk Profile, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

PREFACE

Ethiopia is well aware of the impact that disasters can have on the development goals that we are rigorously pursuing through our Growth and Transformation Plan II. With this recognition we started a paradigm shift a few years ago, largely triggered by the revised National Policy and Strategy on Disaster Risk Management.



To make the DRM programme implementation in the country well-informed, a comprehensive information management system is required. We have been undertaking a comprehensive risk assessment exercise under which Disaster Risk Profiles are being prepared for each district and at sub-district levels in the country.

This Wereda Disaster Risk Profile establishes an extensive database on disaster risk elements that will help decision makers at all levels to be better informed at community and Wereda level about the characteristics of potential hazards, their potential exposure, vulnerabilities of communities, capacities and that can also be an input for Wereda Disaster Risk Reduction Plans and area specific early warning tools.

Wereda Disaster Risk Profiles developed are publically available here for the use of all development partners and government sectors at all levels. Also, other data sources of NDRMC, such as Desinventar, Livelihood Baseline and the Early Warning information will be integrated and harmonized with this Information Management System.

Finally, we need to acknowledge the support of partners who have funded this programme and we also look for the support of donors and all development partners in order to achieve the ambitious indicators of this risk information and providing every district with the disaster risk profile and their respective risk-informed plans.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of stylized, overlapping loops and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

*H.E. Ato Mitiku Kassa
Commissioner*

*National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)
The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE)*

PREFACE

Woreda Disaster Risk Profiling (WDRP) is a government owned programme undertaken by the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) in collaboration with regional DRM offices and development partners to provide baseline information for disaster risk management practices and activities in the country. The programme is designed by taking into account the experiences gained from the implementation of previous strategies and actions like the Hygo Framework for Action (2000-2015) and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030).



WDRP is composed of diversified indicators including hazard related issues, crop and livestock production, landholding and environmental issues, human and livestock health issues, education and social issues at wereda and kebele level. It provides basic and detailed indicators with both quantitative and qualitative information which obtained from both primary and secondary data sources.

Moreover, two pages summary of profiles is also prepared to help users easily understand WDRP results for each wereda without going into detail for all indicators. In addition to this booklet, developed profiles are uploaded on WDRP website (<http://profile.ndrmc.gov.et>) to be viewed by all users; we encourage all DRM actors at all levels to use this profile as baseline information for all DRM initiatives.

This WDRP booklet was produced through exemplary collaboration of all concerned bodies and I would like to give my deepest gratitude to all who directly or indirectly contribute for the success of the programme particularly for data enumerators and supervisors, data encoders and profile development teams, consultants and advisors, partner ministries and all DRM stakeholders.

Abraham Abebe
Director

Disaster Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation Directorate (DRRRD)
National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)

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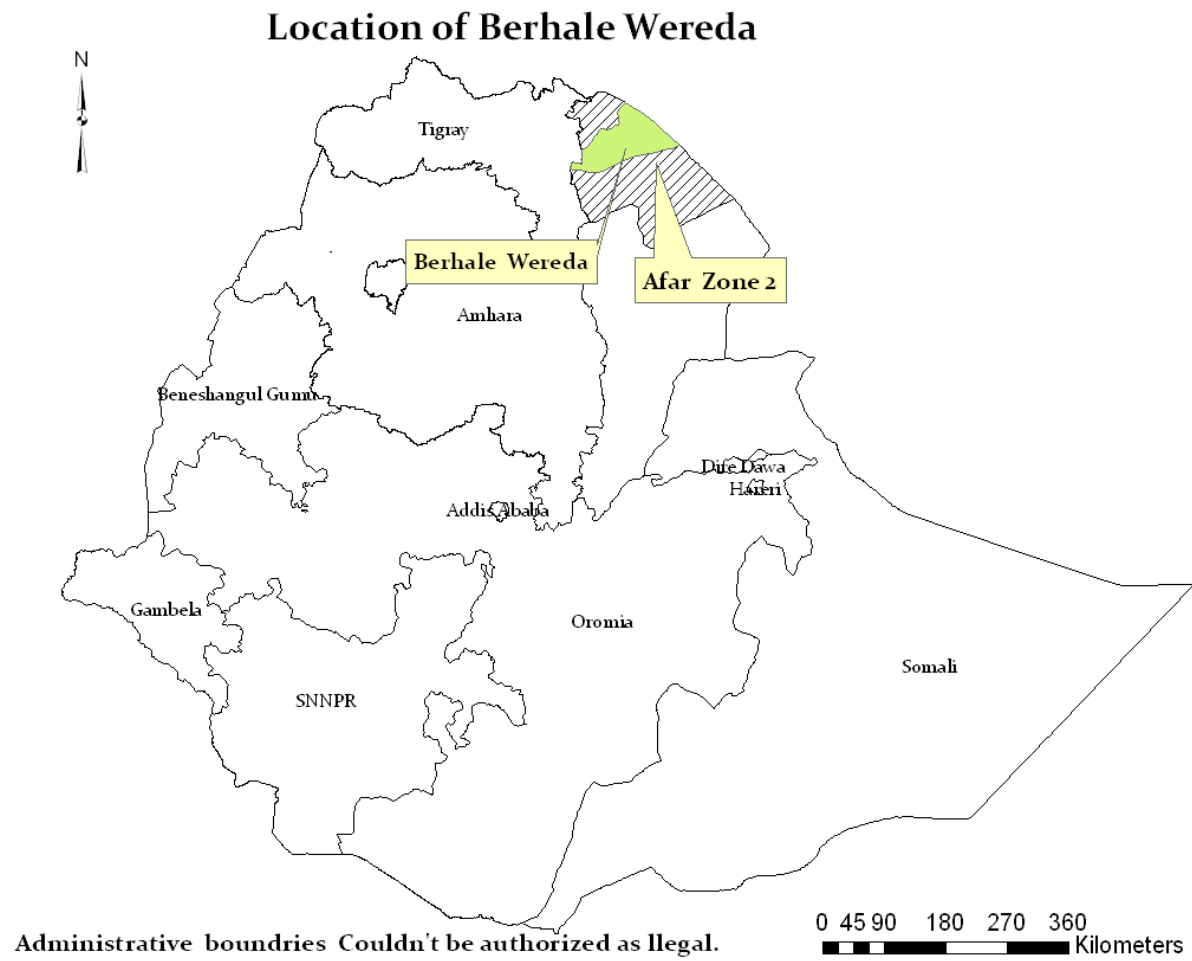
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WEREDA LOCATON



METHODOLOGY

▪ **WDRP Content :**

- Comprehensive information on disaster risk components (Hazards, Vulnerability and Capacity)
- Multi-sectoral and multi-hazard information.

▪ **Research Approach:**

- Mixed Approach
- Both quantitative and qualitative information

▪ **Data Sources:**

- Primary Data:
 - ✓ Household Questionnaires: statistically significant number (around 400 households).
 - ✓ Focus Groups Discussions: One per kebele
 - ✓ Key Informant Interviews: with major woreda level government and non-government DRM actors
 - ✓ Problem Tree Analyses : to see the cause and effect of disasters
- Secondary Data:
 - ✓ collected relevant to WDRP indicators:
 - ✓ LIU, SERA Project, Risk baseline, other ministries...

▪ **Sampling Technique:**

- Multistage cluster sampling
- Both Probability and Non-probability sampling

▪ **Methods of Analysis:**

- Descriptive Statistics
- Textual Analysis
- Cipro and SPSS
- Automate WDRP software

WEREDA

SUMMARY DISASTER RISK PROFILE

INFORMATION



Disaster Risk Profile: Berhale Wereda

SUMMARY OF WEREDA PROFILE

The major disasters in Berahile wereda are drought, livestock diseases, flood, and human disease. Aggravated by deforestation and improper use of natural resources drought is reported the main causes of livestock disease. The frequency of flood is increasing recently because of increasing deforestation. Lack of veterinary services, dependency single livelihood activity (livestock), absence of permanent residence and others are making the community vulnerable to these disasters

Intervention measures might include: improving access to drinking water, establishing early warning system, training/awareness creation on crop production, livelihood diversification, improving access to veterinary services and human health services, awareness creation on family planning, improving access to education

Summary of livelihood zone

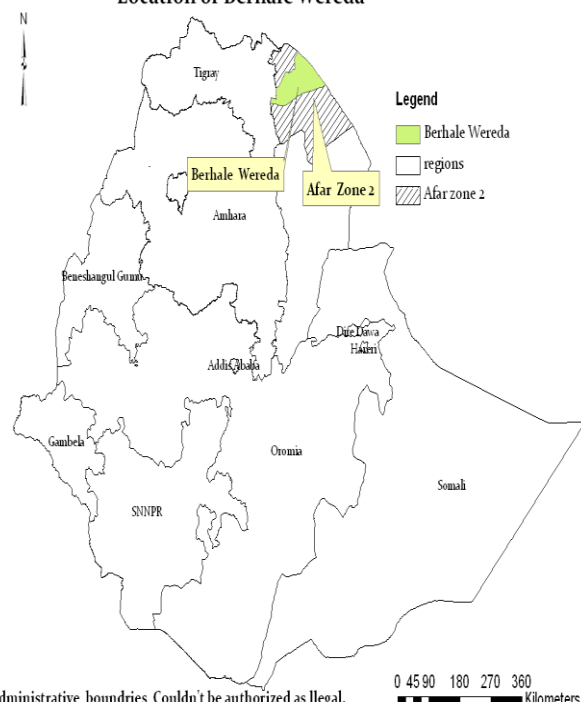
•Asaale Pastoral Zone (LZ1)

Pastoralism is the main livelihood with camel and shoats (sheep/goats) being the most important. The climate is generally dry. Food sources for all wealth groups are predominantly purchases of cereals such as maize and wheat in addition to livestock products such as meat and milk. The sale of livestock, salt mining and the renting out of pack animals are the main sources of income. For the poor additional income is derived from self-employment (salt mining) while for the middle and better-off it comes from the sale of livestock and salt trading.

•Asaale Agro-Pastoral Zone (LZ2)

Mixed farming zone crop production mainly maize and sorghum; and livestock mainly cattle and shoats. The sale of livestock and self-employment are common sources of income across all wealth groups. Poor and middle households obtain significant income from casual labour employment (agricultural activities, salt mining and transportation) while the better-off obtain income from sale of livestock products.

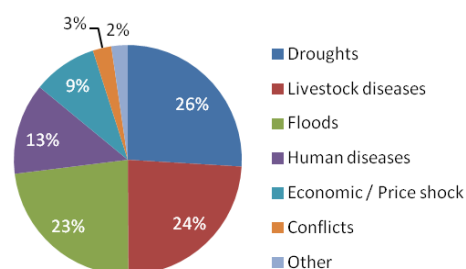
Location of Berhale Wereda



MAJOR DISASTERS REPORTED IN WEREDA

Kebele	Disaster 1	Disaster 2	Disaster 3	LIU Info
1.Ala	Drought	Flood	Livestock disease	Chronic hazards: • LZ1: Drought, livestock disease (anthrax, trypanosomosis, calf diarrhea) and human diseases (malaria, water-borne diseases) • LZ2: Rainfall delay/failure, livestock diseases, crop pests & weeds and flooding
2.Berhale 01 kebele	Drought	Flood	Human diseases	
3. Bure	Drought	Flood	Livestock disease	
4. Dear	Drought	Flood	Livestock disease	
5. Goben	Drought	Human disease	Flood	
6. Kora	Drought	Human disease	Flood	
7. Lela Ala	Drought	Economic shock	Livestock disease	

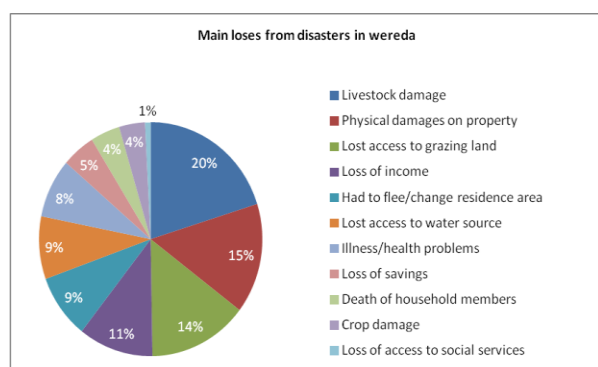
Proportion of households by major disasters suffered in the last five years



SHORT NARRATIVE ON MAJOR DISASTERS:

Drought, livestock disease and flood are the major disasters in berahile Wereda followed by human diseases, economic shocks and conflict. All households are affected by these disasters at least once in the last five years. Drought is mainly due to deforestation. Lack of veterinary services, shortage of pasture, communal use of grazing land and recurrent drought are reported the main cause for livestock disease. The major losses from disasters are livestock damage, physical damage on property, loss of access to grazing land, loss of income, migration and loss of access to water sources. The major livestock diseases in the wereda are Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), Newcastle disease (Chicken), Sheep pox, Liver fluke, Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD). The major human diseases are malaria, diarrhea, chronic fever, and headache

EFFECT OF DISASTERS



Disasters	Loss 1	Loss 2	Loss 3
Drought	Loss of access to grazing land	loss of access to water sources	Livestock damage
Livestock disease	Livestock damage	Loss of income	Migration
Flood	Physical damage on property	Loss of access to grazing land	Displacement
Human diseases	Illness	Death of household member	Loss of savings
Economic/price shocks	Loss of income	Loss of savings	
Conflict	Displacement/migration	Loss of income	Death of household member



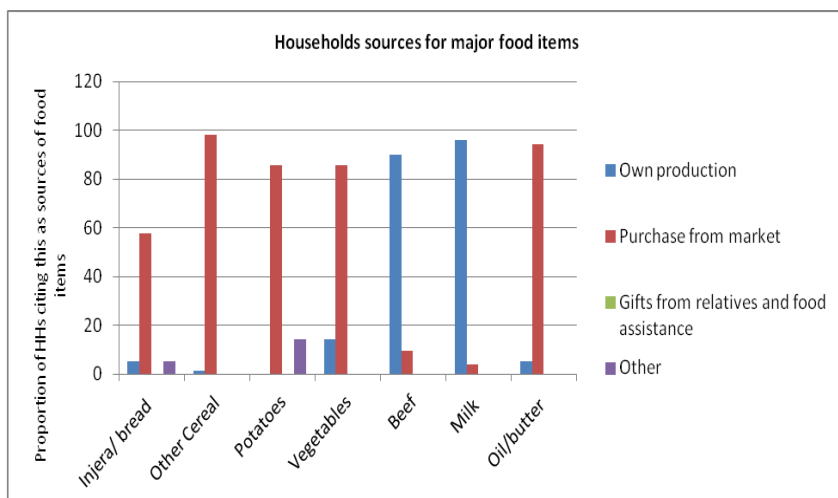
Disaster Risk Profile: Berahile Wereda

HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY VULNERABILITY

SHORT NARRATIVE ON VULNERABILITY

The major factors that make the community to the major disasters in the wereda include: Lack of access to enough veterinary services and human health services, population pressure (the average household size is 6), poor awareness on sanitation, poor early warning system, absence of permanent residence which constrained supply of basic social services and infrastructures (94% of households have mobile home), dependency on livestock rearing (only 8.7% of households cultivated land in last 12 months), use of communal grazing land, poor practice of isolating sick animals from the healthy one. Besides deforestation and poor resource management aggravates the vulnerability of the community to recurrent disasters.

Households are not self sufficient in food consumption. The major source is purchasing except beef and milk. 85% of households received food aid as formal transfer; and 99% of households received emergency aid during disasters



Accessibility:

- Access to **water for livestock** is moderate. About half of the households reported water for livestock is regularly available. The most problematic month for water availability for livestock is March to May.
- Access to **pasture for livestock** is poor. 98% of households reported pasture is not regularly available. March to May is most problematic months for pasture availability
- Access to **drinking water** is very poor. 84% of households use rivers and streams and further 7% use open wells
- There is poor **market** linkage because of road problem in rainy season and far distances of wereda market centre for most of the kebeles. The average time taken to reach the nearest urban centre is more than 3 and half an hour
- **Access to road** is moderate. 57% of households are located in areas with paved road leading to their houses. Average time taken to reach the nearest paved road is about an hour
- **Access to veterinary services and livestock drugs** is good. 95% of households reported access to veterinary services and livestock drugs as good.
- **Sanitation** and health extension service is poor. 100% of households use open spaces as toilet
- **Electricity:** None of the households have electric connections in their houses.

Level of Awareness and Institutional Development

- **Literacy rate** is very low. Only 1.7% of those who reach for education (7+years old) can read and understand text easily; and 69% of the populations are less than first grade completed. There is also gender disparity in education at all levels of schooling in favour of males
- Good level of community based **institutional development**. Institutions are saving and credit association, youth association, women association
- **Community awareness** about disaster risk management is good. This is because large proportion of households (86%) preferred coping strategies of adaptation of economic activities to hazards season if more resources are available

InfoBits:

Population	: 78,850
Sex ratio	: 734 Fem/1000 M
Urban Population	: 7.7 %
Mean Altitude	: 233 m
Mean Slope	: 7.5 %
All Weather	
Road Density	: 47.8 m/km2
Measles caseload	: 10(2006-2010)
PLWHA on ART	:
Under-five children eligible for supplementary feeding	:

urces: Various secondary sources

COMMUNITY CAPACITY TO COPE

- Community **coping strategies** to major disasters in the Wereda include: Construction of flood diversion canal, sell more livestock than usual, Long-term / permanent migration, rely on less preferred and less expensive food, reduced expenditure on non-essential items, safety net program
- **Social capital** is good. Community help each other during disaster and death time by contributing cash, food by their clan as well as eating together and giving food the poor ones. But reported decreasing because of recurrent stressess
- Access to and utilization for **credit** is very poor. Only 0.2% of households have memberships in credit association; and none of the households borrowed any money in the last one year.
- Community **coping capacity** is good. This can be judged from the fact that only 26.3% of households reported they have no ability to raise 500 birr within a week. In addition, 71.6% of households have managed to recover from disaster losses.
- **Cropping diversity** is poor. On average households grow one type of crop. The main crop grown is maize
- There is **livestock diversity** in the form of camel, cattle, shoats and donkey

WDRP Indicators

Hazard Related Characteristics



Data Collected Date

October 2011

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator

Biological Hazards of the Wereda

Hazard_Name	Cause_Of_Hazard	Effects_Of_Hazard
-------------	-----------------	-------------------

Hazard_Sub_Type	Human diseases	
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Malaria	Poor sanitation, No education to the community about the cause of the disease	Illness, Death of household member , Loss of savings
Diarhea		
Chronic fever		
Head ache		

Hazard_Sub_Type	Livestock disease	
-----------------	-------------------	--

Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP),	Lack of veterinary services, Shortage of pasture,, using communal grazing land, not isolation of sick, animals from the healthy one, belief in numbers not quality , Drought	Livestock damage , Loss of income , Migration
Newcastle disease (Chicken),		
Sheep pox		
Liver fluke		



Data Collected Date

October 2011

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator	Hydro Metrological Hazards of the Wereda
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<u>Hazard_Name</u>	<u>Cause_Of_Hazard</u>	<u>Effects_Of_Hazard</u>
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<u>Hazard_Sub_Type</u>	Drought
------------------------	---------

Hydro-meterological	Deforestation , Poor resource management	Loss of access to grazing land , Loss of access to water sources , Livestock damage , Hunger , Destruction of the environment
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<u>Hazard_Sub_Type</u>	Flood
------------------------	-------

Hydro-meterological	Deforestation , Grazing of livestock near the river, no early warning before the flood, construction of house near to the river, High rainfall on the high land area	Physical damage on property , Loss of access to grazing land , Displacement, Death of animals
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Data Collected Date

October 2011

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator **Socio Economic Hazards of the Wereda**

Hazard_Name	Cause_Of_Hazard	Effects_Of_Hazard
--------------------	------------------------	--------------------------

Hazard_Sub_Type **Conflict**

Socio-economic hazards		Displacement, Loss of income and Death of household member
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Hazard_Sub_Type **Economic shocks**

Socio-economic hazards	There is no supplying of goods nearby	Hunger and Loss of income and savings
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Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date October 2011

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
ALA	Droughts		2000 to 2003	2000	Increased		Hunger of the community	Destruction of the environment	Participating in safety net program
	Floods		2000 to 2003	2002	Increased	Destruction of natural resources	Migration from their village and death of animals	Settling method	Construction of flood diversion canal
	Livestock diseases		2000 to 2002	2001	Increased	There is no enough veterinary services	Death of livestock	There is no sufficient pasture for livestock.	Giving medical treatment to livestock
	Human diseases		2000 to 2003	2002	Increased	Destruction of natural resources	Death of human beings	Poor immunity	Expansion of human health services



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date October 2011

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
BERAHILE	Droughts	April May, June, July	2000 to 2003	2003	Increased	Deforestation	Death of livestock, reduction of income and shortage of food	No early warning activities before drought, no planting of tree on their environment	Helping each other, migrating with livestock, participating in productive safety net program and get relief food
	Floods	August, September	2001 to 2003	2002	Increased		Damage of livestock, death of people and damage of crop	Grazing of livestock near the river, no early warning before the flood, construction of house near to the river	No coping strategies



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
BERAHILE	Human diseases	September, October	2000 to 2002	2000	Increased	Poor sanitation, no education to the community about the cause of the disease	Death of human	Poor sanitation of water and food, no proper human health services, low awareness about the cause of the disease	Using cultural treatment and go to health center
	Livestock diseases	June, July, August	2000 to 2003	2003	Increased	Shortage of pasture, using communal grazing land, not isolation of sick animals from the healthy one	Death of livestock, reduction of livestock number and their products	There is no enough livestock health services, they believe on quantity rather than quality	Go to veterinary clinic to get treatment and using cultural treatment
BURE	Droughts	May, June, July	2001 to 2003	2002	Increased	Deforestation and poor resource management	Death of livestock and poverty	Not doing tracing activities and overgrazing	Migration to other place to searching grazing land



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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
BURE	Floods	August, September	2000 to 2002	2001	Increased	Settlement on flood prone areas and no precaution during flooding	Death of livestock	No measurement taken to prevent the flood	No coping strategies
	Livestock diseases	September, October, November	2000 to 2003	2001	Increased	There is no treatment service		Less attention given for livestock health, they give focus on quantity rather than quality	Using cultural treatment
DEAR	Droughts	April, May, June	1999 to 2003	2000	Increased	climate change	Hunger, migration	Environmental degradation	Managing of natural resources
	Floods	July, August, September	2000 to 2002	2001	Increased	High rainfall on the high land area	Death of livestock, destruction of houses and properties.	Settling on low land parts or near shallow areas.	Settling to high land areas.



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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
DEAR	Livestock diseases	January, February, March	2002, 2003.	2002	Increased	Poor management of livestock	Death of livestock		Giving medical treatment to livestock
	Human diseases	October, November, December	2000 to 2003	2000	Increased	Poor of body condition to resist the disease or poor immunity	Lack of power	There is no sufficient medical service	Going to wereda health center and getting treatment
GOBEN	Droughts	May, June	1999, 2000	2000	Increased	Deforestation	Hunger and shortage of water	Climate change and nature of the environment	Participatin g on productive safety net program and harvesting of water
	Human diseases	August to November	2001	2001	Increased	Poor sanitation and water logging in the environment	Occurren ce of disease and low resistance power	Water logging due to flat nature of the land. Low resistance power /low immunity	Going to clinic and take medical drugs



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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
GOBEN	Floods	July, August, September	2001, 2002	2002	Increased	High rainfall on the high land area	Migration from village	Their settlement is vulnerable to flood	resettlement around urban area
	Livestock diseases	January, February, March	2000, 2001, 2002	2002	Increased		Death of livestock	Massive number of livestock living together	Using medical treatment provided by the government
KORA	Droughts	June, July	2000 to 2004.	2000	Increased	Degradation of natural resources	Death of livestock	.	Reduction of livestock number, keeping the environment from degradation, Selling of the remaining livestock



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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
KORA	Human diseases	July	Death of human	2001	Increased	Expansion of transmitted disease	Death of human.	Poor health service	There is no enough health professional s and health centers
	Floods	July, August	2000 to 2003	2001	Increased	Climatic change	Death of human and livestock.	Degradation of the land and sloppy topography of the land	No coping strategies
	Livestock diseases	June, May	2000 to 2003	2002	Increased	Shortage of rain fall	There is problem of social and economic al aspect	Reduction of livestock number	Establishing of veterinary clinic
LELA ALA	Droughts	March to June	1999 to 2003	1999	Increased		Shortage of food and water	Degradation of the environment	Governmen tal aid
	Economic / Price shock	September to August	2000 to 2003	2003	Increased	There is no supplying of goods nearby	Hunger	Lower economic groups	



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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
LELA ALA	Livestock diseases		2000 to 2002	2001	Increased	Drought	Death of livestock	Lack of pasture	using veterinary services
	Floods	July to September	2003	2003	Increased	High rainfall on the high land area	Migration from their village	Settling on low land parts or near shallow areas.	Settling to high land areas

IMPORTANT: The years and months mentoned in this report are according to Ethiopian Calendar (EC).



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Selected Indicator: **Hazards: Conflict as an Issue**

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Description_Of_Conflict</u>	<u>Change_In_Last_Decade</u>	<u>Main_Causes_Of_Conflict</u>
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DEAR	No conflict		
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KORA	No conflict		
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GOBEN	No conflict		
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LELA ALA	No conflict		
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BURE	No conflict		
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ALA	No conflict		
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BERAHILE	No conflict		
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Selected Indicator:

Hazard Situation During Last Disaster - Characteristics of most recent disasters that affected the community

KebeleName	Types of Disasters	Hazard Description	Effect Of Disaster	Most Severly Affected	Reason
DEAR	Drought	It takes for 2 months	Death and damage of livestock	Females and elders	
KORA	Drought	The disaster magnitude is medium and it takes for 4 months	Shortage of food and migration	Elders, female and children	Degradation of environment and settlement of the community
GOBEN	Drought	The drought has high magnitude in some communities and 4 months duration	Hunger and migration	Children, youth Low economic groups	
LELA ALA	Drought	High magnitude of drought and takes 6 months		Children, elders and mothers	Shortage of rain fall and pasture for livestock
BURE	Drought	High magnitude of drought	Loss of income, death of livestock, disease of humans and reduction of livestock number and difficulty to live	Children, elders and mothers	
ALA	Floods	Flood affects the community highly and takes for 2 months duration	It damages their asset and migration from their residence	Elders and females	
BERAHILE	Drought	Drought is occurred every year	Shortage of pasture, Death and damage of livestock, reduction of income.	Elders, children and mothers.	



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Selected Indicator: **Frequency of Disaster Occurrence**

	4 out of 5 years or more	3 out of 5 years	2 out of 5 years	1 out of 5 years
Conflicts	19.00	50.00	25.00	6.00
Crop diseases		80.00		20.00
Droughts	26.00	22.00	16.00	36.00
Earthquake		100.00		
Economic / Price shock	2.00	11.00	51.00	36.00
Floods	12.00	10.00	31.00	47.00
Forest Fires				100.00
Heat waves/ High temp	50.00			50.00
Human diseases	26.00	21.00	11.00	43.00
Livestock diseases	5.00	22.00	19.00	53.00



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Selected Indicator:

Household Exposure to Hazards

Disaster Type	General Exposure	Last Five Years Exposure
Droughts	26.30	25.60
Floods	22.90	22.80
Landslides	0.20	
Crop diseases	2.90	0.60
Livestock diseases	21.30	23.70
Human diseases	10.70	12.70
Heat waves/ High temp	0.80	0.50
Conflicts	2.20	2.60
Economic / Price shock	10.90	9.00
Forest Fires	0.20	0.20
Earthquake	0.80	0.10
No Disaster	0.10	0.90



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Selected Indicator:

Months of Occurrence of Frequent Disasters

	A - Sep (Meskerem)	B - Oct (Tikimt)	C - Nov (Hidar)	D - Dec (Tahsas)	E - Jan (Tir)	F - Feb (Yekatit)	G - Mar (Megabit)	H - Apr (Meazea)	I - May (Ginbot)	J - Jun (Sene)	K - Jul (Hamle)	L - Aug (Nehase)
Conflicts				25.00		75.00						
Crop diseases		28.60			14.30							57.10
Droughts	0.30		3.60	6.80	65.30	18.80	2.60	1.00	1.30		0.30	
Floods			0.40	2.90	2.90		89.20	4.70				
Heat waves/ High temp				16.70	83.30							
Human diseases	9.80	7.20	0.70	2.00	6.50	3.90	5.20	44.40	3.90	3.30	2.60	10.50
Livestock diseases	12.20	4.50	2.40	3.50	13.60	2.80	2.10	1.70	11.50	31.10	12.20	2.10



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Selected Indicator:

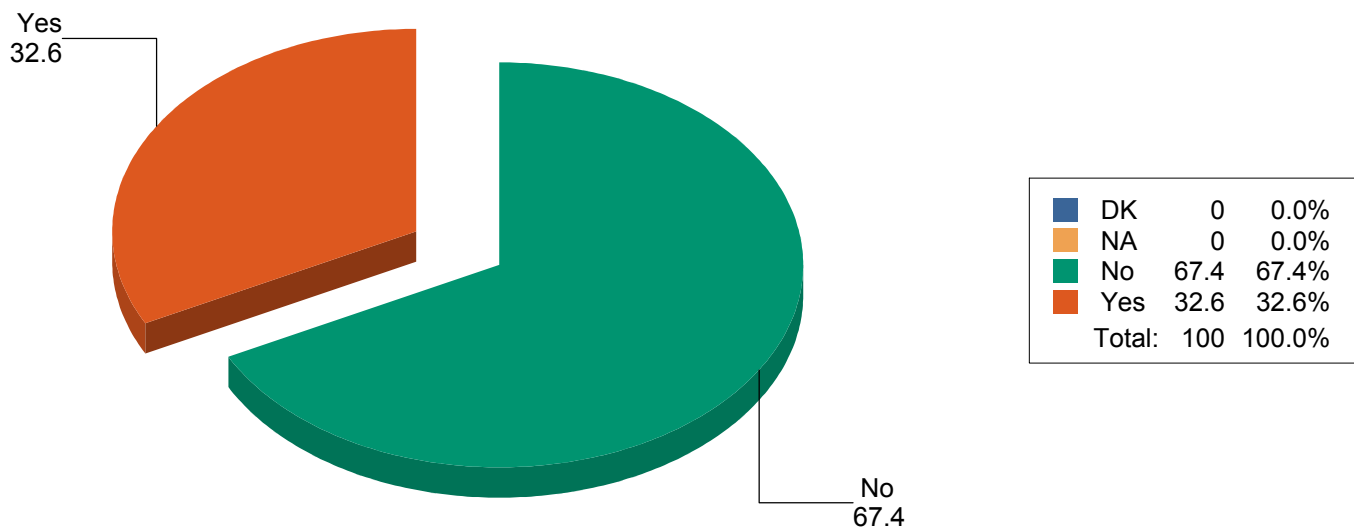
Conflicts: Perception of households on conflict issues - Is conflict an issue in this community?

Is Conflict an Issue in Community?

Response Percent

Yes	32.60
No	67.40
DK	0.00
NA	0.00

Is Conflict an Issue in Community?





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Selected Indicator:

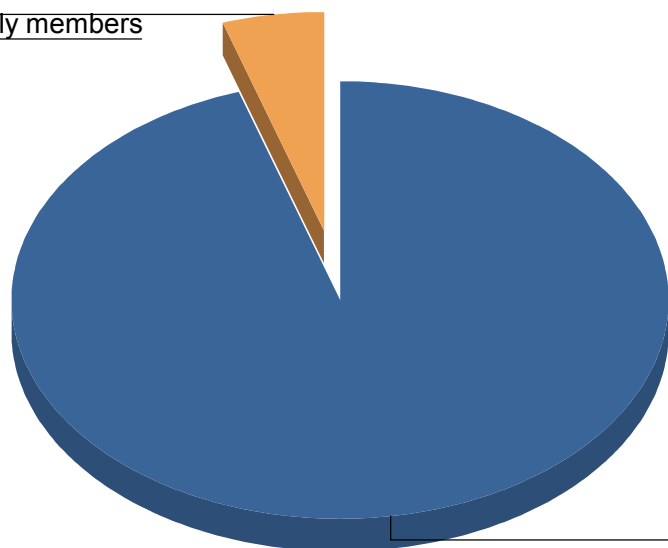
Conflicts: Perception of households on conflict issues - Who To Turn To in case of Conflict?

Who To Turn During Conflict?	Response Percentage
Family members	4.90
Elders	95.10
Wereda administration	0.00
Police	0.00
Militia	0.00
Regional representatives	0.00

Who To Turn During Conflict?

Family members

;



Elders
95

Elders	95	95.1%
Family members	5	4.9%
Militia	0	0.0%
Police	0	0.0%
Regional representatives	0	0.0%
Wereda administration	0	0.0%
Total:	100	100.0%



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Selected Indicator:

Losses from Disasters - Losses from all disasters (household response in %)

<u>Type of Loss</u>	<u>Main Loss Percent</u>	<u>Secondary Loss Percent</u>
Physical damages on houses and property	15.10	3.30
Crop damage	3.70	2.00
Livestock damage	19.90	14.60
Death of household members	4.20	4.10
Illness/health problems	8.10	5.10
Loss of access to social services, including school	0.80	2.10
Loss of income	10.70	20.90
Loss of savings	4.80	14.10
Livestock were stolen	0.00	0.20
Lost access to grazing land	14.20	14.60
Lost access to water source	8.60	5.00
Had to flee/change residence area	8.80	12.70



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Selected Indicator: Losses from Disasters - Main Losses by Type of Disasters (household response in %)

Type of Loss Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses

Type of Loss	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Crop damage		100.00	2.90		1.00	5.80				3.90
Death of household members	3.20		2.60			1.10			23.00	0.70
Had to flee/change residence area	77.40		5.20		2.00	12.20		20.00	0.70	7.40
Illness/health problems			1.60		4.10	0.70			56.10	0.40
Livestock damage	3.20		15.50			3.60			1.40	60.90



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Selected Indicator: Losses from Disasters - Main Losses by Type of Disasters (household response in %)

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses									
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Loss of access to social services, including school						2.90			0.70	
Loss of income	16.10		11.90		48.00	1.80	66.70		2.00	9.20
Loss of savings					39.80		33.30		10.10	0.40
Lost access to grazing land			33.50			11.20		20.00		10.20
Lost access to water source			23.90			3.20		40.00	2.70	4.20



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Selected Indicator: Losses from Disasters - Main Losses by Type of Disasters (household response in %)

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses									
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Physical damages on houses and property			2.60	100.00	2.00	56.80			0.70	2.10



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Selected Indicator: Losses from Disasters - Secondary Losses by Type of Disasters (household response in %)

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses									
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Crop damage			1.90			5.20			0.70	0.70
Death of household members	48.40		1.60						16.40	1.10
Had to flee/change residence area			17.10			27.80			0.70	4.80
Illness/health problems			2.30			1.50			26.70	2.90
Livestock damage			28.40			14.10		50.00	0.70	13.60



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Selected Indicator: Losses from Disasters - Secondary Losses by Type of Disasters (household response in %)

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses									
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Livestock were stolen										0.70
Loss of access to social services, including school	3.20				3.20	5.60			1.40	1.10
Loss of income	3.20		11.00		38.70	5.90	33.30		8.90	49.50
Loss of savings		100.00	1.30		52.70	8.90			42.50	7.00
Lost access to grazing land	45.20		24.20		2.20	15.90	66.70	50.00		10.30



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Selected Indicator: Losses from Disasters - Secondary Losses by Type of Disasters (household response in %)

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses									
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Lost access to water source			10.30		1.10	2.60				6.20
Physical damages on houses and property			1.00			11.10				1.50



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Selected Indicator: Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level By Kebele

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele</u>	BERAHILE			

A - Sep (Meskerem)

B - Oct (Tikimt)

C - Nov (Hidar)

D - Dec (Tahsas)

E - Jan (Tir) Drought.

F - Feb (Yekatit) Drought.

G - Mar (Megabit) Livestock disease

H - Apr (Meazea) Livestock disease

I - May (Ginbot) Flood

J - Jun (Sene) Flood

K - Jul (Hamle) Human disease

L - Aug (Nehase) Human disease

NOTE: Hazard Severity Rank helps prioritize the more severe hazards that have occurred in the months of disaster occurrence, 3 being the worst and 1 the least severe hazards.



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Selected Indicator: Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level By Kebele

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele</u>	BURE			
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Human disease			
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Human disease			
C - Nov (Hidar)	Human disease			
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Drought.			
E - Jan (Tir)	Drought	3		
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Drought			
G - Mar (Megabit)	Drought			
H - Apr (Meazea)	Flood	2		
I - May (Ginbot)	Flood			
J - Jun (Sene)	Livestock disease	1		
K - Jul (Hamle)	Livestock disease			
L - Aug (Nehase)	Human disease			

NOTE: Hazard Severity Rank helps prioritize the more severe hazards that have occurred in the months of disaster occurrence, 3 being the worst and 1 the least severe hazards.



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Selected Indicator: **Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level By Kebele**

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele</u>	DEAR			
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Livestock disease	1		
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Livestock disease	1		
C - Nov (Hidar)	Livestock disease	1		
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Drought	3		
E - Jan (Tir)	Drought	3		
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Drought	3		
G - Mar (Megabit)	Flood	2		
H - Apr (Meazea)	Flood	2		
I - May (Ginbot)	Flood	2		
J - Jun (Sene)				
K - Jul (Hamle)				
L - Aug (Nehase)				

NOTE: Hazard Severity Rank helps prioritize the more severe hazards that have occurred in the months of disaster occurrence, 3 being the worst and 1 the least severe hazards.



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Selected Indicator: **Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level By Kebele**

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele</u>	GOBEN			
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Livestock disease		Livestock product	
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Livestock disease		Livestock product	
C - Nov (Hidar)	Livestock disease		Livestock product	
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Drought		Livestock product	
E - Jan (Tir)	Drought	1	Livestock product	
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Drought	2	Livestock product	
G - Mar (Megabit)	Flood	3	Livestock product	
H - Apr (Meazea)	Flood	3	Livestock product	
I - May (Ginbot)	Human disease	3	Livestock product	
J - Jun (Sene)	Human disease		Livestock product	
K - Jul (Hamle)	Human disease		Livestock product	
L - Aug (Nehase)	Human disease		Livestock product	

NOTE: Hazard Severity Rank helps prioritize the more severe hazards that have occurred in the months of disaster occurrence, 3 being the worst and 1 the least severe hazards.



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Selected Indicator: **Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level By Kebele**

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele</u>	KORA			
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Livestock disease	1		
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Livestock disease	1		
C - Nov (Hidar)	Livestock disease	1		
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Drought	3		
E - Jan (Tir)	Drought	3		
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Drought	3		
G - Mar (Megabit)	Flood	2		
H - Apr (Meazea)	Flood	2		
I - May (Ginbot)	Flood	2		
J - Jun (Sene)	Human disease			
K - Jul (Hamle)	Human disease			
L - Aug (Nehase)	Human disease			

NOTE: Hazard Severity Rank helps prioritize the more severe hazards that have occurred in the months of disaster occurrence, 3 being the worst and 1 the least severe hazards.



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Selected Indicator: Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level By Kebele

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele</u>	LELA ALA			
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Livestock disease	1		
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Livestock disease	1		
C - Nov (Hidar)	Livestock disease	1		
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Livestock disease	1		
E - Jan (Tir)	Drought	3		
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Drought	3		
G - Mar (Megabit)	Drought	3		
H - Apr (Meazea)	Flood			
I - May (Ginbot)	Flood			
J - Jun (Sene)	Human disease	2		
K - Jul (Hamle)	Human disease	2		
L - Aug (Nehase)	Human disease	2		

NOTE: Hazard Severity Rank helps prioritize the more severe hazards that have occurred in the months of disaster occurrence, 3 being the worst and 1 the least severe hazards.

WDRP Indicators

Infrastructure Access Characteristics



Data Collected Date

October 2011

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator

Physical Vulnerability: Access to Roads & Urban Centres - Households access to road and urban centre

<u>Type of Road</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Time to Nearest Paved Road (Mins.)</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Time To Nearest Urban Center (Mins.)</u>	<u>Response</u>
Yes, paved	0.00		994.00		1,000.00
Yes, partly paved road	0.00		995.00		1,001.00
Yes, gravel road	0.00	HHQ	996.00		1,002.00
Yes, dirt road (difficult for car)	0.00		997.00		1,003.00
Yes, paved	57.40	A - Less than 30 min	78.30	A - Less than 1 hr	36.80
Yes, partly paved road	17.90	B - 30 - 60 min	10.70	B - 1 - 2 hrs	36.50
Yes, gravel road	1.00	C - 1 - 2 hrs	2.90	C - 2 - 4 hrs	7.40
Yes, dirt road (difficult for car)	12.60	D - 2 - 3 hrs	1.70	D - 4 - 6 hrs	1.60
No, no road	10.70	E - 3 - 4 hrs	0.00	E - More than 6 hrs	17.60
	0.00	F - More than 4 hrs	6.40		0.00



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Physical Vulnerability: Access to Roads & Urban Centres - Households access to road and urban centre

Type of Road

Response

Time to Nearest Paved Road (Mins.)

Response

Time To Nearest Urban Center (Mins.)

Response

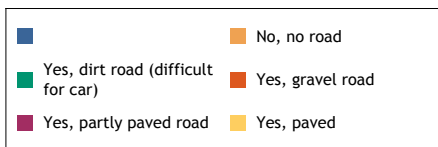
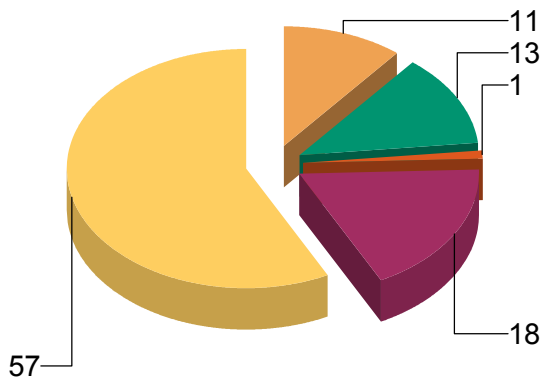
Avg Time To Nearest Urban Center(Mins.)

0.00

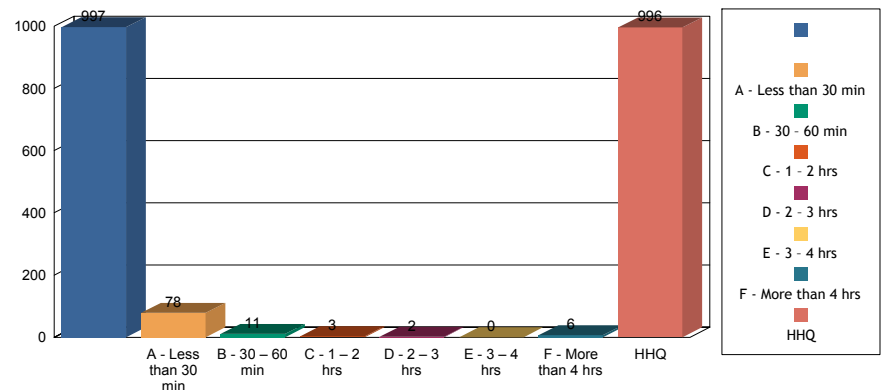
Avg Time To Nearest Paved Road

0.00

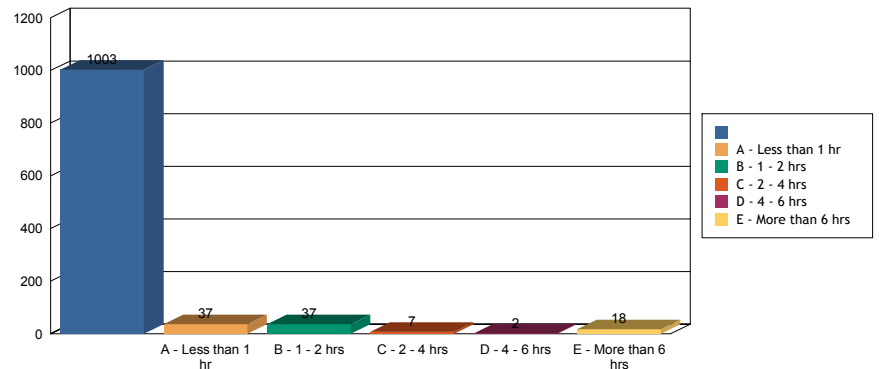
Type of Road



Time to reach the nearest paved road from the HH



Time to reach nearest urban center from the HH





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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator

Physical Vulnerability: Access to Electricity - Households access and utilization of electricity

Household Located In Electricity 24.60

Household Connected To Electricity 0.00



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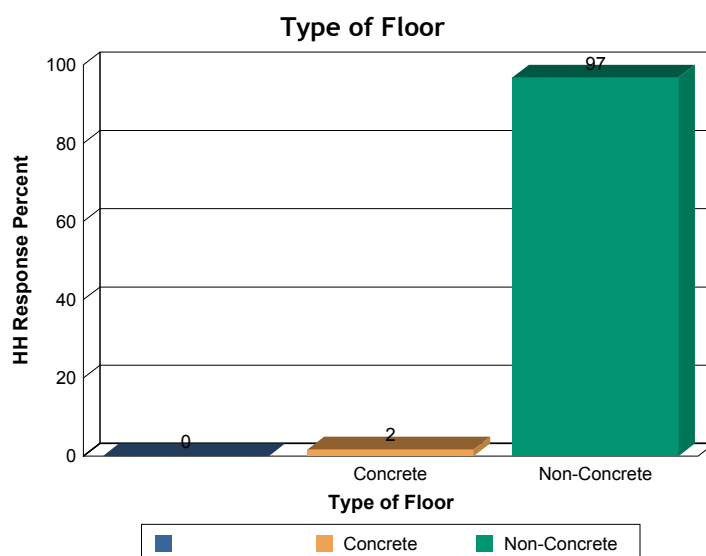
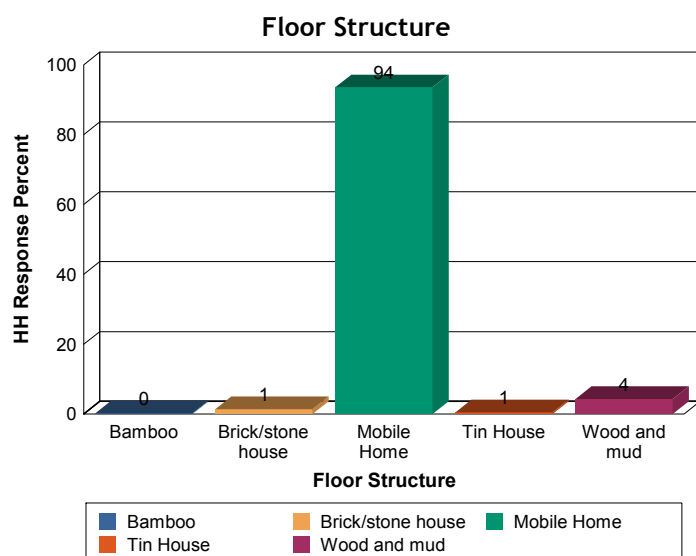
Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator

Physical Vulnerability: Type of Dwelling Units - Households type of dwelling houses

Floor Structure	HH Response	Type of Floor	HH Response
Wood and mud	4.30	Concrete	1.70
Tin House	0.50	Non-Concrete	96.80
Bamboo	0.20		0.00
Brick/stone house	1.40		0.00
Mobile Home	93.60		0.00



WDRP Indicators

Socio Demographic Characteristics



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator

Economic Vulnerability: Level of Migration - Migration level and its characteristics by Kebele

Kebele Name	Approx. No.	Age Group	Sex	Migration Period	Migration Trend	Migration Reason	Destination
DEAR	30	25_55	Male	During the occurrence of disaster or winter season	Increased	Loss of asset because of drought and absence of job opportunities	Saudi, Yemen, Dubai
KORA	100	15_40	Male	Before Muslim fasting season /Romedan	Increased	To search job opportunities	Saudi, Djibouti
GOBEN	150	25_40	Both sex	During winter season	Increased	Searching of jobs and food, because of drought and loss of asset because of flood	Saudi, Ab Ala, Atikelu
LELA ALA	35	20_35	Male	May, June	Increased	Searching of jobs and economic hard ship	Saudi Arabia and different regional areas
ALA	45	25_46	Male	During winter season	Increased	Loss of livestocks because of drought.	Saudi, Yemen, Djoubiti
BERAHILE	150	20_30	Male	April and May	Increased	Searching for jobs	Saudi Arabia and different regional areas



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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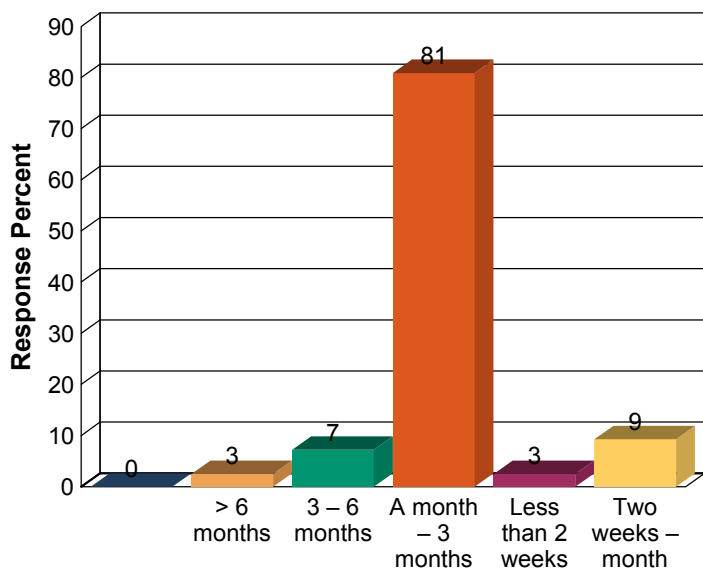
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator

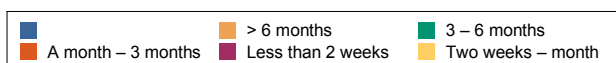
Economic Vulnerability: Household Migration - Household migration and reason for migration

Duration of Migration	Response Percent	Migration Reason	Response Percent
Less than 2 weeks	2.50	Visiting	0.30
Two weeks - month	9.30	Family reasons	26.60
A month - 3 months	80.90	Looking for work	0.10
3 - 6 months	7.20	Working elsewhere	0.10
> 6 months	2.50	In grazing camp	70.50
	0.00		0.80
	0.00	Away at school	1.10
	0.00	To beg in urban areas	0.30
	0.00	Other	0.20

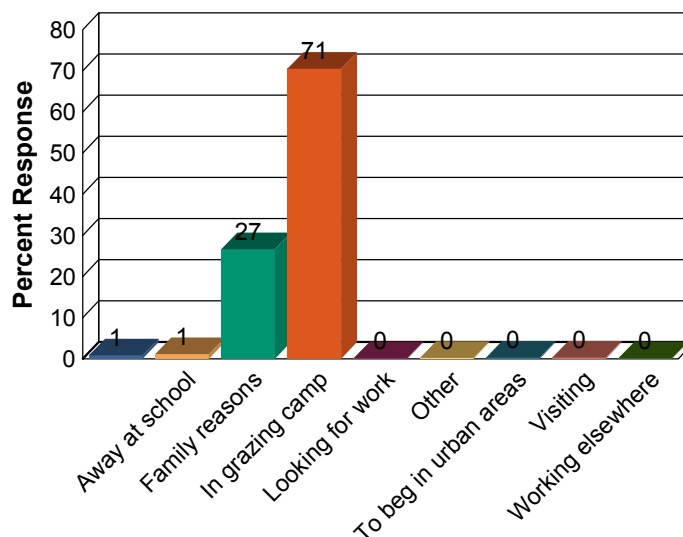
Duration of Migration



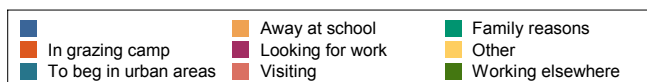
Duration of Migration



Migration Reason



Migration Reason





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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

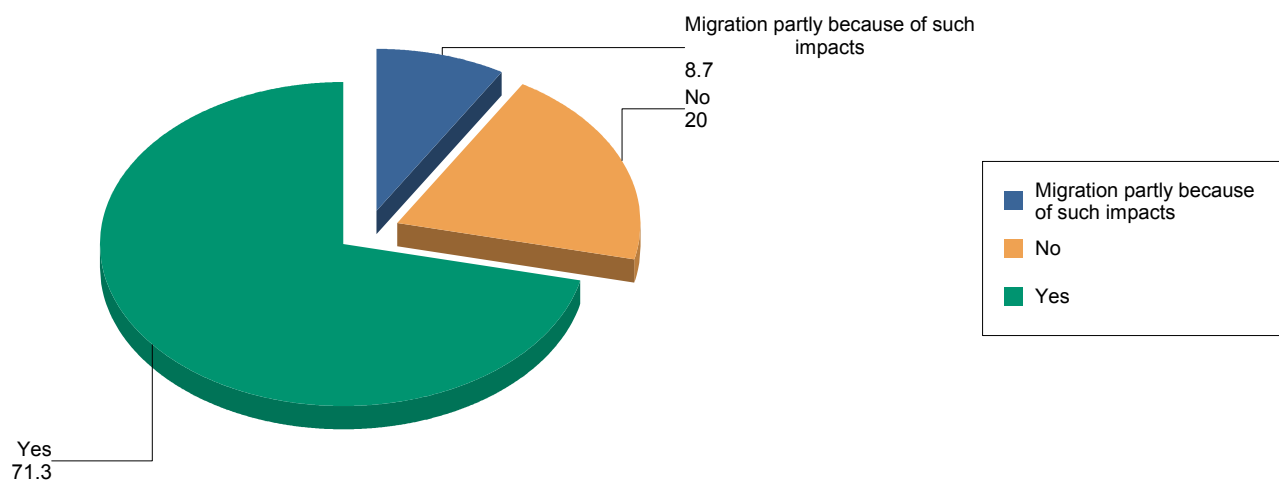
Economic Vulnerability: Household Migration - Disasters as a triggering factor for migration (households response in %)

Is Migration Due to Hazard?

HH Response - Due To Hazard

No	20.00
Yes	71.30
Migration partly because of such impacts	8.70

Is Migration Due to Hazard?





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Region

AFAR

Zone

ZONE 2

Wereda

BERAHILE

Selected Indicator:

Demography: Population Structure

KEY:

Male

Female

	Children (0-12 yrs)	Older (Above 55 yrs)	Working (25-55 yrs)	Youth (12-25 yrs)
ALA	20%	3%	6%	10%
	35%	4%	7%	15%
BERAHILE	20%	6%	11%	10%
	30%	5%	14%	10%
BURE	25%	8%	15%	9%
	20%	7%	10%	6%
DEAR	20%	3%	5%	8%
	40%	6%	8%	10%
GOBEN	20%	3%	5%	8%
	30%	4%	8%	12%
KORA	40%	35%	45%	30%
	60%	65%	55%	70%
LELA ALA	25%	2%	9%	13%
	20%	3%	11%	17%



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator **Demography: Population Trends and Ethnic Groups**

Kebele Name	Population Change Trend	Population Change Reasons	Ethnic Groups
DEAR	Increased	More children and in_migration	
KORA	Increased	More children and in_migration	Dehin_Mela, Seka, Hade, Moarot
GOBEN	Increased	More children and in_migration	The same ethnic groups
LELA ALA	Increased	More children and marriage with many wives	Afar
BURE	Increased	More children	Afar
ALA	Increased	More children and in_migration	Afar
BERAHILE	Increased	more children	Afar and different ethnic groups



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Social Vulnerability: Household Demographic Characteristics - Demographic characteristics of households

<u>Demographic Indicator</u>	<u>Indicator Value</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Average household size	6	On average each household in the wereda has 6 household members
Sex ratio	783	There are 783 females per 1000 males
Child sex ratio (under 14 yrs)	703	There are 703 females per 1000 males for age group of under 14
Adult sex ratio (18 & Above yrs)	987	There are 987 females per 1000 males for age group of 18 and above
Dependency ratio $\left(\frac{[(0-14)+(64+)]}{(15-64)}\right)$ yrs)	1	For every working adult there are 1.28 dependent people



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator

Social Vulnerability: Level of Educational Attainment - Education status of household members

<u>General Awareness</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Educational Level</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Read and understand text - with difficulty	1.80	From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)	19.90
Cannot read and understand text	96.30	From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)	1.40
Can write letters - with difficulty	1.20	University diploma	0.00
Cannot write letters	96.80	Pursuing University degree	0.20
Read and understand text - Easily	1.50	Less than 1st grade completed	68.70
Can write letters - easily	1.90	Technical / vocational certificate or diploma	0.10
<u>General Literacy Rate</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Adult Literacy Rate</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
	0.00		0.00



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
Selected Indicator					
Social Vulnerability: Gender Parity - Gender parity in education level (7+ years) and household heading					
<u>Educational Level</u>	<u>Male_Percent</u>		<u>Female_Percent</u>		
Less than 1st grade completed	54.50		45.50		
Technical / vocational certificate or diploma	100.00		0.00		
University diploma	0.00		0.00		
Pursuing University degree	50.00		50.00		
University degree or higher	0.00		0.00		
From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)	69.00		31.00		
From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)	70.80		29.20		
<u>Male Head of HH</u>	92.40		<u>Female Head of HH</u>	7.60	

WDRP Indicators

Environmental Characteristics



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Environmental Situation: Environmental Problems - Major environmental problems by Kebele

KebeleName Problem_1 Problem_2 Problem_3 Problem4

DEAR

KORA

GOBEN

LELA ALA Soil erosion

BURE Soil erosion

ALA

BERAHILE Soil erosion Deforestation



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator

Environmental Situation: Deforestation - Observed changes over levels of deforestation by the community and its problems

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Changes_Observed</u>	<u>Problems_Due_To_Changes</u>
-------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------------

DEAR

KORA

GOBEN

LELA ALA

There is
deforestation

There is shortage of soil fertility and decrease pasture

BURE

There is no land
coverage because of
drying of plants

There is climate change and shortage of pasture because of
deforestation

ALA

BERAHILE

Sloppy topography
and no plant
coverage

Shortage of pasture



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Region		AFAR		Zone		ZONE 2		Wereda		BERAHILE	
Selected Indicator		Environmental Situation: Natural Resources Availability - Natural resources available and changes observed by the community									
KebeleName		BURE									
Resources_1						Resources_3					
Observed_Change_1						Observed_Change_3					
Problems_Changes_1						Problems_Changes_3					
Resources_2						Resources_4					
Observed_Change_2						Observed_Change_4					
Problems_Changes_2						Problems_Changes_4					
KebeleName		ALA									
Resources_1		Land						Resources_3			
Observed_Change_1		Decreased						Observed_Change_3			
Problems_Changes_1		The problem faced all the communities						Problems_Changes_3			
Resources_2						Resources_4					
Observed_Change_2						Observed_Change_4					
Problems_Changes_2						Problems_Changes_4					



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Region	AFAR		Zone	ZONE 2		Wereda	BERAHILE	
Selected Indicator	Environmental Situation: Rainfall & Temperature - Observed changes on rainfall and temperature by the community over the last decade							
	Rainfall				Temperature			
	Changes Observed		Problems		Changes Observed		Problems	
Kebele Name								
DEAR								
KORA	Very low when compared to the last 10 years	It affects all the community		Increasing when compared to the last 10 years		Children and females are most affected by the temperature		
GOBEN	There is one or two times rain fall in a year			Increasing				
LELA ALA	Decreased	Drying of trees		Increasing		High problem occurred in the community during two month summer.		
BURE	Decreased	Recurrent drought in the area		Highly increasing		it is difficult to live.		
ALA	rain fall shortage when compared to last decade	Children, females and mothers faced by this problem						
BERAHILE	Decreased	Recurrent drought and the area changes to desert.		Highly increasing		It is difficult to work		



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Environmental Situation: Reasons for Environmental Changes

KebeleName Reason For Environmental Changes

DEAR

KORA Deforestation or less coverage of forest in the mountain areas

GOBEN

LELA ALA Shortage of rain fall, there is no plant coverage in the area and heavy rain fall in high land areas

BURE "There is no agricultural crop production, the community life based on livestock products; there is

ALA

BERAHILE Recurrent drought and less coverage of forest , and high rain fall problem in the area



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Environmental Situation: Soil Erosion - Observed changes on levels of soil erosion by the community

KebeleName Changes Observed Problems Observed

DEAR

KORA

GOBEN High soil erosion because of over flow of many stream waters from high land areas Degradation of the environment

LELA ALA High soil erosion There is no planting trees and high rain fall shortage.

BURE There is terracing activities in steep land but high soil erosion is still a problem Shortage of pasture and no germination of plant in the land

ALA

BERAHILE High water and wind erosion

WDRP Indicators

**Livelihood, Occupation and Source
of Food Characteristics**



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator

Economic Vulnerability: Major Occupational Categories - Major categories of occupation and percent of population engaged in the occupation by Kebele

Occupational Categories and Percent of Population engaged within these occupational categories

Percent (%) of Population

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Occupation 1</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Occupation 2</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Occupation 3</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Occupation 4</u>	<u>Population</u>
DEAR	Productive safety net program		Animal husbandry and selling		Daily labor			
KORA	Productive safety net program		Livestock rearing		Bee keeping			
GOBEN	Productive safety net program		Livestock rearing		Honey production		Daily labor	
LELA ALA	Livestock rearing		Daily labor work		Safety net program			
BURE	Livestock rearing		Bee keeping		Daily labor		Productive safety net program	
ALA	Livestock rearing		Bee keeping					
BERAHILE	Livestock rearing		Bee keeping		Safety net program			



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Selected Indicator

Economic Vulnerability: Livelihoods - Households important sources of livelihood (response in %)

Type of Livelihood Activity	Order of Importance		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Agricultural laborer	0.00	1.00	5.80
Animal herder	0.00	0.00	1.70
Buying and selling livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, camels)	1.70	3.00	9.10
Daily laborer	1.90	78.60	18.20
Henna (decoration)	0.00	0.00	0.80
Others	0.00	0.30	0.00
Rearing & selling animals (camels, cattle, sheep, goats)	94.00	5.00	6.60
Salaried job	0.50	3.30	4.10
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Animal feed (grass, fodder, forage, salty sand, etc.)	0.00	0.00	0.80
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Charcoal	1.00	0.30	2.50
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Firewood	0.20	0.30	0.00
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Precious stones (gold, gem-stones)	0.00	0.00	0.80
Selling Cereal food crops (sorghum, maize, wheat, barley)	0.20	2.00	0.80



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator

Economic Vulnerability: Livelihoods - Households important sources of livelihood (response in %)

Type of Livelihood Activity	Order of Importance		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Selling Chat / Khat	0.20	0.00	0.00
Selling dairy products (milk, butter, ghee, cheese)	0.00	3.70	22.30
Selling Other foods (sugar, flour, coffee, etc.)	0.20	0.00	0.00
Selling Vegetables (onion, tomato, cabbage, pumpkin, etc.)	0.00	0.30	0.00



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator

Economic Vulnerability: Occupational Categories - Percent of population above 15 years age by occupation categories

Type of Livelihood Activity	Main Occupation	Secondary Occupation
	1st Occupation	2nd Occupation
Cultivator	0.40	13.20
Others (specify)	0.20	0.00
Retired/ Old	1.80	0.00
Salaried	0.30	0.40
Student	5.00	0.80
Unemployed & seeking work	2.10	2.00
Agricultural labourer	0.10	1.80
Craftsman	0.00	0.20
Home-maker (housewife)	40.70	1.40
Livestock rearing	48.60	6.10
Non-agricultural labour	0.50	51.50
Shopkeeper and Petty trade	0.20	0.00



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator:

Economic Vulnerability: Sources of Food - Households source for different food items (response in %)

Source of Food	Types of Food Item									
	Beans	Beef	Injera	Milk	Oil / Butter	Other cereals	Pasta	Potatoes	Sugar	Vegetables
Begging										
Borrowed										
Casual labor			5.30					14.30		
Free meals/Food assistance						0.30				
Gifts from friends/neighbors										
Other			31.60							
Own cultivation/production	6.70	90.20	5.30	96.10	5.20	1.30	2.40		0.90	14.30



Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator:

Economic Vulnerability: Sources of Food - Households source for different food items (response in %)

Source of Food	Types of Food Item									
	Beans	Beef	Injera	Milk	Oil / Butter	Other cereals	Pasta	Potatoes	Sugar	Vegetables
Purchase from roadside vendor/tuck shop	13.30	1.10	15.80	0.60	17.60	12.30	22.40	42.90	14.10	42.90
Purchase subsidized food from Kebele shop	13.30				3.20				4.30	
Purchases from main shop	66.70	8.70	42.10	3.30	73.40	85.90	75.30	42.90	80.70	42.90

WDRP Indicators

Crop Production Characteristics



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

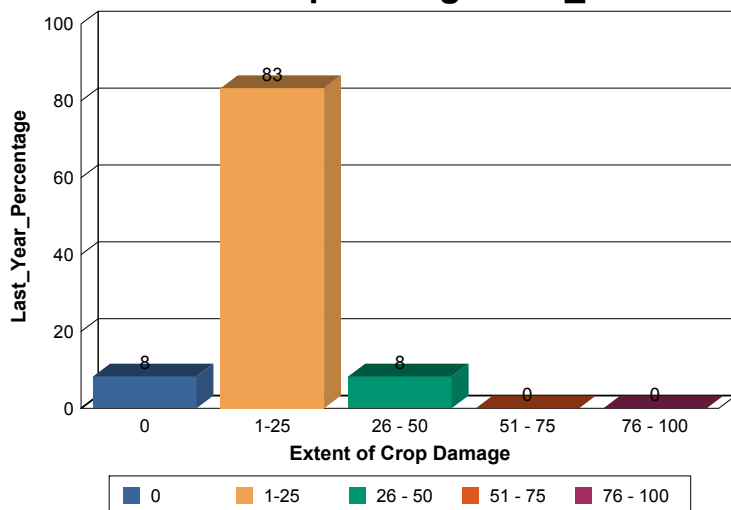
Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator:

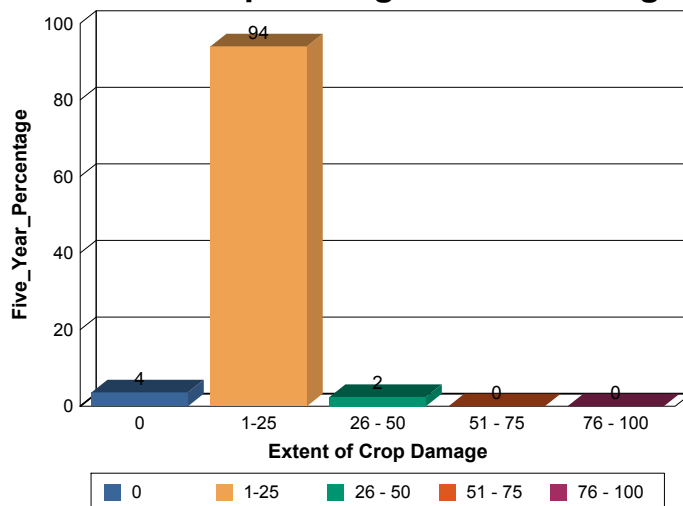
Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Proportion of Total Crop Damage

Extent of Crop Damage (%)	Last_Year_Percentage	Five_Year_Percentage
0	8.30	3.60
1-25	83.30	94.00
26 - 50	8.30	2.40
51 - 75	0.00	0.00
76 - 100	0.00	0.00

Extent of Crop Damage Last_Year



Extent of Crop Damage Five Years Ago





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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator:

Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Major reasons for crop damage

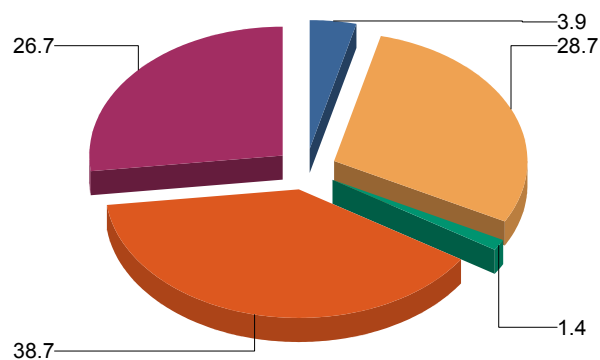
Major Reason of Crop Damage

Last Year

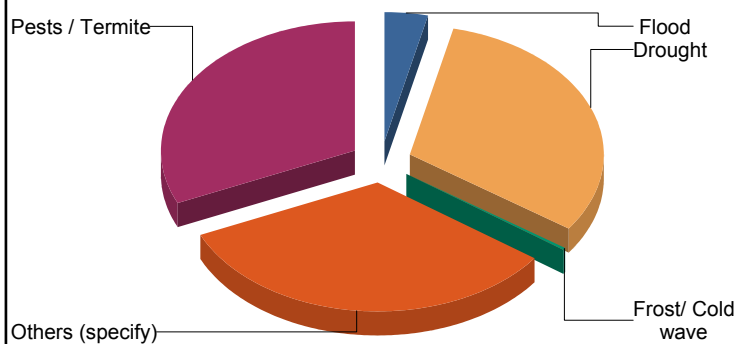
Five Year Ago

Pests / Termite	26.68	30.98
Drought	28.71	30.37
Flood	3.91	3.53
Frost/ Cold wave	1.35	0.46
Others (specify)	38.68	32.67

Major Reason of Crop Damage - Last Year



Major Reason of Crop Damage - Five Years Ago





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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator:

**Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Proportion of Damage for Major Crops
(percentage response by households)**

Last Year	Five Years Ago	0%	1 - 25 %	26 - 50 %	51 - 75 %	76 - 100 %
Barley		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maize		9.10	81.80	9.10	0.00	0.00
		3.90	93.50	2.60	0.00	0.00
Teff		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator:

Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Reasons for Damage of Major Crops

	Last Year	Five Years Ago					
			1	Drought	Flood	Others (Specify)	Pests
Barley	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Maize	16.70	8.30	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	16.30	9.60	60.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.50
Teff	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator:

Economic Vulnerability: Status of Agriculture - Methods of tillage, Irrigation and other agricultural input utilization by households

Percentage of Irrigated Area

Last Year

100.00

Five Years Ago

80.80

Percentage of households with irrigated area

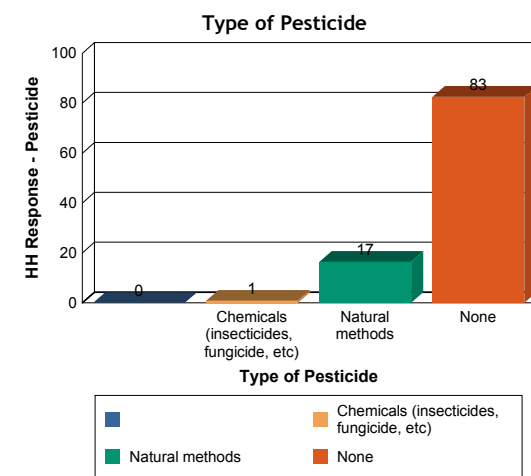
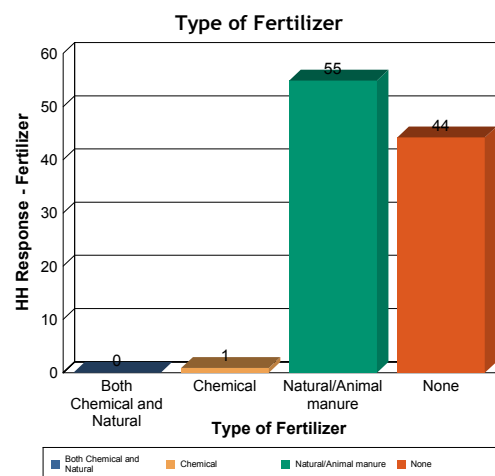
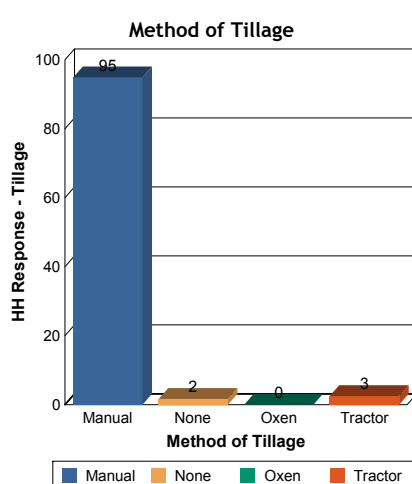
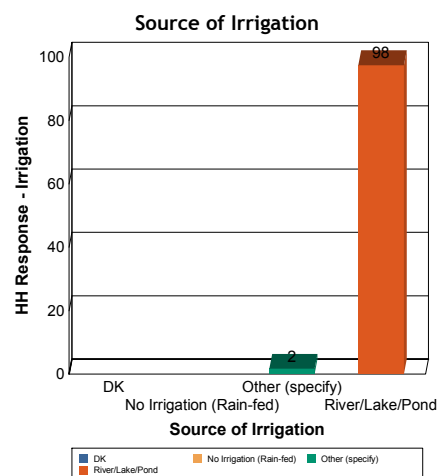
Last Year

78.00

Five Years Ago

73.30

<u>Source of Irrigation</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Method of Tillage</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Type of Fertilizer</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Type of Pesticide</u>	<u>Response</u>
River/Lake/Pond	97.50	Oxen	0.00	Chemical	0.90	Chemicals (insecticides, fungicide, etc)	0.90
DK		Manual	94.90	Natural/Animal manure	54.90	Natural methods	16.50
Other (specify)	1.70	Tractor	2.50	Both Chemical and Natural	0.00	None	82.60
No Irrigation (Rain-fed)		None	1.70	None	44.20		0.00



Proportion Improved Seeds

0.00

Proportion Agriculture Service

0.00



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator

Economic Vulnerability: Crops Grown - Number of crops grown by households

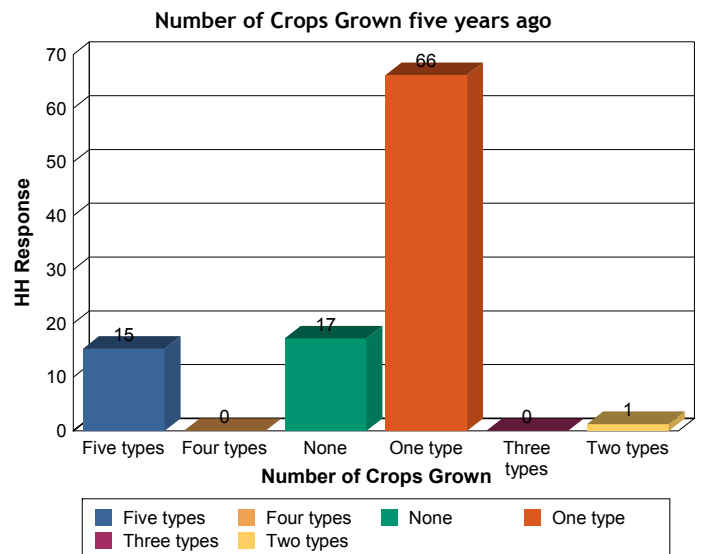
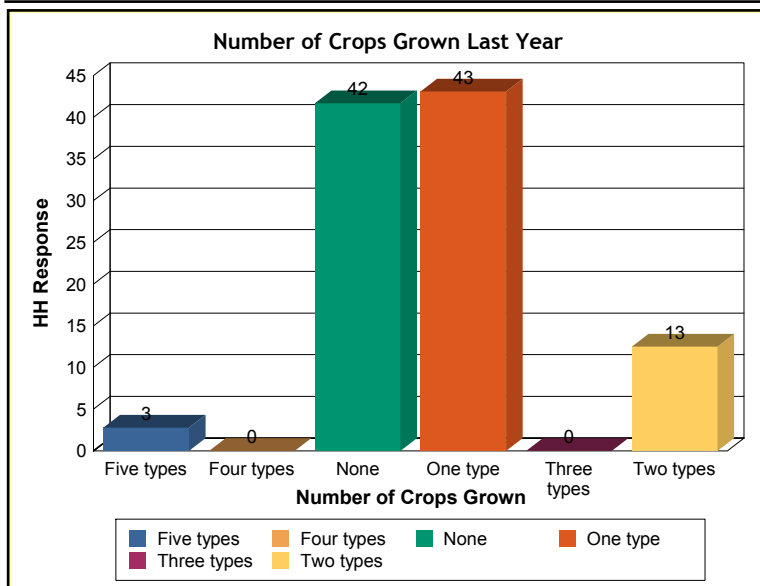
Number of Crops Grown	Crops Grown Last Year	Crops Grown Five Years Ago
None	41.70	17.20
One type	43.10	66.20
Two types	12.50	1.30
Three types	0.00	0.00
Four types	0.00	0.00
Five types	2.80	15.30

Avg Crops Grown Last Year

0.82

Avg Crops Grown Five Years Ago

1.45





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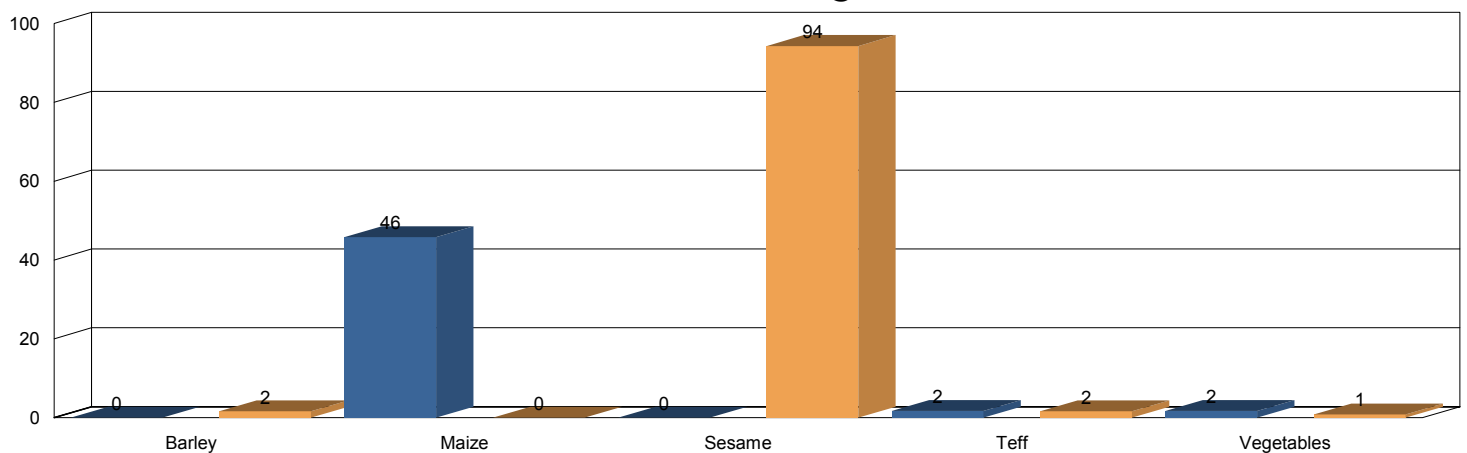
Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator Economic Vulnerability: Crops Grown - Types of crops grown by households

Major Crop Type	Type of Crops Grown Last Year	Type of Crops Grown Five Years Ago
Teff	1.70	1.60
Barley	0.00	1.60
Maize	45.80	0.00
Sesame	0.00	94.30
Vegetables	1.70	0.80

Types of Crops Grown - Percent Responses of HHs for Last Year as compared to Five Years Ago



LEGEND : Last year Five Years Ago



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator:

Economic Vulnerability: Crops Grown - Proportion of households by amount of yield of major crops (last year)

	A - Less than 100	B - 100-500	C - 501-1000	D - 1001-1500	E - 1501-2000	F - >2000
Maize			12.00	20.00	60.00	8.00
Sesame	100.00					



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator:

Economic Vulnerability: Crops Grown - Proportion of households by amount of yield of major crops (Five Years Ago)

Types of Major Crops

Category of Yield used to be obtained five years ago

	A - Less than 100	B - 100-500	C - 501-1000	D - 1001-1500	E - 1501-2000	F - >2000
Maize			12.00	20.00	60.00	8.00
Sesame	100.00					



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Region AFAR **Zone** ZONE 2 **Wereda** BERAHILE

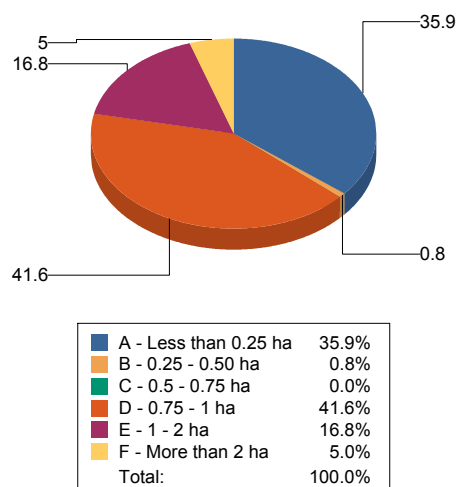
Selected Indicator: Economic Vulnerability: Land Ownership and Quality - Landownership of households

Households owning land (%)	53.90
Average landholding (in Hectares)s	1.00
Households cultivating land in last 12 months (%)	8.70
Average quantity of land cultivated (in hectares)	0.95

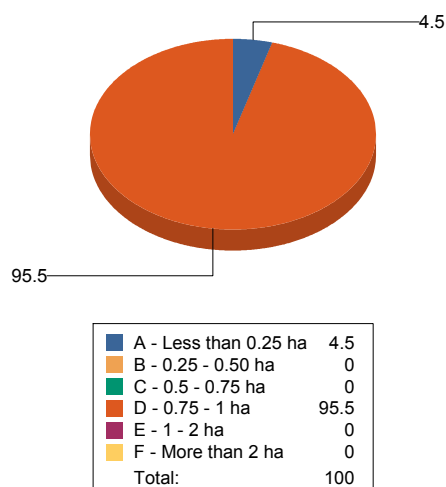
Range Land Holding	Percent Response	Range Cultivated Land	Percent Respons
A - Less than 0.25 ha	36.0	A - Less than 0.25 ha	5.0
B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	1.0	B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	0.0
C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	0.0	C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	0.0
D - 0.75 - 1 ha	42.0	D - 0.75 - 1 ha	96.0
E - 1 - 2 ha	17.0	E - 1 - 2 ha	0.0
F - More than 2 ha	5.0	F - More than 2 ha	0.0

IMPORTANT: ha = Hectar

Household Responses to Range Land Holding



Household Responses to Range Cultivated Land





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Selected Indicator:

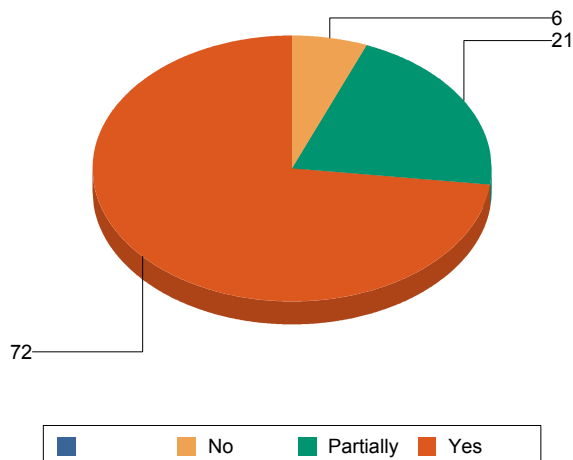
Economic Vulnerability: Land Ownership and Quality - Farmers' perception on the quality of their agricultural land

Cropping_Intensity *	176.00
Households with enough land for farming	24.80

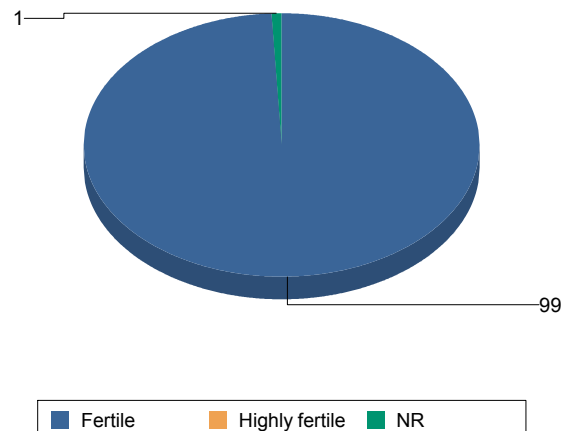
HHs with favourable location of farm	Response	Households with fertile soil	Response
Yes	72.40	Highly fertile	
Partially	20.70	Fertile	99.10
No	6.00	NR	0.90
		NR	

* Cropping Intensity = (Gross Cropped Area / total land owned Area)x 100%

Household responses to the type of farm location



Household responses to the type of soil fertility





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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Environmental Situation: Land-Use other than crop production - Types of land use other than crop production across Kebeles

Kebele Name	Landuse_1	Comments_1	Landuse_2	Comments_2	Landuse_3	Comments_3
DEAR	Grazing land	It covers the mountain areas				
KORA						
GOBEN	Grazing land	Using for livestock pasture	Bee keeping	Mountain areas used for bee keeping		
LELA ALA	Grazing land					
BURE	Grazing land	There is shortage of grazing land and covers the mountain topography				
ALA						
BERAHILE	Grazing land					

WDRP Indicators

Livestock Production Characteristics



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator: **Agricultural Situation: Status of Livestock Disease - Change in Livestock Disease Status**

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Change Over Last Decade</u>	<u>Comment</u>
DEAR	There is livestock disease	Increased	
KORA	There is livestock disease	Increase because of drought	Sufficient supply of livestock varieties is needed
GOBEN	There is livestock disease	Increase when compared to 10 years before	Disease occurred because of drought
LELA ALA	Highly expand	Increased the type of disease	Death of livestock because of drought and increasing of the disease type
BURE	There is livestock disease	Increased when compared to the last decade	There is no treatment for livestock
ALA	There is livestock disease	Increased when compared to the last decade	
BERAHILE	Highly expand	Increased when compared to the last decade	Recurrent drought and there is no veterinary services



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Selected Indicator: **Livestock Diseases Prevalence**

Type of livestock diseases affected households in the last five years (households reporting in %)

	1st	2nd	3rd
African horse disease	0.20		
Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	65.50	16.10	10.50
Faculiasis	0.20	0.50	1.50
Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	4.10	10.40	8.30
Heartwater	0.50	0.20	0.50
Internal and External Parasite			0.50
Liverfluke	4.60	3.20	1.80
Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)		0.20	0.80
Lymphangitis			0.30
Newcastle disease (Chicken)	18.10	44.90	21.10
Pasteurellosis			0.50
PPR			0.80
Sheep pox	6.80	23.60	53.40
Tick born diseases		0.50	0.30
Trypanosomiasis		0.20	



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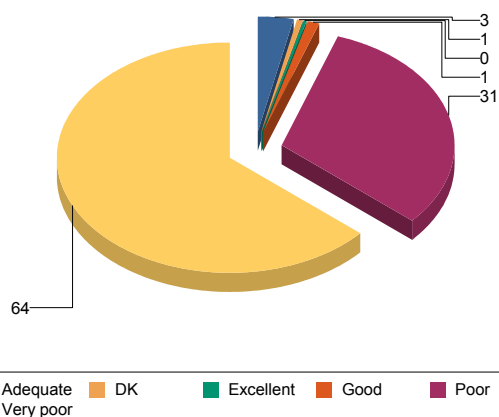
Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator:

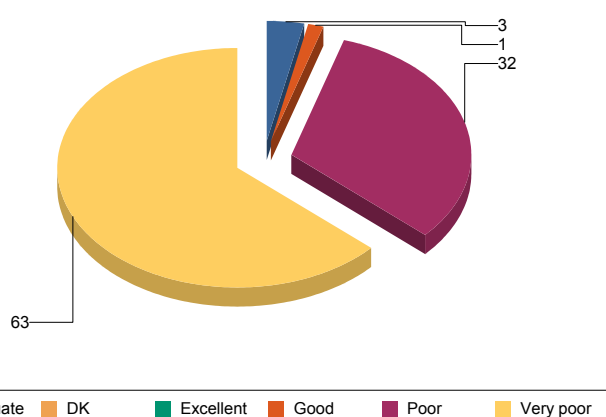
Evaluation of Access to Veterinary Services and Livestock Drugs
Households' evaluation on access to drugs and veterinary services

Level of Access	Veternary Service	Livestock_Drugs
Excellent	0.20	
Good	1.20	1.20
Adequate	3.20	3.40
Poor	31.00	32.00
Very poor	63.70	63.30
DK	0.70	

Level of Access to Veterinary Services



Access Level of Livestock Drugs





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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator:

Agricultural Situation: Livestock Diversity - Type of livestock and their economic importance in the community

KebeleName	Type of Livestock	Avg_Num_Per_HH	Economic_Importance_Rank
DEAR	Camels	2.00	
	Goats	13.00	
	Sheep	5.00	
	Donkeys	1.00	
GOBEN	Camels	1.00	
	Goats	10.00	
	Sheep	4.00	
	Donkeys	2.00	
	Bee keeping	2.00	
LELA ALA	Goats	2.00	
	Sheep	1.00	
	Donkeys	1.00	
	Camels	1.00	
BURE	Camels	1.00	
	Donkeys	1.00	
	Goats		
BERAHILE	Goats		
	Camels	1.00	
	Donkeys	1.00	
	Sheep		



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Selected Indicator:

Economic Vulnerability: Livestock Ownership and Changes - Percentage of households by number and type of livestock owned

	A - 1 to 5	B - 6 to 10	C - 11 to 50	D - 51 to 100	E - More than
Bee keeping		0.20			
Camels: Female	61.20	25.50	4.30		
Camels: Male	69.10	17.30	1.20	0.20	
Camels: Young Female	61.40	5.60	0.70		
Camels: Young Male	53.20	2.70	1.20	0.20	
Cattle: Female	56.40	8.30	0.50	0.50	
Cattle: Male bulls	54.70	9.90	2.70	0.70	
Cattle: Mature Female	31.10	38.30	19.40	2.90	
Cattle: Mature Male	13.00	3.40	0.50		
Cattle: under 1 year	56.80	9.80	2.70	1.00	
Donkeys	21.40	0.20	0.50	0.50	
Goats	4.60	20.20	58.20	13.70	
Horses					

None
99.80
8.90
12.20
32.30
42.70
34.30
32.00
8.30
83.10
29.80
77.40
3.40
100.00



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Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator:

Economic Vulnerability: Livestock Ownership and Changes - Percentage of households by number and type of livestock owned

	A - 1 to 5	B - 6 to 10	C - 11 to 50	D - 51 to 100	E - More than
Mules	0.50				
Poultry		0.20			
Sheep	11.30	34.70	40.00	3.10	0.50

None
99.50
99.80
10.40



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Selected Indicator

**Economic Vulnerability: Livestock Ownership and Changes - Households
perception on changes in livestock number in the last five years (response in %)**

Type of Livestock Owned

Changes Observed By Households

	Decreased	Increased	Remained the Same
Bee keeping	40.00		40.00
Camels: Female	57.30		42.70
Camels: Male	59.80		39.60
Camels: Young Female	66.10	0.70	33.20
Camels: Young Male	65.50	0.40	34.00
Cattle: Female	56.70		43.30
Cattle: Male bulls	58.80		41.20
Cattle: Mature Female	69.00	1.10	29.60
Cattle: Mature Male	81.50	3.10	15.40
Cattle: under 1 year	70.30	0.30	29.00
Donkeys	23.10		74.70
Goats	90.80	1.50	7.70
Horses			100.00
Mules			100.00
Poultry	100.00		
Sheep	86.80	1.60	11.30



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Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

**Economic Vulnerability: Livestock Ownership and Changes - Households
perception on changes in livestock number in the last five years (response in %)**

Type of Livestock Owned	Reason for Decrease in Livestock Number										
	Ate at home	Eaten by wild animal (e.g. hyena)	Lost	Other	Raiding	Sold (not for food)	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Poisoned	Sold for food
Bee keeping						100.00					
Camels: Female			5.60		1.80	19.40		29.50	38.20		5.50
Camels: Male	0.50	0.50	8.40		1.90	20.50	0.90	10.70	22.80		32.10
Camels: Young Female		1.10		0.50	0.50	6.00		23.40	62.50		6.00
Camels: Young Male	0.70	1.30		1.30		3.30		25.70	66.40		1.30
Cattle: Female		0.70	1.30			9.20		32.70	51.60		4.60
Cattle: Male bulls		0.60	3.10			16.00		21.00	15.40		43.80



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Selected Indicator

**Economic Vulnerability: Livestock Ownership and Changes - Households
perception on changes in livestock number in the last five years (response in %)**

	Ate at home	Eaten by wild animal (e.g. hyena)	Lost	Other	Raiding	Sold (not for food)	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Poisoned	Sold for food
Cattle: Mature Female	4.80	1.20	28.60	0.40	2.00	10.30	1.60	42.90			7.90
Cattle: Mature Male				3.80		69.80	1.90	13.20	3.80		7.50
Cattle: under 1 year		1.50				1.00	1.00	39.50	43.00		14.00
Donkeys		14.30	38.10				4.80	4.80	9.50		28.60
Goats	0.30	1.10	0.10			6.10		6.70	5.80		79.20
Poultry											100.00
Sheep	2.50	0.90	1.20	0.60	0.30	7.50	0.30	7.20	6.50	0.30	72.30



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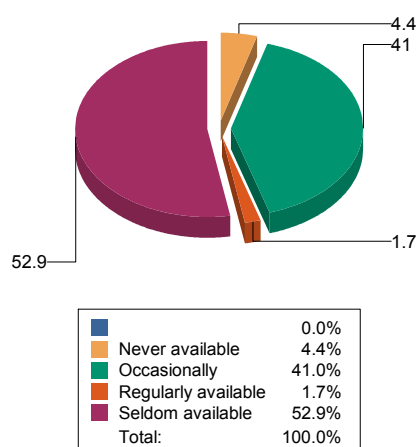
Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

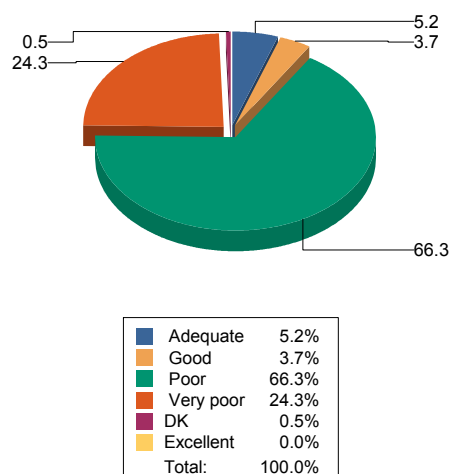
Agriculture (Livestock): Pasture Availability - Households perception on access and quality of pasture

Access to Pasture		Quality of Pasture	
	Response Percent		Response Percent
Regularly available	1.70	Excellent	0.00
Occasionally	41.00	Good	3.70
Seldom available	52.90	Adequate	5.20
Never available	4.40	Poor	66.30
	0.00	Very poor	24.30
	0.00	DK	0.50

Household responses to Access to Pasture for Livestock



Household responses to Quality of Pasture





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Selected Indicator

Agriculture (Livestock): Pasture Availability - Households perception on problematic months for pasture availability

<u>Problematic Months</u>	<u>Order of Severity</u>
---------------------------	--------------------------

	1st	2nd	3rd
A - Sep (Meskerem)	0.50	0.20	
B - Oct (Tikimt)	0.20		
C - Nov (Hidar)	10.70		2.00
D - Dec (Tahsas)	13.60	17.00	39.40
E - Jan (Tir)	71.10	12.00	14.10
F - Feb (Yekatit)	2.90	66.00	17.30
G - Mar (Megabit)	0.20	5.00	24.00
H - Apr (Meazea)		0.20	2.20
I - May (Ginbot)	0.20		
J - Jun (Sene)			
K - Jul (Hamle)			
L - Aug (Nehase)	0.20		



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Selected Indicator

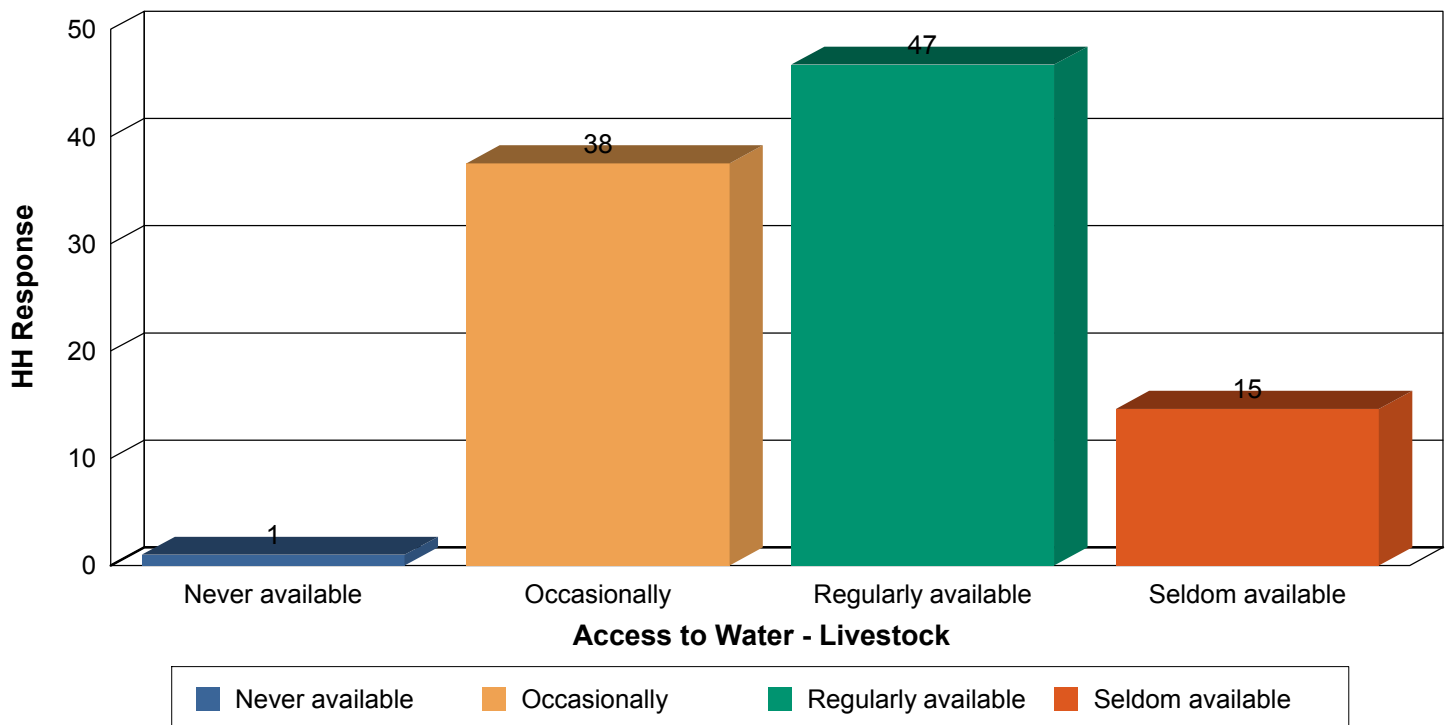
Agriculture (Livestock): Water Availability - Households response on water availability for livestock

Access to Water - Livestock

Household Response

Regularly available	46.70
Occasionally	37.50
Seldom available	14.60
Never available	1.00

Household Access to Water for Livestock





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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Agriculture (Livestock): Water Availability - Households perception on problematic months for water availability for Livestock

Problematic Months

Order of Severity

	1st	2nd	3rd
A - Sep (Meskerem)			
B - Oct (Tikimt)	0.40		
C - Nov (Hidar)	15.60	0.50	3.30
D - Dec (Tahsas)	10.30	20.60	39.50
E - Jan (Tir)	67.90	10.10	17.20
F - Feb (Yekatit)	1.30	62.80	14.40
G - Mar (Megabit)		4.10	22.80
H - Apr (Meazea)			1.40
I - May (Ginbot)	2.70	0.50	
J - Jun (Sene)			
K - Jul (Hamle)			
L - Aug (Nehase)	0.40		



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Selected Indicator

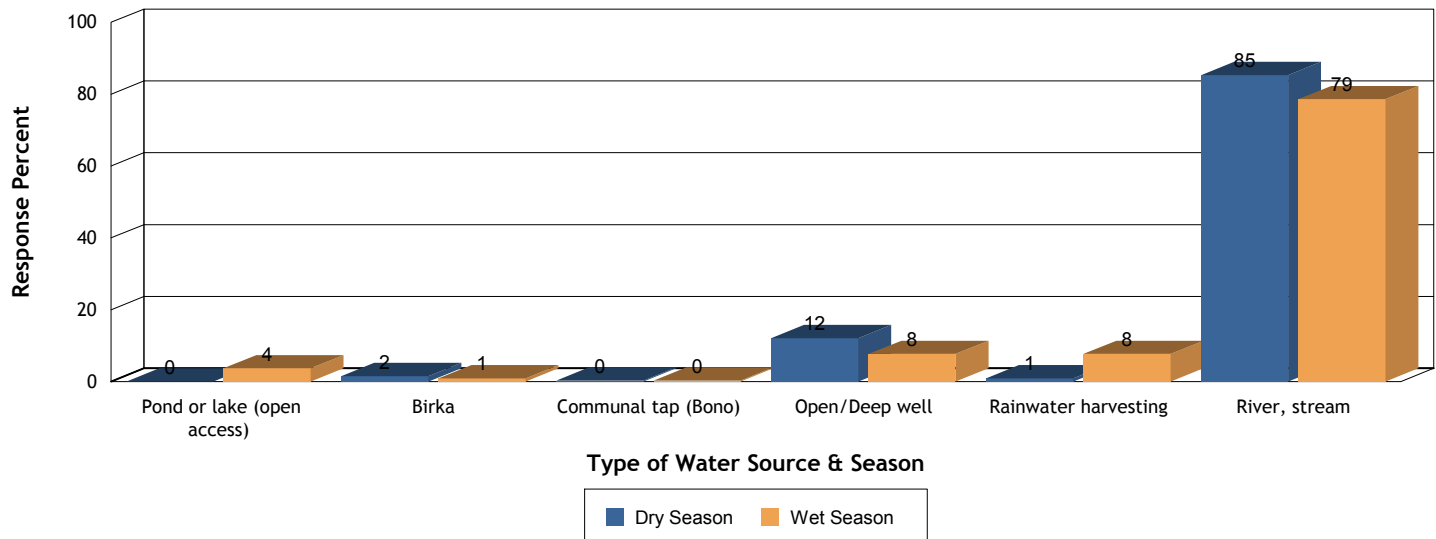
Sources of water for livestock (households response in %)

Type of Livestock Owned

Changes Observed By Households

	Dry Season	Wet Season
Pond or lake (open access)		3.70
Birka	1.50	0.90
Communal tap (Bono)	0.30	0.30
Open/Deep well	12.10	7.70
Rainwater harvesting	0.90	7.70
River, stream	85.30	78.60

Household Responses to Type of Water Source and Season for Livestock



WDRP Indicators

Access to Market and Credit



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator: **Economic Vulnerability: Proportion of Produce Sold and Market - Proportion of crops and livestock sold from total production and markets**

KebeleName	Market_For_Crops	Market_For_Livestock_Produce	Percent Livestock_Sold	Total_% Sold	Comments
DEAR				10%	livestock selling is usually during drought period
KORA	No crop production	Wereda market center		70%	
GOBEN		Wereda market center/ Abala		30%	livestock selling is usually during drought period
LELA ALA	No crop production	Neighboring wereda		10%	Livestock selling is usually during drought period and for ceremony
BURE	No crop production	Berhale wereda		40%	Selling of livestock to purchase for home consumption and household materials
ALA					
BERAHILE	No crop production	Garemyita market		30%	Selling of some livestock to purchase some commodities



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Selected Indicator

Economic Vulnerability: Kebele Access to Markets - Access to market by Kebele

Kebele Name	Market_Access_Comments
-------------	------------------------

ALA	Low market linkage
BERAHILE	There is no market linkage problem. The market center is near to the kebele but not basic commodities available in the market
BURE	It is located far distance and takes 2:30 hours to reach the market center
DEAR	There is no market center near by their kebele. The travel 15 km tto reach Berhale wereda market center
GOBEN	Poor market linkage because the market center is very far from the kebele
KORA	There is poor market linkage because problem of road and very far from the wereda market center
LELA ALA	Poor market linkage because the market center is very far from the kebele



Data Collected Date

October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

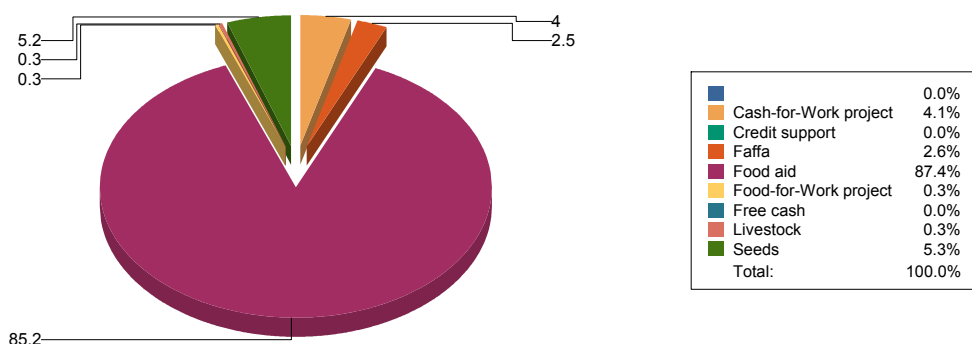
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator

Economic Vulnerability: Formal & Informal Transfers - Percentage of households reporting received formal transfers

Type of Formal Transfer	HH Response	Type of Informal Transfer	HH Response
Food aid	85.20	Remittances (from relative living elsewhere)	0.50
Food-for-Work project	0.30	Zakaat	1.00
Faffa	2.50	Cash loan (no interest)	0.50
Free cash		Seed gift	1.00
Seeds	5.20	Seed loan	0.50
Credit support		Food or grain gift	2.40
Livestock	0.30	Grain loan (no interest)	1.00
Cash-for-Work project	4.00	Other cash gift	0.50
		Free labour	1.00
		Free use of oxen or plough	
		Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)	1.00
		Restocking of poorer relatives	3.40
		Cash or kind gift to married daughters when they visit parents or relatives	1.90
		Donations of cash or animals to disaster stricken people	

Type of Formal Transfer Received By Households



Data_Collected_Date

October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

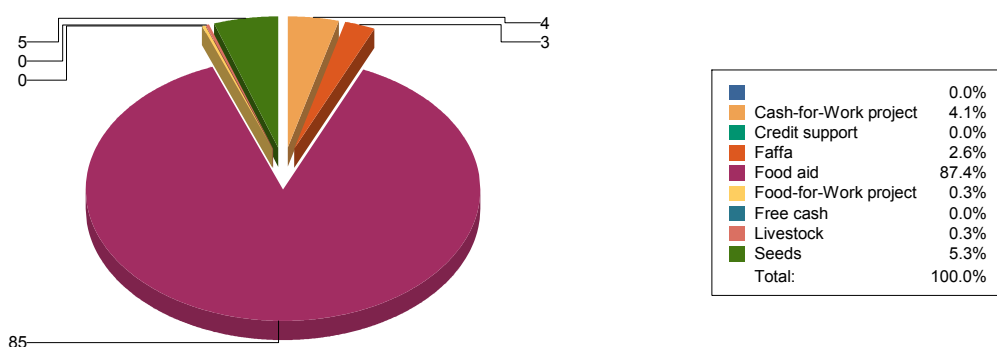
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator

Economic Vulnerability: Formal & Informal Transfers - Percentage of households reporting received Informal transfers

Type of Formal Transfer	HH Response	Type of Informal Transfer	HH Response
Food aid	85.20	Remittances (from relative living elsewhere)	0.50
Cash-for-Work project	4.00	Other cash gift	0.50
Faffa	2.50	Cash loan (no interest)	0.50
Free cash		Seed gift	1.00
Livestock	0.30	Grain loan (no interest)	1.00
		Cash or kind gift to married daughters when they visit parents or relatives	1.90
		Donations of cash or animals to disaster stricken people	
		Free labour	1.00
		Free use of oxen or plough	
		Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)	1.00
		Restocking of poorer relatives	3.40
Food-for-Work project	0.30	Zakaat	1.00
Seeds	5.20	Seed loan	0.50
Credit support		Food or grain gift	2.40

Type of Informal Transfer Received By Households





Data Collected Date

October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Capacity: Access to Credit Facilities - Households access to credit facilities

Type of Access To Credit Facilities

Indicator Value

Households with membership in any credit /micro finance society (%) 0.00

Households who borrowed any money in the last one year (%) 0.00

Households who tried to borrow 1-2 0.00

Households who tried to borrow 3-4 0.00

Households who tried to borrow 5 & Above 0.00

Average number of times households tried to get credit 0.00

Average number of times households managed to get credit 0.00

Average No. of HHs Tried to get Credit

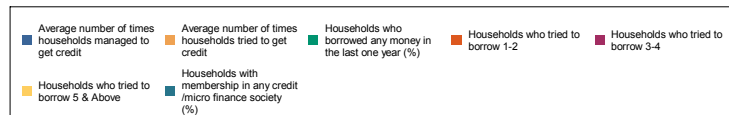
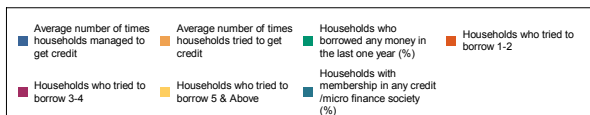
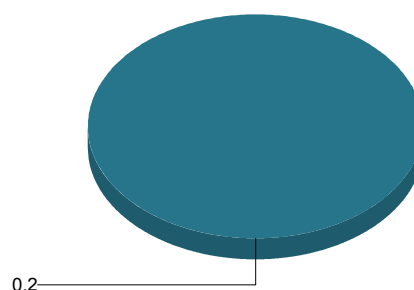
0.00

Average No. HHs Managed to get Credit

0.00

Type of Access To Credit Facilities

Type of Access To Credit Facilities





Data Collected Date October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

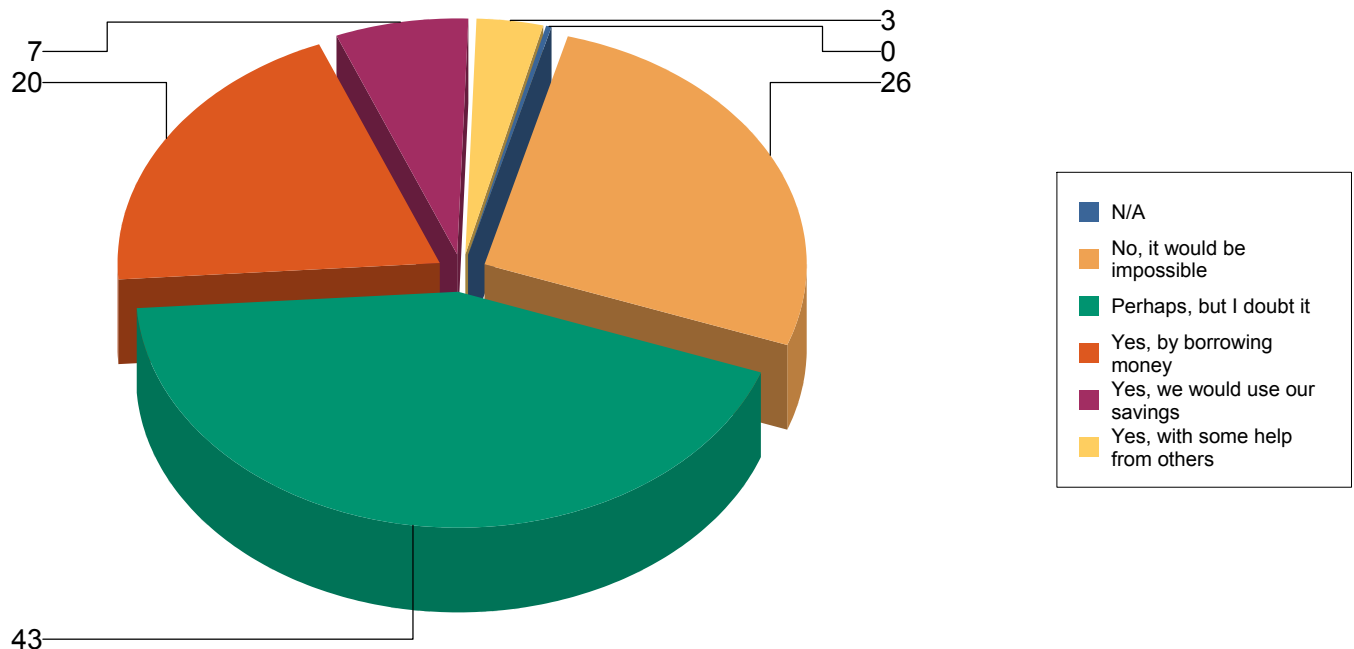
Capacity: Access to Credit Facilities - Percent of households with ability to raise 500 birr in one week

HH Ability To Raise 500 Br in One Week

Response Percent

Yes, we would use our savings	6.80
Yes, by borrowing money	19.80
Yes, with some help from others	3.30
Perhaps, but I doubt it	43.40
No, it would be impossible	26.30
N/A	0.30

Households' Ability To Raise 500 Br in One Week



WDRP Indicators

Health and Sanitation

Characteristics



Data Collected Date

October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

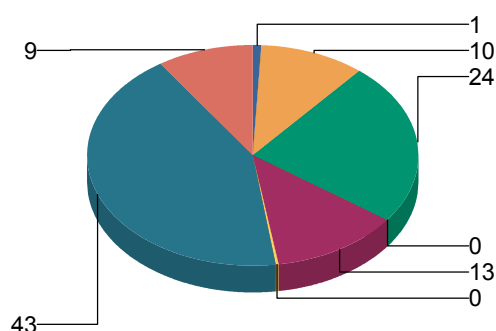
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator

Household Access to Health Facilities - Where do patients go for health care?
Constraints to adequate healthcare

Where do Patients Go for Healthcare	HH Response	Constraints to Adequate Health Car	HH Responses
Central Hospital	0.80	No money for treatment costs	0.00
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic	23.70	No money for travel	0.00
Other public	12.50	Religious reasons	0.00
Private hospital/clinic	42.70	Did not need formal health care	0.00
Traditional/spiritual healer	9.40	No Reasons	0.00
Other	0.10		0.00
Community health worker	10.40	Poor quality of service	0.00
Pharmacy	0.40	Don't believe in health care	0.00

Where Do Patients go for Health care?



Central Hospital	0.8%
Community health worker	10.4%
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic	23.7%
Other	0.1%
Other public	12.5%
Pharmacy	0.4%
Private hospital/clinic	42.7%
Traditional/spiritual healer	9.4%
Total:	100.0%

Constraints to Adequate Health Care

Did not need formal health care	0.0%
Don't believe in health care	0.0%
No money for travel	0.0%
No money for treatment costs	0.0%
No Reasons	0.0%
Poor quality of service	0.0%
Religious reasons	0.0%
Total:	100.0%



Data Collected Date October 2011

Friday, October 10, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator Hazards: Health problems and changes over the last decade

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Health Problems</u>	<u>Changes In Last Decade</u>
DEAR	Malaria, diarrhea	Increased
KORA	There is malaria, diarrhea, water born disease	No change
GOBEN	water born disease, TB, and malaria	Increased.
ALA	Diarrhea, malaria, heart failure and gastric disease	There is no drug in the health center
BURE	Water born disease, malaria, TB, Heart failure and stomach pain	Increased.
KEBELE 01	Back pain, Eye disease, malaria, TB, stomach pain	There is no health service and good treatment



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Household Health Status - Households health condition and major health problems

<u>Health Condition</u>	<u>HH Response</u>	<u>Population Sickness</u>	<u>HH Response</u>	<u>Children Sickness</u>	<u>HH Response</u>
Good health	64.0	Malaria	72.0	Malaria	75.0
Ill for <3 months	34.0	Diarrhea	11.0	Diarrhea	15.0
Ill for more than three months	2.0	Chronic fever	7.0	Headache	5.0
	0.0	Headache	5.0	Chronic fever	3.0
	0.0	Stomach pain	1.0	Tuberculosis	1.0
	0.0	Asthma	1.0	Pneumonia/ lung problem	1.0
	0.0	Back ache	1.0	Stomach pain	1.0
	0.0	Pneumonia/ lung problem	1.0	Mental illness	1.0
	0.0	Hyper tension	0.0		0.0
	0.0	Tuberculosis	0.0		0.0
	0.0	Eye problems	0.0		0.0
	0.0	Mental illness	0.0		0.0



Data Collected Date October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Household Health Status - Households health condition and major health problems

Health Condition

HH Response

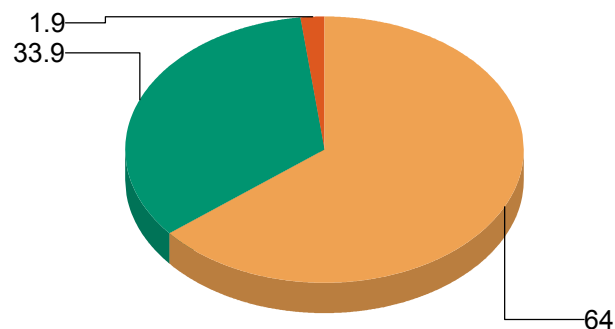
Population Sickness

HH Response

Children Sickness

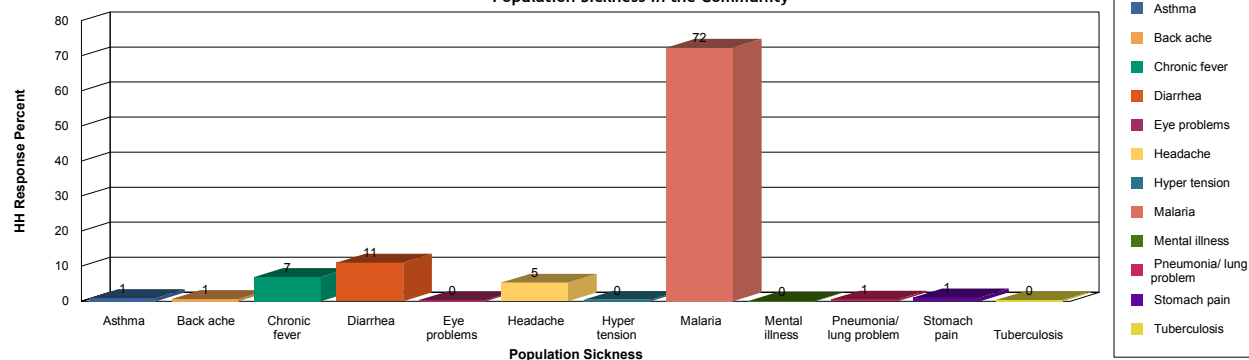
HH Response

Health Condition of the Community

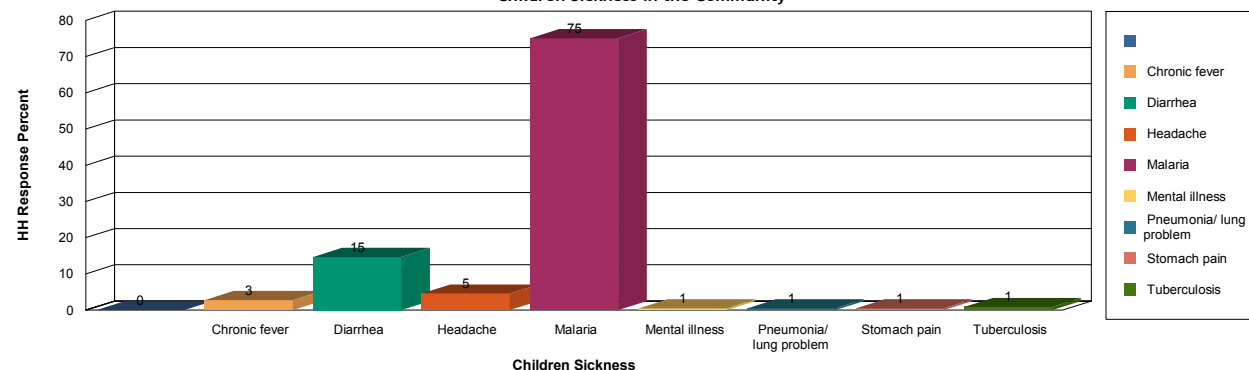


Good health	64.1%
Ill for <3 months	34.0%
Ill for more than three months	1.9%
Total:	100.0%

Population Sickness in the Community



Children Sickness in the Community





Data Collected Date

October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

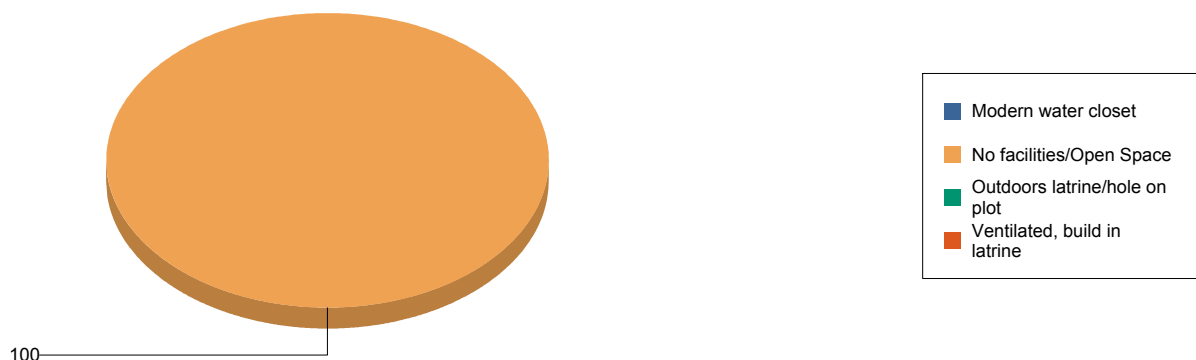
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator

Household Access to Sanitation - Percentage of households with access to different kind of toilet facilities

<u>Type of Toilet Facility</u>	<u>HH Response</u>
Modern water closet	0.00
Ventilated, build in latrine	0.00
Outdoors latrine/hole on plot	0.00
No facilities/Open Space	100.00
<u>HH Sharing Toilet</u>	0.00

Household Responses to the type of toilet facilities in the community





Data Collected Date

October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

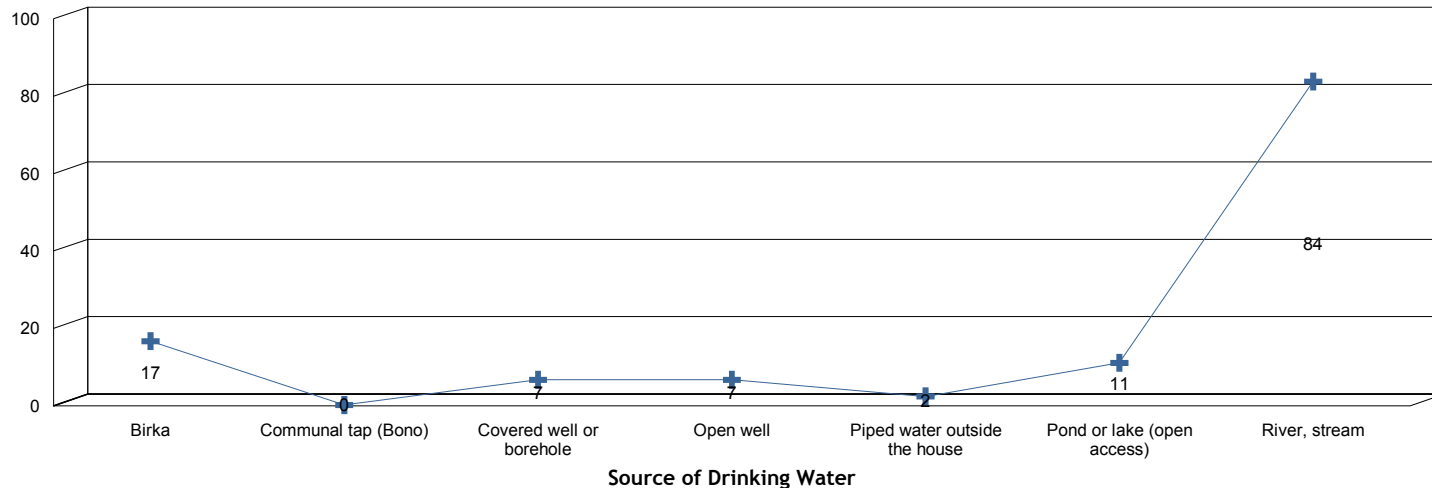
Region AFAR **Zone** ZONE 2 **Wereda** BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Household Access to Drinking Water - Sources of drinking water for households (response in %)

Sources of drinking water for Households	Priority of the Water Source	
	Main	Secondary
Birka	0.20	16.70
Communal tap (Bono)	0.20	0.00
Covered well or borehole	6.70	0.00
Open well	6.70	0.00
Piped water outside the house	2.40	0.00
Pond or lake (open access)	0.00	11.10
River, stream	83.80	66.70

Source of Drinking Water for Households





Data Collected Date

October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

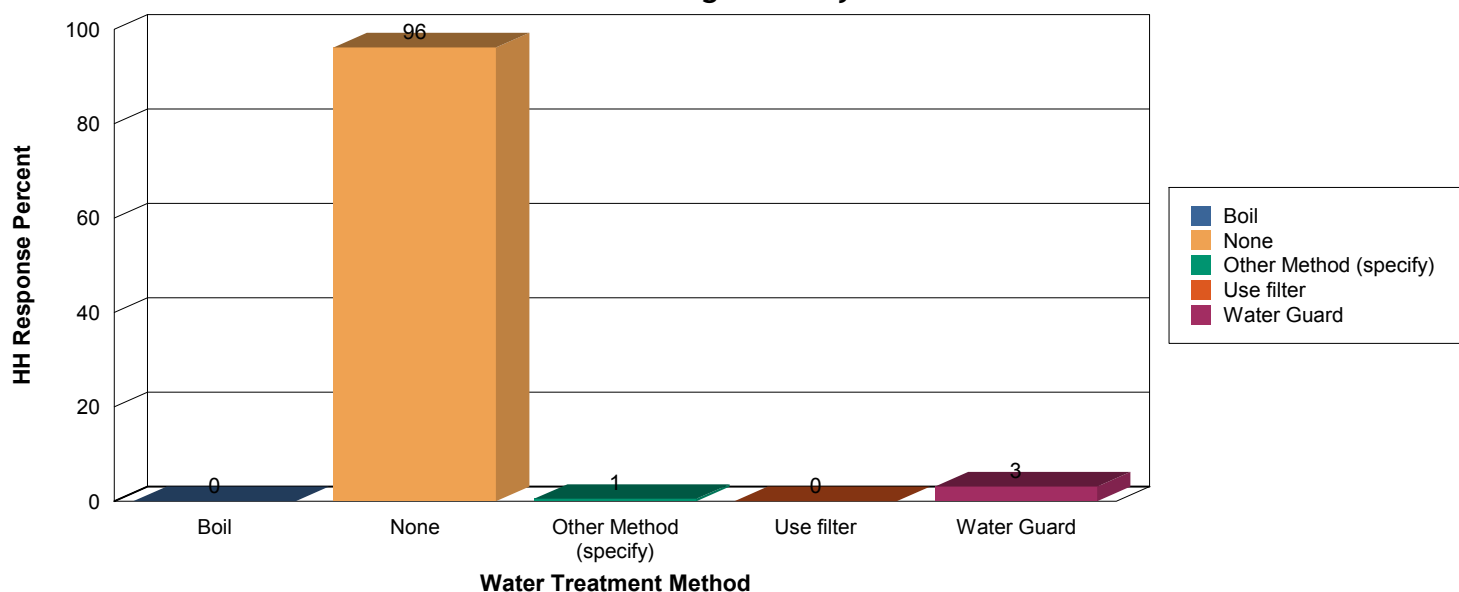
Household Access to Drinking Water - Households methods of treating drinking water

Method of Treating Water

HH Response

Boil	0.00
Water Guard	3.10
Use filter	0.00
Other Method (specify)	0.50
None	96.20

Method of Treating Water by Households





Data Collected Date

October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Household Access to Drinking Water - Number of times households fetch water in a week

Number of Times Households Fetch Water in a Week

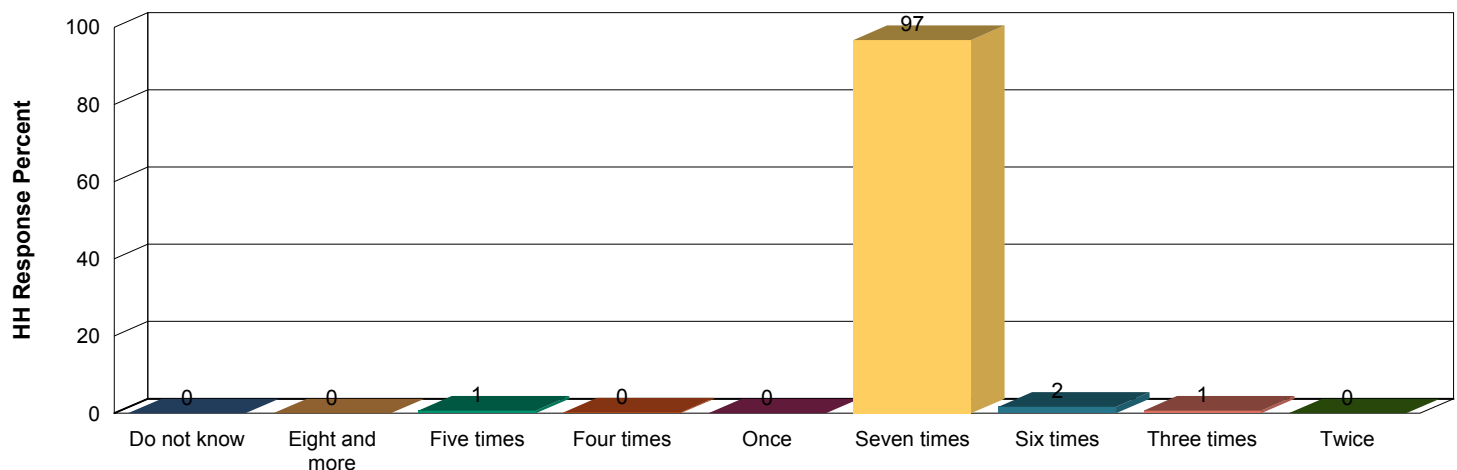
HH Response

Once	0.00
Twice	0.00
Three times	0.70
Four times	0.20
Five times	0.70
Six times	1.70
Seven times	96.70
Eight and more	0.00
Do not know	0.00

Average Number of Times HH Fetch Water Per Week

6.93

Number of Times HH Fetch Water in a Week



Number of Times HH Fetch Water in a Week

Do not know
Eight and more
Five times
Four times
Once
Seven times
Six times
Three times
Twice



Data Collected Date

October 2011

Tuesday, October 14, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Household Access to Drinking Water - Time taken per day to fetch water for households

Time Taken To Fetch Water

HH Response

Less than 30 min

62.70

30 min - 1 hr

34.20

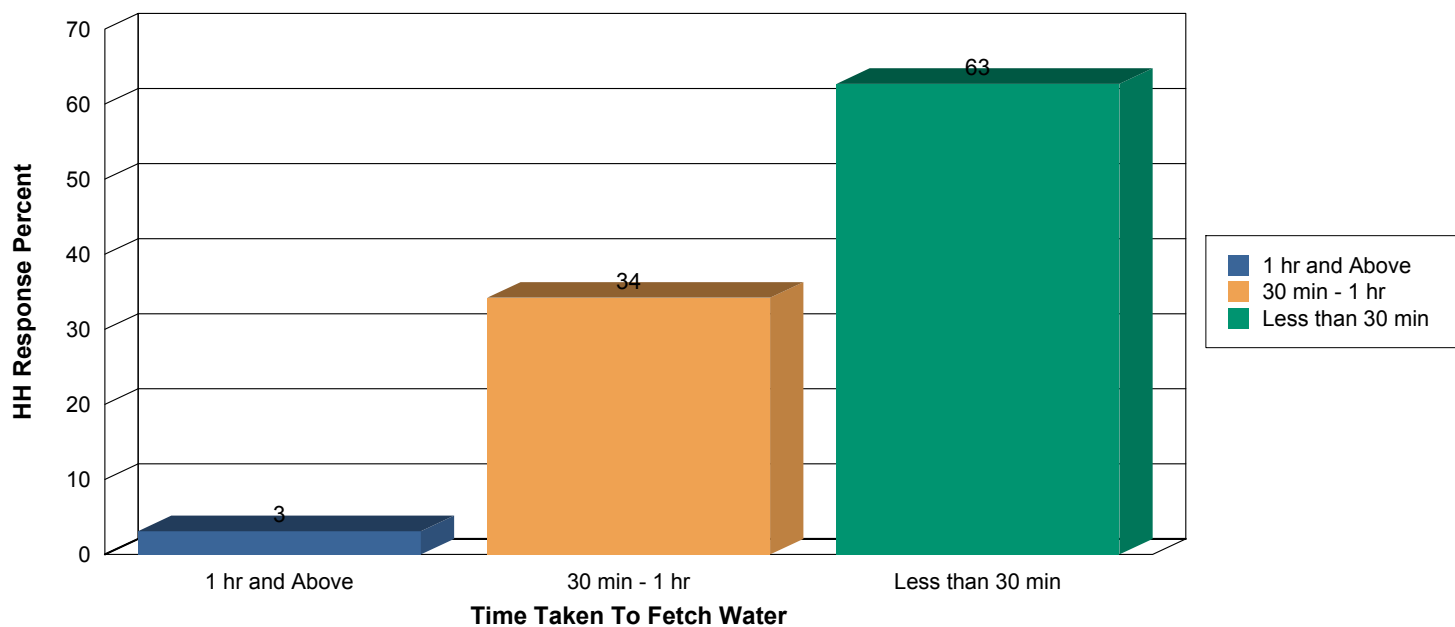
1 hr and Above

3.10

Average Number of Times Taken To Fetch Water

32.00

Time Taken To Fetch Water for the HH



WDRP Indicators

Coping Mechanisms and Preparedness



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Community Preparedness against Sudden Onset Disasters

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Precaution_1</u>	<u>Comment_1</u>	<u>Precaution_2</u>	<u>Comment_2</u>	<u>Precaution_3</u>	<u>Comment_3</u>
DEAR	Studying the magnitude of the disaster	Doing early warning activities				
KORA	Doing recovery activities	Doing flood diversion canal	Migration to other neighboring countries if the disaster is high in magnitude	Settling on high elevation areas		
GOBEN						
LELA ALA	Using money properly					
BURE	Migration to other weredas for searching of pasture	There is no other option	Keeping livestock far apart from river during flood	Give warning to the community who live around river		
ALA						
BERAHILE	Migration to other areas to search pasture	.	Preparing themselves to prevent the flood			



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator **Capacity: Community Preparedness against Increase in Disaster Intensity**

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Precaution_1</u>	<u>Comment_1</u>	<u>Precaution_2</u>	<u>Comment_2</u>	<u>Precaution_3</u>	<u>Comment_3</u>
DEAR	Migration to disaster free area	To pass the drought time easily				
KORA	Migration	.				
GOBEN	Migration to prevent the disaster	To cope seasonal problems by migration with livestock				
LELA ALA	Settling in areas where grazing is available					
BURE	Searching of additional jobs	.	Settling in areas where grazing is available			
ALA						
BERAHILE	Doing salt production works	It is the only option of income	Settling to pasture available areas	Because livestock is our main income source		



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator **Capacity: Community Preparedness against Disasters**

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Precaution 1</u>	<u>Comment 1</u>	<u>Precaution 2</u>	<u>Comment 2</u>	<u>Precaution 3</u>	<u>Comment 3</u>
DEAR	Searching income generating activities	To increase income sources.	Doing environmental protection activities	To manage natural resources and environmental protections		
KORA	Environmental conservation		Construction of infrastructures			
GOBEN	Constructing terrace and check dams		Harvesting of the water			
LELA ALA	Improving terracing activities	To prevent soil erosion and minimize the impact of drought	Protection of forests	To minimize the impact of climatic change and decrease the hot temperature		
BURE	Forest protection	To keep the fertility of the land and preparing livestock pasture	Doing additional income generating activities.	To increase income sources	Using resource properly	.
ALA	Settling to high elevation areas	To reduce exposure to flooding				



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Community Preparedness against Disasters

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Precaution 1</u>	<u>Comment 1</u>	<u>Precaution 2</u>	<u>Comment 2</u>	<u>Precaution 3</u>	<u>Comment 3</u>
BERAHILE	Searching additional jobs	Searching additional jobs because of decreasing livestock number from time to time	Preparing pasture	To feed livestock during drought and prevent from death	Protection of forests	To keep soil moisture and minimize recurrent droughts



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator

Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

<u>Kebele Name</u>	DEAR
--------------------	------

Type of Disaster(s)

Flood

Coping Strategy

Doing daily labor work and participating in safety net program

Description

.

Recovery Strategy

Taking money from relatives

Description

Purchasing of assets to recover from the disaster

Community

Helping each other

Participation Ways

Description

the better off helps the poor



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
<u>Selected Indicator</u>	Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster				
<u>Kebele Name</u>	KORA				
<u>Type of Disaster(s)</u>	Drought and Flood.				
<u>Coping Strategy</u>	Helping each other, gaining relief aid from the government and doing additional daily labor work and PSNP				
<u>Description</u>					
<u>Recovery Strategy</u>	Borrowing money from relatives				
<u>Description</u>	Giving supports to the poor, sharing grains each other that are gained from productive safety net program				
<u>Community Participation Ways</u>	Eating together and giving gifts				
<u>Description</u>	Eating together and giving properties to the affected community from the better off.				



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator

Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

<u>Kebele Name</u>	GOBEN
--------------------	-------

Type of Disaster(s)

Drought

Coping Strategy

Doing food for work by productive safety net program, planting of tree and digging of "Ela".

Description

To cover daily consumption by productive safety net program, harvesting of rain fall water because it has low access of ground water and changing the ecology of the environment by planting the tree

Recovery Strategy

Helping each other

Description

Giving gifts or borrowing each other

Community

Participation Ways

Description



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
---------------	------	-------------	--------	---------------	----------

Selected Indicator

Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

<u>Kebele Name</u>	LELA ALA
--------------------	----------

Type of Disaster(s)

Drought and Flood

Coping Strategy

Helping each other

Description

Giving money to the poor and eating together

Recovery Strategy

Participating with productive safety net program to fill food gap

Description

Doing food for work

Community

Eating together and giving gifts

Participation Ways

Description

Eating together and giving properties to the affected community from the better off



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator

Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

<u>Kebele Name</u>	BURE
--------------------	------

Type of Disaster(s)

Drought, flood and livestock disease

Coping Strategy

Helping each other, gaining relief aid from the government and doing additional daily labor work and PSNP

Description

Recovery Strategy

Description

Community

Participation Ways

Description



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator

Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

<u>Kebele Name</u>	ALA
--------------------	-----

Type of Disaster(s)

Flood

Coping Strategy

Participating in safety net program

Description

Recovery Strategy

Helping each other

Description

Community

Participation Ways

Description



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
---------------	------	-------------	--------	---------------	----------

Selected Indicator

Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

<u>Kebele Name</u>	BERAHILE
--------------------	----------

Type of Disaster(s)

Drought, flood

Coping Strategy

Helping each other, migrating to other place for searching pasture and participating with productive safety net program.

Description

Participating with productive safety net program of family member and eating together with other communities during disaster.

Recovery Strategy

Asking aid from relatives, participating with productive safety net program.

Description

Helping the affected one by the better off, getting relief aid from safety net program.

Community

Eating together and giving gifts.

Participation Ways

Description

Giving gifts to the poor ones.



Data Collected Date

October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
---------------	------	-------------	--------	---------------	----------

Selected Indicator

Capacity: Type Community Participation

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Levels Comm Participation</u>	<u>Changes In Last Decade</u>
DEAR	Helping each other during disaster and death time	Decreased
KORA	Helping each other during disaster and death time by their clan	Decreased
GOBEN	Helping each other during disaster and death time by their clan	Decreased
LELA ALA	Helping each other during disaster time	No change
BURE	Helping each other during problem, death and wedding ceremonies	No change
ALA	Helping each other by eating together and giving the poor ones	
BERAHILE	Helping each other	No change



Data Collected Date

October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
Selected Indicator	Capacity: Recovery from Losses from Disasters - Percentage of Households who have managed to recover from losses of disasters				

Percentage of households who have managed to recover from losses of disasters

71.60 %

Comments



Data Collected Date

October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Capacity: Recovery from Losses from Disasters - Percentage of households recovered from past disasters by type of Disasters

Type of Disaster

Recovered Percentage

Droughts 27.50

Floods 27.00

Livestock diseases 17.90

Human diseases 11.00

Heat waves/ High temp 0.70

Conflicts 3.70

Economic / Price shock 11.40

Forest Fires 0.40

Earthquake 0.10



Data Collected Date

October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region

AFAR

Zone

ZONE 2

Wereda

BERAHILE

Selected Indicator:

Capacity: Recovery from Losses from Disasters - Proportion of households recovered by type of Losses

Type of Loss

Percentage

Physical damages on houses and property

15.80

Crop damage

3.40

Livestock damage

16.70

Death of household members

2.20

Illness/health problems

8.60

Loss of access to social services, including school

1.10

Loss of income

12.60

Loss of savings

6.10

Lost access to grazing land

13.80

Lost access to water source

9.30

Had to flee/change residence area

9.50



Data Collected Date

October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Capacity: Coping Options if More Resources Available - What coping strategy could be adopted if more resource were available?

Coping Strategy To Be Adopted

Percentage Response

Adaptation of economic activities to hazards season (e.g. cropping cycle, short term crops)

85.60

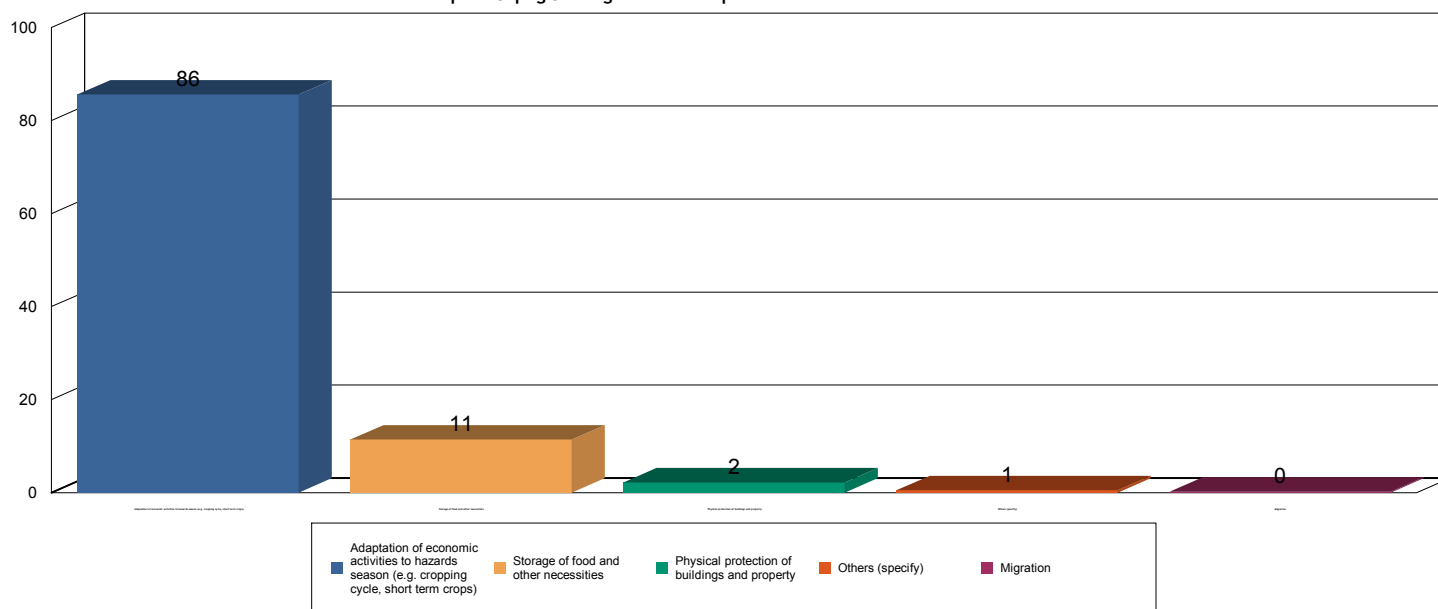
Storage of food and other necessities

11.40

Physical protection of buildings and property

2.20

Top 10 Copng Strategies to be adopted if more resources were available





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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator:

Capacity: Coping Strategies Adopted by Households - Percentage of households by major type of coping strategies adopted (at least once)

Coping Strategy Adopted	Main Strategy	Secondary Strategy
Skip entire day without eating	0.20	0.00
DK	2.10	0.50
Sell more livestock than usual	31.20	34.20
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	7.60	1.20
Seek alternative or additional jobs	8.00	12.10
Limit portion size at meals	0.10	5.40
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	4.70	5.30
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	8.30	6.00
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	0.00	0.50
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	1.70	1.20
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)	6.30	9.20
Increased working hours	11.80	11.20
Sending children of household for work	0.10	0.00
Reduced expenditure on health and education	0.70	0.00
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, etc)	0.10	0.00
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	16.90	8.80



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator:

Capacity: Coping Strategies Adopted by Households - Percentage of households by major type of coping strategies adopted (at least once)

<u>Coping Strategy Adopted</u>	<u>Main Strategy</u>	<u>Secondary Strategy</u>
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Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)	0.10	0.30
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Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Capacity: Coping Strategies Adopted by Households - Main coping strategies adopted by households for respective disasters

Coping Strategies Adopted **Types of disasters for which HHs in the community adopt the listed Coping Strategies**

	Conflicts	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)								1.10	8.80
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus		10.10		2.10	2.20			9.90	
DK		4.40							4.80
Increased working hours		20.30	100.00	26.60	6.20	66.70		1.10	5.40
Limit portion size at meals								1.10	
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)		11.50		2.10	46.70			1.10	3.40



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Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Capacity: Coping Strategies Adopted by Households - Main coping strategies adopted by households for respective disasters

Coping Strategies Adopted	Types of disasters for which HHs in the community adopt the listed Coping Strategies								
	Conflicts	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Reduced expenditure on health and education					0.90			1.10	2.00
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)		10.60		2.10	5.30		66.70	4.40	5.40
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, etc)									0.70
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	12.90	1.30		38.30	2.20	33.30		3.30	7.50
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)								1.10	
Seek alternative or additional jobs	67.70	1.30		7.40	4.90			24.20	1.40



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Capacity: Coping Strategies Adopted by Households - Main coping strategies adopted by households for respective disasters

Coping Strategies Adopted	Types of disasters for which HHs in the community adopt the listed Coping Strategies								
	Conflicts	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Sell more livestock than usual	19.40	31.70		10.60	20.40			41.80	57.10
Sending children of household for work								1.10	
Short-term / seasonal labor migration		8.80		10.60	11.10		33.30	6.60	3.40
Skip entire day without eating								2.20	



Data Collected Date October 2011

Tuesday, October 14, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Capacity: Coping Strategies Adopted by Households - Secondary coping strategies adopted by households for respective disasters

	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)						8.60	1.30
collection of wild food	1.10						1.30
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	4.00		1.10	100.00		17.10	10.70
Increased working hours	7.40	25.70	12.20			10.00	4.00
Limit portion size at meals	17.10		0.50			1.40	



Data Collected Date October 2011

Tuesday, October 14, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Capacity: Coping Strategies Adopted by Households - Secondary coping strategies adopted by households for respective disasters

	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	8.00		13.80			1.40	14.70
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day						4.30	
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)	8.60	7.10	7.40			5.70	21.30
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food			1.60				5.30
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)						2.90	
Seek alternative or additional jobs	8.60	14.30	12.70			14.30	16.00



Data Collected Date October 2011

Tuesday, October 14, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Capacity: Coping Strategies Adopted by Households - Secondary coping strategies adopted by households for respective disasters

	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Sell more livestock than usual	34.30	42.90	40.70		66.70	27.10	17.30
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	8.00	8.60	7.90				



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Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Coping Strategies Adopted by Households - Main coping strategies adopted by households to recover from respective losses

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss										
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	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)					1.40			13.00			
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	3.80	21.40	3.10	14.60	8.60		2.60	4.30	9.50		
DK			3.10						2.10		
Increased working hours	15.40	7.10	6.30	14.60	10.00	88.90	7.70	26.10	7.40		10.30



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Capacity: Coping Strategies Adopted by Households - Main coping strategies adopted by households to recover from respective losses

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted

Type of Loss

	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Limit portion size at meals				4.20			38.50				
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	11.50	14.30	15.60	2.10	4.30		1.30		8.40	8.50	21.40
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day								4.30			
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)		7.10	3.10	2.10	24.30		11.50		18.90	12.80	0.90



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Coping Strategies Adopted by Households - Main coping strategies adopted by households to recover from respective losses

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss									
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	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	3.80		6.30		4.30						0.90
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)		14.30									
Seek alternative or additional jobs	30.80			16.70	11.40		10.30	17.40	8.40		18.80
Sell more livestock than usual	7.70	14.30	18.80	41.70	27.10	11.10	23.10	30.40	37.90	70.20	41.90



Data Collected Date October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Coping Strategies Adopted by Households - Main coping strategies adopted by households to recover from respective losses

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss
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	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	26.90		25.00		2.90		3.80	4.30	3.20	6.40	6.00



Data Collected Date

October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Capacity: Coping Strategies Adopted by Households - Percentage of households by frequency of main coping strategies adopted

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted Frequency of Adoption

	1 - Daily	2 - Often (1-2 times/week)	3 - Sometimes (2-3 times/month)	4 - Seldom (1-3 times in 6 months)	5 - Never
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)		64.30	28.60	7.10	
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus		8.10	51.40	40.50	
DK	17.60	35.30		47.10	
Increased working hours	3.20	16.80	10.50	61.10	8.40
Limit portion size at meals			100.00		
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	0.70	10.10	8.60	80.60	
Reduced expenditure on health and education	33.30		50.00	16.70	
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)		42.00	18.00	38.00	2.00
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, etc)				100.00	
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food			8.30	91.70	
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)				100.00	
Seek alternative or additional jobs			9.10	83.30	7.60



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Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Capacity: Coping Strategies Adopted by Households - Percentage of households by frequency of main coping strategies adopted

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted Frequency of Adoption

	1 - Daily	2 - Often (1-2 times/week)	3 - Sometimes (2-3 times/month)	4 - Seldom (1-3 times in 6 months)	5 - Never
Sell more livestock than usual		6.00	24.20	65.90	4.00
Sending children of household for work				100.00	
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	5.90	13.20	17.60	63.20	
Skip entire day without eating			100.00		



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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October 2011

Friday, October 3, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Alternative Livelihood Sources - Alternative livelihood sources suggested by the community

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Work Option 1</u>	<u>Comment 1</u>	<u>Work Option 2</u>	<u>Comment 2</u>	<u>Work Option 3</u>	<u>Comment 3</u>
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DEAR

KORA

GOBEN

Bee keeping

LELA ALA

BURE

ALA

BERAHILE

Trading activities

WDRP Indicators

Community

Perceptions and Suggestions



Data Collected Date October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator:

Agricultural Situation: Access to Extension - Perception of the community on
Access to Agricultural extension Services

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Change In Last Decade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
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DEAR

KORA

GOBEN

LELA ALA No

BURE No agricultural extension
service

ALA

BERAHILE No agricultural extension
service



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Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator:

Agricultural Situation: Access to Inputs - Perception of the community on access to improved agricultural inputs

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Change In Last Decade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
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DEAR

KORA

GOBEN

LELA ALA

No

BURE

It has no agricultural farm
land

ALA

BERAHILE

It has no agricultural farm
land



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator:

Agricultural Situation: Water for irrigation - Access to water for irrigation in the community

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Current_Level</u>	<u>Change_In_Last_Decade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
DEAR			
KORA			
GOBEN			
LELA ALA	No		
BURE	No		
ALA			
BERAHILE	No access to water for irrigation	There is no farming land because the soil is eroded highly	The land is stony and not suitable for farm



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator:

Agricultural Situation: Water Availability for Livestock - Water availability for livestock in the community

KebeleName Current Level Change In Last Decade Comments

DEAR

KORA

GOBEN

LELA ALA Far away from the kebele Decreased Expansion of desert and decrease of underground water

BURE It has access to water No change There is river water for livestock

ALA

BERAHILE It has enough water for livestock No change



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator:

Agricultural Situation: Soil Fertility - Perception of the community on soil fertility and its change over time

Kebele Name

Current Level

Change In Last Decade

Comments

DEAR

KORA

GOBEN

LELA ALA

Infertile

Decreased

High soil erosion because of heavy rain fall

BURE

Infertile land

Soil is eroded by wind and rain water because the topography is sloppy

ALA

BERAHILE

Low fertility

Infertile soil

Sloppy topography of the land



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator:

Economic Vulnerability: Change in Agricultural Situation - Households perception on changes of crop type, size of cultivated area and crop yields

Proportion of households reporting change in crops grown	26.40	%
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	1st	2nd	3rd
Adequate fertilizer	0.00	7.10	0.00
Adequate irrigation available	42.90	14.30	0.00
More drought resistant crop	0.00	0.00	45.50
More pest resistant crop	0.00	0.00	18.20
More yielding crop	9.50	57.10	9.10

Proportion of households reporting change in size of area cultivated	14.40	%
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	1st	2nd	3rd
Adequate irrigation available	8.30	0.00	0.00
Insufficient irrigation available	25.00	0.00	0.00
Landslides	8.30	0.00	0.00
Loss of area	33.30	0.00	28.60
Water logging	25.00	0.00	0.00

Proportion of households reporting change in crop yield	91.50	%
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	1st	2nd	3rd
Adequate fertilizer	0.00	0.00	9.10
Adequate irrigation available	68.80	0.00	0.00
Better yielding crop	0.00	78.60	0.00
Improved variety of seeds	0.00	0.00	81.80



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator:

Economic Vulnerability: Change in Agricultural Situation - Households perception on changes of crop type, size of cultivated area and crop yields

	1st	2nd	3rd
Insufficient irrigation available	0.00	7.10	0.00



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Environmental Situation: Changes in Landscape - Changes observed by the community on landscape and the problems due to the changes

KebeleName Changes_Observed Problems_Due_To_Changes

DEAR

KORA

GOBEN

LELA ALA

BURE

ALA

There is no farming land

BERAHILE



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator

Interventions: Community Perception on Mediums to Influence DRM Actors - Community perception on the effectiveness of institutional channels to use to influence DRM actors

Kebele Name	Institution_1	Process_Description	Institution_2	Process_Description	Institution_3	Process_Description
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DEAR	Wereda federation	It used for good communication.	Pastoral community development program	For good relationship between the community		
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KORA	Wereda administration	Discussing the disaster issues during meeting time	With the project implementation workers			
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GOBEN	Wereda federation	Reporting the disaster to the concerned office and making decision for the affected community				
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LELA ALA	Village representative	The community report to the village leader	Village leader	The village leader report to the kebele chair man	Kebele authority	Kebele chairman report to wereda authority and then to regional concerned bodies
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BURE	Discussing with kebele authorities	Reporting the disaster to the concerned kebele authorities by the representative of the village	Discussing with wereda administration	Give response to the community and reporting to the concerned bodies if the disaster is above their capacity		
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Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	BERAHILE	
Selected Indicator		Interventions: Community Perception on Mediums to Influence DRM Actors - Community perception on the effectiveness of institutional channels to use to influence DRM actors				
Kebele Name	Institution_1	Process_Description	Institution_2	Process_Description	Institution_3	Process_Description
ALA	Wereda administration					
BERAHILE	Community environmental development committee	Reporting to community developmental committee and the committee report to the concerned bodies	Kebele authorities	Solving the problem of the community, if above their capacity report to wereda authorities	Wereda administration	Finding the solution for the occurred problem otherwise report to higher authorities



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Region

AFAR

Zone

ZONE 2

Wereda

BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Interventions: Community Perception on their Knowledge used in DRM Process - Perception of the community on how their knowledge influences the priorities and measures of DRM actors

KebeleName

Community Suggestions

ALA

BERAHILE

BURE

DEAR

GOBEN

KORA

Preparation of community based developmental activities planning is done by the participation of the communities and discussion with the community and the institutions

LELA ALA

There is no work done with discussion to the community and there is no permanent sustainable developmental works



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Interventions: Suggestions to improve preparedness - Interventions suggested by the community to development actors to improve preparedness in the area

KebeleName	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
DEAR			Construction of water	There is no water near by the community		
KORA			Awareness creation to the community about the effect of disaster			
GOBEN			Creating awareness for the community to prepare themselves before disaster			
LELA ALA			Construction of infrastructures			
BURE			Relief aid	There is no other option rather than relief aid during drought time		
ALA			Flood prevention works			
BERAHILE			Livelihood diversification	Livestock rearing is the only livelihood system of the community		



Data_Collected_Date October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	BERAHILE	
Selected Indicator	Interventions: Suggestions to DRM Actors in the Area - Community suggested measures to DRM actors in the area for effective DRM actions					
Kebele Name	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
DEAR	Construction of water	To minimize the work load of females	Construction of health center	To minimize diseases		
KORA	Construction of health institutions in the area	To minimize the death of human and to get treatment nearby	Construction of roads and water	To minimize work load of females to fetch water.	Settling the community around the town	To get every facilities easily
GOBEN	Underground water development		Flood controlling activities	To keep the land moisture and minimize the negative effect		
LELA ALA	Relief aid	There is no other option	Supplying of pure drinking water	To minimize females work load and water born diseases	Establishment of saving and credit association	
BURE	Opportunity creation for income generating activities		Construction of flood diversion canals	The area is vulnerable to recurrent flood	Settling the community around the town	There is no soil fertility in the area
ALA						
BERAHILE						



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Economic Vulnerability: Community Suggestions to Improve Economic Situation - Community suggested measures to improve the economic situation of the area

KebeleName	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
DEAR	Keeping their livestock	To prevent hunger and migration.	Managing the environment natural resource.	To live their residence easily.		
KORA	Expansion of road accessibility		Expansion of health center			
GOBEN	Restocking of livestock	Selling of livestock during disaster and buying livestock during good time.	Forest conservation			
LELA ALA						
BURE	Supplying of livestock pasture		Livelihood diversification		Supplying of camels with government aid.	
ALA						
BERAHILE	Livelihood diversification		Improving access to saving and credit	To undertake small trading activities	Supply of Livestock pasture	



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator **Community Awareness of Disaster Risk Management System and Actors**

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Institution 1</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Institution 2</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Institution 3</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Activity</u>
DEAR	Disaster response committee	Identification of the disaster affected community and giving relief aid	Constructi on of road						
KORA	Productive safety net program	Preventing the community from disaster	Participati ng the communit y in developm ental work and give food grain and cash to the beneficiar ies	Pastoral community developmen t program	Doing community based developmental activities	Constructio n of infrastru ctures			
GOBEN									



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator **Community Awareness of Disaster Risk Management System and Actors**

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Institution 1</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Institution 2</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Institution 3</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Activity</u>
LELA ALA	Wereda disaster prevention and preparedness committee	Doing early warning activities before disaster occurred	Giving support to the community after disaster occurred						
BURE	Disaster recovery and response committee	Supporting to the affected areas	Supplying of materials						
ALA									
BERAHILE									



Data Collected Date October 2011

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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator

Community Perception of DRM System and Actors - Perception of the community on the effectiveness of DRM system in helping them to prevent, cope and recover from disasters

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Prevention</u>	<u>Coping</u>	<u>Recovery</u>	<u>Overall Effectiveness</u>
DEAR	Medium	Medium	Medium	Topography of the land is not comfortable
KORA	All developmental project activities give effective result for the community	Community based developmental works done on the interest and participation of the people and were effective		
GOBEN				
LELA ALA	Medium works done to prevent the disaster	Medium	Medium level	
BURE	Medium works done to prevent the disaster.	Medium	Medium level	There is no enough relief
ALA				
BERAHILE				



Data Collected Date

October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Major Public Interventions Desired - Percentage of households by type of intervention desired

Major public interventions desired by the community

Degree of Importance for the community

	1st	2nd	3rd
Better job	4.83	11.31	4.74
Cash transfers/social assistance	0.94	2.29	6.41
Cash-for-work activities (not employment)	0.81	2.29	4.32
Food Aid	69.80	10.77	3.90
Food-for-work activities	1.61	4.31	2.92
Medical assistance	3.36	8.21	9.75
Micro-credit programmes	1.34	6.06	11.00
Other (specify)	5.10	1.88	15.60
Rental subsidies	0.40	2.02	0.14
School feeding for children	1.21	21.94	5.71
School fees for children	0.00	0.67	0.97
Subsidized food	6.85	6.73	4.04
Subsidized health care	1.34	2.42	9.61
Supplementary feeding for women and young children	2.42	19.11	20.89

WDRP Indicators

Other Community Characteristics



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

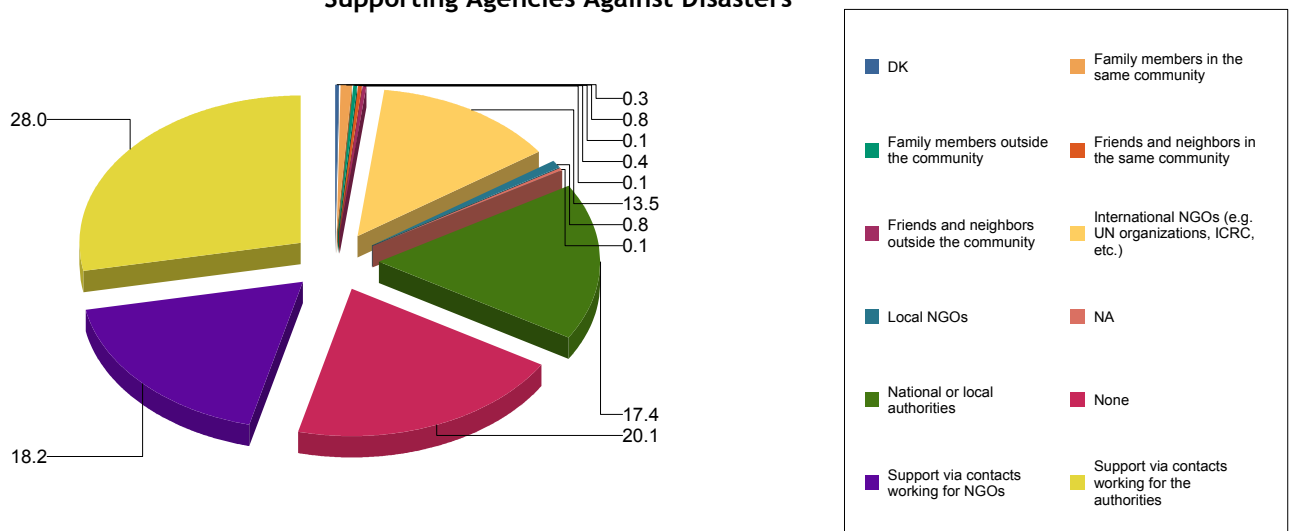
Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Supporting Agencies against Disasters - Percentage of households by supporting institutions to handle or recover from disaster damages

Supporting Agencies Against Disasters	Response Percentage
National or local authorities	17.35
International NGOs (e.g. UN organizations, ICRC, etc.)	13.51
Local NGOs	0.85
Family members in the same community	0.85
Friends and neighbors in the same community	0.43
Family members outside the community	0.14
Support via contacts working for the authorities	28.02
Support via contacts working for NGOs	18.21
None	20.06
DK	0.28
NA	0.14
Friends and neighbors outside the community	0.14

Supporting Agencies Against Disasters





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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

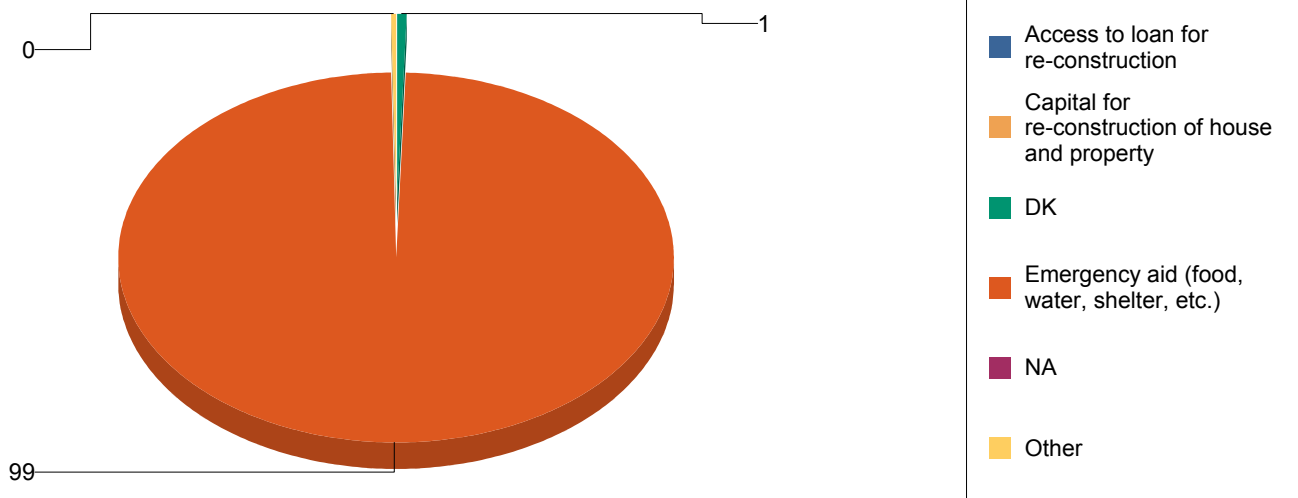
Wereda BERAHILE

Selected Indicator

Types of support received by households during disasters

Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies	Response Percentage
Emergency aid (food, water, shelter, etc.)	99.20
Capital for re-construction of house and property	0.00
Access to loan for re-construction	0.00
Other	0.30
DK	0.50
NA	0.00

Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies





Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	BERAHILE			
Selected Indicator	Government Actors in the Field of Disaster Risk Management - Government actors and their activities in the field of Disaster Risk Managements							
Government Institution	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity	Description
Agriculture Office	Awareness creation on drought prevention methods	giving warning for the community						
Health Office	Prevention of health	Awareness to the community on environmental sanitation		.				
Wereda Administration Office	Awareness creation on drought prevention methods	Giving awareness about the cause of drought	Creating awareness about the prevention of flooding for the community			Giving awareness for the community about the cause of disease and prevention methods		
Education Office	Giving awareness about drought occurrence and early warning system usage for the community		Awareness creation on flood prevention methods	Identification of flood vulnerable areas and give training for the community	Training the community about the cause and prevention methods of disease			
Water Resource Development Office	Development of water sources	To prevent water born disease						



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date October 2011

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	BERAHILE
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Selected Indicator **Wereda Strengths, weaknesses, opportunitites and treats (SWOT) Analysis**

Kebele Name	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
KORA	Good prevention activity of disaster privately and in groups	Give low attention for developmental activities in the area or low management of resources	There is problem of road in the area	Increasing death of human because of road problem
GOBEN	Good social capital		Access of road, favorable land for digging of ground water	Lack of budget and occurrences of new disaster The environment is not comfortable for settlement
LELA ALA	Good culture of helping each other		Good access to land	
BURE	Good culture of helping each other with relatives	There is no community based developmental activities	There is access to road	Poor settlement area
ALA	Good culture of helping each other			Increasing severity of disaster.
KEBELE 01	Good culture of helping each other	Migration to other better areas	There is comfortable areas for livestock rearing	No flood prevention work