



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

WOREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILE (WDRP)

REGION: AFAR

ZONE: ZONE TWO

WEREDA: MEGALE

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 bottom.

H.E. Ato Mitiku Kassa

Commissioner

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE)

PREFACE

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



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

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

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

Abraham Abebe
Director

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

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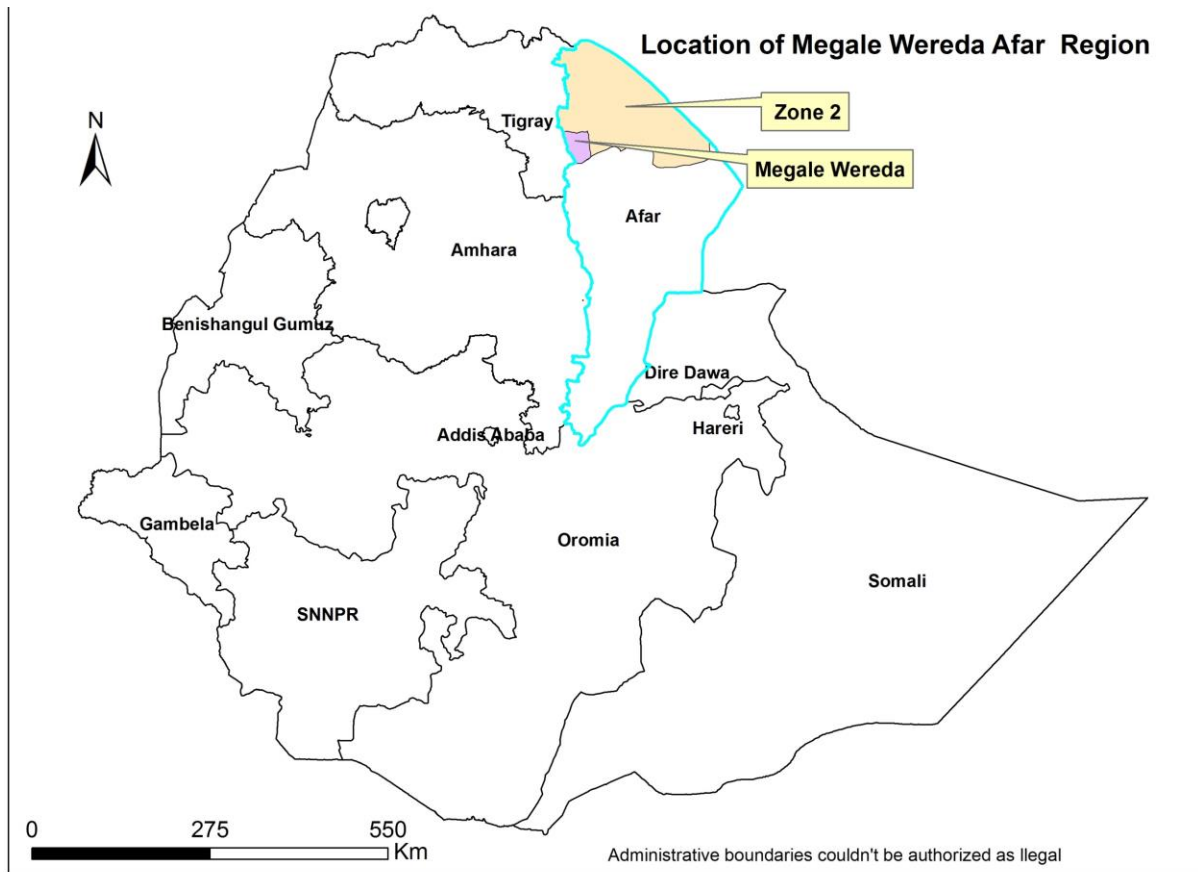
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WEREDA LOCATON



METHODOLOGY

▪ **WDRP Content :**

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

▪ **Research Approach:**

- Mixed Approach
- Both quantitative and qualitative information

▪ **Data Sources:**

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

▪ **Sampling Technique:**

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

▪ **Methods of Analysis:**

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

WEREDA

SUMMARY DISASTER RISK PROFILE

INFORMATION



Disaster Risk Profile: Megale e Wereda

SUMMARY OF WEREDA PROFILE

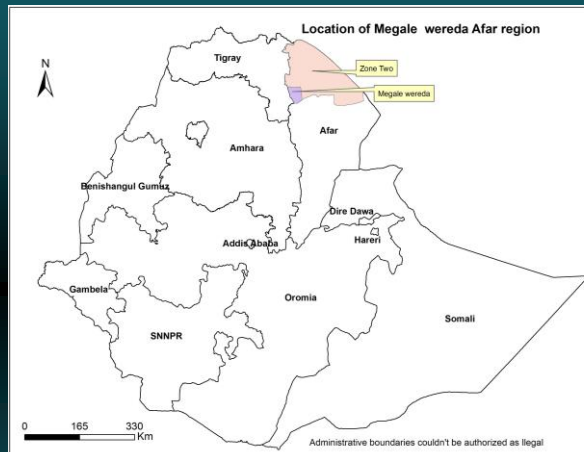
Drought and livestock disease are the major hazards in the wereda. Effects of these hazards are reported increasingly. Deforestation, soil erosion, low rain fall and high temperature are the major environmental problems reported and are the root causes of drought which is resulted in livestock disease.

Poor quality and low availability of Pasture and water for their livestock's is the major cause for conflict b/n different ethnic groups as well as each other. Poor access to roads and market are the major reasons constrained to undertake development activities in the wereda

Intervention implication in the wereda includes make the community to start Agricultural activities. irrigation, working on bee keeping activities, constructing animal and human health centres and full fill all materials and drugs, working on how to establish formal and informal organization

LIVELIHOOD ZONE SUMMARY

Summarize the livelihood zones of the wereda

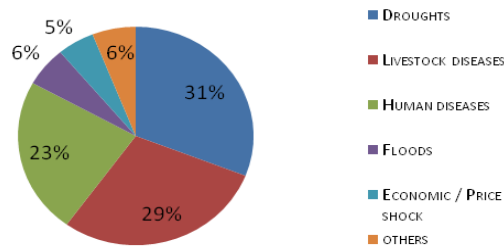


MAP: LOCATION OF THE WEREDA

MAJOR DISASTERS REPORTED IN WEREDA

Kebele	Disaster 1	Disaster 2	Disaster 3	LIU Info
Adu	drought	Animal Disease	Scarcity of grazing land	Chronic Hazards: Indicate the chronic hazards of each livelihood zone of the wereda
Gimrida	Drought	scale of pure water supply	Animal Disease	
Faro	Drought	scale of pure water supply	Animal Disease	
Tonsa	drought	Animal Disease	Shortage of pure water	
Hido	drought	livestock diseases	Shortage of pure water supply	
Aredu	drought	livestock diseases	Shortage of pure water	
Limo	Drought	Scarce of pure water supply	lose of pasture	
Bubushi	Shortage of pure water	Drought	Animal diseases	

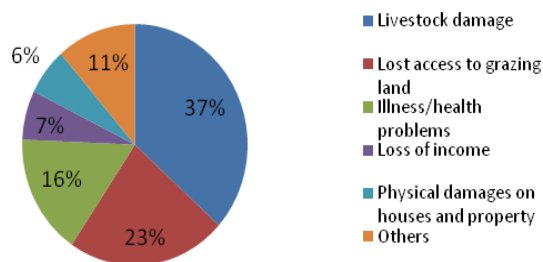
proportion of households by type of major disaster suffered



SHORT NARRATIVE ON MAJOR DISASTERS:

Drought, livestock disease and human disease are the major disasters in the wereda. Drought which is the hydro-metrological hazard is mainly caused by environmental problems such as deforestation, soil erosion, less rain fall and high temperature. The major impacts of drought are livestock damage, lost access to grazing land and loss of income. Livestock diseases are also the impact of drought, loss of pasture, water and lost grazing lands for the livestock's. Poor sanitation problem, luck of clean water and health service are reported the major factors contributing for the frequent occurrence of malaria and water born diseases in the woreda, which has impact on human death and illness of house hold members.

Proportion of households by type of major disaster losses suffered



EFFECT OF DISASTERS

Disasters	Loss 1	Loss 2	Loss 3
Drought	Livestock damage	Lost access to grazing land	Loss of income
Livestock disease	Livestock damage	Illness/health problems	Loss of income
Human disease	Death of household members	Death of household members	Lost access to grazing land
Floods	Livestock damage	Physical damages on houses and property	Illness/health problems
Economic / Price shock	Loss of income	Physical damages on houses and property	Lost access to grazing land



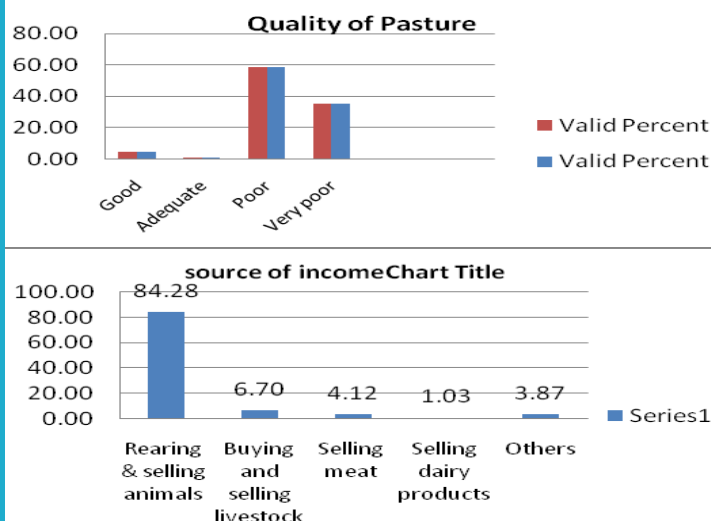
Disaster Risk Profile: Megale Wereda

VULNERABILITY

Mgale wereda is dominated by pastoral communities who migrate from place to another in search of water and pasture for their livestock's. Low access and poor quality of pasture for the livestock's also affects the income source of the households in the wereda since rearing and selling of animals is the major source of income for the households.

Population growth, literacy which limits livelihood option, movement of people in search of water and grazing, poor access to human and livestock health services, water and sanitation, poor land quality, limited access to market b/c of poor access to road and no electricity in the wereda contributes increasing vulnerability to the community in the wereda..

Out of the surveyed households in the wereda, only 1% of them are members in the micro finance society and 6% of them borrowed money in the last one year. Half of the households reported that it would be impossible for them to raise Birr 500.00 in one week implying their vulnerability to a sudden on-set of disaster.



Accessibility:

- Access to road and urban centre:** 60% the household have no access road, However only % have dirty and difficult road for car, 3% graded road, 6% have partly paved and 1% of them have paved road. Average time taken to reach the nearest paved road is 125 minutes (more than 2 hours and average time taken to reach the nearest urban centre is 5 hours and 38 minutes.
- Access to electricity:** Of the household surveyed none of the community is connected to electricity.
- Access to veterinary facility:** 97% of the surveyed households get poor and very poor **veterinary services** and also 97% of them have poor and very poor access for **livestock drugs**.
- Access to market:** Poor access to road and transportation seriously affected households to market area
- Access to agricultural extension service:** It is reported very poor in the wereda only 11% of the surveyed households have received the service.
- Access to pasture:** 49% and 47% of the surveyed households reported that the availability of pasture is occasionally and seldom available respectively. However, 94% of them reported the quality of the pasture is poor and very poor.
- Access to water and sanitation:** 95% of the households have no toilet facilities in the house and are using either open space or outdoor holes on plot

Level of Awareness and Institutional Development

Literacy level : The literacy level of the population in the worda is low, only 6% of the surveyed population can read and write texts easily, while the other 8% of the population can read and write texts with difficult. With regard to the education level attained, 80% and 83% of the population completed 1st grade only above 7 years old and above 15 years old respectively.

With **regard to gender disparity** in all levels of schooling in favour of males especially at the level of completing grade 7 – 12. Of the total household surveyed only 4% of them are **female headed households**.

The awareness of the community on disaster risk management system and actors seems to be good. The level of cooperation among the community in time of disaster was strong, but it decrees from time to time because of increasing failure to cope with disaster.

Availability of save the children and UNICEF are potential capacity towards disaster risk management activities in the wereda.

InfoBits:

Population	28,106: (2007)
Sex ratio	832.8: F/1000 M
Urban Population	703: (2007)
Mean Altitude	1165.36 m:
Mean Slope	2.65 %
Road density	- : %
Measles caseload	-: (2004-2009)

Sources: Various Secondary Sources

COMMUNITY CAPACITY TO COPE

- The major **coping strategies** in the wereda include selling more livestock than usual and long term (permanent) migration. More over Adaptation of economic activities to hazards season, storage of food and other necessities, reducing unwanted expenses and physical protection of buildings and property are among the **adaptation methods** used in the area.
- In the wereda it is reported that only 32% of the surveyed households have **managed to recover from disaster** in the area, and also **access to credit** is limited only 6% of the households reported to have borrowed money in the last one year. During disaster only 46% of the households are able to raise Birr 500.00 In one week through saving, borrowing, helped and perhaps but doubt from other persons.
- There was good cooperation helping poor and wrecks, and make shelter to elders and sharing food, however it is decreasing now days because of the repetition of drought in the area.
- Crop and livestock diversity:** Goat, sheep, camel and donkey (for transportation) are the major types of livestock reared by households in the wereda. Of all the kebeles only 5 of them were participated in crop production and the major crops they have grown includes maize, teff, sorghum, onion(one Kebele) and vegetables (two kwbeles)

WDRP Indicators

Hazard Related Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

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

<u>Hazard_Sub_Type</u>	Human disease	
------------------------	---------------	--

Malaria	low Availability of Health centre and scarce of enough medicine poor understanding of people to tuberculoses, shortage of medicine, sanitation problem	death
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Tuberculoses		
--------------	--	--

Malaria	low Availability of Health centre and scarce of enough medicine poor understanding of people to tuberculoses, shortage of medicine, sanitation problem	death
---------	--	-------

Tuberculoses		
--------------	--	--

<u>Hazard_Sub_Type</u>	Livestock disease	
------------------------	-------------------	--

Livestock disease	drought, pasture lose, scarce of health centre and medicine	animal death, market inferior of animals Income lose
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Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

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

Selected Indicator Hydro Metrological Hazards of the Wereda

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

Hazard_Sub_Type Hydro-Meteorological Hazards

Droughts	lose of rain fall and less distributive rate	Animal hunger, human and livestock disease, lose of pasture, decreasing income
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Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

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

conflict	land for grazing and water	disturbance of peace (being disturbed) leaving their normal living house
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Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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
ADU	Droughts	April, May, June	every year	2002	Increased	security of seasonal rain fall	lose of posture, reduction of productivities death of animals, lose income	pastoralist, low income, back ward work habit	migration to search pasture, shortage meals, reducing number of animals selling
	Animal Disease	(whole) entire the year	Every year	Every year (2002)	Increased	reputed drought	Animal death, lose income	being have more animal, no bring live stock to health centre	reduce expenses, selling animal to but medium



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

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

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Disaster Type</u>	<u>Common Period</u>	<u>Year Occured</u>	<u>Worst Year</u>	<u>Trends of Effects</u>	<u>Root Causes</u>	<u>Effects</u>	<u>Vulnerability</u>	<u>Coping Strategy</u>
ADU	Shortage of Livestock Feed	April, May, June	every year	2002 2003	Increased	Drought (less rain distribution)	Decrease Animal body mass, animal hunger, death , lose income	pastoralist, Habit of one income generation	Selling animals redacting number livestock production activities, search other income generation
	Shortage of Water	April, May, June	1999 2002 2003 2004	2003	Increased	drought less rain fall Distribution	water born disease	geographical problem for the foundation of water from they live	digging well by cooperation , bringing water from distance areas, keep the water from pollution



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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
ADU	Human diseases	October, November, December, June	1999 2002 2003	2002	Increased	drought sanitation problem, less distribution of health centre	death of children and pregnant, fevering of disease	less health centre, back word culture	cure traditionall y, accept government policies, begin to born peregenant s in health centres
ARADU	Droughts	march, April, May, June	1998 2000 2001 2004	2001	Increased	less distribution rain fall rate	pasture lose animal hunger and disasters Income lose	Pastoralisel m easily affected the area, scarcity of service giving infrastructur e	selling like stock, migrate to search pasture, helping each other



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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
ARADU	Livestock diseases	entire the year	every year	2001	Increased	drought lose of pasture migration	live stock death, love stock infer or to market income lose	scarcity of live stock health centres	using traditional cure, selling Animal for reduce their Animal body pasture
	Shortage of Water	march, April, May, June	2000 2001 2002 2004	2000	Increased	drought deficiency of different water supply projects in the area	feeling thirst of live stock and human, water born disease infestatio n	lack shortage of sanitation less pure water avail abilities	digging streams deep wells, using dirty water from distanced areas



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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
ARADU	Conflicts	March, April May, June	1988 1989 2002 2003	1988 1989	Increased	panther land for grazing water	disturban ce of peace (being disturbed) leaving their normal living house	being living in the border(boun dary area meek agreement reduce the conflict for the time being	leaving the boundary area make agreement to reduce the conflict for the time being
	Human diseases	September, October, November May	every year	2001	Increased	shortage lack of health centre and materials (inputs)	Infestatio n different type of diseases and death	poor understandin g less, income to cure them selves	cure themselves traditionall y using bad nets
BUBUSHI	Shortage of Water	cure themselves traditionally using bad nets	2000 2001 2003 2004	2001	Increased	drought less pure water application activities by institutions	thirsty of both human/ moon/ and live stock, increasing water born diseases	drought repetition, no water Application by none governmenta l organization and governmenta l	digging small well, keep and widening small streams, bring water from distanced areas



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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
BUBUSHI	Droughts	march, April, May, June	2000 2001 2003 2004	2001	Increased	lose of rain fall and less distributive rate	Animal hunger, disuse of both live stock and man, lose of pasture, decreasing income	drought repetition, lack of different service giving infrastrucur e, low income	selling live stock, change place (migration) reducing having more live stocks
	Livestock diseases	entire the year	every year	2001 2003	Increased	drought lose of pasture migration	lose/ death of live stock, inferior of Animals to market, Income lose	less supply of Animal medicine, no availability of health centre and low input	cure animals traditional, cure live stock by buying medicine in private centres (block market)



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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
BUBUSHI	Shortage of Livestock Feed	march, April, May, June	2000 2001 2003 2004	2001	Increased	drought, large number of Animals	decreasin g Animal body mass, lose of live stock productivi ty, break down students from school	pastorals (mobility), take place over grazing, poorness	taking place, local migration, regional migration, selling Animal
	Human diseases	September, October, November	every year	2003	Increased	low Availability of Health centre and scarce of enough medicine	Infestatio n of deferent type of diseases example malaria tuberculo ses	low income, poor understandin g, less health centre availability	using malaria net, helping each other, coming to health centre and cure



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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
FARO	Shortage of Water	April May June	every year	2002 2003	Increased	drought, distanced far getting water	thirsty both Animal and human being water born disease	poorness, less supported from government and None governmenta l organization institutions	Bring water from distance area proper using water
	Droughts	April May June	every year	2001	Increased	scare of seasonally rain fall	lose of past use Animal health problem, lose income	pastoral	migrate grazing, sharing meals
	Animal Disease	entire the year	every year	every year	Increased	repeated drought	Death of Animals, lose of income	community cannot unable to cure their animals	selling animals to decrease no of animals



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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
FARO	Human diseases	September , October Movement	1999 2002	2001	Increased	drought sanitation problem	Increasing underwei ght children death of pregnant women	children women pregnant women	Selling animals to migrated animal to other grazing land
	Shortage of Livestock Feed	April May June	every year	2001	Increased	drought	hunger death lose income	pastoralists	selling animals migrate animal to other grazing land
HIDELA	Droughts	April , May, June	2001-2002,2 003,2004 high m	2002	Increased	lack of rain fall	loss of asset	selling live stock , movement to others places	seasonal migration , much animals selling
	Livestock diseases	January, February June	2001-2002,2 003,2004 high mo	2003	Decreased	drought	loss of asset	high mortality rate	treat their animal traditional treatment



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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
HIDELA	Human diseases	September	2002-high mortality rate	2002	----		production power loss due to illness	high mortality rate	use herbal medicines
GIMIRIDA	Droughts	March, April, May June	2000 2001 2002 2004	2002	Increased	lose and low distributive of rain fall	Animal and human thirstyWater born disease, human	Drought repetition happening	change place migration selling Animal
	Shortage of Water	March, April, May June	every year	2002 2004	Increased	drought	thirsty of both Animal and Human, water born disease distribution	Happening of drought repetition every year no pure water supplied by None governmental organization and government	digging well, keeping steam



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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
GIMIRIDA	Animal Disease	entire the year	every year	2001 2002	Increased	drought lose of posture migration	Animal death, Income lose, inferior Animals to Market	scarce of medicine and coast reacted health center	traditionall y cure their Animals buy medicine of prevent center
	Human diseases	September October November	1999 2001 2003	2001	Increased	score of enough supply of medicine and health center	Infestation n of different diseases in the area example malaria	low understandin g, poorness	good habit of helping each other, using malaria net
	Shortage of Livestock Feed	March April, May, Jun	2000 2001 2002 2004	2001	Increased	drought	decreasin g Animal body mass lose livestock and live stock produce, breaking down students	pastoralist(M obilization)	Taking regional migration to search pasture



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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
HIDA	Droughts	march, April, May, June	1998 2000 2001 2004	2001	Increased	less distribution rain fall rate	pasture lose, animal hunger and diseases, income lose	pastoralist, easily affected the area, scarcity of servicing giving infrastrucur e	selling livestock migrate to search pasture, helping each others
	Livestock diseases	entire the year	every year	2001	Increased	drought, lose of pasture migration	live stock death, love stock infer or to market income lose	scarcity of live stock health centres	using traditional cure, selling Animal for reduce their Animal body pasture



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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
HIDA	Shortage of Water	March April, May, Jun	2000 2001 2002 2004	2000	Increased	drought, deficiency of deferent water supply project in the area	feeling thirst of live stock and human, water born disease infestatio n	lock shortage of sanitation less pure water availabilities	digging streams deep wells, using dirty water from distanced areas
	Conflicts	March April, May, Jun	1988 1989 2002 2003	1998 1989	Increased	pasture, land(for grazing), water	disturban ce of peace(bei ng disturbed , leaving house	being living in the boulder(bou ndary area), share common natural reassures	leaving the bindery areas, make agreement to reduce the conflict forth time being
	Human diseases	September, October, November, May	every year	2001	Increased	shortage lack of health terser materials(inp uts)	Infestatio n of different type of diseases and death	poor understandin g, less income to cure them selves	cure themselves traditionall y, using malaria net



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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
LIMO	Droughts	March April, May, Jun	2000 2002 2004	2002	Increased	shortage of Rainfall	scarce of water supply, shortage of pasture and live stock hunger	drought repetition low income	Migration taking place selling Animals save money
	Shortage of Water	March April, May, Jun	1998 1999 2000 2002 2004	2002 2004	Increased	drought, poor water supply methods	water born disease, there stay of live stock and human bang	Absence of built pure water supplier projects, Natural water availability of the local area is fare	bring water from distanced area, use water filtrate by clothes, keep streams from being dirty
	Shortage of Livestock Feed	March April, May, Jun	1999 2001 2003 2004	2001 2004	Increased	drought, degradation and soil erosion	Animal hunger, death, disease, migration	pastoralist, low income	feed their livestock by cutting the tree branches and migrate to search pasture



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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
LIMO	Animal Disease	July August, September	2001 2004 1999	2001	Increased	drought, pasture lose, scarce of health centre and medicine	animal death, market inferior of animals Income lose	scarce of medicine availability, health centre in availability	cure their live stock by tradition methods, buy medicine in black market
	Human diseases	September, October, November	1999 2001 2003 2004	2003	Increased	shortage of medicine, sanitation problem and understanding problem	infestation of disease example malaria tuberculosis, high expenses to buy medicine	poor understanding to take preparedness	good habit of helping each other, buy medicine for the poor
TONSA	Droughts	march, April, May, June	1998 2001 2002 2004	2001	Increased	poor rain fall	lose of pasture and water Animal disease, hunger and death lose income	being pastoralists, low income availability	helping each others, food sharing support weakens



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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Disaster Type</u>	<u>Common Period</u>	<u>Year Occured</u>	<u>Worst Year</u>	<u>Trends of Effects</u>	<u>Root Causes</u>	<u>Effects</u>	<u>Vulnerability</u>	<u>Coping Strategy</u>
TONSA	Animal Disease	entire the year	every year	2001	Increased	pasture lose and water in availability hunger, transmission on disease expand	productivity reduction, live stock death and lose income	pastoralist, lack of knowledge, lock of getting deferent services	selling livestock reduce no of animal in family migrating
	Shortage of Water	March, April, may , Jun	every year	2004	Increased	scarce of rain fall poor pure water supplier project, repeated drought	water born reduction disease expand, human and live stock thirsty, migration increase	Insufficient pure water availability	keep and digging spring and streams, reduce uses of water
	Human diseases	September, October, November, December	2000 2003 2004	2003	Increased	scarce of better health centres and insufficient medicine supply	death, income lose, productivity reduction	pastoralist, scarce of enough service	going to hospital(tig ry region), help wakens and poors



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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
TONSA	Shortage of food for human and animals	April May June	1998 2001 2002 2004	2001	Increased	reputed, drought	decrease Animal posture, reduce live stock produce lose income	poor land grazing availability	selling animals, migrating to search pasture and water
ADU	Droughts	April, May, June	every year	2002	Increased	security of seasonal rain fall	lose of posture, reduction of productivi ties death of animals, lose income	pastoralist, low income, back ward work habit	migration to search pasture, shortage meals, reducing number of animals selling
	Animal Disease	(whole) entire the year	Every year	Every year (2002)	Increased	reputed drought	Animal death, lose income	being have more animal, no bring live stock to health centre	reduce expenses, selling animal to but medium



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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Disaster Type</u>	<u>Common Period</u>	<u>Year Occured</u>	<u>Worst Year</u>	<u>Trends of Effects</u>	<u>Root Causes</u>	<u>Effects</u>	<u>Vulnerability</u>	<u>Coping Strategy</u>
ADU	Shortage of Livestock Feed	April, May, June	every year	2002 2003	Increased	Drought (less rain distribution)	Decrease Animal body mass, animal hunger, death , lose income	pastoralist, Habit of one income generation	Selling animals redacting number livestock production activities, search other income generation
	Shortage of Water	April, May, June	1999 2002 2003 2004	2003	Increased	drought less rain fall Distribution	water born disease	geographical problem for the foundation of water from they live	digging well by cooperation , bringing water from distance areas, keep the water from pollution



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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
ADU	Human diseases	October, November, December, June	1999 2002 2003	2002	Increased	drought sanitation problem, less distribution of health centre	death of children and pregnant, fevering of disease	less health centre, back word culture	cure traditionall y, accept government policies, begin to born peregenant s in health centres
ARADU	Droughts	march, April, May, June	1998 2000 2001 2004	2001	Increased	less distribution rain fall rate	pasture lose animal hunger and disasters Income lose	Pastoralisel m easily affected the area, scarcity of service giving infrastructur e	selling like stock, migrate to search pasture, helping each other



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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
ARADU	Livestock diseases	entire the year	every year	2001	Increased	drought lose of pasture migration	live stock death, love stock infer or to market income lose	scarcity of live stock health centres	using traditional cure, selling Animal for reduce their Animal body pasture
	Shortage of Water	march, April, May, June	2000 2001 2002 2004	2000	Increased	drought deficiency of different water supply projects in the area	feeling thirst of live stock and human, water born disease infestatio n	lack shortage of sanitation less pure water avail abilities	digging streams deep wells, using dirty water from distanced areas



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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
ARADU	Conflicts	March, April May, June	1988 1989 2002 2003	1988 1989	Increased	panther land for grazing water	disturban ce of peace (being disturbed) leaving their normal living house	being living in the border(boun dary area meek agreement reduce the conflict for the time being	leaving the boundary area make agreement to reduce the conflict for the time being
	Human diseases	September, October, November May	every year	2001	Increased	shortage lack of health centre and materials (inputs)	Infestatio n different type of diseases and death	poor understandin g less, income to cure them selves	cure themselves traditionall y using bad nets
BUBUSHI	Shortage of Water	cure themselves traditionally using bad nets	2000 2001 2003 2004	2001	Increased	drought less pure water application activities by institutions	thirsty of both human/ moon/ and live stock, increasing water born diseases	drought repetition, no water Application by none governmenta l organization and governmenta l	digging small well, keep and widening small streams, bring water from distanced areas



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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
BUBUSHI	Droughts	march, April, May, June	2000 2001 2003 2004	2001	Increased	lose of rain fall and less distributive rate	Animal hunger, disuse of both live stock and man, lose of pasture, decreasing income	drought repetition, lack of different service giving infrastrucur e, low income	selling live stock, change place (migration) reducing having more live stocks
	Livestock diseases	entire the year	every year	2001 2003	Increased	drought lose of pasture migration	lose/ death of live stock, inferior of Animals to market, Income lose	less supply of Animal medicine, no availability of health centre and low input	cure animals traditional, cure live stock by buying medicine in private centres (block market)



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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
BUBUSHI	Shortage of Livestock Feed	march, April, May, June	2000 2001 2003 2004	2001	Increased	drought, large number of Animals	decreasin g Animal body mass, lose of live stock productivi ty, break down students from school	pastorals (mobility), take place over grazing, poorness	taking place, local migration, regional migration, selling Animal
	Human diseases	September, October, November	every year	2003	Increased	low Availability of Health centre and scarce of enough medicine	Infestatio n of deferent type of diseases example malaria tuberculo ses	low income, poor understandin g, less health centre availability	using malaria net, helping each other, coming to health centre and cure



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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
FARO	Shortage of Water	April May June	every year	2002 2003	Increased	drought, distanced far getting water	thirsty both Animal and human being water born disease	poorness, less supported from government and None governmenta l organization institutions	Bring water from distance area proper using water
	Droughts	April May June	every year	2001	Increased	scare of seasonally rain fall	lose of past use Animal health problem, lose income	pastoral	migrate grazing, sharing meals
	Animal Disease	entire the year	every year	every year	Increased	repeated drought	Death of Animals, lose of income	community cannot unable to cure their animals	selling animals to decrease no of animals



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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
FARO	Human diseases	September , October Movement	1999 2002	2001	Increased	drought sanitation problem	Increasing underwei ght children death of pregnant women	children women pregnant women	Selling animals to migrated animal to other grazing land
	Shortage of Livestock Feed	April May June	every year	2001	Increased	drought	hunger death lose income	pastoralists	selling animals migrate animal to other grazing land
HIDELA	Droughts	April , May, June	2001-2002,2 003,2004 high m	2002	Increased	lack of rain fall	loss of asset	selling live stock , movement to others places	seasonal migration , much animals selling
	Livestock diseases	January, February June	2001-2002,2 003,2004 high mo	2003	Decreased	drought	loss of asset	high mortality rate	treat their animal traditional treatment



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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
HIDELA	Human diseases	September	2002-high mortality rate	2002	----		production power loss due to illness	high mortality rate	use herbal medicines
GIMIRIDA	Droughts	March, April, May June	2000 2001 2002 2004	2002	Increased	lose and low distributive of rain fall	Animal and human thirstyWater born disease, human	Drought repetition happening	change place migration selling Animal
	Shortage of Water	March, April, May June	every year	2002 2004	Increased	drought	thirsty of both Animal and Human, water born disease distribution	Happening of drought repetition every year no pure water supplied by None governmental organization and government	digging well, keeping steam



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

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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
GIMIRIDA	Animal Disease	entire the year	every year	2001 2002	Increased	drought lose of posture migration	Animal death, Income lose, inferior Animals to Market	scarce of medicine and coast reacted health center	traditionall y cure their Animals buy medicine of prevent center
	Human diseases	September October November	1999 2001 2003	2001	Increased	score of enough supply of medicine and health center	Infestation n of different diseases in the area example malaria	low understandin g, poorness	good habit of helping each other, using malaria net
	Shortage of Livestock Feed	March April, May, Jun	2000 2001 2002 2004	2001	Increased	drought	decreasin g Animal body mass lose livestock and live stock produce, breaking down students	pastoralist(M obilization)	Taking regional migration to search pasture



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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
HIDA	Droughts	march, April, May, June	1998 2000 2001 2004	2001	Increased	less distribution rain fall rate	pasture lose, animal hunger and diseases, income lose	pastoralist, easily affected the area, scarcity of servicing giving infrastructure	selling livestock migrate to search pasture, helping each others
	Livestock diseases	entire the year	every year	2001	Increased	drought, lose of pasture migration	live stock death, love stock infer or to market income lose	scarcity of live stock health centres	using traditional cure, selling Animal for reduce their Animal body pasture



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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
HIDA	Shortage of Water	March April, May, Jun	2000 2001 2002 2004	2000	Increased	drought, deficiency of deferent water supply project in the area	feeling thirst of live stock and human, water born disease infestatio n	lock shortage of sanitation less pure water availabilities	digging streams deep wells, using dirty water from distanced areas
	Conflicts	March April, May, Jun	1988 1989 2002 2003	1998 1989	Increased	pasture, land(for grazing), water	disturban ce of peace(bei ng disturbed , leaving house	being living in the boulder(bou ndary area), share common natural reassures	leaving the bindery areas, make agreement to reduce the conflict forth time being
	Human diseases	September, October, November, May	every year	2001	Increased	shortage lack of health terser materials(inp uts)	Infestatio n of different type of diseases and death	poor understandin g, less income to cure them selves	cure themselves traditionall y, using malaria net



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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
LIMO	Droughts	March April, May, Jun	2000 2002 2004	2002	Increased	shortage of Rainfall	scarce of water supply, shortage of pasture and live stock hunger	drought repetition low income	Migration taking place selling Animals save money
	Shortage of Water	March April, May, Jun	1998 1999 2000 2002 2004	2002 2004	Increased	drought, poor water supply methods	water born disease, there stay of live stock and human bang	Absence of built pure water supplier projects, Natural water availability of the local area is fare	bring water from distanced area, use water filtrate by clothes, keep streams from being dirty
	Shortage of Livestock Feed	March April, May, Jun	1999 2001 2003 2004	2001 2004	Increased	drought, degradation and soil erosion	Animal hunger, death, disease, migration	pastoralist, low income	feed their livestock by cutting the tree branches and migrate to search pasture



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Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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
LIMO	Animal Disease	July August, September	2001 2004 1999	2001	Increased	drought, pasture lose, scarce of health centre and medicine	animal death, market inferior of animals Income lose	scarce of medicine availability, health centre in availability	cure their live stock by tradition methods, buy medicine in black market
	Human diseases	September, October, November	1999 2001 2003 2004	2003	Increased	shortage of medicine, sanitation problem and understanding problem	infestation of disease example malaria tuberculosis, high expenses to buy medicine	poor understanding to take preparedness	good habit of helping each other, buy medicine for the poor
TONSA	Droughts	march, April, May, June	1998 2001 2002 2004	2001	Increased	poor rain fall	lose of pasture and water Animal disease, hunger and death lose income	being pastoralists, low income availability	helping each others, food sharing support weakens



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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
TONSA	Animal Disease	entire the year	every year	2001	Increased	pasture lose and water in availability hunger, transmission on disease expand	productivity reduction, live stock death and lose income	pastoralist, lack of knowledge, lock of getting deferent services	selling livestock reduce no of animal in family migrating
	Shortage of Water	March, April, may , Jun	every year	2004	Increased	scarce of rain fall poor pure water supplier project, repeated drought	water born reduction disease expand, human and live stock thirsty, migration increase	Insufficient pure water availability	keep and digging spring and streams, reduce uses of water
	Human diseases	September, October, November, December	2000 2003 2004	2003	Increased	scarce of better health centres and insufficient medicine supply	death, income lose, productivity reduction	pastoralist, scarce of enough service	going to hospital(tig ry region), help wakens and poors



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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
TONSA	Other reasons	April May June	1998 2001 2002 2004	2001	Increased	reputed, drought	decrease Animal posture, reduce live stock produce lose income	poor land grazing availability	selling animals, migrating to search pasture and water

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



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Selected Indicator:

Hazards: Conflict as an Issue

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Description_Of_Conflict</u>	<u>Change_In_Last_Decade</u>	<u>Main_Causes_Of_Conflict</u>
ADU	conflict between Newborn kebele, Conflict between each other	Increases	
GIMIRIDA	Conflict between kebeles	Increases	
FARO	conflict between nearby neighbor about and conflict between each	Increases	
TONSA	conflict between neighbor wired wajerat, conflict between each	decreases	
HIDA	conflict between region wereda tigray raya	Increases	
ARADU	conflict between region wereda tigray raya	Increases	
LIMO	increasingly conflict between kebele	Increases	
BUBUSHI	conflict between kebeles	decreases	



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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
ADU	scare of shortage of food death of animal migration pure water availability, hunger cloth lose, lose of housing	widely increasing every year	reduce productivity, be weak, lose what they want, lose income, bare closed, breaking of learning	elders, children, women, students pregnant	being unable be bodied, less strength to resist the hazards
GIMIRIDA	Break down from learning/ students/ Infestation of disease, migration, hunger and thirsty	widely increasing every year	lose income, migration/ thirsty, death of Animal and man	elders, children students, pregnant women	Have less strength to resist the happen hazard
FARO	drought, animal health problem scare pure water	wildly increasing every year	lose income deforestation under wait children, reduce productivity, increasing migration, death of human being and Animals	elders, women, children students	Being unable bodied have no strength to come the hazards
TONSA	Drought, pure water lose and enough pasture in availability migration, rood in availability, animal and human medicine scarce	widely increase every year	deforestation, income lose productivity reduction death of human bang and live stock increase migration	elders, children, pregnant mothers and unable bodies	they are unable bodied, have no strength to cope the problem



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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
HIDA	pasture lose, rain reduction, disease in both livestock and Truman pure water availability lose	widely increases every year	migration, illiteracy, conflict, income reduction	students/children/, elders, pregnant women and youth	they sure not able bodied, they are naturally affected easily loses strength to overcome the hazards
ARADU	lose of pure water availability pasture lose, rain reduction disease in both livestock and human and human being	widely increase every year	migration, illiteracy, conflict, income reduction	students/children, elders, pregnant women and youth	they are not able bodied, they are naturally affected easily loses strength to overcome the hazards
LIMO	break away/down/ leering Activities, hunger of livestock, disease infestation, migration, thirsty/suffer from thirsty of water	wisely increase every year	illiteracy, water born diseases, death of human being and livestock, lose of income and finding migration	elders, children, pregnant women, weaker	being un able bodied, lose strength to come the hazards
BUBUSHI	drought, pasture lose, infestation disease of both live stock and human being, break down of students from school, thirsty of water	widely increase every year	lose of income, migration both animals and man, illiteracy	students, children, elders, pregnancy women	have no strength to overcome the hazards, being easily affected



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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
ADU	scare of shortage of food death of animal migration pure water availability, hunger cloth lose, lose of housing	widely increasing every year	reduce productivity, be weak, lose what they want, lose income, bare closed, breaking of learning	elders, children, women, students pregnant	being unable be bodied, less strength to resist the hazards
GIMIRIDA	Break down from learning/ students/ Infestation of disease, migration, hunger and thirsty	widely increasing every year	lose income, migration/ thirsty, death of Animal and man	elders, children students, pregnant women	Have less strength to resist the happen hazard
FARO	drought, animal health problem scare pure water	wildly increasing every year	lose income deforestation under wait children, reduce productivity, increasing migration, death of human being and Animals	elders, women, children students	Being unable bodied have no strength to come the hazards
TONSA	Drought, pure water lose and enough pasture in availability migration, rood in availability, animal and human medicine scarce	widely increase every year	deforestation, income lose productivity reduction death of human bang and live stock increase migration	elders, children, pregnant mothers and unable bodies	they are unable bodied, have no strength to cope the problem



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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
HIDA	pasture lose, rain reduction, disease in both livestock and Truman pure water availability lose	widely increases every year	migration, illiteracy, conflict, income reduction	students/children/, elders, pregnant women and youth	they sure not able bodied, they are naturally affected easily loses strength to overcome the hazards
ARADU	lose of pure water availability pasture lose, rain reduction disease in both livestock and human and human being	widely increase every year	migration, illiteracy, conflict, income reduction	students/children, elders, pregnant women and youth	they are not able bodied, they are naturally affected easily loses strength to overcome the hazards
LIMO	break away/down/ leering Activities, hunger of livestock, disease infestation, migration, thirsty/suffer from thirsty of water	wisely increase every year	illiteracy, water born diseases, death of human being and livestock, lose of income and finding migration	elders, children, pregnant women, weaker	being un able bodied, lose strength to come the hazards
BUBUSHI	drought, pasture lose, infestation disease of both live stock and human being, break down of students from school, thirsty of water	widely increase every year	lose of income, migration both animals and man, illiteracy	students, children, elders, pregnancy women	have no strength to overcome the hazards, being easily affected



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Selected Indicator:

Frequency of Disaster Occurrence

	4 out of 5 years or more	3 out of 5 years	2 out of 5 years	1 out of 5 years
Conflicts	29.00	29.00	14.00	29.00
Crop diseases		33.00		67.00
Droughts	44.00	35.00	9.00	12.00
Economic / Price shock	27.00	23.00	23.00	27.00
Floods	10.00	25.00	28.00	37.00
Forest Fires	50.00			50.00
Heat waves/ High temp	19.00	29.00	19.00	29.00
Heavy Rain		13.00		88.00
Human diseases	8.00	37.00	29.00	25.00
Landslides	11.00	33.00	11.00	44.00
Livestock diseases	20.00	33.00	36.00	12.00
Storms / Cyclone/hail storm	100.00			



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Selected Indicator:

Household Exposure to Hazards

Disaster Type	General Exposure	Last Five Years Exposure
Droughts	30.72	31.05
Floods	6.76	5.90
Landslides	2.00	1.56
Crop diseases	1.50	0.26
Livestock diseases	28.88	29.14
Human diseases	19.62	23.16
Storms / Cyclone/hail storm	0.25	0.17
Heavy Rain	0.33	0.69
Frost / Cold waves	0.08	
Heat waves/ High temp	3.09	2.08
Conflicts	2.00	0.61
Economic / Price shock	4.09	5.12
Forest Fires	4.09	0.26
Earthquake	0.08	
No Disaster	0.17	



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Selected Indicator:

Months of Occurrence of Frequent Disasters

	A - Sep (Meskerem)	B - Oct (Tikimt)	C - Nov (Hidar)	D - Dec (Tahsas)	E - Jan (Tir)	F - Feb (Yekatit)	G - Mar (Megabit)	H - Apr (Meazea)	I - May (Ginbot)	J - Jun (Sene)	K - Jul (Hamle)	L - Aug (Nehase)
Conflicts							25.00	50.00	25.00			
Crop diseases		33.33					33.33		33.33			
Droughts	0.29	0.87	0.29	2.31	1.73	4.34	21.39	21.68	43.35	2.89	0.58	0.29
Economic / Price shock	1.89	1.89	11.32	3.77	13.21	3.77	15.09	13.21	22.64	9.43	3.77	
Floods	3.33	1.67		1.67	3.33	5.00	6.67	8.33	21.67	6.67	5.00	36.67
Forest Fires						50.00		50.00				
Heat waves/ High temp		6.25	6.25			6.25		12.50	31.25	18.75	18.75	
Heavy Rain		12.50									87.50	
Human diseases	9.84	6.30	13.39	5.91	3.15	3.54	7.48	16.14	23.23	8.66	0.79	1.57
Landslides			12.60				12.60	18.49	12.60	18.49	1.46	3.63
Livestock diseases	0.31	1.55	0.62	1.86	3.10	1.55	20.12	27.86	21.98	17.65	2.79	
Storms / Cyclone/hail sto		100.00										



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Selected Indicator:

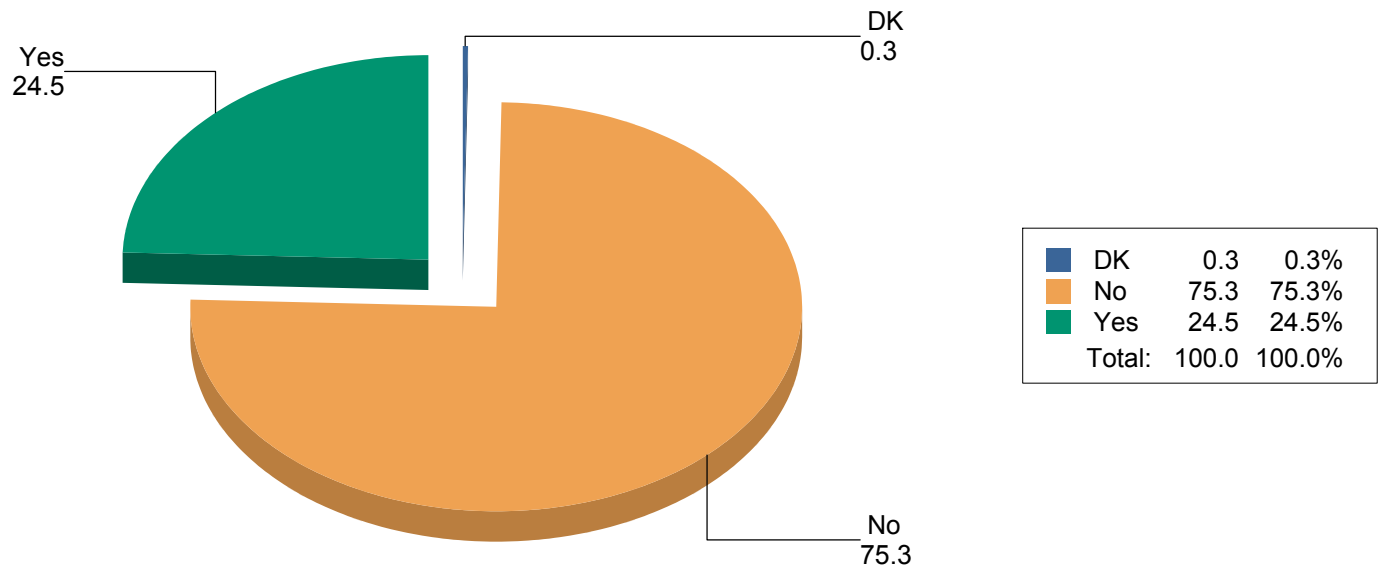
Conflicts: Perception of households on conflict issues - Is conflict an issue in this community?

Is Conflict an Issue in Community?

Response Percent

Yes	24.48
No	75.26
DK	0.26

Is Conflict an Issue in Community?





Data_Collected_Date

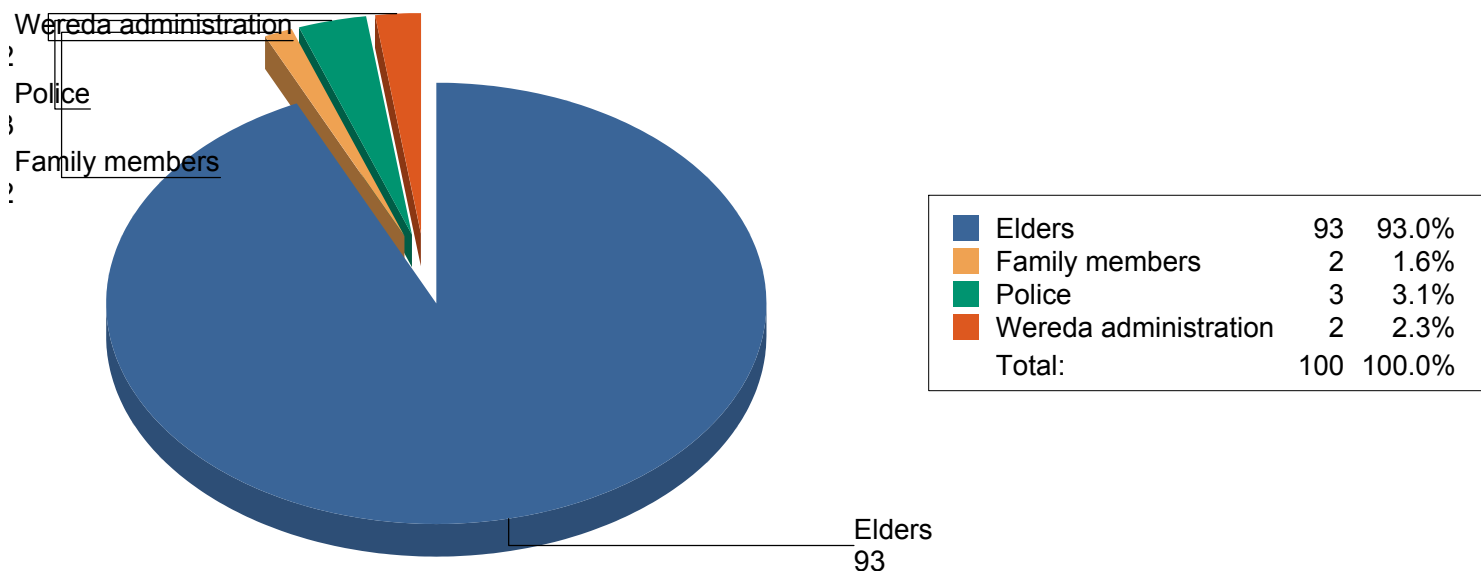
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Selected Indicator: Conflicts: Perception of households on conflict issues - Who To Turn To in case of Conflict?

Who To Turn During Conflict?	Response_Percentage
Family members	1.56
Elders	92.97
Wereda administration	2.34
Police	3.13

Who To Turn During Conflict?





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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator: **Losses from Disasters - Losses from all disasters (household response in %)**

<u>Type of Loss</u>	<u>Main Loss Percent</u>	<u>Secondary Loss Percent</u>
Physical damages on houses and property	4.32	2.51
Crop damage	1.54	1.03
Livestock damage	39.10	10.74
Death of household members	9.70	5.94
Illness/health problems	13.45	12.69
Loss of access to social services, including school	1.73	3.66
Loss of income	7.68	22.29
Loss of savings	1.54	10.63
Livestock were stolen	0.58	1.26
Lost access to grazing land	16.04	5.49
Lost access to water source	1.83	14.97
Had to flee/change residence area	1.54	7.43
Other losses/damages	0.97	1.36



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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses											
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Crop damage		50.00	0.59		2.00	50.00		75.00	0.44			
Death of household members	25.00		2.05	3.85			7.14		35.53	14.29	2.34	
Had to flee/change residence area	25.00		1.76	1.92	4.00		7.14		0.44	14.29	0.67	50.00
Illness/health problems			4.40	1.92	6.00		21.43		35.96	7.14	11.37	
Livestock damage			46.63	5.77	48.00		14.29	12.50	6.58	21.43	63.88	



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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses											
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Livestock were stolen					2.00				0.88		0.67	
Loss of access to social services, including school			0.88	1.92	2.00		7.14	12.50	1.75	7.14	2.01	
Loss of income		50.00	3.81	61.54	4.00	50.00	7.14		3.51		7.02	
Loss of savings			0.88	1.92	4.00				3.07		1.00	
Lost access to grazing land			31.96	7.69	4.00		28.57		8.33	7.14	7.36	



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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses											
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Lost access to water source			1.76	3.85			7.14		1.32	14.29	1.00	50.00
Other losses/damages			2.35						0.44			
Physical damages on houses and property	50.00		2.93	9.62	26.00				1.75	14.29	2.68	



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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	Floods	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Crop damage		1.26	4.88		0.84
Death of household members		3.15			0.42
Had to flee/change residence area		8.83	19.51	25.00	
Illness/health problems		11.67	2.44	8.33	12.97
Livestock damage		12.93	17.07	8.33	12.13



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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	Floods	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Livestock were stolen		1.26	4.88	8.33	
Loss of access to social services, including school		1.26		8.33	1.67
Loss of income	50.00	14.20	26.83		
Loss of savings		7.57	9.76	8.33	
Lost access to grazing land		8.52			



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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	Floods	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Lost access to water source		26.18	7.32	16.67	
Other losses/damages	50.00	1.27	4.88		
Physical damages on houses and property		1.89	2.44	16.67	1.26



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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
Kebele	ADU			
E - Jan (Tir)	cool		Animal selling	7th
F - Feb (Yekatit)	cool		Animal selling	8th
G - Mar (Megabit)	reducing pasture/begging		Animal selling	9th
H - Apr (Meazea)	reducing pasture/begging		No	10th
I - May (Ginbot)	beginning migration		No	11th
J - Jun (Sene)	Migration tacks place	1	No	12th
K - Jul (Hamle)	death of Animal	2	Milk and milk products	6th
L - Aug (Nehase)	death of Animal		Milk and milk products	5th
A - Sep (Meskerem)	beginning of malaria		Milk and milk products	1st
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Malaria Affection	3	Milk and milk products	2nd
C - Nov (Hidar)	Malaria Affection		Animal selling	3rd
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Malaria Affection		Animal selling	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.



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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	
Kebele	ARADU				
E - Jan (Tir)	deforestation	2	robe making and Agricultural Activities	7th	
F - Feb (Yekatit)	deforestation	3	robe making and Agricultural Activities	8th	
G - Mar (Megabit)	drought staking	1	robe making and Agricultural Activities	9th	
H - Apr (Meazea)	drought and water availability problem	2	pasture search and water	10th	
I - May (Ginbot)	pasture and pure water scarcity	3	pasture search and water	11th	
J - Jun (Sene)	pasture lose and migration	3	pasture search and water	12th	
K - Jul (Hamle)	live stock disease and flood	2	milk and milk products	1st	
L - Aug (Nehase)	live stock disease and flood	3	milk and milk products	2nd	
A - Sep (Meskerem)	human disease infestation happing	2	milk and milk products	3rd	
B - Oct (Tikimt)	human disease infestation happing	3	milk and milk products	4th	
C - Nov (Hidar)	human disease infestation happing	3	selling Animals	5th	
D - Dec (Tahsas)	deforestation	1	selling Animals	6th	

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



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

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele</u>	BUBUSHI			
E - Jan (Tir)	deforestation	2	livestock selling	7th
F - Feb (Yekatit)	deforestation	3	livestock selling	8th
G - Mar (Megabit)	drought, pasture lose	1	livestock selling	9th
H - Apr (Meazea)	drought, water availability problem	2	pasture search and water	10th
I - May (Ginbot)	drought, water availability problem	3	pasture search and water	11th
J - Jun (Sene)	pasture lose, migration	3	pasture search and water	12th
K - Jul (Hamle)	livestock diseases	2	milk and milk product	1st
L - Aug (Nehase)	livestock diseases, flood	3	milk and milk product	2nd
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Human disease infestation	1	milk and milk product	3rd
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Human disease infestation	2	milk and milk product	4th
C - Nov (Hidar)	Human disease infestation cool	3	selling animals and livestock	5th
D - Dec (Tahsas)	deforestation cool	1	produce of live stock	6th

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



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

Month of Hazard	Major Problems /Disasters	Hazard Severity Rank	Agricultural Activities	Income Level Rank
Kebele	FARO			
E - Jan (Tir)	More expenses takes place	2	Animal selling	4th
F - Feb (Yekatit)	deforestation	3	Animal selling	8th
G - Mar (Megabit)	deforestation	2	Animal selling	9th
H - Apr (Meazea)	lose of pasture	1	no	
I - May (Ginbot)	migration	2	no	
J - Jun (Sene)	Animal hunger and death	3	no	
K - Jul (Hamle)	Animal disease	2	Milk and Milk products	7th
L - Aug (Nehase)	Animal disease	3	Milk and Milk products	6th
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Human disease	2	Milk and Milk products	5th
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Human disease	3	Milk and Milk products	1st
C - Nov (Hidar)	Human disease	2	Milk and Milk products	2nd
D - Dec (Tahsas)	More expenses takes place	1	Animal selling	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.



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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

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

Tuesday, October 21, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	MEGALE
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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	1.14	Less than 30 min	35.95	Less than 1 hr	7.51
Yes, partly paved road	5.97	30 - 60 min	16.49	1 - 2 hrs	12.60
Yes, gravel road	2.56	1 - 2 hrs	18.38	2 - 4 hrs	31.10
Yes, dirt road (difficult for car)	26.99	2 - 3 hrs	11.62	4 - 6 hrs	21.18
No, no road	60.23	3 - 4 hrs	4.59	More than 6 hrs	27.61
DK	2.27	More than 4 hrs	12.97		0.00
N/A	0.85		0.00		0.00



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda MEGALE

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Road

Response

Time to Nearest Paved Road (Mins.)

Response

Time To Nearest Urban Center (Mins.)

Response

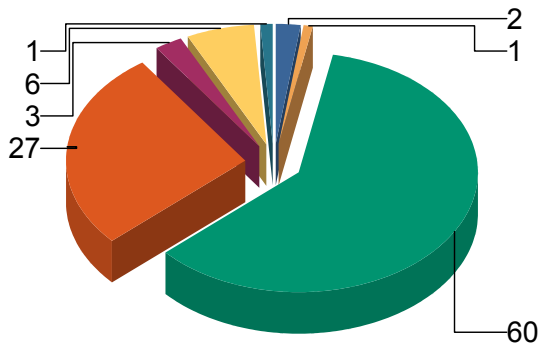
Avg Time To Nearest Urban Center(Mins.)

338.49

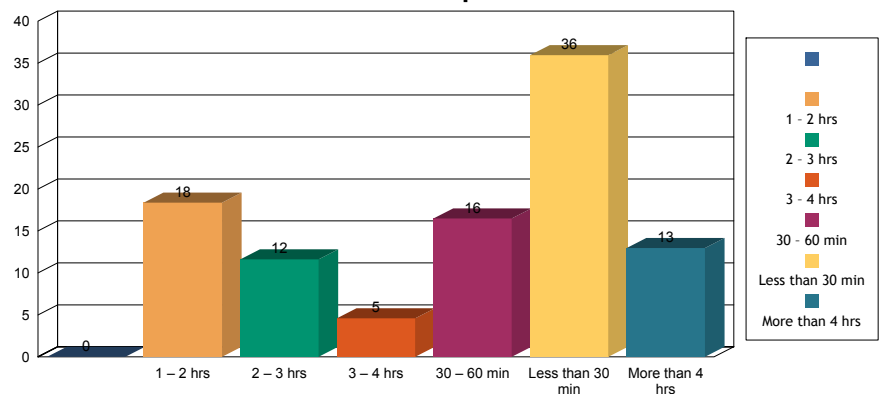
Avg Time To Nearest Paved Road

125.39

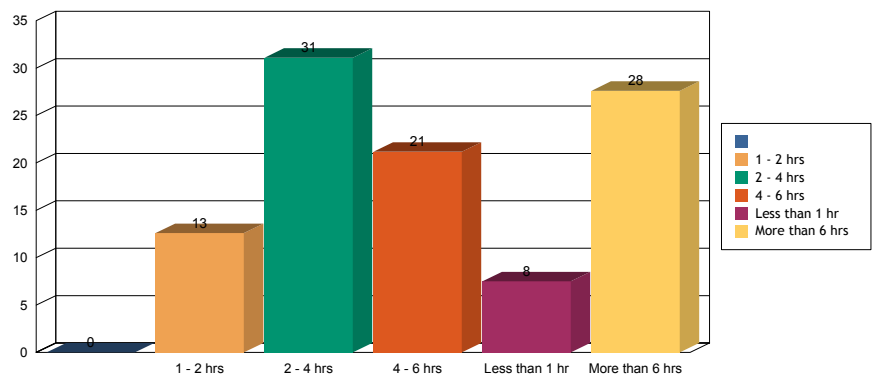
Type of Road



Time to reach the nearest paved road from the HH



Time to reach nearest urban center from the HH





Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
Selected Indicator	Physical Vulnerability: Access to Electricity - Households access and utilization of electricity				
Household Located In Electricity	0.00				
Household Connected To Electricity	0.00				



Data Collected Date

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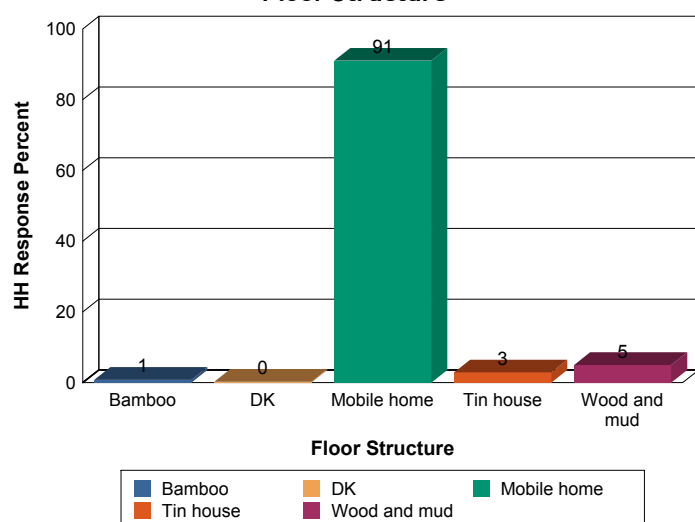
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator

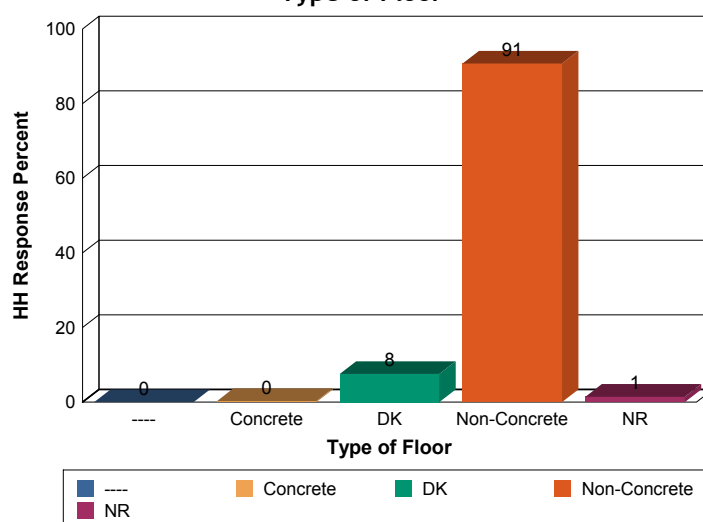
Physical Vulnerability: Type of Dwelling Units - Households type of dwelling houses

Floor Structure	HH Response	Type of Floor	HH Response
Tin house	2.90	Concrete	0.29
Wood and mud	5.01	Non-Concrete	90.72
Bamboo	0.79	DK	7.54
Mobile home	91.03	NR	1.45
DK	0.26	----	0.00

Floor Structure



Type of Floor



WDRP Indicators

Socio Demographic Characteristics



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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
GIMIRIDA	110	youth working class	both		Increased	search for animal pasture, Finding other work opportunity, Environmental hard ship /high to	teru erebity/ bahiry/yallo, adu kebele and to east countries/ sound Arab
FARO	80	12-12 youth	both		Increased	searching for Animal pasture and water, to get other work additional income, being with in short time	teru,erabity/bahiry/Abala, wajerat/ tigry, far east, side Arebia
TONSA	185	youth	both		Increased	searching pasture and water for their Animals, to find other work opportunity, economic hard ship	teru, yalo, erebity/bahir/ abala, bada/raya/, farest/ soudi Arabia
HIDA	180	youth and working closes	both		Increased	search pasture/ finding good condition for their livestock, finding other work opportunity to increase their annual income, economic hard ship	Bade(RAYA,teru/galena, yallo, derma(in the kebele) and far east soudi Arab/



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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
ARADU	180	youth and working closes	both		Increased	search pasture (ending good condition for their livestock, finding other work opportunity to increase their annual income, economic hard ship	Bade(RAYA,teru/galena, yallo, derma(in the kebele) and far east soudi Arab/
LIMO	165	youth and working closes	male		Increased	searching for Animal pasture for business conducting/trade/ from pastoralist to trade activities/ merchandise, finding other work opportunity far east continues example sudi Arabia	teru, yallo, Adu kebele, erbti and soudi Arab
BUBUSHI	165	youth and working class	both		Increased	searching for pasture for their livestock's, finding other work opportunity to increase their annual income environmental hard ship	yallw, term, dande/tigray, far east/ sudi arab



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	MEGALE
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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	16.55	Family reasons	10.32
A month - 3 months	24.26	Looking for work	1.86
3 - 6 months	45.02	Working elsewhere	0.14
----	0.00	In grazing camp	76.79
----	0.00	Fleeing/hiding	0.14
----	0.00	Feeding/IDP camp	3.58
----	0.00	Away at school	0.72
----	0.00	Other	4.87
Less than 2 weeks	14.17	Visiting	1.58
	0.00		0.00
	0.00		0.00
	0.00		0.00



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda MEGALE

Selected Indicator

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

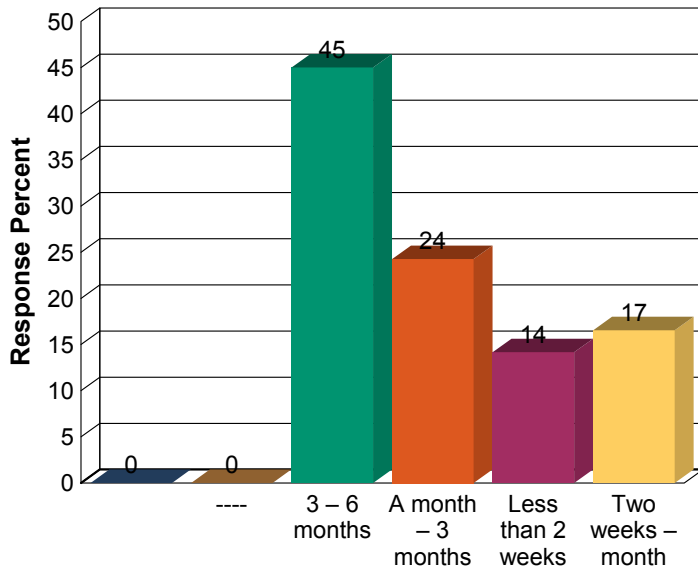
Duration of Migration

Response Percent

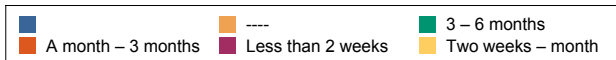
Migration Reason

Response Percent

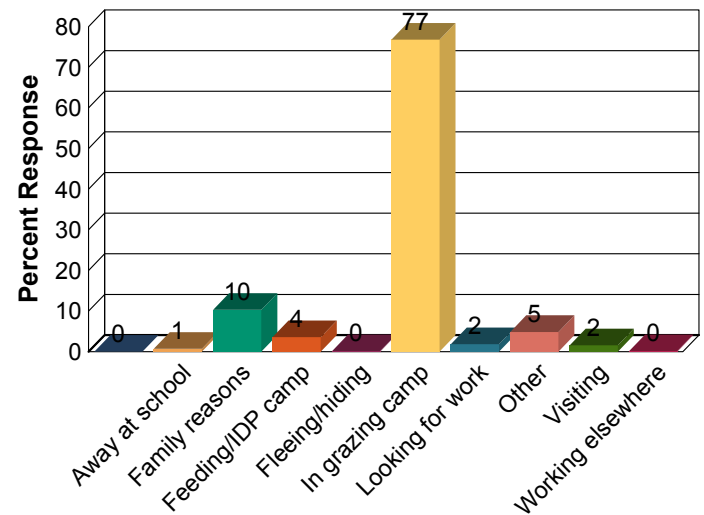
Duration of Migration



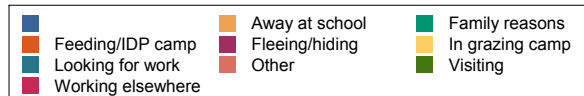
Duration of Migration



Migration Reason



Migration Reason





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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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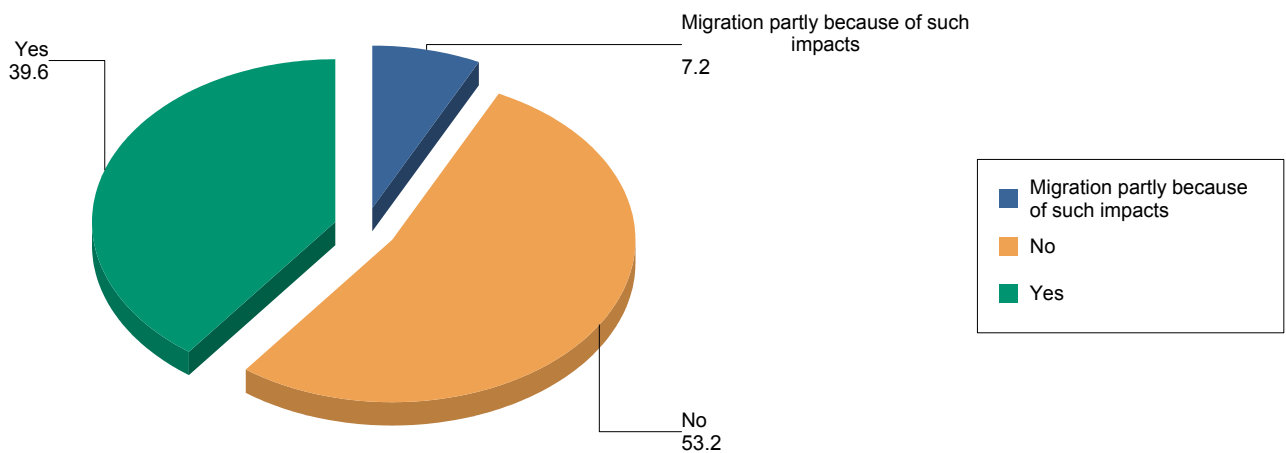
Selected Indicator

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	53.19
Yes	39.63
Migration partly because of such impacts	7.18

Is Migration Due to Hazard?





Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda MEGALE

Selected Indicator:

Demography: Population Structure

KEY:

Male Female

	Children (0-12 yrs)	Older (Above 55 yrs)	Working (25-55 yrs)	Youth (12-25 yrs)
ADU	9 7	5 5	25 23	13 13
ARADU	8 8	6 5	27 23	12 11
BUBUSHI	9 7	7 5	23 22	14 12
FARO	7 5	7 5	23 23	14 13
GIMIRIDA	13 13	7 5	22 22	15 13
HIDA	9 8	7 6	23 22	13 12
LIMO	10 8	6 5	24 23	13 11
TONSA	9 8	7 6	24 21	13 12



Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda MEGALE

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>
ADU	Increased	moor children/ Increase birth rate	AFAR
GIMIRIDA	Increased	Have more children/larger local family	AFAR
FARO	Increased	more children/ Increase birth rat	AFAR
TONSA	Increased	more children/large local family	AFAR
HIDA	Increased	have more children, being having more children	AFAR
ARADU	Increased	have in more children, being having more children	AFAR
LIMO	Increased	have more children	AFAR
BUBUSHI	Increased	have more children, being having more children	AFAR



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator

Social Vulnerability: Household Demographic Characteristics - Demographic characteristics of households

Demographic Indicator	Indicator Value	Comments
Average household size	8	
Sex ratio	787	Number of males divided by number of females
Child sex ratio (under 14 yrs)	754	Sex ratio for the population whose age is below 14 years
Adult sex ratio (18 & Above yrs)	846	Sex ratio for the population whose age is 18 and above years
Dependency ratio $\left(\frac{[(0-14)+(64+)]}{(15-64)} \right)$ yrs)	1	



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	MEGALE
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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 - Easily	6.02	From Proportion of population (7+) - Less than 1st grade	79.91
Read and understand text - with difficulty	8.37	From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)	17.42
Can write letters - easily	5.86	From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)	2.67
Can write letters - with difficulty	8.70	From Proportion of population (7+) - Technical	0.00
----	0.00	From Proportion of population (15+) - Less than 1st grade	83.38
----	0.00	From Proportion of population (15+) - Primary (1-6)	10.16
----	0.00	From Proportion of population (15+) - Secondary (7-12)	3.62
----	0.00	University Degree And Above	2.84
<u>General Literacy Rate</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Adult Literacy Rate</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Proportion of literate population (7+) to total 7+ population	8.31	Proportion of literate population (15+) to total 15+ population	5.98



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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			55.01		44.99
From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)			52.79		47.21
From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)			91.11		8.89
University Degree And Above			51.79		48.21
Male Head of HH		95.87	Female Head of HH		4.13

WDRP Indicators

Environmental Characteristics



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	MEGALE
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>	
ADU	soil erosion	deforestation	land/air/water Pollution		
GIMIRIDA	scarce of water	soil erosion	Increase loss of pasture	water pollution	
FARO	water pollution	soil erosion	Air pollution		
TONSA	water pollution	soil erosion	Air pollution		
HIDA	water pollution	soil erosion	rear pollution		
ARADU	water pollution	soil erosion	Air pollution		
LIMO	deforestation	water pollution	soil erosion		
BUBUSHI	water pollution	soil erosion	shortage of water		



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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

KebeleName	Current Situation	Change Last Decade	Comment
ADU	poor	Increase	conflict
GIMIRIDA	poor	Increase	Availability of pasture decrease
FARO	poor	Increase	conflict
TONSA	poor	Increase	decrease pasture availability
HIDA	poor	Increase	decreases pastor availability
ARADU	poor	Increase	decrease pasture availability
LIMO	poor	Increase	giving pasture rate decreasing
BUBUSHI	poor	Increase	decreasing pasture availability



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	MEGALE
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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>
ADU	Decrease land cover by forests and pasture, Increase environmental Degradation	Livestock and live stock produce reduce, income lose conflict
GIMIRIDA	Decrease land cover by forests and pasture, Increase environmental Degradation	reduce live stock production and live stock product income lose and conflict happening
FARO	decrease land cover by forests and pasture, Increase environmental land use	conflict between ethnic group as well as each others
TONSA	decrease coverage of forest available of pasture, water supply and increase environmental production	reduce productivities, income lose, happening conflict
HIDA	decrease coverage of forest availability of pasture, water supply and Increase environmental duration	Reduce production, Income lose, conflict happening
ARADU	decrease coverage of forest availability of pasture, water supply and Increase environmental duration	reduce productivities, income lose, conflict happening
LIMO	decrease land cover by forest and pasture, increase environmental degradation	reduce live stock production, income lose, conflict happening



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	MEGALE
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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>
BUBUSHI	decrease land cover by forest and pasture, increase environmental degradation	reduce livestock productivities and livestock produce, income lose, conflict



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda MEGALE

Selected Indicator

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Landuse_1</u>	<u>Comments_1</u>	<u>Landuse_2</u>	<u>Comments_2</u>	<u>Landuse_3</u>	<u>Comments_3</u>
ADU	Grazing land/ common share	almost the entire kebele	Agricultural activities	somewhat/little		
GIMIRIDA	grazing land/ common share	almost the entire kebele				
FARO	grazing lands/ common share	the entire kebele 100				
TONSA	grazing local/ common shard		crop production			
HIDA	Grazing land/ common share		crop production		robe production	
ARADU	Grazing /land (common share)		crop production		robe production	
LIMO	grazing lands/ common share	entire the kebele				
BUBUSHI	Grazing land/ common share	the entire kebele				



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	MEGALE
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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>
ADU	Increase drought Increase cutting trees	Increase to (honest) reduce rain fall rote
GIMIRIDA	drought, increasing cutting trees and wood	increase to /hates lose rain fall rote
FARO	increase	increase/heat/ to, reduce rain fall rate reduce additional income
TONSA	increase because of drought repetition	increases environmental hotness/ warming reduce rain fall rate and hunger of Animals
HIDA	Increase because of repetition drought	Increase environment environmental pasture, reduce rain fall rate twinge of animals
ARADU	increase because of repetition of drought	increase environment environmental hotness, reduce rain fall rate, hunger of animals
LIMO	drought, increasing cutting trees and branch for Animal feed	Increase hotness of the environment, lose rain fall
BUBUSHI	because of drought repetition deforestation increase from time to time	increasing temperature/ hotness, reduce rain fall rate seasonally



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	ADU
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Grazing tree	<u>Resources_3</u>	stream
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	decrease	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	decrease
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	pasture reduction	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	reducing volume
<u>Resources_2</u>	Rivers	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	decrease	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	reducing volume	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

KebeleName	GIMIRIDA
------------	----------

<u>Resources_1</u>	forest	<u>Resources_3</u>	for pasture
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Decrease	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	lose additional income	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	and live stock produce
<u>Resources_2</u>	Rivers	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	decrease	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	lose income from livestock	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	FARO
------------	------

<u>Resources_1</u>	land	<u>Resources_3</u>	wood
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	decrease	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	decrease
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	pasture availability problem	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	cutting/destroying wood trees
<u>Resources_2</u>	forest	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	decrease	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	deforestation/high to on the area	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

KebeleName	TONSA
------------	-------

<u>Resources_1</u>	land for grazing and Agriculture	<u>Resources_3</u>	under ground water
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	decrease	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	decrease
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	soil erosion, over grazing deforestation	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	reduction getting water easily
<u>Resources_2</u>	forest	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	decrease	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	increase/ hotness, lose additional food and pasture loses	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	HIDA
------------	------

<u>Resources_1</u>	land for agricultural and grazing land	<u>Resources_3</u>	underground
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	decrease	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	soil erosion, pasture lose, migration	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	
<u>Resources_2</u>	forest and woods	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	decrease	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	increase/ hotness, lose additional food and pasture	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

KebeleName	ARADU
------------	-------

<u>Resources_1</u>	land for agricultural and grazing land	<u>Resources_3</u>	under ground
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	decrease	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	soil erosion, pasture lose, migration	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	
<u>Resources_2</u>	forest and woods	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	decrease	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	increase hotness, lose additional food and pasture	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	LIMO
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<u>Resources_1</u>	grazing land	<u>Resources_3</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	decrease	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Animal hunger, diseases and income lose	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	
<u>Resources_2</u>	wooden trees	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	decrease	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	lose of shutter, increases temperature	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

KebeleName	BUBUSHI
------------	---------

<u>Resources_1</u>	grazing land	<u>Resources_3</u>	forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	decrease	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	decrease
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	pasture lose, livestock disease, productivity lose	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	increasing temperature, lose of additional pastures
<u>Resources_2</u>	land for Agricultural	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	decrease	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	erosion	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
Selected Indicator	Environmental Situation: Rainfall & Temperature - Observed changes on rainfall and temperature by the community over the last decade				
	Rainfall			Temperature	
	Changes Observed	Problems	Changes Observed	Problems	
Kebele Name					
ADU	change of environmental to Increase deforestation	drought/ death of animal loss income	Increase deforestation Increase air Pollution	Hotness/ high to / bad to alive	
GIMIRIDA	Increasing deforestation , increasing air pollution	Drought death animal hunger of animal, lose income	Increase deforestation, Increase air pollution	Hotness/high to , bad to alive	
FARO	decrease/reduce/ all most no	drought	increase	heat/hotness/ bad to be alive	
TONSA	increasing deforestation , increasing air pollution(change air condition)	drought happening, death of animals and human, lose of income	increase air pollution, using charcoal/making charcoal	Hotness, black of work probably 8 hours in a day	
HIDA	Increasing deforestation, Increasing Air pollution (change air condition)	drought happening, death of animal and human lose of income	Increasing air pollution (making charcoal)	Hotness, black of work probably 8 hours in a day	



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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	
ARADU	increasing deforestation increasing air pollution (change air condition)	drought happing, death of animals and human loss of income	Increasing air pollution (making charcoal)	Hotness, black of work probably 8 hours in a day	
LIMO	Increasing deforestation, increasing air pollution	drought, hunger and death of livestock, lose income	Increasing deforestation, selling charcoal, increasing air pollution	increases hotness temperature, bad to alive	
BUBUSHI	increasing deforestation, increasing air pollution, change air condition	drought, death of animals and human, lose income	Increasing air pollution	hotness, bad to alive	



Data Collected Date

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

Environmental Situation: Reasons for Environmental Changes

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Reason For Environmental Changes</u>
ADU	deforestation, over grazing, repetition drought
GIMIRIDA	Drought repetition, deforestation, over grazing
FARO	deforestation, over grazing, repetition drought
TONSA	deforestation, over grazing, repetition drought, loss management of soil and water conservation measures
HIDA	repetition of drought, deforestation happening, doing over grazing, less management of soil and water measures
ARADU	Repetition of drought, deforestation happening, Doing over grazing, less management of soil and water measures
LIMO	Drought repetition, deforestation, over grazing, pastoralists
BUBUSHI	Drought repetition, deforestation, over grazing, less management of soil and water conservation



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	Changes Observed	Problems Observed
ADU	Increases security of water and soil conservation measures	lose of soil fertility, pasture lose (over gratiazing) reduces productizes
GIMIRIDA	score of soil and water conservation method	lose of soil fertility, pasture lose / over grazing
FARO	Increases	close of soil fertilities, unable to got pasture, reduce productivity
TONSA	shortage of soil and water conservation measures	Decrease rehabilitating posture again, Aggravating soil erosion
HIDA	shortage of soil and water conservation measures	Decrease rehabilitation pasture again Aggravating soil erosion
ARADU	shortage of soil and water conservation measures	decrease rehabilitating pasture again, Aggravating soil erosion
LIMO	scarce of soil and water conservation methods	lose of soil fertility, pasture lose/ pasture rehabilitating reduces
BUBUSHI	shortage of soil and water conservation measures	decreasing rehabilitating pasture, soil erosion Aggravation

WDRP Indicators

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



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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
ADU	Live stock produce and livestock	100						
GIMIRIDA	Live stock produce and livestock produce	100%						
FARO	Live stock production	98%	crop	2%				
TONSA	live stock production	99%	Agricultural Activity	1%				
HIDA	live stock production	97%	Robe Making	2%	Agricultural activity	1%		
ARADU	live stock production	97%	Robe Making	2%	Agricultural activity	1%		
LIMO	Live stock production	89%	trade/merchandise/Business conduct for profit	10%	Making and selling robe and mat	1%		
BUBUSHI	Live stock production	99%	Robe Making	1%				



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livelihood Activity	Order of Importnce		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Animal herder	0.26	0.51	0.87
Basket-making, Mat-making	0.26	1.54	0.87
Buying and selling livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, camels)	6.70	11.28	20.00
Counselor (disputes, marriage)	0.00	0.51	0.00
Daily laborer	0.00	1.54	0.87
Henna (decoration)	0.26	0.00	0.00
Making traditional utensils or farm tools	0.00	0.51	0.87
Rearing & selling animals (camels, cattle, sheep, goats)	84.28	11.79	8.70
Salaried job	0.00	4.62	1.74
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Animal feed (grass, fodder, forage, salty sand, etc.)	0.52	0.51	0.00
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Charcoal	0.77	3.08	3.48
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Construction materials (sand, grass, wooden poles, etc.)	0.00	0.51	1.74
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Firewood	0.00	1.03	1.74



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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 - Incense, frankincense, and natural gum	0.00	6.15	5.22
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Precious stones (gold, gem-stones)	0.26	0.51	1.74
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Wild fruits	0.00	0.00	0.87
Selling Building materials and hardware	0.00	0.51	0.00
Selling Cereal food crops (sorghum, maize, wheat, barley)	0.26	2.05	2.61
Selling dairy products (milk, butter, ghee, cheese)	1.03	21.54	25.22
Selling Fruits (mango, papaya, banana, orange, lemon, etc.)	0.52	0.00	0.87
Selling hides and skins (from goats, sheep, cattle)	0.52	26.67	16.52
Selling meat (from own livestock)	4.12	3.08	1.74
Selling Other foods (sugar, flour, coffee, etc.)	0.00	1.03	0.00
Selling Root crops (Irish potato, sweet potato)	0.00	0.00	0.87
Traditional healer	0.00	1.03	1.74
Water-carrier, Porter	0.26	0.00	1.74



Data Collected Date

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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	MEGALE
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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	0.21	0.00
Cultivator	1.27	1.83
Neither studying nor working nor seeking work	0.42	0.61
Others (specify)	0.00	12.80
Physically disabled	0.11	0.00
Retired/ Old	1.37	0.00
Salaried	0.95	12.20
Student	7.51	10.37
Unemployed & seeking work	0.21	4.27
Agricultural labourer	0.21	1.83
APDA	0.00	1.22
Craftsman	0.21	2.44
Home-maker (housewife)	37.53	16.46
Livestock rearing	48.94	32.32
Non-agricultural labour	0.32	2.44
Shopkeeper and Petty trade	0.21	1.22



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda MEGALE

Selected Indicator:

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

Source of Food	Types of Food Item									
	Beans	Beef	Fish	Fruits	Milk	Oil / Butter	Pasta	Potatoes	Poultry	Sugar
Borrowed										0.49
Casual labor		3.28				1.02				
Free meals/Food assistance		1.64		33.33	0.38	21.83				1.46
Gifts from friends/neighbors					0.76					
Other			25.00	50.00	10.27					0.49
Own cultivation/production		91.80	75.00		84.79	42.13			100.00	1.94



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda MEGALE

Selected Indicator:

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

Source of Food	Types of Food Item									
	Beans	Beef	Fish	Fruits	Milk	Oil / Butter	Pasta	Potatoes	Poultry	Sugar
Purchase from roadside vendor/tuck shop		1.64		16.67	2.66	25.09	100.00	100.00		60.20
Purchase subsidized food from Kebele shop						1.02				
Purchases from main shop	100.00	1.64			1.14	8.63				35.44

WDRP Indicators

Crop Production Characteristics



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

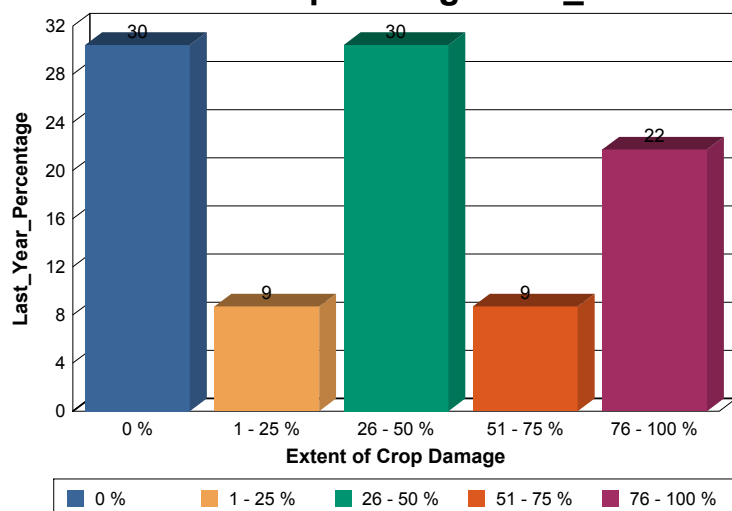
Wereda MEGALE

Selected Indicator:

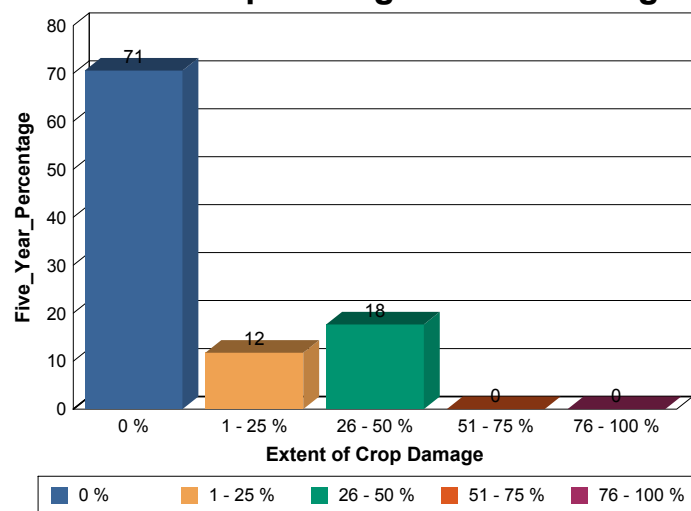
Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Proportion of Total Crop Damage

Extent of Crop Damage (%)	Last_Year_Percentage	Five_Year_Percentage
0 %	30.43	70.59
1 - 25 %	8.70	11.76
26 - 50 %	30.43	17.65
51 - 75 %	8.70	0.00
76 - 100 %	21.74	0.00

Extent of Crop Damage Last_Year



Extent of Crop Damage Five Years Ago





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Region AFAR

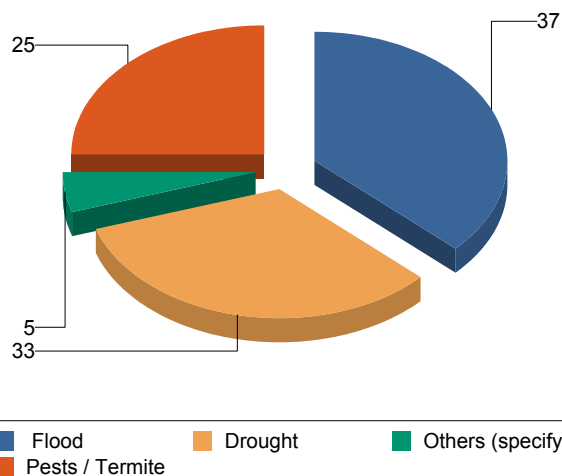
Zone ZONE 2

Wereda MEGALE

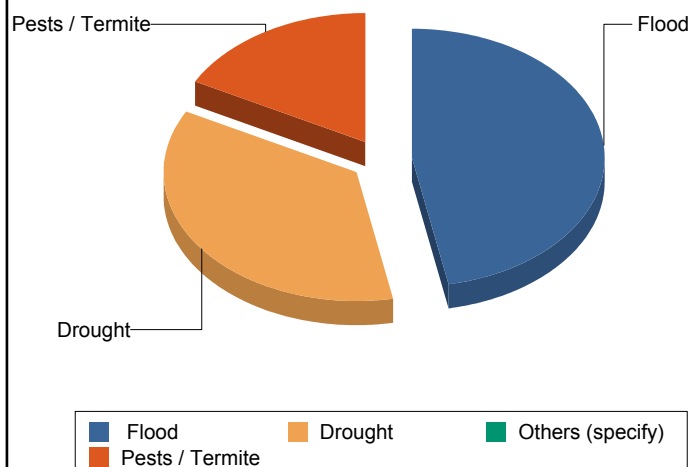
Selected Indicator: Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Major reasons for crop damage

Major Reason of Crop Damage	Last Year	Five Year Ago
Pests / Termite	25.00	17.28
Drought	33.00	35.80
Flood	37.00	46.91
Others (specify)	5.00	0.00

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



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





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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda MEGALE

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 %
Fruits		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Barley		0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maize		14.29	0.00	42.86	0.00	42.86
		33.33	33.33	33.33	0.00	0.00
Sorghum		40.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00
		66.67	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00
Teff		50.00	16.67	33.33	0.00	0.00
		83.33	0.00	16.67	0.00	0.00
Vegetables		33.33	0.00	0.00	33.33	33.33
		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wheat		0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator:

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

Last Year

Five Years Ago

	Flood	Drought	Others (specify)	Pests / Termite
Fruits	0.00 100.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
Barley	100.00 33.33	0.00 33.33	0.00 0.00	0.00 33.33
Maize	50.00 40.00	37.50 40.00	0.00 0.00	12.50 20.00
Sorghum	16.67 50.00	50.00 33.33	16.67 0.00	16.67 16.67
Teff	33.33 42.86	33.33 42.86	0.00 0.00	33.33 0.00
Vegetables	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	66.67 0.00
Wheat	100.00 50.00	0.00 25.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 25.00



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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	
ADU	Maize	Meher	16%	25%	flood, oxen scale
	Teff	Meher	6%	8%	flood, oxen scale
	Vegetables	Belg	6%	6%	No change
FARO	Maize	Meher	5%	no	becoming know the use of Agricultural activities
	Teff	Meher	2%	no	
TONSA	Maize	Meher	6%	7%	understanding the use of Agriculture Activity
	Sorghum	Meher	5%	8%	
	Teff	Meher	4%	3%	
HIDA	Maize	Meher	12%	8%	understanding the use getting from Agricultural activities
	Sorghum	Meher	8%	2%	
	Teff	Meher	4%		
	Cotton	Meher	1%		
ARADU	Maize	Meher	12%	8%	understanding the use getting from Agricultural activities
	Sorghum	Meher	8%	2%	



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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	
ARADU	Teff	Meher	4%		
	Cotton	Meher	1%		



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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>
ADU	poor No access	Increase	scale of budget
GIMIRIDA	poor	Increase	Access of Agricultural extension, is very poor
FARO	poor	Increase	scarce of budge availability
TONSA	Very poor	Increase	shortage of budget to full fill the needs
HIDA	Very poor	Increase	shortage of budget to full fill the needs
ARADU	Very poor	Increase	shortage of budget to full fill the needs
LIMO	poor	Increase	shortage of budget
BUBUSHI	poor	Increase	very poor access of agricultural extension



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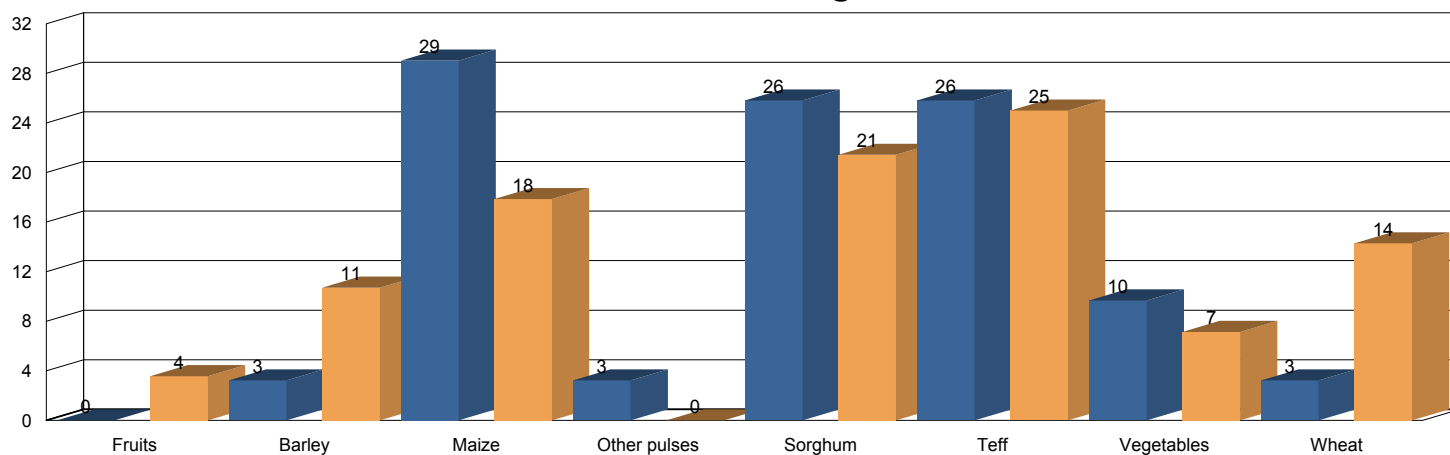
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Major Crop Type</u>	<u>Type of Crops Grown Last Year</u>	<u>Type of Crops Grown Five Years Ago</u>
Teff	25.81	25.00
Barley	3.23	10.71
Wheat	3.23	14.29
Maize	29.03	17.86
Sorghum	25.81	21.43
Other pulses	3.23	0.00
Vegetables	9.68	7.14
Fruits	0.00	3.57

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



LEGEND :



Last year



Five Years Ago



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda MEGALE

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	E - 1501-2000	F - >2000
Barley		100.00			
Maize	37.50	50.00		12.50	
Sorghum	42.86	42.86			14.29
Teff	57.14	14.29	14.29		14.29
Vegetables	33.33	66.67			
Wheat			100.00		



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda MEGALE

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	E - 1501-2000	F - >2000
Barley	33.33	33.33	33.33		
Maize	40.00	20.00	20.00		20.00
Sorghum	16.67	33.33	33.33		16.67
Teff	28.57	57.14			14.29
Vegetables	100.00				
Wheat	25.00	50.00	25.00		



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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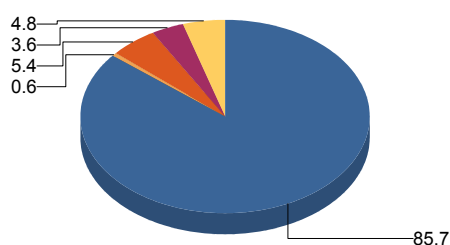
Selected Indicator: **Economic Vulnerability: Land Ownership and Quality - Landownership of households**

Households owning land (%)	8.64
Average landholding (in Hectares)s	0.33
Households cultivating land in last 12 months (%)	3.43
Average quantity of land cultivated (in hectares)	1.86

Range Land Holding	Percent Response	Range Cultivated Land	Percent Respons
A - Less than 0.25 ha	86.0	A - Less than 0.25 ha	0.0
B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	1.0	B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	9.0
C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	0.0	C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	0.0
D - 0.75 - 1 ha	5.0	D - 0.75 - 1 ha	45.0
E - 1 - 2 ha	4.0	E - 1 - 2 ha	27.0
F - More than 2 ha	5.0	F - More than 2 ha	18.0

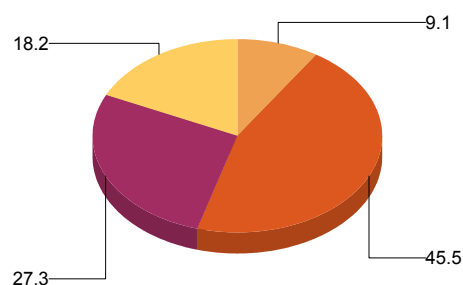
IMPORTANT: ha = Hectar

Household Responses to Range Land Holding



A - Less than 0.25 ha	85.7%
B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	0.6%
C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	0.0%
D - 0.75 - 1 ha	5.4%
E - 1 - 2 ha	3.6%
F - More than 2 ha	4.8%
Total:	100.0%

Household Responses to Range Cultivated Land



A - Less than 0.25 ha	0
B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	9.1
C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	0
D - 0.75 - 1 ha	45.5
E - 1 - 2 ha	27.3
F - More than 2 ha	18.2
Total:	100.0



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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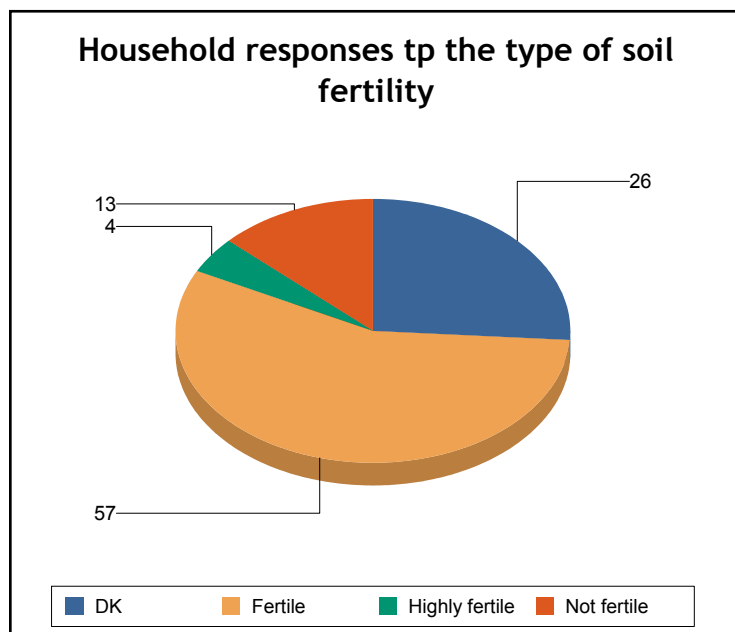
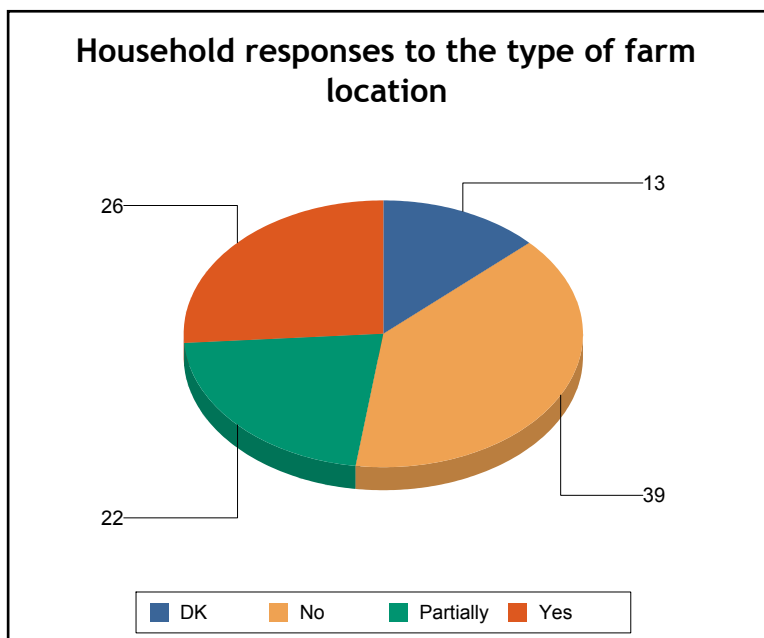
Selected Indicator:

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

Cropping_Intensity *	195.17
Households with enough land for farming	24.00

HHs with favourable location of farm	Response	Households with fertile soil	Response
Yes	26.09	Highly fertile	4.35
Partially	21.74	Fertile	56.52
No	39.13	Not fertile	13.04
DK	13.04	DK	26.09

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





Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator:

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

KebeleName	Current Level	Change In Last Decade	Comments
ADU	poor NO access	Increase	low input Application
GIMIRIDA	no access/unwanted		
FARO	No access	Increase	less in put supply
TONSA	No Access, very poor	Increase	less Access improved seeds and other
HIDA	no/ poor	Increase	no access to improve Agricultural imputes
ARADU	no Poor	Increase	no access to improve Agricultural imputes
LIMO	un known	un change	no agricultural activities in the areas
BUBUSHI	no access/ unwanted	no change	no Agricultural practices



Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda MEGALE

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>
ADU	poor/restrict only for 3 month	increase	Dry rivers immediately, rain fall repatriation seasons reduce
GIMIRIDA	No access	increase	No rivers flow throughout the year
FARO	poor	increase	decrease rain fall rat
TONSA	No access	increase	irrigation Activities is not started
HIDA	No access	increase	irrigation Activities is not started
ARADU	No access	increase	irrigation Activities is not started
LIMO	un known	un change	no Agricultural activities/ irrigation
BUBUSHI	no access (un known)	no change	it can no practiced in the area



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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>
ADU	poor	Increase	soil erosion, over grazing
GIMIRIDA	poor	Increase	Soil erosion high rate
FARO	poor fertility	Increase	soil erosion and over grazing
TONSA	poor/ infertility	Increase	high rate of soil erosion
HIDA	poor/ un fertile	Increase	high rate of soil erosion and low soil manage mint
ARADU	poor (un fertile)	Increase	high rate of soil erosion and low soil manage mint
LIMO	poor	Increase	increasing soil erosion
BUBUSHI	poor	Increase	high rate of soil erosion



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	MEGALE
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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

22.49

Five Years Ago

21.43

Percentage of households
with irrigated area

Last Year

0.29

Five Years Ago

0.33

<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	9.09	Oxen	31.82	Natural/Animal manure	14.29	Chemicals (insecticides, fungicide, etc)	19.05
Other (specify)	4.55	Tractor	4.55	Both Chemical and Natural	4.76	None	57.14
No Irrigation (Rain-fed)	50.00	Manual	22.73	None	52.38	DK	23.81
DK	36.36	None	13.64	DK	28.57	----	0.00
----	0.00	DK	27.27	Natural/Animal manure	14.29	----	0.00

Proportion Improved Seeds

30.00

Proportion Agriculture Service

11.11



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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

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

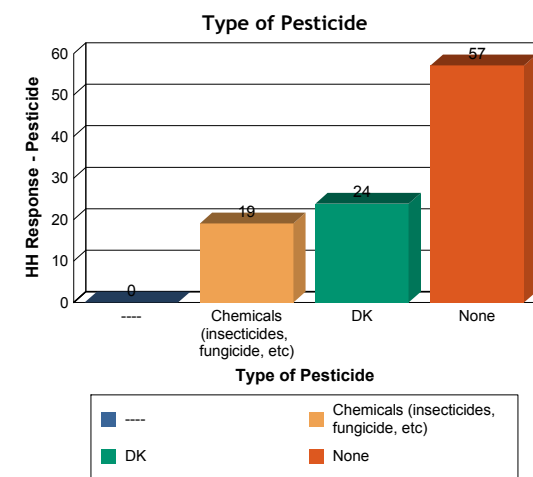
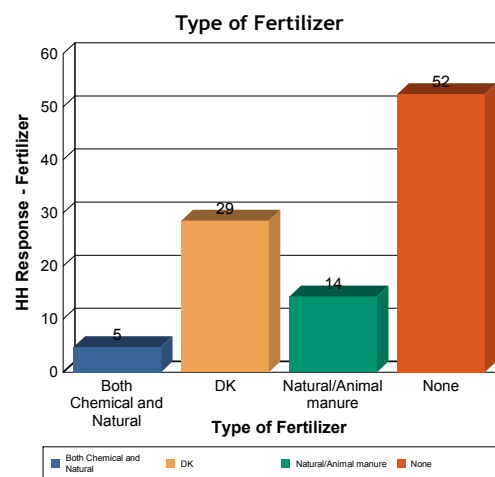
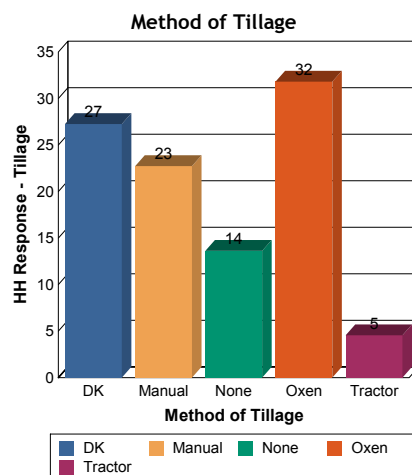
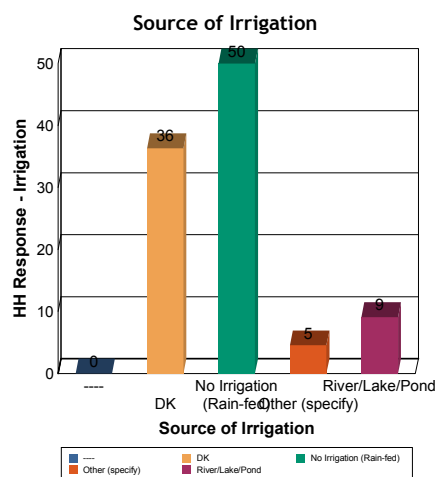
Percentage of Irrigated Area

<u>Last Year</u>	22.49
<u>Five Years Ago</u>	21.43

Percentage of households with irrigated area

<u>Last Year</u>	0.29
<u>Five Years Ago</u>	0.33

<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>
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Proportion Improved Seeds

30.00

Proportion Agriculture Service

11.11



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	MEGALE
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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	91.67	%
--	-------	---

	1st	2nd	3rd
----	0.00	0.00	0.00
Adequate fertilizer	0.00	50.00	0.00
Adequate irrigation available	12.50	0.00	50.00
Adequate rainfall	25.00	0.00	25.00
Insufficient irrigation available	12.50	16.67	0.00
Less rainfall	50.00	16.67	0.00
More drought resistant crop	0.00	0.00	25.00
More pest resistant crop	0.00	16.67	0.00

Proportion of households reporting change in size of area cultivated	80.00	%
--	-------	---

	1st	2nd	3rd
Adequate irrigation available	40.00	0.00	0.00
Adequate rainfall	0.00	25.00	0.00
insufficient irrigation available	0.00	0.00	25.00
Insufficient rainfall	40.00	0.00	0.00
Landslides	20.00	0.00	25.00
Loss of area	0.00	25.00	25.00
Multible Purpose	0.00	25.00	25.00
Salinity problem	0.00	25.00	0.00



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	MEGALE
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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 crop yield	90.91	%
---	-------	---

	1st	2nd	3rd
----	0.00	0.00	0.00
Adequate fertilizer	0.00	0.00	66.67
Adequate irrigation available	14.29	25.00	0.00
Adequate rainfall	28.57	25.00	0.00
Insufficient fertilizer	0.00	0.00	33.33
Insufficient irrigation available	28.57	0.00	0.00
Insufficient rainfall	28.57	50.00	0.00



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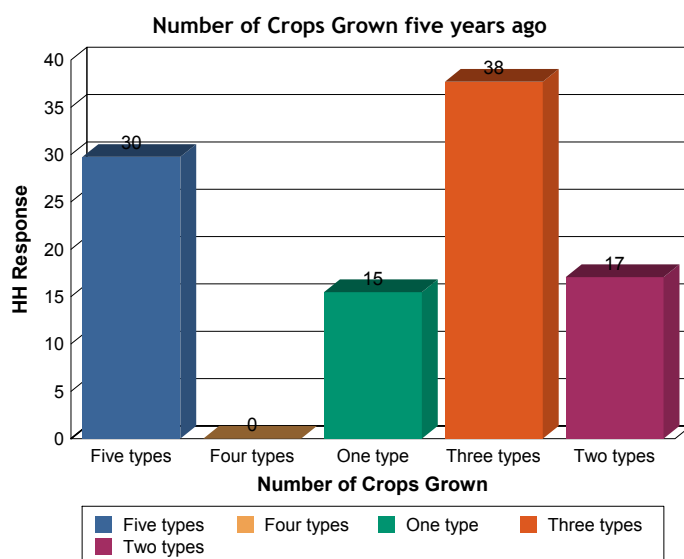
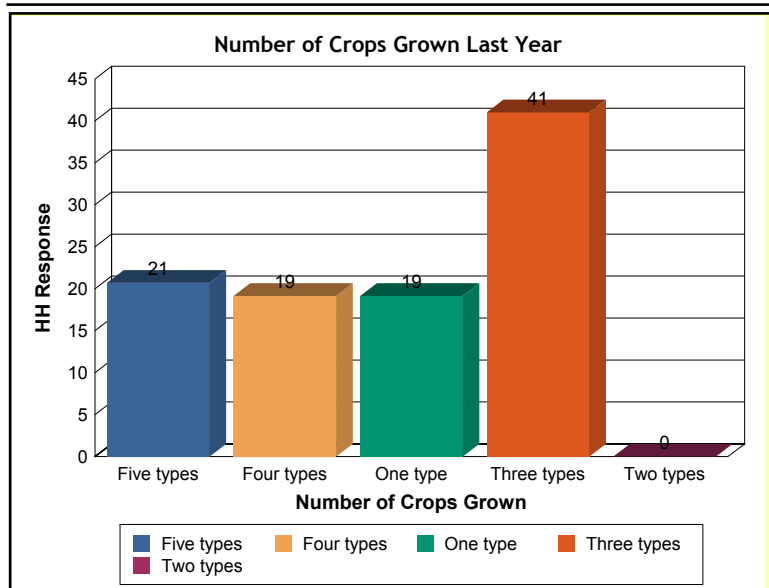
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator **Economic Vulnerability: Crops Grown - Number of crops grown by households**

Number of Crops Grown	Crops Grown Last Year	Crops Grown Five Years Ago
One type	19.14	15.48
Two types	0.00	17.06
Three types	41.02	37.70
Four types	19.14	0.00
Five types	20.70	29.76

Avg Crops Grown Last Year 1.55

Avg Crops Grown Five Years Ago 1.59



WDRP Indicators

Livestock Production Characteristics



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	MEGALE
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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>
ADU	Contagious caprine pleuroonpneumoniae, liver fluke, sheep pox etc	Increase	scare of pasture, low impute Application
GIMIRIDA	contagious caprice pleuroonpneumoniae, liver fluke, sheep pox etc	Increase	scare of health centre score martial/ medical reputation drought
FARO	contagious caprice pleuroonpneumoniae, liver fluke, sheep pox	Increase	drought
TONSA	contagious caprice pleuropneumoniae, lives fluke sheep pox, etc	Increase	drought, lose pasture lack of access to medicines
HIDA	contagious caprice pleuropneumoniae, lives fluke sheep pox, etc	Increase	drought, lose pasture lack of access to medicines
ARADU	contagious caprice pleuropneumoniae, lives fluke sheep pox, etc	Increase	drought lose of pasture lack of access to medicine
LIMO	contagious caprice pleuropneumoniae, lives fluke sheep pox, etc	Increase	scarce of health centre and less availabilities of medicine
BUBUSHI	contagious caprice pleuropneumoniae, lives fluke sheep pox, etc	Increase	repletion of drought, less availability of extension, less availability of medicines



Data Collected Date

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

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

	1st	2nd	3rd
African horse disease	0.26	0.26	
Anthrax affecting cattle	11.78	6.81	6.74
Black leg	4.19	4.71	5.66
Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	30.10	11.26	8.89
Faciolosis	3.14	11.52	10.78
Foot and mouth disease	13.61	25.65	8.36
Heart water	0.52	0.52	0.81
Internal & External Parasites (Tick, mange, helminthiasis, fasci	15.45	13.35	11.86
Liverfluke (Sheep and cattle)	3.66	5.50	2.16
Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)	0.26		1.08
Lymphangitis	0.52		
Newcastle disease (Chicken)	3.66	12.04	30.46
Pasteurellosis	0.26		0.54
PPR	0.79	1.05	4.31
Sheep pox	1.05	0.52	1.89
Tick born diseases			0.27
Trypanosomiasis	2.36	0.52	1.62



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

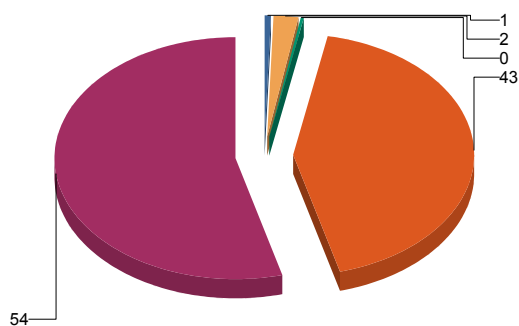
Wereda MEGALE

Selected Indicator:

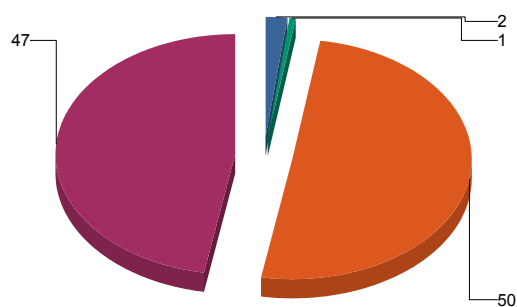
Evaluation of Access to Veterinary Services and Livestock Drugs
Households' evaluation on access to drugs and veterinary services

Level of Access	Veterinary Service	Livestock_Drugs
Good	0.27	0.54
Adequate	0.54	1.90
Poor	42.82	50.41
Very poor	54.20	47.15
DK	2.17	

Level of Access to Veterinary Services



Access Level of Livestock Drugs





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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	MEGALE
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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>
ADU	poor/Restrict only for 3 month	Increase	drought/ decrease rain fall rote
GIMIRIDA	Very poor	Increase	naturally the land/area/ is poor water availability
FARO	Very poor	Increase	drought
TONSA	poor/Insufficient	Increase	repetition of drought
HIDA	poor/ insufficient	Increase	repetition of drought
ARADU	poor/Insufficient	Increase	repetition of drought
LIMO	Very poor	Increase	naturally areas is poor water availability
BUBUSHI	Very poor	Increase	naturally the kebele has no water/ river flow/ throughout the year, no constricted water supply hart



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda MEGALE

Selected Indicator:

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

KebeleName	Type of Livestock	Avg_Num_Per_HH	Economic_Importance_Rank
ADU	Goats	10.00	excellent 1 milk meat and milk products
	Sheep	6.00	very good 3 milk, meat and milk product
	Camels	3.00	very good 2
	Donkeys	1.00	well/ Fair transport
GIMIRIDA	Goats	7.00	Milk, meat and milk product
	Sheep	5.00	Milk, meat and milk product
	Camels	2.00	meat, Milk, transport
FARO	Goats	8.00	Milk, meat and milk product
	Sheep	4.00	meat, milk and transportation
	Camels	4.00	meat, Milk, transport
	Donkeys	1.00	transportation
TONSA	Goats	15.00	Milk, meat and milk product
	Sheep	10.00	milk, meat and milk product
	Camels	4.00	milk, meat and transportation
	Donkeys	1.00	transportation
HIDA	Goats	12.00	meat, milk/ milk produce
	Sheep	8.00	meat, milk and milk product
	Camels	4.00	meat, Milk, transport
	Cattle	3.00	milk, milk produce, meat
	Donkeys	1.00	transportation
ARADU	Goats	12.00	meat, milk/ milk produce
	Sheep	8.00	meat, milk and milk product
	Camels	4.00	meat, Milk, transport



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda MEGALE

Selected Indicator:

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

KebeleName	Type of Livestock	Avg_Num_Per_HH	Economic_Importance_Rank
ARADU	Cattle	3.00	milk, milk produce, meat
	Donkeys	1.00	trines potation
LIMO	Goats	8.00	Milk, meat and milk product
	Sheep	6.00	Milk, meat and milk product
	Camels	1.00	milk, meat and transportation
	Donkeys	1.00	transportation
BUBUSHI	Goats	10.00	Milk, meat and milk product
	Sheep	6.00	Milk, meat and milk product
	Camels	2.00	milk, meat and transportation
	Donkeys	1.00	transportation



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda MEGALE

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	None
Bee keeping	2.20	0.27			97.53
Camels: Female	58.94	12.06	2.43	0.96	25.61
Camels: Male	35.85	0.27	0.54		63.34
Camels: Young Female	38.26	2.90		0.26	58.58
Camels: Young Male	24.73	1.33			73.94
Cattle: Female	4.64	0.27			95.08
Cattle: Male bulls	3.81	0.54			95.64
Cattle: Mature Female	9.26	1.09			89.65
Cattle: Mature Male	3.85				96.15
Cattle: under 1 year	5.19	0.55		0.27	93.99
Donkeys	50.00		0.27		49.73
Goats	9.07	23.58	58.03	4.15	5.18



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator:

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

	A - 1 to 5	B - 6 to 10	C - 11 to 50	D - 51 to 100	None
Horses	0.55				99.45
Mules	1.40				98.60
Poultry	0.55	0.28			99.17
Sheep	31.30	21.75	15.92	0.27	30.77



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda MEGALE

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	70.00		30.00
Camels: Female	94.33	1.06	4.61
Camels: Male	92.03		7.97
Camels: Young Female	93.08	1.89	5.03
Camels: Young Male	93.81	1.03	5.15
Cattle: Female	90.00		10.00
Cattle: Male bulls	94.44		5.56
Cattle: Mature Female	97.37		2.63
Cattle: Mature Male	88.24		11.76
Cattle: under 1 year	91.67		8.33
Donkeys	82.22	1.11	16.67
Goats	89.69	2.51	7.80
Horses	50.00		50.00
Mules	71.43		28.57
Poultry	60.00		40.00
Sheep	94.55	1.17	4.28



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	MEGALE
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				



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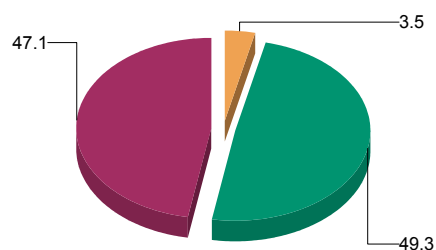
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator

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

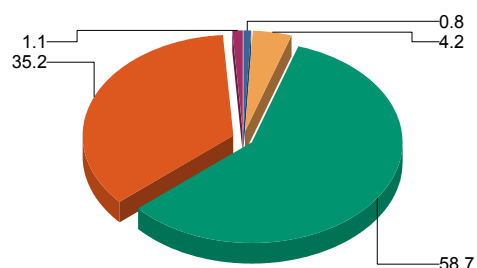
Access to Pasture	Response Percent	Quality of Pasture	Response Percent
Regularly available	0.00	Good	4.19
Occasionally	49.32	Adequate	0.84
Seldom available	47.15	Poor	58.66
Never available	3.52	Very poor	35.20
----	0.00	DK	1.12

Household responses to Access to Pasture for Livestock



----	0.0%
Never available	3.5%
Occasionally	49.3%
Regularly available	0.0%
Seldom available	47.2%
Total:	100.0%

Household responses to Quality of Pasture



Adequate	0.8%
Good	4.2%
Poor	58.7%
Very poor	35.2%
DK	1.1%
Total:	100.0%



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	MEGALE
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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>		
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	1st	2nd	3rd
A - Meskerem	0.27		0.27
B - Tikimt	0.27		
C - Hidar	0.27	0.27	
D - Tahsas	1.35		0.81
E - Tir	0.81	1.08	0.27
F - Yekatit	3.77	0.81	1.08
G - Megabit	38.54	4.84	10.22
H - Meazea	15.36	53.23	25.27
I - Ginbot	37.20	16.94	38.71
J - Sene	1.62	22.58	20.97
K - Hamle	0.54	0.27	2.15
L - Nehase			0.27



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Selected Indicator

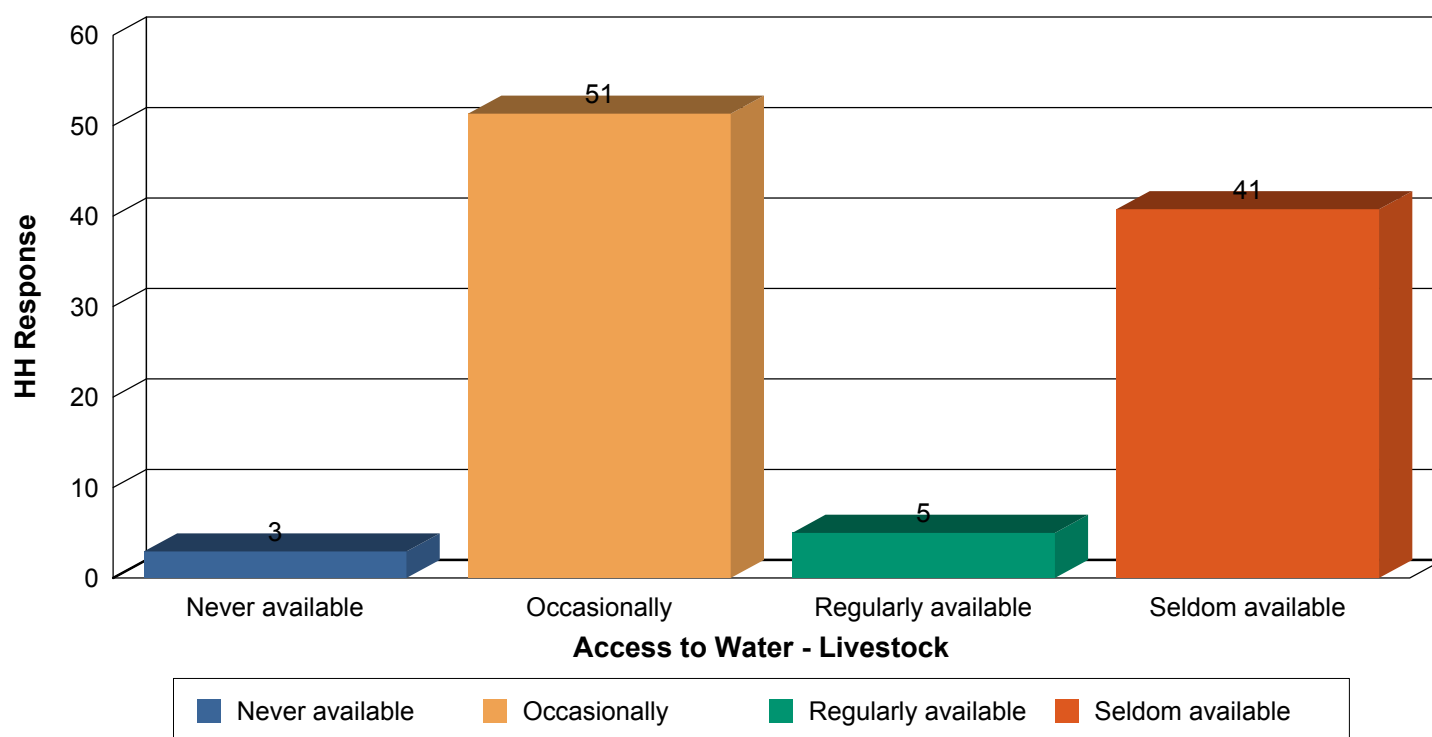
Agriculture (Livestock): Water Availability - Households response on water availability for livestock

Access to Water - Livestock

Household Response

Regularly available	4.99
Occasionally	51.32
Seldom available	40.76
Never available	2.93

Household Access to Water for Livestock





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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda MEGALE

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		0.27	
B - Tikimt	0.27		
C - Hidar		0.27	0.27
D - Tahsas	0.27		0.53
E - Tir	0.80	0.53	0.27
F - Yekatit	8.00	1.07	0.27
G - Megabit	39.73	7.47	9.63
H - Meazea	14.40	54.93	26.20
I - Ginbot	35.73	15.47	37.97
J - Sene	0.80	19.73	23.53
K - Hamle		0.27	1.34



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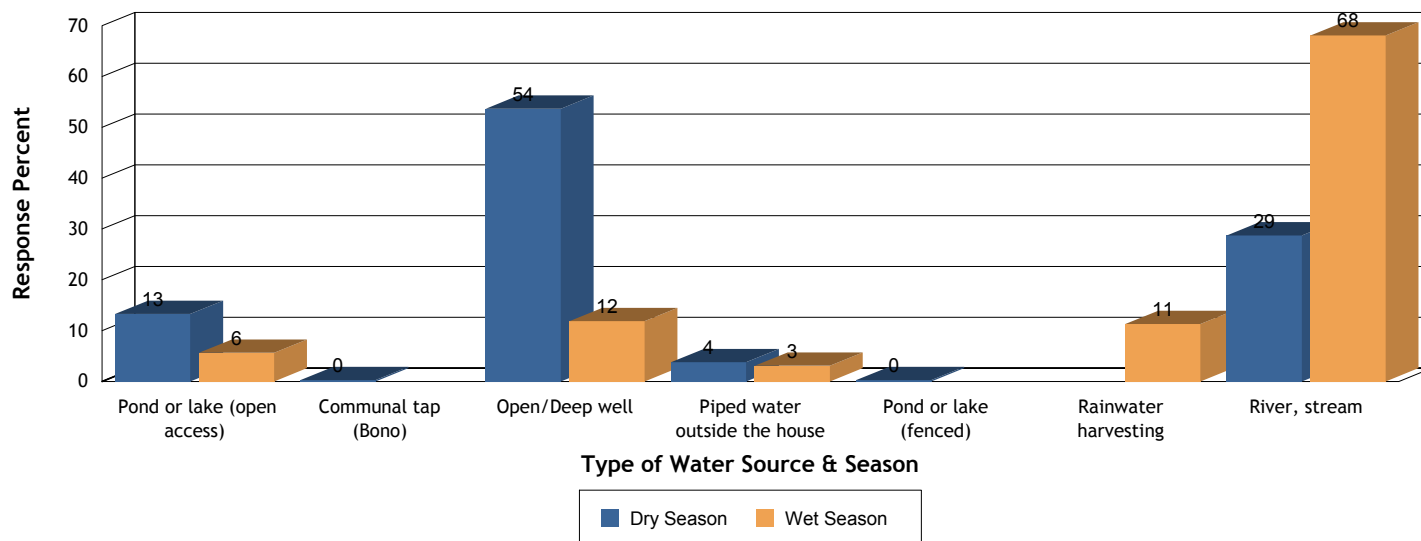
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator

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)	13.28	5.65
Communal tap (Bono)	0.27	
Open/Deep well	53.66	11.86
Piped water outside the house	3.79	3.11
Pond or lake (fenced)	0.27	
Rainwater harvesting		11.30
River, stream	28.73	68.08

Household Responses to Type of Water Source and Season for Livestock



WDRP Indicators

Access to Market and Credit



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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
ADU	No sell	Moony/Tigre, Liele/Megals	15%		since the market availability is low no market to sell/ selling animal is also low, reproduction Activity is also/low have no the habit of selling animals
GIMIRIDA	Un known	Yallo,Terue, erbity and llerle	3%		have no the habit of selling livestock produce, they assume as bad habits
FARO	no	Abala, tigry/ moony and Adikeyih	10%		scare of market availability near them reduction of productivity, Have no habit of selling livestock and live stock and live stock production
TONSA	there is no crop selling Activities	Adikeyih, moony, tiele and tonsa	15%		crop production in the local area is practiced almost non but few farmers produce/ activate on agriculture but not for sell but for use
HIDA	there is no crop selling activities/ productivity low	Adibidela/Mohoney- tray, yello	15%		crop production in the local area is protected almost non but few farmers produce/ activate on agricultural/ but not for sell but for keep use



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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
ARADU	there is no crop selling activities productive low	Adibidela/Mahoney- tray, yello	15%		crop production in the local area is practiced almost non but few farmers produce/ activate on agriculture but not for sell but for use
LIMO	Un known	yallo, Teru and lierne	15%		here, the community have experience of business conducting to get profit
BUBUSHI	No crop production	yallo, bada/ raya/ lisle the wereda center	8%		the kebele community have no the habit of selling livestock and livestock produce that their income reduce from selling



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
Selected Indicator	Economic Vulnerability: Kebele Access to Markets - Access to market by Kebele				
Kebele Name	Market_Access_Comments				
ADU	have enough bare land to Plough, rood construction, no working habit, scare of market availability, suitable to livestock production, shortage of pasture				
ARADU	lack of seasonal road, market in availability , health centre for both animals and human problem, lack of pure water availability whereas there is accessibility of deferent type of natural resources such as forests, wood trees bare land for Agricultural and underground water				
BUBUSHI	there is no road to facilitate market activities, the market is far from their village, less /back ward/ live stock production activities				
FARO	Have access road to abaala in dry season seasonal road access				
GIMIRIDA	there is no road to connect them to market/far from market, no market availably near there, less productivity due deferent service security				
HIDA	lack of seasonal road, market in availability nearby, have access resources/forest, access new road construction				
LIMO	Almost have no access, they are so much suffering from scarce all wanted infrastructure, pure water supply, elementary school, health centre and medicine				
TONSA	lack of seasonal road, market in availability nearby, have access resources/forest, access new road construction				



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Formal Transfer	HH Response	Type of Informal Transfer	HH Response
Food aid	60.75	Remittances (from relative living elsewhere)	4.03
Cash-for-Work project	62.15	Zakaat	4.05
	0.61	Other cash gift	2.03
Faffa	12.16	Cash loan (no interest)	3.21
Free cash	0.31	Food or grain gift	4.97
OXFAM GB	0.61	Grain loan (no interest)	7.60
Credit support		Seed gift	0.58
Livestock	0.30	Seed loan	0.29
		Free labour	8.34
		Free use of oxen or plough	0.44
		Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)	4.39
		Restocking of poorer relatives	4.97
		Distribution of meat to neighbours after a slaughter takes place	4.68
		Sacrifice made to feed the poor	0.58
		Cash or kind gift to married daughters when they visit parents or relatives	2.63
		Gift of livestock to newly-weds	4.09
		Donation or loan of milking animals to a relative or friend	2.92
		Dowry given to bride's parents	3.22
		Donations of cash or animals to disaster stricken people	6.43
		Blood money - compensation	2.05



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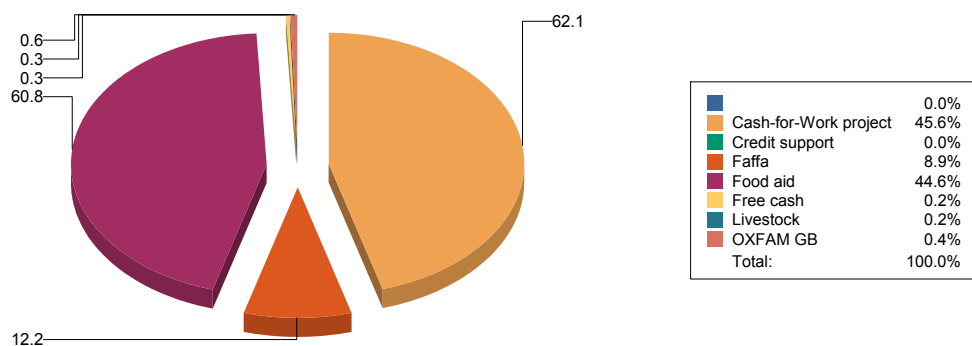
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator

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

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





Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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	60.75		Remittances (from relative living elsewhere)	4.03	
Cash-for-Work project	62.15		Zakaat	4.05	
	0.61		Other cash gift	2.03	
Faffa	12.16		Cash loan (no interest)	3.21	
Free cash	0.31		Food or grain gift	4.97	
OXFAM GB	0.61		Grain loan (no interest)	7.60	
Credit support			Seed gift	0.58	
Livestock	0.30		Seed loan	0.29	
			Free labour	8.34	
			Free use of oxen or plough	0.44	
			Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)	4.39	
			Restocking of poorer relatives	4.97	
			Distribution of meat to neighbours after a slaughter takes place	4.68	
			Sacrifice made to feed the poor	0.58	
			Cash or kind gift to married daughters when they visit parents or relatives	2.63	
			Gift of livestock to newly-weds	4.09	
			Donation or loan of milking animals to a relative or friend	2.92	
			Dowry given to bride's parents	3.22	
			Donations of cash or animals to disaster stricken people	6.43	
			Blood money - compensation	2.05	



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, October 21, 2014

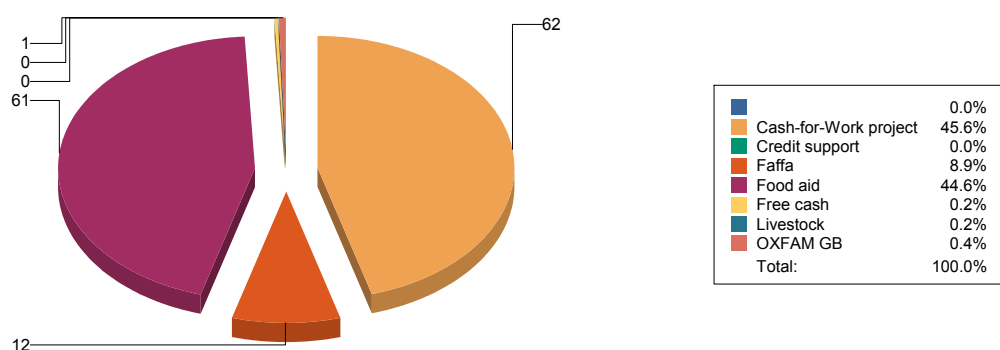
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator

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

Tuesday, October 21, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	MEGALE
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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 (%)	1.07
Households who borrowed any money in the last one year (%)	5.79
Households who tried to borrow 1-2	44.83
Households who tried to borrow 3-4	55.17
Households who managed to get credit 1-2	85.19
Households who managed to get credit 3-4	14.81
<u>Average No. of HHs Tried to get Credit</u>	5.28
<u>Average No. HHs Managed to get Credit</u>	2.63



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, October 21, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda MEGALE

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	6.25		8.33
Buy food	53.13	19.23	
Buy or rent land			16.67
Others (specify)	18.75	3.85	16.67
Pay for education			58.33
Pay for health care	21.88	69.23	
Pay for social event		7.69	



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, October 21, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda MEGALE

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			55.56
Friends/relatives	68.75	8.64	
Help associations (Edir)		8.65	
Informal savings group (Ekub)	6.25		
Local shops / moneylenders			22.23
Neighbors		82.71	22.23
Others (specify)	25.00		



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, October 21, 2014

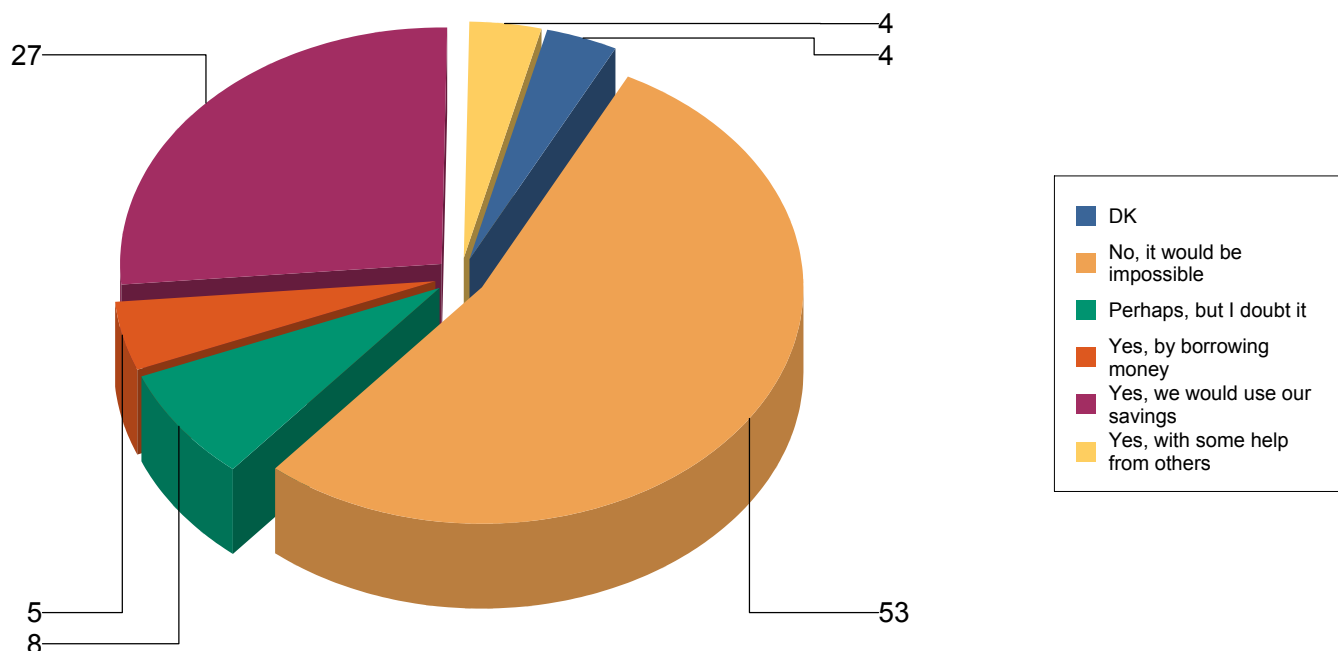
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator

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	26.51
Yes, by borrowing money	4.65
Yes, with some help from others	3.72
Perhaps, but I doubt it	7.91
No, it would be impossible	53.49
DK	3.72

Households' Ability To Raise 500 Br in One Week



WDRP Indicators

Health and Sanitation

Characteristics

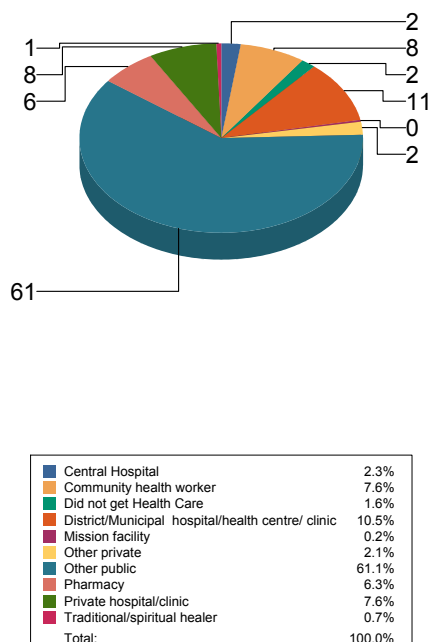


Data Collected Date

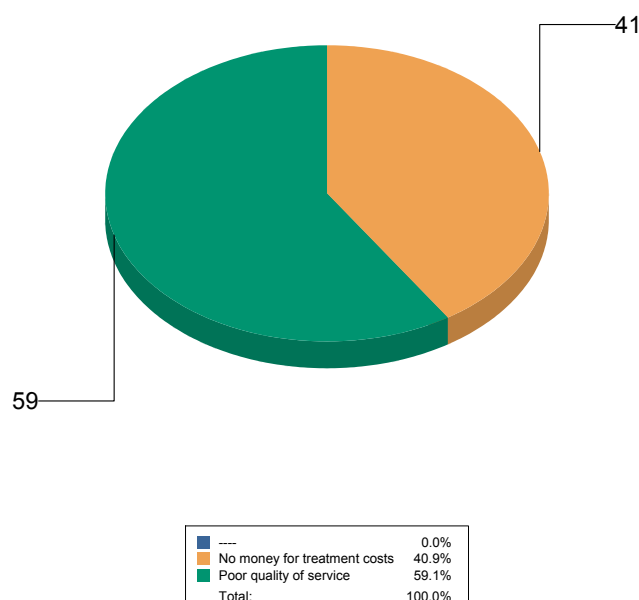
Tuesday, October 21, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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		1.58	No money for treatment costs		40.91
Central Hospital		2.26	Poor quality of service		59.09
Pharmacy		6.33	----		0.00
Other private		2.15			0.00
Traditional/spiritual healer		0.68			0.00
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic		10.52			0.00
Other public		61.09			0.00
Mission facility		0.23			0.00
Community health worker		7.58			0.00
Private hospital/clinic		7.58			0.00

Where Do Patients go for Health care?



Constraints to Adequate Health Care





Data Collected Date

Tuesday, October 21, 2014

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Health Problems</u>	<u>Changes In Last Decade</u>
ADU	TB, blood pressure common cold malaria, HIV	Increases
GIMIRIDA	tuberculoses, malaria water born diseases Minnie, brood pressure HIV/AIDS	Increases
FARO	Tuberculoses blood pressure common cold, HIV, malaria etc	Increases
TONSA	tuberculoses, malaria, HIV AIDS, pneumonia blood pressure water born disease	Increases
HIDA	tuberculoses, malaria, HIV Ammonia, blood pressure water born diseases etc	Increases
ARADU	tuberculoses, malaria, HIV pneumonia, blood pressure water born diseases etc	Increases
LIMO	tuberculoses, malaria, water born diseases, ammonia, blood pressures	Increases
BUBUSHI	tuberculoses, malaria, ammonia, pneumonia, HIV,AIDS	Increases



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, October 21, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda MEGALE

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	58.0	Chronic fever	7.0	Chronic fever	4.0
Ill for <3 months	32.0	Malaria	38.0	Malaria	38.0
Ill for more than three months	9.0	Diarrhea	15.0	Diarrhea	30.0
DK	1.0	Headache	13.0	Headache	11.0
NR	0.0	Tuberculosis	2.0	Tuberculosis	0.0
----	0.0	Back ache	9.0	Stomach pain	1.0
	0.0	HIV/AIDS	0.0	DK	4.0
	0.0	Stomach pain	4.0	----	0.0
	0.0	Asthma	0.0		0.0
	0.0	Mental illness	0.0		0.0
	0.0	DK	2.0		0.0
	0.0	Meningitis	0.0	Pneumonia/ lung problem	7.0
	0.0	Pneumonia/ lung problem	8.0	Eye problems	1.0
	0.0	Hyper tension	1.0	Back ache	4.0
	0.0	Eye problems	1.0	HIV/AIDS	0.0



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, October 21, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda MEGALE

Selected Indicator

Household Health Status - Households health condition and major health problems

Health Condition

HH Response

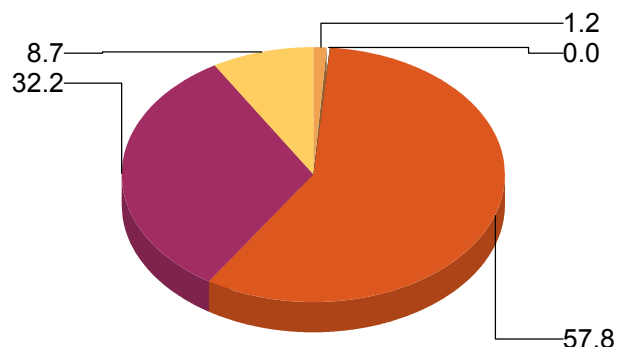
Population Sickness

HH Response

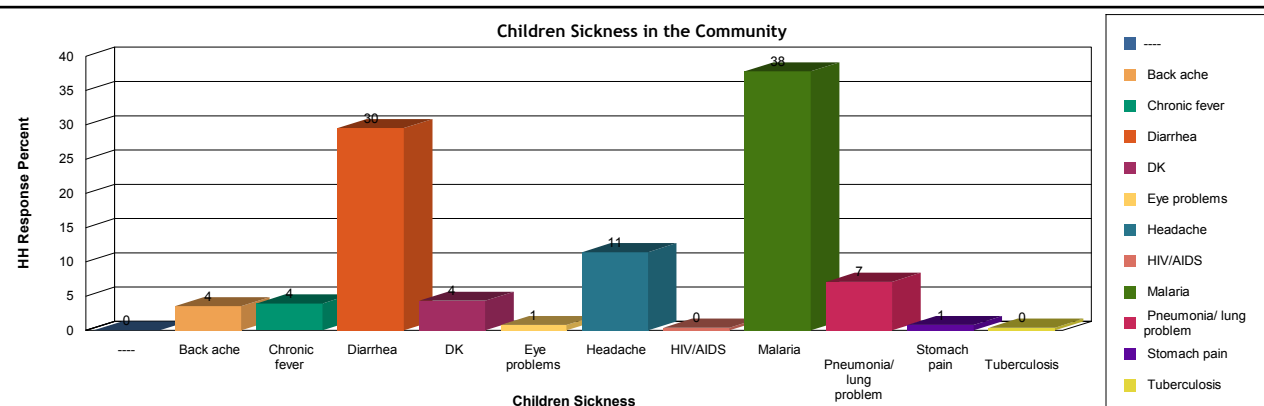
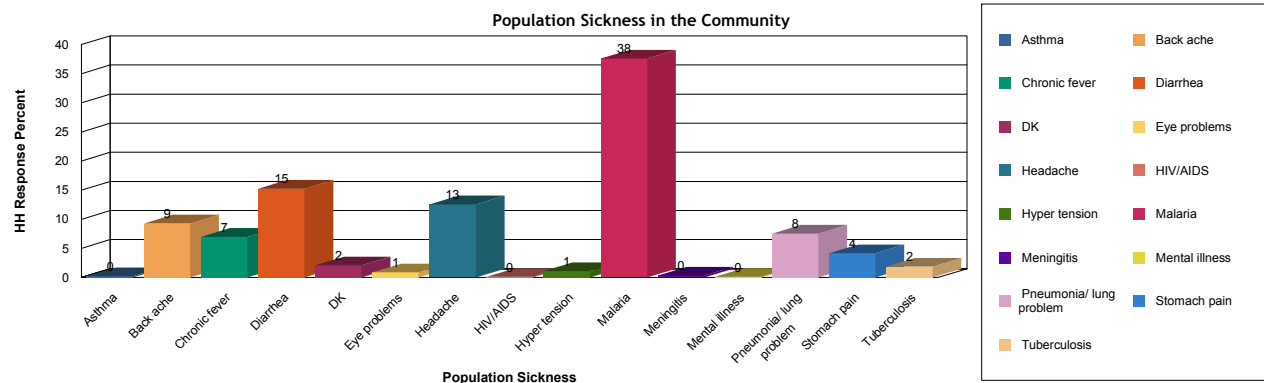
Children Sickness

HH Response

Health Condition of the Community



---	0.0%
DK	1.2%
NR	0.0%
Good health	57.8%
Ill for <3 months	32.2%
Ill for more than three months	8.7%
Total:	100.0%





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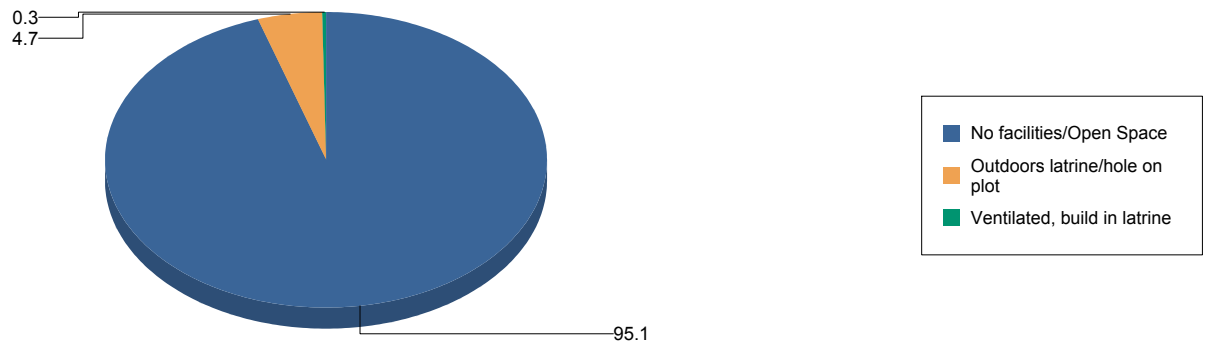
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Toilet Facility	HH Response
Ventilated, build in latrine	0.26
Outdoors latrine/hole on plot	4.66
No facilities/Open Space	95.08
HH Sharing Toilet	30.61

Household Responses to the type of toilet facilities in the community





Data Collected Date

Tuesday, October 21, 2014

Region AFAR **Zone** ZONE 2 **Wereda** MEGALE

Selected Indicator

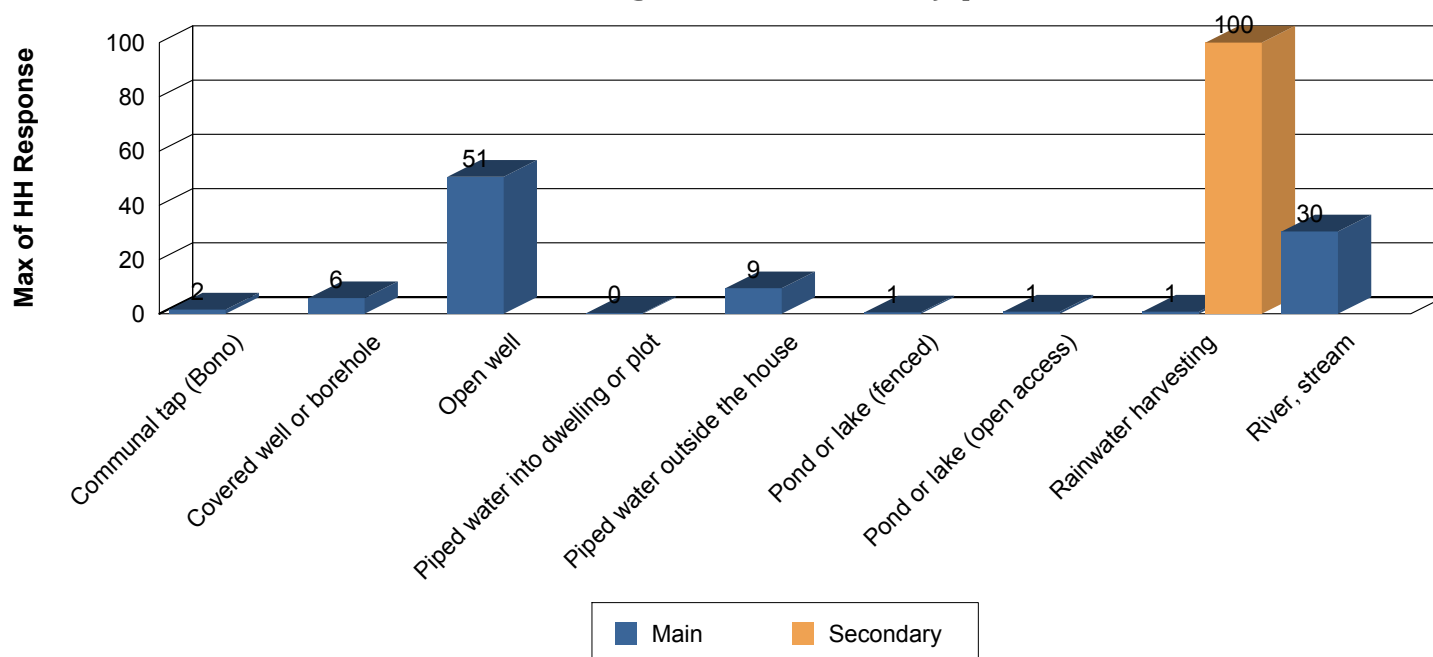
**Household Access to Drinking Water - Sources of drinking water for households
(response in %)**

Sources of drinking water for Households

Priority of the Water Source

	Main	Secondary
Communal tap (Bono)	1.57	0.00
Covered well or borehole	5.76	0.00
Open well	50.52	0.00
Piped water into dwelling or plot	0.26	0.00
Piped water outside the house	9.42	0.00
Pond or lake (fenced)	0.52	0.00
Pond or lake (open access)	0.79	0.00
Rainwater harvesting	0.79	100.00
River, stream	30.37	0.00

Source of Drinking Water & Type of Source





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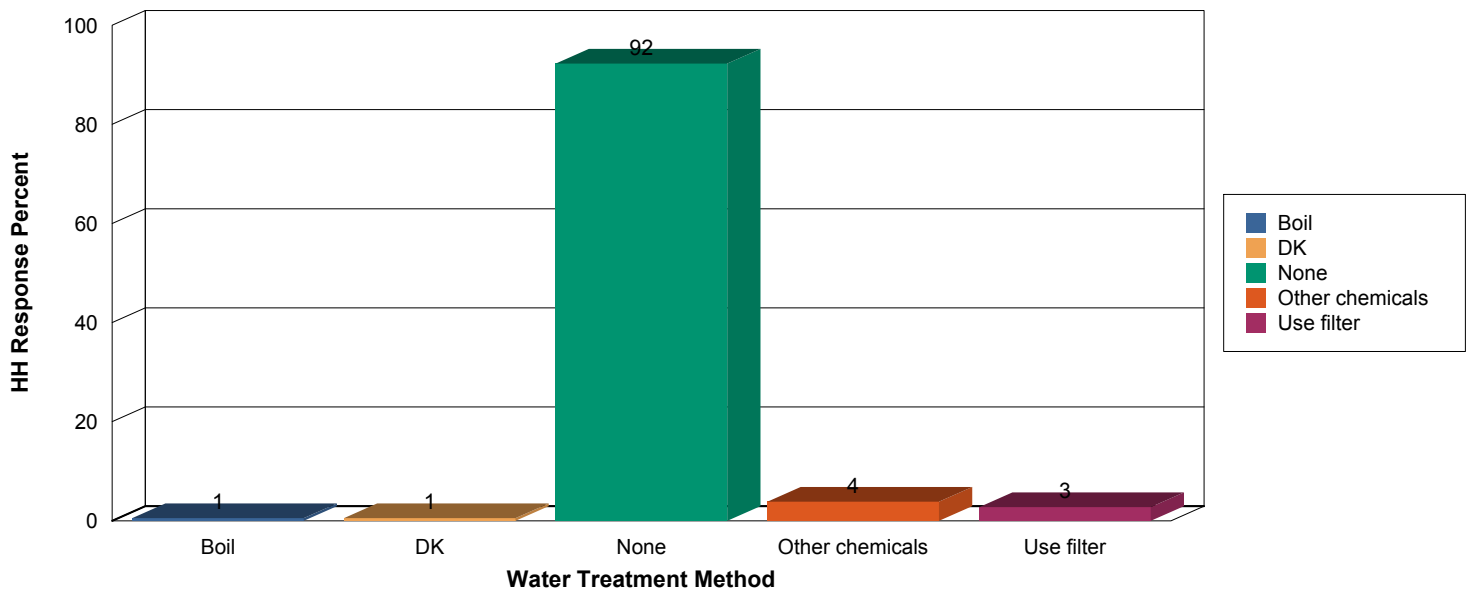
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator

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

Method of Treating Water	HH Response
Boil	0.55
Use filter	2.76
Other chemicals	3.87
None	92.27
DK	0.55

Method of Treating Water by Households





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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda MEGALE

Selected Indicator

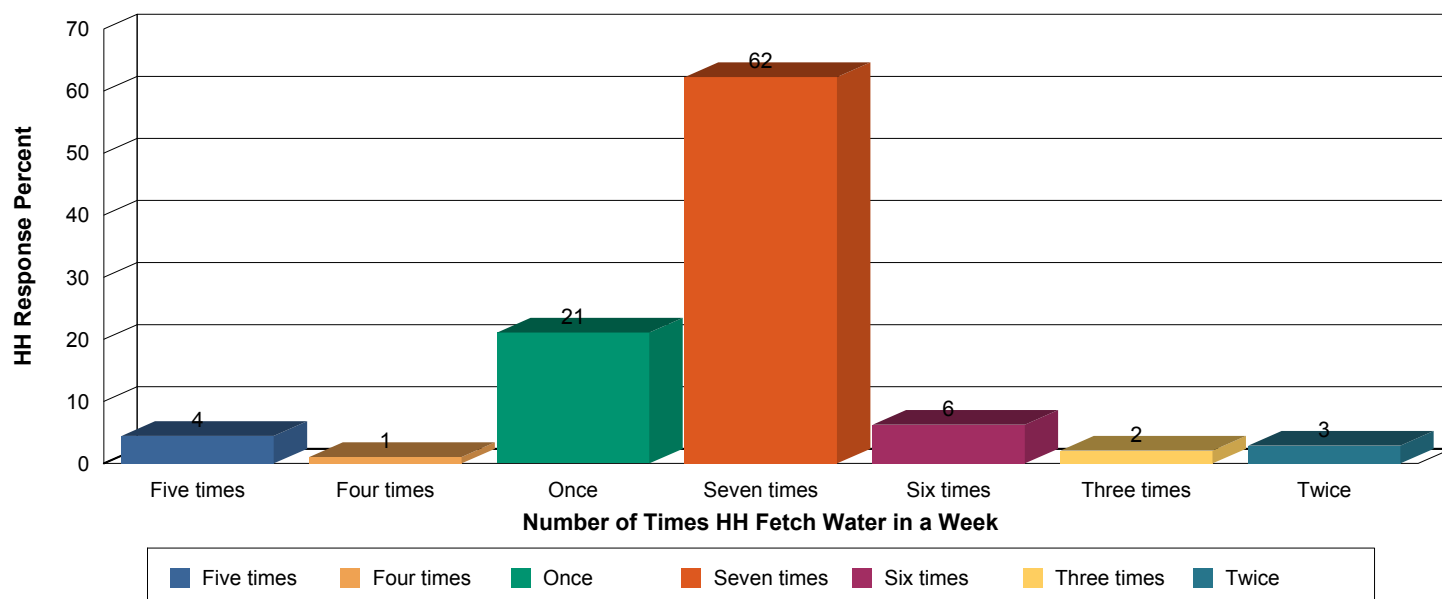
Household Access to Drinking Water - Number of times households fetch water in a week

Number of Times Households Fetch Water in a Week

HH Response

Number of Times Households Fetch Water in a Week	HH Response
Once	21.09
Twice	2.86
Three times	2.08
Four times	1.04
Five times	4.43
Six times	6.25
Seven times	62.24
Average Number of Times HH Fetch Water Per Week	
5.33	

Number of Times HH Fetch Water in a Week





Data Collected Date

Tuesday, October 21, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator

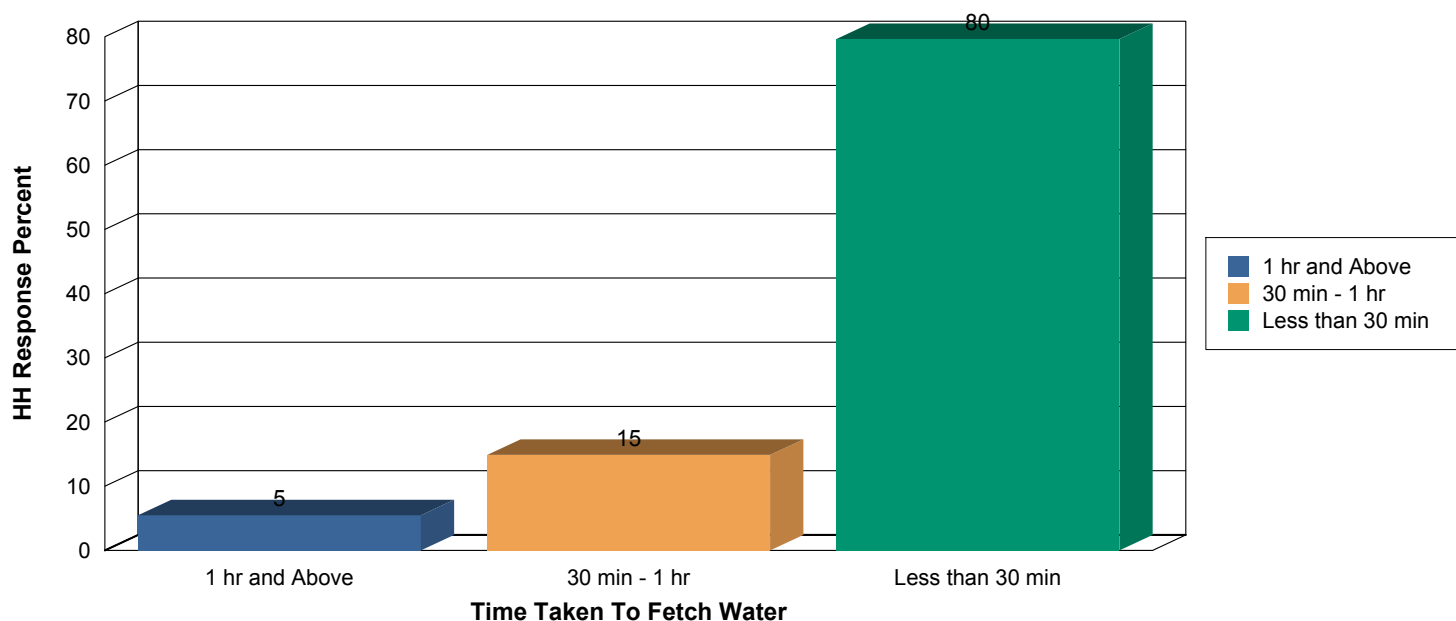
Household Access to Drinking Water - Time taken per day to fetch water for households

Time Taken To Fetch Water	HH Response
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Less than 30 min	79.64
30 min - 1 hr	14.89
1 hr and Above	5.47

Average Number of Times Taken To Fetch Water	27.46
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Time Taken To Fetch Water for the HH



WDRP Indicators

Coping Mechanisms and Preparedness



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, October 21, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE	
Selected Indicator		Capacity: Community Preparedness against Sudden Onset Disasters				
KebeleName	Precaution_1	Comment_1	Precaution_2	Comment_2	Precaution_3	Comment_3
ADU	No cutting tree the whole part (cutting the branch of trees)	cutting the branch tree high light to feed their animals(not cutting tree whole parts that is advantageous to rehabilitate again	make myself aware	in order not to be frightened	tell to other the information	in order to aware the community
GIMIRIDA	keep streams and wells	to reduce water born disease and in order to keep the water clean	make our salve aware	in order not to frighten/ be strong	give information as dagu	to aware others
FARO	Hunger of Animal and human bang	drought	High to (Hotness)	changing two of the area, Deforestation	Make shelter by grasses	flood
TONSA	keep wild fruits and natural resources	in order to get additional food as well as additional income	make our salve aware first	to be strong/ not be freighter	trans form information to others	aware of others
HIDA	reduce flooding system	take food in the morning them in the evening(two times in away)(because of shortage of food)	make our salve aware of first	to be strong/ not be freighter	trans form information to others	aware of others



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, October 21, 2014

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

Capacity: Community Preparedness against Sudden Onset Disasters

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Precaution_1</u>	<u>Comment_1</u>	<u>Precaution_2</u>	<u>Comment_2</u>	<u>Precaution_3</u>	<u>Comment_3</u>
ARADU	reduce flooding system	take food in the morning then in the evening 9two times in away) because of shortage of food	make our salve aware of first	to be strong (not be frighten)	transform information to others (commenting)	aware of others
LIMO	keep streams and wells	to reduce water born disease and in order to keep the water clean	make ourselves aware of	In order to not frighten/ be strong	give information as dagu	to aware others
BUBUSHI	reduce food system habit	take food in the morning and tern in the evening (because of lack of enough food)	make our salve aware of	in order to not to frighten/ be strong	give information as degum	to owner of others



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE	
Selected Indicator		Capacity: Community Preparedness against Increase in Disaster Intensity				
KebeleName	Precaution_1	Comment_1	Precaution_2	Comment_2	Precaution_3	Comment_3
ADU	reduce un wanted expenses	to overcome future risk	search additional work	to increase income generation	selling Animals	to reduce number of animals/ more animals, to save money for the coming future risk
GIMIRIDA	reducing un wanted expenses	to overcome the coming hazard	find Additional work income	to increase income	to increase income	selling animals
FARO	migration	Drought/lose income	search other work opportunity in the local area/community/			
TONSA	reducing expenses	to overcome the hazarded easily	find additional work opportunity	to increase income	selling animals	to manage live stock easily, to buy foods medicine and save money for the coming risk
HIDA	selling live stock	to mange live stock easily to buy foods and medicines and save money for the coming risk	reducing un wanted expenses	to overcome the hazarded easily	find/change other additional work income	to increase annual income



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, October 21, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Community Preparedness against Increase in Disaster Intensity

KebeleName	Precaution_1	Comment_1	Precaution_2	Comment_2	Precaution_3	Comment_3
ARADU	selling live stock	to manage live stock easily to by foods and medicines and save money for the coming risk	reducing un wanted expenses	to overcome the hazarded easily	find (change) other additional work income	to increase annual income
LIMO	reducing un wanted expenses	to overcome the coming hazard	find additional work income	to increase income	selling Animals	to full fill the needs that we want, to decrease live stock hunger and death and to manage the live stock
BUBUSHI	selling animals	to decrease live stock hunger and death	reducing un wanted expenses	to overcome the hazarded	find other additional work income	to increase income



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, October 21, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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
ADU	Begging saving activities	the community (house holds) save money for the coming hazard to protest, change other income generating	changing grazing land (not over grazing)	the pastoral (have holes not over grazing a place they change/ shift total other past tree	No cutting tree the whole part (cutting the branch of trees)	cutting the branch tree high light to feed their animals(not cutting tree whole parts that is advantageous to rehabilitate again
GIMIRIDA	less over grazing	to rehabilitation then when it rained rehabilitate sassily and can feed their Animals	No cutting trees keeping nature resources wild fruits	to get additional income as wee as to store pasture for the drought season	keep streams and wells	to reduce water born disease and in order to keep the water clean
FARO	changing grazing land (Not over grazing pasture	Scare and late begin fume rain	deforestation	late storing summer rain beginning having by wood	Hunger of Animal and human bang	drought
TONSA	cutting the branch of trees lime trees	reduce deforestation because if the tree not cut no its main part it will rehabilitate again	change grazing land (no over grazing)	reduce over grazing if the graze land is not over graze, the pasture has change rehabilitate again	keep wild fruits and natural resources	in order to get additional food as well as additional income



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, October 21, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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
HIDA	there is good habit of keeping natural resources	used as pasture in the dry season/ drought by cutting the forest branch	No cutting wooden/ wild fruit trees	used as additional food example Kunkura, gasra, type of wild fruits	reduce flooding system	take food in the morning then in the evening(two times in away) (because of shortage of food)
ARADU	there is good habit of keeping natural resources	used as pasture in the dry season/ drought by cutting the forest branch	No cutting wooden /wild fruit trees	used as additional food example Kunkura, gasra, type of wild fruits	reduce flooding system	take food in the morning then in the evening 9two times in away) because of shortage of food
LIMO	less over grazing	they believe that if over grazing reduce the pasture rehabilitation easily again and when rained it can feed their animals	No cutting big trees and wild fruits	help the community give them as additional food in the dry season	keep streams and wells	to reduce water born disease and in order to keep the water clean
BUBUSHI	good habit of keeping natural resources/forests	use as pasture in the dry season(drought season) by cutting the branch	have no the habit of cutting wooden/ wild fruit trees	using as additional food	reduce food system habit	take food in the morning and tern in the evening (because of lack of enough food)



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, October 21, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
Selected Indicator	Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster				
Kebele Name	ADU				
Type of Disaster(s)	scare of shortage of food death of animal migration pure water availability, hunger cloth lose, lose of housing				
Coping Strategy	selling Animals, search other work opportunity				
Description	selling animal recover wants, working to get income to overcome, prepare then selves to cope the risk				
Recovery Strategy	helping each other				
Description	even divide milky animals to the affected community, shortage food to the nehabours				
Community Participation Ways	giving mail food work cooperatively to help each other				
Description	help their brothers and nehabours until they recovers from the hazarded				



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, October 21, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
Selected Indicator	Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster				
Kebele Name	GIMIRIDA				
Type of Disaster(s)	Break down from learning/ students/ Infestation of disease, migration, hunger and thirsty				
Coping Strategy	Selling animals, migration, digging well				
Description	to cover expenses, to search pasture, to full feel need of water				
Recovery Strategy	give, alms, share food, selling live stock				
Description	hilling the people who have faced hazards and to save money				
Community Participation Ways	food share, give milky animal work cooperatively				
Description	share food who have to the other giving animals which can give milk to them, do shelter to the people who were migrated				



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

Kebele Name FARO

Type of Disaster(s) drought, animal health problem scare pure water

Coping Strategy selling Animals search other work opportunity

Description selling animals to replace buy crop, getting additional income working near by the community and working near by the community and migrating to far east countries

Recovery Strategy helping nehabours each other's But cannot Adopt the hazards

Description Prepare themselves with stand the disaster by adoption making example working cooperatively when hazard happen

Community giving alms, sharing meals and problems support un able bodied bodies

Participation Ways

Description short meal, that have for the time being, give even Animals to the person who affect hazards



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	MEGALE
<u>Selected Indicator</u>	Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster				
<u>Kebele Name</u>	TONSA				
<u>Type of Disaster(s)</u>	Drought, pour water lose and enough pasture in availability migration, rood in availability, animal and human medicine scarce				
<u>Coping Strategy</u>	selling Animals, feud other work opportunity				
<u>Description</u>	by selling animal fulfil their needs of food, by finding other work opportunity genet his income				
<u>Recovery Strategy</u>	helping each other shore foods				
<u>Description</u>	prepare themselves to with stand the disaster by adoption making example give food, milk and meat				
<u>Community Participation Ways</u>	cooperate as association and help each other				
<u>Description</u>	by making relating cooperation help each other to cope from the disaster example divide animal to the poison who is affected				



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

Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name

HIDA

Type of Disaster(s)

pasture lose, rain reduction, disease in both livestock and Truman pure water availability lose

Coping Strategy

migrating to other place and digging well

Description

to find/ search/ pastures and water for livestock, to full fill livestock and human water need

Recovery Strategy

reduce un wanted expenses

Description

to save money for the coming hazarded in order to cop it

Community

share meals and milky Animals and help weakness

Participation Ways

Description

giving food, Alms, clothes, milky, animals and do shelter to the affected community



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
Selected Indicator	Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster				
Kebele Name	ARADU				
Type of Disaster(s)	lose of pure water availability pasture lose, rain reduction disease in both livestock and human and human being				
Coping Strategy	marinating or other place and Digging well				
Description	to find (starch) pastures and water for live stock, to full fill livestock and human water need				
Recovery Strategy	reduce unwanted expenses				
Description	to save money for the coming hazard in order to cope up from it				
Community Participation Ways	share meals and milk Animals and help walkers				
Description	giving food, Alms, clothes, milky, animals and do shelter to the affected communitygiving food, Alms, clothes, milky, animals and do shelter to the affected community				



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
Selected Indicator	Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster				
Kebele Name	LIMO				
Type of Disaster(s)	break away/down/ leering Activities, hunger of livestock, disease infestation, migration, thirsty/suffer from thirsty of water				
Coping Strategy	selling animals , migrating, digging depth well				
Description	to cover deferent expenses, to search pasture, to satisfy water needs				
Recovery Strategy	share meals, cooperate to help each other, give alms and clothes				
Description	eat to gather what is available, make shelter to the elders to go to school, helping the person who are affected				
Community Participation Ways	made shelter, give,lons and clothes, give Animals				
Description	made shelter cooperatively, support by money and giving animals to out from dependency				



Data Collected Date

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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	MEGALE
<u>Selected Indicator</u>	Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster				
<u>Kebele Name</u>	BUBUSHI				
<u>Type of Disaster(s)</u>	drought, pasture lose, infestation disease of both live stock and human being, break down of students from school, thirsty of water				
<u>Coping Strategy</u>	selling animal, reducing un wanted expenses, digging well				
<u>Description</u>	to, cover the different expenses, to save money for the coming risk, to full fill need of water				
<u>Recovery Strategy</u>	food share cooperatively work to gather				
<u>Description</u>	to help the people who have no food, to help the people who have no shelter				
<u>Community Participation Ways</u>	even give milky animals to the people who was affected by hazards				
<u>Description</u>	giving food, Alms, clothes, milky, animals and do shelter to the affected community				



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, October 21, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	MEGALE
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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>
ADU	Have well cooperation and participation activity	Decreases
GIMIRIDA	There was good cooperation and participation by helping poors make shelter to the elders walkers and sharing foods	Decreases
FARO	Hade well cooperation and participation activities	Decreases
TONSA	the cooperation working to gather and participation in the community was very good and feeling happiness to live with them	it decreases from time to time because of increasing failure to cope up from the disaster
HIDA	the cooperation working to gather and participation in the community was very good and feeling happiness to live with them	it decrees from time to time because of increasing failure to cope the disaster
ARADU	the cooperation working to gather and participation in the community was very good and feeling happiness to live with them	it decrees from time to time because of increasing failure to cope the disaster
LIMO	there was good cooperation by helping pours and wreaks, and make shelter to elders and sharing food	Decreases because of repletion drought of disasters
BUBUSHI	there was good cooperation and participation concerning to reduce disaster by helping poor weaken persons, make shatter food sharing	decrease



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	MEGALE
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

31.99 %

Comments



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, October 21, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda MEGALE

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted

Type of Loss

	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)					50.00					50.00
Collection of wild food					25.00		50.00	25.00		
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus				33.33	33.33		33.33			
Increased working hours	25.00			50.00		25.00				



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda MEGALE

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted

Type of Loss

	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Limit portion size at meals				83.33	16.67					
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration of whole families)	38.89				55.56			5.56		
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day		1.06		18.09	14.89		1.06	59.57	1.06	4.26
Reduced expenditure on health and education (including taking children out of school)		27.27		9.09	59.09			4.55		



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda MEGALE

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss									
	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	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.)					25.00			75.00		
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, livestock drugs, etc.)	100.00									
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food		5.56			83.33			5.56		5.56
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat				100.00						



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda MEGALE

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss									
	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Sale of non-productive assets (Jewelry, clothing, etc.)		50.00					50.00			
Seek alternative or additional jobs					100.00					
Sell more livestock than usual		2.22	2.22		66.67		26.67	2.22		
Sending children of household for work				33.33	66.67					



Data Collected Date

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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	MEGALE
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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									
	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Short-term / seasonal labor migration					100.00					



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	3.31	6.63	55.80	32.04	2.21
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	2.50	30.00	10.00	37.50	20.00
Limit portion size at meals		70.00	10.00	20.00	
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)		20.00	60.00	20.00	
Reduced expenditure on health and education		33.33	66.67		
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, etc)		14.29	28.57	57.14	
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food		50.00	50.00		
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children			37.50	50.00	12.50
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)		50.00		50.00	
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc)			50.00	50.00	
Seek alternative or additional jobs		12.12	3.03	78.79	6.06
Sell more livestock than usual			27.27	18.18	54.55



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	MEGALE
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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
Sending children of household for work				100.00	
Short-term / seasonal labor migration		100.00			



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, October 21, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE	
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
ADU	trade(business activity)	constructing new road (Abala yellow)	bee keeping (honey processing)	suitable condition of environment of foundation of forests	Irrigation activity/Agriculture	river floe entire the year
GIMIRIDA	keep natural resources	found deferent types of row material	make robe to get additional Income	Availability of row material	making make material used for Azar housing system	have good market and row material availability
FARO	Agricultural activities (irrigation system)	enough and fertile land for the activities	Bee keeping activities(honey processing)	suitable area for bee keeping activities, enough flower trees	trade/make business	trade make resolve fund, Available road that connect to Abala and other whereas
TONSA	Agricultural Activities	There is enough land and rivers suitable for Agricultural Activities			(Bee keeping activities a forestation/keep natural resources	suitable condition for bee keeping activities
HIDA	Activating on Agricultural Activities (Irrigation)	there is enough bare land that is suitable for crop production	modern livestock production	shortage of pasture, since little animal reproduce in modern way is advantages than the present	bee keeping and keep natural resources	there is suitable condition and enough forest here



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE	
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
ARADU	Activating on Agricultural activities (Irrigation)	there is enough bare land that is suitable for crop production	modern livestock production	shortage of pasture since little animal reproduce in modern way in advantageous than the present	bee keeping and keep natural resources	there is suitable condition and enough forest here
LIMO	make robe/marketing robe	there is so much availabilities (there is enough raw material availabilities) and needed by market	making and selling charcoal	there is forest and wooden trios, have market need	making mat, wiping ones shoes	have good market need
BUBUSHI	work/ participate/ on Agricultural Activities/ irrigation activities	there is enough and very good base land and ground water availability	keep natural resource activities and A forestation	presence of different species of trees in the areas	live stock production	enough grazing land availability



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda MEGALE

Selected Indicator

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

<u>Type of Disaster</u>	<u>Recovered Percentage</u>
Droughts	33.43
Floods	8.36
Landslides	0.60
Livestock diseases	25.97
Human diseases	24.48
Storms / Cyclone/hail storm	0.30
Heavy Rain	2.09
Heat waves/ High temp	1.19
Conflicts	0.30
Economic / Price shock	2.99
Forest Fires	0.30



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator:

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

Type of Loss	Percentage
Physical damages on houses and property	6.31
Crop damage	3.00
Livestock damage	36.64
Death of household members	5.71
Illness/health problems	16.22
Loss of access to social services, including school	0.30
Loss of income	6.61
Loss of savings	0.30
Lost access to grazing land	22.82
Lost access to water source	0.60
Had to flee/change residence area	1.50



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda MEGALE

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

Response (%)

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

31.94

Storage of food and other necessities

37.43

Physical protection of buildings and property

25.39

Migration

4.45



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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>
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, clothes, meat, etc.)	13.04	1.61
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	3.42	1.21
Sell more livestock than usual	56.83	18.15
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	0.62	0.81
Sale of non-productive assets (Jewelry, clothing, etc.)	0.62	0.81
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc.)	0.31	0.00
Sending children of household for work	0.93	1.21
Reduced expenditure on health and education (including taking children out of school)	2.80	8.87
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, livestock drugs, etc.)	0.31	0.40
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	1.55	1.21
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration of whole families)	10.56	7.66
Increased working hours	0.31	1.61
Seek alternative or additional jobs	1.24	0.81
Collection of wild food	0.00	1.61
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	3.11	7.26



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, October 21, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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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Limit portion size at meals	2.48	2.42
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat	1.86	2.82
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	0.00	41.53



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda MEGALE

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

	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)							50.00		50.00	
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	27.27	18.18		9.09			27.27		18.18	
Increased working hours	100.00									



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda MEGALE

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

	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Limit portion size at meals	25.00		37.50						37.50	
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	2.94	2.94	50.00		2.94		29.41	2.94	8.82	
Reduced expenditure on health and education	33.33						66.67			



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda MEGALE

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

	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)	80.00	7.50	2.50				10.00			
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food							88.89		11.11	
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children							66.67		33.33	



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda MEGALE

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**

	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)	50.00						50.00			
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc)			100.00							
Seek alternative or additional jobs									100.00	



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda MEGALE

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

	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Sell more livestock than usual	36.63	0.58	1.16		0.58	3.49	22.09		35.47	
Sending children of household for work								33.33	33.33	33.33
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	50.00		25.00			25.00				



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AFAR

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Selected Indicator

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

	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	50.00	50.00						
Collection of wild food	25.00	25.00						50.00
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus		33.33					66.67	
Increased working hours		33.33				33.33	33.33	
Limit portion size at meals							83.33	16.67



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda MEGALE

Selected Indicator

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

	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	11.11				5.56	33.33		50.00
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	45.05						26.37	28.57
Reduced expenditure on health and education	36.36		18.18				18.18	27.27
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)	100.00							
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, etc)				100.00				
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	61.11		11.11				16.67	11.11



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Region

AFAR

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Wereda

MEGALE

Selected Indicator

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

	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children							100.00	
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)	50.00	50.00						
Seek alternative or additional jobs	50.00							50.00
Sell more livestock than usual	66.67						6.67	26.67
Sending children of household for work								100.00
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	50.00							50.00

WDRP Indicators

Community

Perceptions and Suggestions



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, October 21, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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
ADU	by dagu/transfer information	give information what they listen to their friends/ dagu system)	chair man kebele	the chair man of the kebele inform the peoples want and take to the wereda leads	take place kebele conversation	the kebele chair man transfer the communities word to the wereda canine and take answer to the community
GIMIRIDA	communicating with kebele Administrative bodes	communicate over local problems with kebele administrative with agreement discussion	there community representative s with wereda is canine	communicate over communicate with wereda canine wile need more discussion and need deep responses and the community representatives bring to the local community	the community with the regional administrative bodies	communicate one or two time in year concerning our problems and what being our constraints to not worse problem



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE	
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
FARO	communicating the community with the kebele chair man	the kebele community communicate with kebele Administrative bodies about their problems and the solution and agree it they cannot solve the problem themselves what they	send the community representative to wereda	send representative to communicate and bring result from the wereda cabinet if their kebele administration disagree with them	communicate with regional leaders	community with regional leaders when the leaders come to the district/ kebele as meeting
TONSA	communicate the community with the kebele administrative	the kebele community communicate with kebele Administrative bodies about their problems and try to get responses from the bodies	send the community representative to wereda cabinet	send representative that present the community to communicate in wereda capine what they lose responses in the kebele	communicate with regional leaders	communicate with regional leaders when the leaders come to the district/kebele as meeting form



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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
HIDA	the community with kebele administrative in the kebele	community their local problems with the kebele chair man that can need kebele response and agree it on that meeting it not pass to the higher	communicate with where do canine by kebele representative s in the wereda	communicate with wereda canine witch need more discussion and need deep responses and the representatives bring us what they get in the meeting	communicate once or two times with regional administrative in the wereda	when the regional administrative organs come to the wereda we communicate with them about our general problem and what the constraints black us not work properly
ARADU	the community with kebele administrative in the kebele	community their local problems with the kebele chair man that can need kebele response and agree it on that meeting it not pass to the higher	communicate with where do canine by kebele representative s in the wereda	communicate with wereda canine witch need more discussion and need deep responses and the representatives bring us what they get in the meeting	communicate once or two times with regional administrative in the wereda	when the regional administrative organs come to the wereda we communicate with them about our general problem and what the constraints black us not work properly
LIMO	communicate with kebele cairn man in the kebele	communicate/meet the community with the kebele administration bodies concerning the community refutes and solve get response there	communicate riper station with wereda cabinet	communicate/ meat the wereda cabinet with community representatives and bring response to the community the by representatives	communicate with regional leaders	communication with regional leaders when they connect to the wereda, and apply our request to them that we lose by the two administration



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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
BUBUSHI	the community with the kebele Administration in the kebele	community our local problem with kebele chair man that can give us about that we request and he give use solution what he can about	the community representation with wereda canine	communicate with wereda canine will need more discussion and need deep responses and representatives bring us what they get in the meeting to us	the community with the regional administrative organization	communicate one or two times in year concerning our problems and what being our constraints not work properly



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	MEGALE
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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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Community Suggestions</u>
ADU	improve how to work protect disaster, know what the people want during the risk, know the effect of disaster on the community and substitute disaster prevention method on their annual plan
ARADU	Include to improve their working habit on the disaster and doing on disaster risk management, make them know the effect of disaster on the community, make them include Disaster risk management in their strategic and Annual plan
BUBUSHI	Influence to improve working on disaster, make them know the effect of disaster on the community, make them include disaster risk management in their annual plan
FARO	improve how to work protect disaster, know what the people want during hazard, know the effect of disaster on the community and substitute disaster prevention method on their annual plan
GIMIRIDA	Influence to improve work habit, Make them know the effect of disasters on the community Make them include Disaster risk management in their Annual plan
HIDA	Include to improve their working habit on the disaster and doing on disaster risk management, make them know the effect of disaster on the community, make them include Disaster risk management in their strategic and Annual plan
LIMO	Influence to improve work habits, make them know the effect of disaster on the community, make them included disaster risk management in their strategic and annual plan
TONSA	Improve how to work to protect disaster, know what the people want during hazards know the effect of disaster on the community and substitute disaster prevention method on their annual plan



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE	
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
ADU	to have good work habit concerning preventing disaster	poor work habits of the institution and proftionals	properly Apply in puts on time and on the right place	scale of input/ materials availability	must know the effects of disaster face the community	little knowledge concerning disaster
GIMIRIDA	working in live stock production and cure animal health as well as build animal health centres and full fill with wanted materials	less productivities of livestock, disuse of livestock and death scare of input supply	Application of pure water supply, digging deep well, build hand pump	source of pure water supply and increasing water born dissuasion	Apply additional food for student and pregnant women, work concerning how to get pasture for Animal for ever	break down of students from learning and decreasing food davit if pregnant
FARO	to have good work habit concerning preventing disaster/ be good servant to the community	poor work habit of the institution and proffitionals	properly Apply the input on time and on the right place	scare of input material availability/ application	must know the wear effects of disaster before affect the community	little knowledge concerning disaster effect
TONSA	to have good work habit, be good servant of community	poor habit of work	must apply the mortal on time and on the wanted local community	scarce of material in put supply and Application	Make them aware of about the risk of disaster	care lenses concerning disaster



Data_Collected_Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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
HIDA	If they work widely in the live stock production and produce moderately	there is more live stock number and type, there is back ward live stock production activities	If they help us to start Agricultural activities/ Irrigation activities	enough bare land used for Agricultural activities and underground water availabilities	supplying Additional food for children and mothers	break down / failure students go to school, happen/ suffer women's and children from un balanced food diet
ARADU	If they work widely in the live stock production and produce moderately	there is more live stock number and type, there is back ward live stock production activities	If they help us to start Agricultural activities/ Irrigation activities	enough bare land used for Agricultural activities and underground water availabilities	supplying Additional food for children and mothers	break down / failure students go to school, happen/ suffer women's and children from un balanced food diet



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE	
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
LIMO	working in live stock production in moderate methods, build livestock and human health centres and full fill with wanted materials	less productivities of livestock, disuse of livestock and death, scare of input supply	change the whole kebeles community to other place/ move/ leave the whole kebeles community to other kebele	the kebele is not well-fitted/ appropriate for living and naturally affected by desertification	application of pure water, digging deep well, build hard pump	scarce of pure water supply and increases water born diseases
BUBUSHI	if they work widely in the live stock production and produce, if they build and fulfil anima health centres	low working activation on live stock	starting Agricultural activities (irrigation system)	if there is enough land to be ploughed, agricultural activities not begin	Applying Additional food for children and mothers	barrack down students from school and unbalanced food diet



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda MEGALE

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>
ADU	construct enough animal health centre and full input Application	High animal distributive disease and increase animal death	enough pure water supply deep well digging	Increase water born diseases	training and shorten experience of agricultural irrigation, working on bee keeping activities	suitable condition and enough tree
GIMIRIDA	Enough pure water supply/deep well digging and hand pup make	thirsty and increase water born diseases	constructing Animal and human health centres and fulfil Apply materials	increase human and animal disease	working to adapt other additional work opportunity	decreasing income and increase vulnerable
FARO	Application of enough animal health centre and imputes	high distribution of animal disease and death	Application of pure water supply	Increasing water born disease	Get training and share experience concerning agriculture activities	poor knowledge about Agricultural



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Region AFAR

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Wereda MEGALE

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>
TONSA	Make the community to start Agricultural activities	Activate only on livestock production	Building Animal and Human being health centre and full fill in materials	shortage of health centre	working to get the community extension Activities	poor knowledge of Agricultural Activities
HIDA	Make the community to start Agricultural activities	poor Agricultural Activities	Building Animal and Human health centre and full fill in materials	shortage of health centres	working to get the community extension Activities	poor knowledge of Agricultural Activities
ARADU	Make the community to start Agricultural activities	poor Agricultural Activities	building Animal health centre and human health centre and the fill materials	shortage of health centre	working to get the community extension Activities	poor knowledge of Agricultural Activities
LIMO	leave/ more/ the community to other kebele	unsuitable condition for living	construct pure water supplier projects	thirsty and increase water born disease	work in adaptation of other additional work opportunities	Income reduction and lose work opportunity



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda MEGALE

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>
BUBUSHI	Enough pure water supply/deep well digging and hand pup make	increase water, born disease, thirsty of animal and human	constricting animal and human health centres and full fill materials	increase human and animal disease	constrict elementary school in the district	No availability of elementary school



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Region	AFAR			Zone	ZONE 2			Wereda	MEGALE	
Selected Indicator		Community Awareness of Disaster Risk Management System and Actors								
Kebele Name	Institution 1	Responsibility	Activity	Institution 2	Responsibility	Activity	Institution 3	Responsibility	Activity	
ADU	Agricultural Pa developmen t office	cure animal health and app different inputs	give cure discussed animals and reduce and control Animal transmit diseases	health office	reduce mother mortality rote	make born pregnant in health centre, reduce and control transmit disease	police	keep peace of the community	control and remove disturban ce of the communi ty	
GIMIRIDA	pastoral, Agricultural developmen t office	cure and keep animal health	giving services to the pastoralist in same what	health office	reduce death of pregnant mothers	work to born pregnant in health centre	just Administrati on office	keep peace of the community	remove conflict and disturban ce of the communi ty	
FARO	Agricultural kebele developmen t office	Case Animal health Apply in put	Give medicine profession al services	health office	reduce mother mortality (Pregnant mortality)	Make pregnant born in health centres				



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2				Wereda	MEGALE	
Selected Indicator		Community Awareness of Disaster Risk Management System and Actors							
Kebele Name	Institution 1	Responsibility	Activity	Institution 2	Responsibility	Activity	Institution 3	Responsibility	Activity
TONSA	Pastoral, Agricultural rural development office	keep animal health and increase productivity	give deferent professional service	health office	keep human being health	reduce pregnant mortality and children death	water source development office	supply pure water availability	digging deep wells and streams to supply enough water
HIDA	Pastoral, Agricultural development office	keeping live stock health and predictive	serve/help pastoralists to be productive and cure their livestock	health office	keeping human health and reduces program death	reduce pregnant mortality and disease distribution	women, child and youth affair office	reduce human in equality	support women, reduce women's, landing of work
ARADU	Pastoral, Agricultural development office	keeping live stock health and predictive	serve/help pastoralists to be productive and cure their livestock	health office	keeping human health and reduces program death	reduce pregnant mortality and morbidity and disease distribution	women, child and youth affair office	reduce human in equality	support women, reduce women's, landing of work



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Region	AFAR			Zone	ZONE 2			Wereda	MEGALE	
Selected Indicator		Community Awareness of Disaster Risk Management System and Actors								
Kebele Name	Institution 1	Responsibility	Activity	Institution 2	Responsibility	Activity	Institution 3	Responsibility	Activity	
LIMO	Pastoral, Agricultural development office	cure and keep animal health	make use of the community by deferent service in some what	health office	reduces death of pregnant mothers	working to born peregenant s in health centre	Education office	make aged children to learn/ come to school	keep the communitys peace and reduce the conflict between the community	
BUBUSHI	Pastoral, Agricultural development office	cure livestock health	serve pastoralist to be productive/ increased productivity	health office	keeping human health	reduce pregnant mortality and distributio n of malaria	women, child and youth affair office	reduce inequality of women from men	support women, reduce work leading of work	



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda MEGALE

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>
ADU	Even if their activities concerning disaster is poor it helps us to prevent disaster in some what	make us to be dependent on , make us have confidence to cope the disaster	even if their activates that help us to recover from disaster is so much poor we tried to recover when we face from disaster	their work habit is so back warred, their action plan concerning disaster protection almost not disaster protection plan not substituted in their plan
GIMIRIDA	where the kebele is so far getting deferent services impossible but even their activities poor we hope that their activities is important if they help us for the next	for the next but now we had no gotten any service but if do know make us not to be dependent on other to have confidence to cope the disaster	Since their activities are so little that not help us to recover from the disaster. But if they work hard concerning removing it may help us to recover for ever	the kebele has no road easily connect from the wereda, there is scare of animal and human health centres as well as save of medicine/ input supply, repetition drought
FARO	make us not be dependent on, make us have confidence to crop the disaster	make us not be dependent on Make us have confidence to cope disaster	Even is their activities that help us for cover from disaster is so poor, we try to recover when we faced by hazard/disaster	their work habit is so back ward, their Action plan concerning disaster protection almost not substitute/ replaced



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda MEGALE

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>
TONSA	even if their activities is poor satisfying needs, they give us some what services helping preventing disasters concerning disaster is poor it helps us to prevent disaster in some what	make us not to be dependent on others, make us have confidence to cope the disaster	their activities concerning disaster risk management is poor even if it is poor activities they helps us to recover from the disasters what they can	their work habit concerning disaster is very bad, so the civil service workers must know what they work, why they work and must serve their community properly
HIDA	their helping activities that located in our kebele is so poor/ low but some what they activate once /two time in year help to prevent disaster, example giving immunization in both livestock and human	the activities of the institution here is so much little they cannot help us to cope from disaster but if they reach us in the incidence of the disaster and helps what they can will cope from the hazarded	we cannot recover from the disaster sinned the drought is reputed every year and the institution help also low	we seem/feel there is budget shortage, Appear lack of work cooperative, lack of awareness concerning disaster risk management
ARADU	their helping activities that located in our kebele is so poor/ low but some what they activate once /two time in year help to prevent disaster, example giving immunization in both livestock and human	the activities of the institution here is so much little they cannot help us to cope from disaster but if they reach us in the incidence of the disaster and helps what they can will cope from the hazarded	we cannot recover from the disaster sinned the drought is reputed every year and the institution help also low	we seem/feel there is budget shortage, Appear lack of work cooperative, lack of awareness concerning disaster risk management



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda MEGALE

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>
LIMO	where the kebele is so far from the weredas centres town and road availability is absent, getting, different services by the institution to prevent disaster is not much advantage douse but is they work hard their activities help us to prevent it	for the next, but now we had no gotten any services but it they do now, make us not to be dependent on other arms, to have confidence to cope the disaster	since their activates are so much less/small that not help us to recover from disaster,, but if they work hard concerning removing, hazed, it may help us to recover for ever	the kebele has not road easily connect from the wereda centre, there is scarce of live stock and human health centres as well as scarce of medicine/ inputs availabilities, scarce of class educational activities take place
BUBUSHI	even their activates so low/ less/ we the community let them effective on the activities of preventing disaster	their activities are almost non, but somewhat their activities help us cope during disaster, example support of food / crop, immunization	when the hazard once happened, it is so difficult to recover from it but the government avocation help as they can as	if they cannot work go down the society, if they forgotten their work working on time and place, if they excluding the disaster risk management on their annual plan



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda MEGALE

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	31.40	9.52	4.11
Cash transfers/social assistance	1.06	3.17	5.21
Cash-for-work activities (not employment)	0.53	0.00	1.64
Food-for-work activities	0.79	0.79	3.01
Fuel subsidies	0.26	0.53	0.27
Medical assistance / access to health facilities	2.11	16.14	26.85
Micro-credit programmes	0.79	11.11	5.48
Other	15.83	4.50	3.29
Rental subsidies	0.26	0.00	0.00
School fees for children	0.00	1.32	1.64
Subsidized food	2.90	11.38	9.04
Subsidized health care	3.43	10.85	10.41
Supplementary feeding for women and young children	7.39	9.79	11.51
Cut worm	2.64	5.03	6.03



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda MEGALE

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
Food aid	30.61	15.87	11.51

WDRP Indicators

Other Community Characteristics



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

Capacity: Community Based Organizations in the Wereda

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Name Of Organization</u>	<u>Est. Year</u>	<u>Formal/Informal</u>	<u>Type of Members</u>	<u>Activity</u>
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ADU	youth Association	2002	Formal	25	Irrigation/Vegetable
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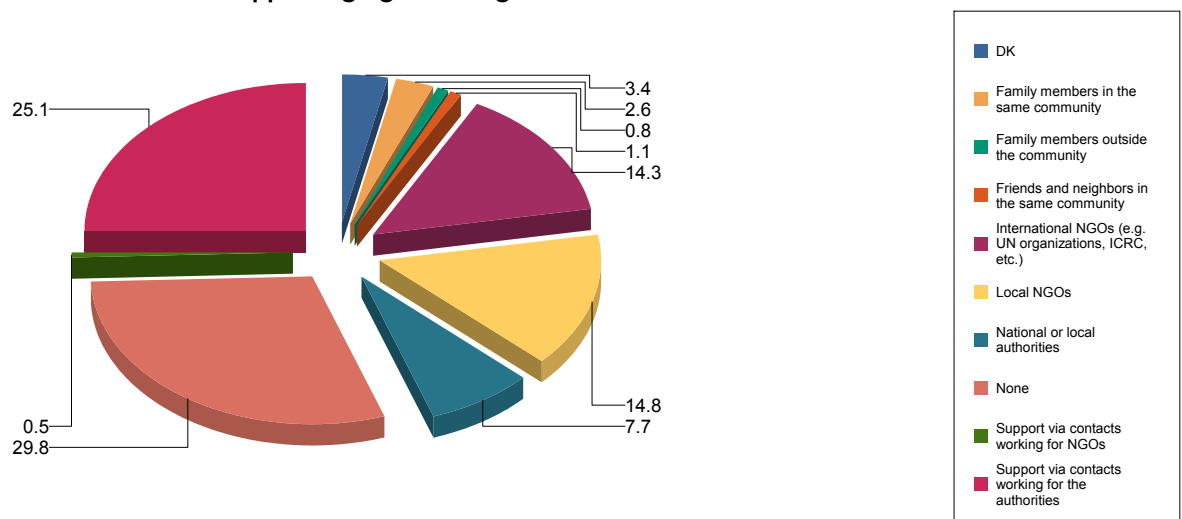
Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda MEGALE

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	7.65
International NGOs (e.g. UN organizations, ICRC, etc.)	14.25
Local NGOs	14.78
Family members in the same community	2.64
Friends and neighbors in the same community	1.06
Family members outside the community	0.79
Support via contacts working for the authorities	25.07
Support via contacts working for NGOs	0.53
None	29.82
DK	3.43

Supporting Agencies Against Disasters





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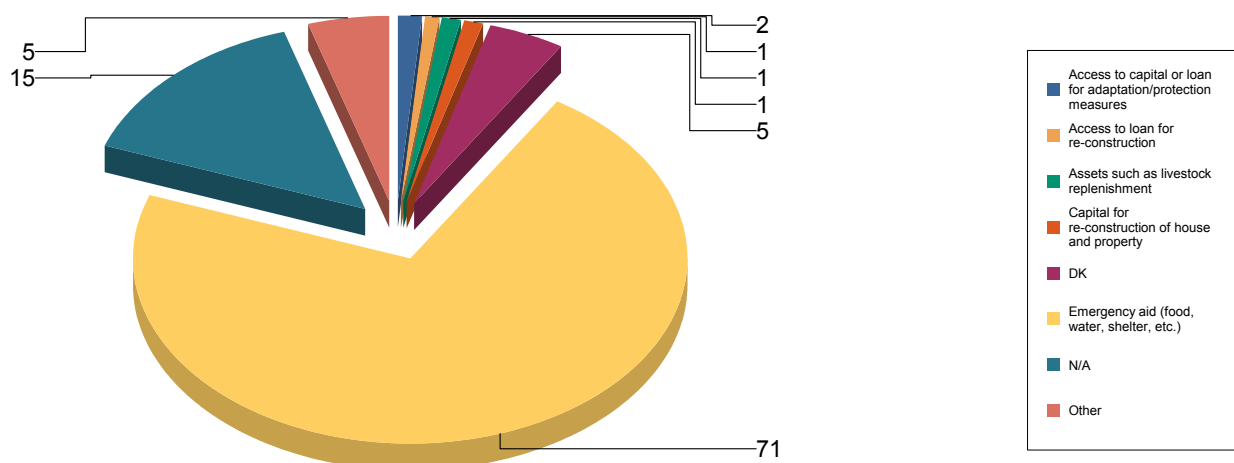
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator

Types of support received by households during disasters

Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies	Response Percentage
DK	4.50
N/A	14.71
Emergency aid (food, water, shelter, etc.)	71.47
Capital for re-construction of house and property	1.20
Access to loan for re-construction	0.60
Access to capital or loan for adaptation/protection measures	1.50
Assets such as livestock replenishment	1.20
Other	4.80

Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies





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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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
Agriculture Office	mass treatment	this is happen when there is animal disease outbreak in the woreda	vaccination	vaccination practiced is applied mostly for those disease mostly caused by the using because viral diseases cannot be treated and they affect animals severally like sheep pox, foot and mouth diseases etc	report monthly disease outbreak report to federal rigouts	Awareness about contagious diseases	animal health profession als of the woreda give awareness about transmissio n of disease and awarded to isolate diseased animals from the health animals	give awareness about zoo noses diseases



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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
Children, Youth and Women Office	keep the right of children and women	there is inequality/ women is inferior to men using children for free working	supporting children who have no	supporting children who have no farther and mothers getting to enter school freely and buy school materials	work on to get solution of getting relation of youths	in our wereda there is so non of getting relation/ example sports, athletics etc	stop cutting female genital part	there is bad though/ thinking/ of cutting female genital part
Water Resource Development Office	supply pure water	in some what even if the activities poor the institution trying to supply pure water the community	Repairer broken instruments	by the institutions professions the institution try to repairer broken material and close the problem	keep continuity of service giving	even if the activities of the institution is so less we trying to give service continuously		



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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
Wereda Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Office (DPPO)	supply foods to the community by safety net/ worki	the community take food by working, not direct support / the community who have ability to work take foods by food for work program	supply food/ give food to direct support needed community/ elders, children	giving foods to the elders/ older, children and pregnant directly get from emergency food program	give/ apply food by none governmental organization to the children	giving ccb and edible oil to the children under wait and students in some kebele to support the community by additional food program		



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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
Education Office	stop discontinuity of students from school	there is no money students cease from school, therefore by applying/ full fill the needs of the children to go to school we the institution try to stop students discontinues from school	stop leaving teachers from the wereda	there is danger of leaving teachers from school therefore, by build closes room/ living room and full fill water application we trying to stop leaving of teachers from the wereda	building new class room elementary school	there is shortage of class room to teach/ learn students in every kebele of elementary schools	supply Additional food/ ccb continuity	there is shortage of food application in every kebele since by making proposal we try to get from donors



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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
Health Office	disaster risk assessment	This is one type of activities which conducts throughout the year in order to Assess the disaster before it happens in order to take immediate action	storage of medical supply (drought)	those are medical supplies or drugs used for the preparedness to take intervention in the disaster area	Immunization activities	give immunization every 6 month as campaign and rotten immunization (sate and outreach) activities for children under five reproductive age group, pregnant and lactating women to protect the 8 cases of diseases	Malaria protection	it promotes people to aware about malaria and conducts prevention activities to reduce people dying by malaria by house hold sprayed with IRS and distribute illness



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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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
Wereda Administration Office	transfer new ideas things to the kebele chair man	the kebele community cannot get new ideas to prevent disaster there for we must transfer the idea that needs then to prevent disaster by their administration bodies	collect community needs and discuss to give response to the community	as different needs collect from the kebele we call cabins and stalk holders to and discusses each us then giving response what their need looks like	communicate with regional administrative bodies	we daily or monthly communicate with regional administrative bodies concerning disaster hazards	call quarter meet to the cabinet and kebele administration	we allay call quarter meet in order to differentiate our weakness and strength and in order to see our community needs and unfurl fill nests



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	MEGALE
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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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Save the children

this organization also fund vaccines, drugs and vet medical equipment
during hazards, give service on the repeated feeding for those people
especially under five years age children who are malnourished

UNICEF

Give additional food, give immunization for childrens, Supply additional food
for students and underweight children



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November 13, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator: **Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors**

Kebele Name	ADU
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Type Of Disaster 1	high to hotness	Type Of Disaster 3	dependence
Early Warning Indicator	deforestation and to change	Early Warning Indicator	drought
Preparedness Measure	make shelter by grass	Preparedness Measure	build protection measures, leave the area
Type Of Disaster 2	migration	Type Of Disaster 4	
Early Warning Indicator	Drought/poorness	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	search other work opportunity to replace the other one to stop migration	Preparedness Measure	

Kebele Name	GIMIRIDA
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Type Of Disaster 1	raining in the high lands	Type Of Disaster 3	
Early Warning Indicator	making flood protection action change place from affected area	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	high to season/ April June	Preparedness Measure	
Type Of Disaster 2	Make shelter by wood and grass to be	Type Of Disaster 4	
Early Warning Indicator	conflict lose of pasture	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	make pasture/grazing land Agreement law between Nabors	Preparedness Measure	

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator: Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors

Kebele Name		TONSA	
Type Of Disaster 1	flood	Type Of Disaster 3	disease
Early Warning Indicator	rain beginning on high land	Early Warning Indicator	by seeing body condition
Preparedness Measure	making flood protection example directing the flood change place/ leave from the affected area	Preparedness Measure	dry water bodies cure ill persons tradition only
Type Of Disaster 2	hotness/heat/	Type Of Disaster 4	
Early Warning Indicator	change in temperature of the area/observing season	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	make shelter by wood and grasses	Preparedness Measure	

Kebele Name		HIDA	
Type Of Disaster 1	flood	Type Of Disaster 3	hot nests to increase
Early Warning Indicator	rain raining/ starting on high lands	Early Warning Indicator	season/ April-June
Preparedness Measure	making flood protection measures, leave the areas affected by the flood	Preparedness Measure	make shelter by wood and grasses
Type Of Disaster 2	conflict	Type Of Disaster 4	
Early Warning Indicator	pasture, natural resource, water	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	making pasture/ natural resource agreement low	Preparedness Measure	

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator: Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors

Kebele Name		ARADU	
Type Of Disaster 1	flood	Type Of Disaster 3	hotness/to
Early Warning Indicator	rain raining/starting/ on high lands	Early Warning Indicator	season/ April- June
Preparedness Measure	making flood protection measures leave the area will affected by the flood	Preparedness Measure	make shelter by wood and grassed
Type Of Disaster 2	conflict	Type Of Disaster 4	
Early Warning Indicator	pasture/Natural resource, water	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	making pasture/natural resource/agreement law	Preparedness Measure	

Kebele Name		LIMO	
Type Of Disaster 1	flood	Type Of Disaster 3	conflict
Early Warning Indicator	raining in high land areas	Early Warning Indicator	lose of pasture/ Natural resource share
Preparedness Measure	making flood protection measures, leave the village before faced by flood	Preparedness Measure	conflict Lose of pasture/ Natural resource share
Type Of Disaster 2	high to	Type Of Disaster 4	
Early Warning Indicator	seasonal condition/ April-June	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	Make shelter by wood and grasses	Preparedness Measure	

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	MEGALE
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Selected Indicator: Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors

Kebele Name		BUBUSHI	
Type Of Disaster 1	flood	Type Of Disaster 3	hot nests temperature
Early Warning Indicator	summer beginning on high lands	Early Warning Indicator	season /April- June
Preparedness Measure	making flood protection measures, far from flood affected Area	Preparedness Measure	make shelter by wood and grasses
Type Of Disaster 2	conflict	Type Of Disaster 4	
Early Warning Indicator	pasture lose	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	make pasture/ grazing land/ agreement law	Preparedness Measure	



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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

Wereda Strengths, weaknesses, opportunitites and treats (SWOT) Analysis

<u>Kebele Name</u>	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
ADU	Interesting in Activity on Agricultural Activities/irrigation, wish to keep natural resources, Activating on bee keeping, No over grazing	Lack of experience, lack of awareness, Spread animals On the area, Score knowledge Have to have more animals	Enough working close/25-55 ages whole year Flow rivers, enough bare land, suitable environment and enough tree species	scares of oxen, low rain distributive rote, funding get, Continuit, drought
GIMIRIDA	with to keep Natural Resources, Interest to work at deferent income generating activities	spread live stock on the area, scare of experience (knowledge)	enough bare land /land, Found deferent work opportunities	getting fund, how to change (how to make experienced them)
FARO	Interest in Activating on Agricultural activities, have interest in bee keeping activity	lack experience, lack of awareness, expression low and decision making problem	enough fertile land for agriculture, suitable condition for handy production and have good market	shortage of rain fall and fund for training, shortage of budget to full fill the needed material
TONSA	Interest in activating on Agricultural activity, have interest to work on bee keeping activities	law of experience and lack of aware of to begin Agricultural activity, low experience working moderately	Availability fertile land, suitable condition availability and foundation forests	shortage of rain, Funding money for training, shortage of fund for practice making



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, October 21, 2014

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

Wereda Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) Analysis

<u>Kebele Name</u>	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
HIDA	working on their work opportunity to increase income(example making robe), have interest to work cooperatively, dislike migration	hate the work because of the work is hated by others/ arousing hatred, live apparently/ sported (not living to gather), spreads Animals on wild area and have no habit of keep natural resources	get more material in the area access material and easily made, there are institutions that help then to cooperation in organization, have large area to used for grazing land	want additional practice to being moderately/ budget funding, it needs budget to cooperate the community, repetition of drought
ARADU	working on their work opportunity to increase income(example making robe), have interest to work cooperatively, dislike migration	hate the work because of the work is hated by others/ working hazard, live apparently separately (Not living to gather), spread animals on wide area and have no habit of keep natural resources	get more material in the area access material and easily made, there are institutions that help then to cooperation in organization, have large area to used for grazing land	want additional practice to being moderately/ budget funding, it needs budget to cooperate the community, repetition of drought
LIMO	Interest to work at different income generating activities, Starting business conductivities (Trade)	scarce of experience (Knowledge), shortage of money to activate them on the field	found deferent work opportunities (example trading and rob and mat marketing, presence of peace, free market system	how to make them experienced (need budget fund), how to get the community loan from institutions



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, October 21, 2014

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

Wereda Strengths, weaknesses, opportunitites and treats (SWOT) Analysis

<u>Kebele Name</u>	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
BUBUSHI	hate migration (dislike intensely Migration), to work cooperatively, working on other work opportunity to increase income	work over load to women, living operentily (not live to gather in large village), dislike the work because of the work is hated by others arousing hatred	presence of peace, free market system have base land/ Nain used for agricultural activities, there are organizations to help them, found more material used for making the robe/ Access materials	how to get the community loan from institutions experience/ knowledge, fund shortage, continuity 9 market shortage), It needs budget to moderate the activity