The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT COMMISSION (NDRMC)

WOREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILE (WDRP)

REGION: AFAR

ZONE: TWO

WEREDA: BIDU

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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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 program 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 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 program 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 provide every district with the disaster risk profile and their respective risk-informed plans.

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 program undertaken by the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) in collaboration with regional DRM offices and supported by development partners which aim to provide baseline information for disaster risk management practices and activities in the country. The program 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, and education and social issues at the wereda and kebele levels. It provides basic and detailed indicators with both quantitative and qualitative information 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 the 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 the exemplary collaboration of all concerned bodies and I would like to give my deepest gratitude to all who directly or indirectly contribute to the success of the program particularly fata enumerators and supervisors, data encoders and profile development teams, consultants, and advisors, partner ministries and all DRM stakeholders.



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Director
Disaster Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation Directorate (DRRRD)
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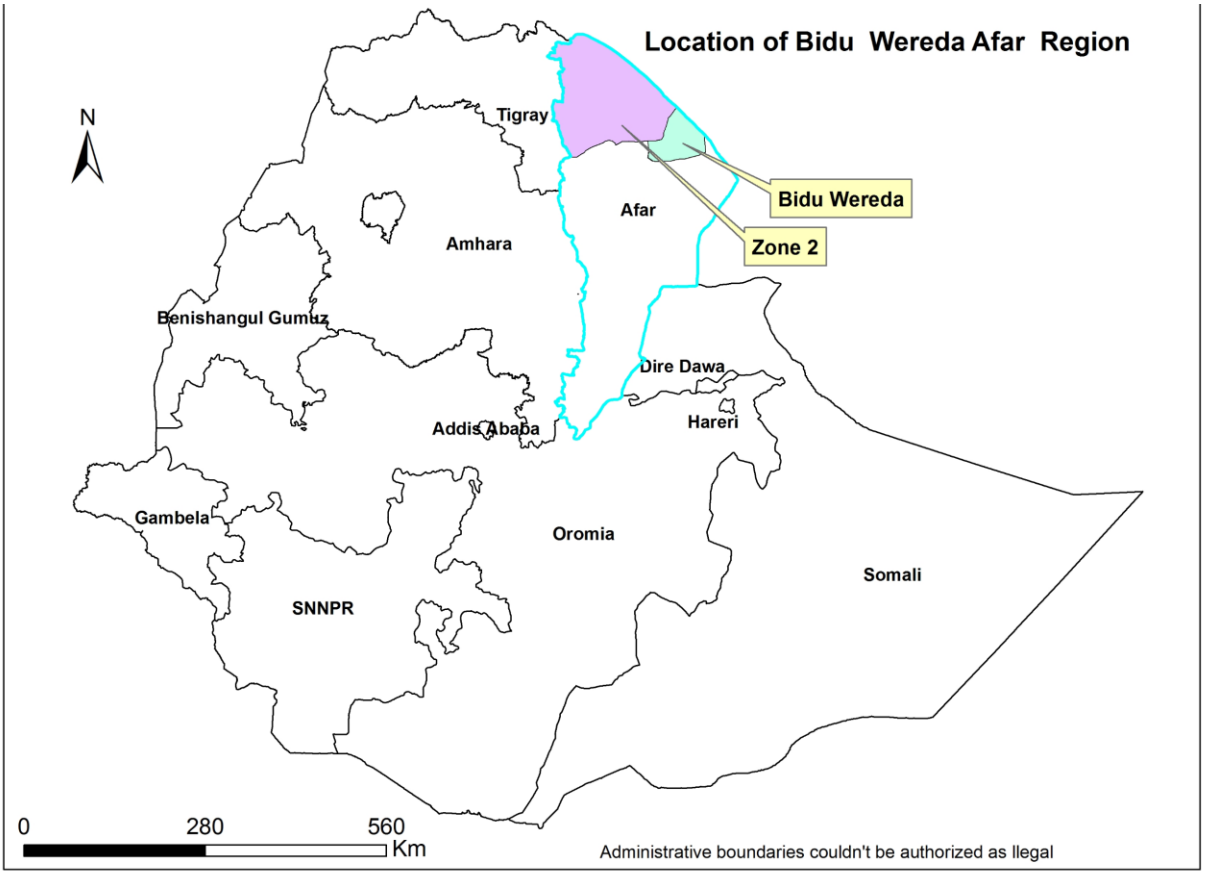
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Wereda Location



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
  - Cispro and SPSS
  - Automate WDRP software

WEREDA

SUMMARY DISASTER RISK PROFILE

INFORMATION

Disaster Risk Profile: Bidu Wereda

SUMMARY OF WEREDA PROFILE

Drought is the most problematic disaster risk households face in the wereda which is the cause for other problems such as lack of clean drinking water for humans, lack of pasture and water for livestock, and partly to human and livestock diseases. Landslide, wind storm, volcanic eruptions and earthquake are also reported in the wereda. Water and air pollution, wind storm and deforestation are major environmental problems. Recurrent drought, dependence on traditional livestock rearing, poor sanitation, lack of pure drinking water, poor infrastructure development and weak resilience capacity of the community are among the major vulnerability factors.

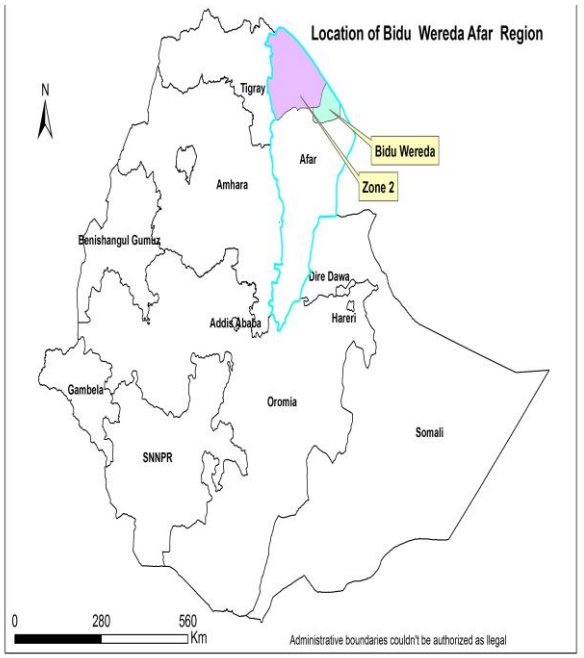
Water harvesting and developing other water sources for humans and animals are priority areas of intervention. Improving access and linkage to markets through enhancing access to transportation, road and market information and establishing market centers in nearby areas is also important to increase the capacity of the pastoralist community. Awareness creation on sanitation and other development issues is also required.

SUMMARY OF LIVELIHOOD ZONE

- **Eli-Daar Pastoral Livelihood Zone (LZ4)**

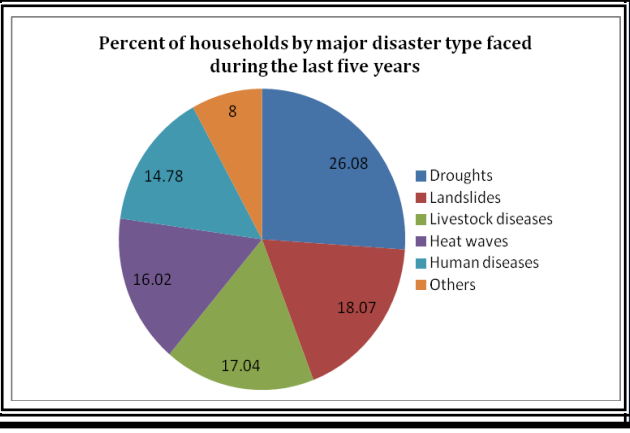
Pastoralism: camel and shoats (sheep/goats) are the most important species. Camel for salt packing and trade are common. Due to the harsh climatic conditions, a limited number of households keep cattle. Wealth is determined by number of livestock owned, in particular the number of camels.

MAP: LOCATION OF THE WEREDA



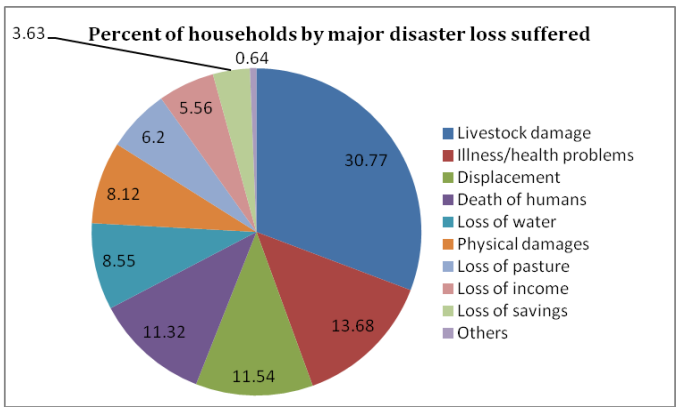
MAJOR DISASTERS REPORTED IN WEREDA

Kebele	Disaster 1	Disaster 2	Disaster 3	LIU Info
Mogoros	Drought	Wind	Human disease	**Chronic hazards: LZ4:** Droughts, water shortages, border closure and restrictions, price shocks, animal and human diseases
Detalle	Drought	Human disease	Animal disease	
Agum	Drought	Wind	Animal disease	
Aleb	Drought	Animal disease	Volcano	
Sodomta	Drought	Animal Disease	Flood	
Asabuye	Drought	Animal Disease	Earth quake	
Durufli and Harahure	Drought	Animal Disease		
Disa'a and Beraile	Drought	Animal Disease		
Sidedu	Drought	Animal Disease	Human disease	
Tieo	Drought	Human disease	Wind	
Burie	Drought	Animal Disease		
Arug	Drought	Wind		



SHORT NARRATIVE ON MAJOR DISASTERS:

Drought is the most chronic hazard in the wereda mainly due to geographical location of the area which is near to Red Sea and desert. It is indicated as the major reason for decreasing number of livestock in the wereda due to severe shortage of water and pasture. It also results in food shortage (malnutrition) and migration of humans and animals. Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), Internal and external parasite and Pasteurellosis are the major livestock diseases in the wereda. Malaria is the major health problem in the wereda followed by Diarrhea and chronic fever. Heat waves are also indicated as major problems causing loss of water and pasture in the wereda. Volcanic eruptions in Aleb Kebele and Earthquake in Asabuye Kebele are also reported which mainly cause water/air pollution and physical damages respectively. Land slide is also among the major hazards reported in the wereda and it mainly causes displacement and physical damages on property and life.



EFFECT OF DISASTERS

Disasters	Loss 1	Loss 2	Loss 3
Drought	Loss of pasture	Loss of water	Death of animals
Landslide	Displacement	Physical damage	
Livestock disease	Death of animals	Loss of animal products	Loss of income
Heat waves	Loss of water	Loss of grass	Health problems
Human diseases	Health problems and death of humans	Loss of income	

Disaster Risk Profile: Bidu Wereda

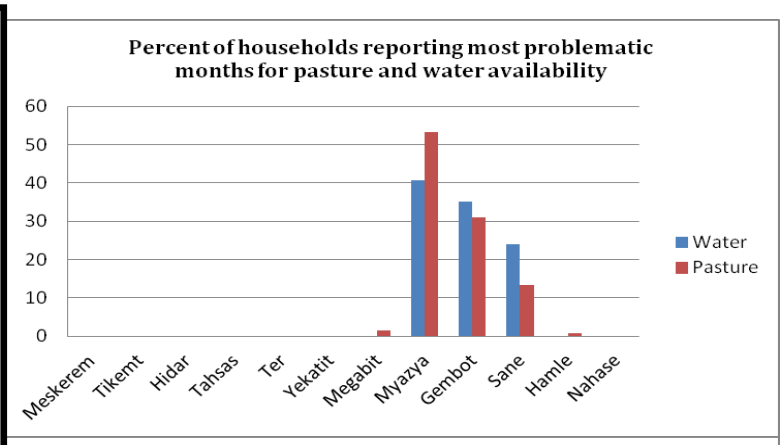
HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY

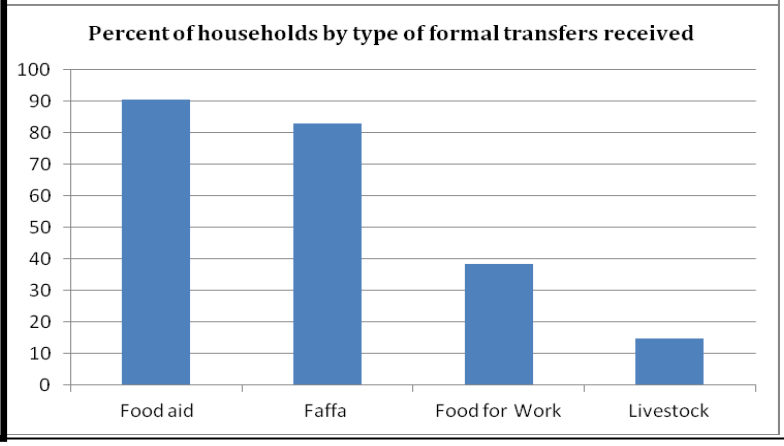
VULNERABILITY

There is no crop production in the wereda and the community is totally dependent on traditional livestock rearing. Shortage of water and pasture as a result of drought are the major constrains in livestock production which are mainly severe in April, May and June. The quality of pasture is reported to be very poor and water availability for livestock is poor.

Weak resilience capacity of the community can be inferred from the fact that 55% of households did not manage to recover from the disaster loss they suffered. Moreover, 95% of the households reported that it would be impossible for them to raise Birr 500 in one week implying their vulnerability to a sudden on-set of disasters. On the other hand, 91%, 83% and 38% of the households have received formal transfers in the form of food aid, Faffa and food-for-work. This is partly attributed to the fact that the livelihood of the community totally depends on traditional livestock rearing which is highly susceptible to frequent occurrence of drought and livestock diseases in the wereda.

Lack of clean water, poor personal and environmental sanitation, poor housing condition, food shortage (malnutrition) and weather condition exposed households to human diseases and health problems. Dry weather condition (desert), wind, deforestation and volcanic activities are major environmental problems. Lack of awareness (high illiteracy level), poor infrastructure and dependency on external aid are additional factors hindering self resilience.





Accessibility:

- **Access to road and urban centre**: it took households an average of 6 hours to reach the nearest paved road, while it took them more than 14 hours to reach the nearest urban centre.
- **Electricity**: access to electricity is nil.
- **Access to Veterinary facility**: all households reported to have very poor access to **veterinary service and livestock drugs**.
- **Access to market**: access to market is constrained by lack of road and the kebeles are far from formal market centers.
- **Access to drinking water**: 77% of the households primarily obtain drinking water from ponds while another 15% obtain water from Birka. Despite this fact, 87% of the households use the water without making any kind of treatment, and this has exposed them to water borne diseases such as diarrhea. On average, households spend about 4 hours to fetch water.
- **Access to sanitation:** all households surveyed reported that they have no toilet facility at all. All households in the wereda live in mobile house made of sticks and grass.

Level of Awareness and Institutional Development

The **general literacy** level of the population above 7 years of age is only 1%. Out of which 95.9% of them are only below first grade, while 3.9% and 0.23% of the population attended primary school (1-6 grade) and secondary school (7-12 grade), respectively. With regard to **gender parity** in education, proportion of male students dominates at all education level.

Community's awareness towards disaster risk management system and actors seem to be good. The level of cooperation in the community is reported to be good during disaster. There are community based organizations such as youth and women associations. **Islamic Relief, Save the Children** and **UNICEF** are the major non-governmental organizations operating in the wereda in areas of disaster risk management.

InfoBits:

Population	: -- (2007)
Sex ratio	: -- F/1000 M
Urban Population	: -- (2007)
Mean Altitude	: -- m
Mean Slope	: -- %
All-weather road density	: -- %
Measles caseload	: -- (2004-2009)

Sources: Various Secondary Sources

Community Capacity to Cope

- Selling more livestock than usual is the most frequently used **coping mechanisms** during disaster time. Reducing expenditure on non-essential items and long term migration are additional coping mechanisms used during dry season.
- Community level of **cooperation and participation** in helping each other during disaster is reported to be cultural and good.
- **Livestock diversity**: All households are pure pastoralists and land ownership is communal. The major types of livestock reared in the wereda are camels, goat, sheep and donkey.

WDRP Indicators

Hazard Related Characteristics

Biological Hazards

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Hazard	Causes of the hazard	Effects of the hazard
Animal disease • Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) • Internal and External Parasite • Pasteurellosis	Drought, Lack of pasture Lack of water Lack of veterinary service in the area High temperature	Death of animals Loss of animal products Malnutrition (due to lack of animal products) Loss of asset
Human diseases • Malaria • Diarrhea • Chronic fever	Drinking flood water Poor personal and environmental sanitation Food shortage (malnutrition) Shortage of water Drought	High health problem and sometimes death Physical weakness (unable to work)

Source: FGD and KII

Geological Hazards

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Hazard	Cause	Effect
Volcano	Geographical location of the area which is vulnerable to volcano	Health problem, Water and air pollution Destruction of houses and equipment
Earthquake	Geographical location of the area which is vulnerable to earthquake	Migration of the population, Death of people, Water and air pollution

Source: FGD

Hydro-Meteorological Hazards

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Hazard	Cause	Effect
Drought	Rainfall shortage Ecology of the area (dry land) Deforestation High temperature	Migration of households and animals Death of animal Shortage of food Water shortage Loss of pasture
Wind	Absence of forest, Geographical location	Destruction of houses and other property Damage infrastructures such as schools
Flooding	Lack of well prepared dam	Damage household asset Death of animals Physical damage on property
Heat waves	Geographical location of the area	Loss of water Loss of pasture

Source: FGD and KII

Social Hazards

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Hazard	Cause	Effect
Price shock	High price of commodities	Low purchasing power

Source: FGD and KII

WEREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILE

Disaster Characteristics

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu Kebele: Agum

Disaster	Common period	Year of occurrence	Cause	Effect	Worst year	Change over years	Vulnerability characteristics	Coping strategies
Drought	April, May and June	1998, 2001 to 2003	Lack of rainfall	Death of Animal and Migration	2002	Increase	Large family size, Geographical location	Sharing resources
Wind	May and June	1999, 2001 and 2003	Absence of forest	Destruction of house and equipment	2003	Decrease	Geographical location	No coping
Animal Death	April, May, June and July	2000, 2002 and 2003	Drought, Absence of animal health post	Death of animals and loss of animal products	2003	Decrease		Slaughter normal animals, Isolation of sick animals

Source: FGD (B1a)

WEREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILE

Disaster Characteristics

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu Kebele: Aleb

Disaster	Common period	Year of occurrence	Cause	Effect	Worst year	Change over years	Vulnerability characteristics	Coping strategies
Drought	May, June and July	All years up to now	Geographical location	Loss of asset, Absence of food	2002	No change	Large family size and Deforestation	Migration
Animal Death	April, May and June	2001 and 2003	Lack of animal feed	Death, Loss of animal products	2003	Decrease		Isolate sick animal
Volcano	May	2,003	Geographical location	Health problem, Destruction of house and equipment	2003	Decrease		Migration

Source: FGD (B1a)

WEREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILE

Disaster Characteristics

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu Kebele: Arug

Disaster	Common period	Year of occurrence	Cause	Effect	Worst year	Change over years	Vulnerability characteristics	Coping strategies
Drought	May, June and July	1999	High temperature and Low rainfall	Shortage of food and Water	2003	Increase		Helping each other and migration
Wind	May, June and July	1,999	Poor vegetation cover of the area	Destruction of Houses	2003	Decrease		Helping each other

Source: FGD (B1a)

WEREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILE

Disaster Characteristics

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu Kebele: Asabuye

Disaster	Common period	Year of occurrence	Cause	Effect	Worst year	Change over years	Vulnerability characteristics	Coping strategies
Drought	May	2000, 2002 and 2003	Lack of rainfall	Migration from Kebele to Kebele and lack of food	2002	Decrease	Large family size, Deforestation	Saving food
Animal Disease	April	2002 and 2004	Lack of animal food, High temperature	Death of many livestock	2004	Decrease	The presence of disease transmitter insect	Improving animal husbandry
Earth quake	June	2,003		Migration of the population, death of people, water and air pollution	2003	Decrease		Tree planting

Source: FGD (B1a)

WEREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILE

Disaster Characteristics

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu Kebele: Burie

Disaster	Common period	Year of occurrence	Cause	Effect	Worst year	Change over years	Vulnerability characteristics	Coping strategies
Drought	May, June and July		Low rainfall, High temperature	Shortage of food, Shortage of water in the area	2001	No change		Helping each other and migration
Animal Disease	May, June and July		Low rainfall, Shortage of animal feed	Animal Death	2003	No change		Eating animals and selling

Source: FGD (B1a)

Disaster Characteristics

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu Kebele: Detalle

Disaster	Common period	Year of occurrence	Cause	Effect	Worst year	Change over years	Vulnerability characteristics	Coping strategies
Drought	May, June and July	1999 to 2004	Lack of rainfall and Deforestation	Death of animal and Shortage of food	2002	Increase	Large family size, loss of resource	Sharing, Migrating and shifting area
Human disease	August and September	Before 2001	Using dirty water, Drought	Death, Physical weakness	1999	Decrease	Large family size and Awareness	Migration
Animal Death	March, April and May	1999, 2001 and 2003	Drought	Death of animal	2003	Decrease	Lack of grazing land and Lack of water	Selling and consuming other healthy animals

Source: FGD (B1a)

Disaster Characteristics

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu Kebele: Disa'a and Beraile

Disaster	Common period	Year of occurrence	Cause	Effect	Worst year	Change over years	Vulnerability characteristics	Coping strategies
Drought	May	2000 and 2003	Lack of rainfall	Migration from Kebele to Kebele, Lack of food	2002	Decrease	Large family size and Deforestation	Saving their food before the drought happens
Animal Disease	April	2002 and 2004	Lack of animal feed, High temperature	Death of many livestock	2004	Decrease	The presence of disease transmitter insect	Keeping animal pasture in dry and pure place

Source: FGD (B1a)

WEREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILE

Disaster Characteristics

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu Kebele: Durufli and Harahure

Disaster	Common period	Year of occurrence	Cause	Effect	Worst year	Change over years	Vulnerability characteristics	Coping strategies
Drought	May	2000 to 2003	Lack of rainfall	Migration from one Kebele to another	2000	Decrease		Saving food
Animal Disease	April	2002 and 2004	Lack of animal feed	Death of many livestock	2004	Decrease	The presence of disease transmitter insect	Keep animal pasture in dry and pure place

Source: FGD (B1a)

Disaster Characteristics

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu Kebele: Mogoros

Disaster	Common period	Year of occurrence	Cause	Effect	Worst year	Change over years	Vulnerability characteristics	Coping strategies
Drought	May, June and July	1999, 2000, 2001 and 2003	Lack of rainfall	Migration, Death of animal and Shortage of food	2003	Increase	Geographical location, large family size, absence of resource	Migration and Sharing
Wind	May and June	Every year, Greater than 2004	Absence of forest, geographical location	Destruction of House and any essential equipment	2003	Decrease	Poor housing standard, poor settlement area	No coping
Human disease	August and September	Every year	Drinking of flood water	High health problem and sometimes death	2001	Decrease		Highly affected patients go to Wereda health center and get treated

Source: FGD (B1a)

WEREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILE

Disaster Characteristics

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu Kebele: Sidedu

Disaster	Common period	Year of occurrence	Cause	Effect	Worst year	Change over years	Vulnerability characteristics	Coping strategies
Drought	May, June and July		High temperature and Low rainfall	Shortage of food, Shortage of water, Shortage of animal Feed	2001	No change	Lack of afforestation	Internal migration, helping each other
Animal Disease	April, May, June and July		Shortage of animal feed	Animal Death	2003	Decrease	Taking long distance animals to search animal feed	Selling and eating animals
Human disease	April, May and June		Shortage of food	Physical weakness and Human death	2003	Decrease	Living condition of the community	Taking traditional medicine

Source: FGD (B1a)

WEREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILE

Disaster Characteristics

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu Kebele: Sodomta

Disaster	Common period	Year of occurrence	Cause	Effect	Worst year	Change over years	Vulnerability characteristics	Coping strategies
Drought	May	1998, 2002 and 2003	Lack of rainfall	Migration from Kebele to Kebele and Absence of food	1998	Decrease	Large family size and Deforestation	Saving food
Animal Disease	April	2002 and 2004	Lack of animal food and Weather condition	Death of animals	2004	Decrease	Large number of animal that live on one area	Isolation of sick animals
Flood	August	2002	Lack of well prepared dam	Destruction of houses and property and death of animals	2002	Decrease	Lack of preparedness	Build the dam around the Kebele

Source: FGD (B1a)

WEREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILE

Disaster Characteristics

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu Kebele: Tieo

Disaster	Common period	Year of occurrence	Cause	Effect	Worst year	Change over years	Vulnerability characteristics	Coping strategies
Drought	All year of these months May, June and July		Shortage of rain, High rainfall	Shortage of water, Shortage of food and feed and animal death	2004	Increase	Lack of afforestation	Helping each other
Human disease	May, June and July		Because of poor sanitation	Death and illness	2003	Increase	Poor environmental sanitation, Poor household	Taking traditional medicine
Wind	May, June and July		Poor vegetation cover	Destruction of houses and schools	2003	Decrease	Lack of afforestation	Reconstruct houses

Source: FGD (B1a)

Hazards: Conflict as an Issue

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Kebele	Description of Conflict	Cause	Change in last decade
Mogoros	No conflict		
Detalle	No conflict		
Agum	No conflict		
Aleb	No conflict		
Sodomta			
Asabuye			
Durufli and Harahure			
Disa'a and Beraile			
Sidedu	No conflict		
Tieo	No conflict		
Burie	No conflict		
Arug	No conflict		

Source: FGD (C1g)

WEREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILING

Hazard: Situation During last Disaster

Region: Afar **Zone: Zone 2** **Wereda: Bidu**

Characteristics of most recent disaster that affected the community

Kebele	Disaster	Description	Effect	Most severely affected pop	Reason
Mogoros	Drought	High	Lack of food, water and health problem	Poor community more affected	Poor capacity
Detalle	Drought	High	Shortage of food, feed and water, decrease livestock products	Poor community are more affected	Poor capacity
Agum	Drought	High	Death of livestock	Poor community are more affected	Poor capacity
Aleb	Drought	High	Loss of asset and livestock disease	Poor society more affected	Poor capacity
Sodomta	Drought	High	Food shortage and migration	Elders, mothers and children	
Asabuye	Earth quake	High	Migration of people, human disease, water and air pollution	Elders, mothers and children	Poor capacity
Durufli and Harahure	Drought	High	Shortage of food, feed and water	Children, elders and mothers	
Disa'a and Beraile	Drought	High	Shortage of food, feed and water	Mothers and elders	
Sidedu	Drought, Animal death and Human death	High	Shortage of food, feed and water, animal death and human death	Women and children	Poor capacity
Tieo	Drought, Human disease and Wind	High	Shortage of food, feed and water, animal death	Children	Poor capacity
Burie	Drought animal disease	High	Shortage of food, feed and water, animal death	Women, youth, children and elders	Poor capacity

Arug	Drought and wind	High	Shortage of food, feed and water, destruction of houses	All age groups	Poor capacity

Source: FGD (B4a to e)

Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level

Region: Afar **Zone: Zone 2** **Wereda: Bidu** **Kebele: Agum**

Seasonal calendar for hazards, activities and income level

Months	Disaster	Level of severity (rank)	Agricultural activity	Income level (rank)
January	Drought		Livestock activities	
February	Drought		Livestock activities	
March	Drought		Livestock activities	
April	Drought		Livestock activities	
May	Drought	3	Livestock activities	
June	Drought and Wind	2	Livestock activities	
July	Drought	1	Livestock activities	
August	Drought		Livestock activities	1
September	Drought		Livestock activities	
October	Drought		Livestock activities	
November	Drought		Livestock activities	
December	Drought		Livestock activities	

Source: FGD

Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu Kebele: Aleb

Seasonal calendar for hazards, activities and income level

Months	Disaster	Level of severity (rank)	Agricultural activity	Income level (rank)
January	Drought		Livestock Production	
February	Drought		Livestock Production	3
March	Drought		Livestock Production	1
April	Drought		Livestock Production	2
May	Drought	2	Livestock Production	
June	Drought	3	Livestock Production	
July	Drought	1	Livestock Production	
August	Drought		Livestock Production	
September	Drought		Livestock Production	
October	Drought		Livestock Production	
November	Drought		Livestock Production	
December	Drought		Livestock Production	

Source: FGD

Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu Kebele: Arug

Seasonal calendar for hazards, activities and income level

Months	Disaster	Level of severity (rank)	Agricultural activity	Income level (rank)
January	No hazard			
February	No hazard			
March	No hazard			
April	No hazard			
May	Drought and Wind	2		
June	Drought and Wind	1		
July	Drought and Wind	3		
August	No hazard			
September	No hazard			
October	No hazard			
November	No hazard			
December	No hazard			

Source: FGD

Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu Kebele: Asabuye

Seasonal calendar for hazards, activities and income level

Months	Disaster	Level of severity (rank)	Agricultural activity	Income level (rank)
January				
February				
March				
April	Animal disease	2		
May	Drought	1		
June	Earth quake	3		
July				
August				
September			Livestock activities	1
October				
November				
December				

Source: FGD

Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu Kebele: Burie

Seasonal calendar for hazards, activities and income level

Months	Disaster	Level of severity (rank)	Agricultural activity	Income level (rank)
January	No Hazard			
February	No Hazard			
March	No Hazard			
April	No Hazard			
May	Drought and Animal Disease	1		
June	Drought and Animal Disease	3		
July	Drought and Animal Disease	2		
August	No Hazard			
September	No Hazard			
October	No Hazard			
November	No Hazard			
December	No Hazard			

Source: FGD

Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu Kebele: Detalle

Seasonal calendar for hazards, activities and income level

Months	Disaster	Level of severity (rank)	Agricultural activity	Income level (rank)
January	Drought		Livestock Production	
February	Drought		Livestock Production	
March	Drought		Livestock Production	
April	Drought		Livestock Production	
May	Drought		Livestock Production	
June	Drought and Wind	3	Livestock Production	
July	Drought and Wind	2	Livestock Production	
August	Drought and Wind	1	Livestock Production	1
September	Drought and Wind		Livestock Production	2
October	Drought and Wind		Livestock Production	
November	Drought and Wind		Livestock Production	
December	Drought and Wind		Livestock Production	

Source: FGD

Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu Kebele: Disa'a and Beraile

Seasonal calendar for hazards, activities and income level

Months	Disaster	Level of severity (rank)	Agricultural activity	Income level (rank)
January				
February				
March				
April	Animal Disease	2		
May	Drought	3		
June				
July				
August			Livestock activity	1
September				
October				
November				
December				

Source: FGD

Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu Kebele: Durufli and Harahure

Seasonal calendar for hazards, activities and income level

Months	Disaster	Level of severity (rank)	Agricultural activity	Income level (rank)
January				
February				
March				
April	Animal disease	3		
May	Drought	2		
June				
July				
August				
September			Livestock activity	1
October				
November				
December				

Source: FGD

Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level

Region: Afar **Zone: Zone 2** **Wereda: Bidu** **Kebele: Mogoros**

Seasonal calendar for hazards, activities and income level

Months	Disaster	Level of severity (rank)	Agricultural activity	Income level (rank)
January	Drought		Livestock production	
February	Drought		Livestock production	
March	Drought		Livestock production	
April	Drought and Wind		Livestock production	
May	Drought and Wind	1	Livestock production	
June	Drought and Wind	3	Livestock production	
July	Drought	2	Livestock production	
August	Drought		Livestock production	1
September	Drought		Livestock production	2
October	Drought		Livestock production	
November	Drought		Livestock production	
December	Drought		Livestock production	

Source: FGD

Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu Kebele: Sidedu

Seasonal calendar for hazards, activities and income level

Months	Disaster	Level of severity (rank)	Agricultural activity	Income level (rank)
January	No hazards			
February	No hazards			
March	No hazards			
April	Animal disease and Human disease	3		
May	Drought, Human Disease and Animal Disease	2		
June	Drought, Human Disease and Animal Disease	1		
July	Drought and Animal Disease			
August	No hazards			
September	No hazards			
October	No hazards			
November	No hazards			
December	No hazards			

Source: FGD

Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level

Region: Afar **Zone: Zone 2** **Wereda: Bidu** **Kebele: Sodomta**

Seasonal calendar for hazards, activities and income level

Months	Disaster	Level of severity (rank)	Agricultural activity	Income level (rank)
January				
February				
March				
April	Animal Disease	2		
May	Drought	3		
June				
July	Flood	1		
August			Livestock activity	1
September				
October				
November				
December				

Source: FGD

Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu Kebele: Tieo

Seasonal calendar for hazards, activities and income level

Months	Disaster	Level of severity (rank)	Agricultural activity	Income level (rank)
January	No hazards			
February	No hazards			
March	No hazards			
April	No hazards			
May	Drought, Human disease and Wind	2		
June	Drought, Human disease and Wind	1		
July	Drought, Human disease and Wind	3		
August	No hazards			
September	No hazards			
October	No hazards			
November	No hazards			
December	No hazards			

Source: FGD

Frequency of Disaster Occurrence

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Proportion of Households getting affected by type of Disaster and Frequency

Type of hazard/disaster	Frequency					Total
	4 of 5 years	3 of 5 years	2 of 5 years	1 of 5 years	DK	
Droughts	48.03	40.16	8.66	3.15		100
Landslides	1.14	14.77		84.09		100
Livestock diseases	25.30	30.12	30.12	14.46		100
Human diseases	16.67	36.11	18.06	29.17		100
Heat waves	30.77	57.69	1.28	10.26		100
Economic / Price shock	7.41			92.59		100
Earthquake	8.33	91.67				100

Source: household questionnaire

Household Exposure to Hazards

Region: Afar **Zone: Zone 2** **Wereda: Bidu**

Households' exposure to different hazards (response in %)

Type of Disasters	General exposure	Last Five Years exposure
Droughts	22.38	26.08
Livestock diseases	18.71	17.04
Human diseases	14.51	14.78
Landslides	14.16	18.07
Heat waves	13.99	16.02
Economic / Price shock	9.62	5.54
Earthquake	5.94	2.46
Conflicts	0.52	
Crop diseases	0.17	
Total	100	100

Source: Household Questionnaire

WEREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILING

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Monthly Calender for frequent disasters

Type of Disasters	Meskerem	Tikemt	Hidar	Tahsas	Ter	Yekatit	Megabit	Myazya	Gembot	Sane	Hamle	Nahase
(Each month = 100%)	*Sep-Oct*	*Oct-Nov*	*Nov-Dec*	*Dec-Jan*	*Jan-Feb*	*Feb-Mar*	*Mar-Apr*	*Apr-May*	*May-Jun*	*Jun-Jul*	*Jul-Aug*	*Aug-Sep*
Droughts								31.5	68.5			
Landslides	20.3							35.6	44.1			
Livestock diseases	1.4							9.9	54.9	32.4		
Human diseases	1.4			1.4				18.3	49.3	28.2	1.4	
Heat waves								16.7	81.9		1.4	
Economic / Price shock							38.5	53.8	3.8		3.8	
Earthquake									100			

Source: Household Questionnaire

Conflicts: Perception of households on conflict issues

Region: Afar **Zone: Zone 2** **Wereda: Bidu**

Is conflict an issue in this community?	Response (%)
Yes	1.6
No	98.4
Don't know	0
Total	100

Who do you turn to in case of a conflict?	Response (%)
Elders	100
Amakaris	0
Wereda administration	0
Police	0
Total	100

Source: Household Questionnaire, WDRP

Losses from Disasters

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Losses from all disasters (household response in %)

Type of Loss	Main	Secondary
Physical damages on houses and property	8.12	2
Crop damage	0.21	0.5
Livestock damage	30.77	7
Death of household members	11.32	17.25
Illness/health problems	13.68	13
Loss of access to social services, including school	0.43	2.25
Loss of income	5.56	11
Loss of savings	3.63	19.75
Lost access to grazing land	6.20	7.5
Lost access to water source	8.55	5.5
Had to flee/change residence area	11.54	13.25
Total	100	100

Main Losses by Type of Disasters (household response in %)

Disasters	Physical damages	Crop damage	Livestock damage	Death of household members	Illness/health problems	Loss of access to social services	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Had to flee/change residence area	Total
Droughts	12.6		60.6		8.7				17.3	0.8		100
Landslides	2.4		12.0	3.6	30.1		4.8	8.4	1.2	2.4	34.9	100
Livestock diseases	1.3	1.3	52.6	16.7	3.8		10.3	2.6	7.7	2.6	1.3	100
Human diseases	4.3		20.0	27.1	30.0		10.0	5.7		2.9		100
Heat waves			1.4	15.5	5.6		9.9	4.2		36.6	26.8	100
Economic / Price shock	59.3		3.7	25.9				3.7		7.4		100
Earthquake						16.7				41.7	41.7	100

Secondary Losses by Type of Disasters (household response in %)

Disasters	Physical damages	Crop damage	Livestock damage	Death of household members	Illness/health problems	Loss of access to social services	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Had to flee/change residence area	Total
Droughts	0.8		14.2	16.7	20.0		15.8	4.2	13.3	8.3	3.3	100
Landslides	1.4		13.0	30.4	11.6		4.3	14.5	5.8	1.4	17.4	100
Livestock diseases	1.7	3.4		17.2	3.4	10.3	31.0	24.1	1.7		6.9	100
Human diseases	4.8			27.0	11.1		6.3	19.0	7.9	6.3	17.5	100
Heat waves	3.2		3.2		12.9	3.2		35.5	6.5	3.2	32.3	100
Economic / Price shock				5.0	10.0	5.0		80.0				100
Earthquake					12.5					62.5	25	100

Source: Household Questionnaire, WDRP

WDRP Indicators

Infrastructure Access Characteristics

Physical Vulnerability: Access to Roads & Urban Centres

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Households access to road and urban centre

Description	Percentage/mean
Type of road leading to the house (%)	
• Yes, partly paved road	8.87
• Yes, gravel road	53.23
• Yes, dirt road (difficult for car)	2.42
• No, no road	35.48
• Total	100
Time taken to reach the nearest paved road (%)	
• Less than 30 min	44.88
• 30 – 60 min	0.79
• 1 – 2 hrs	13.39
• 2 – 3 hrs	2.36
• 3 – 4 hrs	0.79
• More than 4 hrs	37.80
Total	100
Average time taken to reach the nearest paved road (minutes)	384
Time taken to reach the nearest urban centre (%)	
▪ Less than 1 hr	0.8
▪ 1 - 2 hrs	5.6
▪ 2 - 4 hrs	28
▪ 4 - 6 hrs	2.4
▪ More than 6 hrs	63.2
Average time taken to reach the nearest urban centre (minutes)	871

HU03, 04, HU05

Source: Household Questionnaire

Physical Vulnerability: Access to Electricity

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Households' access and utilization of electricity

Description	Percentage
Households located in communities with electricity	0
Households with electricity connection	0

Source: Household Questionnaire (HU06, 07)

Physical Vulnerability: Type of Dwelling Units

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Households' type of dwelling houses

Type of Dwelling Unit	Percentage
Structure of the House	
• Tin House	0
• Wood and mud	0
• Bamboo	0
• Brick/stone house	0
• Mobile home	100
Type of Floor	
• Concrete	0
• Non-Concrete	100

Source: Household Questionnaire (HU01 and 02)

WDRP Indicators

Socio Demographic Characteristics

Economic Vulnerability: Level of Migration

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Migration level and its characteristics by Kebele

Kebele / PA	Mig_No.	Mig_Period	Mig_Age	Mig_Eco	Mig_Sex	Mig_Change	Mig_Reasons	Mig_Destination
Mogoros	75	Winter	All age group	Poor	Both Sex	Increase		
Detalle	Around 65 Households	Summer	All age group	Poor	Both Sex	Decrease	Loss of asset, absence of job opportunity, economic hardship	To wereda center
Agum	Greater than 140 households	Summer	All age group	Poor communities	Both Sex	Decrease	Loss of assets, absence of job opportunity in the area, absence of rain	Another rural area
Aleb	Greater than 150	Winter	All age group	Poor	Both Sex	Decrease	Economic hardship, loss of asset, the cause of volcano	In Wereda center
Sodomta	100	Winter	28 to 52	Poor	Both Sex	Decrease	Shortage of drinking water, lack of animal food, there is no job opportunity here	Logiya town
Asabuye	200	Winter	30 to 60	Poor has not monthly income	Both Sex	Decrease	Absence of pure drinking water, lack of animal pasture, there is small opportunity to get the job	Center of the Wereda
Durufli and Harahure	650	Winter	30 to 50	Have not monthly income	Both Sex	Decrease	Absence of pure drinking water, lack of animal pasture and small opportunity of getting the job	Center of the Wereda
Disa'a and Beraile	600	Winter	25 to 55	Having monthly income	Both Sex	Decrease	Absence of pure drinking water, lack of animal pasture and small opportunity of getting the job	
Sidedu	50	In summer season	Elders, Women and Children	Poor	Both Sex	Increase	Economic hardship and loss of assets	Kululi rural area but near to road transportation access
Tieo	120	In summer season	All age group	Poor	Both Sex	Increase	Loss of assets and economic hardship	Harak and Rural area
Burie	75	In summer season	All age group	Poor economy	Both Sex	The same not increased or decreased	Loss of assets and economic hardship	To the Wereda center or sodomta

Economic Vulnerability: Household Migration

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Household migration and reason for migration

Description	Percentage
Households who migrated (%)	7.4
Duration of Migration	
• Less than 2 weeks	28.30
• Two weeks – month	66.04
• A month – 3 months	3.77
• 3 – 6 months	1.89
• > 6 months	0
Reasons for Migration	
• Family reasons	25
• Looking for work	7.69
• In grazing camp	40.38
• Feeding/IDP camp	15.38
• Other	11.54
• Total	100

Disasters as a triggering factor for migration (households response in %)

Migration because of hazards / disasters	(%)
No	58.73
Yes	11.11
Migration partly because of such impacts	30.16

Source: Household Questionnaire

WEREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILING

Demography: Population Structure

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Kebele	Children (0-12 yrs)		Youth (12-25 yrs)		Working (25-55 yrs)		Older (Above 55 yrs)		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mogoros	20%	15%	15%	10%	14%	11%	9%	6%	58%	42%
Detalle	20%	15%	18%	12%	12%	8%	10%	5%	60%	40%
Agum	18%	17%	12%	8%	17%	13%	10%	5%	57%	43%
Aleb	20%	10%	16%	14%	15%	10%	10%	5%	61%	39%
Sodomta	12%	8%	19%	11%	20%	15%	9%	6%	60%	40%
Asabuye	4%	2%	23%	12%	30%	13%	9%	7%	66%	34%
Durufli and Harahure	13%	5%	22%	13%	19%	6%	15%	7%	69%	31%
Disa'a and Beraile	4%	3%	22%	16%	20%	16%	11%	8%	57%	43%
Sidedu	18%	17%	12%	12%	18%	17%	4%	2%	52%	48%
Tieo	19%	11%	20%	19%	18%	17%	5%	3%	62%	50%
Burie	18%	17%	11%	11%	18%	17%	5%	3%	52%	48%
Arug	12%	13%	18%	17%	20%	16%	2%	2%	52%	48%

Source: FGD (C1d)

Demography: Population Trends and Ethnic Groups

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Population trends and major ethnic group by Kebele

Kebele / PA	Population Change	Reasons	Ethnic Groups
Mogoros	Decreased	Out migration	Afar
Detalle	Increased	More children	Afar
Agum	Increased	More children	Afar
Aleb	Increased	More children	Afar
Sodomta	Decreased	Out Migration	Afar
Asabuye	Decreased	Out Migration	Afar
Durufli and Harahure	Decreased	Out Migration	Afar
Disa'a and Beraile	Decreased	Out Migration	Afar
Sidedu	Decreased	Out migration	Afar
Tieo	Decreased	Out Migration	Afar
Burie	Decreased	Out Migration	Afar
Arug	Decreased	Out Migration	Afar

Source: FGD (C1a to C1c)

Social Vulnerability: Household Demographic Characteristics

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Demographic characteristics of households

Indicator	Value	Brief Description
Average household size	6.45	
Sex ratio	920	Number of females per 1000 males
Child sex ratio (under 14 yrs)	824	Number of females per 1000 males
Adult sex ratio (18 & Above yrs)	1158	Number of females per 1000 males
Dependency ratio ([(0-14)+(64+)] / (15-64) yrs)	1.6	

Source: Household Questionnaire
HU00, HU03

WEREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILING

Social Vulnerability: Level of Educational Attainment

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Education status of household members

Indicator	Percentage
General awareness	
▪ Read and understand text - Easily	0.7
▪ Read and understand text - with difficulty	1.6
▪ Can write letters - easily	0.7
▪ Can write letters - with difficulty	2.4
General Literacy Rate	
▪ Proportion of literate population (7+) to total 7+ population	1
Adult Literacy rate	
▪ Proportion of literate population (15+) to total 15+ population	0.9
Educational level	
Proportion of population (7+) by categories of education	
▪ Less than 1st grade completed	95.86
▪ Primary (1-6)	3.91
▪ Secondary (7-12)	0.23
Proportion of population (15+) by categories of population	
▪ Less than 1st grade completed	98.73
▪ Primary (1-6)	0.84
▪ Secondary (7-12)	0.42

Source: Household Questionnaire

Social Vulnerability: Gender Parity

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Gender parity in education level (7+ years) and household heading

Description	Male %	Female %	Total
Education level			
• Less than 1st grade	53.27	46.73	100
• Primary (1-6)	58.82	41.18	100
• Secondary (7-12)	100		100
Household head	83.6	16.4	100

Source: Household Questionnaire
HR02, HR12, HR10

WDRP Indicators

Environmental Characteristics

Environmental Situation: Environmental Problems

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Major environmental problems by Kebele

Kebele / PA	Problem-1	Problem-2	Problem-3	Problem-4
Mogoros	Water shortage	Wind	Deforestation	
Detalle	Water shortage	Deforestation		
Agum	Water shortage	Wind	Flood	
Aleb	Water shortage	Deforestation	Wind	Climatic change
Sodomta				
Asabuye	Water and Air Pollution			
Durufli and Harahure				
Disa'a and Beraile				
Sidedu				
Tieo				
Burie				
Arug	Water Pollution			

Source: FGD (D1b)

Environmental Situation: General Land Quality

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Perceptions of the community on changes in the general quality of land over a decade

Kebele	Current situation	Change over last decade	Comment
Mogoros	No usable		Dry area
Detalle	No usable		Dry area
Agum	Land is not usable		Dry area
Aleb	No usable		Dry area
Sodomta			
Asabuye			
Durufli and Harahure			
Disa'a and Beraile			
Sidedu			
Tieo	Low quality	Increased	The area is stony and desert
Burie			
Arug	Poor quality	Increased	Because of high temperature

Source: FGD (C3e)

Environmental Situation: Changes in Landscape

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Changes observed by the community on landscape and the problems due to the changes

Kebele	Changes observed over a decade	Problems due to changes
Mogoros	Dry and desert	
Detalle	Dry and desert	
Agum	Dry and desert	
Aleb	Dry and desert	
Sodomta		
Asabuye		
Durufli and Harahure		
Disa'a and Beraile		
Sidedu		
Tieo		
Burie	Dry and desert	
Arug	Dry and desert	

Source: FGD (D1c)

Environmental Situation: Land-Use other than crop production

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Types of land use other than crop production across Kebeles

Kebele	Land use-1	Comments	Land use-2	Comments	Land use-3	Comments
Mogoros	Grazing land	There is pasture for short period of time				
Detalle	Grazing land	There is pasture for short period of time				
Agum	Grazing land	There is pasture for short period of time				
Aleb	Grazing land	There is pasture for short period of time				
Sodomta						
Asabuye						
Durufli and Harahure						
Disa'a and Beraile						
Sidedu						
Tieo	No grazing land					
Burie						
Arug						

Source: FGD (C3c)

Environmental Situation: Deforestation

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Observed changes over levels of deforestation by the community and its problems

Kebele / PA	Changes observed over last decade	Problems due to changes
Mogoros	Increased	Vulnerability to wind, increasing temperature
Detalle	Increased	Increasing of temperature
Agum	Increased	Vulnerability to wind, increasing temperature
Aleb	Increased	Change of temperature
Sodomta		
Asabuye		
Durufli and Harahure		
Disa'a and Beraile		
Sidedu	No tree	
Tieo	No tree	
Burie	No tree	
Arug	No tree	

Source: FGD (D1d)

Environmental Situation: Natural Resources Availability

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Natural resources available and changes observed by the community

Kebele	Resource 1	Change	Problem	Resource 2	Change	Problem
Mogoros	No natural resource	The same				
Detalle	No natural resource	The same				
Agum	No natural resource	No change				
Aleb	No natural resource					
Sodomta	Wood	Decreased				
Asabuye	Wood	Decreased				
Durufli and Harahure	Wood	Decreased				
Disa'a and Beraile	Wood	Decreased				
Sidedu	Uncultivable land					
Tieo	Uncultivable land	Increased				
Burie	Uncultivable land					
Arug	Uncultivable land					

Source: FGD (D1a)

Environmental Situation: Rainfall and Temperature

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Observed changes on rainfall and temperature by the community over the last decade

Kebele	Rainfall		Temperature	
	Changes Observed	Problems	Changes Observed	Problems
Mogoros	Decreased	Absence of rainfall, grazing land and water	Increased	Increasing drought and loss of water
Detalle	Decreased	Absence of water	Increased	High deforestation and drought
Agum	Decreased	Absence of forest, water, grazing land, et cetera	Increased	High deforestation and drought
Aleb	Decreased	Highly affected to human and animal through life of the year	Increased	Inconvenient living condition
Sodomta	Decreased	Loss of feed and water	Increased	Most of the people of the community are affected by disease due to increasing temperature
Asabuye	Decreased	Loss of feed and water	Increased	Most of the people of the community are affected by disease due to increasing temperature
Durufli and Harahure	Decreased	Loss of feed and water	Increased	Inconvenient living condition
Disa'a and Beraile	Decreased	Loss of feed and water	Increased	Inconvenient living condition
Sidedu	Very low	Loss of feed and water	Very high	Inconvenient living condition
Tieo	Very low	Loss of feed and water	Very high	Inconvenient living condition
Burie	Very low	Loss of feed and water	Very high	Inconvenient living condition
Arug	Very low	Loss of feed and water	Very high	Inconvenient living condition

Source: FGD (D1f and D1g)

Environmental Situation: Reasons for Environmental Changes

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Kebele / PA	Reasons for Environmental Changes and their effect
Mogoros	Dry weather condition
Detalle	Geographical location of the area
Agum	Geographical location of the area
Aleb	Geographical location of the area
Sodomta	Deforestation, natural weather condition of the area
Asabuye	Deforestation, natural weather condition of the area
Durufli and Harahure	Deforestation, natural weather condition of the area
Disa'a and Beraile	Deforestation, natural weather condition of the area
Sidedu	
Tieo	
Burie	
Arug	

Source: FGD (D11)

Environmental Situation: Soil Erosion

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Observed changes on levels of soil erosion by the community

Kebele / PA	Changes Observed	Problems
Mogoros	No erosion because no rainfall	
Detalle		
Agum		
Aleb		
Sodomta		
Asabuye		
Durufli and Harahure		
Disa'a and Beraile		
Sidedu		
Tieo	Low	
Burie	Low	
Arug		

Source: FGD (D1e)

WDRP Indicators

Livelihood, Occupation and Source of Food Characteristics

Economic Vulnerability: Major Occupational Categories

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Major categories of occupation and percent of population engaged in the occupation by Kebele

Kebele	Major occupations	Percent	Occupation-2	Percent	Occupation-3	Percent	Occupation-4	Percent
Mogoros	Livestock rearing	100						
Detalle	Livestock rearing	100						
Agum	Livestock rearing	100						
Aleb	Livestock rearing	100						
Sodomta	Livestock rearing	100						
Asabuye	Livestock rearing	100						
Durufli and Harahure	Livestock rearing	100						
Disa'a and Beraile	Livestock rearing	100						
Sidedu	Livestock rearing	100						
Tieo	Livestock rearing	100						
Burie	Livestock rearing	100						
Arug	Livestock rearing	100						

Source: FGD (C2b)

Economic Vulnerability: Sources of Livelihoods

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Households important sources of livelihood (response in %)

Types of livelihood Activities	Order of importance		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Charcoal		9.64	
Firewood		14.46	
Rearing & selling animals (camels, cattle, sheep, goats)	57.03	34.94	14.29
Selling dairy products (milk, butter, ghee, cheese)		2.41	28.57
Basket-making, Mat-making		1.20	
Circumciser		1.20	14.29
Traditional healer	0.78	4.82	
Salaried job	0.78		
Daily labourer		2.41	
Animal herder		1.20	14.29
Begging activities	29.69	22.89	14.29
Others	11.72	4.82	
Total	100	100	100

Source: Household Questionnaire, WDRP

Economic Vulnerability: Occupational Categories

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Percent of population above 15 years age by occupation categories

Types of activities	Main occupation	Secondary occupation
Student	1.66	
Unemployed & seeking work	10.79	
Neither studying nor working nor seeking work	1.66	
Livestock rearing	42.32	23.08
Craftsman	1.24	
Home-maker (housewife)	40.66	15.38
Chronically ill	0.41	
Others	0.83	61.54
Total	100	100

Source: Household Questionnaire

Economic Vulnerability: Sources of Food

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Households source for different food items (response in %)

Sources of Food	Food items											
	Injera	Other cereals	Potato	Pasta and Biscuits	Beans, lentils and nuts	sugar	Vegetables	Fruits	Beef	Poultry	Fish	Milk
Own production						1			66.7			97.9
Casual labour		1.4										
Borrowed												
Gifts from friends/neighbours												
Purchases from main shop				4.4		20.6						
Free meals/Food assistance	50	74.3				2.1			33.3			2.1
Purchase from roadside vendor/tuck shop	50	24.3		95.6		76.3						
Begging												
Purchase subsidized food from Kebele shop												
Other sources												

Source: Household Questionnaire

WDRP Indicators

Crop Production Characteristics

Hazards: Change in Crop Damages

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

No crop production

Proportion of total crop damage (percentage response by households)

Extent of Crop Damaged (%)	Last year	5 Yrs ago
0		
1 - 25		
26 - 50		
51 - 75		
76 - 100		

Major reasons for crop damage (percentage response by households)

Reasons of crop damage	Last year	5 Yrs ago
Pests		
Drought		
Flood		
Frost/ Cold wave		
Others (specify)		
Total		

Percentage Damage for Major Crops in the last year (by percentage of respondents)

Crops	Percentage damage					Total
	0%	1-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-100%	
Teff						
Barley						
Wheat						
Maize						
Sorghum						
Millet						
Other grain (specify)						
Peas						
Lentils						
Neug						
Groundnut						
Sunflower						
Sesame						
Other oilseed						
Vegetables						
Fruits						
Coffee						
Chat						
Other cash crop						

Percentage Damage for Major Crops in the last five years (by percentage of respondents)

Crops	Percentage damage					Total
	0%	1-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-100%	
Teff						
Barley						
Wheat						
Maize						
Sorghum						
Millet						
Other grain (specify)						
Peas						
Lentils						
Groundnut						
Sunflower						
Sesame						
Other oilseed						
Vegetables						
Fruits						
Coffee						
Chat						
Other cash crop						

Reasons for Damage of Major Crops in the last year (by percentage respondents)

Crops	Reasons for damage					Total
	Pests	Drought	Flood	Frost	Others	
Teff						
Barley						
Wheat						
Maize						
Sorghum						
Millet						
Other grain (specify)						
Peas						
Lentils						
Neug						
Groundnut						
Sunflower						
Sesame						
Other oilseed						
Vegetables						
Fruits						
Coffee						
Chat						
Other cash crop						

Reasons for Damage of Major Crops in the last five year (by percentage respondents)

Crops	Reasons for damage					Total
	Pests	Drought	Flood	Frost	Others	

Source: Household Questionnaire, 2010

Agricultural Situation: Change in Crops Grown

Region: Afar **Zone: Zone 2** **Wereda: Bidu**

No crop production

Five major crops grown by proportion of total cultivated land

Kebele	Five main Crops	Season	Present Cropped Area (%)	Cropped Area 5-Yrs Ago (%)	Reason for Change

Source: FGD (C3b)

Agricultural Situation: Access to Extension

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Perception of the community on Access to Agricultural extension Services

Kebele / PA	Current Level	Change in last decade	Comment
Mogoros	No extension service		
Detalle	No extension service		
Agum	No extension service		
Aleb	No extension service		
Sodomta	No extension service		
Asabuye	No extension service		
Durufli and Harahure	No extension service		
Disa'a and Beraile	No extension service		
Sidedu	No extension service		
Tieo	No extension service		
Burie	No extension service		
Arug	No extension service		

Source: FGD (C3k)

Wheat		

Proportion of households by amount of yield of major crops (last year)

Type of crop	Yield (kilogram per hectare)					
	Less than 100	101-500	501-1000	1001-1500	1501-2000	Above 2000
Teff						
Barley						
Wheat						
Maize						
Sorghum						
Millet						
Other grain (specify)						
Peas						
Lentils						
Neug						
Groundnut						
Sunflower						
Sesame						
Other oilseed						
Vegetables						
Fruits						
Coffee						
Chat						
Other cash crop						

Proportion of households by amount of yield of major crops (Five years ago)

Type of crop	Yield (kilogram per hectare)					
	Less than 100	101-500	501-1000	1001-1500	1501-2000	Above 2000
Teff						
Barley						
Wheat						
Maize						
Sorghum						
Millet						
Other grain (specify)						
Peas						
Lentils						
Groundnut						
Sunflower						
Sesame						
Other oilseed						
Vegetables						
Fruits						
Coffee						
Chat						
Other cash crop						

Source: Household Questionnaire

Economic Vulnerability: Land Ownership and Quality

Region: Afar **Zone: Zone 2** **Wereda: Bidu**

Land is communal

Landownership of households

Land Ownership	Quantity
Households owning land (%)	
Average landholding (in Hectares)	
Range of landholding (households in %)	
▪ Less than 0.25 ha	
▪ 0.25 - 0.50 ha	
▪ 0.5 - 0.75 ha	
▪ 0.75 - 1 ha	
▪ 1 - 2 ha	
▪ More than 2 ha	
Households cultivating land in last 12 months (%)	
Average quantity of land cultivated (in hectares)	
Range of quantity of land cultivated (household in %)	
• Less than 0.25 ha	
• 0.25 - 0.50 ha	
• 0.5 - 0.75 ha	
• 0.75 - 1 ha	
• 1 - 2 ha	
• More than 2 ha	

Farmers' perception on the quality of their agricultural land

Description	Percentage
Cropping Intensity [1]	
Households with enough land for farming	
Households with favourable location of farm	
Yes	
Partially	
No	
Households with fertile soil	
▪ Highly fertile	
▪ Fertile	
▪ Not Fertile	

Source: Household Questionnaire

[1] Cropping Intensity = (Gross Cropped Area / Net Cropped Area)x 100%- ----More clarification is required

Agricultural Situation: Access to Inputs

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Perception of the community on access to improved agricultural inputs

Kebele / PA	Current Level	Change in last decade	Comment
Mogoros	No access		
Detalle	No access		
Agum	No access		
Aleb	No access		
Sodomta	No access		
Asabuye	No access		
Durufli and Harahure	No access		
Disa'a and Beraile	No access		
Sidedu	No access		
Tieo	No access		
Burie	No access		
Arug	No access		

Source: FGD (C3kj)

Agricultural Situation: Water for irrigation

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Access to water for irrigation in the community

Kebele / PA	Current Level	Change in last decade	Comment
Mogoros	No irrigation		
Detalle	No irrigation		
Agum	No irrigation		
Aleb	No irrigation		
Sodomta	No irrigation		
Asabuye	No irrigation		
Durufli and Harahure	No irrigation		
Disa'a and Beraile	No irrigation		
Sidedu	No irrigation		
Tieo	No irrigation		
Burie	No irrigation		
Arug	No irrigation		

Source: FGD (C3g)

Agricultural Situation: Soil Fertility

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Perception of the community on soil fertility and its change over time

Kebele / PA	Current Level	Change in last decade	Comment
Mogoros	Low		
Detalle	Low		
Agum	Low		
Aleb	Low		
Sodomta			
Asabuye			
Durufli and Harahure			
Disa'a and Beraile			
Sidedu			
Tieo	Very low	No change	The area is stony and desert
Burie	Very low	No change	
Arug	Very poor fertility	Increased	Because of high temperature

Source: FGD (C3f)

Economic Vulnerability: Status of Agriculture

Region: Afar **Zone: Zone 2** **Wereda: Bidu**

No crop production

Methods of tillage, Irrigation and other agricultural input utilization by households (%)

Indicator of Agricultural Development	Percentage
Percentage of Irrigated Area[1] (%)	
• Last year	
• Five years ago	
Proportion of households by Sources of Irrigation (%)	
▪ River/Lake/Pond	
▪ *Birkas* (tanks)	
▪ Other (specify)	
▪ No Irrigation (Rain-fed)	
Proportion of households by method of tillage (%)	
▪ Oxen	
▪ Tractor	
▪ Manual	
▪ None	
Proportion of households by type of fertilizer used (%)	
▪ Chemical	
▪ Natural/Animal manure	
▪ Both Chemical and Natural	
▪ None	
Proportion of households by type of pesticide used (%)	
▪ Chemicals (insecticides, fungicide, etc.)	
▪ Natural methods	
▪ None	
Proportion of households using improved variety of seeds (%)	
Proportion of HHs receiving agricultural extension services (%)	

Source: Household Questionnaire

[1] **Average Proportion of Irrigated Area = (Total irrigated area / Total cultivated Area) x 100**

Economic Vulnerability: Change in Agricultural Situation

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

No crop production

Household's perception on changes of crop type, size of cultivated area and crop yields

Changes in last five years	Order of importance		
	1st	2nd	3rd
1. Proportion of households reporting change in crops grown (29.6%)			
Reasons for change (%)			
• Adequate irrigation available			
• Insufficient irrigation available			
• Adequate rainfall			
• Less rainfall			
• Adequate fertilizer			
• Insufficient fertilizer			
• More yielding crop			
• More pest resistant crop			
• More drought resistant crop			
2. Proportion of households reporting change in size of area cultivated (11.4%)			
Reasons for change (%)			
• Insufficient irrigation available			
• Insufficient rainfall			
• More yielding crop			
• Landslides			
• Water logging			
• Addition of area			
• Loss of area			
• Insufficient irrigation available			
3. Proportion of households reporting change in crop yield (87.4%)			
Reasons for change (%)			
• Insufficient irrigation available			
• Adequate rainfall			
• Insufficient rainfall			
• Adequate fertilizer			
• Insufficient fertilizer			
• Better yielding crop			
• Improved variety of seeds			

Source: Household Questionnaire

Economic Vulnerability: Crops Grown

Region: Afar **Zone: Zone 2** **Wereda: Bidu**

No crop production

Number of crops grown by households

Crops Grown	Last year	5 years ago
Number of crops grown (response in %)		
▪ One type		
▪ Two types		
▪ Three types		
▪ Four types		
▪ Five types		
Average number of crops grown		

Types of crops grown by households

Types of Crops	Last year	5 years ago
Teff		
Barley		
Wheat		
Maize		
Sorghum		
Millet		
Other grain (specify)		
Peas		
Lentils		
Neug		
Groundnut		
Sunflower		
Sesame		
Other oilseed		
Vegetables		
Fruits		
Coffee		
Chat		
Other cash crop		
Teff		
Barley		

WDRP Indicators

Livestock Production Characteristics

Agricultural Situation: Status of Livestock Diseases

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Change in livestock disease status across Kebeles

Kebele / PA	Current Level	Change over last decade	Comment
Mogoros	High prevalence of diseases due to lack of feed	Increased	
Detalle	High prevalence of diseases due to lack water	Increased	
Agum	Pasteurellosis and CCPP	Decreased	
Aleb	Pasteurellosis, CCPP	Decreased	
Sodomta			
Asabuye			
Durufli and Harahure			
Disa'a and Beraile			
Sidedu			
Tieo	High prevalence	Increased	
Burie	High prevalence		
Arug	There are goat diseases	Increased	

Source: FGD (C3i)

Agriculture (Livestock): Prevalent Diseases & Veterinary Facility

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

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

Type of Livestock Diseases	Order of importance		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	32.79	46.55	23.71
Newcastle disease (Chicken)	32.79	6.03	5.15
Internal and External Parasite	22.95	14.66	7.22
Pasteurellosis	4.92	21.55	24.74
Heartwater	3.28	0.86	1.03
PPR	1.64	2.59	26.80
Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)	0.82		
Sheep pox	0.82	2.59	10.31
Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)		5.17	
Others			1.03
Total	100	100	100

Access to drugs and veterinary services

Level of access	Access to veterinary service	Access to livestock drugs
Excellent	0	0
Good	0	0
Adequate	0	0
Poor	14.96	25.98
Very poor	85.04	74.02
Total	100	100

Source: Household Questionnaire

Agricultural Situation: Water Availability for Livestock

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Water availability for livestock in the community

Kebele / PA	Current Level	Change in last decade	Comment
Mogoros	High shortage of water	No change	Geographical location
Detalle	High shortage of water	Increased	Geographical location and loss of rain
Agum	High shortage of water		
Aleb	High shortage of water	Decreasing	
Sodomta			
Asabuye			
Durufli and Harahure			
Disa'a and Beraile			
Sidedu			
Tieo	Very low	Increased	Because of high temperature and low rainfall in the area
Burie	Very low	No change	
Arug	Less access	Increased	Because of high temperature

Source: FGD (C3h)

Agricultural Situation: Livestock Diversity

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Type of livestock and their economic importance in the community

Kebele / PA	Type of livestock	Average No. Per household	Economic Importance for the community
Mogoros	Shoat	7 to 10	Most income covered by shoat
	Camel	2 to 3	To transportation of water and equipment
	Donkey	1 to 2	To water transportation
Detalle	Shoat or Ovine	6 to 8	The major income covered by shot
	Camel	2	To water transportation or Equipments
	Donkey	1	To water transportation or Equipments
Agum	Shoat or Ovine	6 to 8	Most income generate by Goat and Sheep
	Camel	1	Transportation to water and any equipment
	Equine or Donkey	1	To water transport
Aleb	Shoat or Ovine	8 to 12	Most of income covered by shoat
	Camel	2 to 3	To transportation of water
Sodomta	Goat	6	Their Milk is used for food
	Camel	3	They are used for transportation
	Sheep	4	Their meat is used for food
Asabuye	Goat	5	Their Milk is used for food
	Sheep	3	Their meat is used for food
	Camel	4	Used for transportation
Durufli and Harahure	Goat	5	Their Milk is used for food
	Sheep	4	Their meat is used for food
Disa'a and Beraile	Goat	6	Their Milk is used for food
	Sheep	5	Their meat is also used for food
Sidedu	Goat	3	For milk and Meat
	Sheep	1	For meat
	Camel	1	For transportation
	Donkey	1	For transportation
Tieo	Goat	5	For milk and Meat
	Sheep	1	For meat
	Camel	1	For transportation
	Donkey	1	For transportation
Burie	Goat	3	For milk and Meat
	Sheep	1	For meat
	Camel	1	For transportation
	Donkey	1	For transportation
Arug	Goat	6	For milk and Meat
	Sheep	1	For meat
	Camel	2	For transportation

	Donkey	1	For transportation

Source: FGD (C3d)

Economic Vulnerability: Livestock Ownership and Changes

Region: Afar **Zone: Zone 2** **Wereda: Bidu**

Proportion of households by number and type of livestock owned

Type of livestock	Number of livestock				
	None	1-5	6-10	11-50	Above 50
Camels: Female	44.5	44.5	10.2	0.8	
Camels: Male	23.4	71.9	4.7		
Camels: Young Female	74.2	25	0.8		
Camels: Young Male	75	24.2	0.8		
Cattle: Cows	99.7	1.6	0.8		
Cattle: Ploughing Ox	99.2	0.8			
Cattle: Male bulls	99.2	0.8			
Cattle: Female	99.2	0.8			
Cattle: under 1 year	99.2	0.8			
Goats	14.1	14.1	39.8	26.6	5.5
Sheep	32.8	28.1	27.3	10.9	0.8
Donkeys	42.2	53.9	3.1	0.8	
Mules	100				
Horses	100				
Poultry	100				
Bee keeping	100				

* Proportion is calculated from total number of households. So 'Total %' shows percent of households owning livestock.

Households' perception on changes in livestock number in the last five years (response in %)

Type of Livestock	Change in Livestock Number			Reason for Decrease[1]						
	Decrease	Remained the same	Increased	Sold for food	Sold (not for food)	Died in drought	Conflict	Raiding	Disease	Others
Camels: Female	95.7	4.3				65.2			34.8	
Camels: Male	68.8	31.3		1.8		53		1.5	37.9	6.1
Camels: Young Female	100			3		27.3			66.7	3
Camels: Young Male	100			3.6		25			71.4	
Cattle: Mature Female	100			33.3		66.7				
Cattle: ploughing ox	100			100						
Cattle: Male bulls	100					100				
Cattle: Female	100					100				
Cattle: under 1 year	100								100	
Goats	82.9	12.4	4.8	5.5	11	62.6			15.4	5.5
Sheep	81.4	18.6		4.3	1.4	72.5			18.8	2.9
Donkeys	64.8	33.8	1.4			55.3	2.1		27.7	14.9
Mules										
Horse										
Poultry										
Bee keeping										

[1] Results only for those household who reported decrease in livestock numbers

Source: Household Questionnaire

Agriculture (Livestock): Pasture Availability

Region: Afar **Zone: Zone 2** **Wereda: Bidu**

Households' perception on access and quality of pasture

Pasture Availability	Percentage of households
Access to pasture	
• Occasionally	8
• Seldom available	78.4
• Never available	13.6
• Total	100
Quality of Pasture	
▪ Excellent	0
▪ Good	0
▪ Adequate	0
▪ Poor	7.1
▪ Very poor	92.9

Households' perception on problematic months for pasture availability

Months	In order of severity		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Meskerem			
Tikemt			
Hidar			
Tahsas			
Ter			
Yekatit			
Megabit	1.59		0.79
Myazya	53.17	27.78	17.46
Gembot	30.95	65.87	2.38
Sane	13.49	5.56	78.57
Hamle	0.79		0.79
Nahase		0.79	

Source: Household Questionnaire

Agriculture (Livestock): Water Availability

Region: Afar **Zone: Zone 2** **Wereda: Bidu**

Households' response on water availability for livestock

Water availability	Percentage of households
Livestock's Access to water	
• Occasionally	18.85
• Seldom available	79.51
• Never available	1.64
• Total	100

Households' perception on problematic months of water availability for livestock

Months		Order of severity		
		1st	2nd	3rd
Meskerem	*Sep-Oct*			
Tikemt	*Oct-Nov*			
Hidar	*Nov-Dec*			
Tahsas	*Dec-Jan*			
Ter	*Jan-Feb*			
Yekatit	*Feb-Mar*			
Megabit	*Mar-Apr*			0.8
Myazya	*Apr-May*	40.8	32	27.2
Gembot	*May-Jun*	35.2	64.8	
Sane	*Jun-Jul*	24	3.2	72
Hamle	*Jul-Aug*			
Nahase	*Aug-Sep*			

Sources of water for livestock (households response in %)

Sources	Dry Season	Wet Season
Open/Deep well	0.79	0.8
River, stream	1.57	0.8
Pond or lake (open access)	78.74	64
Pond or lake (fenced)		0.8
Birka	18.11	5.6
Rainwater harvesting	0.79	28
Total	100	100

Source: Household Questionnaire

Arug	Greater than 60	In summer season	All age group	Poor economic group	Both Sex	Increase	Loss of assets and economic hardship	

Source: FGD (20---) B3 (a-c)

WDRP Indicators

Access to Market and Credit

Economic Vulnerability: Proportion of Produce Sold and Market

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Proportion of crops and livestock sold from total production and markets

Kebele	Market for Crops	Market for Livestock Produce	Total Proportion Sold	Percent of livestock product sold	Comments
Mogoros		In the center of the Wereda		45%	
Detalle		No specific place		55%	
Agum		In the center of Wereda or Sedonta sometime in the nearest Road		30%	
Aleb		There is no specific place of market or every where		35%	
Sodomta		At kebele		25%	
Asabuye		At kebele		45%	
Durufli and Harahure		At kebele		30%	
Disa'a and Beraile		At kebele		32%	
Sidedu		Afdera Wereda		50%	
Tieo		Sodomta or Wereda center, Logiya		50%	
Burie		Sodomta Kebele or Wereda Center		35%	
Arug				40%	

Source: FGD (C2c-d)

Economic Vulnerability: Kebele Access to Markets

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Comment of the community on the access to markets

Kebele / PA	Comment on Access to Market
Mogoros	Poor access
Detalle	Poor access
Agum	Poor access due to lack of road
Aleb	Poor access
Sodomta	
Asabuye	
Durufli and Harahure	
Disa'a and Beraile	
Sidedu	Poor access due to lack of road
Tieo	They have road access to Market
Burie	Poor access due to lack of road
Arug	

Source: FGD (C2e)

Economic Vulnerability: Formal & Informal Transfers

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Percentage of households reporting received formal transfers

Kind of formal transfer	Percentage
Food aid	90.6
Faffa	82.8
Food-for-Work project	38.3
Livestock	14.8
Cash-for-Work project	0.8
Free cash	0
Seeds and tools	0
Credit from NGO	0

Percentage of households reporting received informal transfers

Kind of informal transfer	Percentage
A blood money compensation	27.3
Cash or kind gift to married daughters	22.7
Zakaat	12.5
Donation of cash or animals to disaster stricken people	12.5
Dowry given to bride's parents	7.8
A sacrifice made to feed the poor	7
Gift of livestock to newly married	4.7
Food or grain gift	3.9
Cash loan (no interest)	0.8
Remittance	0
Other cash gift	0
Grain loan (no interest)	0
Seed gift	0
Seed loan	0
Free labor	0
Free use of oxen or plough	0
Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)	0
Restocking of poorer relatives	0
Distribution of meat to neighbor after a slaughter	0
Donation or loan of milking animal	0

Source: Household Questionnaire, WDRP

Access to Credit Facilities

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Households access to credit facilities

Indicator	Percentage/frequency
Households with membership in any credit /micro finance society (%)	0
Households who borrowed any money in the last one year (%)	0
Households who tried to borrow (%)	
▪ 1-2	0
▪ 3-4	0
▪ 5 & Above	0
Households who managed to get credit (%)	
▪ 1-2	0
▪ 3-4	0
▪ 5 & Above	0
Average number of times households tried to get credit	0
Average number of times households managed to get credit	0

AC01-04

Percentage of households by major reasons of borrowing money

Reasons of borrowing	1st most important reason	2nd most important reason	3rd most important reason
Buy food			
Pay for health care			
Pay for education			
Buy or rent land			
Buy agricultural input			
Pay for social event			
Other			

AC05

Percentage of households by major sources of credit

Source of credit	1st most important source	2nd most important source	3nd most important source
Friends/relatives			
Neighbours			
Bank/formal lending institution			
Informal savings group (Ekub)			
Others (specify)			
Total			

AC06

Percent of households with ability to raise 500 birr in one week

Response of households	Percentage
Perhaps, but I doubt it	5.36
No, it would be impossible	94.64
Total	100

Source: Household Questionnaire (AC07)

WDRP Indicators

Health and Sanitation Characteristics

Household Access to Health Facilities

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Household Access to Health Facilities

Indicator	Percentage
Where do patients go for health care?	
• Did not get Health Care	6.91
• Central Hospital	0.41
• District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic	4.47
• Other public	77.24
• Community health worker	9.35
• Private hospital/clinic	0.81
• Traditional/spiritual healer	0.81
• Total	100
Constraints to adequate health care:	
• No money for treatment costs	75
• No money for travel	12.5
• Others	12.5
• Total	100

Source: Household Questionnaire (HR15 and 16)

Household Health Status

Region: Afar **Zone: Zone 2** **Wereda: Bidu**

Households' health condition and major health problems

Indicator	Percentage
Health condition in last 12 months	
• Good health	65.17
• Ill for <3 months	33.01
• Ill for more than three months	1.82
Main sickness of affected population	
• Malaria	35.77
• Diarrhea	21.14
• Headache	14.63
• Chronic fever	12.20
• Tuberculosis	5.28
• Eye problems	4.07
• Pneumonia/ lung problem	2.85
• Back ache	2.85
• Stomach pain	0.81
• Others	0.41
• Total	100
Main sickness of Children (Under 7 yrs)	
• Malaria	36.36
• Diarrhea	25.97
• Chronic fever	16.88
• Headache	10.39
• Eye problems	3.90
• Pneumonia/ lung problem	2.60
• Tuberculosis	1.30
• Back ache	1.30
• Stomach pain	1.30
• Total	100

Source: Household Questionnaire (HR13, 14)

Household Access to Sanitation

Region: Afar **Zone: Zone 2** **Wereda: Bidu**

Percentage of households with access to different kind of toilet facilities

Description	Percentage
Type of toilet facility in house	
• Ventilated, build in latrine	0
• Outdoors latrine/hole on plot	0
• No facilities/nature	100
Households sharing toilet facility	50

Source: Household Questionnaire (HU13, 14)

Household Access to Drinking Water

Region: Afar **Zone: Zone 2** **Wereda: Bidu**

Sources of drinking water for households (response in %)

Sources of Drinking Water	Main	Secondary
Open well	6.30	
River, stream	0.79	
Pond or lake (open access)	77.17	
Pond or lake (fenced)	0.79	
Birka	14.96	
Total	100	

HU08

Households' methods of treating drinking water

Method of treatment	Percentage
Water Guard	12.28
Other chemicals	0.88
None	86.84
Total	100

HU09

Number of times households fetch water in a week

Frequency	Percentage
Once	53.91
Twice	0.78
Three times	0
Four times	0
Five times	0
Six times	0
Seven times	45.31
Average number of times per week	3.73

HU10

Time taken per day to fetch water for households

Time to fetch water per day	Percentage
Less than 30 min	14.96
30 min - 1 hr	14.17
1 hr & Above	70.87
Average time taken to fetch water per day (minutes)	**227**

HU11

Source: Household Questionnaire, WDRP

WDRP Indicators

Coping Mechanisms and Preparedness

Capacity: Community Preparedness against Sudden Onset Disasters

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Community's preparedness strategy to reduce the effect of sudden onset disasters

Kebele / PA	Precaution-1	Comment	Precaution-2	Comment
Mogoros	Sharing		Migration	
Detalle	Sharing			
Agum	Selling goat, sheep and donkey	May solve the problem because there is no other opportunity		
Aleb	Shift the area			
Sodomta	Informing concerned body			
Asabuye	Informing concerned body			
Durufli and Harahure	Informing concerned body			
Disa'a and Beraile	Informing concerned body			
Sidedu	No measure			
Tieo	No measure			
Burie	No measure			
Arug	Migration			

Source: FGD (B5c)

Capacity: Community Preparedness against Increase in Disaster Intensity

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Community's preparedness against future increase in disaster intensity

Kebele / PA	Precaution_1	Comment_1	Precaution_2	Comment_2	Precaution_3	Comment_3
Mogoros	Selling animals and saving		Shifting to other area and migration			
Detalle	Migration		Shifting to other area		Selling animals and saving	
Agum	Selling animals and saving					
Aleb	Selling animals and saving		Store animal feed			
Sodomta	Migration					
Asabuye	Migration		Gathering and keeping the food and other important resources			
Durufli and Harahure	Migration					
Disa'a and Beraile	Migration					
Sidedu	Migration					
Tieo	Migration					
Burie	Migration					
Arug	Migration					

Source: FGD (B5D)

Capacity: Community Preparedness against Disasters

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Community's preparedness against negative effects of disasters

Kebele	Precaution-1	Comment	Precaution-2	Comment	Precaution-3	Comment
Mogoros	Save money	To use during problem time	Selection of good animal breeds	Selected animals give good production		
Detalle	Save money	To use during problem time	Selection of good animal breeds	Selected animals give good production		
Agum	Shifting animals to another grazing area		Save money	To use during problem time	Use drought and disease resistant animal breeds	
Aleb	Save money	To use during problem time	Selling animals			
Sodomta	Saving food obtained from government	To use it during problem time				
Asabuye	Saving food obtained from government	To use it during problem time	Reducing expense			
Durufli and Harahure	Saving food obtained from government	To use it during problem time				
Disa'a and Beraile	Saving food obtained from government	To use it during problem time				
Sidedu	Selling animals	To use it during problem time				
Tieo	Collecting more water by using different mechanism		Selling animals before they die			
Burie	Selling animals before they die					
Arug	Migration					

Source: FGD (B5B)

Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Community's coping and recovering strategies during last disasters

Kebele	Disaster	Coping		Recover		Community participation	
		Strategy	Description	Strategy	Description	Ways	Description
Mogoros	Drought	Sharing	Sharing is cultural in Afar community	Sharing and labour work	To solve problem	The community help each other	Good level of cooperation
Detalle	Drought	Sharing	Sharing is cultural in Afar community	No recovery		The community help each other	Good level of cooperation
Agum	Drought	No coping		No recovery		The community help each other	Good level of cooperation
Aleb	Drought	Labour work	To solve family problem	No recovery		The community help each other	Good level of cooperation
Sodomta	Drought	Labour work	To solve family problem	Using resources properly		The community help each other	Good level of cooperation
Asabuye	Earth quake	Selling livestock	To get money and food	No recovery	They could not recover easily because of the strength of the hazards	The community help each other	Good level of cooperation
Durufli and Harahure	Drought	Selling livestock	To get money and food	Using resources properly		The community help each other	Good level of cooperation
Disa'a and Beraile	Drought	Selling livestock	To get money and food	Using resources properly		The community help each other	Good level of cooperation
Sidedu	Drought, Animal disease and Human disease	Migration	In order to reduce animal and human death	Helping each other	The rich support the poor	The community help each other	Good level of cooperation
Tieo	Drought, Human disease and Wind	Migration	In order to reduce animal and human death	No recovery	No activity	The community help each other	Good level of cooperation

Burie	Drought and animal disease	Migration	In order to reduce animal and human death	Helping each other	The rich support the poor	The community help each other	Good level of cooperation
Arug	Drought and wind	Helping each other and migration	The rich support the poor	Helping each other and NGO supports	The rich support the poor, NGOs support different materials	The community help each other	Good level of cooperation

Source: FGD (B4f, B4g, B4h)

Recovery from Losses from Disasters

Region: Afar **Zone: Zone 2** **Wereda: Bidu**

Proportion of Households who have managed to recover from losses of disasters	45%

HZ07

Percentage of households recovered by type of Disasters

Type of disasters	Percentage
Droughts	24.88
Landslides	22.01
Livestock diseases	23.92
Human diseases	11.00
Heat waves	6.70
Economic / Price shock	11.48
Total	100

HZ02

Proportion of households recovered by type of Losses

Type of losses	Percentage
Physical damages on houses and property	7.66
Crop damage	0.48
Livestock damage	46.41
Death of household members	17.22
Illness/health problems	11.96
Loss of savings	0.48
Lost access to grazing land	3.35
Lost access to water source	1.91
Had to flee/change residence area	10.53
Total	100

Source: Household Questionnaire, HZ06

Capacity: Alternative Livelihood Sources

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Alternative livelihood sources suggested by the community

Kebele	Work_option1	Comment	Work_option2	Comment	Work_option3	Comment
Mogoros	Labour work	There is no other option				
Detalle	Labour work	There is no other option				
Agum	Labour work	There is no other option				
Aleb	Labour work	There is no other option				
Sodomta	Selling livestock	To get money and food				
Asabuye	Selling livestock	To get money and food	Labour work			
Durufli and Harahure	Selling livestock	To get money and food				
Disa'a and Beraile	Selling livestock	To get money and food				
Sidedu	No option					
Tieo	No option					
Burie	No option					
Arug	No option					

Source: FGD (B5a)

WDRP Indicators

Community

Perceptions and Suggestions

Interventions: Community Perception on Mediums to Influence DRM Actors

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Community perception on the effectiveness of institutional channels to use to influence DRM actors

Kebele	Institution/Channel-1	Description of Process-1	Institution/Channel-2	Description of Process-2
Mogoros	Report to Wereda	The Wereda Administration solves kebele problem	Report to region	
Detalle	Report to Wereda	The Wereda Administration solves kebele problem	Report to region	
Agum	Report to Wereda	The Wereda Administration solves kebele problem	Report to region	
Aleb	Report to Wereda	The Wereda Administration solves kebele problem	Report to region	
Sodomta	Report to Wereda	The Wereda Administration solves kebele problem		
Asabuye	Report to Wereda	The Wereda Administration solves kebele problem		
Durufli and Harahure	Report to Wereda	The Wereda Administration solves kebele problem		
Disa'a and Beraile	Report to Wereda	The Wereda Administration solves kebele problem		
Sidedu	No contact			
Tieo	No contact			
Burie	Report to Wereda	The Wereda Administration solves kebele problem		
Arug	No contact			

Source: FGD (B6h)

WEREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILING

Interventions: Suggestions to improve preparedness

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

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

Kebele / PA	Type of disaster	Early warning indicator	Preparedness measure	Type of disaster	Early warning indicator	Preparedness measure
Mogoros						
Detalle						
Agum	Drought		Use drought resistant animal breeds	Flood		Constructing water prevention structures
Aleb	Drought	By religious or administrative leaders	Awareness creation			
Sodomta	Animal disease	No indicator	Gather animal feed and store			
Asabuye	Earth Quake	No indicator	Gathering food and storing for problem time			
Durufli and Harahure	Drought	No indicator	Prepare dried food to use it during disaster time			
Disa'a and Beraile	Drought	No indicator	Prepare dried food to use it during disaster time			
Sidedu	Drought	High temperature and low rainfall	Saving water resource			
Tieo	Drought	High temperature and low rainfall	Construct dams to collect more water			
Burie	Drought	High temperature and low rainfall	Saving water resource			
Arug	Drought	High temperature and low rainfall	Saving water resource	Wind	No indicator	No measure

Source: FGD (B5f)

WEREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILING

Interventions: Suggestions to DRM Actors in the Area

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Community suggested measures to DRM actors in the area for effective DRM actions

Kebele	1st Suggested measure	Comment-1	2nd Suggested measure	Comment-2	3rd Suggested measure	Comment-3	4th Suggested measure	Comment-4
Mogoros	Assessment	To get the main problem	School construction	For better education	Store food and feed	To use during problem time		
Detalle	Awareness to community		School construction	For better education	Store food and feed	To use during problem time		
Agum	Construction of water dam	There is severe water shortage	Establishing health post	To improve health condition	Road construction		Animal health Post	The area is pastoralist
Aleb	Solve water problem	There is severe water shortage	Establishing health post	To improve health condition	Road construction			
Sodomta	Establish veterinary center	To keep animal healthy	Supplying water	There is severe water shortage	Supplying additional food	Supplying anything necessary to the community	To strengthen the capacity of the people	
Asabuye	Supplying water	There is severe water shortage	Increase supply of medicine and necessary material	Supplying anything necessary to the community	To strengthen the capacity of the people			
Durufli and Harahure	Supplying anything necessary to the community	To strengthen the capacity of the people						
Disa'a and Beraile	Supplying anything	To strengthen the capacity of the	Supplying water	There is severe water shortage				

	necessary to the community	people						
Sidedu	More work on awareness creation	Informed community can withstand problems	Work on immediate response		Work strongly to fulfil infrastructures			
Tieo	More work on awareness creation	Informed community can withstand problems	Work on Immediate response		Work strongly to fulfil infrastructures			
Burie	More work on awareness creation	Informed community can withstand problems	Work on immediate response		Work strongly to fulfil infrastructures			
Arug	More work on awareness creation	Informed community can withstand problems	To give immediate response		Work strongly to fulfil infrastructures			

Source: FGD (B6f)

Economic Vulnerability: Community Suggestions to Improve Economic Situation

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Community suggested measures to improve the economic situation of the area

Kebele	1st Suggested measure	Comments-1	2nd Suggested measure	Comments-2	3rd Suggested measure	Comments-3	4th Suggested measure	Comments-4
Mogoros	Rearing selected animal breeds		Store animal feed		Solving water Problem			
Detalle	Solving water Problem		Rearing selected animal breeds					
Agum	Solving water Problem		Rearing selected animal breeds		Save animal feed			
Aleb	Solving water Problem		Save animal feed		Rearing selected animal breeds			
Sodomta	Organize the people into Cooperative	To get better income						
Asabuye	Organize the people into Cooperative	To get better income						
Durufli and Harahure	Supply additional support to the people							
Disa'a and Beraile	Supply additional support to the people							
Sidedu	No suggestion							
Tieo	No suggestion							
Burie	No suggestion							
Arug	No suggestion							

Source: FGD (C2g)

Community Awareness of Disaster Risk Management System and Actors

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Kebele	Institution-1	Responsibility-1	Activities - 1	Institution-2	Responsibility-2	Activities - 2
Mogoros	Head of Kebele	Solve community problem	To solve any problem in the community with discussion			
Detalle	Head of Kebele	Solve community problem	To solve any problem in the community with discussion			
Agum	Head of Kebele	Solve community problem	To solve any problem in the community with discussion	Health extension Worker	To community health care	To give health extension service
Aleb	Head of Kebele	Solve community problem	To solve any problem in the community with discussion	Administration		
Sodomta	Head of Kebele	Solve community problem	To solve any problem in the community with discussion			
Asabuye	Health Office	Protect the community from any disease	Keeping the people health, Enable the people recover from any disease			
Durufli and Harahure	Health Office	Protect the community from any disease	Keeping the people health, Enable the people recover from any disease			
Disa'a and Beraile	Health Office	Protect the community from any disease	Keeping the people health, Enable the people recover from any disease			
Sidedu	Water supply Office	To assure water supply to the community	No activity	Disaster Control Office	To give immediate response to the community	No activity
Tieo	Water supply Office	To assure water supply to the community	No activity	Disaster Control Office	To give immediate response to the community	Water supply
Burie	Water supply	To assure water	No activity	Pastoral Office	Supply of livestock drugs	No activity

	Office	supply to the community				
Arug	Water supply Office	To assure water supply to the community	No activity	Disaster Control Office	To give immediate response to the community	No activity

Source: FGD (B6a)

Community Perception of DRM System and Actors

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

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

Kebele	DRM effectiveness on:			
	Prevention	Coping	Recovery	Overall Effectiveness
Mogoros	Not effective	Sharing	Not effective	Lack of well organized government institution
Detalle	Not effective	Medium	Not effective	Lack of well organized government institution
Agum	Not effective	Medium	Not effective	
Aleb		Not effective	Not effective	Lack of well organized government institution
Sodomta	Not effective		Not effective	
Asabuye	Not effective	Not effective	Not effective	Lack of well organized government institution
Durufli and Harahure	Not effective	Not effective		Lack of well organized government institution
Disa'a and Beraile	Not effective	Not effective	Not effective	Lack of well organized government institution
Sidedu	Not effective	Not effective	Not effective	Lack of well organized government institution
Tieo	Not effective	Not effective	Not effective	Lack of well organized government institution
Burie	Not effective	Not effective	Not effective	Lack of well organized government institution
Arug	Not effective	Not effective	Not effective	Lack of well organized government institution

Source: FGD (B6b-e)

Major Public Interventions Desired

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Percentage of households by type of intervention desired

Intervention	Order of importance		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Food aid	88.28	7.21	10.00
Subsidized food	2.34	56.76	
Better job	1.56	15.32	26.36
Cash transfers/social assistance	6.25		8.18
School feeding for children		3.60	2.73
Supplementary feeding for women and young children	1.56	8.11	2.73
Micro-credit programmes		0.90	15.45
Subsidized health care		2.70	13.64
Medical assistance		3.60	20.91
Food-for-work activities		1.80	
Total	100	100	100

Source: Household Questionnaire (DI01)

WDRP Indicators

Other Community Characteristics

Capacity: Community Based Organizations

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Community based Organisations

Kebele	Org Name-1	Year	Formal	Members	Activity	Org-Name-2	Year	Formal	Members	Activity
Mogoros	No CBO									
Detalle	No CBO									
Agum	No CBO									
Aleb	No CBO									
Sodomta	Youth association	2001	Formal	22 to 38 age group	Participate in development activity of the Kebele					
Asabuye	Youth association	2000	Informal	20 to 35 age group	Participate in development activity of the Kebele					
Durufli and Harahure	Women association	2001	Informal	Women						
Disa'a and Beraile	Youth association	2001	Formal	20 to 35 age group	Participate in development activity of the Kebele					
Sidedu	Women association	2003		Women	No activity	Youth Association	2001		Male and Female	No activity
Tieo	Women association	2004		Women		Youth Association	2004		Male and Female	
Burie	Youth association	2003		Male and Female	No activity	Women Association	2002		Female	No activity
Arug	Women association	2002		Women	No activity	Youth Association	2002		Male and Female	No activity

Capacity: Type Community Participation

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Level of community participation and change in the last decade

Kebele	Type of community participation	Changes in last decade
Mogoros	Good participation in the community	
Detalle	Good participation in the community	No change
Agum	Good participation in the community	No change
Aleb	Good participation in the community	No change
Sodomta		
Asabuye	Good participation in the community	No change
Durufli and Harahure		
Disa'a and Beraile	Good participation in the community	No change
Sidedu	Good participation in the community	No change
Tieo	Good participation in the community	No change
Burie		
Arug		

Source: FGD (C1e)

Supporting Agencies against Disasters

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Percentage of households by supporting institutions to handle or recover from disaster damages

Supporting body	Percentage
National or local authorities	0.79
International NGOs (e.g. UN organizations, ICRC, etc.)	49.21
Family members in the same community	7.94
Friends and neighbours in the same community	16.67
Support via contacts working for the authorities	4.76
Support via contacts working for NGOs	20.63
Total	100

Hz13

Types of support received by households during disasters

Type of support received	Percentage
Emergency aid (food, water, shelter, etc.)	74.4
Capital for re-construction of house and property	24.8
Access to loan for re-construction	0.8
Total	100

Source: Household Questionnaire (hz14)

Government Actors in the Field of Disaster Risk Management

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Government actors and their activities in the field of Disaster Risk Managements

Institution	Activity-1	Description	Activity-2	Description
Wereda water resource Office	Build Water tanker	Collect sufficient water for the people to distribute during problem time	Supply water	
Wereda Education Office	No activity			
Wereda Water supply Office	No activity			
Wereda Administration Office	Giving awareness for the community about disasters		Preparedness	
Information Communication Office	Gathering information in surrounding Kebele		Coordination with kebeles and weredas	Strengthening information exchange between Kebele and Wereda
Health Office	Deploy health extension workers to kebeles for disease prevention		Ready health center facility	
Pastoralist Agricultural Development Office	Give vaccination to animals	Contact region and NGOs and give vaccine before disease outbreak	Day to day contact and discuss with other sector offices	

Source: KII

Non-Government Actors in the Field of Disaster Risk Management

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Actor	Responsibility
Islamic Relief	Distribute Oil, CSB, Kitchen goods for the community Supporting the population by supplying water and food and household assets Provide sheep and goat to the poor and affected community
UNICEF	Health service Capacity building for health extension workers and supply of medicine and health equipments
Save the Children	Supporting the population by supplying water and food and household assets Give water service and school infrastructure
APDA	Supporting the community with providing goats, cereals, oil, wheat and others Capacity building Provision of water Development of water sources

Source: KII

SWOT Analyses

Region: Afar Zone: Zone 2 Wereda: Bidu

Kebele / PA	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
Mogoros	High social interaction communities	Lack of awareness on resource utilization		Magnitude of disaster is high
	Interest to labour work	Social problem		Lack of fund
Detalle	High social interaction	Lack of awareness on resource utilization	Road	High magnitude of disaster
	Communities, interest to labour work	Social problem		Lack of fund
Agum	High social interaction	Poor housing	Have good road family in most of majority Kebele	Increase severity of disaster
	High interest for labour work	Lack of awareness	Road	Lack of fund
Aleb	Good social interaction	Lack of awareness on resource utilization		Increase severity of disaster
	Community work interest	Sometime have social problem		Lack of budget, Increased shortage of water
Sodomta	Sharing resources	Lack of awareness on resource utilization	There is main constructed by the government. So, it is used to reach on town fast	They get small amount of food and other relevant things from the government as well as the NGOs
	Helping each other	Poor capacity to control disasters	There is more than 3 NGOs	There is a problem of transportation and well constructed road to communicate one Kebele to the other
		They are not educated well	Now a days the government and some NGOs work on education	There is lack of awareness in using for any funds that kept for the purpose of striking activity
Asabuye	Sharing resources	Lack of awareness on resource utilization	Road Construction	They get small amount of food and other relevant things from the government as well as the NGOs
	Helping each other	Poor capacity to control disaster		There is a problem of transportation and well constructed road to communicate one

				Kebele to the other
Durufli and Harahure	Sharing resources	Lack of awareness on resource utilization	Road Construction	They get small amount of food and other relevant things from the government as well as other NGOs
Disa'a and Beraile	Sharing resources	Lack of awareness on resource utilization	Road Construction	They get small amount of food and other relevant things from the government as well as the NGOs
Sidedu	High social interaction	Illiteracy	Road Construction	Low rainfall and high temperature
Tieo	High social interaction	Illiteracy and lack of awareness	Dam construction	Lack of funding
Burie	High social interaction	Lack of knowledge or illiteracy	No	Low rainfall and high temperature
Arug	High social interaction	Lack of awareness		Increased severity of disasters