



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

WOREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILE (WDRP)

REGION: AFAR
ZONE: ZONE 2
WEREDA: KONEBA

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

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

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

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

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

*H.E. Ato Mitiku Kassa
Commissioner*

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

PREFACE

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



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

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

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

Abraham Abebe
Director

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

Contents

No.	Indicator Name	Page
General Information		
I.	Preface	
II.	Wereda Location in Ethiopian Map	
III.	Methodology	
IV.	Summary Profile	
Hazard Related Characteristics		1
1.	Biological Hazards of the Wereda	2
2.	Geological Hazards of the Wereda	3
3.	Hydro Metrological Hazards of the Wereda	4
4.	Socio Economic Hazards of the Wereda	5
5.	Technological Hazards of the Wereda	6
6.	Disaster Characteristics By Kebele	7
7.	Hazards: Conflict as an Issue	13
8.	Hazard Situation During Last Disaster - Characteristics of most recent disaster that affected the community	14
9.	Frequency of Disaster Occurrence	15
10.	Household Exposure to Hazards	16
11.	Months of Occurrence of Frequent Disasters	17
12.	Conflicts: Perception of households on conflict issues - Is conflict an issue in this community?	18
13.	Conflicts: Perception of households on conflict issues - Who do you turn to in case of a conflict?	19
14.	Losses from Disasters - Losses from all disasters (household response in %)	20
15.	Losses from Disasters - Main Losses by Type of Disasters (household response in %)	21
16.	Losses from Disasters - Secondary Losses by Type of Disasters (household response in %)	24
17.	Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level By Kebele	27

No.	Indicator Name	Page
Infrastructure Access Characteristics		
18.	Physical Vulnerability: Access to Roads & Urban Centres - Households access to road and urban centre	34
19.	Physical Vulnerability: Access to Electricity - Households' access and utilization of electricity	35
20.	Physical Vulnerability: Type of Dwelling Units - Households' type of dwelling houses	36
Socio Demographic Characteristics		
21.	Economic Vulnerability: Level of Migration - Migration level and its characteristics by Kebele	38
22.	Economic Vulnerability: Household Migration - Household migration and reason for migration	39
23.	Economic Vulnerability: Household Migration - Disasters as a triggering factor for migration (households response in %)	40
24.	Demography: Population Structure	41
25.	Demography: Population Trends and Ethnic Groups	42
26.	Social Vulnerability: Household Demographic Characteristics - Demographic characteristics of households	43
27.	Social Vulnerability: Level of Educational Attainment - Education status of household members	44
28.	Social Vulnerability: Gender Parity - Gender parity in education level (7+ years) and household heading	45
Environmental Characteristics		
29.	Environmental Situation: Environmental Problems - Major environmental problems by Kebele	47
30.	Environmental Situation: Deforestation - Observed changes over levels of deforestation by the community and its problems	48
31.	Environmental Situation: Natural Resources Availability - Natural resources available and changes observed by the community	49
32.	Environmental Situation: Rainfall & Temperature - Observed changes on rainfall and temperature by the community over the last decade	52
33.	Environmental Situation: Reasons for Environmental Changes	53
34.	Environmental Situation: Soil Erosion - Observed changes on levels of soil erosion by the community	54

No.	Indicator Name	Page
Livelihood, Occupation and Source of food		
35.	Economic Vulnerability: Major Occupational Categories - Major categories of occupation and percent of population engaged in the occupation by Kebele	56
36.	Economic Vulnerability: Livelihoods - Households important sources of Livelihood (response in %)	57
37.	Economic Vulnerability: Occupational Categories - Percent of population above 15 years age by occupation categories	60
38.	Economic Vulnerability: Sources of Food - Households source for different food items (response in %)	61
Crop Production		
39.	Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Proportion of total crop damage (percentage response by households)	64
40.	Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Major reasons for crop damage (percentage response by households)	65
41.	Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Proportion of Damage for Major Crops (percentage response by households)	66
42.	Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Reasons for Damage of Major Crops (percentage response by households)	67
43.	Agricultural Situation: Change in Crops Grown - Five major crops grown by proportion of total cultivated land	68
44.	Economic Vulnerability: Status of Agriculture - Methods of tillage, Irrigation and other agricultural input utilization by households	69
45.	Economic Vulnerability: Crops Grown - Number of crops grown by households	70
46.	Economic Vulnerability: Crops Grown - Types of crops grown by households	71
47.	Economic Vulnerability: Crops Grown - Proportion of households by amount of yield of major crops (last year)	72
48.	Economic Vulnerability: Crops Grown - Proportion of households by amount of yield of major crops (Five years ago)	73
49.	Economic Vulnerability: Land Ownership and Quality - Landownership of households	74
50.	Economic Vulnerability: Land Ownership and Quality - Farmers' perception on the quality of their agricultural land	75
51.	Environmental Situation: Land-Use other than crop production - Types of land use other than crop production across Kebeles	76
Livestock Production		
52.	Agricultural Situation: Status of Livestock Disease - Change In Livestock Disease Status By Kebele	78
53.	Livestock Prevalent of Diseases & Veterinary Facility - Livestock Diseases Prevalence	79

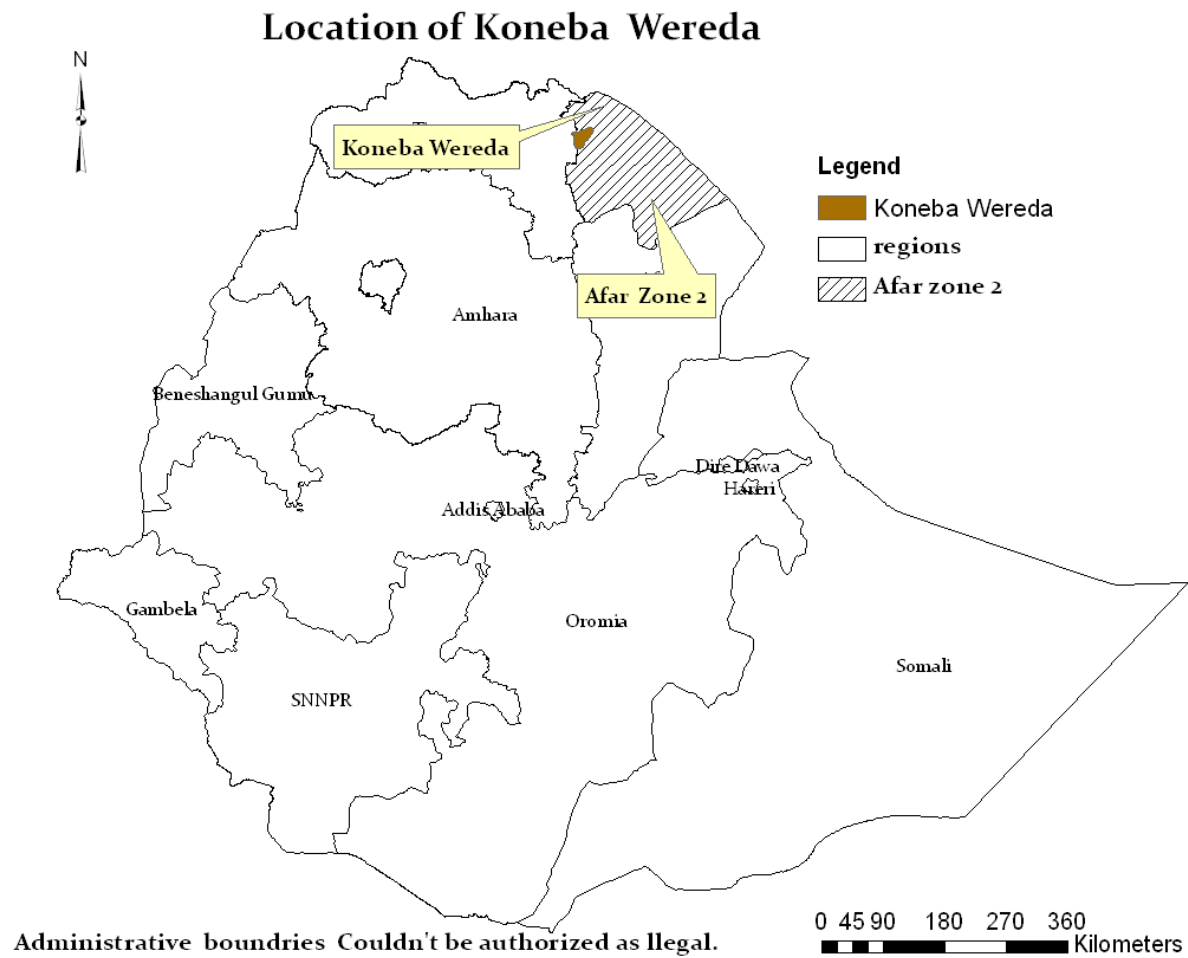
No.	Indicator Name	Page
54.	Livestock Prevalent of Diseases & Veterinary Facility - Evaluation of Access to Veterinary Services and Livestock Drugs	80
55.	Economic Vulnerability: Livestock Ownership and Changes - Percentage of households by number and type of livestock owned	81
56.	Economic Vulnerability: Livestock Ownership and Changes - Households' perception on changes in livestock number in the last five years (response in %)	85
57.	Economic Vulnerability: Livestock Ownership and Changes - Households perception on changes in livestock number in the last five years (response in %)	86
58.	Agriculture (Livestock): Pasture Availability - Households' perception on access and quality of pasture	88
59.	Agriculture (Livestock): Pasture Availability - Households' perception on problematic months for pasture availability	89
60.	Agriculture (Livestock): Water Availability - Households' response on water availability for livestock	90
61.	Agriculture (Livestock): Water Availability - Households' perception on problematic months of water availability for livestock	91
62.	Agriculture (Livestock): Water Availability - Sources of water for livestock (households response in %)	92
Access to Markets and Credit		
63.	Economic Vulnerability: Proportion of Produce Sold and Market - Proportion of crops and livestock sold from total production and markets	94
64.	Economic Vulnerability: Kebele Access to Markets - Access to market by Kebele	95
65.	Economic Vulnerability: Formal & Informal Transfers - Percentage of households reporting received formal transfers	96
66.	Economic Vulnerability: Formal & Informal Transfers - Percentage of households reporting received Informal transfers	97
67.	Capacity: Access to Credit Facilities - Households access to credit facilities	99
68.	Capacity: Access to Credit Facilities - Percentage of households by major reasons of borrowing money	100
69.	Capacity: Access to Credit Facilities - Percentage of households by major sources of credit	101
70.	Capacity: Access to Credit Facilities - Percent of households with ability to raise 500 birr in one week	102

No.	Indicator Name	Page
Health and Sanitation Characteristics		
71.	Household Access to Health Facilities - Where do patients go for health care?	104
72.	Hazards: Health problems and changes over the last decade	106
73.	Household Health Status - Households' health condition and major health problems	107
74.	Household Access to Sanitation - Percentage of households with access to different kind of toilet facilities	109
75.	Household Access to Drinking Water - Sources of drinking water for households (response in %)	110
76.	Household Access to Drinking Water - Households' methods of treating drinking water	111
77.	Household Access to Drinking Water - Number of times households fetch water in a week	112
78.	Household Access to Drinking Water - Time taken per day to fetch water for households	113
Coping Mechanisms and Preparedness Measures		
79.	Capacity: Community Preparedness against Sudden Onset Disasters	115
80.	Capacity: Community Preparedness against Increase in Disaster Intensity	116
81.	Capacity: Community Preparedness against Disasters	118
82.	Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster	120
83.	Capacity: Type Community Participation	126
84.	Capacity: Recovery from Losses from Disasters - Percentage of Households who have managed to recover from losses of disasters	127
85.	Capacity: Recovery from Losses from Disasters - Percentage of households recovered from past disasters by type of Disasters	128
86.	Capacity: Recovery from Losses from Disasters - Proportion of households recovered by type of Losses	129
87.	Capacity: Coping Options if More Resources Available - What coping strategy could be adopted if more resource were available?	130

No.	Indicator Name	Page
88.	Capacity: Coping Strategies Adopted by Households - Percentage of households by major type of coping strategies adopted (at least once)	131
89.	Capacity: Coping Strategies Adopted by Households - Main coping strategies adopted by households for respective disasters	133
90.	Capacity: Coping Strategies Adopted by Households - Secondary coping strategies adopted by households for respective disasters	136
91.	Capacity: Coping Strategies Adopted by Households - Main coping strategies adopted by households to recover from respective losses	140
92.	Capacity: Coping Strategies Adopted by Households - Percentage of households by frequency of main coping strategies adopted	145
93.	Capacity: Alternative Livelihood Sources - Alternative livelihood sources suggested by the community	147
Community Perception and Suggestions		
94.	Environmental Situation: General Land Quality - Perceptions of the community on changes in the general quality of land over a decade	150
95.	Environmental Situation: Changes in Landscape - Changes observed by the community on landscape and the problems due to the changes	151
96.	Interventions: Community Perception on Mediums to Influence DRM Actors - Community perception on the effectiveness of institutional channels to use to influence DRM actors	152
97.	Interventions: Community Perception on their Knowledge used in DRM Process - Perception of the community on how their knowledge influences the priorities and measures of DRM actors	154
98.	Interventions: Suggestions to improve preparedness - Interventions suggested by the community to development actors to improve preparedness in the area	155
99.	Interventions: Suggestions to DRM Actors in the Area - Community suggested measures to DRM actors in the area for effective DRM actions	157
100.	Economic Vulnerability: Community Suggestions to Improve Economic Situation - Community suggested measures to improve the economic situation of the area	159
101.	Community Awareness of Disaster Risk Management System and Actors	161

No.	Indicator Name	Page
102.	Community Perception of DRM System and Actors - Perception of the community on the effectiveness of DRM system in helping them to prevent, cope and recover from disasters	163
103.	Major Public Interventions Desired - Percentage of households by type of intervention desired	165
104.	Agricultural Situation: Access to Extension - Perception of the community on Access to Agricultural extension Services	166
105.	Agricultural Situation: Access to Inputs - Perception of the community on access to improved agricultural inputs	167
106.	Agricultural Situation: Water for irrigation - Access to water for irrigation in the community	168
107.	Agricultural Situation: Water Availability for Livestock - Water availability for livestock in the community	169
108.	Agricultural Situation: Soil Fertility - Perception of the community on soil fertility and its change over time	170
109.	Economic Vulnerability: Change in Agricultural Situation - Households perception on changes of crop type, size of cultivated area and crop yields	171
Others		
110.	Capacity: Community Based Organizations in the Wereda	174
111.	Supporting Agencies against Disasters - Percentage of households by supporting institutions to handle or recover from disaster damages	175
112.	Types of support received by households during disasters	176
113.	Government Actors in the Field of Disaster Risk Management - Government actors and their activities in the field of Disaster Risk Managements	177
114.	Non-Government Actors in the Field of Disaster Risk Management - Non-government actors and their activities in the field of Disaster Risk Management	180
115.	Wereda SWOT Analysis	181

WEREDA LOCATON



METHODOLOGY

▪ **WDRP Content :**

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

▪ **Research Approach:**

- Mixed Approach
- Both quantitative and qualitative information

▪ **Data Sources:**

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

▪ **Sampling Technique:**

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

▪ **Methods of Analysis:**

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

WEREDA

SUMMARY DISASTER RISK PROFILE

INFORMATION



Disaster Risk Profile: Koneba Wereda

SUMMARY OF WEREDA PROFILE

Drought, economic shocks, flood, livestock and human disease are the major disasters in Koneba Wereda. Drought is stated as the major factor for the outbreak of livestock and human disease.

Limited access to social services and infrastructures (market, road, credit, water, and veterinary services), population pressures, dependency on limited livelihood activities, deforestation are the major challenges for livelihood improvement in the Wereda.

Intervention measures in the wereda may include: livelihood diversification, improving access to services (market, water, credit, road, veterinary services, extension services), establishing cooperatives, soil and water conservation practices, construction of flood controlling structures, awareness creation on family planning

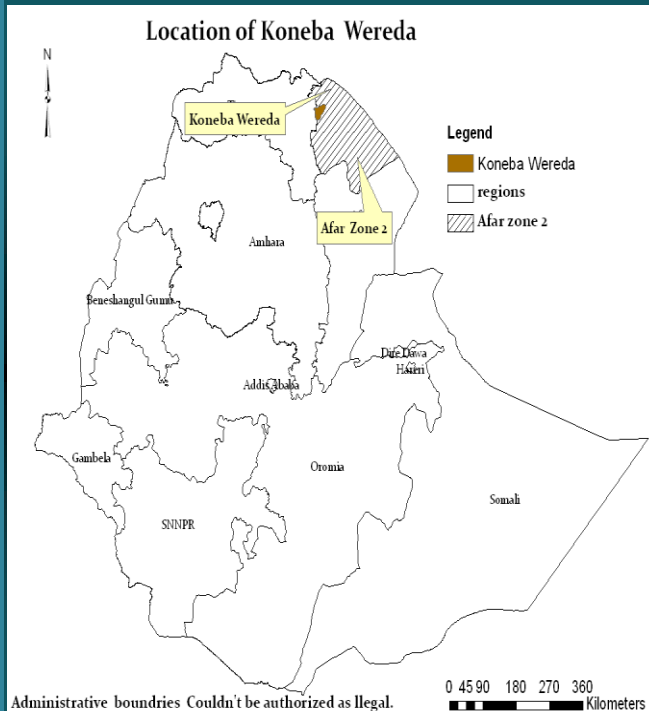
Summary of livelihood zone

•Asaale Pastoral Zone (LZ1)

Pastoralism is the main livelihood with camel and shoats (sheep/goats) being the most dominant/important species. Land is owned communally. The most important sources of cash for both middle and better-off are sale of livestock and salt trade. For poor households it is self-employment (salt mining) and the sale of livestock. Food sources for all wealth groups are predominantly purchases of cereals such as maize and wheat in addition to livestock products

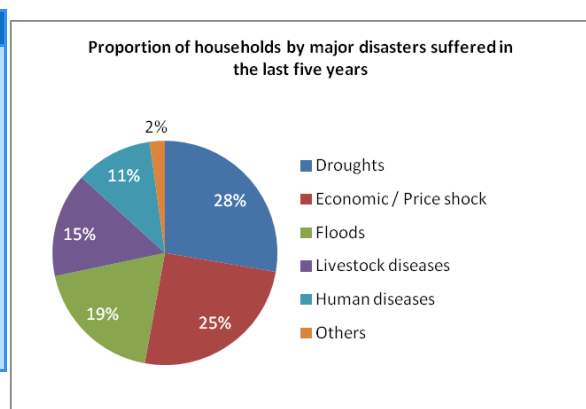
•Asaale Agro-Pastoral Zone (LZ2)

Agro-pastoral zone. Crop grown mainly maize and sorghum & livestock mainly cattle & shoats. Poor and middle households rely most on income from employment (crop harvesting, employment in salt mining & transportation) while the better-off



MAJOR DISASTERS REPORTED IN WEREDA

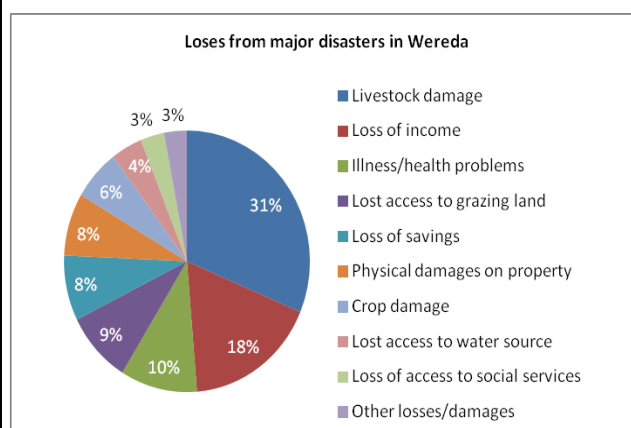
Kebele	Disaster 1	Disaster 2	Dis. 3	LIU Info
1. Algina	Drought	Flood		Chronic hazards: • LZ1: Recurrent drought, livestock diseases (anthrax, trypanosomosis) and human diseases (malaria & water-borne diseases) • LZ2: Rainfall delay/failure, livestock diseases, crop pests & weeds, flooding and human diseases (malaria, water-borne diseases)
2.Fisso	Flood	Drought		
3. Gua and Kedara	Flood	Drought		
4. Konneba & Belbel	Drought	Flood		
5. Ruge & Deghano	Drought	Flood		
6.Wagaddis	Drought	Flood		



SHORT NARRATIVE ON MAJOR DISASTERS:

Hydro-metrological disasters of drought and flood are the major in the wereda. Aggravated by drought and flood, social and biological disasters such as economic shocks, livestock disease and human diseases are also affecting the community. All households are affected by these disasters at least once in the last five years. Livestock damage is the major loss from disasters in the Wereda. Recently flood is reported increasing and affecting the community largely and is creating a great change of landscape and environment. It also caused loss of grazing land by covering the land with sand. High and increasing temperature is also a challenge in the wereda. It affects productivity by making the environment uncomfortable. The major human diseases in the wereda are malaria, diarrhea, chronic fever, pneumonia, stomach pain. The major livestock diseases are Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia, internal and external parasite, tick born diseases, heart water, PPR

EFFECT OF DISASTERS



Disasters	Loss 1	Loss 2	Loss 3
Drought	Livestock damage	Loss of access to grazing land and water	Crop damage
Economic/price shocks	Loss of income	Loss of saving	Loss of access to social services
Flood	Physical damage on property	Loss of access to grazing land	Crop damage
Livestock disease	Livestock damage	Loss of income	Health problems
Human diseases	Health problem	Loss of income	Death of household member

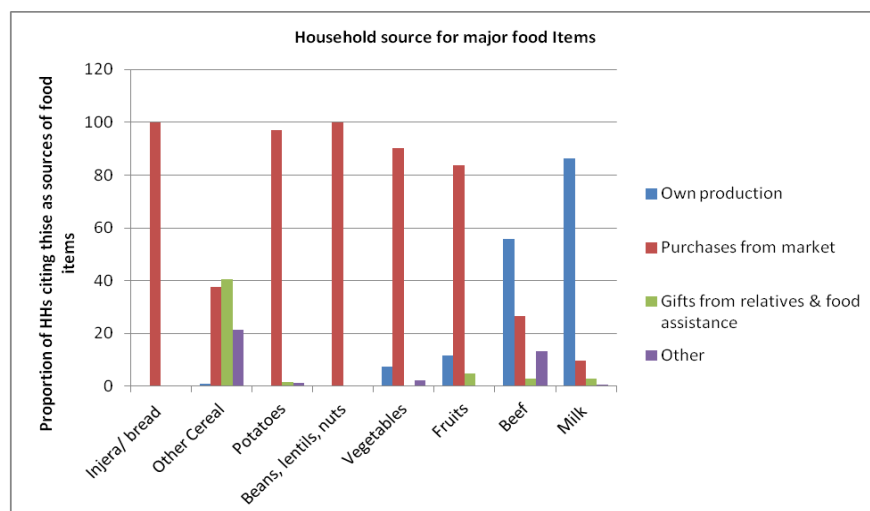


Disaster Risk Profile: Konaba Wereda

HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY VULNERABILITY

SHORT NARRATIVE ON VULNERABILITY

The reported vulnerability factors making the community susceptible for the major shocks in the wereda are deforestation, population pressure (average household size is 7), settlement on flood prone area, dependence on seasonal rain, availability of limited livelihood options, poor saving habit of the community, lack of afforestation practice, poor working habit and dependency on external support, poor access to social services (water, market, road, credit). Households are not self sufficient in food production. A major source of food items for households is purchase from market. Food aid is also important source. For example, 56% of households received food aid as formal transfer and 92% of households received food aid during disasters.



Accessibility:

- More than 2/3 of households reported **water for livestock** is not regularly available. March to June are most problematic months for livestock water availability. All households reported **pasture** is not regularly available in their area. February to June is the most problematic months.
- **Access to drinking water** is poor. 61% of households consume rivers, streams and open access ponds. The average time taken to fetch water is about one and half an hour.
- Almost all households reported **access to veterinary services and livestock drugs** either poor or very poor in the wereda.
- Access to agricultural **extension services** is poor. Only 20% of households received the service
- **Access to market** is reported poor because of road problems especially in rainy season and the market is only one day per week. Average time taken to reach the nearest urban centre is 3 and half an hour.
- **Road:** 62% of households are located in areas with no road leading to their houses. Further 13% of households are located in areas with dirty road difficult for car. Average time taken to reach the nearest paved road is 2 hours.
- **Sanitation:** 94% of households have no toilet facilities and use nature.
- **Electricity:** none of the households have electric connection in their house.

Level of Awareness and Institutional Development

- **Literacy rate** is low. Only 8.7% of those who reach for education (7+ years old) can read and understand text easily. Moreover, 56% of the people are less than first grade completed. There is also gender disparity at all level of schooling in favor of males.
- The community is aware of actors in disaster management and their activities. Especially they have mentioned activities of pastoral community development programme and productive safety net programme. However, there is still a large perception that disaster cannot be controlled by the community capacity; and food aid is the first desired intervention for the community
- Community level institutions established in the Wereda are: Endelo saving and credit union, Uneba rural saving and credit association, Ebenaliahtu consumer association, Alhalia saving and credit association.

InfoBits:

Population	: 54,167
Sex ratio	: 846 Fem/1000 M
Urban Population	: 5.6%
Mean Altitude	: 1150 m
Mean Slope	: 8.89 %
All Weather	
Road Density	:
Measles caseload	:
PLWHA on ART	:
Under-five children eligible for supplementary feeding	:

Sources: Various secondary sources

COMMUNITY CAPACITY TO COPE

- **Coping strategies** of households to disasters in the Wereda include: Sell more livestock than usual; rely on less preferred and less expensive food; reduced expenditure on non-essential items; sale of non-productive assets; limit portion size at meals; exchanging assets with food and money, constructing check dam and flood diversion, terracing, migration to neighbouring kebelles, receiving emergency food aid. Besides migration to Djibouti and Saudi Arabia is common coping strategy. For example, 69% of households received remittances.
- **Social capital** is strong in the Wereda. It has been a usual traditional to support those who cannot fulfil their need regardless of their relation but it is declining gradually with loss of economy.
- **Access to credit** & utilization is poor. Only 0.2% households are member of micro finance institutions. Average number of times households tried to get credit in last one year was 3.06 while the average number of times they actually managed to secure credit was only 1.74.
- **Coping capacity** is poor. This can be judged from the fact that only 17% of households have managed to recover from disaster losses. In addition, 45% of households have no the ability to raise 500 birr within one week if they need and further 41% have a doubt to raise the same amount of money within a week.
- **Cropping diversity** is poor. Crop production is also very limited in the wereda. On average households grow 1.2 types of crop. Maize and sorghum are the major crops grown in the wereda.
- There is **livestock diversity** in the Wereda in the form of camel, shoats, cattle, donkey, and bee. However, most of the households do not own these types of livestock except goat

WDRP Indicators

Hazard Related Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	KONABA
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Selected Indicator	Biological Hazards of the Wereda
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Hazard_Name	Cause_Of_Hazard	Effects_Of_Hazard
--------------------	------------------------	--------------------------

Hazard_Sub_Type	1. Human disease	
------------------------	-------------------------	--

? Malaria ? Diarrhea ? Stomach pain ? Chronic fever ? Back ache ? Pneumonia/ lung problem	Poor sanitation Lack of clean drinking water Mosquito reproduction	• Health problem • Loss of income • Death of household member
---	--	---



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

Selected Indicator	Geological Hazards of the Wereda
--------------------	----------------------------------

<u>Hazard_Name</u>	<u>Cause_Of_Hazard</u>	<u>Effects_Of_Hazard</u>
--------------------	------------------------	--------------------------

<u>Hazard_Sub_Type</u>	Geological Hazards
------------------------	--------------------

No geological hazards
reported in the wereda



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
Selected Indicator		Hydro Metrological Hazards of the Wereda			
Hazard_Name		Cause_Of_Hazard	Effects_Of_Hazard		
Hazard_Sub_Type		Hydro-Meteorological Hazards			
Drought		Deforestation	Livestock damage Loss of access to grazing land and water Food scarcity and malnutrition of children Increasing desertification Outbreak of animal and human disease Migration		
Flood		Topography of the area, High rain fall from the high land Settlement on flood prone area, low preparedness experience of the community and low experience of afforestation	Physical damage on property Loss of access to grazing land soil erosion and change in landscape Road damage, destruction of community property		



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

<u>Hazard_Name</u>	<u>Cause_Of_Hazard</u>	<u>Effects_Of_Hazard</u>
--------------------	------------------------	--------------------------

<u>Hazard_Sub_Type</u>	Social Hazards
------------------------	----------------

Economic/price shocks	Poor production	Loss of income Loss of saving Loss of access to social services
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Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	KONABA
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Selected Indicator	Technological Hazards of the Wereda
--------------------	-------------------------------------

<u>Hazard_Name</u>	<u>Cause_Of_Hazard</u>	<u>Effects_Of_Hazard</u>
--------------------	------------------------	--------------------------

<u>Hazard_Sub_Type</u>	Technological Hazards
------------------------	-----------------------

No technological hazards
reported in the wereda



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
ALHENA	Droughts	April, July, January August	1999, 2000	2000	Increased		Death of domestic animals	Deforestation, lack of afforestation practice	Migration with animals to find grass land, looking for a job.
	Floods	August	2002	2002	Increased	Topography of the area, high rain fall from the high land	Loss of asset, soil erosion	Deforestation, settlement	Establishing check dam and flood diversion, terracing
FISHO	Floods	June, July, august	1999, 2000, 2003	2000	Decreased	Heavy rain from high land, topography of the area	Road damage, loss of asset, soil erosion, destruction of community property	Settlement on flood prone area, low preparedness experience of the community and low experience of afforestation	Flood protection actions and soil conservation.



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
FISHO	Droughts	From June to January	2000_ 2003	2000	Decreased	Deforestation	Mass destruction of animal population , malnutrition for children, food scarcity and desertification	Deforestation, dependence on seasonal rain, lack of irrigation implementat ion	Moving for searching a job and saving money for future
GUANAKEDAHARA	Floods	April, august	1999, 2002.	2002	Decreased	Heavy rain falls from high land, topography of the area	Loss of animals and assets.	Settlement on flood prone areas, deforestation and lack of soil and water conservation practices	Participating on a project that performs a flood protection mechanism.



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
GUANAKEDAHARA	Droughts	November to august	2000	2000	Decreased		Migration of individual s from the area.	Lack of afforestation , lack of crop production during	Reducing the daily food amount, migration to neighboring kebele, exchanging assets with food and money
BELBELNA KONABA	Droughts	September January.	2000, 2001.	2000	Decreased	Deforestation and erosion	Animal death, lack of food for both animal and human, loss of production.	Being dependent on seasonal rain, lack of experience on irrigation, poor saving habit.	Selling of asset, helping each other, migration to outside country



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
BELBELNA KONABA	Floods	May, August	1999_ 2002	1999	Decreased	Heavy rain from high land , topography of the area	Road damage, loss of asset, soil erosion.	Settlement on flood prone area, deforestation and lack of soil and water conservation habit.	Support each other, receiving emergency food aid.
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Droughts	August _January	2000_2001	2000	Decreased	Deforestation , absence of irrigation.	Outbreak of animal and human disease, animal death, shortage of feed and migration	Lack of habit on using irrigation in the community, shortage of activity on generating alternative income option	Increasing frequent break between feeding intervals, by selling of asset and participating on income generating activity



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Floods	May, September	1999_2002	1999	Decreased	Presence of heavy rain fall from high land, settlement of the community on flood prone areas	Loss of asset, loss of soil and landscape, loss of grass land and productivity of livestock.	Deforestation, dependency on external support	Construction of dams, migrating to urban areas to search jobs, aid from WFP.
	Droughts	September, January	2000, 2001	2000	Decreased		Death of animals, shortage of feed for animals and human, migration of people for searching a job	Dependence on seasonal rain fall, settlement of the community, deforestation by the community.	Restricting the area for forestry, practicing irrigation as an option



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Floods	July, August	1999, 2002	1999	Decreased	Presence of heavy rain fall from high land, settlement of the community on flood prone areas	Loss of assets including animals and houses, loss of the soils fertility and landscape	Deforestation, settlement of the community on flood prone areas	Construction of prevention structures ,

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



Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda KONABA

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Description_Of_Conflict</u>	<u>Change_In_Last_Decade</u>	<u>Main_Causes_Of_Conflict</u>
GUANAKEDAHARA	There is conflict between the kebele and the neighboring region kebele over farm land		



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator:

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

KebeleName	Types of Disasters	Hazard Description	Effect Of Disaster	Most Severly Affected	Reason
BELBELNA KONABA	Flood	Heavy rain from high lands areas damaged roads and assets during summer season from June to September	Road damage, livestock damage, children and women affected by the flood	Women and children were the most effected social groups.	Their capacity to escape from the flood and their job nature expose them to flood
WAHADS	Flood	Heavy rain from high lands areas damaged roads and assets during summer season from June to September	Damages everything that present on the way of flood, loss of soil fertility		
FISHO	Flood	Heavy rain from high lands areas damaged roads and assets during summer season from June to September	Damaged every asset of the community, road destruction, land degradation and making uncomfortable for plantation		
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Flood	Heavy rain from high lands areas damaged roads and assets during summer season from June to September	Loss of asset, loss of soil and land and loss of grazing land.	Women and children were the most effected social groups.	Because of their minimum capacity to escape from the effect.
GUANAKEDAHARA	Flood	Heavy flood that can destroy everything	Loss of asset including animals, loss of farm land and bee hives	Bee keepers	Beehives are taken away by flood
ALHENA	Flood	Very heavy and take short period of time with high destruction of the community property	Loss of assets, soil erosion	People living in flood prone areas	Because the flood took what they have specially animals



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator:

Frequency of Disaster Occurrence

	4 out of 5 years or more	3 out of 5 years	2 out of 5 years	1 out of 5 years	0 Never
Crop diseases		33.00	33.00	33.00	
DK				100.00	
Droughts	46.00	33.00	16.00	4.00	
Economic / Price shock	17.00	24.00	46.00	12.00	0.00
Floods	15.00	38.00	36.00	11.00	
Heat waves/ High temp	25.00	50.00		25.00	
Heavy Rain		30.00	60.00	10.00	
Human diseases	7.00	32.00	26.00	35.00	
Livestock diseases	2.00	46.00	38.00	14.00	
Road Accident	24.00		6.00	71.00	



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator:

Household Exposure to Hazards

Disaster Type	General Exposure	Last Five Years Exposure
Droughts	25.90	27.70
Floods	20.40	18.80
Landslides	0.10	
Crop diseases	0.40	0.20
Livestock diseases	17.40	15.00
Human diseases	13.40	11.10
Storms / Cyclone/hail storm		
Heavy Rain	0.80	0.60
Heat waves/ High temp	0.10	0.20
Economic / Price shock	20.10	25.20
Forest Fires		
Road Accident	1.30	0.90
No Disaster		0.20
DK		0.10



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator:

Months of Occurrence of Frequent Disasters

	A - Sep (Meskerem)	B - Oct (Tikimt)	C - Nov (Hidar)	D - Dec (Tahsas)	E - Jan (Tir)	F - Feb (Yekatit)	G - Mar (Megabit)	H - Apr (Meazea)	I - May (Ginbot)	J - Jun (Sene)	K - Jul (Hamle)	L - Aug (Nehase)
Crop diseases	33.30			33.30						33.30		
Droughts	0.40		0.80	3.20	4.80	3.00	13.40	30.30	31.50	7.60	3.80	1.20
Economic / Price shock	1.00	0.50	5.10	5.60	30.50	24.10	11.20	9.30	8.50	1.20	1.70	1.20
Floods	0.90	0.90	0.90	1.20	2.10		1.50	1.50	1.80	3.60	48.70	37.00
Heat waves/ High temp					33.30				66.70			
Heavy Rain								10.00	10.00		60.00	20.00
Human diseases	3.20	2.10	10.50	14.70	8.40	8.40	15.30	10.50	7.40	5.80	10.00	3.70
Livestock diseases	4.50	3.00	0.40	5.70	1.10	4.20	11.00	20.80	39.00	6.40	3.40	0.40
Road Accident							5.90	5.90			70.60	11.80



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator:

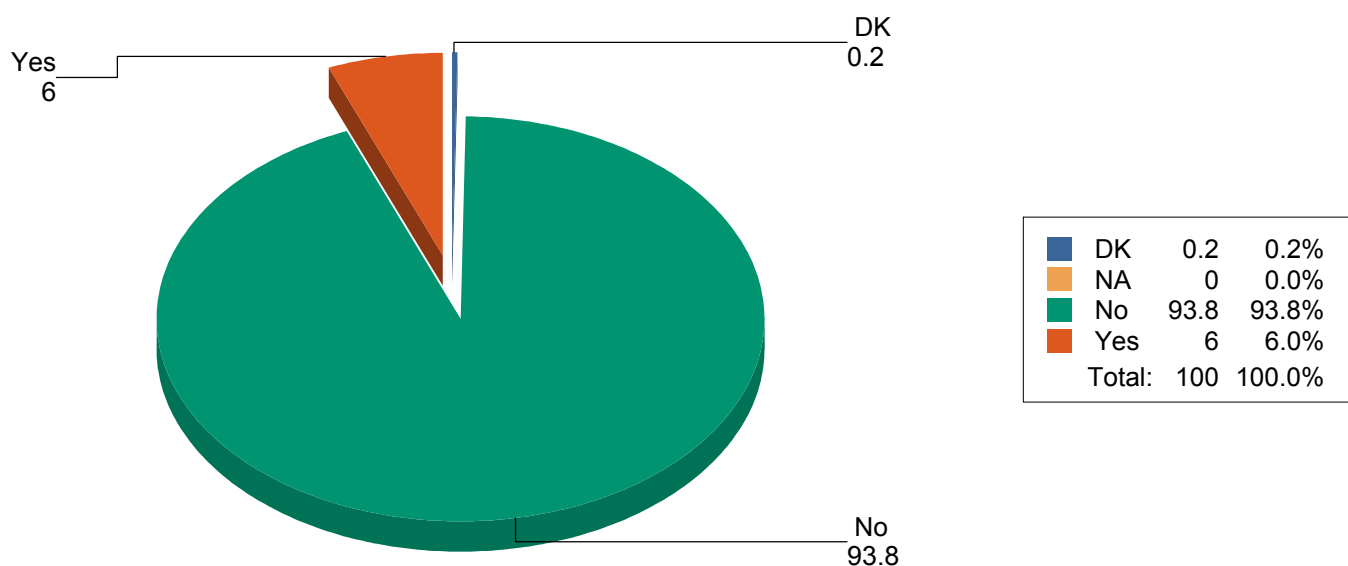
Conflicts: Perception of households on conflict issues - Is conflict an issue in this community?

Is Conflict an Issue in Community?

Response Percent

Yes	6.00
No	93.80
DK	0.20
NA	0.00

Is Conflict an Issue in Community?





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

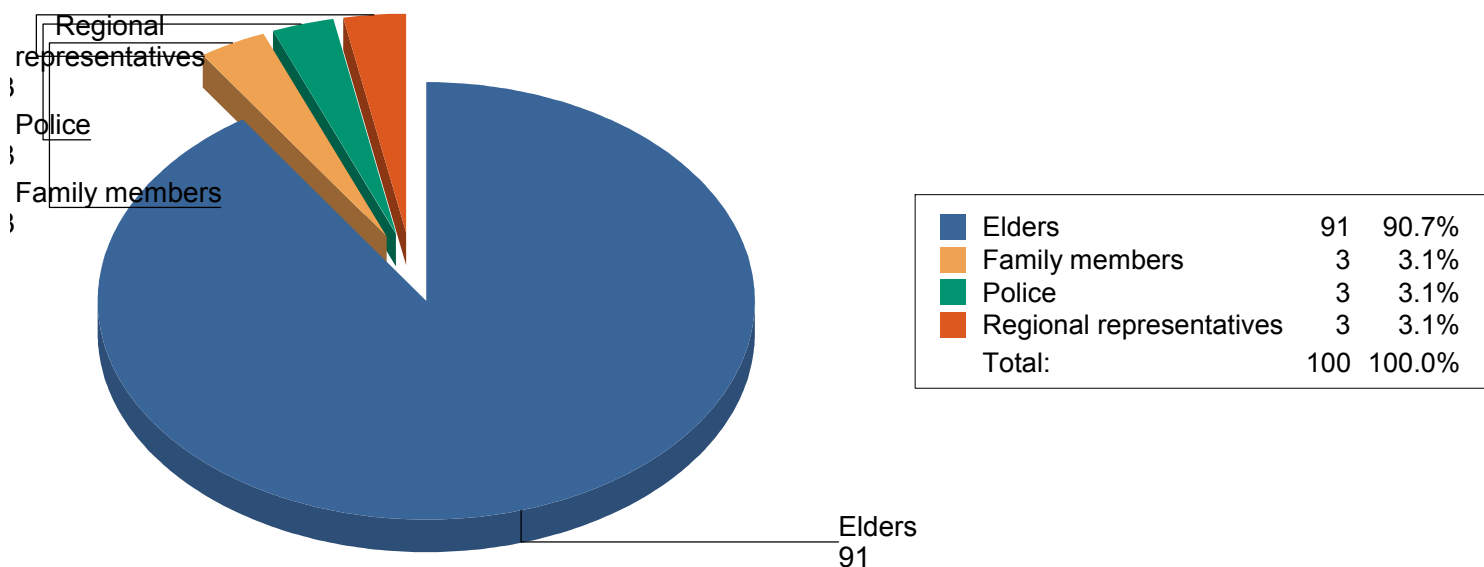
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator:

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

Who To Turn During Conflict?	Response	Percentage
Family members	3	3.10
Elders	91	90.60
Police	3	3.10
Regional representatives	3	3.10

Who To Turn During Conflict?





Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator: Losses from Disasters - Losses from all disasters (household response in %)

Type of Loss	Main Loss Percent	Secondary Loss Percent
Physical damages on houses and property	7.70	3.20
Crop damage	6.30	3.10
Livestock damage	31.20	9.90
Death of household members	0.80	1.60
Illness/health problems	10.10	2.80
Loss of access to social services, including school	3.10	6.80
Loss of income	17.30	25.50
Loss of savings	8.00	23.50
Lost access to grazing land	8.80	20.50
Lost access to water source	4.10	1.90
Had to flee/change residence area	0.60	0.80
Other losses/damages	1.30	0.20
NA	0.00	0.10
Livestock were stolen	0.30	0.10



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda KONABA

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

Type of Loss **Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses**

	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Crop damage	66.70	9.10	1.30	15.60		40.00	0.50	0.80	
Death of household members			0.70	0.30			4.50	0.40	
Had to flee/change residence area		0.20		2.10		10.00			
Illness/health problems		1.20	0.20		25.00		79.80	5.30	5.90
Livestock damage		55.90	4.50	12.30			3.50	78.40	5.90



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda KONABA

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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses								
	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Livestock were stolen			0.90	0.30					
Loss of access to social services, including school		0.20	4.00				2.50	5.70	88.20
Loss of income	33.30	3.60	57.40	1.20			6.10	6.10	
Loss of savings		2.40	26.60	0.30		10.00	2.50	1.50	
Lost access to grazing land		11.90	0.20	26.70	75.00	20.00		0.80	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda KONABA

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

Type of Loss Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses

	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Lost access to water source		13.90						1.10	
Other losses/damages		0.20	3.80	1.80					
Physical damages on houses and property		1.40	0.20	37.50		20.00	0.50		



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	KONABA
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Selected Indicator: Losses from Disasters - Secondary Losses by Type of Disasters (household response in %)

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses
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	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Crop damage		1.60	1.10	11.20	33.30	22.20			
Death of household members				1.10	33.30		10.10	1.10	50.00
Had to flee/change residence area		0.50							
Illness/health problems		4.70	0.50	0.40			5.70	3.40	
Livestock damage		16.60	0.50	17.50	33.30	11.10		11.40	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	KONABA
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Selected Indicator: Losses from Disasters - Secondary Losses by Type of Disasters (household response in %)

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses								
	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Livestock were stolen		0.20	0.30						
Loss of access to social services, including school			7.40	2.20		11.10	33.50	0.60	50.00
Loss of income	66.70	21.50	26.90	9.70		22.20	10.80	69.70	
Loss of savings		4.70	61.70	0.70			39.90	10.90	
Lost access to grazing land	33.30	42.60	0.30	39.00				2.30	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	KONABA
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Selected Indicator: Losses from Disasters - Secondary Losses by Type of Disasters (household response in %)

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses								
	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Lost access to water source		6.10		0.40				0.60	
NA			0.30						
Other losses/damages			0.30	0.70					
Physical damages on houses and property			0.80	14.10		33.30			



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele</u>	ALHENA			
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Lack of animal feed	2		--
G - Mar (Megabit)	Animal disease outbreak	3		--
I - May (Ginbot)	Low rain fall and heavy flood from the high land			--
J - Jun (Sene)	Animal disease outbreak and feed shortage	3	Weeding, harvesting and livestock product.	--
K - Jul (Hamle)			Weeding, harvesting and livestock product.	--
L - Aug (Nehase)			Weeding, harvesting and livestock product.	--
<u>Kebele</u>	BELBELNA KONABA			
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Loss of grass for animal and disease outbreak.	3	Crop sowing and livestock production.	2nd
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Loss of grass for animal and disease outbreak.	3	Crop weeding and livestock product.	2nd
C - Nov (Hidar)	Malnutrition for children and animals	3	Crop weeding and livestock product.	2nd
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Malnutrition for children and animals	3	Crop weeding and livestock product.	2nd
E - Jan (Tir)	Lack of feed for both animals and human.	3	Crop weeding and livestock product.	1st

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Outbreak of disease of animals.	3	Crop sowing and livestock production.	2nd
G - Mar (Megabit)	Outbreak of disease of animals.	3	Crop sowing and livestock production.	2nd
H - Apr (Meazea)	Low crop sowing.	2	Crop weeding and livestock product.	2nd
I - May (Ginbot)	Low rain fall and heavy flood from high land	3	Crop weeding and livestock product.	2nd
J - Jun (Sene)	Low rain fall and heavy flood from high land	3	Crop harvesting	1st
K - Jul (Hamle)	Low rain fall and heavy flood from high land	3	Crop sowing and livestock production.	2nd
L - Aug (Nehase)	Low rain fall and heavy flood from high land	3	Crop sowing and livestock production.	2nd
<u>Kebele</u> FISHO				
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Lack of grass and low productivity of livestock.	2		12th
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Lack of grass and low productivity of livestock.	2	Livestock production and bee keeping.	1st
C - Nov (Hidar)	Lack of grass and low productivity of livestock.	1	Livestock production and bee keeping	2nd
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Outbreak of animal diseases and food shortage.	1	Livestock production and bee keeping.	3rd
E - Jan (Tir)	Outbreak of animal disease and food shortage.	1	Livestock production and bee keeping.	4th

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
--------	------	------	--------	--------	--------

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

Month of Hazard	Major Problems /Disasters	Hazard Severity Rank	Agricultural Activities	Income Level Rank
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Outbreak of animal disease and food shortage.	1	Livestock production and bee keeping.	5th
G - Mar (Megabit)	Outbreak of animal disease and food shortage.	2	Livestock production and bee keeping.	6th
H - Apr (Meazea)	Outbreak of animal disease and food shortage.	3		7th
I - May (Ginbot)	Lack of rain in the kebele and heavy rain from high lands.	3		8th
J - Jun (Sene)	Lack of rain in the kebele and heavy rain from high lands.	3		9th
K - Jul (Hamle)	Lack of rain in the kebele and heavy rain from high lands.	2		10th
L - Aug (Nehase)	Lack of rain in the kebele and heavy rain from high lands.	2		11th
Kebele GUANAKEDAHARA				
A - Sep (Meskerem)			Weeding	7th
B - Oct (Tikimt)			Weeding	8th
C - Nov (Hidar)	Shortage of rain fall	1	Weeding	9th
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Shortage of rain fall			10th
E - Jan (Tir)	Shortage of rain fall	2	Livestock production	3rd

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Shortage of rain fall	2	Livestock production	4th
G - Mar (Megabit)	Shortage of rain fall	3	Livestock production	5th
H - Apr (Meazea)	Heavy rain high lands	1	Livestock production	6th
I - May (Ginbot)	Shortage of rain fall	2		11th
J - Jun (Sene)	Shortage of rain fall	3		12th
K - Jul (Hamle)	Shortage of rain fall	3	Crop sowing	1st
L - Aug (Nehase)	Heavy rain in high lands and shortage of rain	3	Crop sowing.	2nd
<u>Kebele</u> RUHNA EDEGAHANO				
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Absence of seasonal rain fall and flood.	2	Livestock production	12th
B - Oct (Tikimt)			Livestock production	2nd
C - Nov (Hidar)	Shortage of animal feed and outbreak of disease.			1st
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Shortage of animal feed and outbreak of disease.			3rd
E - Jan (Tir)	Presence of malnutrition for children.	3	Livestock production and project participation	4th

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Animal death and Presence of malnutrition for children.		Livestock production and project participation	5th
G - Mar (Megabit)	Animal death and Presence of malnutrition for children.		Livestock production and project participation	6th
H - Apr (Meazea)	Low rain fall and animal disease break out.		Livestock production and project participation	7th
I - May (Ginbot)	Low rain fall and animal disease break out.		Livestock production and project participation	8th
J - Jun (Sene)	Absence of seasonal rain fall and flood.		Livestock production and project participation	9th
K - Jul (Hamle)	Absence of seasonal rain fall and flood.		Livestock production	10th
L - Aug (Nehase)	Absence of seasonal rain fall and flood.	1	Livestock production	11th

<u>Kebele</u>		WAHADS	
A - Sep (Meskerem)		Livestock production.	
B - Oct (Tikimt)		Livestock production.	
C - Nov (Hidar)	Death of animals and shortage of food.	3	Livestock production.
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Death of animals and shortage of food.	2	Livestock production.
E - Jan (Tir)	Death of animals and shortage of food.	2	Livestock production.

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	KONABA
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Selected Indicator: Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level By Kebele

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Death of animals and shortage of food.	2	Livestock production.	
G - Mar (Megabit)			Livestock production.	
H - Apr (Meazea)			Livestock production	
I - May (Ginbot)	Shortage of rain and flood.	2	Livestock production.	
J - Jun (Sene)	Shortage of rain and flood.	1	Livestock production.	
K - Jul (Hamle)	Shortage of rain and flood.	1	Livestock production.	
L - Aug (Nehase)	Shortage of rain and flood.	2	Livestock production.	

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

WDRP Indicators

Infrastructure Access Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Friday, October 3, 2014

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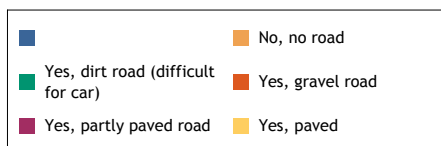
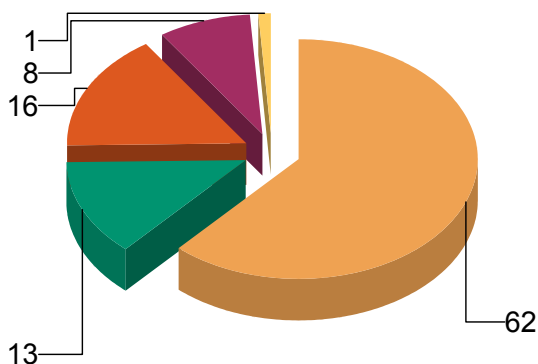
Selected Indicator

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

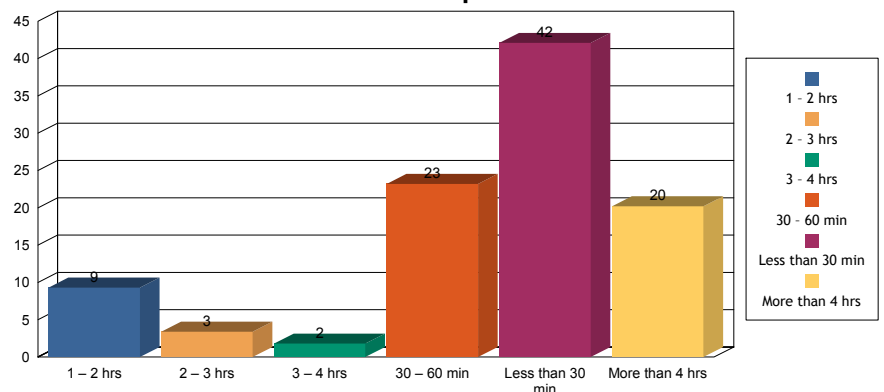
<u>Type of Road</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Time to Nearest Paved Road (Mins.)</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Time To Nearest Urban Center (Mins.)</u>	<u>Response</u>
Yes, paved	1.10	Less than 30 min	42.10	Less than 1 hr	20.50
Yes, partly paved road	8.40	30 - 60 min	23.20	1 - 2 hrs	18.90
Yes, gravel road	15.70	1 - 2 hrs	9.30	2 - 4 hrs	34.20
Yes, dirt road (difficult for car)	13.00	2 - 3 hrs	3.40	4 - 6 hrs	6.00
No, no road	61.50	3 - 4 hrs	1.80	More than 6 hrs	20.50
		More than 4 hrs	20.20		

<u>Avg Time To Nearest Urban Center(Mins.)</u>	211.80	<u>Avg Time To Nearest Paved Road</u>	125.00
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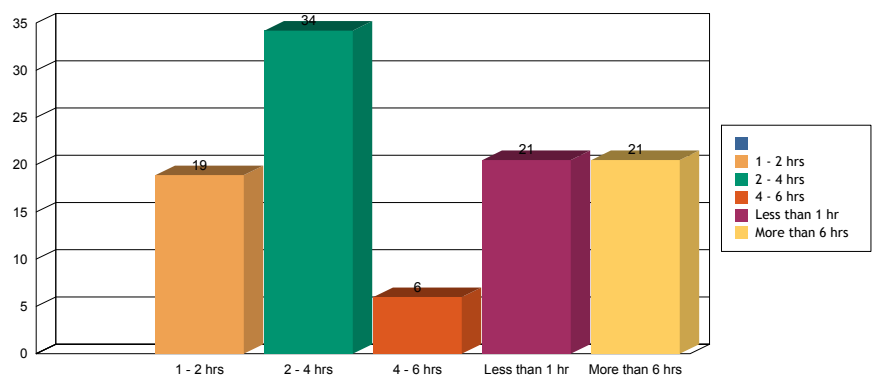
Type of Road



Time to reach the nearest paved road from the HH



Time to reach nearest urban center from the HH





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

<u>Household Located In Electricity</u>	2.90
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<u>Household Connected To Electricity</u>	0.00
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Data Collected Date

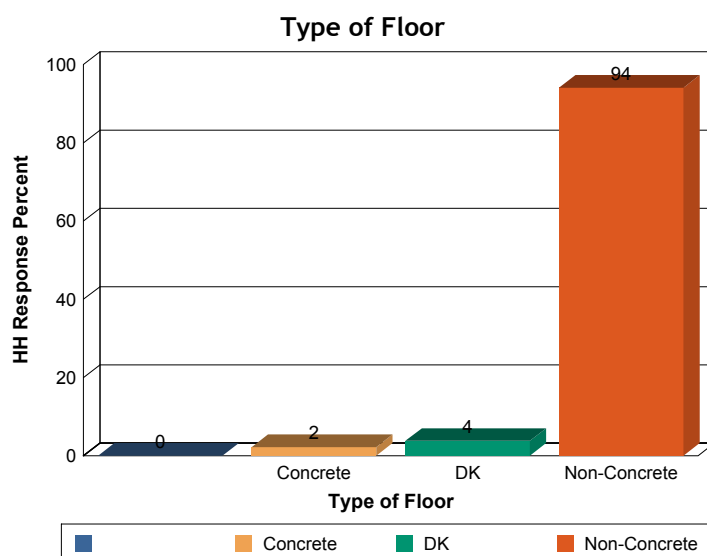
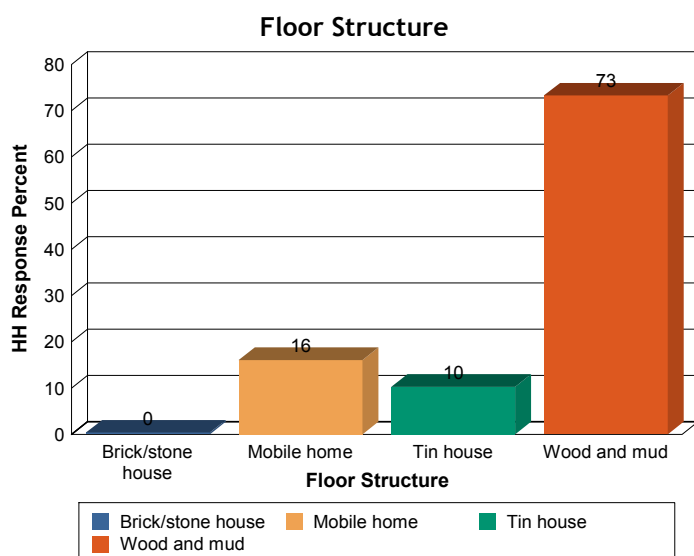
Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator

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

Floor Structure	HH Response	Type of Floor	HH Response
Wood and mud	73.30	Concrete	2.20
Tin house	10.30	Non-Concrete	94.10
Brick/stone house	0.40	DK	3.80
Mobile home	16.10		0.00



WDRP Indicators

Socio Demographic Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator

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

Kebele Name	Approx. No.	Age Group	Sex	Migration Period	Migration Trend	Migration Reason	Destination
BELBELNA KONABA	1750	20_45	Male	1999_2002	Decreased	Economic hardship, loss of asset, job opportunity	Djibouti, Saudi Arabia
WAHADS	1500	16_45	Male	1988_2003	Increased	Economic hard ship, loss of asset, job opportunity	Djibouti, Saudi Arabia
FISHO	867	20_49	Male	Sept _April	Decreased	Economic hard ship, loss of asset, job opportunity	Djibouti, Saudi Arabia
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	1760	25_50	Male	1999_2003	Decreased	Economic hard ship, loss of asset, job opportunity	Djibouti, Saudi Arabia
GUANAKEDAHARA	1250	20_49	Male	February and July	Decreased	Shortage of food, searching for a job that generates an income for the family, loss of family assets and to help their families	Djibouti, Saudi Arabia
ALHENA	850	20_49	Male	1999_2002	Decreased	Economic hard ship, loss of asset, job opportunity.	Djibouti, Saudi Arabia



Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

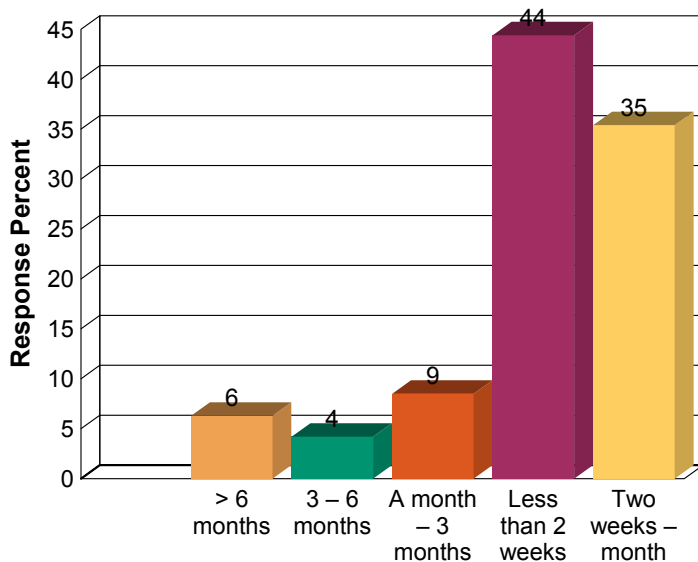
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	KONABA
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Selected Indicator

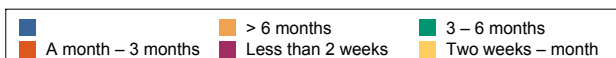
Economic Vulnerability: Household Migration - Household migration and reason for migration

<u>Duration of Migration</u>	<u>Response Percent</u>	<u>Migration Reason</u>	<u>Response Percent</u>
Two weeks - month	35.40	Family reasons	19.90
A month - 3 months	8.50	Looking for work	12.80
3 - 6 months	4.20	Working elsewhere	4.60
> 6 months	6.30	In grazing camp	8.70
Less than 2 weeks	44.40	Visiting	1.00
		Away at school	1.50
		Other	51.50

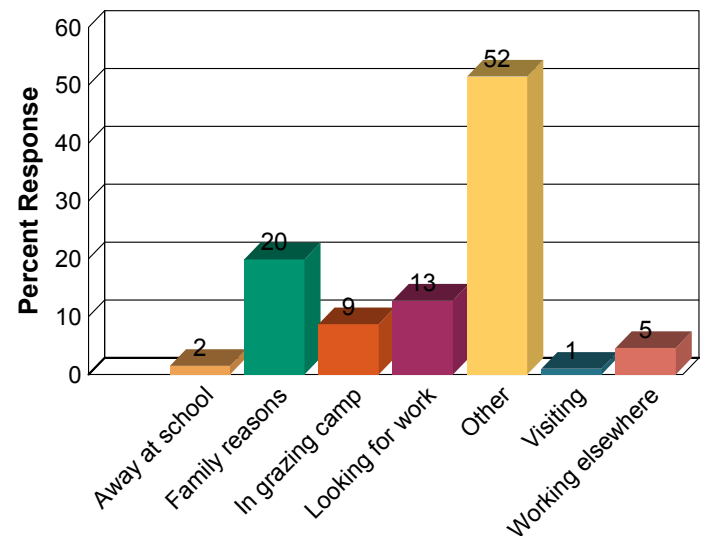
Duration of Migration



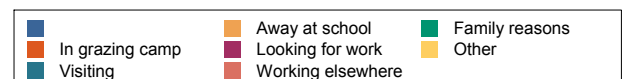
Duration of Migration



Migration Reason



Migration Reason





Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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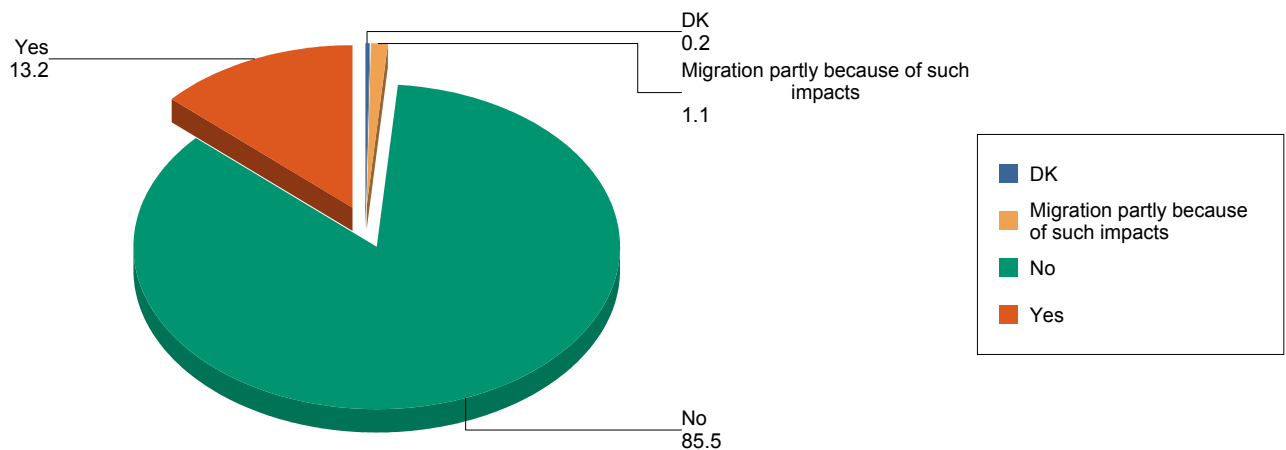
Selected Indicator

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

Is Migration Due to Hazard?	HH Response - Due To Hazard
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No	85.50
Yes	13.20
Migration partly because of such impacts	1.10
DK	0.20

Is Migration Due to Hazard?





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator:

Demography: Population Structure

KEY:

Male Female

	Children (0-12 yrs)	Older (Above 55 yrs)	Working (25-55 yrs)	Youth (12-25 yrs)
ALHENA	44 56	51 49	56 44	47 53
BELBELNA KONABA	43 57	52 48	56 44	49 51
FISHO	49 51	53 47	54 46	52 48
GUANAKEDAHARA	47 53	53 47	51 49	46 54
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	46 54	47 53	53 47	58 52
WAHADS	44 56	49 51	53 47	47 53



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

Demography: Population Trends and Ethnic Groups

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Population Change Trend</u>	<u>Population Change Reasons</u>	<u>Ethnic Groups</u>
BELBELNA KONABA	Increased	More children	Afar
WAHADS	Increased	More children	Afar
FISHO	Increased	More children	Afar
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Increased	More children	Afar
GUANAKEDAHARA	Increased	More children	Afar
ALHENA	Increased	More children	Afar



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

Social Vulnerability: Household Demographic Characteristics - Demographic characteristics of households

<u>Demographic Indicator</u>	<u>Indicator Value</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Average household size	7	On average each household in the wereda has 7 household members
Sex ratio	1	Male to female ratio is 0.99
Child sex ratio (under 14 yrs)	1	Male to female ratio for age group of under 14 is 1.1
Adult sex ratio (18 & Above yrs)	1	Male to female ratio for age group of 18 and above is 0.7
Dependency ratio $\left(\frac{[(0-14)+(64+)]}{(15-64)}\right)$ yrs)	1	For every working adult there are 1.48 dependent people



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

<u>General Awareness</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Educational Level</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Read and understand text - with difficulty	8.60	From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)	35.70
Cannot read and understand text	85.10	From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)	8.00
Can write letters - with difficulty	7.90	From Proportion of population (7+) - Diploma	0.00
Cannot write letters	85.80	From Proportion of population (7+) - Pursuing or completed University	0.00
Read and understand text - Easily	6.20	From Proportion of population (7+) - Less than 1st grade	56.20
Can write letters - easily	6.30	From Proportion of population (7+) - Technical	0.00
	0.00	insafficient irrigation available	0.00
<u>General Literacy Rate</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Adult Literacy Rate</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
----	0.00	----	0.00



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
Selected Indicator					
Social Vulnerability: Gender Parity - Gender parity in education level (7+ years) and household heading					
Educational Level		Male_Percent		Female_Percent	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Less than 1st grade		39.50		60.50	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)		58.40		41.60	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)		77.50		22.50	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Technical		0.00		0.00	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Diploma		100.00		0.00	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Pursuing or completed University		0.00		0.00	
insafficient irrigation available		0.00		0.00	
Male Head of HH		52.20		Female Head of HH	
				47.80	

WDRP Indicators

Environmental Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	KONABA
Selected Indicator	Environmental Situation: Environmental Problems - Major environmental problems by Kebele				
<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Problem_1</u>	<u>Problem_2</u>	<u>Problem_3</u>	<u>Problem4</u>	
BELBELNA KONABA	Deforestation	Soil erosion			
WAHADS	Soil erosion	Deforestation			
FISHO	Soil erosion	Deforestation			
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Soil erosion	Deforestation			
GUANAKEDAHARA	Soil erosion	Deforestation	Pests		
ALHENA	Water pollution	Soil erosion	Deforestation		



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Changes_Observed</u>	<u>Problems_Due_To_Changes</u>
BELBELNA KONABA	Because of population growth, deforestation is increasing	Drought, loss of rain, lack of energy (fire wood and charcoal)
WAHADS	Increased	Drought and flood
FISHO	Increasing due to population growth	Shortage of rain and wood, desertification and soil erosion.
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Increasing due to population growth	Flood, drought, loss of soil fertility.
GUANAKEDAHARA	Increasing due to population growth	Deforestation and drought.
ALHENA	Increasing due to population growth	Desertification and soil erosion.



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator	Environmental Situation: Natural Resources Availability - Natural resources available and changes observed by the community
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KebeleName	BELBELNA KONABA
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Resources_1	Water	Resources_3	Wood
Observed_Change_1	Decreasing	Observed_Change_3	Decreasing
Problems_Changes_1	Loss of more production	Problems_Changes_3	Loss of rain and increasing erosion

Resources_2	Land	Resources_4	Forest
Observed_Change_2	Decreasing	Observed_Change_4	Decreasing
Problems_Changes_2	Loss of more production	Problems_Changes_4	Loss of rain and increasing erosion

KebeleName	WAHADS
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Resources_1	Water	Resources_3	
Observed_Change_1	Improved water	Observed_Change_3	
Problems_Changes_1	No problem	Problems_Changes_3	

Resources_2	Wood	Resources_4	
Observed_Change_2	Lower wood production.	Observed_Change_4	
Problems_Changes_2	Wood shortage occurs	Problems_Changes_4	



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator

Environmental Situation: Natural Resources Availability - Natural resources available and changes observed by the community

KebeleName	FISHO
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Loss of fertility	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Decreasing production	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>
<u>Resources_2</u>	Forest	<u>Resources_4</u>
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	loss of forest	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Erosion and climate change	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>

KebeleName	RUHNA EDEGAHANO
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Wood	<u>Resources_3</u>	Land
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Decreasing	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	High change
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Loss of rain fall and soil fertility	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Decreasing productivity, lack of grass land
<u>Resources_2</u>	Forest	<u>Resources_4</u>	Water
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	High change	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	No obvious change
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Loss of rain and soil fertility	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	Shortage of water



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
Selected Indicator	Environmental Situation: Natural Resources Availability - Natural resources available and changes observed by the community				
KebeleName	GUANAKEDAHARA				
Resources_1	Water		Resources_3		
Observed_Change_1	No obvious change		Observed_Change_3		
Problems_Changes_1	No problem		Problems_Changes_3		
Resources_2	Wood		Resources_4		
Observed_Change_2	Decreasing		Observed_Change_4		
Problems_Changes_2	Deforestation		Problems_Changes_4		



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
Selected Indicator	Environmental Situation: Rainfall & Temperature - Observed changes on rainfall and temperature by the community over the last decade				
	Rainfall		Temperature		
Kebele Name	Changes Observed	Problems	Changes Observed	Problems	
BELBELNA KONABA	Decreasing	Drought and loss of production	Increased	Desertification	
WAHADS	Decreasing	Drought	Increased	Deforestation and drought	
FISHO	Decreasing	Low honey production, drought, desertification and animal disease	Increased	Desertification and uncomfortable living condition	
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Decreasing	Drought, loss of livestock and feed for animals.	Increased	Desertification and uncomfortable living condition	
GUANAKEDAHARA	Decreasing	Drought	Increased	Desertification	
ALHENA	Decreasing	Drought and shortage of water	Increased	Desertification and unproductiveness	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

Environmental Situation: Reasons for Environmental Changes

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Reason For Environmental Changes</u>
BELBELNA KONABA	Deforestation, lack of rain, high temperature and flood.
WAHADS	Deforestation, lack of soil and water conservation and flood
FISHO	Deforestation, flood, population pressure and low rain fall.
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Deforestation, flood, increasing temperature, lack of water and low rain fall.
GUANAKEDAHARA	Deforestation, lack of rain, high temperature and flood.
ALHENA	Deforestation



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Changes Observed</u>	<u>Problems Observed</u>
BELBELNA KONABA	Increased due to flood	Loss of productivity and grass land
WAHADS	Increased	Decreasing productivity and loss of soil fertility
FISHO	Increased due to flood	Lack of grazing land and soil fertility
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Increasing	Loss of productivity and grass land and livestock
GUANAKEDAHARA	Increased due to flood	The community cannot perform farming
ALHENA	Increased due to flood	Decreasing productivity and desertification

WDRP Indicators

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



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator

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

Occupational Categories and Percent of Population engaged within these occupational categories

Percent (%) of Population

KebeleName	Occupation 1	Population	Occupation 2	Population	Occupation 3	Population	Occupation 4	Population
BELBELNA KONABA	Livestock activity	89	Crop production	5		0		0
WAHADS	Livestock activity	80		0		0		0
FISHO	Bee keeping	29		0		0		0
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Livestock activity	85	Project participation	10		0		0
GUANAKEDAHARA	Livestock activity	65	Participating on developmental projects.	15		0		0
ALHENA	Participating on NGO developmental project.	35	Migrating and searching job opportunity	14		0		0



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

Type of Livelihood Activity	Order of Importance		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Agricultural laborer	0.50	2.20	0.00
Animal herder	0.20	0.40	1.10
Basket-making, Mat-making	2.50	1.10	0.00
Buying and selling livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, camels)	2.70	3.70	0.00
Construction worker (masonry)	0.20	0.00	0.00
Daily laborer	11.70	11.90	9.90
Musician (drum-beater, singer, dancer)	0.00	0.40	0.00
Others	56.20	27.90	63.70
Rearing & selling animals (camels, cattle, sheep, goats)	17.40	27.50	9.90
Religious teacher	0.50	0.00	0.00
Restaurant or hotel worker	0.00	0.40	0.00
Salaried job	0.20	0.40	0.00
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Animal feed (grass, fodder, forage, salty sand, etc.)	0.40	1.10	2.20



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

Type of Livelihood Activity	Order of Importance		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Charcoal	1.20	3.00	2.20
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Construction materials (sand, grass, wooden poles, etc.)	0.20	0.00	0.00
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Firewood	0.50	1.50	1.10
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Water	0.00	0.40	0.00
Selling Building materials and hardware	0.00	0.40	0.00
Selling Cereal food crops (sorghum, maize, wheat, barley)	0.00	1.10	0.00
Selling Clothes and shoes	0.40	0.70	0.00
Selling dairy products (milk, butter, ghee, cheese)	1.60	3.00	4.40
Selling eggs (from own chickens) Beekeeping (selling honey bees-wax, or bee-hives)	2.50	10.40	4.40
Selling fruit juice (orange, etc) or soft drink (Fanta, etc)	0.00	0.40	0.00
Selling Fruits (mango, papaya, banana, orange, lemon, etc.)	0.00	0.40	1.10
Selling hides and skins (from goats, sheep, cattle)	0.00	0.40	0.00
Selling Other foods (sugar, flour, coffee, etc.)	0.70	0.40	0.00



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

Type of Livelihood Activity	Order of Importance		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Selling Vegetables (onion, tomato, cabbage, pumpkin, etc.)	0.20	0.40	0.00



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

Type of Livelihood Activity	Main Occupation	Secondary Occupation
	1st Occupation	2nd Occupation
Below school age children	0.10	0.00
Cultivator	1.80	1.90
Neither studying nor working nor seeking work	3.30	3.30
Others (specify)	1.70	0.60
Physically disabled	0.80	0.00
Retired/ Old	2.20	3.90
Salaried	0.20	3.00
Student	23.50	3.60
Unemployed & seeking work	7.90	8.30
Agricultural labourer	1.00	0.60
Chronically ill	1.20	0.00
Craftsman	0.70	0.80
Home-maker (housewife)	38.60	24.70
less rainfall	0.00	15.80
Livestock rearing	11.80	23.80
Non-agricultural labour	4.10	8.90
Shopkeeper and Petty trade	1.00	0.00



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR **Zone** ZONE 2 **Wereda** KONABA

Selected Indicator:

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

Source of Food	Types of Food Item											
	Beans	Beef	Fruits	Injera	Milk	Oil / Butter	Other cereals	Pasta	Potatoes	Poultry	Sugar	Vegetables
Begging												1.10
Borrowed							0.20		0.20	4.76		
Casual labor					0.70	0.90	20.60		0.90			1.10
Free meals/Food assistance					2.00	13.20	39.60	0.30	0.90		40.40	
Gifts from friends/neighbors		2.90	4.70		0.70	0.20	0.90		0.50			
Other		13.20					0.40					
Own cultivation/production		55.90	11.60		86.40	1.60	0.80		0.20		0.30	7.50



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	KONABA
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Selected Indicator: Economic Vulnerability: Sources of Food - Households source for different food items (response in %)

Source of Food	Types of Food Item											
	Beans	Beef	Fruits	Injera	Milk	Oil / Butter	Other cereals	Pasta	Potatoes	Poultry	Sugar	Vegetables
Purchase from roadside vendor/tuck shop	28.60	22.10	81.40	25.00	4.10	33.50	27.40	57.70	86.50	85.71	28.60	90.30
Purchase subsidized food from Kebele shop					2.70	28.90	0.40	3.90	0.90			
Purchases from main shop	71.40	4.40	2.30	75.00	2.70	21.20	9.80	38.10	9.70		30.70	

WDRP Indicators

Crop Production Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

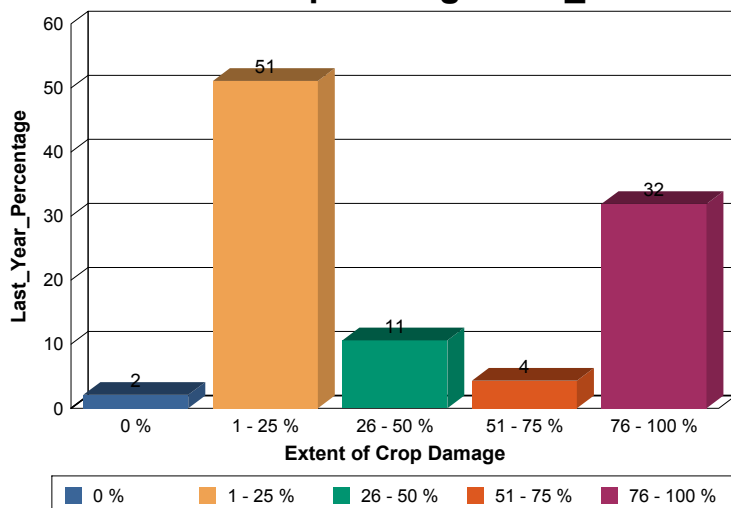
Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator:

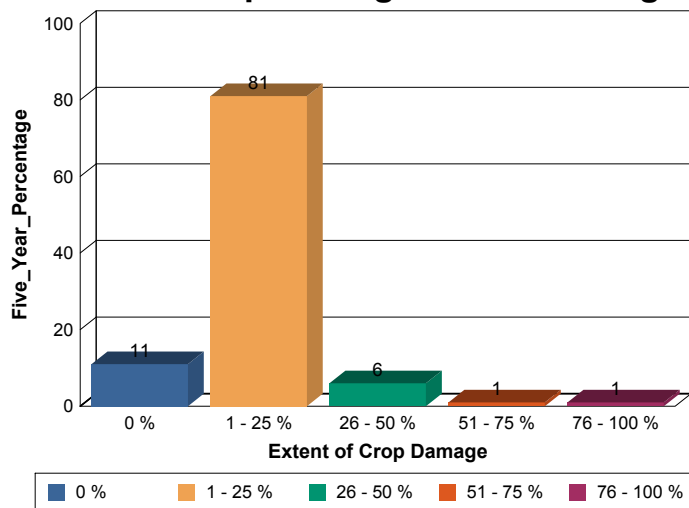
Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Proportion of Total Crop Damage

Extent of Crop Damage (%)	Last_Year_Percentage	Five_Year_Percentage
0 %	2.10	11.00
1 - 25 %	51.10	81.00
26 - 50 %	10.60	6.00
51 - 75 %	4.30	1.00
76 - 100 %	31.90	1.00

Extent of Crop Damage Last_Year



Extent of Crop Damage Five Years Ago





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

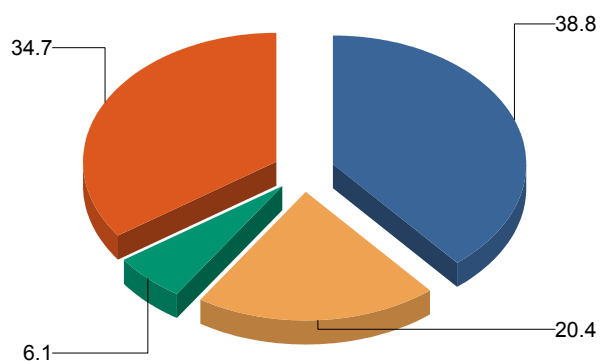
Zone ZONE 2

Wereda KONABA

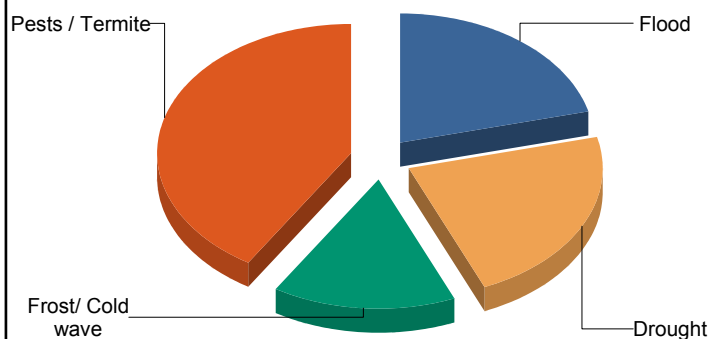
Selected Indicator: Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Major reasons for crop damage

<u>Major Reason of Crop Damage</u>	<u>Last Year</u>	<u>Five Year Ago</u>
Pests / Termite	34.70	38.00
Drought	20.40	20.70
Flood	38.80	19.60
Frost/ Cold wave	6.10	14.10

**Major Reason of Crop Damage -
Last Year**



**Major Reason of Crop Damage -
Five Years Ago**





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator:

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

Last Year	Five Years Ago	0 %	1 - 25 %	26 - 50 %	51 - 75 %	76 - 100 %
Barley		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		7.60	33.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maize		2.80	44.40	13.90	5.60	33.30
		9.40	81.10	5.70	0.00	0.00
Millet		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Root & tubers		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sorghum		0.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	40.00
		5.60	88.90	5.60	1.90	1.90
Teff		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
		0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vegetables		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wheat		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator:

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

Last Year

Five Years Ago

	Flood	Drought	Frost/ Cold wave	Others (specify)	Pests / Termite
Barley	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 100.00
Maize	40.50 22.40	21.60 16.30	5.40 12.20	0.00 0.00	32.40 49.00
Millet	0.00 50.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 50.00
Root & tubers	0.00 100.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
Sorghum	40.00 11.80	0.00 29.40	20.00 17.60	0.00 20.60	40.00 20.60
Teff	50.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	50.00 0.00
Vegetables	0.00 33.30	33.30 33.30	0.00 33.30	0.00 0.00	66.70 0.00
Wheat	50.00 0.00	50.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 100.00



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator: Agricultural Situation: Change in Crops Grown - Five major crops grown by proportion of total cultivated land

Kebele Name	Major Crops	Main Season	Cropped Area		Reason For Change
			Present	Five Years Ago	
BELBELNA KONABA	Wheat	Belg and Meher	10	20	Presence of water at whole year
WAHADS	Sorghum	Belg and Meher	10	20	Presence of water at whole year
FISHO	Maize	Meher	175	250	Loss of soil fertility (for last year =175 quintal/25 hectare For 5 years ago=250 quintal/ 25 hectare)
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Sorghum	Meher	150	200	Flood (for last year=150 quintal/ 15 hectare for 5 years=200quintal/ 15 hectare)
GUANAKEDAHARA	Maize	Belg	6	5	loss of soil fertility (for last year=6 quintal/ hectare For 5 years ago=05 quintal per hectare)
ALHENA	Sorghum	Belg	5	5	Loss of soil fertility (for last year=5 quintal per hectare For 5 years ago=05 quintal per hectare)



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

Percentage of
Irrigated Area

Last Year

49.30

Five Years Ago

47.30

Percentage of households
with irrigated area

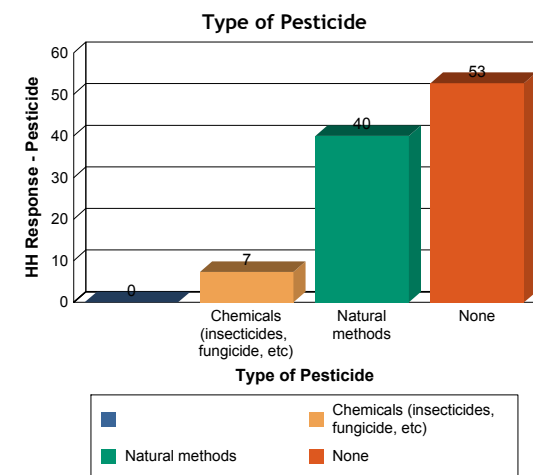
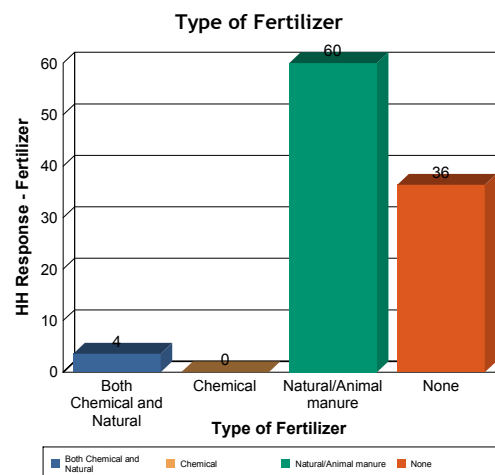
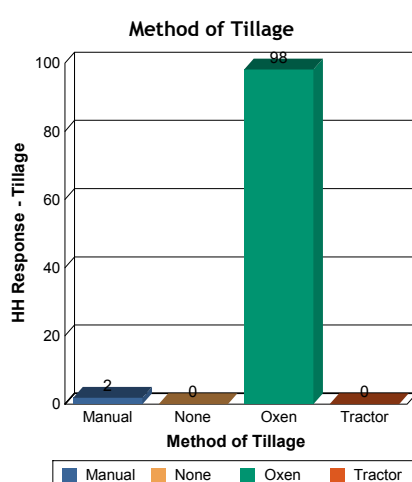
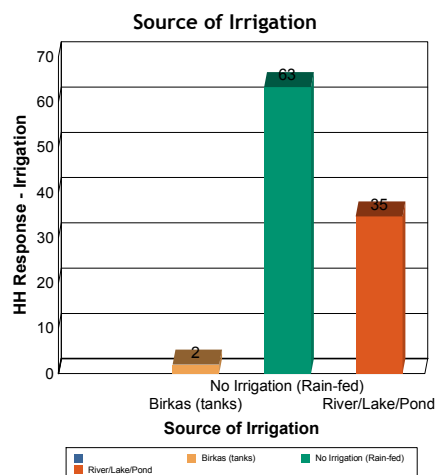
Last Year

16.20

Five Years Ago

16.40

<u>Source of Irrigation</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Method of Tillage</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Type of Fertilizer</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Type of Pesticide</u>	<u>Response</u>
River/Lake/Pond	34.70	Oxen	98.10	Chemical	0.00	Chemicals (insecticides, fungicide, etc)	7.30
Birkas (tanks)	2.00	Manual	1.90	Natural/Animal manure	60.00	Natural methods	40.00
No Irrigation (Rain-fed)	63.30	Tractor	0.00	Both Chemical and Natural	3.60	None	52.70
		None	0.00	None	36.40		0.00



Proportion Improved Seeds

44.40

Proportion Agriculture Service

20.00



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator

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

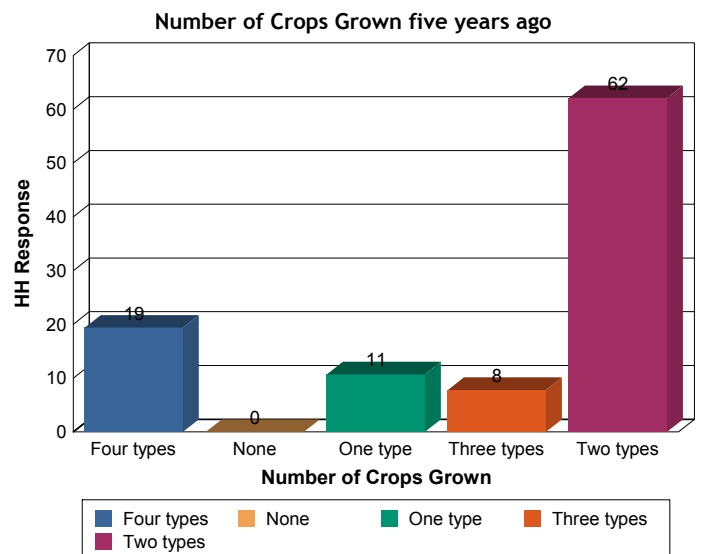
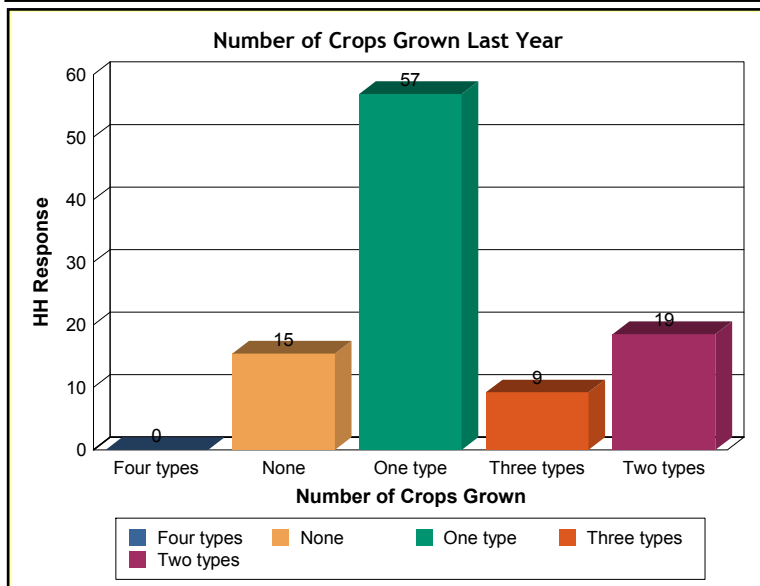
Number of Crops Grown	Crops Grown Last Year	Crops Grown Five Years Ago
None	15.40	0.00
One type	56.90	10.70
Two types	18.50	62.10
Three types	9.20	7.80
Four types	0.00	19.40

Avg Crops Grown Last Year

1.22

Avg Crops Grown Five Years Ago

2.36





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

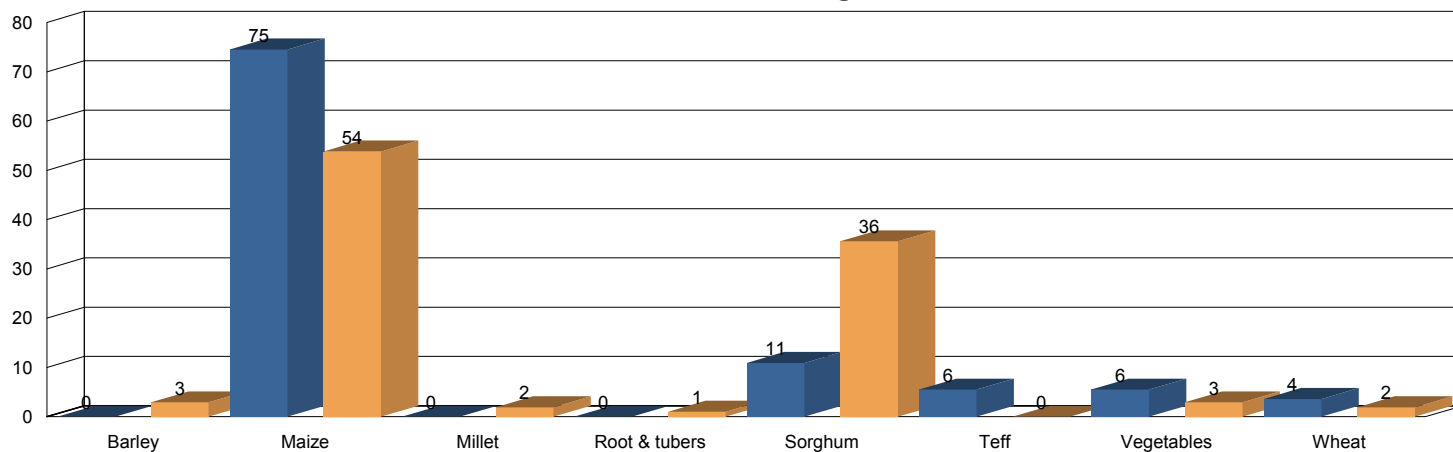
Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

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

Major Crop Type	Type of Crops Grown Last Year	Type of Crops Grown Five Years Ago
Teff	5.50	0.00
Barley	0.00	2.90
Wheat	3.60	1.90
Maize	74.50	53.80
Sorghum	10.90	35.60
Millet	0.00	1.90
Vegetables	5.50	2.90
Root & tubers	0.00	1.00

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



LEGEND :

Last year

Five Years Ago



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator:

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

	A - Less than 100	B - 100-500	C - 501-1000	D - 1001-1500	E - 1501-2000	F - >2000
Barley						
Maize		26.50	29.40	23.50	17.60	2.90
Millet						
Root & tubers						
Sorghum		50.00	50.00			
Teff	33.30		33.30	33.30		
Vegetables		33.30	66.70			
Wheat			100.00			



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator:

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

Types of Major Crops

Category of Yield used to be obtained five years ago

	A - Less than 100	B - 100-500	C - 501-1000	D - 1001-1500	E - 1501-2000	F - >2000
Barley		66.70				
Maize		5.40	50.00	28.60	12.50	1.80
Millet		50.00	50.00			
Root & tubers		100.00				
Sorghum		5.40	40.50	32.40		2.70
Teff						
Vegetables		33.30	33.30	33.30		
Wheat				100.00		



Data_Collected_Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator:

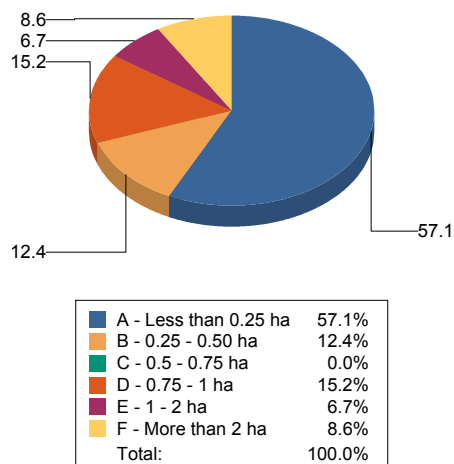
Economic Vulnerability: Land Ownership and Quality - Landownership of households

Households owning land (%)	22.00
Average landholding (in Hectares)s	0.92
Households cultivating land in last 12 months (%)	9.30
Average quantity of land cultivated (in hectares)	1.60

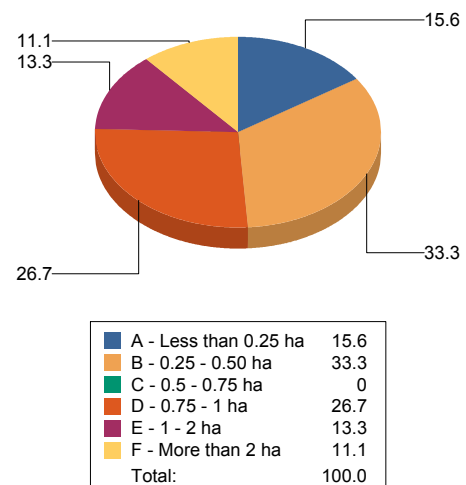
Range Land Holding	Percent Response	Range Cultivated Land	Percent Respons
A - Less than 0.25 ha	57.0	A - Less than 0.25 ha	16.0
B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	12.0	B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	33.0
C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	0.0	C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	0.0
D - 0.75 - 1 ha	15.0	D - 0.75 - 1 ha	27.0
E - 1 - 2 ha	7.0	E - 1 - 2 ha	13.0
F - More than 2 ha	9.0	F - More than 2 ha	11.0

IMPORTANT: ha = Hectar

Household Responses to Range Land Holding



Household Responses to Range Cultivated Land





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

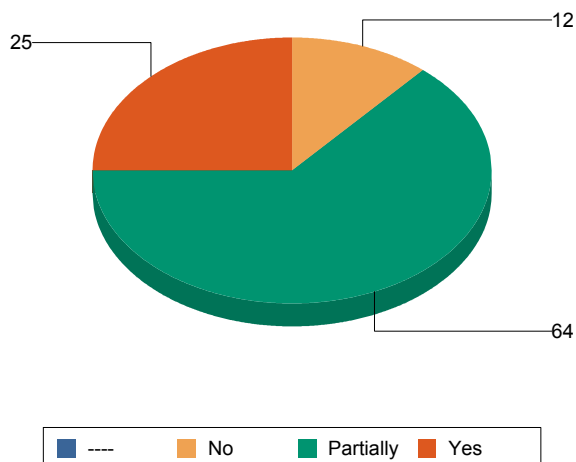
Economic Vulnerability: Land Ownership and Quality - Farmers' perception on the quality of their agricultural land

Cropping_Intensity *	88.00
Households with enough land for farming	30.80

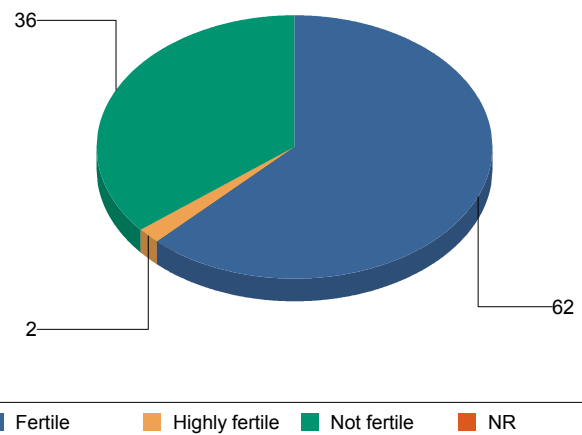
<u>HHs with favourable location of farm</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Households with fertile soil</u>	<u>Response</u>
Yes	25.00	Highly fertile	1.90
Partially	63.50	Fertile	62.30
No	11.50	Not fertile	35.80
----		NR	

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

Household responses to the type of farm location



Household responses to the type of soil fertility





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

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

Kebele Name	Landuse_1	Comments_1	Landuse_2	Comments_2	Landuse_3	Comments_3
BELBELNA KONABA	Grazing land	Very low production				
WAHADS	Grazing land	More depend on rain and uses for livestock.				
FISHO	Honey production	Depend on rain fall				
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Grazing land	Decreased.	Forest	Decreased		
GUANAKEDAHARA	Forest harvest	Covers most lands of the kebele	Grazing land	Covers most lands of the kebele.	Honey production	It takes less land

WDRP Indicators

Livestock Production Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

Agricultural Situation: Status of Livestock Disease - Change in Livestock Disease Status

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Change Over Last Decade</u>	<u>Comment</u>
BELBELNA KONABA	Some respiratory diseases	Increasing	
WAHADS	Decreased	Better	Good animal health service
FISHO	Some infection disease occurred	Decreased	Improved animal health services are available
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Because of better animals health service animal disease decreased	Decreased	Government developmental policy
GUANAKEDAHARA	There are CCPP and parasites	Most infection diseases are decreased	Access of animal health service
ALHENA	PPR, CCPP		Improved animal health services



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	KONABA
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Selected Indicator: **Livestock Diseases Prevalence**

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

	1st	2nd	3rd
Anthrax affecting cattle		0.40	
Black leg	0.20	0.20	0.40
CBPP	0.20	0.40	0.40
Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	33.00	33.10	17.60
Faciolosis	0.20	0.70	0.90
Foot and mouth disease	1.60	1.30	1.10
Heart water	5.40	5.40	2.80
Internal & External Parasites (Tick, mange, helminthiasis, fasci	31.10	28.60	21.70
Liverfluke (Sheep and cattle)	0.50	0.50	0.40
Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)	0.40		0.40
Lymphangitis			0.20
Newcastle disease (Chicken)	0.40		0.20
Pasteurellosis	3.20	4.80	8.60
PPR	4.60	5.20	3.30
Respiratory complex of camels	1.40	1.30	0.40
Sheep pox	0.90	2.30	6.40
Tick born diseases	16.80	15.90	35.30
Trypanosomiasis	0.20		



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

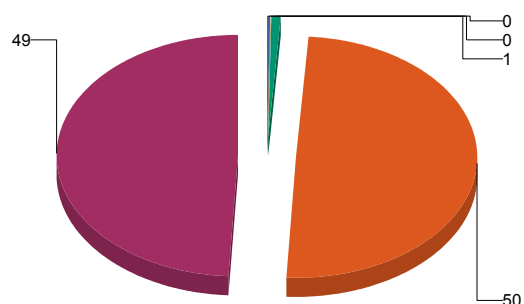
Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator:

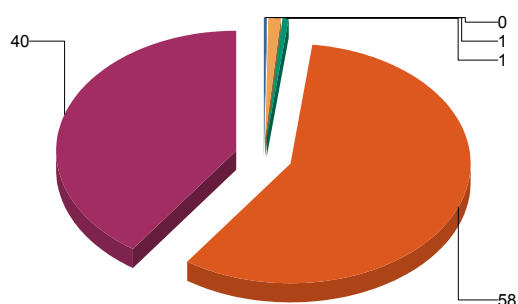
Evaluation of Access to Veterinary Services and Livestock Drugs
Households' evaluation on access to drugs and veterinary services

Level of Access	Veterinary Service	Livestock_Drugs
Excellent	0.20	1.30
Good	0.60	0.50
Adequate	0.20	0.20
Poor	49.70	57.70
Very poor	49.30	40.10

Level of Access to Veterinary Services



Access Level of Livestock Drugs





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator:

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

	A - 1 to 5	B - 6 to 10	C - 11 to 50	D - 51 to 100	E - More than
Bee keeping	15.60	0.90	0.20		
Camels: Female	8.70	0.70			
Camels: Male	4.50	0.50			
Camels: Young Female	1.90	0.50			
Camels: Young Male	1.90	0.20			
Cattle: Female	6.10	0.20			
Cattle: Male bulls	2.90	0.20			
Cattle: Mature Female	16.60	1.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Cattle: Mature Male	5.50	0.70	0.20		
Cattle: under 1 year	6.60	0.90	0.50		
Donkeys	65.80	0.60			
Goats	38.00	27.90	17.80	2.20	0.40
Horses	0.20				

None
83.30
90.60
95.00
97.60
97.80
93.60
96.90
81.60
93.60
92.00
33.70
13.80
99.80



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator:

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

	A - 1 to 5	B - 6 to 10	C - 11 to 50	D - 51 to 100	E - More than
Mules	0.20	0.20			
Poultry	2.40	0.50			
Sheep	28.80	3.90	2.00		

None
99.50
97.10
65.30



Data_Collected_Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livestock Owned

Changes Observed By Households

	Decreased	Increased	Remained the Same
Bee keeping	89.20	1.40	9.50
Camels: Female	80.00		25.00
Camels: Male	70.40		29.60
Camels: Young Female	47.10		47.10
Camels: Young Male	50.00		43.80
Cattle: Female	75.00		
Cattle: Male bulls	63.20		36.80
Cattle: Mature Female	90.40		9.60
Cattle: Mature Male	84.60	3.80	11.50
Cattle: under 1 year	88.90		11.10
Donkeys	62.60	0.30	37.10
Goats	98.10		1.90
Horses			100.00
Mules	14.30		85.70
Poultry	58.80	5.90	35.30
Sheep	97.00		3.00



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livestock Owned

Reason for Decrease in Livestock Number

	Ate at home	Eaten by wild animal (e.g. hyena)	Lost	Other	Raiding	Sold (not for food)	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Poisoned	Sold for food
Bee keeping			4.50					90.90		3.00	1.50
Camels: Female				2.80				87.50	8.30		
Camels: Male								73.70	21.10		5.30
Camels: Young Female						14.30		85.70			
Camels: Young Male								87.50	12.50		
Cattle: Female											4.20
Cattle: Male bulls								66.70	33.30		



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

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

	Ate at home	Eaten by wild animal (e.g. hyena)	Lost	Other	Raiding	Sold (not for food)	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Poisoned	Sold for food
Cattle: Mature Female								84.00	14.70	1.30	
Cattle: Mature Male				4.80		4.80		76.20	14.30		
Cattle: under 1 year			3.10					71.90	25.00		
Donkeys		3.70	0.50		0.50	1.90		63.40	29.60		0.50
Goats	0.20	0.90	0.20	0.20			0.40	59.10	38.10	0.20	0.70
Mules									100.00		
Poultry								40.00	60.00		
Sheep		0.60		0.60			0.60	67.90	29.70		0.60



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

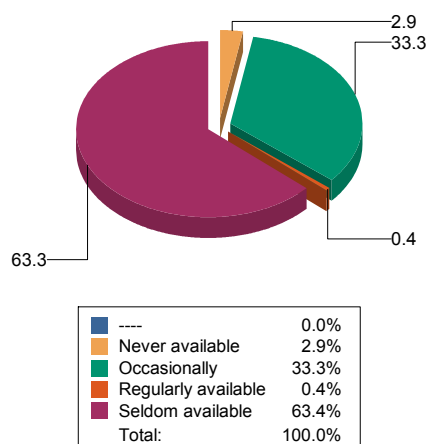
Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

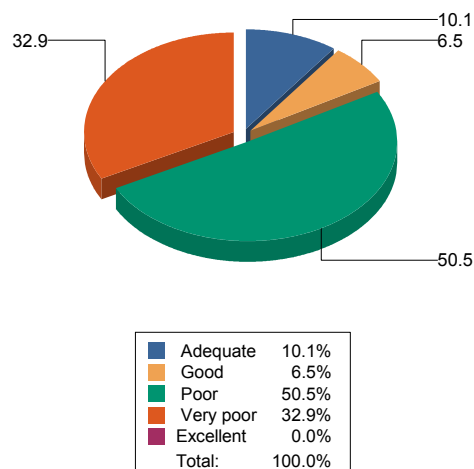
Agriculture (Livestock): Pasture Availability - Households perception on access and quality of pasture

Access to Pasture		Response Percent		Quality of Pasture		Response Percent	
Regularly available		0.40		Excellent		0.00	
Occasionally		33.30		Good		6.50	
Seldom available		63.30		Adequate		10.10	
Never available		2.90		Poor		50.50	
----		0.00		Very poor		32.90	

Household responses to Access to Pasture for Livestock



Household responses to Quality of Pasture





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

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

	1st	2nd	3rd
A - Meskerem	0.20	0.20	
B - Tikimt		0.20	
C - Hidar			0.20
D - Tahsas	2.10		0.20
E - Tir	0.70	0.20	
F - Yekatit	9.50	0.90	0.50
G - Megabit	39.10	10.70	6.60
H - Meazea	28.90	46.80	20.90
I - Ginbot	11.80	36.80	39.90
J - Sene	7.70	4.20	30.40
K - Hamle			1.30



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Selected Indicator

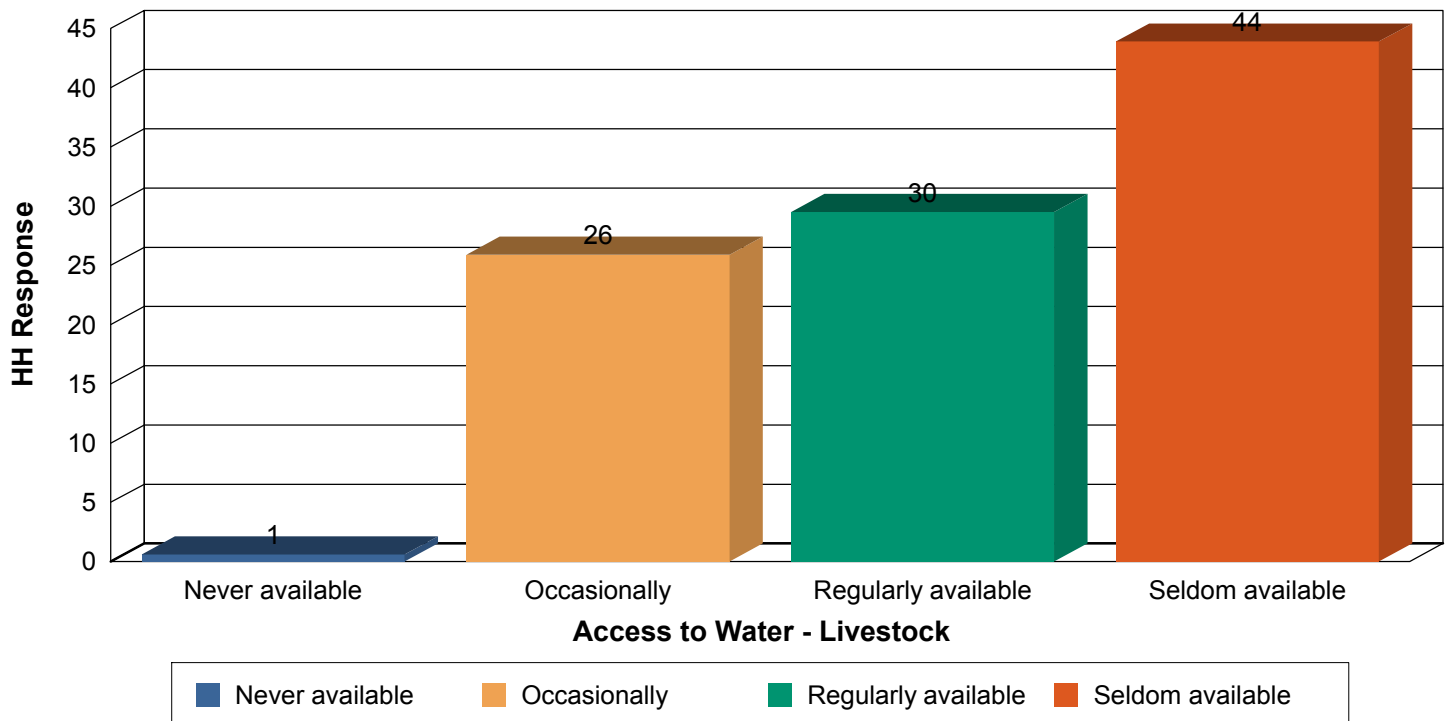
Agriculture (Livestock): Water Availability - Households response on water availability for livestock

Access to Water - Livestock

Household Response

Regularly available	29.50
Occasionally	25.90
Seldom available	43.90
Never available	0.60

Household Access to Water for Livestock





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

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

Problematic Months

Order of Severity

	1st	2nd	3rd
A - Meskerem	0.50		
F - Yekatit	1.60	0.50	0.70
G - Megabit	20.80	2.10	4.80
H - Meazea	60.00	26.10	8.90
I - Ginbot	9.10	66.70	21.80
J - Sene	7.90	4.70	59.30
K - Hamle			4.50



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

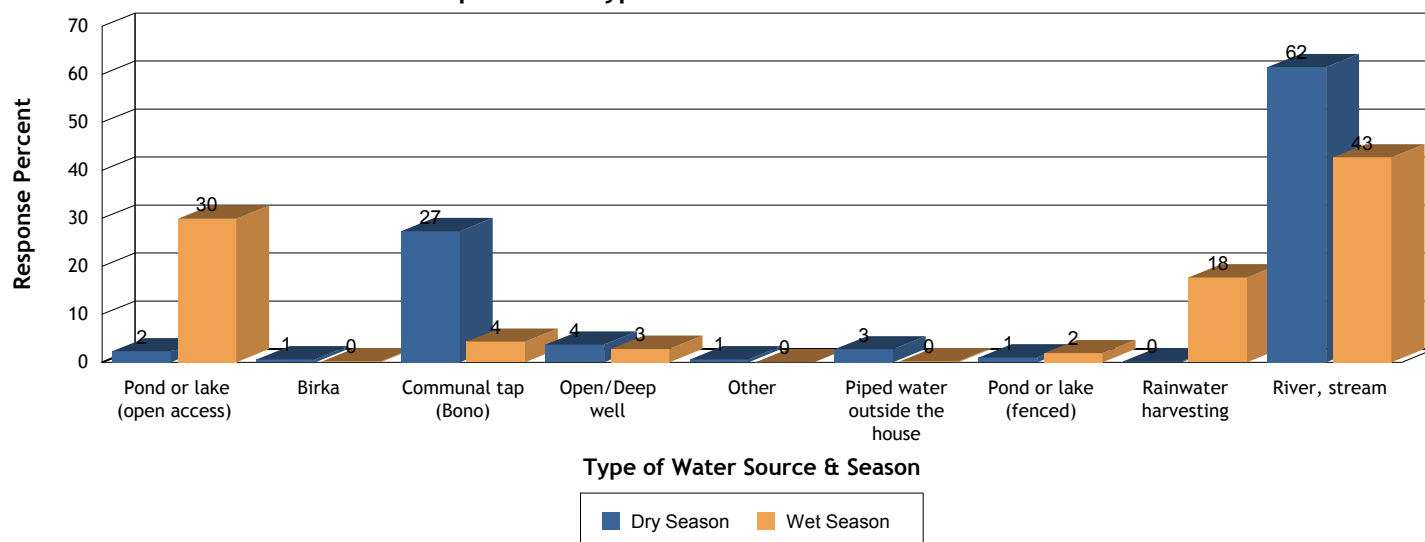
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	KONABA
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Selected Indicator

Sources of water for livestock (households response in %)

Type of Livestock Owned	Changes Observed By Households	
	Dry Season	Wet Season
Pond or lake (open access)	2.30	29.90
Birka	0.60	0.20
Communal tap (Bono)	27.30	4.30
Open/Deep well	3.70	2.80
Other	0.60	
Piped water outside the house	2.70	0.20
Pond or lake (fenced)	1.00	1.90
Rainwater harvesting	0.20	17.70
River, stream	61.50	42.70

Household Responses to Type of Water Source and Season for Livestock



WDRP Indicators

Access to Market and Credit



Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator:

Economic Vulnerability: Proportion of Produce Sold and Market - Proportion of crops and livestock sold from total production and markets

KebeleName	Market_For_Crops	Market_For_Livestock_Produce	Percent Livestock_Sold	Total_% Sold	Comments
BELBELNA KONABA	At the center of the wereda	At the center of the wereda		20	
WAHADS				21	
FISHO				70	
RUHNA EDEGAHANO				25	
GUANAKEDAHARA	Konneba	Konneba		25	
ALHENA				19	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Market_Access_Comments</u>
--------------------	-------------------------------

ALHENA	They travel about 1:30 hour to get the market and the market is only one day per week that makes the market exchange so difficult
--------	---

BELBELNA KONABA	Compared to other kebele, this kebele has a better linkage to markets due to proximity to road and market center
-----------------	--

FISHO	Lack of road particularly during rainy season makes it difficult to access market
-------	---

GUANAKEDAHARA	It takes 6 hours to reach to wereda center that is koneba due to lack of well constructed roads
---------------	---

RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Transportation problem during summer season
-----------------	---

WAHADS	Relatively good access
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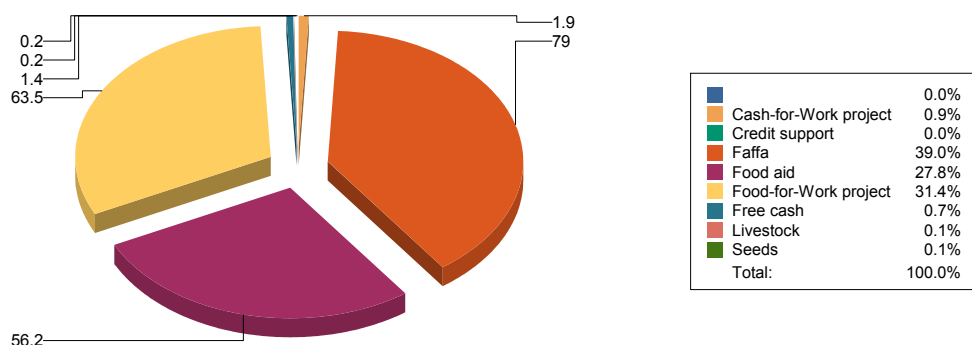


Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
Selected Indicator		Economic Vulnerability: Formal & Informal Transfers - Percentage of households reporting received formal transfers			
Type of Formal Transfer		HH Response	Type of Informal Transfer		HH Response
Food aid		56.20	Remittances (from relative living elsewhere)		69.40
Food-for-Work project		63.50	Zakaat		5.00
Cash-for-Work project		1.90	Other cash gift		24.70
Faffa		79.00	Cash loan (no interest)		15.30
Free cash		1.40	Seed gift		3.40
Seeds		0.20	Seed loan		0.40
Credit support			Food or grain gift		5.10
Livestock		0.20	Grain loan (no interest)		7.60
			Restocking of poorer relatives		1.40
			Cash or kind gift to married daughters when they visit parents or relatives		1.20
			Donations of cash or animals to disaster stricken people		3.60
			Free labour		1.20
			Free use of oxen or plough		2.80
			Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)		5.80

Type of Formal Transfer Received By Households





Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
Selected Indicator		Economic Vulnerability: Formal & Informal Transfers - Percentage of households reporting received Informal transfers			
Type of Formal Transfer		HH Response	Type of Informal Transfer		HH Response
Food aid		56.20	Remittances (from relative living elsewhere)		69.40
Food-for-Work project		63.50	Zakaat		5.00
Cash-for-Work project		1.90	Other cash gift		24.70
Faffa		79.00	Cash loan (no interest)		15.30
Free cash		1.40	Seed gift		3.40
Seeds		0.20	Seed loan		0.40
Credit support			Food or grain gift		5.10
Livestock		0.20	Grain loan (no interest)		7.60
			Restocking of poorer relatives		1.40
			Cash or kind gift to married daughters when they visit parents or relatives		1.20
			Donations of cash or animals to disaster stricken people		3.60
			Free labour		1.20
			Free use of oxen or plough		2.80
			Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)		5.80



Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

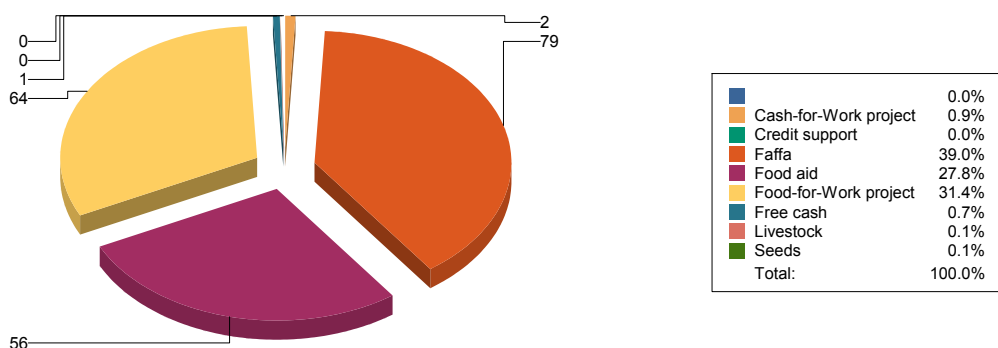
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Formal Transfer	HH Response	Type of Informal Transfer	HH Response
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Type of Informal Transfer Received By Households





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

<u>Type of Access To Credit Facilities</u>	<u>Indicator Value</u>
Households with membership in any credit /micro finance society (%)	0.20
Households who borrowed any money in the last one year (%)	14.80
Households who tried to borrow 1-2	30.50
Households who tried to borrow 3-4	63.20
Households who tried to borrow 5 & Above	6.30
Households who managed to get credit 1-2	89.50
Households who managed to get credit 3-4	9.30
Households who managed to get credit 5 & Above	1.20

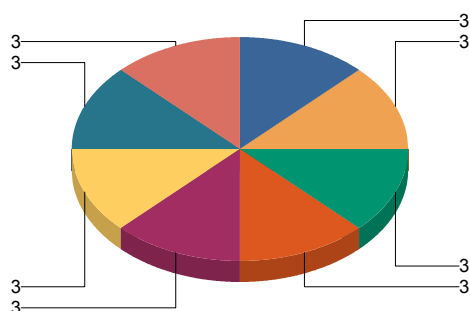
Average No. of HHs Tried to get Credit

3.06

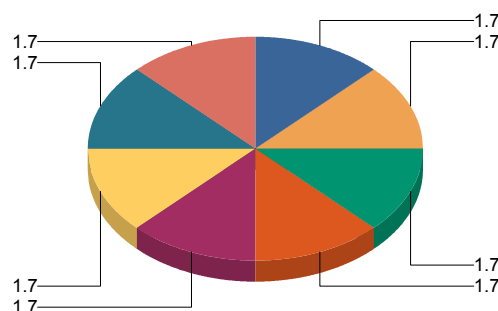
Average No. HHs Managed to get Credit

1.74

Type of Access To Credit Facilities



Type of Access To Credit Facilities





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

Capacity: Access to Credit Facilities - Percentage of households by major reasons of borrowing money

Type of Borrowing Reason Degree of Importance of the Borrowing Reasons - HH Responses

	1st Important	2nd Important	3rd Important
Buy agricultural input	8.30	1.30	10.00
Buy food	64.30	35.10	20.00
Buy or rent land			5.00
Others (specify)	1.20	2.60	10.00
Pay for education	1.20	9.10	17.50
Pay for health care	23.80	51.90	25.00
Pay for social event	1.20		12.50



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

Capacity: Access to Credit Facilities - Percentage of households by major sources of credit

Major Sources of Credit for Households	Degree of Importance of the Credit Source		
	1st Important	2nd Important	3rd Important
Bank/formal lending institution	1.30		32.60
Friends/relatives	69.70	26.50	14.00
Informal savings group (Ekub)		1.50	
Local shops / moneylenders	1.30	1.50	39.50
Neighbors	25.00	70.60	11.60
Others (specify)	2.60		2.30



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

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

HH Ability To Raise 500 Br in One Week

Response Percent

Yes, we would use our savings

2.80

Yes, by borrowing money

5.60

Yes, with some help from others

5.40

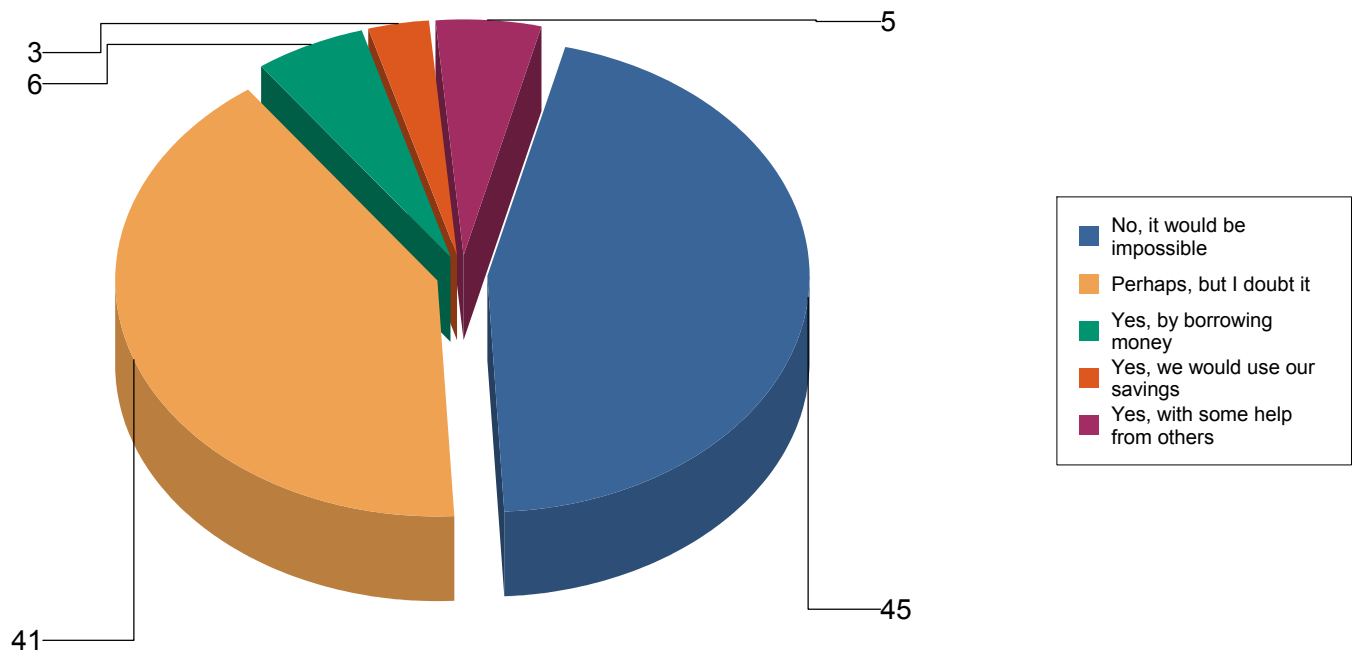
Perhaps, but I doubt it

41.00

No, it would be impossible

45.10

Households' Ability To Raise 500 Br in One Week



WDRP Indicators

Health and Sanitation

Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator

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

Where do Patients Go for Healthcare	HH Response	Constraints to Adequate Health Car	HH Responses
Did not get Health Care	3.00	No money for treatment costs	17.60
Central Hospital	0.20	Poor quality of service	29.40
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic	51.80	----	0.00
Other public	11.10		0.00
Mission facility	1.70		0.00
Community health worker	7.60		0.00
Private hospital/clinic	6.40		0.00
Pharmacy	9.90		0.00
Other private	1.10		0.00
Outside Ethiopia	0.50		0.00
Traditional/spiritual healer	3.80		0.00
Other	3.00		0.00



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

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

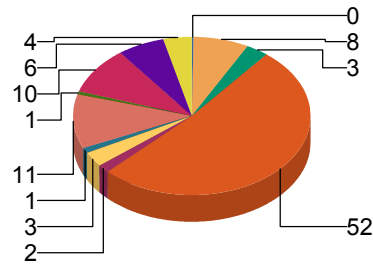
Where do Patients Go for Healthcare

HH Response

Constraints to Adequate Health Car

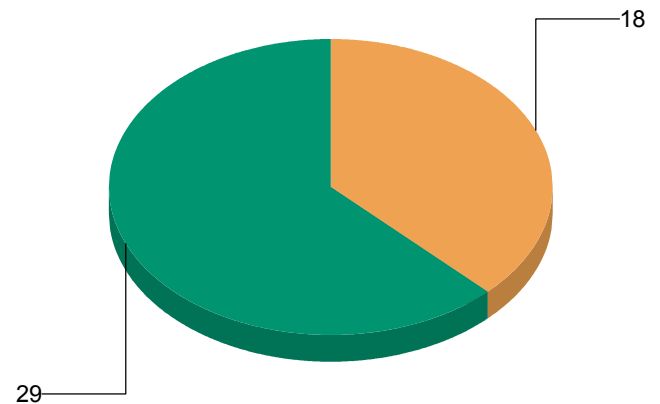
HH Responses

Where Do Patients go for Health care?



Central Hospital	0.2%
Community health worker	7.6%
Did not get Health Care	3.0%
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic	51.7%
Mission facility	1.7%
Other	3.0%
Other private	1.1%
Other public	11.1%
Outside Ethiopia	0.5%
Pharmacy	9.9%
Private hospital/clinic	6.4%
Traditional/spiritual healer	3.8%
Total:	100.0%

Constraints to Adequate Health Care



No money for treatment costs	37.4%
Poor quality of service	62.6%
Total:	100.0%



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator Hazards: Health problems and changes over the last decade

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Health Problems</u>	<u>Changes In Last Decade</u>
BELBELNA KONABA	Malaria and some respiratory problems have been observed in this kebele.	Because of improved health service, so it has improvement
WAHADS	Decreased	
FISHO	Decreased	Increasing with health extension
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Not that much a problem	
GUANAKEDAHARA	Malaria is a big problem in the kebele	
ALHENA	The community is affected with water born disease	No change



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

Household Health Status - Households health condition and major health problems

<u>Health Condition</u>	<u>HH Response</u>	<u>Population Sickness</u>	<u>HH Response</u>	<u>Children Sickness</u>	<u>HH Response</u>
Good health	78.0	Malaria	23.0	Diarrhea	41.0
Ill for <3 months	18.0	Diarrhea	20.0	Malaria	23.0
Ill for more than three months	4.0	Stomach pain	10.0	Chronic fever	15.0
DK	0.0	Chronic fever	8.0	Pneumonia/ lung problem	9.0
	0.0	Back ache	8.0	Headache	4.0
	0.0	Pneumonia/ lung problem	8.0	Eye problems	1.0
	0.0	Headache	7.0	Tuberculosis	1.0
	0.0	Eye problems	3.0	Meningitis	1.0
	0.0	Tuberculosis	3.0	Hyper tension	1.0
	0.0	Hyper tension	1.0	Back ache	1.0
	0.0	Mental illness	1.0		0.0
	0.0	Meningitis	1.0		0.0
	0.0	Asthma	0.0		0.0
	0.0	DK	0.0		0.0



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

Household Health Status - Households health condition and major health problems

Health Condition

HH Response

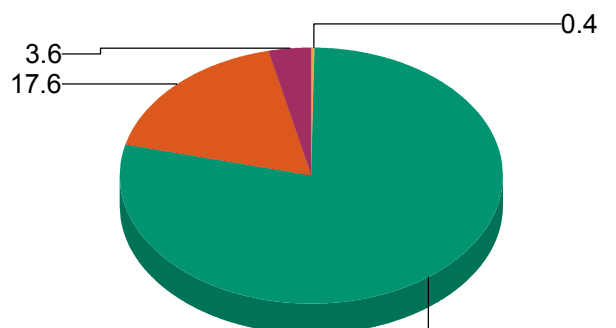
Population Sickness

HH Response

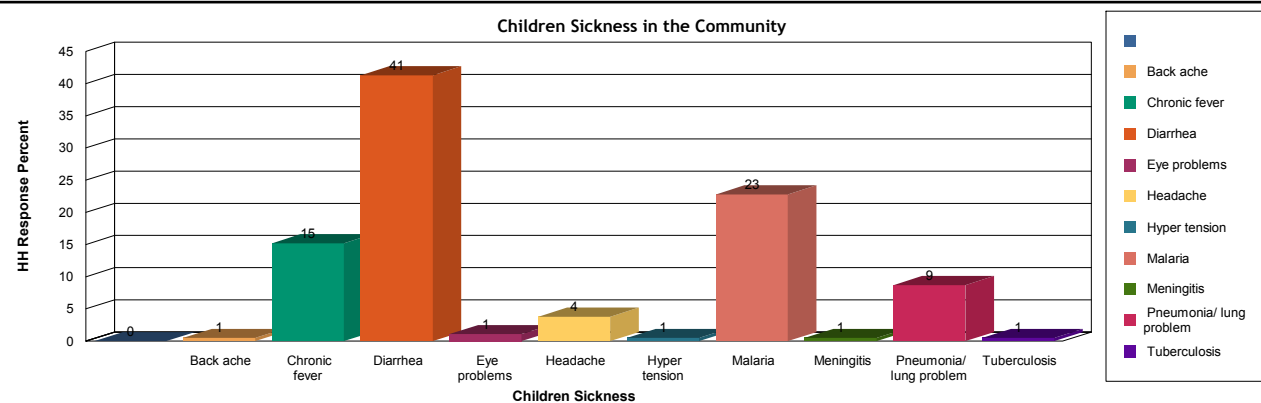
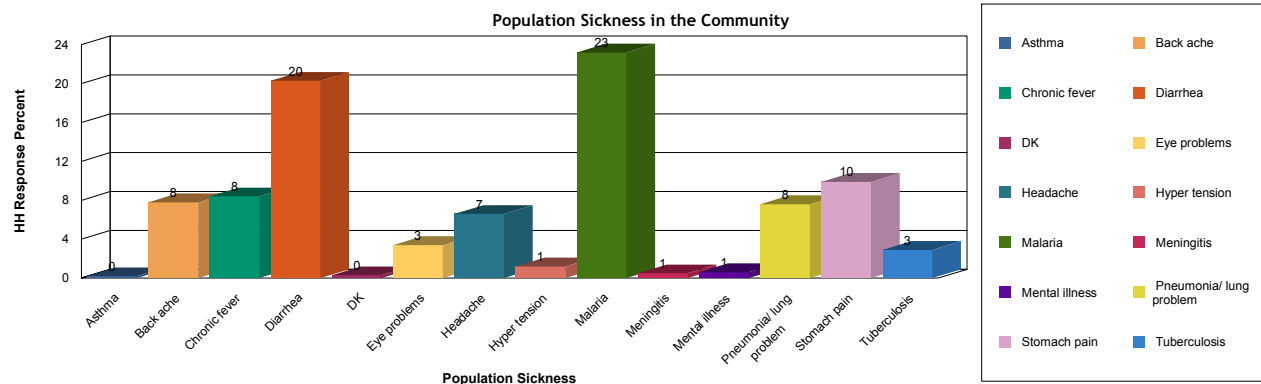
Children Sickness

HH Response

Health Condition of the Community



DK	0.0%
DK	0.4%
Good health	78.4%
Ill for <3 months	17.6%
Ill for more than three months	3.6%
Total:	100.0%





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

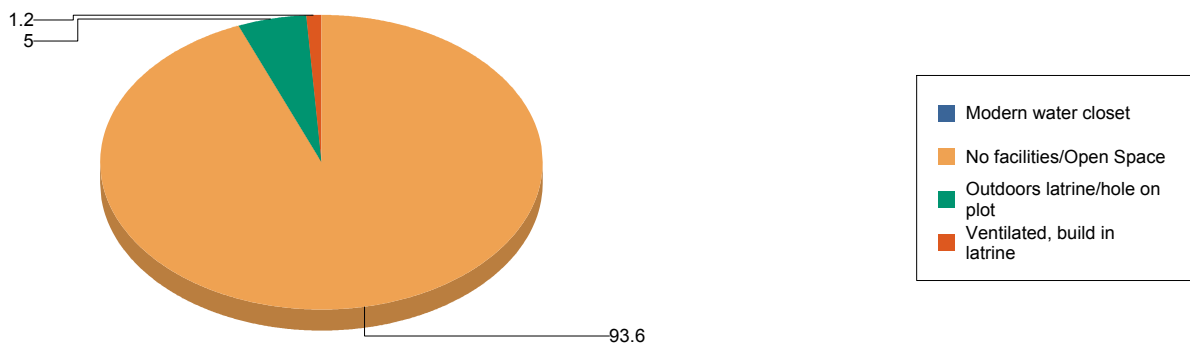
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	KONABA
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Type of Toilet Facility</u>	<u>HH Response</u>
Modern water closet	0.00
Ventilated, build in latrine	1.20
Outdoors latrine/hole on plot	5.00
No facilities/Open Space	93.60
<u>HH Sharing Toilet</u>	21.40

Household Responses to the type of toilet facilities in the community





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

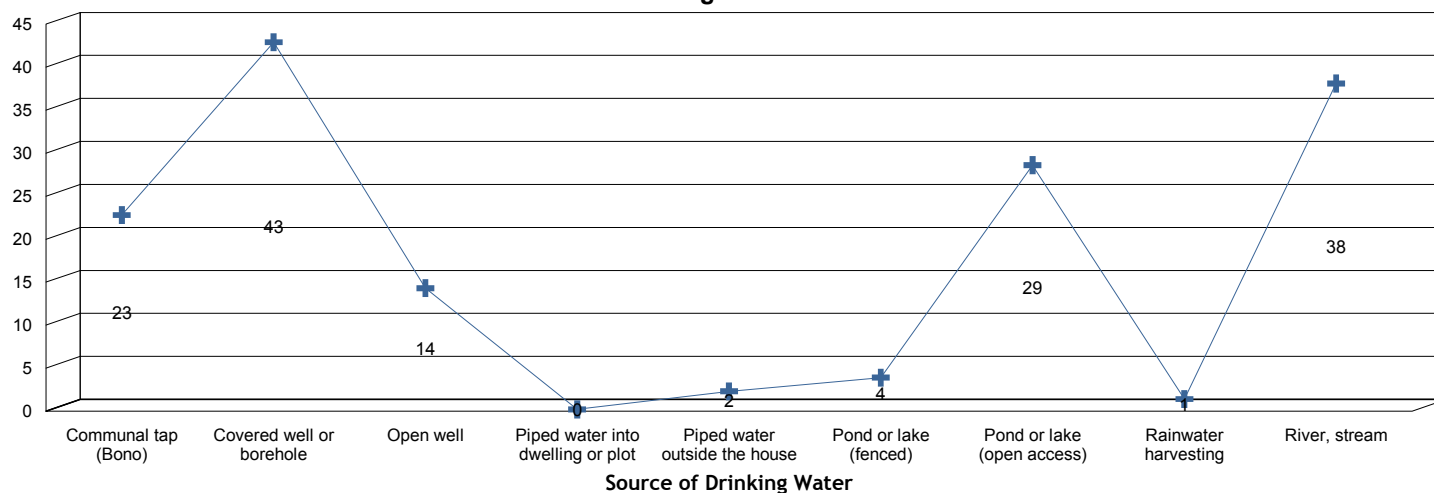
Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

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

Sources of drinking water for Households	Priority of the Water Source	
	Main	Secondary
Communal tap (Bono)	22.80	0.00
Covered well or borehole	5.90	42.90
Open well	2.30	14.30
Piped water into dwelling or plot	0.20	0.00
Piped water outside the house	2.30	0.00
Pond or lake (fenced)	3.90	0.00
Pond or lake (open access)	23.00	28.60
Rainwater harvesting	1.40	0.00
River, stream	38.10	0.00

Source of Drinking Water for Households





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

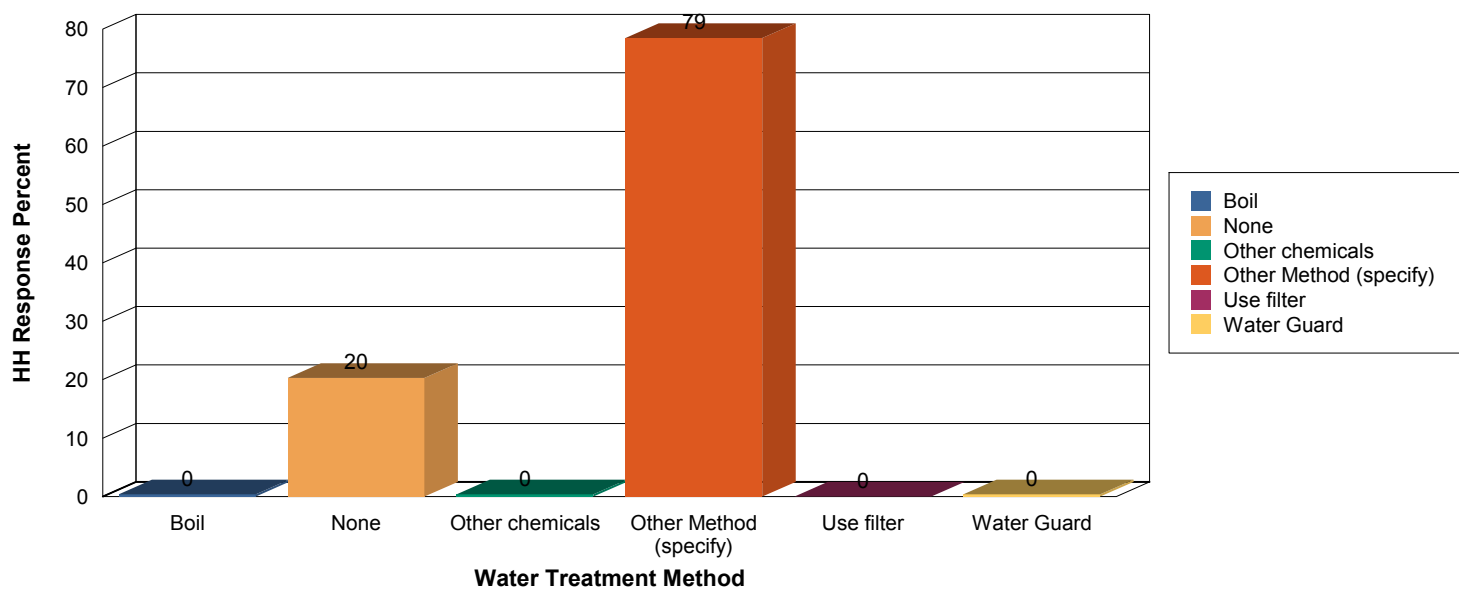
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator

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

Method of Treating Water	HH Response
Boil	0.40
Water Guard	0.40
Use filter	0.00
Other chemicals	0.40
Other Method (specify)	78.50
None	20.30

Method of Treating Water by Households





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

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

Number of Times Households Fetch Water in a Week

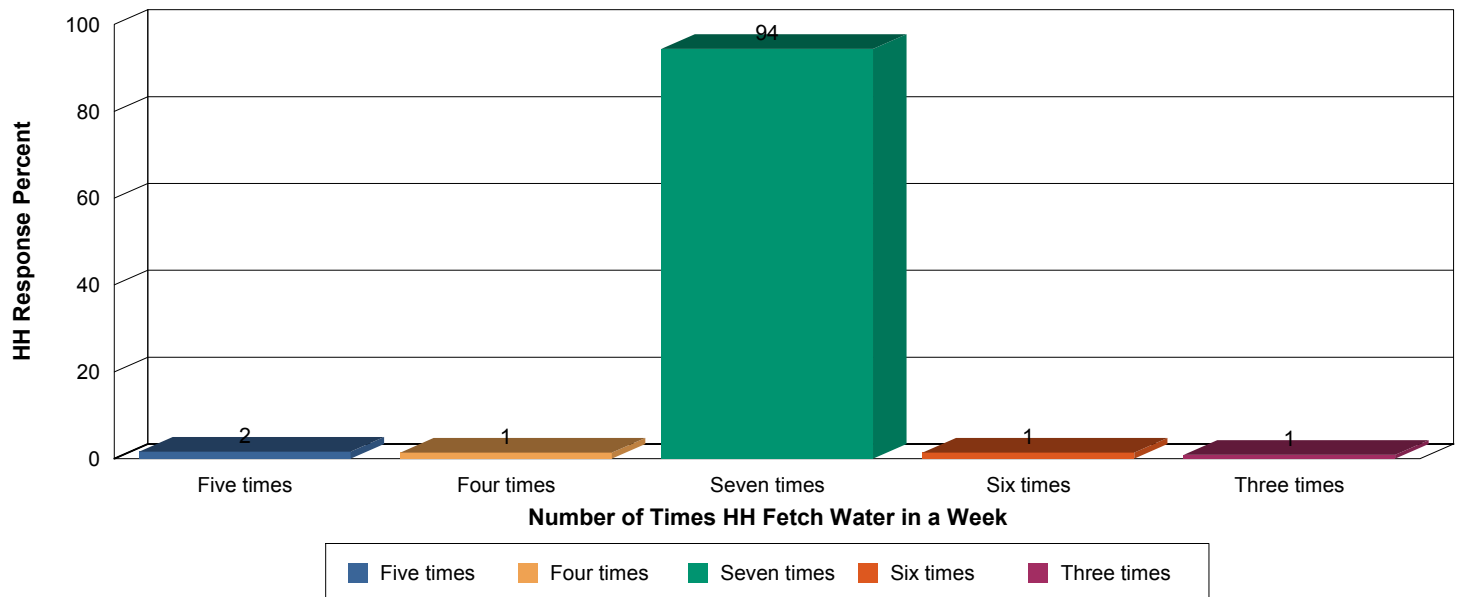
HH Response

Three times	0.90
Four times	1.40
Five times	1.60
Six times	1.40
Seven times	94.40

Average Number of Times HH Fetch Water Per Week

6.86

Number of Times HH Fetch Water in a Week





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

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

Time Taken To Fetch Water

HH Response

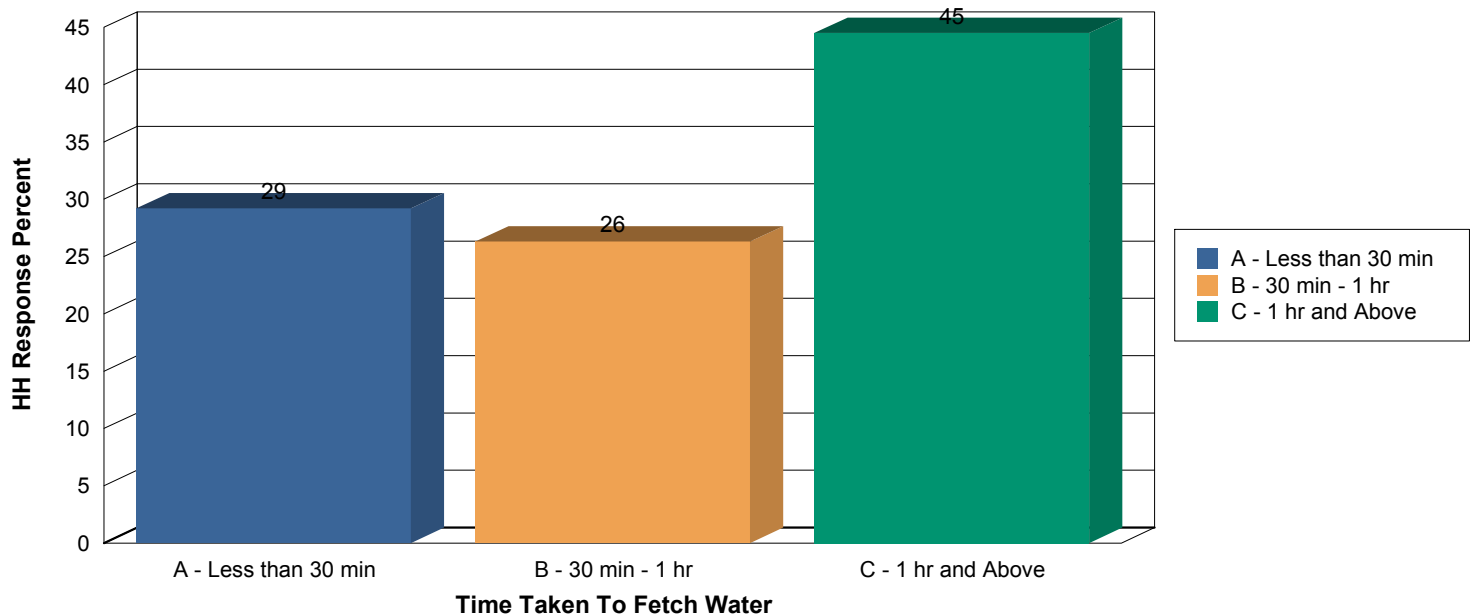
A - Less than 30 min 29.20

B - 30 min - 1 hr 26.30

C - 1 hr and Above 44.50

Average Number of Times Taken To Fetch Water 86.50

Time Taken To Fetch Water for the HH



WDRP Indicators

Coping Mechanisms and Preparedness



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator **Capacity: Community Preparedness against Sudden Onset Disasters**

KebeleName	Precaution_1	Comment_1	Precaution_2	Comment_2	Precaution_3	Comment_3
BELBELNA KONABA	Saving capital for emergency in different ways	Saving the resource for future use				
WAHADS	Keep away assets from the danger area (flood).					
FISHO	Water and soil conservation activities		Keeping away livestock from runoff floods			
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Moving far away from the disaster areas	There is nothing we can do in this short period of time				
GUANAKEDAHARA	Keep away livestock from flood prone areas	There is nothing we can do in this short period of time				
ALHENA	Migration with our animals.	The disasters cannot be solved in one weeks				



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Precaution_1</u>	<u>Comment_1</u>	<u>Precaution_2</u>	<u>Comment_2</u>	<u>Precaution_3</u>	<u>Comment_3</u>
BELBELNA KONABA	Resettlement to areas less vulnerable to flood		Participate on flood prevention activities with governmental development programme			
WAHADS	Participating on a solution of the disasters prevention programme.		Migrating to better areas around			
FISHO	Displacing far from the area		Contributing labour for flood protection strategies			
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Migrating to better area					
GUANAKEDAHARA	migration	The hazard / disaster cannot be controlled by the community capacity.				



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Precaution_1</u>	<u>Comment_1</u>	<u>Precaution_2</u>	<u>Comment_2</u>	<u>Precaution_3</u>	<u>Comment_3</u>
ALHENA	Undertaking integrated water and soil conservation	From such activity the community will benefit more on water and soil conservation.				



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Community Preparedness against Disasters

Kebele Name	Precaution 1	Comment 1	Precaution 2	Comment 2	Precaution 3	Comment 3
BELBELNA KONABA	Diversifying income generating options	Making more incomes by participating on different activities	Saving resource in different forms	Having resources as a capital in the form of assets like having more livestock resource	Moving in search of job opportunity	Migrating outside the country for having a job opportunity and getting incomes for the family
WAHADS	Keeping animals and assets away from flood prone areas	To decrease exposure to flood	Contribution of human power resource for flood protection structure constructions			
FISHO	Making early preparedness by keeping property away from flood prone areas	Those are the primary assets. If they got damage it causes economic disturbance for household	Preventing the soils by making terracing	Soils are the primary factor for grass growth, so keeps it for his livestock production.		
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Moving asset far from the exposure of flood		Participating on a risk management measures implemented by PCDP and PSNP projects		Establishing cooperatives and union	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Community Preparedness against Disasters

Kebele Name	Precaution 1	Comment 1	Precaution 2	Comment 2	Precaution 3	Comment 3
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GUANAKEDAHAR
A

Construction of flood protection structures with NGO and government support

Keeping away livestock from flood prone areas

ALHENA

migration with livestock before the disaster

Preparing flood protection mechanisms.



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	KONABA
Selected Indicator	Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster				
<u>Kebele Name</u>	BELBELNA KONABA				
<u>Type of Disaster(s)</u>	Flood				
<u>Coping Strategy</u>	Moving family and livestock away from the flood				
<u>Description</u>	Preventing themselves and their assets from the flood effect				
<u>Recovery Strategy</u>	Reconstructing dams, selling disaster left over asset, migrating in search of job				
<u>Description</u>	Selling what they have left from the flood damage, moving for finding a job opportunities far from their settlement area				
<u>Community Participation Ways</u>	By providing and taking supports between each other				
<u>Description</u>	By giving a resource for those who lost everything, from those who have extra				



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	KONABA
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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

<u>Kebele Name</u>	WAHADS
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Type of Disaster(s) Flood

Coping Strategy Through the help of government and NGOs emergency aid and remittance.

Description The community copes with participating on projects that concerned on natural conservation and flood protection strategies being paid with money or food crops

Recovery Strategy Working in income generating job opportunities

Description

Community Participation Ways The community has an experience of helping each other without any limit

Description



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	KONABA
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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

<u>Kebele Name</u>	FISHO
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Type of Disaster(s) Flood

Coping Strategy With the help of aid and remittance.

Description

Recovery Strategy

Description

Community Participation Ways Anyone who has more than his daily needs, will provide to those who have nothing for survival

Description



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	KONABA
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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name RUHNA EDEGAHANO

Type of Disaster(s) Flood

Coping Strategy Supported by relatives, by lowering daily frequent feeding habit, receiving emergency food aid

Description

Recovery Strategy Restocking livestock assets, by participating on income generating activity.

Description

Community Participation Ways Through traditional exchange of supports between the community.

Description



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name GUANAKEDAHARA

Type of Disaster(s) Flood

Coping Strategy Getting a job far from the kebele to replace what they lost, practice bee keeping

Description A person who lost his asset will move to Djibouti and Saudi Arabia to get a job and support his family and replace his livestock

Recovery Strategy

Description

Community Participation Ways Those who have an extra income cover the most affected family needs

Description Anybody who has extra income will provide to the one who has nothing to feed



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	KONABA
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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name ALHENA

Type of Disaster(s) Flood

Coping Strategy Establishing check dam and flood diversion.

Description It reduce the flow of the flood and decrease the loss of that property by flood.

Recovery Strategy Being supported by their relative who lives outside the country.

Description Since their solution was migrants who live Djibouti and Saudi Arabia were help their relatives.

Community Participation Ways By providing money for those who lost their asset, rebuilding the houses that destroyed by the flood.

Description Since there was a positive habit of helping each other, one will give to the other who has nothing



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

Capacity: Type Community Participation

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Levels Comm Participation</u>	<u>Changes In Last Decade</u>
BELBELNA KONABA	It is usual traditional activity to support those who cannot fulfill their need	Decreasing compared to previous years
WAHADS	Social cooperation is strong in the community. They help each other during hardship periods	Gradually decreasing
FISHO	Moderate level of cooperation compared to other kebeles due to economic limitation	Decreasing from time to time
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	They help each other regardless of their relation, it has been practiced for a long period time but it is declining gradually with loss of economy	Gradually declining
GUANAKEDAHARA	They help each other regardless of their relation, it has been practiced for a long period time but it is declining gradually with loss of economy	Gradually declining
ALHENA	Helping each other during disasters or other time when people lack income	The habits gradually decreased.



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

Percentage of households who have managed to recover from losses of disasters 17.10 %

Comments



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Disaster Recovered Percentage

Droughts 19.50

Floods 9.90

Crop diseases 0.30

Livestock diseases 21.60

Human diseases 30.10

Heavy Rain 0.30

Heat waves/ High temp 0.30

Economic / Price shock 17.10

Road Accident 0.30

DK 0.30



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

<u>Type of Loss</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Physical damages on houses and property	7.90
Crop damage	4.30
Livestock damage	25.80
Death of household members	2.60
Illness/health problems	27.50
Loss of access to social services, including school	5.00
Loss of income	10.30
Loss of savings	6.60
Livestock were stolen	0.30
Lost access to grazing land	4.00
Lost access to water source	4.60
Had to flee/change residence area	0.70



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

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

Coping Strategy To Be Adopted

Percentage Response

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

7.90

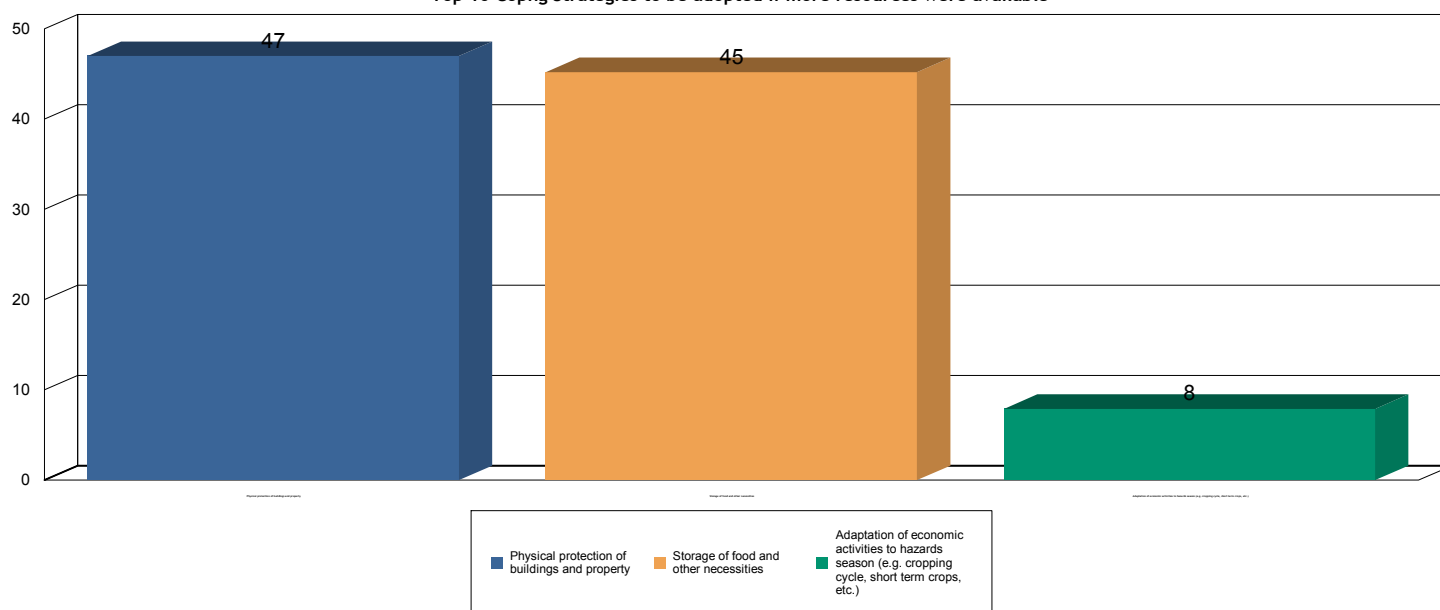
Storage of food and other necessities

45.20

Physical protection of buildings and property

47.00

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





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator:

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

Coping Strategy Adopted	Main Strategy	Secondary Strategy
Sell more livestock than usual	35.10	13.70
Sending children of household for work	1.90	0.90
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	1.90	1.90
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration of whole families)	1.10	0.50
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	16.00	9.00
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	0.70	4.20
Seek alternative or additional jobs	2.20	2.80
Limit portion size at meals	6.00	5.20
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	3.00	4.20
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	2.20	2.80
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)	7.10	10.40
Increased working hours	3.40	15.60
Reduced expenditure on health and education	2.60	4.20
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, etc)	3.00	4.20
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children	3.00	9.90
Begging for money or for food	0.00	0.50



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator:

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

<u>Coping Strategy Adopted</u>	<u>Main Strategy</u>	<u>Secondary Strategy</u>
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Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)

6.30

6.10

Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc)

2.20

2.80



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

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

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

	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)		1.80		3.70			3.30	
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus		3.50		3.70	100.00		3.30	1.60
Increased working hours		1.80	2.20	11.10			4.90	1.60
Limit portion size at meals		14.00	10.90	11.10				
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)				3.70				1.60
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day		1.80	2.20					



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

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

Coping Strategies Adopted	Types of disasters for which HHs in the community adopt the listed Coping Strategies							
	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Reduced expenditure on health and education				3.70			4.90	4.80
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)		12.30	4.30				8.20	6.50
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, etc)		1.80					4.90	6.50
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food		10.50	69.60	3.70			1.60	1.60
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children		7.00	8.70					
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)		3.50		3.70			19.70	1.60



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

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

Coping Strategies Adopted	Types of disasters for which HHs in the community adopt the listed Coping Strategies							
	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc)		1.80					3.30	3.20
Seek alternative or additional jobs		1.80		7.40		100.00	1.60	1.60
Sell more livestock than usual	100.00	36.80		44.40			29.50	64.50
Sending children of household for work			2.20				6.60	
Short-term / seasonal labor migration				3.70			6.60	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

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

	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Begging for money or for food			2.20			
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	100.00	3.80		4.20	2.20	
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus			8.70	29.20		2.60
Increased working hours		5.80	15.20		26.70	28.90
Limit portion size at meals		9.60	8.70		2.20	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

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

	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)				4.20		
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day		7.70	10.90			
Reduced expenditure on health and education			2.20	12.50	2.20	10.50
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)		15.40	8.70	4.20	11.10	7.90
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, etc)			2.20	4.20	11.10	5.30
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food		5.80	17.40	4.20	8.90	7.90



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

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

	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children		15.40	26.10	4.20		
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)		1.90	2.20	8.30	13.30	7.90
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc)		1.90		8.30	2.20	2.60
Seek alternative or additional jobs		7.70		4.20		2.60
Sell more livestock than usual		21.20		12.50	13.30	21.10
Sending children of household for work			2.20		2.20	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region

AFAR

Zone

ZONE 2

Wereda

KONABA

Selected Indicator

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

	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Short-term / seasonal labor migration		1.90			4.40	2.60



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted

Type of Loss

	Crop damage	Death of household members	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Livestock were stolen	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Begging for money or for food						7.70					
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)		16.70					3.70		20.00	7.10	5.00
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	16.70			3.60				5.60			25.00
Increased working hours		16.70	30.00	16.40			18.50	16.70		21.40	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted

Type of Loss

	Crop damage	Death of household members	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Livestock were stolen	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Limit portion size at meals	16.70		2.50	9.10			7.40	5.60	10.00		
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration of whole families)											5.00
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	16.70			5.50		7.70	7.40	11.10			
Reduced expenditure on health and education (including taking children out of school)	16.70		2.50	1.80		7.70	3.70	5.60		7.10	10.00



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted

Type of Loss

	Crop damage	Death of household members	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Livestock were stolen	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, clothes, meat, etc.)			12.50	9.10		7.70	14.80	11.10	40.00	7.10	
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, livestock drugs, etc.)			10.00	3.60			3.70	5.60			5.00
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food			10.00	9.10		15.40	11.10	16.70	10.00		
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat	16.70			5.50	100.00	23.10	18.50	11.10	20.00	28.60	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted

Type of Loss

	Crop damage	Death of household members	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Livestock were stolen	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Sale of non-productive assets (Jewelry, clothing, etc.)		16.70	10.00	1.80		15.40	3.70	5.60			15.00
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc.)		16.70		5.50							10.00
Seek alternative or additional jobs			2.50	5.50							5.00
Sell more livestock than usual	16.70		17.50	21.80		15.40	7.40			14.30	15.00



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss
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	Crop damage	Death of household members	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Livestock were stolen	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Sending children of household for work		16.70						5.60			
Short-term / seasonal labor migration		16.70	2.50	1.80						7.10	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Frequency of Adoption				
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	1 - Daily	2 - Often (1-2 times/week)	3 - Sometimes (2-3 times/month)	4 - Seldom (1-3 times in 6 months)	5 - Never
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)		40.00	20.00	40.00	
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus		12.50	25.00	37.50	25.00
Increased working hours		22.20	33.30	44.40	
Limit portion size at meals		62.50	18.75	18.75	
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)			33.30	66.70	
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day			50.00	50.00	
Reduced expenditure on health and education		14.30	42.90	42.90	
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)		5.30	31.60	26.30	36.80
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, etc)			75.00	25.00	
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	2.30	72.10	7.00	14.00	4.70
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children		25.00	37.50	37.50	
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)			18.80	75.00	6.30



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Frequency of Adoption				
	1 - Daily	2 - Often (1-2 times/week)	3 - Sometimes (2-3 times/month)	4 - Seldom (1-3 times in 6 months)	5 - Never
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc)		33.30	16.70	50.00	
Seek alternative or additional jobs		16.70	16.70	66.70	
Sell more livestock than usual		35.10	19.10	35.10	10.60
Sending children of household for work		20.00	20.00	60.00	
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	20.00		40.00	40.00	



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA	
Selected Indicator		Capacity: Alternative Livelihood Sources - Alternative livelihood sources suggested by the community				
Kebele Name	Work Option 1	Comment 1	Work Option 2	Comment 2	Work Option 3	Comment 3
BELBELNA KONABA	Looking aid from relatives	It is a usual traditional habit when one lost everything.	Migration for job outside the country	It is a majority option for generating income	Constructing dam	
WAHADS	Expecting governmental and NGOs aid, capacity building programme		Migration	Djibouti and Saudi Arabia are source of their income		
FISHO	Migrating to where there are job opportunities		Expecting others or relatives support			
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Migration in search of job opportunity outside the country like Djibouti	It was our frequent solution experienced by community	Asking relative support and donation			
GUANAKEDAHARA	Searching for a job	Lack of job opportunities in the kebele				



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	KONABA	
Selected Indicator	Capacity: Alternative Livelihood Sources - Alternative livelihood sources suggested by the community					
<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Work Option 1</u>	<u>Comment 1</u>	<u>Work Option 2</u>	<u>Comment 2</u>	<u>Work Option 3</u>	<u>Comment 3</u>
ALHENA	Establishing rural saving and credit association.		Establishing consumer association			

WDRP Indicators

Community

Perceptions and Suggestions



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

Environmental Situation: General Land Quality - Perceptions of the community on changes in the general quality of land over a decade

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Current Situation</u>	<u>Change Last Decade</u>	<u>Comment</u>
BELBELNA KONABA	Better compared to others	Not that much great	The land was small size
WAHADS	Comparatively poor	a great change in losing fertility	Floods are the cause
FISHO	Almost poor quality and quantity.	A great change specially quantity	The flood takes lands of the area
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Poor quality	a great change in losing fertility	Floods are the cause of decreasing soil fertility
GUANAKEDAHARA	It is small and unfertile	A big change brought by flood.	Lands are taken by flood.
ALHENA	Salty and sand soil, infertile	The soil was fertile before ten years, now it loses its fertility	Due to soil erosion and flood the soil lost its fertility



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	KONABA
Selected Indicator	Environmental Situation: Changes in Landscape - Changes observed by the community on landscape and the problems due to the changes				
<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Changes_Observed</u>		<u>Problems_Due_To_Changes</u>		
BELBELNA KONABA	There is a change on landscape, use of land IS decreasing in the past ten years		Loss of production and soil erosion		
WAHADS	Soil is eroded by flood, landscape changed too		Loss of production and soil erosion		
FISHO	A great change of landscape and environment due to flood and deforestation.		Loss of productivity, lack of land for different purpose like housing, lack of grazing land.		
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	A great change of landscape and environment due to flood and deforestation.		Loss of grazing land, drought, decreasing productivity		
GUANAKEDAHARA	The flood contributes its impact on the change in landscape		The floods reshaped the land scape and make it uncomfortable for farming		
ALHENA	The soil degraded due to soil erosion and deforestation		Decreasing productivity and desertification		



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator

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

Kebele Name	Institution_1	Process_Description	Institution_2	Process_Description	Institution_3	Process_Description
BELBELNA KONABA	Through seasonal meeting	Raising our ideas to concerned bodies	Through formal letter	Addressing our ideas through letter		
WAHADS	Through community participation and meeting	A decision will be made on community participation meeting and a report will be submitted by committee for the institution	Through as a report with written formal letter	Exchange of information under taken by formal letter approved by the kebele chair man		
FISHO	Seasonal meeting	Community and institution meeting and idea will exchange	Formal letter	Using the kebele chair man approval and we can transfer our interest		
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	By management committee	There are our representatives on the project as part of decision making body called management	By seasonal community meeting	Through meetings which are appeared seasonally we can inform our idea to the management committee		



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA	
Selected Indicator		Interventions: Community Perception on Mediums to Influence DRM Actors - Community perception on the effectiveness of institutional channels to use to influence DRM actors				
Kebele Name	Institution_1	Process_Description	Institution_2	Process_Description	Institution_3	Process_Description
GUANAKEDAHARA	By formal letter	Expressing the situation of the community regarding with the disaster	By presenting disasters status data	Through data collection after the occurrence of the disaster and reported to the concerned authorities		
ALHENA	Formal letter	To describe our problem considering to their authorities level	Occasional meeting	To inform the problem by the community to the authorities		



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName Community Suggestions

BELBELNA
KONABA

It will make effective

FISHO

It can be already on the process of the implementation.

RUHNA
EDEGAHANO

They can rearrange the priorities and measures after our suggested priorities



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
BELBELNA KONABA	Diversifying the community income generating options	Building a community capacity to solve their problem	Establishing a disaster free environment		Establishing cooperatives for community beneficiaries	
WAHADS	Bringing an emergency food to the area until recovery					
FISHO	Implement flood controlling strategies	Flood is major problem in the area	Acting on soil and water conservation projects	Due to the effect of flood on soil and water	Preparing an environment for improved livestock production	
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Implement flood controlling strategies	Flood is a major problem in the area	Supporting us to establish a cooperative that increases our income	Creating livelihood options	Provide emergency food until a community recovers from the disaster.	Before reconstructing the damaged, let the community survive



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
GUANAKEDAHAR A	Flood protection activity	flood is affecting the kebele and it needs more attention	Help them to cooperate with establishing cooperatives.	It may enable them to save capitals and help each other.		
ALHENA	Performing integrated flood protection activities.					



Data_Collected_Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA	
Selected Indicator		Interventions: Suggestions to DRM Actors in the Area - Community suggested measures to DRM actors in the area for effective DRM actions				
Kebele Name	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
BELBELNA KONABA	Finding the solution using different protection methods for a disaster	Because it is the first activity for our solution	Arranging the actors with regarding their responsibilities involving the community	Dividing the responsibilities should accelerate the process of the project	Monitoring and evaluating the project activity	For increasing the projects effectiveness
WAHADS	Implementing disaster prevention project that centered the community and its uses last for a long period		Building the community capacity with establishing cooperative associations and unions	If the community capacity are build once, they can solve their own problem		
FISHO	Selecting a site for building a dam and gabion, for diverting the flood		Construction of flood diversion canal and irrigation for grass land		Implementing an integrated small scale irrigation as well as soil and water conservation	



Data_Collected_Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA	
Selected Indicator		Interventions: Suggestions to DRM Actors in the Area - Community suggested measures to DRM actors in the area for effective DRM actions				
Kebele Name	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	The risk management system and the solution should be designed with community involvement	Because they are the owner of the problem	The implementation should participate the community to cope and recover them from the disaster		There should be an emergency food aid programme	
GUANAKEDAHA RA	To practice afforestation and integrated small scale irrigation system	Since the problems are directly / indirectly related to rain, afforestation can be the solution	To establish cooperative that involve the community	Families that have various options for getting an income will survive during hard ship time		
ALHENA	Flood protection activities	flood is our major problem	Performing afforestation programme			



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Measure 1</u>	<u>Comment 1</u>	<u>Measure 2</u>	<u>Comment 2</u>	<u>Measure 3</u>	<u>Comment 3</u>
BELBELNA KONABA	Constructing a cooperative that works on crop production	Because of the existence of spring water the whole year	Improved and modern livestock application on the area	To get more production	Establishing a consumption co-operatives	To improve access to market
WAHADS	Modern and improved livestock rearing	Since livestock are resources in the area	Establishing cooperatives, associations and unions	Extends communities income		
FISHO	An integrated cooperatives activity that centered the community as a member and implement bee keeping activity		Establishing an improved livestock practices in the kebele	Due to livestock resource	Access to credit and saving	
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Establishing cooperatives that involve the community as member	Improve individual income	Implementing improved livestock production strategies and using modern technology			
GUANAKEDAHARA	bee keeping activities		Modern livestock rearing cooperatives	There is livestock resource	Establishing consumers association	To improve access to market



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Measure 1</u>	<u>Comment 1</u>	<u>Measure 2</u>	<u>Comment 2</u>	<u>Measure 3</u>	<u>Comment 3</u>
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ALHENA	Participating on a programme that generates income	To increase their income	Modernizing the livestock rearing programme		Conserving the nature (water and soil)	
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Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

Community Awareness of Disaster Risk Management System and Actors

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Institution 1</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Institution 2</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Institution 3</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Activity</u>
BELBELNA KONABA	PCDP	Provide food and technical help	Provide food and watches every activity	PSNP and WFP	Provide food aid	Provide food and technical assistance	Rural development office	Manage the development programme	Watch and order every activity of the project
WAHADS	The community	Contribute money and resource	Participating with power in a project.	WDRD office	Facilitate the project.	Coordinate and control the project.	PCDP	Provide fund and technical assistance.	Financing and directing with techniques.
FISHO	Wereda development office.	Coordinate the development.	Coordinate the project.	PCDP	Provide fund.	Contribute fund and technical support.	PSNP	Provide fund and technical assistance.	Contribute fund and technical support.
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	WPRD office	Coordinate the development.	Coordinate and control the project.	PCDP	Provide fund and technical support.	Fund and technical support.	PSNP	Provide fund and technical support.	Fund and technical support.



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda KONABA

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Institution 1</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Institution 2</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Institution 3</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Activity</u>
GUANAKEDAHAR A	Rural developmen t office.	Controls the developmental programme.	Assist and control the programe.	Administrati on office.	Coordinates the other office	aware the community for the programme .	Water and mine office.	Watches the water and need water.	Assist the project with technical assistanc e.
ALHENA	Wereda administrati on.	Administrate the wereda.	Keeps and supports the programm e.	Pastoral and rural developmen t office.	Coordinate the programme.	Coordinate the programme .	Wereda health office.	Coordinate the programme.	Participa te in the programe



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Prevention</u>	<u>Coping</u>	<u>Recovery</u>	<u>Overall Effectiveness</u>
BELBELNA KONABA	As a community we believe that it is going to be effective.		The recovery mechanism conces replacing what the community already lost with different replacing activity.	The nature of centering the community, proper funding of the programme and activity keep the plan.
WAHADS	Through establishing cooperation and following the plan the project will get its effectiveness.	Through providing a feeding programe for those who participate with labour by world food programe.	By generating an income for the community on the projects activities.	The institution has good bond between them, the project concerned the community, the community responsibility for their activity.
FISHO		Cash for work projects are effective and help the community cope the disasters		
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Since the activity centered the community and the measures are implemented based on disasters nature it will be effective	There should be an activity that participate and cope the community from the disaster effects.	If the system centered and participate the community , there should be a recovery of community from the disaster	It is design centering the community. This make it effective



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Prevention</u>	<u>Coping</u>	<u>Recovery</u>	<u>Overall Effectiveness</u>
GUANAKEDAHARA		When the projects goes, the community involved on daily work as worker. These will help them to recover from the disaster	As long as they work on the project, they will have a salary that covers their expenses and recovering them rapidly from the disaster.	Flood protection project has a long term advantageous for the community, a daily per diem of the workers will help them to recover rapidly,
ALHENA	Since the offices are founded to improve the community's daily life, they are more concerned on the programme and can coordinate the project well.	Because of their acceptance they can influence the community assumption and direct to the proper coping mechanism.	By using their authorities, they can coordinate the recovery programme, finding different funds that can make the community recovered from the disaster loss.	As mentioned above the institutions were a functional unit for the programme. Since they are prevent, cope, and recovery the community from the disaster, they have a power that can make a difference.



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

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

Major public interventions desired by the community

Degree of Importance for the community

	1st	2nd	3rd
Better job	20.20	11.80	9.90
Cash transfers/social assistance	3.90	5.90	4.10
Cash-for-work activities (not employment)	0.50	1.30	0.70
Food-for-work activities	12.30	9.90	0.70
Fuel subsidies	0.20	0.00	18.90
Medical assistance / access to health facilities	7.10	15.80	18.50
Micro-credit programmes	8.60	13.10	8.30
Other	0.40	0.40	0.00
Rental subsidies	0.90	1.10	0.40
School fees for children	0.00	0.20	0.90
Subsidized food	2.10	1.40	3.20
Subsidized health care	1.60	3.80	4.00
Supplementary feeding for women and young children	7.50	13.80	14.90
Food aid	30.40	9.90	9.90
SC-USA	3.90	11.80	5.40



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator:

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Change In Last Decade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
BELBELNA KONABA	Presence of better access	Increasing	Government developmental policy
WAHADS	Better access	Increasing	Government developmental policy
FISHO	Better access	Increasing	Government developmental policy
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Improved access to agricultural extension	Increasing	Government developmental policy
GUANAKEDAHARA	Well access of agricultural input	Increasing	Access of improved agricultural input
ALHENA	Better access	Very low improvement	Governmental development program



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Change In Last Decade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
BELBELNA KONABA	Presence of better access	Increasing	Government developmental policy
WAHADS	Better access	Increasing	Government developmental policy
FISHO	Better access	Increasing	Government developmental policy
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Improved access to agricultural inputs	Increasing	Government developmental policy
GUANAKEDAHARA	Well access of agricultural input	Increasing	Access of improved agricultural input
ALHENA	Better access	Very low improvement	Government developmental policy



Data_Collected_Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator:

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Current_Level</u>	<u>Change_In_Last_Decade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
BELBELNA KONABA	Better access at one site	Decreasing	Spring water decreasing
WAHADS	Not bad	No change	It stays as it was
FISHO	Low access to water irrigation	Spring were dried and reduced	Lack of land on water areas
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Low access to water irrigation	No obvious change	Water is a major problem
GUANAKEDAHARA	Unable to use irrigation	No obvious change	
ALHENA	No except rain	No change	Desertification



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Change In Last Decade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
BELBELNA KONABA	Better access for domestic animals	Decreasing	Spring water decreasing
WAHADS	Better	Ponds are constructed for animals	With the help of NGOs
FISHO	Not bad	The water access reduced with the increasing of animal number	Comparing with the existed animal number change observed
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Low access of water for domestic animals	No obvious change	Low access of water for domestic animals
GUANAKEDAHARA	It is better	No obvious change	Nothing influences the water resource
ALHENA	None except rain	No obvious change	Desertification



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator:

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Change In Last Decade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
BELBELNA KONABA	Declining	Decreasing	
WAHADS	Decreased	Decreasing	
FISHO	Poor soil fertility	Decreasing	
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Unfertile soil	Decreasing	
GUANAKEDAHARA	Unfertile soil	Decreasing	
ALHENA	Infertile	Decreasing	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

Proportion of households reporting change in crops grown	67.30	%
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	1st	2nd	3rd
----	0.00	0.00	0.00
Insufficient fertilizer	2.70	69.60	50.00
Insufficient irrigation available	43.20	4.30	0.00
Less rainfall	48.60	8.70	50.00
More drought resistant crop	0.00	4.30	0.00
More pest resistant crop	0.00	13.00	0.00
More yielding crop	5.40	0.00	0.00

Proportion of households reporting change in size of area cultivated	67.30	%
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	1st	2nd	3rd
Adequate rainfall	17.60	13.80	0.00
insufficient fertilizer	2.90	3.40	0.00
Insufficient rainfall	17.60	20.70	20.00
Landslides	38.20	37.90	60.00
Loss of area	8.80	20.70	20.00
Salinity problem	2.90	0.00	0.00
Water logging	11.80	3.40	0.00



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator:

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

Proportion of households reporting change in crop yield

96.40 %

	1st	2nd	3rd
Adequate fertilizer	0.00	3.70	0.00
Adequate irrigation available	0.00	3.70	0.00
Better yielding crop	2.00	3.70	0.00
Improved variety of seeds	2.00	0.00	0.00
Insufficient fertilizer	0.00	59.30	100.00
Insufficient irrigation available	44.00	3.70	0.00
Insufficient rainfall	52.00	25.90	0.00

WDRP Indicators

Other Community Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
Selected Indicator					
Capacity: Community Based Organizations in the Wereda					
Kebele Name	Name Of Organization	Est. Year	Formal/Informal	Type of Members	Activity
BELBELNA KONABA	Endelo saving and credit union.	2000	Formal	50	Saving and credit for members
	Uneba rural saving and credit association	2001	Formal	Young stress.	Saving and credit for members
	Ebenaliahtu consumer association.	2001	Formal	Mid age	Providing consumption goods for the community at good price
WAHADS	Uneba rural saving and credit association	2001	Formal	Young stress.	Saving and credit for members
ALHENA	Ebenaliahtu consumer association.	2001	Formal	Mid age	Providing consumption goods for the community at good price
	Ebenaliahtu consumer association.	2001	Formal	Mid age	Providing consumption goods for the community at good price
	Alhalia saving and credit association.	2002	Formal	Mid age and un employed.	Saving and credit for members



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

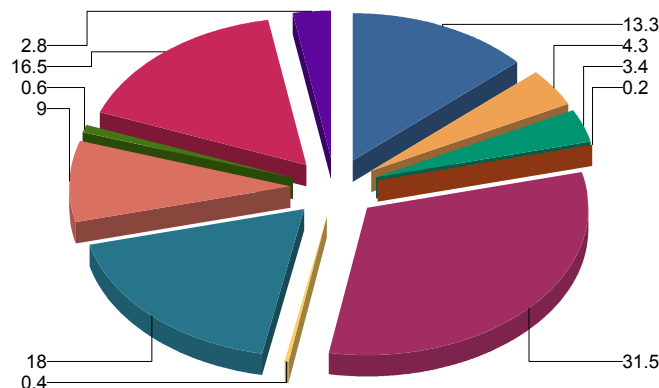
Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda KONABA

Selected Indicator

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

Supporting Agencies Against Disasters	Response Percentage
National or local authorities	18.00
International NGOs (e.g. UN organizations, ICRC, etc.)	31.50
Local NGOs	0.40
Family members in the same community	13.30
Friends and neighbors in the same community	3.40
Family members outside the community	4.30
Support via contacts working for the authorities	2.80
Support via contacts working for NGOs	16.50
Religious sources such as the mosque	0.60
None	9.00
Friends and neighbors outside the community	0.20

Supporting Agencies Against Disasters





Data Collected Date

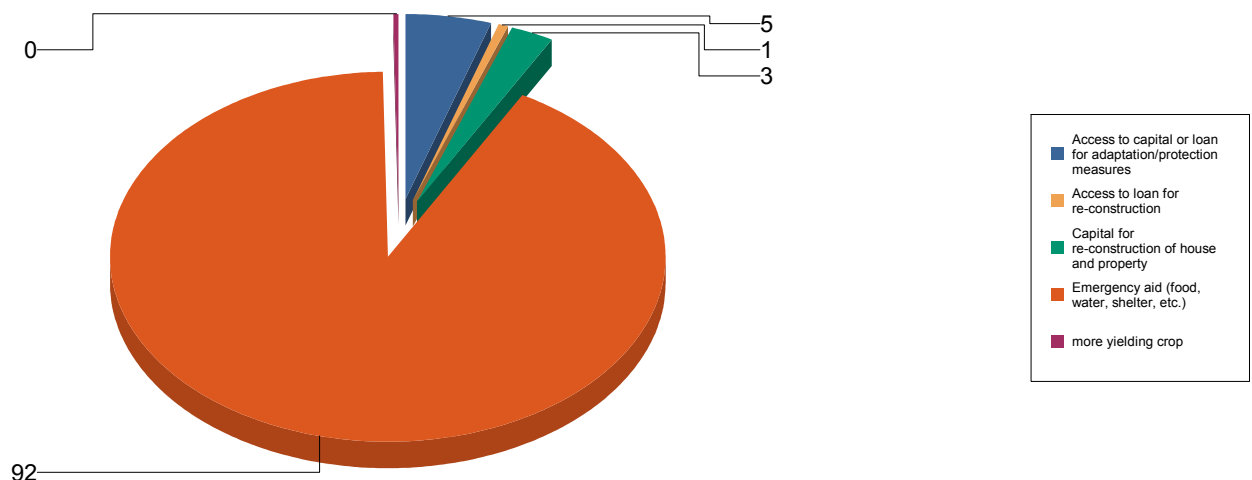
Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	KONABA
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Selected Indicator **Types of support received by households during disasters**

<u>Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies</u>	<u>Response Percentage</u>
Emergency aid (food, water, shelter, etc.)	91.70
Capital for re-construction of house and property	2.60
Access to loan for re-construction	0.60
Access to capital or loan for adaptation/protection measures	4.90
more yielding crop	0.20

Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator

Government Actors in the Field of Disaster Risk Management - Government actors and their activities in the field of Disaster Risk Managements

Government Institution	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity	Description
other	Early warning discovery will be done through close	The wereda early warning Desk Personnels deals the wereda with whether there are hazards or disasters appeared or not and reported to the weredas pastoral and Rural Development office	Differentiating the hazard or disaster in the wereda and Report	If there is an hazard or Disaster the concerned personnel from early warning Desk will Differentiate what type of a disaster or hazard is it and Report to the desc	Searching a solution for a problem or reporting the Problem to actors of the activity	The wereda pastoral and rural developmen t office receive a report from the early warning Desk October on the hazard or looking for a fund raiser for the activity Through report		



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA			
Selected Indicator	Government Actors in the Field of Disaster Risk Management - Government actors and their activities in the field of Disaster Risk Managements							
	Government Institution	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity
Health Office	Prevention and control of water born disease	The office plays a major role in preventing the outbreak of water born diseases	Prevention of outbreak of disease related to malnutrition	Malnutrition is the expected effect from the disaster existence so the office tried to prevent them	Preparation of the office for treatment during the disaster occur	Preparing treatment materials and needs before the disaster exist	Emergency food distribution together with other local institution	pastoral and rural development office health officials participate on emergency food distribution
Wereda Administration Office	Coordinate and order other institutions for prepar	All other local institution are ordered to motivated on preparedness strategies by weredas administration office	Together with the neighbor region support finding the solution of the problem	Through development al support with neighbor region, the administrate office looks for solution for the problem	Organizing the actors and community	Making suitable environment for the projects implementation	keeping the wereda security for the project implementation	Keeps the wereda security by making comfortable environment for projects effectiveness



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator

Government Actors in the Field of Disaster Risk Management - Government actors and their activities in the field of Disaster Risk Managements

Government Institution	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity	Description
Pastoral Community Development Office	Disaster Prevention Protection Desk and Food Secur	Watches the weredas Disaster outbreak occurrence and Keep it by offering alarms to the concerned authority before out break	Early warning Personnel or expert	Collecting different datas concerning disaster or hazards from Different sector offices and Addressed quickly to the concerned authority before it become on Disaster	Ware Housing Personnel	Keeps the Provided grain and Preparing for distribution	Productive Safety net coordinato r	Coordinate the food Program and Checks how It goes



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

Non-Government Actors in the Field of Disaster Risk Management -
Non-government actors and their activities in the field of Disaster Risk
Management

<u>Non Governmental Actors in the Wereda</u>	<u>Activities</u>
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World Vision Ethiopia

No Data



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	KONABA
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Selected Indicator **Wereda Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) Analysis**

Kebele Name	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
BELBELNA KONABA	Social interaction of the community is better	Settlement on hazard prone areas	Presence of better road construction Presence of spring water	Loss of springs by different natural reasons
WAHADS	Helping each other during hard ship	Deforestation activities	Presence of NGOs like PCDP and PSNP	Displacement due to the effect of the disasters
FISHO	Participating on disaster protection projects implementation	Involvement on an activity that causes environmental change in the area	Presence of the NGOs that works on disaster prevention	Displacement due to the effect of the disasters
RUHNA EDEGAHANO	Social interaction of the community is better	Deforestation practices	Presence of disaster risk management system	Displacement due to the effect of the disasters
GUANAKEDAHAR A	High social interaction	Low habit for work and expecting from others		Flood destruction
ALHENA	They have a positive habit on work There is high social interaction between individuals	Deforestation	Presence of NGOs is an opportunity	Increasing disasters