



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

WOREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILE (WDRP)

REGION: AFAR
ZONE: THREE
WEREDA: AMIBARA

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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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 LOCATON

**WEREDA
SUMMARY DISASTER RISK PROFILE
INFORMATION**



Disaster Risk Profile: Amibara Wereda

SUMMARY OF WEREDA PROFILE

Drought, livestock disease, conflict, human disease, flooding and price shock are the major disaster in Amibara wereda. Furthermore, deforestation is the major environmental problem in the area.

In addition lack of infrastructure such as access road and electricity, malaria, sanitation problem, poor access of drinking water, poor credit facilities, in adequate provision of fertilizer and improved varieties of seeds, lack of health facilities and drugs for both human and livestock are some of the factors that make the community vulnerable to disaster risk or hazards.

Developing infrastructure such as access road and electricity, provision of adequate agricultural inputs and extension services, Provision of adequate health services and drugs for both human and livestock, enhancing irrigation schemes and implementing soil and water conservation measures are some of the suggestion interventions in the Wereda.

LIVELIHOOD ZONE SUMMARY

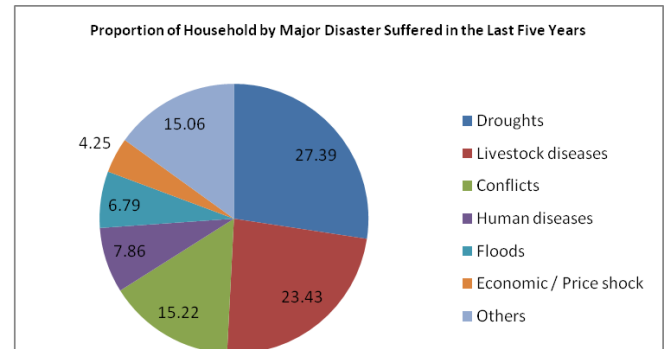
Awsa ke Gewane Agro-pastoral (AGA) Livelihood Zone (LZ5)

Awsa ke Gewane livelihood zone is divided into two areas: Awsa areas (Afambo and Assaiyta) and Middle Awash basin (Gewane and Amibara). The LZ characterized by Irrigated and rain-fed crop production combined with livestock rearing. Mainly cattle and shoats (sheep/goats) are the major livelihood activities. Casual labour employment in the both state agricultural and private investor farms is an important source of income for some areas and wealth groups.

MAP: LOCATION OF THE WEREDA

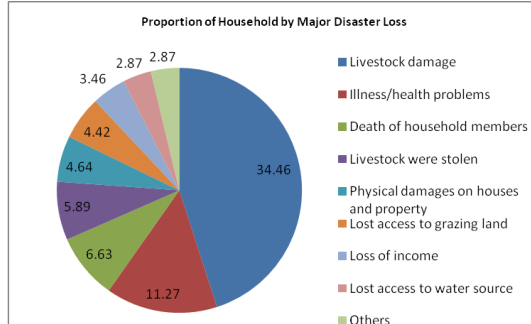
MAJOR DISASTERS REPORTED IN WEREDA

Kebele	Disaster 1	Disaster 2	Disaster 3	LIU Info
Bonta	Drought	Livestock disease		Main Hazards: ADA LZ: Flooding livestock and human Diseases and conflicts
H/Sumale	Drought	Livestock disease	Human disease	
Serkambo	Drought	Livestock disease	Livestock disease	
A/ Arba	Drought	Livestock disease		
A/sheleko	Drought	Livestock disease		
Bedul ale	Drought	Livestock disease	Conflict	
Asoba	Drought	Livestock disease	Flood	
Angelile 1	Drought	Livestock disease		
angelile 2	Drought	Livestock disease	Human disease	
Kurekura	Drought	Livestock disease	Human disease	



SHORT NARRATIVE ON MAJOR DISASTERS:

Drought is the major disaster caused by shortage of rain results in death of animals and loss of income in the area. Besides **Livestock disease** such as Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), Newcastle disease (Chicken), Sheep pox, Lymphangitis and Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) are also a major disaster caused by drought, disease outbreak and shortage of grazing land results in death of livestock and migration of animals from kebele to kebele to protect from the disease. **Conflict** is also another major disaster caused by lack of grazing land, lack of water and lack of animal feeding results in death of human and animal's thief. In addition **Human disease** such as malaria, diarrhea and chronic fever which are caused by Stagnant Water, high Temperature and topography of the area results in death of human and affects working forces of the community. **Flooding** is also a major disaster caused by over flow of Awash River affects the community in the area. Furthermore **Price shock** is also exposed the community to income and saving loss in the wereda.



EFFECT OF DISASTERS

Disasters	Loss 1	Loss 2	Loss 3
Drought	Livestock damage	Illness/health problems	Lost access to water source
Livestock disease	Livestock damage	Illness/health problems	Lost access to grazing land
Conflict	Livestock were stolen	Death of household members	Lost access to grazing land
Human disease	Illness/health problem	Death of household members	Livestock damage
Flood	Damages houses & property	Livestock damage	Loss of saving
Price shock	Loss of income	Lost access to grazing land	Loss of saving



Disaster Risk Profile: Amibara Wereda

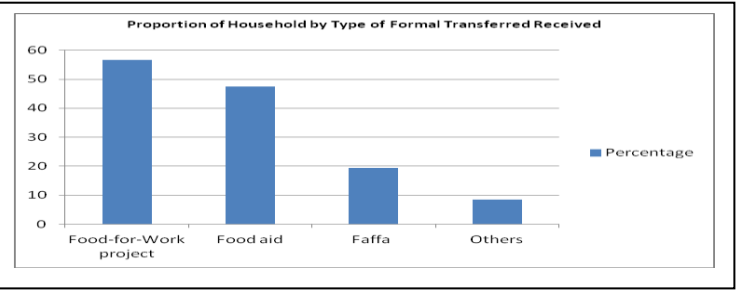
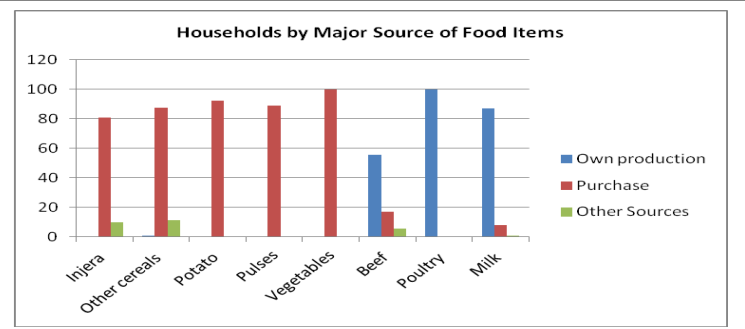
HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY VULNERABILITY

VULNERABILITY

Maize is the only type of crop which is mainly grown in the area. However poor utilization of fertilizer, in adequate access for extension services and improved varieties of seeds the household are not self sufficient in their food consumption from the crop produced and dependant on purchase food items from different sources. To improve the sources of livelihood the received formal transfer in the form of food-for-work project, food aid and faffa.

Besides livestock disease, conflict, flooding, price shock, lack of infrastructure such as access road and electricity, malaria, sanitation problem, lack of health facilities and drugs for both human and livestock and deforestation are some of the factors that make the community vulnerable to disaster risk or hazards.

Furthermore poor credit facility and weak resilient capacity of the community during disaster risk is also another factor contribute to household vulnerability in the area. For instance 1/2 of the community could not have managed to recover the loss faced and also about 1/2 of the population are not able raise Birr 500 in a week in the event of hazard or disaster risk.



Accessibility:

- **Access to fertilizer and pesticides:** 20% of the household are used chemical fertilizer and 80% of the household are used chemicals as pesticides during crop production.
- **Access to extension services and improved services seeds:** 60% of the household received extension services, 40% of the household used improved varieties of seeds and 75% of the household have access to **irrigation facilities**.
- **Access to Drinking water:** 78% of the household drink water from river or stream, birka, open well and open access pond or lake and 88% of the household drinks water **without any treatment**.
- **Access to electricity:** 42% of the household have Access to electricity and also 11% of the household have electricity connection in the area.
- **Access to Veterinary Services and Livestock Drug:** - 70% of the household have very poor and poor access for veterinary **services** and also 72% of the household have very poor and poor access **accesses for livestock drug**.
- **Access to Sanitation services:** 90% of the household have **no toilet facilities** and 8% of them use **outdoors latrine/hole** on plot.
- **Access to Road:** 32% of the household have **no access road** and 67% of the household have access paved, partly paved, gravel and dirt or difficult for car road which led to their houses and urban centres in the wereda. For instance for a household to reached the nearest paved road on the average required 43 minutes and also to reached the nearest urban centre on the average a household required 1 hour and 6 minutes.

Level of Awareness and Institutional Development

The proportion of literate the population above 7 years old is 15%. These populations categorized by level of education reported are 60% less than 1st grade, 22% primary and 10% secondary school completed. With regard to the gender parity in educations, the proportion of men higher than female at less than 1st grade, at primary and secondary grade level. For instance, the proportions of men students are 51%, 61% and 72% at less than 1st grade, primary and secondary grade level respectively. From the total number of households surveyed, 16% of them are female-headed households.

Community based organization such as Animal Marketing Association, Hulegeb Union association, Awash Arba Women association, Multipurpose cooperative and Lusi Saving and Credit Association which are formal organization through which community help each other by fattening and selling animals, selling milks to the community and other agricultural activities. Remittance, *Zakaat*, Cash loan without interest and other cash gift are some of the indicators that show the existence of cooperation in the community. Non-government organization such as Red Cross Society and Others NGO are some of the actors involved in DRM activities in the wereda.

InfoBits:

Population	: 63,208 (2007)
Sex ratio	: 792.58 F/1000 M
Urban Population	: 32,086 (2007)
Mean Altitude	: 799.70 m
Mean Slope	: 0.44%
Measles caseload	: 20 (2004-2009)
PLWHA on ART	:
Under-five children eligible for supplementary feeding:	

Sources: Various Secondary Sources

COMMUNITY CAPACITY TO COPE

- **Major coping strategies:** Sell more livestock than usual, Seek alternative or additional jobs, Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus and Limit portion size at meals are some of the main coping strategies adopted by the household in the event of disaster or hazard.
- In the wereda it is reported that 51% of the household have **managed to recover** from losses of disasters affected.
- If **more resource available** Storage of food and other necessities and adaptation of economic activities to hazards season are the major coping mechanisms choices by the household in the event disaster risks.
- **Access to credit services:** On the average 1.2 household have tried to get credit services of which on the average 0.6 household managed to get credit services.
- Doing additional agriculture labour work, working overtime and fattening selling animal are some of coping and recovering strategies used by the community during last disasters.
- During disaster it is reported that 56% of the household are able to **raise Birr 500.00 in one week** through saving, borrowing, helped, and perhaps but doubt from other persons.
- **On the average only one** crop which is maize crop mainly grown and also livestock such as camel, cattle, shoat and donkeys are rearing in the wereda.

WDRP Indicators

Hazard Related Characteristics



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
---------------	------	-------------	--------	---------------	---------

Selected Indicator	Biological Hazards of the Wereda
--------------------	----------------------------------

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

<u>Hazard_Sub_Type</u>	Crop pest and disease
------------------------	-----------------------

Crop pest and disease

<u>Hazard_Sub_Type</u>	Human diseases
------------------------	----------------

• Malaria • Diarrhea • Headache • Chronic fever	Breakout disease,	Human Death
---	-------------------	-------------

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

• Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) • Newcastle disease (Chicken) • Sheep pox • Lymphangitis • Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	Drought, Breakout disease, Shortage of grazing land	Animal Death, Increase migration Kebele to Kebele, Robbing Animal
---	---	---



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
---------------	------	-------------	--------	---------------	---------

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

Hazard_Name	Cause_Of_Hazard	Effects_Of_Hazard
Hazard_Sub_Type	Geological hazard	

No geological hazards are
reported in the Wereda



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
---------------	------	-------------	--------	---------------	---------

Selected Indicator	Hydro Metrological Hazards of the Wereda
--------------------	--

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

Hazard_Sub_Type	Hydro-Meteorological Hazards
-----------------	------------------------------

Drought	Lack of rainfall	Death of animal, Loss of income
Flood	Increasing the power of awash river	
	Deforestation	Crop damage
	High rain fall in short period of time	Soil erosion
	Topography of the area is sloppy	Land degradation
		Displacement
	Deforestation	Death of animals
	High rain fall in short period of time	Damage on roads
	Topography of the area is sloppy	
	Deforestation	
	High rain fall in short period of time	
	Topography of the area is sloppy	
	Deforestation	
	High rain fall in short period of time	
	Topography of the area is sloppy	
	Deforestation	
	High rain fall in short period of time	
	Topography of the area is sloppy	



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
---------------	------	-------------	--------	---------------	---------

Selected Indicator Socio Economic Hazards of the Wereda

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

Hazard_Sub_Type No social hazard is reported

No social hazard is reported

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

Conflict	Lack of grazing land, Lack of water, Lack of animal feeding	Human Death, Thieving animals and Human conflict, Death of Human
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Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator	Technological Hazards of the Wereda
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Hazard_Name	Cause_Of_Hazard	Effects_Of_Hazard
Hazard_Sub_Type	Technological Hazards	

No technological hazard has
been reported in the area



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
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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
ANGELILE	Droughts	2002	1997	1999	Increased	Lack of rain fall	Death of animal and loss of income	Helping each others	Migration
	Animal Disease	2002	1,996	1999	Increased	Drought	Death of animal	Giving traditional medicine for animal	Separating sick animal from the group, selling animal
ANGELILE2	Droughts	9	1966	1977	Increased	Shortage of rain fail	Death of animal	Older, female and children's	Selling animals
	Animal Disease	8	1996	1996	Increased	Disease break out	Death of animal	Older, female and children's	Sealing of animals
	Human diseases	11	2001	2001	Increased	Disease break out	Human death	Older	Medication
	Conflicts	10	2001	1999	Increased	Lack of grazing land	Robbing animal	Youth's	By arbitration
ASOBA	Droughts	8	2001	2001	Decreased	Lack of rain fall	Animal disease	Pastoralist	Selling of animals



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
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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
ASOBA	Animal Disease	9	2001	2001	Increased	Grazing land	Death of animals	Shortage of grazing land because of that they attack by disaster	Sporting by medicine
	Conflicts	10	2001	2001	Increased	Lack of grazing land and water	Robbing animal	Shortage of grazing land and water	Returning back of the robbing animals by arbitration
AWASH ARBA	Droughts	2002	1977	1999	Increased	Lack of rainfall	Animal Death	They are attacked easily by drought	Selling animals and changing their place Kebele to Kebele
	Animal Disease	2002	1966	2001	Increased	Drought	Animal Death and increase migration Kebele to Kebele	Lack of food and Grazing land	Using traditional medicine and selling healthy animals in the market



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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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>
AWASH SHELEKO	Droughts	2002	1997	1999	Increased	low rain fail	Death of animal, lack of income	supporting each other	Moving another place
	Animal Disease	2002	1,996	1999	Increased	drought	Loss of animal disease	Giving medicine for animal	separating sick animal from the group, selling animal
BEDUL ALE	Droughts	8	2001	2001	Decreased	Lack of rain fall	Animal disease	Pastoralist	Selling of animals
	Animal Disease	9	2001	2001	Increased	Grazing land	Death of animals	Shortage of grazing land because of that they attack by disaster	Supporting by medicine
	Conflicts	10	2001	2001	Increased	Lack of grazing land and water	Robbing animal	Shortage of grazing land and water	Returning back of the robbing animals by arbitration



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
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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
BONTA	Droughts	2002	1977	1999	Increased	Lack of rainfall	Death of animal and Loss of income	Helping each other	Moving from place to place
	Animal Disease	2002	1996	1999	Increased	Drought	Animal Death	Using traditional medicine for animals	Isolate the sick animals, Selling healthy animals
HALAY SUMALE	Droughts	January	1980	1981	Increased		Animal Death	Elders, Women and Children	Selling animals
	Animal Disease	April		1996	Increased		Animal Death	Elders, Women and Children	Selling more animals
	Human diseases	April	2001	2001	Decreased		Human Death	Weak persons	Treatment
	Conflicts	June	2002	2000	Increased	Lack of grazing land	Human Death	Youths	Solve by Elders
KURKURA	Droughts	8	1985	1989	Increased	Lack of rain fall	Death of animal	Older, children, female	Selling animals
	Animal Disease	9	1998	1998	Increased	Diarrhea	Robbing Animal	Older, children, female	Selling animals



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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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>
KURKURA	Human diseases	10	2003	2003	Decreased		Human death	Older	Medication
	Conflicts	10	2002	2003	Decreased	Lack of animal feeding	Animal , human death	Youth's	
	Droughts	January	1966	1977	Decreased	Lack of rainfall	Animal Death	Elders, Women and Children	Selling animals
	Animal Disease	April	1996	1996	Decreased	Breakout disease	Animal Death	Elders, Women and ChildrenElders,	Selling more animals in different way
SERKAMO	Droughts	January	1966	1977	Increased	Lack of rainfall	Animal Death	Elders, Women and Children	Selling animals
	Animal Disease	April	1996	1996	Increased	Breakout disease	Animal Death	Elders, Women and Children	Selling more animals in different way
	Human diseases	July	2001	2001	Decreased	Breakout disease	Human Death	Weak persons	Treatment



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
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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
SERKAMO	Conflicts	June	2001	1999	Increased	Lack of grazing land	Thieving animals and Human conflict	Youths	Solve by Elders
ANGELILE	Pest (blue rust)	May - September	2000, 2002, 2003	2002	Increased	Poor management of land and delay in protection	Crop damage	Lack of early prevention	Cultural control, spray pesticides

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



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda AMIBARA

Selected Indicator:

Hazards: Conflict as an Issue

KebeleName	Description_Of_Conflict	Change_In_Last_Decade	Main_Causes_Of_Conflict
BONTA	Drought	Increase	
HALAY SUMALE	By Farming land	Decrease	
HALAY SUMALE	Grazing land	Increase	
AWASH ARBA	Drought		
AWASH SHELEKO	Grazing land	Increase	
BEDUL ALE	Drought	Average	
ASOBA	Grazing land	Increase	
ANGELILE	Drought	Increase	
ANGELILE2	Lake of grazing land	Increase	
KURKURA	Grazing land	Increase	



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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
BONTA	Drought	Lack of rainfall on 2002 year	Yes, Loss of Income and lack of food	Women, Children and Elders	Lack of food
HALAY SUMALE	Drought	2001 or May and June	Yes	Elders, Women and Children	Lack of food
SERKAMO	Drought	In the end of 2002 years or May and June	Yes	Elders, Women and Children	Lack of food
AWASH ARBA	Drought	Lack of rainfall on 2002 year	Happened lack of food, Lack of grazing land	Elders, Women and Children	Lack of drinking water and Food
AWASH SHELEKO	Drought	2001	Yes	oldest, children and female	shortage of food
BEDUL ALE	drought	shortage of rain fail in 2002	shortage of income and lack of food	female children and older	shortage of food they can't afford the disaster
ASOBA	drought	2002 may	yes	female children and older	shortage of food
ANGELILE	drought	lack of rain fail to 2002	yes, lack of income and lack of food	female children and older	shortage of food
ANGELILE2	drought	late of 2002 may	yes	oldest, children and female	shortage of food
ANGELILE2	drought	end of 2003 May - June	Yes	oldest, children and female	shortage of food



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda AMIBARA

Selected Indicator:

Frequency of Disaster Occurrence

	4 out of 5 years or more	3 out of 5 years	2 out of 5 years	1 out of 5 years	0 Never
Conflicts	38.00	33.00	19.00	8.00	0.00
Crop diseases	14.00	14.00	29.00	43.00	
Droughts	44.00	20.00	24.00	11.00	1.00
Economic / Price shock	36.00	51.00	2.00	5.00	
Floods	33.00	3.00	33.00	13.00	
Frost / Cold waves		100.00			
Heat waves/ High temp	79.00	7.00	4.00	4.00	
Heavy Rain	33.00	50.00			
Human diseases	36.00	16.00	33.00	13.00	1.00
Landslides	25.00	25.00	25.00		
Livestock diseases	28.00	34.00	30.00	7.00	
Road Accident	100.00				
Storms / Cyclone/hail storm	100.00				



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator:

Household Exposure to Hazards

Disaster Type	General Exposure	Last Five Years Exposure
Droughts	26.43	27.39
Floods	12.64	6.79
Landslides	0.48	0.28
Crop diseases	1.70	0.50
Livestock diseases	23.37	23.43
Human diseases	9.10	7.86
Storms / Cyclone/hail storm		0.07
Heavy Rain	1.36	0.42
Frost / Cold waves	0.07	0.07
Heat waves/ High temp	1.02	1.98
Conflicts	13.25	15.22
Economic / Price shock	4.35	4.25
Earthquake	0.07	
Road Accident	0.07	0.07



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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		0.47		0.47	0.93	0.47	2.79	12.09	39.53	40.00	0.93	
Crop diseases								14.29		14.29		
Droughts				1.29	1.29	5.17	16.54	32.04	42.12			
Economic / Price shock	1.69				1.69	1.69	1.69	8.47	55.93	10.17	1.69	
Floods							4.17	18.75	35.42	2.08	36.46	1.04
Frost / Cold waves									100.00			
Heat waves/ High temp						3.70			81.48	7.41		
Heavy Rain						40.00		40.00				
Human diseases	0.91	52.73				0.91	5.45	8.18	24.55	4.55	1.82	
Landslides									75.00			
Livestock diseases	0.91	1.51	0.30	0.30	0.60	2.72	6.65	15.71	65.26	4.83		
Road Accident	100.00											
Storms / Cyclone/hail sto						100.00						



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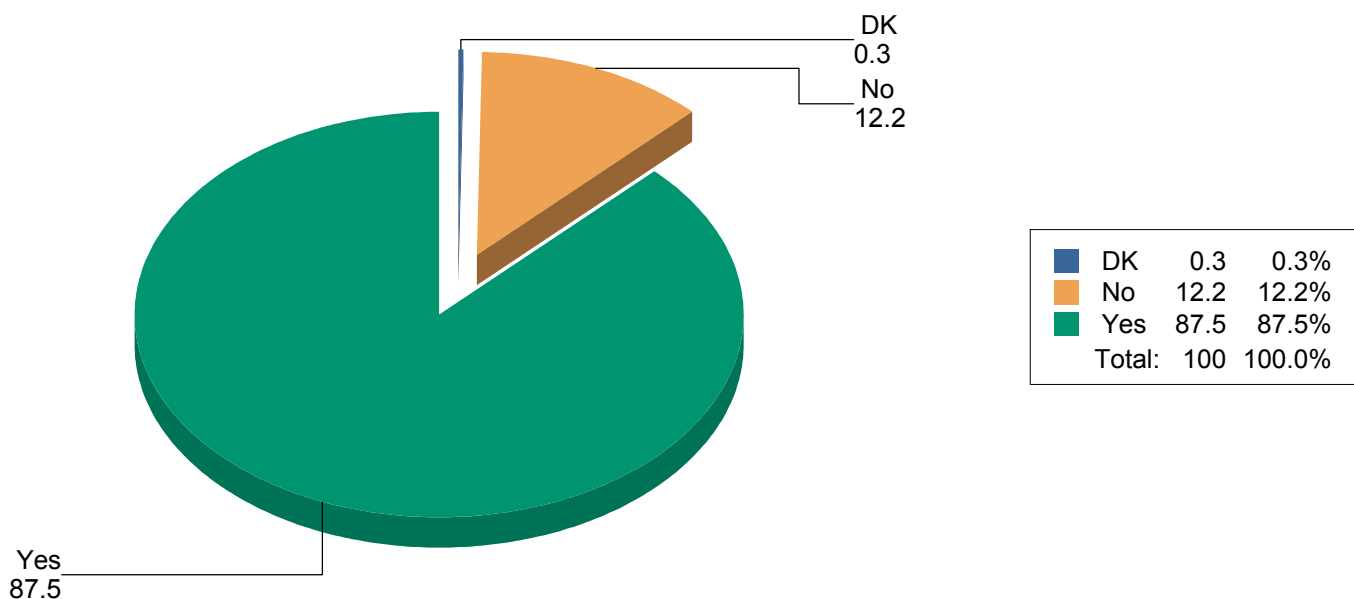
Wereda AMIBARA

Selected Indicator:

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

<u>Is Conflict an Issue in Community?</u>	<u>Response</u> <u>Percent</u>
Yes	87.50
No	12.20
DK	0.30

Is Conflict an Issue in Community?





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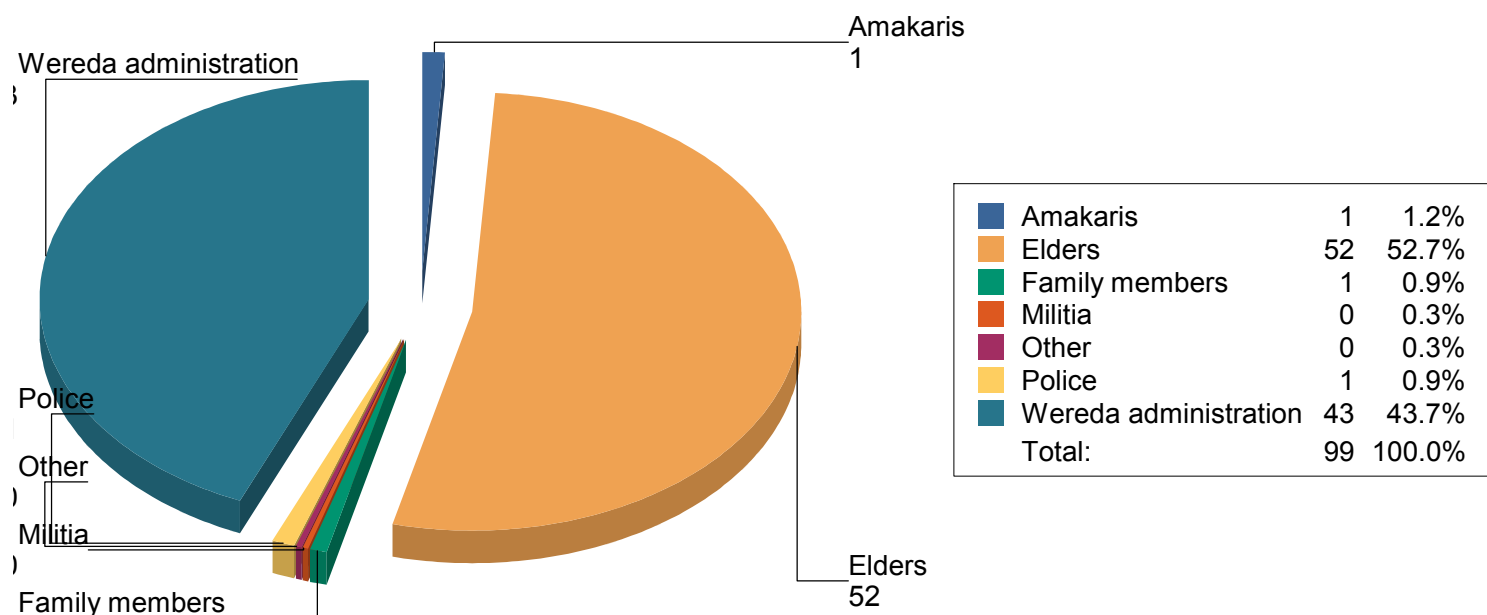
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator:

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

Who To Turn During Conflict?	Response Percentage
Family members	0.89
Elders	52.23
Amakaris	1.19
Wereda administration	43.32
Police	0.89
Militia	0.30
Other	0.30

Who To Turn During Conflict?





Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator: **Losses from Disasters - Losses from all disasters (household response in %)**

Type of Loss	Main Loss Percent	Secondary Loss Percent
Physical damages on houses and property	4.64	1.47
Crop damage	0.59	0.46
Livestock damage	34.46	7.95
Death of household members	6.63	1.78
Illness/health problems	11.27	7.41
Loss of access to social services, including school	0.81	2.93
Loss of income	3.46	18.46
Loss of savings	0.81	2.86
Livestock were stolen	5.89	4.94
Lost access to grazing land	4.42	6.10
Lost access to water source	2.87	2.24
Had to flee/change residence area	0.52	1.47
Other losses/damages	0.07	0.46
DK	0.00	0.07



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda AMIBARA

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	Frost / Cold waves	Heat wave	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Road Accident	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Crop damage			1.04							0.92		0.93		
Death of household members	29.15			1.92				4.00		21.10		1.87		
DK							3.85							
Had to flee/change residence area	0.50		1.30							0.92				
Illness/health problems	3.98			1.92						56.88	25.00	10.28		100.00



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda AMIBARA

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	Frost / Cold waves	Heat wave	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Road Accident	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Livestock damage	6.03		57.14		8.14	100.00		76.92	25.00	8.26		58.88	100.00	
Livestock were stolen	18.75		0.26					3.85		2.13		0.93		
Loss of access to social services, including school	2.84	14.29	0.26	1.69						1.06		2.18	100.00	
Loss of income	17.61		1.56	52.54					100.00	4.26		2.49		
Loss of savings	1.51		0.26	5.08	1.16					0.92		0.31		



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Region AFAR

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Wereda AMIBARA

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	Frost / Cold waves	Heat wave	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Road Accident	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Lost access to grazing land	34.17		7.27					28.00	25.00			2.49		
Lost access to water source	1.14		9.09	5.77				3.85	25.00	1.06		0.31		
Other losses/damages	1.70		0.26		34.88									
Physical damages on houses and property	2.27		7.01					24.00		1.83		0.31		



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda AMIBARA

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

	Droughts	Floods	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Crop damage	1.32		1.06	
Death of household members	0.26			0.32
Had to flee/change residence area	0.53			5.41
Illness/health problems	9.50	28.05		7.32
Livestock damage	21.11			4.46



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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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	Droughts	Floods	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Livestock were stolen	4.49			3.82
Loss of access to social services, including school	2.64			5.41
Loss of income	29.82			27.07
Loss of savings	1.06			3.50
Lost access to grazing land	15.04			3.50



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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			
	Droughts	Floods	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Lost access to water source	3.69			2.87
No Losses			2.13	
Other losses/damages	0.79			
Physical damages on houses and property	0.79			1.59



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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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>	ANGELILE			
J - Jun (Sene)	Animal disease	----		--
K - Jul (Hamle)	Animal disease	3		--
E - Jan (Tir)		----	Livestock activity	1st
C - Nov (Hidar)		2	Onion, tomato and green paper	--
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought	1		--
J - Jun (Sene)	Increasing the capacity of awash river	3		--
I - May (Ginbot)	Animal disease	2	Cotton	1st
<u>Kebele</u>	BEDUL ALE			
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought	3		--
J - Jun (Sene)		1		--
K - Jul (Hamle)	Conflict	2		--
<u>Kebele</u>	BONTA			

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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Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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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
I - May (Ginbot)	Animal Disease	2		--
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought	1		--
I - May (Ginbot)	Flood	3		--
Kebele SERKAMO				
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought	1		--
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought	2		--

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

WDRP Indicators

Infrastructure Access Characteristics



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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	3.27	Less than 30 min	58.85	Less than 1 hr	63.52
Yes, partly paved road	21.80	30 - 60 min	16.15	1 - 2 hrs	32.55
Yes, gravel road	31.88	1 - 2 hrs	19.27	2 - 4 hrs	3.67
Yes, dirt road (difficult for car)	9.26	2 - 3 hrs	5.21	4 - 6 hrs	0.00
No, no road	31.88	3 - 4 hrs	0.26	More than 6 hrs	0.26
DK	0.27	More than 4 hrs	0.26	----	0.00
DK	1.09	----	0.00	----	0.00



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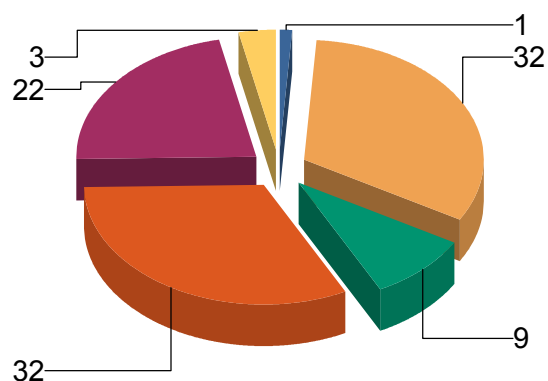
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator

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

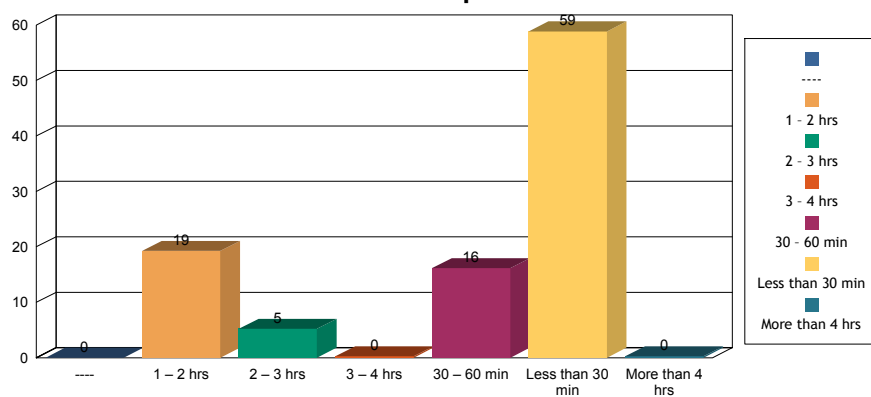
<u>Type of Road</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Time to Nearest Paved Road (Mins.)</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Time To Nearest Urban Center (Mins.)</u>	<u>Response</u>
<u>Avg Time To Nearest Urban Center(Mins.)</u>		66.30	<u>Avg Time To Nearest Paved Road</u>	43.08	

Type of Road

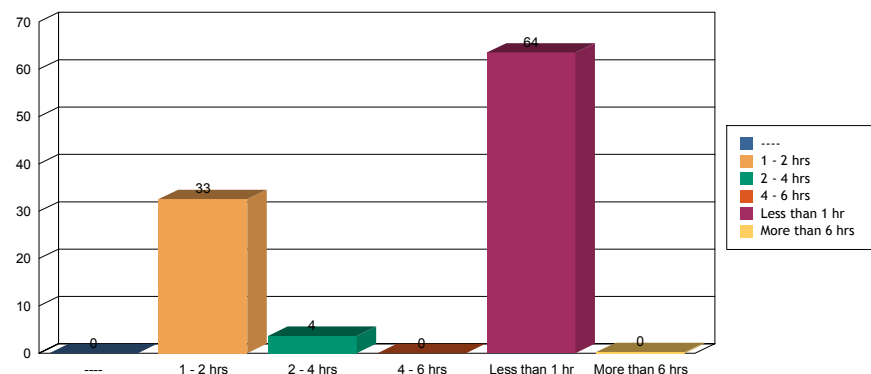


DK	No, no road
Yes, dirt road (difficult for car)	Yes, gravel road
Yes, partly paved road	Yes, paved

Time to reach the nearest paved road from the HH



Time to reach nearest urban center from the HH





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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
Selected Indicator	Physical Vulnerability: Access to Electricity - Households access and utilization of electricity				
<u>Household Located In Electricity</u>			41.60		
<u>Household Connected To Electricity</u>			11.30		



Data Collected Date

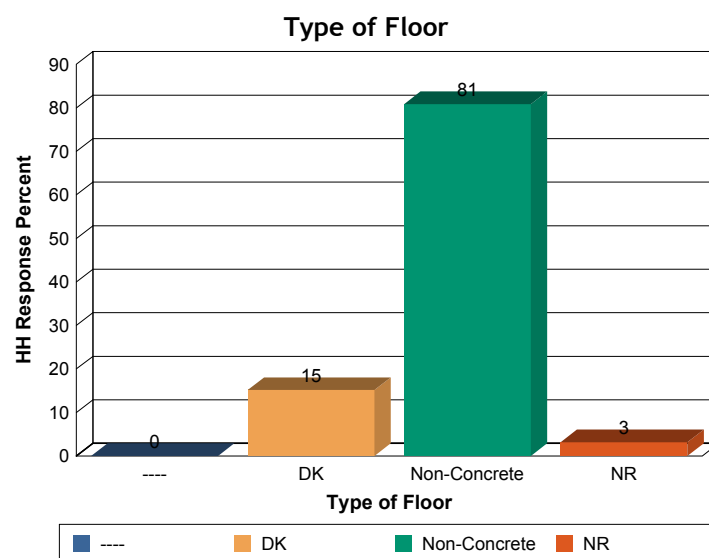
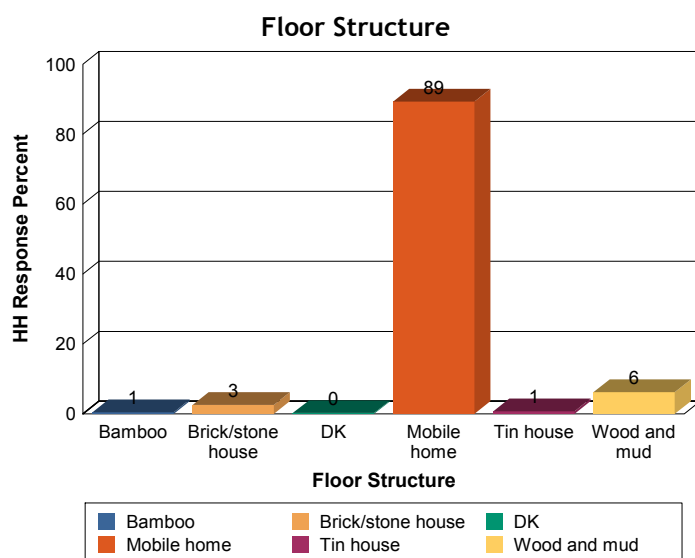
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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator

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

Floor Structure	HH Response	Type of Floor	HH Response
Tin house	0.78	Non-Concrete	80.85
Wood and mud	6.23	DK	15.16
Bamboo	0.52	NR	3.19
Brick/stone house	2.60	----	0.00
Mobile home	89.35	----	0.00
DK	0.26	----	0.00



WDRP Indicators

Socio Demographic Characteristics



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Approx. No.</u>	<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Migration Period</u>	<u>Migration Trend</u>	<u>Migration Reason</u>	<u>Destination</u>
ANGELILE		Youths	Male		Increased		Searching Grazing Land For Their Animal
BONTA		Youths	Male		Increased		Searching Grazing Land For Their Animal
ANGELILE	Pastoralist	Elders, Youth	Both		Increased		Searching Grazing Land For Their Animal



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Selected Indicator

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

Duration of Migration	Response Percent	Migration Reason	Response Percent
Two weeks - month	6.77	Family reasons	6.77
3 - 6 months	5.36	Working elsewhere	0.18
> 6 months	0.00	In grazing camp	81.36
----	0.00	Feeding/IDP camp	0.09
----	0.00	Away at school	1.50
----	0.00	Other	6.36
----	0.00	DK	1.59
Less than 2 weeks	4.57	Visiting	0.88
A month - 3 months	81.46	Looking for work	0.09



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Selected Indicator

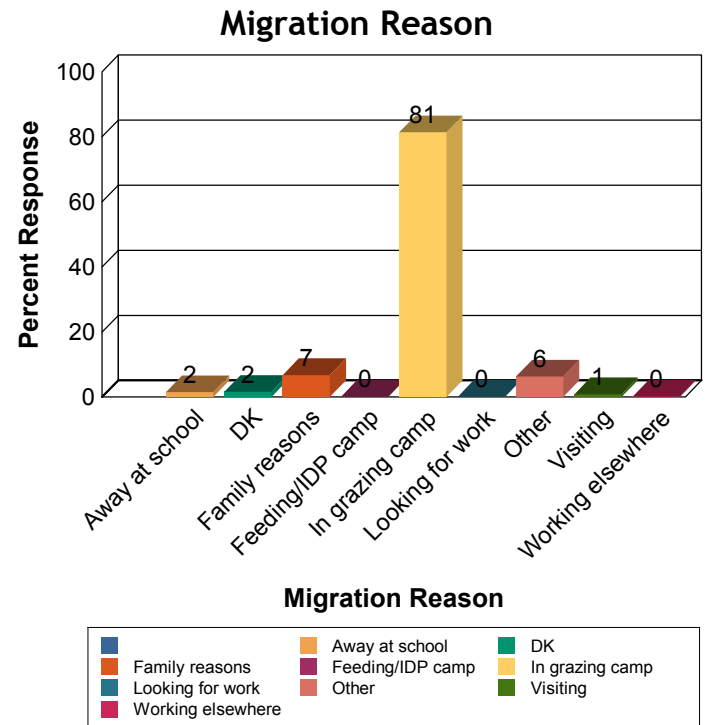
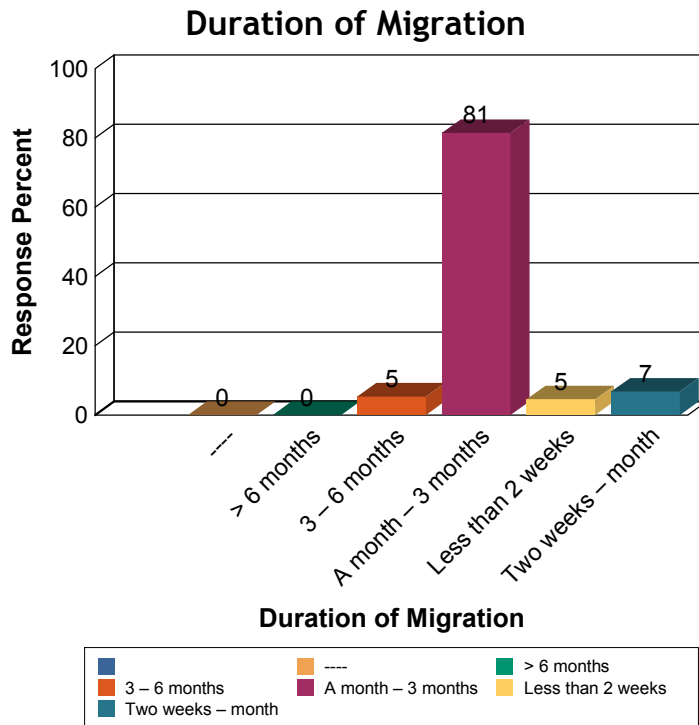
Economic Vulnerability: Household Migration - Household migration and reason for migration

Duration of Migration

Response Percent

Migration Reason

Response Percent





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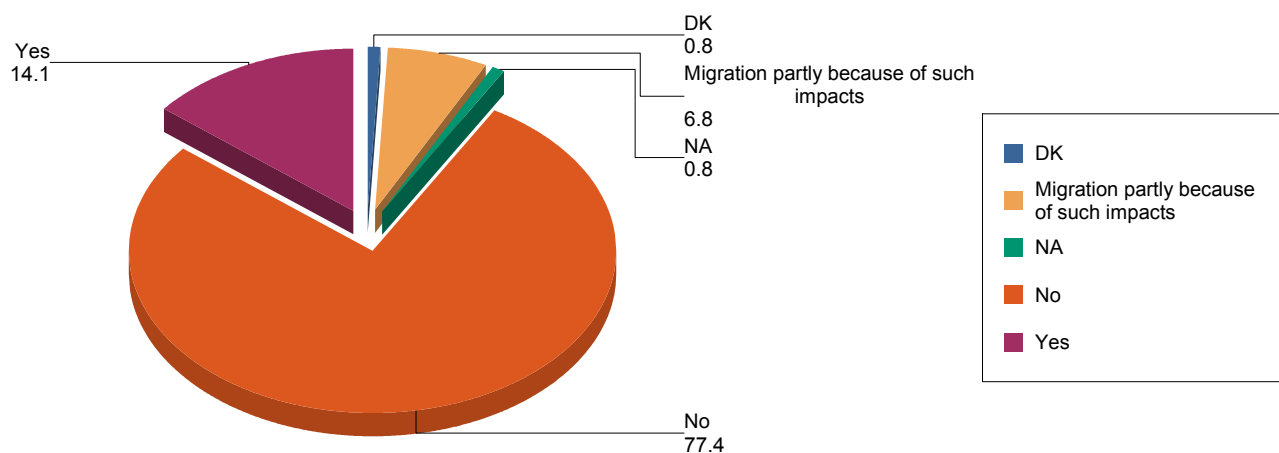
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator

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

Is Migration Due to Hazard?	HH Response - Due To Hazard
No	77.40
Yes	14.10
Migration partly because of such impacts	6.80
DK	0.80
NA	0.80

Is Migration Due to Hazard?





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Selected Indicator: **Demography: Population Structure**

KEY:		Children (0-12 yrs)	Older (Above 55 yrs)	Working (25-55 yrs)	Youth (12-25 yrs)
Male	Female				
ANGELILE		14 7	7 5	15 8	28 16
ANGELILE2		14 11	7 3	13 7	23 22
ASOBA		13 12	7 3	23 22	23 22
AWASH ARBA			37 13	28 11	23 16
AWASH SHELEKO		55 22	7 3	13 8	23 12
BEDUL ALE		15 10	10 15	20 25	15 10
BONTA		11 9	9 6	10 10	25 20
HALAY SUMALE		18 6	10 4	12 6	30 15
KURKURA		11 9	11 5	13 9	30 12
SERKAMO			8 8	14 3	30 18



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Selected Indicator

Demography: Population Trends and Ethnic Groups

Kebele Name	Population Change Trend	Population Change Reasons	Ethnic Groups
BEDUL ALE	Increased	More Children	
HALAY SUMALE	Increased	More Children	
SERKAMO	Increased	More Children	Afar
AWASH SHELEKO	Increased	Lack of entrepreneur in the area	Afar
BEDUL ALE	Increased	Poor Family Planning	
ASOBA	Increased	Poor Family Planning	Afar
ANGELILE	Increased	Poor Family Planning	Afar
ANGELILE2	Increased	Poor Family Planning	Afar
KURKURA	Increased	More children lack of family planning	Afar



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Selected Indicator

Social Vulnerability: Household Demographic Characteristics - Demographic characteristics of households

<u>Demographic Indicator</u>	<u>Indicator Value</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Average household size	6	
Sex ratio	788	Number of males divided by number of females
Child sex ratio (under 14 yrs)	707	Sex ration for the population whose age is below 14 years
Adult sex ratio (18 & Above yrs)	871	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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Selected Indicator

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

<u>General Awareness</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Educational Level</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Read and understand text - with difficulty	13.10	From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)	22.12
Can write letters - with difficulty	13.40	From Proportion of population (7+) - Pursuing or completed University	0.00
----	0.00	From Proportion of population (15+) - Less than 1st grade	68.74
----	0.00	From Proportion of population (15+) - Primary (1-6)	0.00
----	0.00	From Proportion of population (15+) - Secondary (7-12)	11.65
----	0.00	From Proportion of population (15+) - Technical	0.10
Read and understand text - Easily	12.60	From Proportion of population (7+) - Less than 1st grade	60.26
Can write letters - easily	12.20	From Proportion of population (7+) - Technical	9.64
<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	15.00	Proportion of literate population (15+) to total 15+ population	15.80



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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		71.94		28.06	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Less than 1st grade		83.80		16.30	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)		61.13		38.87	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)		50.86		49.14	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Technical		100.00		0.00	
Male Head of HH		83.80		Female Head of HH	
				16.30	

WDRP Indicators

Environmental Characteristics



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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>
BONTA	Deforestation			
HALAY SUMALE	Deforestation			
SERKAMO	Deforestation			
AWASH ARBA	Deforestation			
AWASH SHELEKO	Deforestation			
BEDUL ALE	Deforestation			
ASOBA	Deforestation			
ANGELILE	Deforestation			
ANGELILE2	Deforestation			
KURKURA	Deforestation			



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Current Situation</u>	<u>Change Last Decade</u>	<u>Comment</u>
BONTA	Good	Increase	Good
HALAY SUMALE	Good	Increase	Good
SERKAMO	Good	Increase	Good
AWASH ARBA	Over Grazing Of Land	Decrease	Over Grazing Of Land
AWASH SHELEKO	Good	Increase	Good
BEDUL ALE	Good	Increase	Good
ASOBA	Good	Increase	Good
ANGELILE	Good`	Increase	Good
ANGELILE2	Good	Increase	Good
KURKURA	Over Grazing Land	Decrease`	Over Grazing Land



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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>
BONTA	Informal Land Use	Continuous Drought Happened
HALAY SUMALE		Continuous Drought Happened
SERKAMO	Backward Land Use	Continuous Drought Happened
AWASH ARBA	Informal Land Use	Continuous Drought Happened
AWASH SHELEKO	Poor Land Usage	Continues Disaster
AWASH SHELEKO	Poor Land Usage	Continues Disaster
ASOBA	Poor Land Usage	Continues Disaster
ANGELILE	Poor Land Usage`	Continues Disaster
ANGELILE2	Poor Land Usage	Continues Disaster
KURKURA	Affair Land Using	Continues Disaster



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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>
AWASH ARBA	Grazing land	They use their grazing land for Income generating				
KURKURA	Grazing land	Selling of animal				



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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>
BONTA	Increase	Attacked by flood and drought
HALAY SUMALE	Increase	Attacked by flood and drought
SERKAMO	Increase	Attacked by drought
AWASH ARBA	Increase	Soil erosion and drought happen
AWASH SHELEKO	Increase	Disaster and soil erosion
BEDUL ALE	Increase	Because of agriculture cause of deforestation
BEDUL ALE	Increase	Cause of disaster and flood
ASOBA	Increase	Cause of disaster and flood
ANGELILE	Cause of disaster and flood	Cause of disaster and flood
ANGELILE2	Increase	Cause of disaster and flood
ANGELILE2	Increase	Cause of disaster and flood
KURKURA	Increase	Cause of disaster and flood



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	BONTA
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Forest	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Decreasing	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Decreasing Forest Area	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>

<u>Resources_2</u>		<u>Resources_4</u>
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>		<u>Observed_Change_4</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>		<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>

<u>KebeleName</u>	SERKAMO
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Forest	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Decreasing	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Increase Drought Because Of Deforestation Or Producing Charcoal	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>

<u>Resources_2</u>		<u>Resources_4</u>
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>		<u>Observed_Change_4</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>		<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>



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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	AWASH ARBA
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Resources_1 Planting forests and give care

Resources_3

Observed_Change_1 Increased deforestation

Observed_Change_3

Problems_Changes_1 Cutting trees

Problems_Changes_3

Resources_2

Resources_4

Observed_Change_2

Observed_Change_4

Problems_Changes_2

Problems_Changes_4

KebeleName	AWASH SHELEKO
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Resources_1 A forestation

Resources_3

Observed_Change_1 Decreasing

Observed_Change_3

Problems_Changes_1 Drought because of deforestation

Problems_Changes_3

Resources_2 Mineral

Resources_4

Observed_Change_2 Decreasing

Observed_Change_4

Problems_Changes_2

Problems_Changes_4



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	BEDUL ALE
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Water
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Decreasing	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreasing
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	They Use Agricultural Production	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Using For Agricultural Usage
<u>Resources_2</u>	Forest	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreasing	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Deforestation	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

<u>KebeleName</u>	ASOBA
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Forest	<u>Resources_3</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Decreasing	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Drought Because Of Deforestation	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	
<u>Resources_2</u>		<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>		<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>		<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	ANGELILE
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Forest	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Decreasing	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Deforestation	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>

<u>Resources_2</u>		<u>Resources_4</u>
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>		<u>Observed_Change_4</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>		<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>

<u>KebeleName</u>	ANGELILE
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Forest	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Decreasing	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Because Of Deforestation The Disaster Is Occurred	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>

<u>Resources_2</u>		<u>Resources_4</u>
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>		<u>Observed_Change_4</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>		<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>



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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	KURKURA
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<u>Resources_1</u>	A forestation	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Deforestation	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Preparing charcoal	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>
<u>Resources_2</u>	Protecting natural forests in the area	<u>Resources_4</u>
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Increase	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>		<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
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	
BONTA	Decrease	Increase Temperature	Increase	Increase temperature and affect by disease	
HALAY SUMALE	Decrease			Increase	
SERKAMO	Decrease	There Is No Grazing Land	Increase	Increase air pollution	
AWASH ARBA	Decrease	It Is A Means Of Continuous Drought Happened	Increase	Increase temperature	
AWASH ARBA	Decrease	Grazing	Increase	Attacking by disease	
BEDUL ALE	Decrease	Deforestation	Increase	Climate change	
ASOBA	Decrease	Shortage Of Grazing Land	Increase	Climate change	
ANGELILE	Decrease	Climate Change	Increase	Climate change and attacking by disease	
ANGELILE2	Decrease	Shortage Of Grazing Land	Increase	Climate change	
KURKURA	Decrease	Continues Disasters Happened In The Area	Increase	Hotness	



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Selected Indicator

Environmental Situation: Reasons for Environmental Changes

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Reason For Environmental Changes</u>
SERKAMO	Deforestation for the purpose of needing farm land results in climate change and drought
BONTA	Continuous air pollution and drought because of deforestation like for farming and produce charcoal
AWASH ARBA	Deforestation for the purpose of needing farm land results in climate change and drought
AWASH SHELEKO	Deforestation for the purpose of needing farm land results in climate change and drought
BEDUL ALE	Due to deforestation the area has continuously attacked by disaster
ASOBA	Due to deforestation the area has continuously attacked by disaster
ANGELILE	Due to deforestation the area has continuously attacked by disaster
ANGELILE2	Due to deforestation the area has continuously attacked by disaster
KURKURA	When the agriculture job work in the kebele, a forestation is possible to increasing productivity



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Changes Observed</u>	<u>Problems Observed</u>
BONTA	Loss of grazing land	Increase
HALAY SUMALE	Increase	
SERKAMO	Increase	Attacked by drought
AWASH ARBA	Increase	Decrease soil fertility and increase soil erosion
AWASH SHELEKO	Increase	Disaster and soil erosion
BEDUL ALE	Increase	Disaster and soil erosion
ASOBA	Increase	Cause of disaster and flood
ANGELILE	Increase	Lack of grazing land
ANGELILE2	Increase	Cause of disaster and flood
KURKURA	Increase	Soil erosion problems

WDRP Indicators

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



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Selected Indicator

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

Occupational Categories and Percent of Population engaged within these occupational categories

Percent (%) of Population

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Occupation 1</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Occupation 2</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Occupation 3</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Occupation 4</u>	<u>Population</u>
BONTA	Animal Fattening	85%	Agricultural and Daily Labour	15%				
HALAY SUMALE	Animal Fattening	75%	Agricultural and Daily Labour	25%				
SERKAMO	Animal Fattening	75%	Agricultural and Daily Labour	25%				
AWASH ARBA	Animal Fattening	80%						
AWASH SHELEKO	Animal Husbandry and Selling	80	Agriculture	20				
BEDUL ALE	Animal Husbandry	80%	Daily Labour	20%				
ASOBA	Animal Husbandry	80%	Agricultural Daily Labour	20%				
ANGELILE	Animal Husbandry	80	Daily Labour	15				
ANGELILE2	Animal Husbandry	85	Agricultural and Daily Labour	15				
KURKURA	Production Of Animal		Agricultural and Daily Labour					



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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livelihood Activity	Order of Importance		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Agricultural laborer	1.03	1.33	0.88
Animal herder	6.96	2.40	6.74
Buying and selling livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, camels)	12.89	3.20	0.00
Daily laborer	1.03	22.40	15.84
House-maid (domestic servant)	0.27	0.00	0.00
Military service	0.26	0.00	0.00
Others	0.26	0.27	0.00
Rearing & selling animals (camels, cattle, sheep, goats)	5.87	5.87	4.99
Salaried job	12.27	0.00	2.64
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Charcoal	11.08	19.20	2.64
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Precious stones (gold, gem-stones)	0.00	0.27	0.88
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Wild fruits	0.00	0.27	0.00
Selling Cereal food crops (sorghum, maize, wheat, barley)	0.26	2.67	0.00



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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livelihood Activity	Order of Importance		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Selling Chat / Khat	0.00	0.27	0.00
Selling dairy products (milk, butter, ghee, cheese)	0.77	18.40	24.34
Selling hides and skins (from goats, sheep, cattle)	0.00	0.00	0.29
Selling meat (from own livestock)	0.26	0.53	0.00
Selling tea, coffee, cake, bread, "areki", "tella"	0.00	0.29	0.00
Selling wool (from sheep)	0.00	0.00	0.29
Traditional healer	0.00	0.00	0.29
Water-carrier, Porter	0.00	0.27	0.00



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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	0.42	0.00
Cultivator	0.31	3.24
Neither studying nor working nor seeking work	0.21	0.00
Others (specify)	0.10	0.22
Physically disabled	0.00	0.31
Retired/ Old	3.33	2.92
Salaried	0.83	5.73
Student	14.15	6.05
Unemployed & seeking work	2.81	0.00
Agricultural labourer	2.08	5.84
Craftsman	0.00	0.11
Home-maker (housewife)	26.74	12.54
Livestock rearing	45.27	18.70
Non-agricultural labour	8.43	0.00
None	0.00	0.43
Shopkeeper and Petty trade	0.21	0.32



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda AMIBARA

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	Injera	Milk	Other cereals	Pasta	Potatoes	Poultry	Sugar	Vegetables
Begging						0.30						
Borrowed					0.90		0.80	1.30				
Casual labor		5.60			5.50		9.80	3.90			6.30	
Free meals/Food assistance							0.40					
Gifts from friends/neighbors					1.80	0.30						
Other					1.80	0.30						



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda AMIBARA

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	Injera	Milk	Other cereals	Pasta	Potatoes	Poultry	Sugar	Vegetables
Own cultivation/production		55.60	87.10				0.40			100.00		
Purchase from roadside vendor/tuck shop	11.10			22.20	26.60	2.30	9.50	9.20	30.80		12.90	40.00
Purchase subsidized food from Kebele shop		5.60			0.90			1.30			1.00	
Purchases from main shop		11.10	10.00	77.80	53.20	5.80	78.00	81.60	61.50		75.60	60.00

WDRP Indicators

Crop Production Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda AMIBARA

Selected Indicator:

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

Extent of Crop Damage (%)

Last_Year_Percentage

Five_Year_Percentage

0 %

33.33

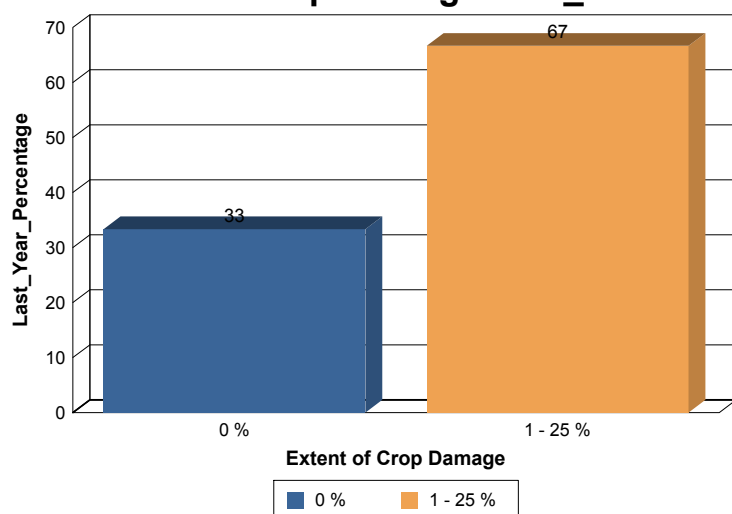
100.00

1 - 25 %

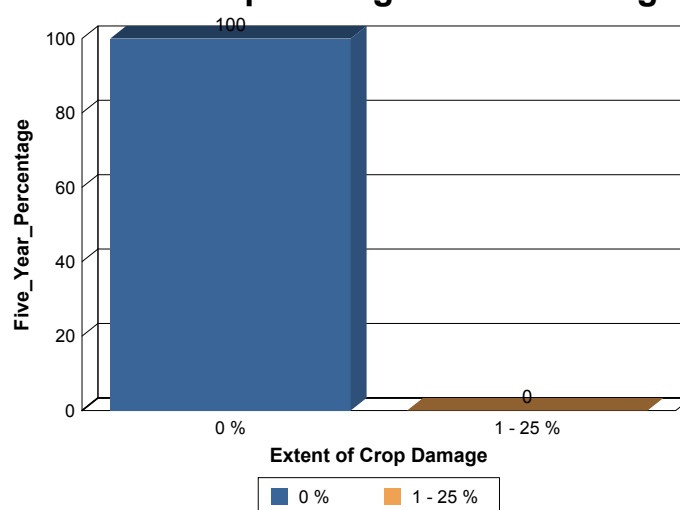
66.67

0.00

Extent of Crop Damage Last_Year



Extent of Crop Damage Five Years Ago





Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

Region AFAR

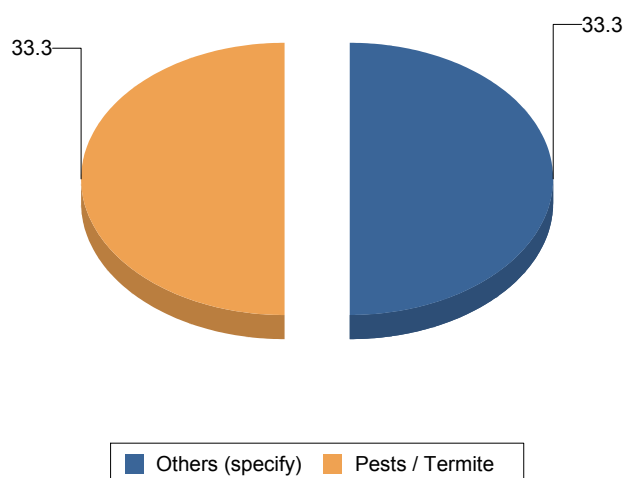
Zone ZONE 3

Wereda AMIBARA

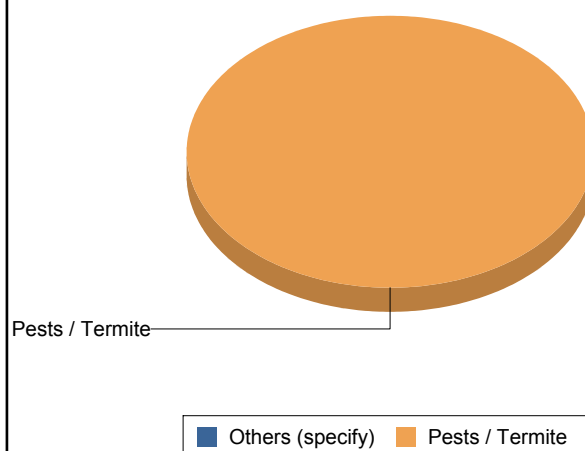
Selected Indicator: **Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Major reasons for crop damage**

<u>Major Reason of Crop Damage</u>	<u>Last Year</u>	<u>Five Year Ago</u>
Pests / Termite	33.30	100.00
Others (specify)	33.30	0.00

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



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





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Friday, December 5, 201

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator:

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

Last Year	Five Years Ago	0 %	1 - 25 %
Maize		33.30	66.67
		0.00	100.00



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator:

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

Last Year

Five Years Ago

	Others (specify)	Pests / Termite
Maize	33.30	33.30
	0.00	100.00



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
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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	
BONTA	Cotton	Meher	90%	Increasing	Increase investor
	Maize	Meher	5%	Increasing	There is wide land
	Tomato	Meher	4%	Increasing	There is wide land
	Onion	Meher	1%	Increasing	There is wide land
HALAY SUMALE	Cotton	Meher	85%	Increasing	Increase animals
	Maize	Meher	6%	Increasing	There is wide fertile land
	Onion	Meher	5%		
	Tomato	Meher	4%		
SERKAMO	Cotton	Meher	90%	Increasing	Increase investor
	Maize	Meher	3%	Increasing	There is wide fertile land
	Onion	Meher	5%	Increasing	
	Tomato	Meher	2%	Increasing	
	Tomato	Meher			
AWASH SHELEKO	Tomato	Meher	90%	Increasing	Government agriculture production
	Onion	Meher	4%	Increasing	They have wide land to use



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
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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	
AWASH SHELEKO	Tomato	Meher	5%	Increasing	
	Green pepper	Meher	1%	Increasing	
BEDUL ALE	Cotton	Meher	90%	Increasing	Increasing number of Investors
	Maize	Meher	5	Increasing	They have wide land to use
	Tomato	Meher	4	Increasing	They have wide land to use
	Onion	Meher	1	Increasing	They have wide land to use
ASOBA	Cotton	Meher	90	Increasing	Increasing number of Investors
	Maize	Meher	5	Increasing	They have wide land to use
	Onion	Meher	4	Increasing	
	Tomato	Meher	1	Increasing	
ANGELILE	Cotton	Belg	90	Increasing	Increasing number of Investors
	Maize	Meher	5	Increasing	They have wide land to use
	Tomato	Meher	4	Increasing	They have wide land to use
	Onion	Meher	1	Increasing	They have wide land to use
ANGELILE2	Cotton	Belg	90	Increasing	Increasing number of Investors



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
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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	
ANGELILE2	Maize	Meher	5	Increasing	They have wide fertile land
	Onion	Meher	3	Increasing	
	Tomato	Meher	2	Increasing	



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda AMIBARA

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>
BONTA	Good	Yes	There is development agent in the kebele
HALAY SUMALE	Yes	Yes	There is development agent in the kebele
SERKAMO	Yes	Yes	There is development agent in the kebele
AWASH ARBA	No	Sometimes	Doing different agriculture
AWASH SHELEKO	Yes	Yes	
BEDUL ALE	Good	Yes	Professionals they aware the society
BEDUL ALE	Yes	Yes	Selected by agricultural professional
ANGELILE	Good	Yes	They have agricultural professionals in the area
ANGELILE2	Yes	Yes	They have agricultural professionals in the area
KURKURA	No	Some Times	By working agricultural job for increasing productivity



Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

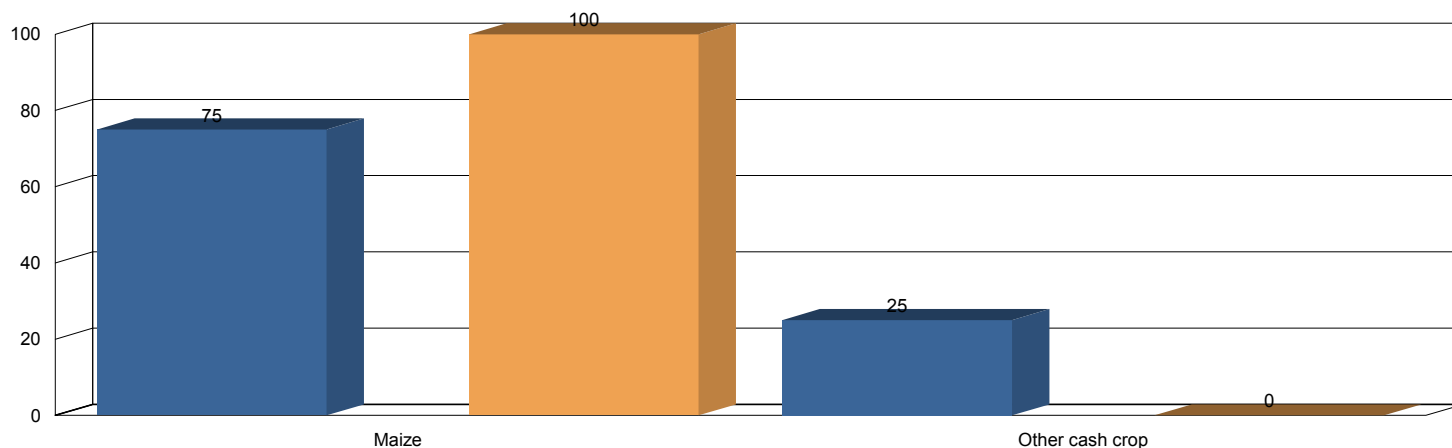
Wereda AMIBARA

Selected Indicator

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

Major Crop Type	Type of Crops Grown Last Year	Type of Crops Grown Five Years Ago
Maize	75.00	100.00
Other cash crop	25.00	0.00

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



LEGEND :

Last year

Five Years Ago



Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda AMIBARA

Selected Indicator:

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

	A - Less than 100	F - >2000
Maize	33.30	66.70



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda AMIBARA

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	F - > 2000
Maize	100.00	



Data_Collected_Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
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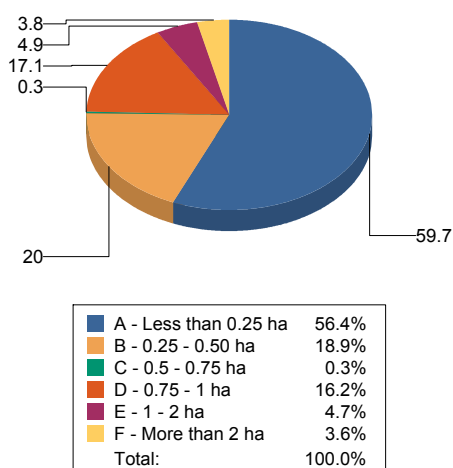
Selected Indicator: **Economic Vulnerability: Land Ownership and Quality - Landownership of households**

Households owning land (%)	34.10
Average landholding (in Hectares)s	0.76
Households cultivating land in last 12 months (%)	1.30
Average quantity of land cultivated (in hectares)	2.06

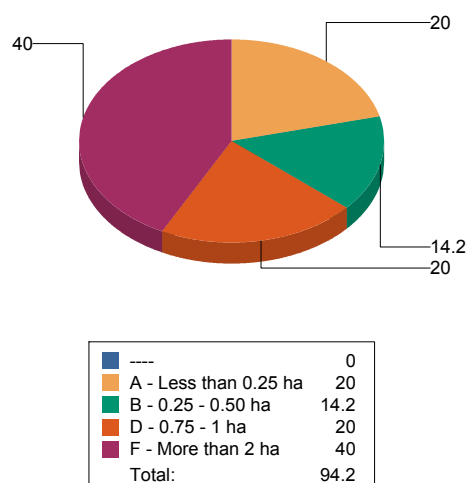
Range Land Holding	Percent Response	Range Cultivated Land	Percent Respons
A - Less than 0.25 ha	60.0	A - Less than 0.25 ha	20.0
B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	20.0	B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	14.0
C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	0.0	D - 0.75 - 1 ha	20.0
D - 0.75 - 1 ha	17.0	F - More than 2 ha	40.0
E - 1 - 2 ha	5.0	----	0.0
F - More than 2 ha	4.0	----	0.0

IMPORTANT: ha = Hectar

Household Responses to Range Land Holding



Household Responses to Range Cultivated Land





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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator:

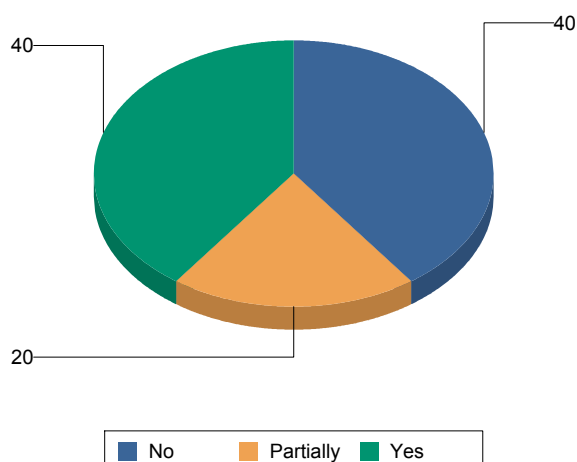
Economic Vulnerability: Land Ownership and Quality - Farmers' perception on the quality of their agricultural land

Cropping_Intensity *	0.49
Households with enough land for farming	

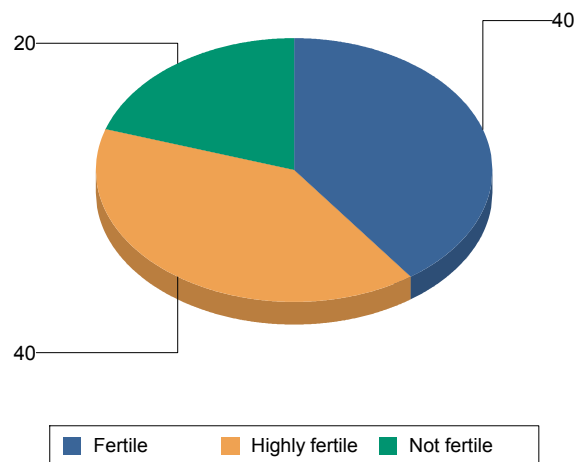
HHs with favourable location of farm	Response	Households with fertile soil	Response
Yes	40.00	Highly fertile	40.00
Partially	20.00	Fertile	40.00
No	40.00	Not fertile	20.00

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

Household responses to the type of farm location



Household responses to the type of soil fertility





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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator:

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

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

AWASH ARBA	No	No	Doing Different Agriculture
------------	----	----	-----------------------------

KURKURA	No	No	By Working Agricultural Job For Increasing Productivity By Using Agriculture
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Data_Collected_Date

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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda AMIBARA

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>
BONTA	Good	No Change	No change on land fertility because before 10 years they are not work farm on the land
HALAY SUMALE	Yes	No Change	Awash river
SERKAMO	Yes	No Change	Awash river
AWASH ARBA	No	No Change	They can work agriculture by using ground water and areb river
AWASH SHELEKO	Good	Average	They use awash river
BEDUL ALE	Good	Constant	The fertility of soil is still their
ASOBA	Good	Constant	Awash river
ANGELILE	Good	Constant	Before 10 years ago no agricultural production in the area because of that the fertility of land is good
ANGELILE2	Good	Constant	Awash river
KURKURA	No	No	Using river to good production



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda AMIBARA

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>
BONTA	Good	No Change	No change on land fertility because before 10 years they are not work farm on the land
HALAY SUMALE	Good	Good	
SERKAMO	Good	No Change	No change on land fertility because before 10 years they are not work farm on the land
AWASH ARBA	Good	Increasing	There is good and fertile land in our kebele
AWASH SHELEKO	Good	Average	No Change it Is Constant
BEDUL ALE	Good	Constant	The fertility of soil is still their
ASOBA	Good	Average	Before 10 years ago no agricultural production in the area because of that the fertility of land is good
ASOBA	Good	Constant	Before 10 years ago no agricultural production in the area because of that the fertility of land is good
ANGELILE2	Good	Average	Before 10 years ago no agricultural production in the area because of that the fertility of land is good
KURKURA	Good	Increasing	Doing land farming



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

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Selected Indicator:

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

Percentage of
Irrigated Area

Last Year

100.00

Five Years Ago

100.00

Percentage of households
with irrigated area

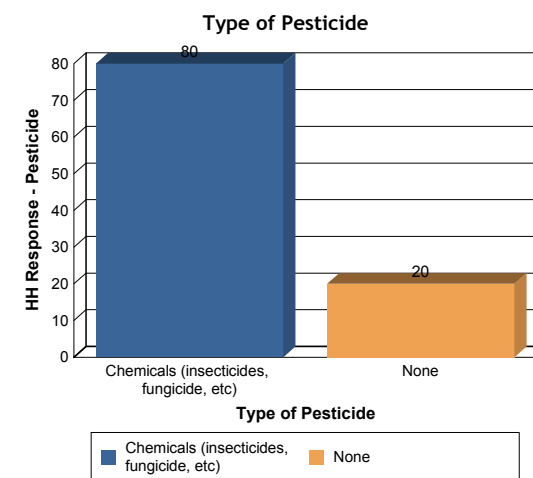
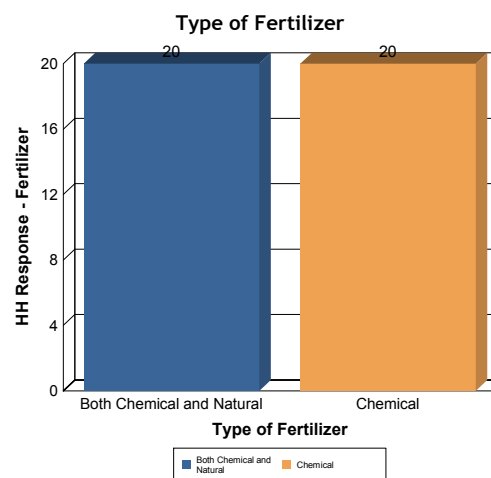
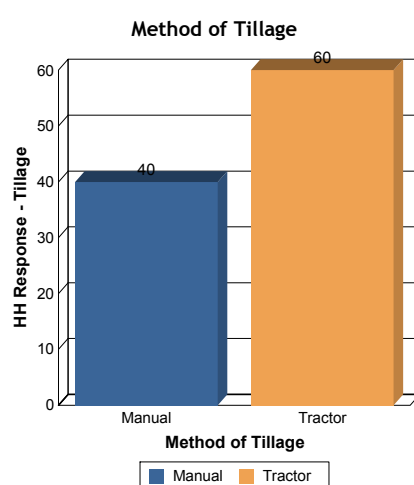
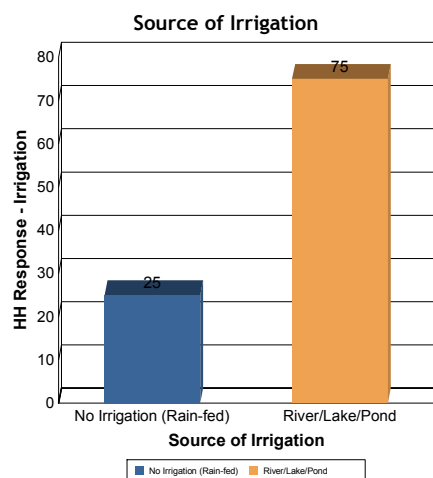
Last Year

60.00

Five Years Ago

100.00

<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	75.00	Tractor	60.00	Chemical	20.00	Chemicals (insecticides, fungicide, etc)	80.00
No Irrigation (Rain-fed)	25.00	Manual	40.00	Both Chemical and Natural	20.00	None	20.00



Proportion Improved Seeds

40.00

Proportion Agriculture Service

60.00



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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					100.00	%
	----	1st	2nd	3rd		
----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Adequate irrigation available	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00		
More pest resistant crop	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00		

Proportion of households reporting change in size of area cultivated				100.00	%
	----	1st	2nd		
----	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Insufficient rainfall	0.00	0.00	100.00		
more yielding crop	0.00	100.00	0.00		

Proportion of households reporting change in crop yield				100.00	%
	1st	2nd	3rd		
Adequate irrigation available	50.00	0.00	0.00		
Better yielding crop	0.00	0.00	100.00		
Insufficient rainfall	0.00	0.00	0.00		



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda AMIBARA

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

100.00

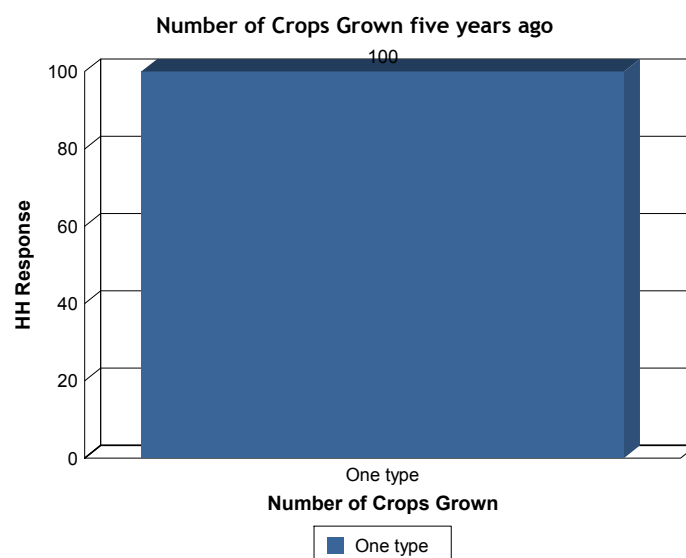
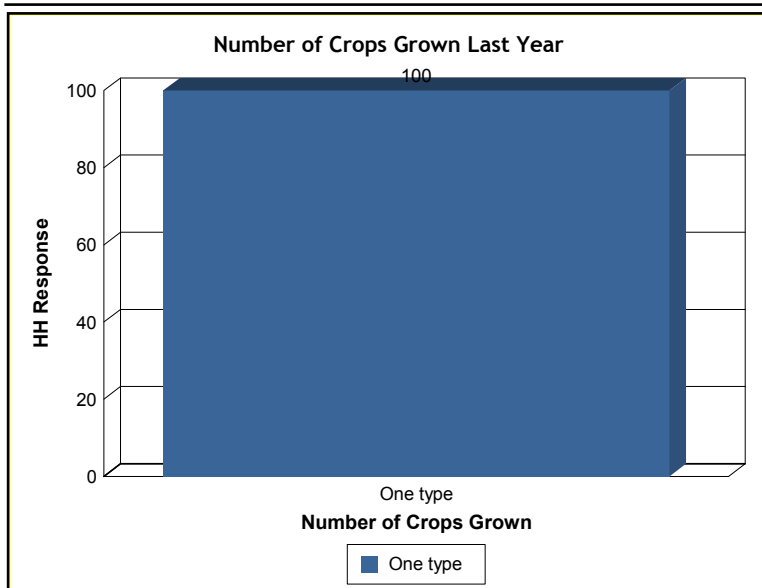
100.00

Avg Crops Grown Last Year

1.00

Avg Crops Grown Five Years Ago

1.00



WDRP Indicators

Livestock Production Characteristics



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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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>
BONTA	Internal and External Parasite like Tick	There is Internal and External Parasite	Less treatment
HALAY SUMALE	Yes		Less treatment
SERKAMO	Yes	Drinking water containing parasitic disease	Less treatment
AWASH ARBA	Yeke, Aleb and Akek	Increase	They can decrease the disease by treating continuously
AWASH SHELEKO	Yes		
BEDUL ALE	Internal and External Parasite like Tick transmits goat disease	Still the disease is exists	Shortage of medicine
ASOBA	Yes	Internal and external parasite	Poor health service
ANGELILE	Internal and External Parasite like Tick	Internal and external parasite	Poor health service
ANGELILE2	Yes	Internal and external parasite	Poor health service
KURKURA	"Abibi wakie"	Increase	Looking daily for reducing animal disease



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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		0.53	0.27
Anthrax affecting cattle	0.79	0.53	9.12
Black leg	0.79	0.53	0.80
Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	38.95	31.32	11.53
DK	0.26	0.26	1.07
Faciolosis	2.37	3.95	8.31
Foot and mouth disease	1.32	16.05	0.80
Heart water	0.53	0.26	0.80
Liverfluke (Sheep and cattle)	0.79	2.11	2.41
Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)	0.26	0.53	0.80
Lymphangitis	8.68		0.27
Newcastle disease (Chicken)	25.00	28.42	19.03
PPR	0.26		0.27
Respiratory complex of camels			0.27
Sheep pox	18.68	11.32	26.01
Tick born diseases	0.26	0.53	0.54
Trypanosomiasis	0.26		0.27



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

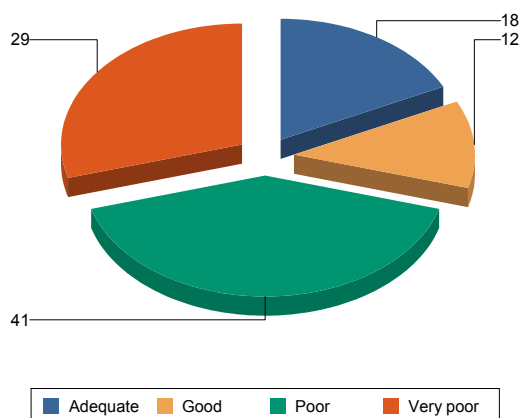
Wereda AMIBARA

Selected Indicator:

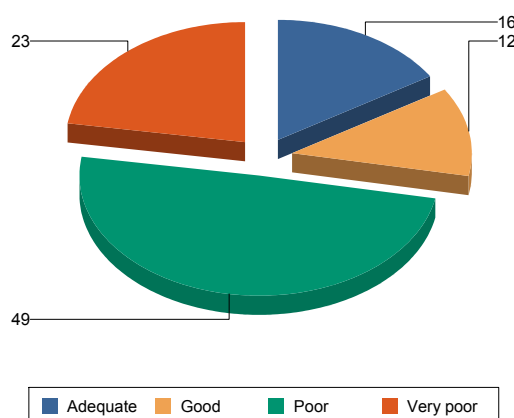
Evaluation of Access to Veterinary Services and Livestock Drugs
Households' evaluation on access to drugs and veterinary services

Level of Access	Veternary Service	Livestock_Drugs
Good	11.67	11.70
Adequate	17.78	16.16
Poor	40.83	49.30
Very poor	29.44	22.56

Level of Access to Veterinary Services



Access Level of Livestock Drugs





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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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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>
BONTA	Good	No change	
HALAY SUMALE	Yes		
SERKAMO	Yes	No change	Awash river
AWASH ARBA	No	No change	They can do digging ground water for animals
AWASH SHELEKO	Yes	Average	
BEDUL ALE	Good	Sometimes decrease	
ASOBA	Yes	Constant	Awash river
ANGELILE	Good	Constant	
ANGELILE2	Yes	Constant	Awash river
KURKURA	No	No	Increasing the product of animal



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda AMIBARA

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
BONTA	Cattle	10.00	For Milk Production And Generating Income
	Goats	35.00	For Milk Production And Income Generating
	Sheep	16.00	For Income Generating
	Camels	7.00	For Income Generating
HALAY SUMALE	Cattle	15.00	For Milk Production And Generating Income
	Goats	35.00	For Milk Production And Income Generating
	Sheep	20.00	For Income Generating
	Camels	4.00	For Income Generating
SERKAMO	Cattle	10.00	For Milk Production And Generating Income
	Goats	25.00	For Milk Production And Income Generating
	Sheep	20.00	For Income Generating
	Camels	2.00	For Income Generating
AWASH ARBA	Cattle	9.00	For Milk Production And Generating Income
	Camels	5.00	For Milk Production And Generating Income
	Sheep	25.00	For Milk Production And Generating Income
	Goats	30.00	For Milk Production And Generating Income
	Donkeys	1.00	For Transportation
AWASH SHELEKO	Cattle	10.00	Milk Product
	Sheep	30.00	Meat Production



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda AMIBARA

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
AWASH SHELEKO	Goats	10.00	Source Of Income
	Camels	5.00	Milk Production
BEDUL ALE	Cattle	11.00	Milk Product
	Goats	37.00	Milk Product
	Sheep	15.00	Source Of Income
	Camels	8.00	Source Of Income
ASOBA	Cattle	10.00	Milk Product
	Goats	30.00	Milk Product
	Sheep	10.00	Source Of Income
	Camels	5.00	Source Of Income
ANGELILE	Cattle	10.00	Milk Product And Income Source
	Goats	34.00	Milk Product And Income Source
	Sheep	18.00	Source Of Income
	Camels	8.00	Source Of Income
ANGELILE2	Cattle	15.00	Milk Product And Income Source
	Goats	30.00	Milk Product And Income Source
	Sheep	15.00	Source Of Income
	Camels	6.00	Source Of Income
KURKURA	Cattle	9.00	Milk, To Gain Money
	Camels	5.00	Milk, To Gain Money
	Goats	30.00	Milk, To Gain Money
	Sheep	25.00	Milk, To Gain Money
	Donkeys	1.00	To Transportation



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda AMIBARA

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		0.30			93.90
Camels: Female	51.90	12.10	1.40	0.50	33.80
Camels: Male	54.40	5.60	0.60		38.30
Camels: Young Female	41.30	3.90	1.10		51.80
Camels: Young Male	36.40	4.70	1.10	0.80	55.60
Cattle: Female	43.20	32.40	5.60	0.30	18.30
Cattle: Male bulls	58.10	12.90	2.20		23.10
Cattle: Mature Female	29.50	34.20	31.60	0.30	4.50
Cattle: Mature Male	33.20	2.80	3.10	0.60	58.90
Cattle: under 1 year	61.80	25.50	4.80	2.10	5.60
Donkeys	27.50	3.50	2.60	0.30	63.90
Goats	8.10	31.20	54.90	2.10	3.70



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda AMIBARA

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	0.30				92.70
Mules	0.90	0.30			89.70
Poultry					93.50
Sheep	17.20	39.00	30.60	0.50	11.30



Data_Collected_Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda AMIBARA

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	33.30		
Camels: Female	71.70		26.70
Camels: Male	69.70		28.10
Camels: Young Female	71.90		25.70
Camels: Young Male	76.10		22.00
Cattle: Female	89.30		10.40
Cattle: Male bulls	86.40		11.10
Cattle: Mature Female	84.70	0.30	15.00
Cattle: Mature Male	71.70	3.10	20.50
Cattle: under 1 year	89.00	0.60	10.20
Donkeys	75.40		16.40
Goats	89.10	3.30	7.40
Horses	25.00		
Mules	31.30		
Poultry	33.30		
Sheep	85.80	1.80	10.50



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda AMIBARA

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

	---	Other	Raiding	Sold (not for food)	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Sold for food
Bee keeping						33.30		
Camels: Female		22.50			22.50	27.50	4.50	3.40
Camels: Male		7.40	28.00		10.60	28.00	3.70	5.00
Camels: Young Female		7.10	28.10		7.00	39.80	7.00	1.60
Camels: Young Male		11.10	27.60		1.60	31.50	14.20	6.30
Cattle: Female		6.50	25.70	1.40		41.10	14.30	4.30
Cattle: Male bulls		14.80	17.50	4.80	4.00	39.40	10.00	3.20



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda AMIBARA

Selected Indicator

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

	---	Other	Raiding	Sold (not for food)	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Sold for food
Cattle: Mature Female		5.40	17.80	1.00	4.20	57.00	5.50	5.20
Cattle: Mature Male	2.90	8.60	41.90				8.60	12.40
Cattle: under 1 year		5.90	8.20	0.90	0.90	54.40	16.00	8.50
Donkeys		4.80	4.80		1.00	46.20	18.30	10.60
Goats		10.00	9.70	0.60	2.70	35.90	26.70	9.70
Horses			28.60					
Mules		7.10				7.10	14.30	7.10
Poultry			33.30					



Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda AMIBARA

Selected Indicator

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

	---	Other	Raiding	Sold (not for food)	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Sold for food
Sheep		6.60	13.20	0.30	1.00	35.40	25.70	12.50



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

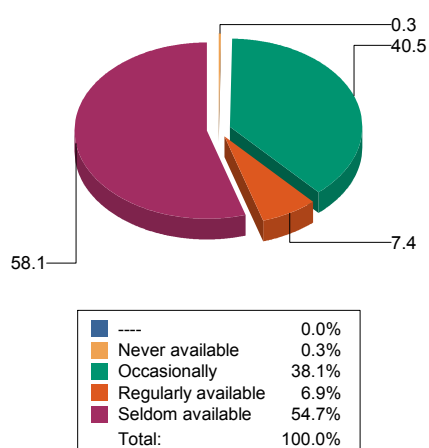
Wereda AMIBARA

Selected Indicator

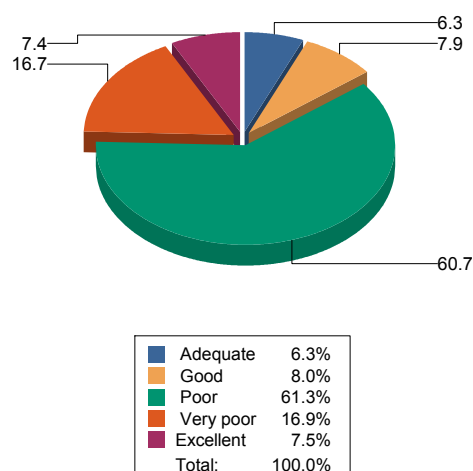
Agriculture (Livestock): Pasture Availability - Households perception on access and quality of pasture

Access to Pasture		Response Percent		Quality of Pasture		Response Percent	
Regularly available		7.38		Excellent		7.38	
Occasionally		40.53		Good		7.92	
Seldom available		58.13		Adequate		6.28	
Never available		0.27		Poor		60.66	
----		0.00		Very poor		16.67	

Household responses to Access to Pasture for Livestock



Household responses to Quality of Pasture





Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator

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

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

	1st	2nd	3rd
A - Meskerem			0.27
B - Tikimt	0.79	0.27	
C - Hidar	0.53	0.27	
D - Tahsas	0.79	0.27	
E - Tir	1.06	1.06	0.53
F - Yekatit	5.56	2.65	2.92
G - Megabit	26.19	9.02	2.65
H - Meazea	39.42	33.42	13.26
I - Ginbot	25.40	36.60	27.85
J - Sene		15.92	42.71
K - Hamle			8.22



Data Collected Date

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Selected Indicator

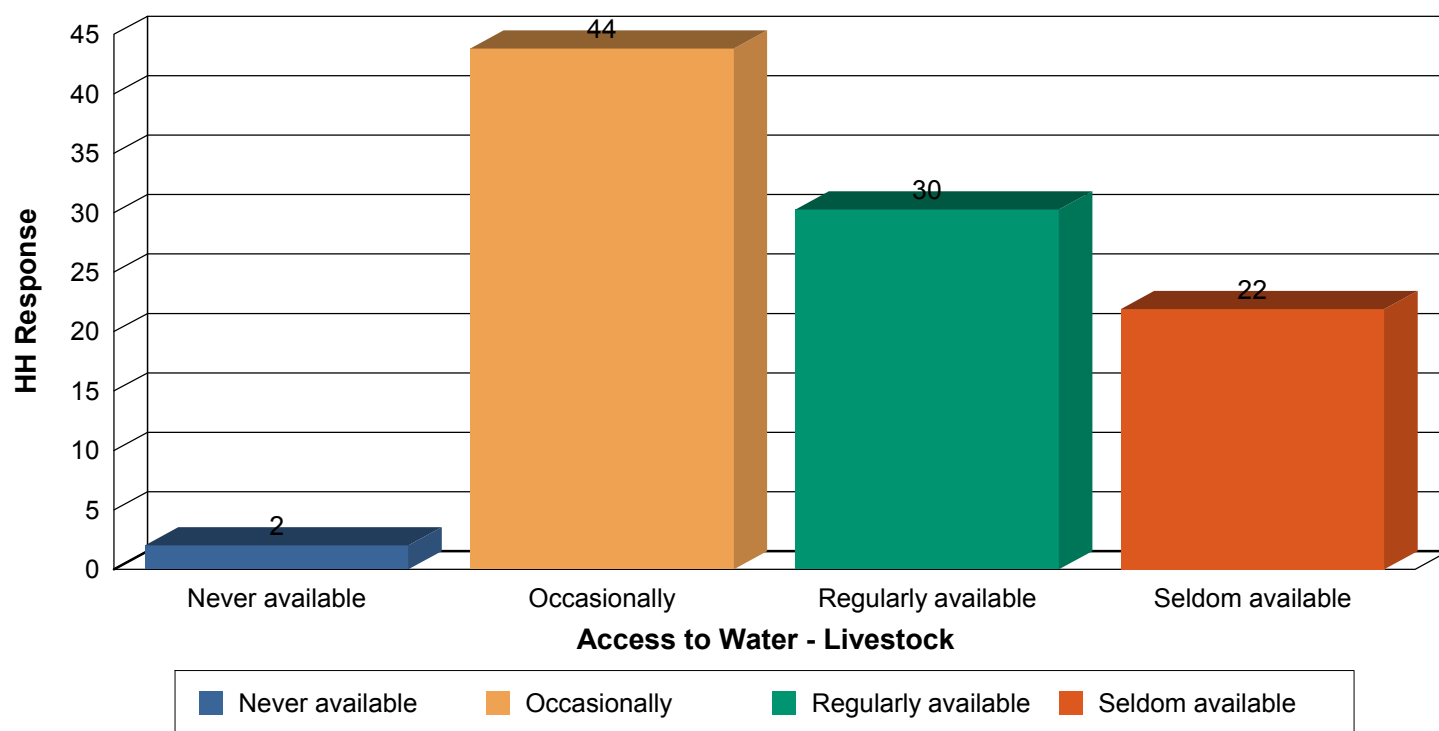
Agriculture (Livestock): Water Availability - Households response on water availability for livestock

Access to Water - Livestock

Household Response

Regularly available	30.26
Occasionally	43.80
Seldom available	21.90
Never available	2.02

Household Access to Water for Livestock





Data Collected Date

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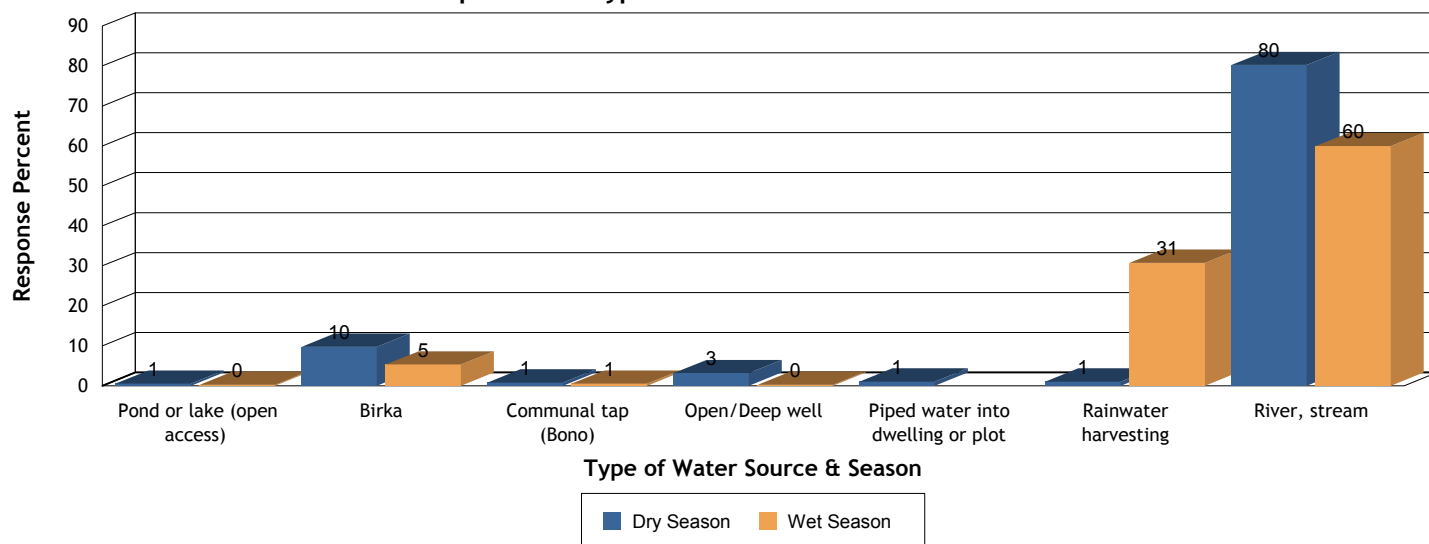
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator

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)	0.53	0.27
Birka	9.74	5.31
Communal tap (Bono)	0.79	0.53
Open/Deep well	3.16	0.27
Piped water into dwelling or plot	1.05	
Rainwater harvesting	1.05	30.77
River, stream	80.26	59.95

Household Responses to Type of Water Source and Season for Livestock



WDRP Indicators

Access to Market and Credit



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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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
BONTA		Werer Market		5%	
HALAY SUMALE		Going To 45 Minute And Selling In Werer Market		10%	Including community extension program, we need experts supporting to use our resource properly and including in creating new jobs we can prove our food secure
SERKAMO		Going To 6Km To Werer Market		5%	We want to include on community program, when we sell our resource we will approve or food security
AWASH ARBA				3%	
AWASH SHELEKO	No	25 Km Crossing To Animal Market			Pastoralist farming land grazing land and the river is crossing our kebele and in the future increasing the productivity of the society
BEDUL ALE	No	16.20 Km Crossing To Market		10%	



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
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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
ASOBA	No	20 Km Crossing To Market		2%	Pastoralist, farming land, grazing land and the river is crossing our kebele and in the future increasing the productivity of the society
ANGELILE				5%	
ANGELILE2	No	15 Km Crossing To Market		3%	Participation to make it owner of land and solving food in secure
KURKURA	Yes	15 Km Crossing Awash River To The Market		5%	Collecting participating to land owner and upgrading food capacity of the society



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
Selected Indicator		Economic Vulnerability: Kebele Access to Markets - Access to market by Kebele			
Kebele Name	Market_Access_Comments				
ASOBA	The market is fluctuate during holidays and other days				
ASOBA	Using animal product and need of social network market, selling product using new market price				
AWASH ARBA	To build modern Animal marketing network, Selling their animal on drought time				
AWASH SHELEKO	Lack of social network and market exposed to exchange on the market with poor price				
BEDUL ALE	Using new technology to produce animal product				
BONTA	Strengthen the animal marketing in modern way				
HALAY SUMALE	When market access is good we will sell our animal resource in a good price				
HALAY SUMALE	When Government support to have good access for market we will sell our animal in a good price				
ANGELILE2	Relationship with other wereda for selling animal by good price to other market				
KURKURA	Relationship with other wereda for selling animal by good price to other market				



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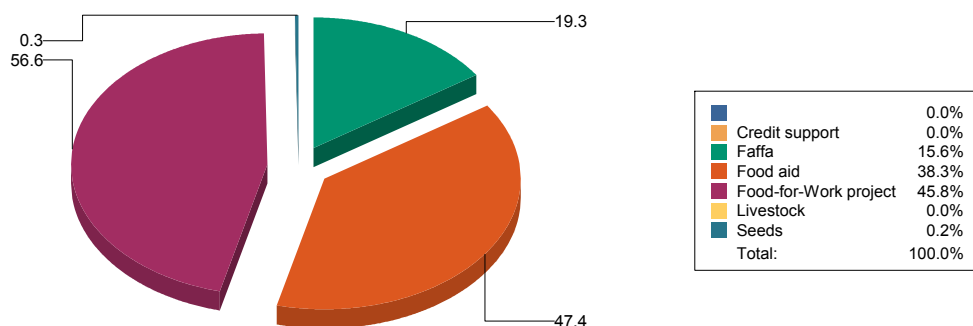
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Type of Formal Transfer</u>	<u>HH Response</u>	<u>Type of Informal Transfer</u>	<u>HH Response</u>
		Remittances (from relative living elsewhere)	6.40
Livestock		Zakaat	5.20
		Other cash gift	3.40
Food-for-Work project	56.60	Cash loan (no interest)	5.20
Faffa	19.30	Food or grain gift	0.90
Credit support		Grain loan (no interest)	0.30
		Free labour	1.20
Seeds	0.30	Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)	0.60
		Restocking of poorer relatives	0.30
Food-for-Work project	7.20	Sacrifice made to feed the poor	0.90
		Cash or kind gift to married daughters when they visit parents or relatives	0.30
		Donations of cash or animals to disaster stricken people	1.20
			0.30
Food aid	47.40	Blood money - compensation	1.20

Type of Formal Transfer Received By Households





Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
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		
		Remittances (from relative living elsewhere)	6.40		
Livestock		Zakaat	5.20		
		Other cash gift	3.40		
Food-for-Work project	56.60	Cash loan (no interest)	5.20		
Faffa	19.30	Food or grain gift	0.90		
Credit support		Grain loan (no interest)	0.30		
		Free labour	1.20		
Seeds	0.30	Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)	0.60		
		Restocking of poorer relatives	0.30		
Food-for-Work project	7.20	Sacrifice made to feed the poor	0.90		
		Cash or kind gift to married daughters when they visit parents or relatives	0.30		
		Donations of cash or animals to disaster stricken people	1.20		
			0.30		
Food aid	47.40	Blood money - compensation	1.20		



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda AMIBARA

Selected Indicator

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

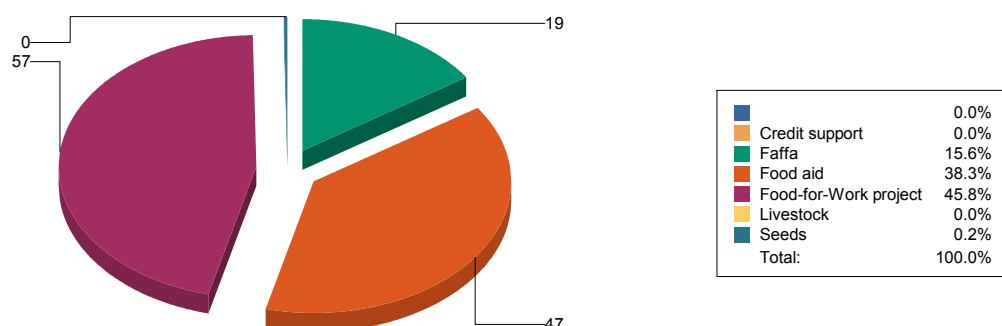
Type of Formal Transfer

HH Response

Type of Informal Transfer

HH Response

Type of Informal Transfer Received By Households





Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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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 who borrowed any money in the last one year (%)	0.50
Households who tried to borrow 1-2	50.00
Households who tried to borrow 3-4	50.00
Households who managed to get credit 1-2	100.00
<u>Average No. of HHs Tried to get Credit</u>	1.20
<u>Average No. HHs Managed to get Credit</u>	0.60



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda AMIBARA

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 food	50.00	25.00	25.00
Pay for health care		25.00	
Pay for social event			25.00



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator

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

Major Sources of Credit for Households	Degree of Importance of the Credit Source		
	1st Important	2nd Important	3rd Important
Friends/relatives		50.00	
Local shops / moneylenders			25.00
Neighbors	50.00		
Others (specify)			25.00



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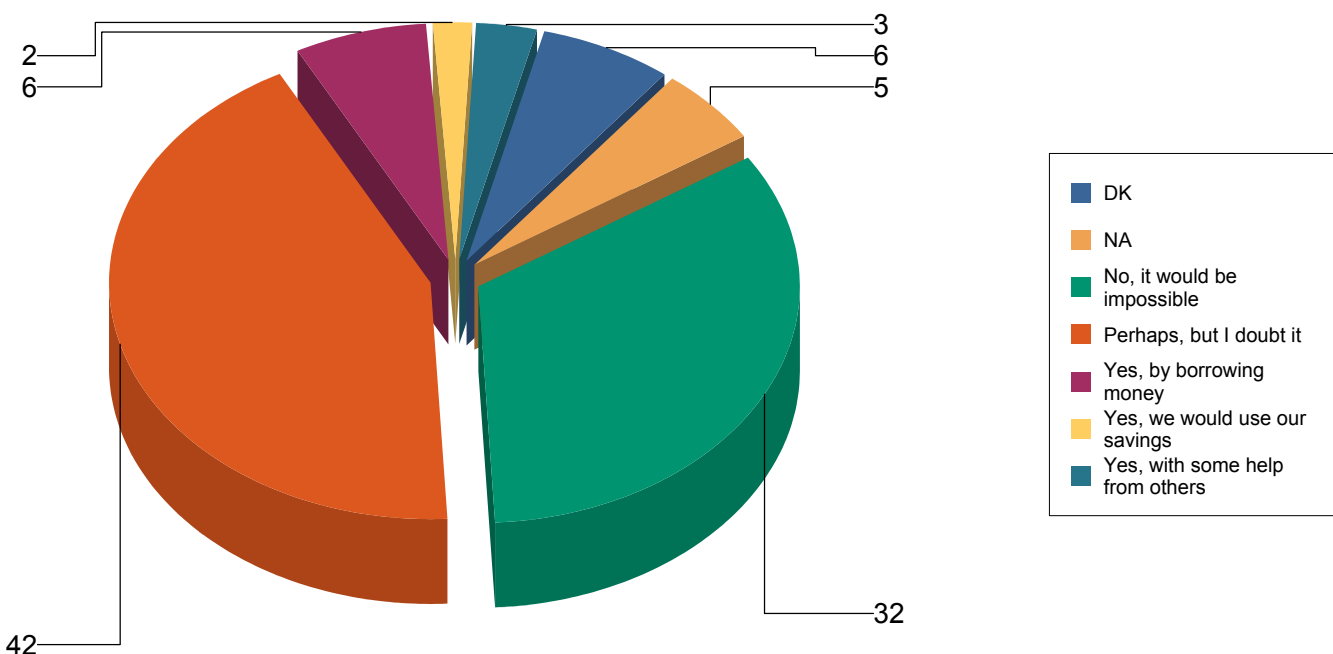
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator

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	1.87
Yes, by borrowing money	6.34
Yes, with some help from others	2.99
Perhaps, but I doubt it	41.79
No, it would be impossible	32.46
DK	6.34
NA	5.22

Households' Ability To Raise 500 Br in One Week



WDRP Indicators

Health and Sanitation Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

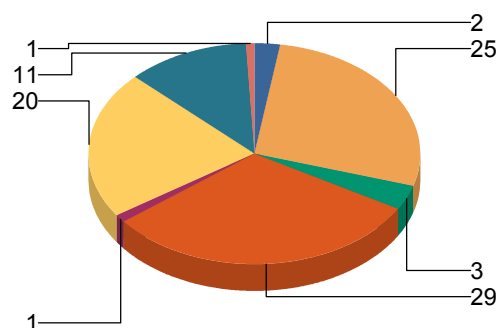
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator

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

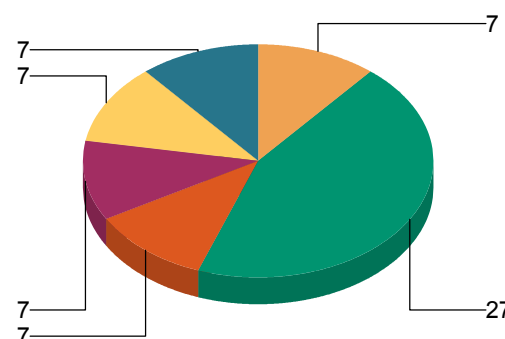
Where do Patients Go for Healthcare	HH Response	Constraints to Adequate Health Car	HH Responses
Did not get Health Care	3.34	No money for treatment costs	6.67
Central Hospital	2.31	Religious reasons	6.67
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic	28.79	Did not need formal health care	6.67
Other public	20.31	Don't believe in health care	26.67
Community health worker	25.45	Shortage of health professionals	6.67
Private hospital/clinic	11.05	No Reasons	6.67
Other private	1.03	----	0.00
Traditional/spiritual healer	0.77		0.00

Where Do Patients go for Health care?



Central Hospital	2.5%
Community health worker	27.4%
Did not get Health Care	3.6%
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic	30.9%
Other private	1.1%
Other public	21.8%
Private hospital/clinic	11.9%
Traditional/spiritual healer	0.8%
Total:	100.0%

Constraints to Adequate Health Care



----	0.0%
Did not need formal health care	11.1%
Don't believe in health care	44.4%
No money for treatment costs	11.1%
No Reasons	11.1%
Religious reasons	11.1%
Shortage of health professionals	11.1%
Total:	100.0%



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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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>
BONTA	Malaria	Decreasing
HALAY SUMALE	Malaria	Decreasing
SERKAMO	Malaria	Decreasing
AWASH ARBA	Animal Disease	
AWASH SHELEKO	Malaria, Tuberculoses	Increasing
BEDUL ALE	Malaria	Average
ASOBA	Malaria	Increasing
ANGELILE	Malaria	Decreasing
ANGELILE2	Malaria	Decreasing
KURKURA	Malaria	Decreasing



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda AMIBARA

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	74.0	Malaria	60.0	Chronic fever	4.0
Ill for <3 months	20.0	Diarrhea	8.0	Malaria	22.0
Ill for more than three months	2.0	Headache	6.0	Diarrhea	8.0
----	0.0	Pneumonia/ lung problem	1.0	----	0.0
	0.0	Tuberculosis	1.0		0.0
	0.0	Stomach pain	3.0		0.0
	0.0	Asthma	0.0		0.0
	0.0	Chronic fever	6.0	Headache	6.0
	0.0	Eye problems	4.0	Pneumonia/ lung problem	1.0
	0.0	Back ache	4.0	Eye problems	1.0
	0.0	Meningitis	2.0	Back ache	1.0



Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda AMIBARA

Selected Indicator

Household Health Status - Households health condition and major health problems

Health Condition

HH Response

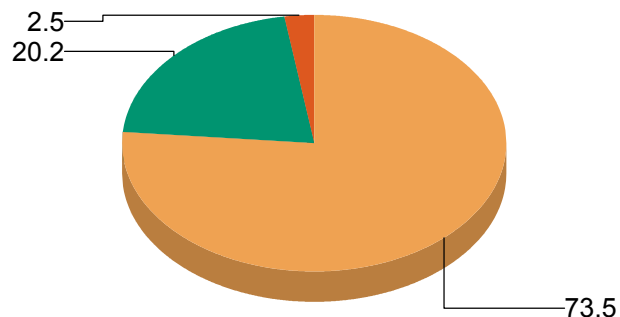
Population Sickness

HH Response

Children Sickness

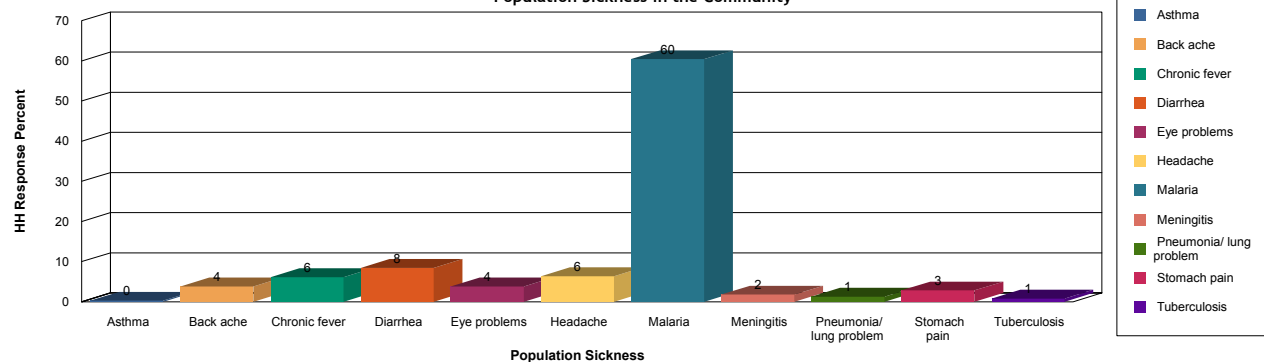
HH Response

Health Condition of the Community

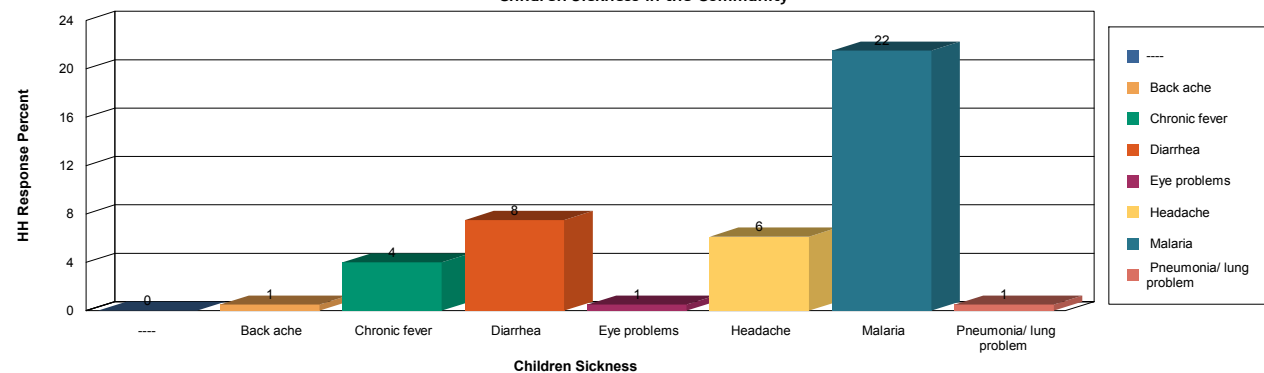


----	0.0%
Good health	76.5%
Ill for <3 months	21.0%
Ill for more than three months	2.6%
Total:	100.0%

Population Sickness in the Community



Children Sickness in the Community





Data Collected Date

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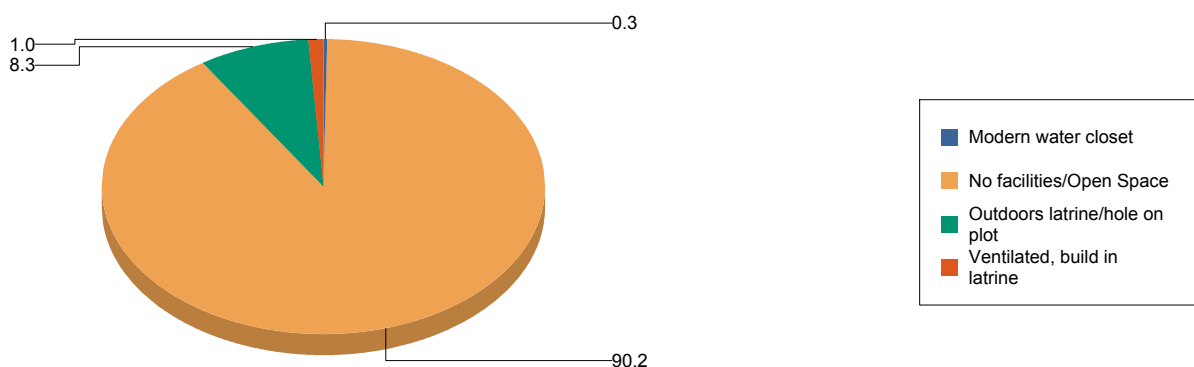
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Toilet Facility	HH Response
Modern water closet	0.26
Ventilated, build in latrine	1.03
Outdoors latrine/hole on plot	8.25
No facilities/Open Space	90.21
HH Sharing Toilet	45.00

Household Responses to the type of toilet facilities in the community





Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator

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

Sources of drinking water for Households	Priority of the Water Source	
	Main	Secondary
Birka	6.42	0.00
Communal tap (Bono)	7.49	8.33
NR	0.00	58.33
Open well	0.27	0.00
Other	0.27	0.00
Piped water into dwelling or plot	1.07	0.00
Piped water outside the house	12.83	1.67
Pond or lake (open access)	0.27	0.00
Rainwater harvesting	0.00	1.67
River, stream	71.12	13.33



Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda AMIBARA

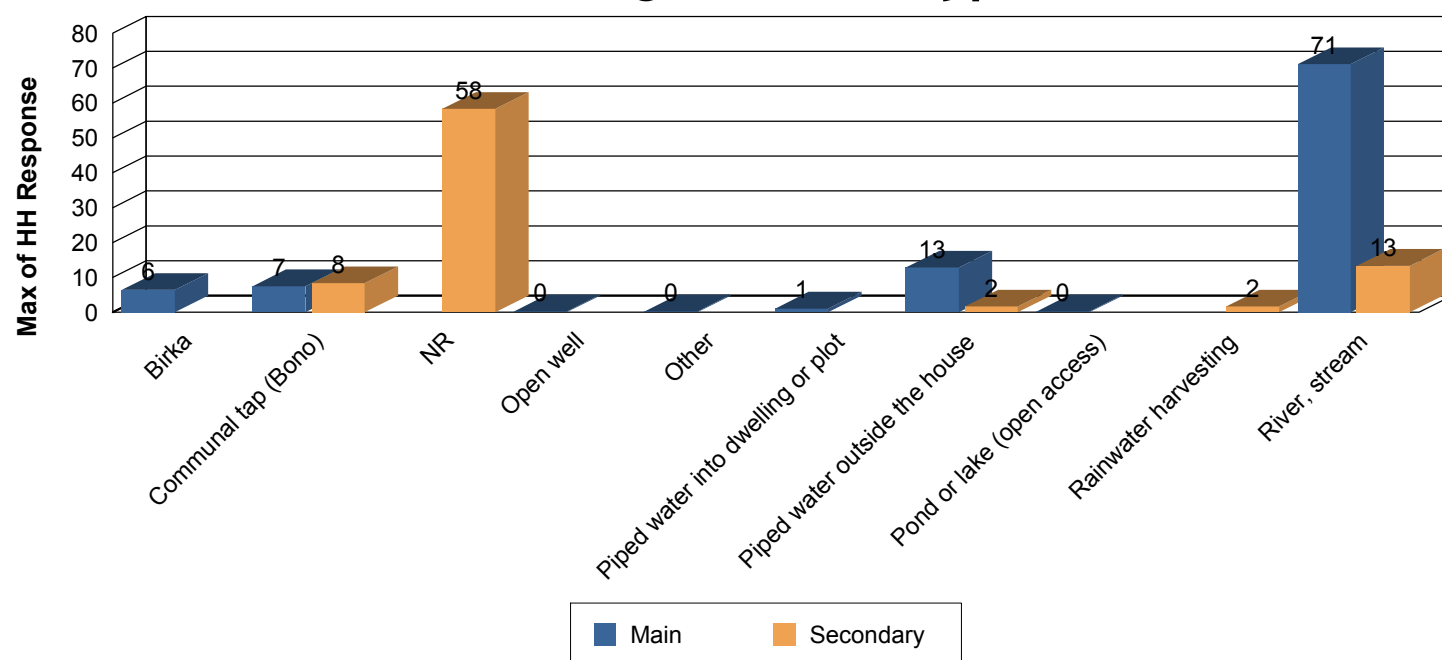
Selected Indicator

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

Sources of drinking water for Households

Priority of the Water Source

Source of Drinking Water & Type of Source





Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

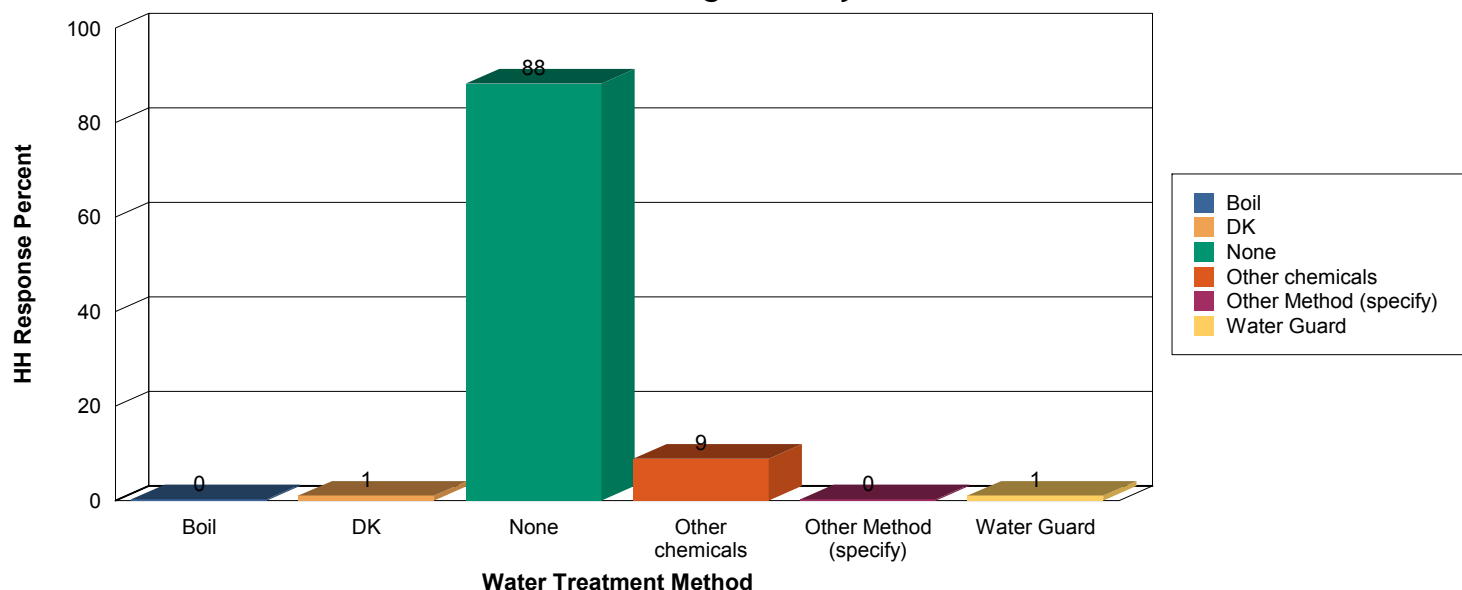
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator

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

Method of Treating Water	HH Response
Boil	0.26
Water Guard	1.04
Other chemicals	1.04
Other chemicals	8.88
Other Method (specify)	0.26
None	88.25
DK	1.04

Method of Treating Water by Households





Data Collected Date

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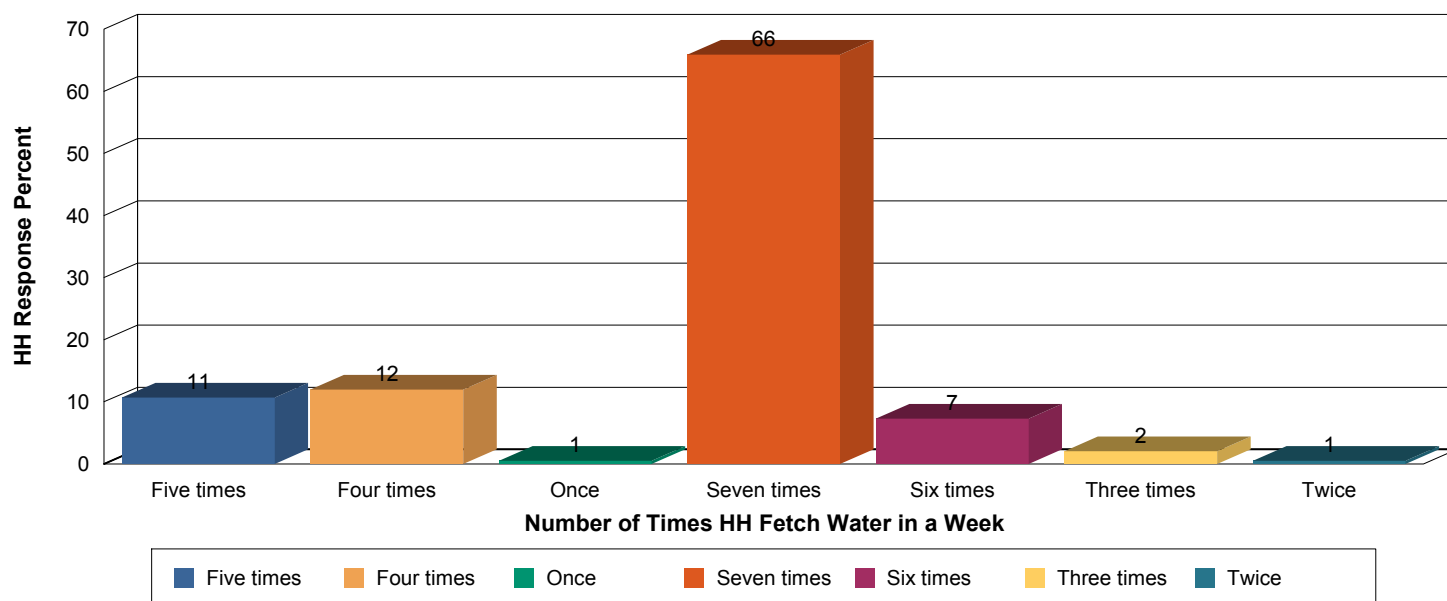
Region AFAR **Zone** ZONE 3 **Wereda** AMIBARA

Selected Indicator

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

Number of Times Households Fetch Water in a Week	HH Response
Once	0.52
Twice	0.52
Three times	2.08
Four times	11.98
Five times	10.68
Six times	7.29
Seven times	65.89
Average Number of Times HH Fetch Water Per Week	6.18

Number of Times HH Fetch Water in a Week





Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda AMIBARA

Selected Indicator

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

Time Taken To Fetch Water

HH Response

Less than 30 min

68.49

30 min - 1 hr

22.40

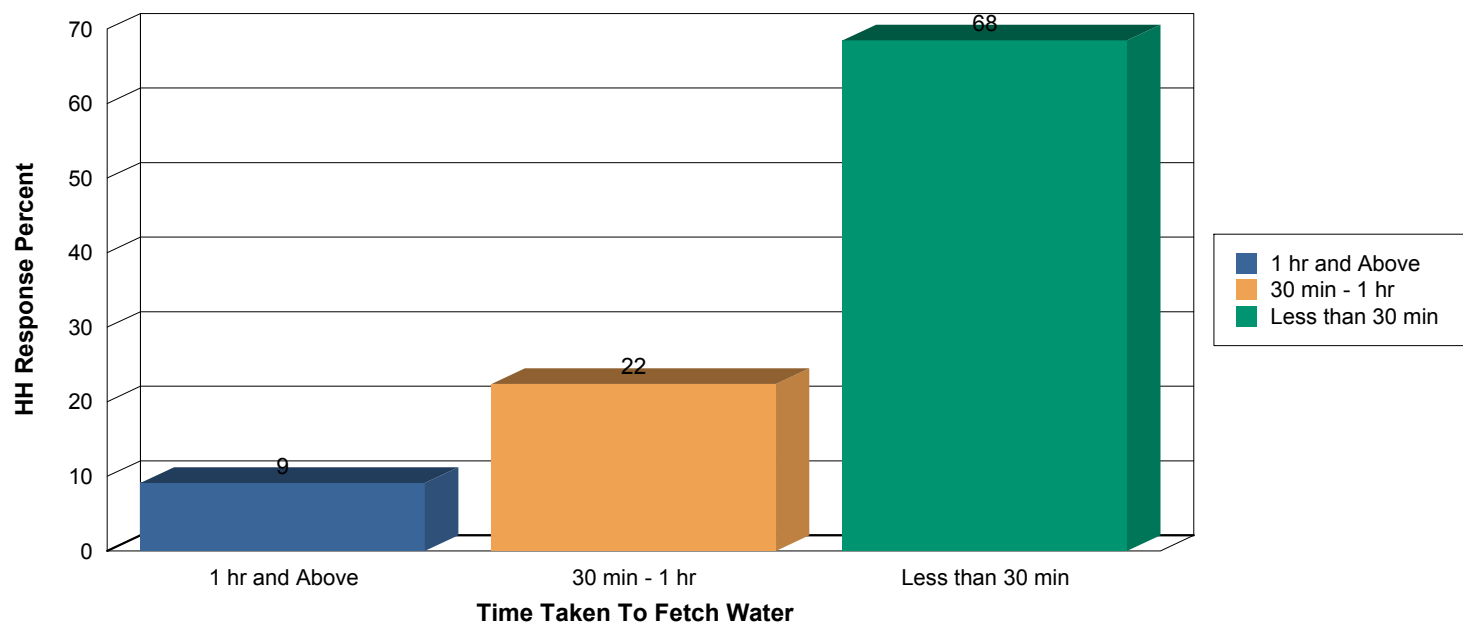
1 hr and Above

9.11

Average Number of Times Taken To Fetch Water

32.22

Time Taken To Fetch Water for the HH



WDRP Indicators

Coping Mechanisms and Preparedness



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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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>
BONTA	Change their location to save from the incident	To decrease the damages of the disaster and to get helping from others				
HALAY SUMALE	Changing their place	To protect the disaster				
HALAY SUMALE	Changing their place	To defence the disaster				
AWASH ARBA	Changing their location from one kebele to another kebele	To enable decrease the disaster to support the community				
AWASH SHELEKO	Change the village using disaster protection	Assessing the mines of disaster to solve				
BEDUL ALE	Change the village or waiting after disaster is solved	Minimizing the disaster risk				
ASOBA	Change the village	Minimizing the disaster risk				
ANGELILE	Change the village or waiting after disaster is solved	To minimizing the disaster and sporting each other				



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda AMIBARA

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>
ANGELILE2	Change the village	For disaster protection				
KURKURA	Minimizing the village	Protect risk				



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA	
Selected Indicator		Capacity: Community Preparedness against Increase in Disaster Intensity				
KebeleName	Precaution_1	Comment_1	Precaution_2	Comment_2	Precaution_3	Comment_3
BONTA	Working to get additional income	For supporting and feeding their families				
HALAY SUMALE	Creating additional work	For food security of our family				
SERKAMO	Creating additional work	For food security of our family				
AWASH ARBA	Doing additional work for income generating					
AWASH SHELEKO	Working additional work and produce animal	For food security of our family minimize the donation	Supporting agricultural materials	To support the family on production		
BEDUL ALE	Coping animal instead of working additional work	For supporting family				
ASOBA	Working additional work	For food security of our family				
ANGELILE	Working additional income generation work	For food security of our family				



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda AMIBARA

Selected Indicator **Capacity: Community Preparedness against Increase in Disaster Intensity**

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Precaution_1</u>	<u>Comment_1</u>	<u>Precaution_2</u>	<u>Comment_2</u>	<u>Precaution_3</u>	<u>Comment_3</u>
ANGELILE2	Working additional work	For food security				
KURKURA	Adding additional jobs	Self preparing for food				



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda AMIBARA

Selected Indicator **Capacity: Community Preparedness against Disasters**

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Precaution 1</u>	<u>Comment 1</u>	<u>Precaution 2</u>	<u>Comment 2</u>	<u>Precaution 3</u>	<u>Comment 3</u>
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BEDUL ALE	Working additional work					
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Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name BONTA

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Doing additional agriculture labour work

Description Agricultural labour work

Recovery Strategy Protect themselves from incident and doing additional work

Description

Community Helping each other during and after the incident

Participation Ways

Description



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Friday, December 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name HALAY SUMALE

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Doing additional agriculture labour work

Description Agricultural labour work

Recovery Strategy Doing additional work and protect themselves from incident

Description

Community Helping each other

Participation Ways

Description



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name SERKAMO

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Doing additional agriculture labour work

Description Agricultural labour work

Recovery Strategy Doing additional work and protect themselves from incident

Description

Community Helping one to one or each other by their culture

Participation Ways

Description



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name BONTA

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Giving support and selling animals`

Description They re-settled by selling their animals

Recovery Strategy Keeping themselves from disaster and doing additional work

Description

Community

Participation Ways

Description



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Selected Indicator

Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name

AWASH SHELEKO

Type of Disaster(s)

Drought

Coping Strategy

Working overtime and selling animal

Description

Recovery Strategy

Working additional job, protecting form aces dent

Description

Community

Sporting each other

Participation Ways

Description



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Friday, December 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name BEDUL ALE

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Agricultural

Description Agricultural, working additional work

Recovery Strategy Working additional work

Description

Community Participation Ways The society they have culture of working together

Description



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Friday, December 5, 2014

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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name ASOBA

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Working additional agricultural work

Description Agricultural daily labour

Recovery Strategy Working additional work and protect from disaster

Description

Community Participation Ways Yes, sporting each other before disaster is occurred

Description



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name KURKURA

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Agricultural daily labour

Description Agricultural daily labour

Recovery Strategy Working additional jobs save from disaster

Description

Community Sporting each other

Participation Ways

Description



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
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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

51.30 %

Comments



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda AMIBARA

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	Livestock were stolen	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)					75.00			12.50		12.50		
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus			2.22	4.44	48.89	22.22	17.78		2.22		2.22	
Increased working hours	3.92	7.84	9.80	1.96	64.71	5.88				1.96		1.96
Limit portion size at meals					38.46	15.38			15.38	30.77		



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda AMIBARA

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	Livestock were stolen	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day					90.91							9.09
Reduced expenditure on health and education (including taking children out of school)					100.00							
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, clothes, meat, etc.)	20.00			20.00	40.00							
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	40.00			20.00					20.00	20.00		



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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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			
	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)		100.00		
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus		80.95	19.05	
Increased working hours			66.67	
Limit portion size at meals	5.00	35.00	60.00	
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)			50.00	
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	7.69	53.85	38.46	
Reduced expenditure on health and education			100.00	
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)			100.00	
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	40.00	50.00		
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)			100.00	
Seek alternative or additional jobs		9.52	83.33	2.38
Sell more livestock than usual	1.36	26.29	60.70	2.44



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda AMIBARA

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

	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	
Skip entire day without eating		50.00	50.00	



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA	
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
BONTA	There is agricultural labour work	Working on government and investors land				
HALAY SUMALE	There is agricultural labour work	There is investors in the area				
HALAY SUMALE	There is agricultural labour work	There is investors in the area				
SERKAMO	Selling animals	Selling weak animals during drought and buying after drought				
AWASH SHELEKO	Agricultural daily labour	In the area having agricultural investor	Selling animals need social net work	They have good profit of animals		
BEDUL ALE	Agricultural daily labour	Working in the area with government agricultural organization and investor				



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Friday, December 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA	
Selected Indicator		Capacity: Alternative Livelihood Sources - Alternative livelihood sources suggested by the community				
<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Work Option 1</u>	<u>Comment 1</u>	<u>Work Option 2</u>	<u>Comment 2</u>	<u>Work Option 3</u>	<u>Comment 3</u>
ASOBA	Agricultural daily labour	Working in the area with government agricultural organization and investor				
ANGELILE	Agricultural daily labour	Working in the area with government agricultural organization and investor				
ANGELILE2	Agricultural daily labour	In the area having agricultural investor				
KURKURA	Agricultural daily labour	In the area having agricultural investor				



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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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	34.77
Floods	7.47
Landslides	0.14
Livestock diseases	26.29
Human diseases	9.48
Heat waves/ High temp	3.02
Conflicts	10.78
Economic / Price shock	5.75
Road Accident	0.14



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator:

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

<u>Type of Loss</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Physical damages on houses and property	5.24
Crop damage	0.73
Livestock damage	47.45
Death of household members	2.77
Illness/health problems	15.28
Loss of access to social services, including school	1.31
Loss of income	4.95
Loss of savings	1.02
Livestock were stolen	4.37
Lost access to grazing land	5.39
Lost access to water source	4.51
Had to flee/change residence area	0.87



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda AMIBARA

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.)

39.53

Storage of food and other necessities

43.98

Physical protection of buildings and property

7.33

None

9.16



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
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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>
Sell more livestock than usual	57.63	13.33
Increased working hours	0.46	10.30
Seek alternative or additional jobs	13.25	13.94
Limit portion size at meals	3.08	3.08
Limit portion size at meals	3.08	2.63
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	2.00	4.44
Skip entire day without eating	0.31	0.00
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	1.54	1.01
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	3.24	9.09
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	1.08	7.47
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	0.62	1.62
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)	0.31	1.01
Sending children of household for work	0.15	1.21
Reduced expenditure on health and education	0.31	2.42
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, etc)	0.00	0.20



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
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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>
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	0.31	0.00
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)	0.15	0.00



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda AMIBARA

Selected Indicator

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

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Adaptation of economic activities to hazards season (e.g. cropping cycle, short term crops,		50.00							
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)								100.00	
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	19.05	38.10			14.29	14.29		14.29	



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda AMIBARA

Selected Indicator

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

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Increased working hours		33.33	33.33					33.33	
Limit portion size at meals	30.00	30.00						40.00	
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)		100.00							



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda AMIBARA

Selected Indicator

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

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day		53.85						46.15	
Reduced expenditure on health and education	50.00					50.00			
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)						50.00			



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda AMIBARA

Selected Indicator

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

Coping Strategies Adopted

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	100.00								
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)								100.00	
Seek alternative or additional jobs		48.84	37.21			3.49		10.47	



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda AMIBARA

Selected Indicator

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

Coping Strategies Adopted

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Sell more livestock than usual	7.22	41.71	0.80	9.63	4.81	6.68	0.27	25.94	0.27
Sending children of household for work						100.00			
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	14.29	85.71							



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda AMIBARA

Selected Indicator

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

Coping Strategies Adopted

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Skip entire day without eating	100.00								



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda AMIBARA

Selected Indicator

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat wave	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	12.50	37.50						50.00	
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	17.78					6.67	35.56	24.44	
Increased working hours	9.80	41.18	3.92					35.29	1.96
Limit portion size at meals	23.08	30.77						46.15	
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	4.55	36.36						59.09	



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Region

AFAR

Zone

ZONE 3

Wereda

AMIBARA

Selected Indicator

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat wave	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Reduced expenditure on health and education							33.33	66.67	
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)		40.00		20.00			100.00	20.00	
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	40.00		20.00					40.00	
Seek alternative or additional jobs	7.25	53.62						39.13	
Sell more livestock than usual	16.67	57.58	1.52		4.55		7.58	10.61	
Sending children of household for work		33.33					16.67		



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Region

AFAR

Zone

ZONE 3

Wereda

AMIBARA

Selected Indicator

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat wave	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	10.81	48.65				32.43	5.41	2.70	

WDRP Indicators

Community

Perceptions and Suggestions



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA	
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
BONTA	Early Warning Before The Incident	To protecting before damaging human life and materials	To Protect After The Incident	To decrease the incident before damaging	Giving Support	For emerge the damaged community
HALAY SUMALE	Doing Early Warning	To protecting before damaging human life and materials	To Protect After The Incident	Decrease the effectiveness of disaster	Giving Support	For emerge the damaged community
SERKAMO	Early Warning Before The Incident	To protecting before damaging human life and materials	To Protect After The Incident	To decrease the incident before damaging	Giving Support	Giving Support
AWASH ARBA	Early Warning Before The Incident	To protecting before damaging human life and materials	To Protect After The Incident	To decrease the incident before damaging	Giving Support	
AWASH SHELEKO	Early Warning Of Disaster	Early warning of for human health	Protecting Before Disaster	Minimizing the risk and early warning of the society	Sporting the community to recovering for disaster	
AWASH SHELEKO	Kebele	Wereda	Afar			



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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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>
ANGELILE	Inform the community for early warning disaster managing
ASOBA	Early warning and community after disaster recovering
AWASH ARBA	To enable the early warning information arrived on time to creating awareness for community
AWASH SHELEKO	Awareness creation of the society for disaster risk and support, sporting the community after disaster and recovering of disaster
BEDUL ALE	Aware community before disaster
BONTA	To enable the early warning information arrived on time to creating awareness for community
ANGELILE2	To enable the early warning information arrived on time to creating awareness for community



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
BONTA	Early Warning Before The Incident	To protecting before damaging human life and materials		To decrease the incident before damaging	Giving Support	For emerge the damaged community
HALAY SUMALE	Doing Early Warning	To protecting before damaging human life and materials	To Protect After The Incident	Decrease the effectiveness of disaster	Giving Support	For emerge the damaged community
KURKURA	Early Warning Before The Incident	To protecting before damaging human life and materials	To Protect After The Incident	To decrease the incident before damaging	Giving Support	Giving Support
AWASH ARBA	Early Warning Before The Incident	To protecting before damaging human life and materials	To Protect After The Incident	To decrease the incident before damaging	Giving Support	
AWASH SHELEKO	Early Warning Of Disaster	Early warning of for human health	Protecting Before Disaster	Minimizing the risk and early warning of the society		Sporting the community to recovering for disaster
BEDUL ALE	Disaster Risk Management And Food Security	Before disaster aware creation for risk management	After Disaster Use Immediate Action For Recovery	Minimizing the risk and early warning	Giving Food Support	Sporting the community to recovering for disaster



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
ASOBA	Early Warning Of Disaster	Early warning of for human health	Protecting Before Disaster	Minimizing the risk and early warning of the society	Giving Medicine	Sporting the community to recovering for disaster
ANGELILE	Early Warning Of Disaster	Controlling before any disaster occurs	Solving The After The Disaster Occurs	Minimizing before accident is occurred	Giving Social Support	Sporting the community to recovering for disaster
ANGELILE2	Early Warning Of Disaster	For controlling before any disaster occurs	Protecting After Disaster	Minimizing the risk and early warning of the society	Giving Support	Sporting the community to recovering for disaster
KURKURA	Early Warning Of Disaster	Early warning of for human health	Early Warning	Minimizing the risk and early warning	Giving Support	Sporting the community to recovering for disaster



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA	
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
BONTA	Early Warning Before The Incident	To protecting before damaging human life and materials	To Protect After The Incident	To decrease the incident before damaging	Giving Support	For emerge the damaged community
HALAY SUMALE	Doing Early Warning	To protecting before damaging human life and materials	Expand modern Extension service	Decrease the effectiveness of disaster	Giving Support	For emerge the damaged community
SERKAMO	Early Warning Before The Incident	To protecting before damaging human life and materials	To Protect After The Incident	To decrease the incident before damaging	Giving Support	For emerge the damaged community
AWASH ARBA	Early Warning Before The Incident	To protecting before damaging human life and materials	To Protect After The Incident	To decrease the incident before damaging	Giving Support	
BEDUL ALE	Disaster Risk Management And Food Security	Before disaster aware creation for risk management	`After Disaster Use Immediate Action For Recovery	Minimizing the risk and early warning	Giving Food Support	Sporting the community to recovering for disaster



Data Collected Date

Friday, December 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA	
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
AWASH SHELEKO	Early Warning Of Disaster	Early warning of for human health	Protecting Before Disaster	Minimizing the risk and early warning of the society		Sporting the community to recovering for disaster
ASOBA	Early Warning Of Disaster	Early warning of for human health	Protecting Before Disaster	Minimizing the risk and early warning of the society	Giving Medicine	Sporting the community to recovering for disaster
ANGELILE	Early Warning Of Disaster	Controlling before any disaster occurs	Solving The After The Disaster Occurs	Minimizing before accident is occurred	Giving Social Support	Sporting the community to recovering for disaster
ANGELILE2	Early Warning Of Disaster	For controlling before any disaster occurs	Protecting After Disaster	Minimizing the risk and early warning of the society	Giving Support	Sporting the community to recovering for disaster
KURKURA	Early Warning Of Disaster	Early warning of for human health	Early Warning	Minimizing the risk and early warning	Giving Support	Sporting the community to recovering for disaster



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda AMIBARA

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>
BONTA	To be land owner	There is fertile land and Awash river	Using modern animal fattening	There is Agricultural expert in the Kebele		
HALAY SUMALE	To be land owner	There is fertile land and Awash river	Expand modern Extension service	There is Agricultural expert in the Kebele		
SERKAMO	To be land owner	There is fertile land and Awash river	Expand modern Extension service	There is Agricultural expert in the Kebele		
AWASH ARBA	To Follow modern Animal Husbandry method	There is Agricultural expert in the Kebele				
KURKURA	Make on owner of the land	Fertile soil and river	Using new technology produce animal product	Having kebele development agent worker		



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3				Wereda	AMIBARA		
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	
BONTA	Agricultural office	Controlling on top level	Extension service, Animal vaccination and Indicate the disaster	Farm Africa Drought disaster response Project	Giving service	Giving animal treatment and giving food for injured animals				
HALAY SUMALE	Agricultural office	Controlling on top level	There is expert's support and Indicate disaster	Farm Africa Drought disaster response Project	Giving service	Animal treatment, giving service widely and giving vaccination				
SERKAMO	Agricultural office	Controlling on top level	There is expert's support and Indicate disaster	Farm Africa Drought disaster response Project	Giving service	Animal treatment, giving service widely and giving vaccination				



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3				Wereda	AMIBARA	
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
AWASH ARBA	Agricultural office	Controlling on top level	By helping of Agricultural office they get Animal treatment and Indicate Disaster	None government al Office or NGO		Giving treatment for affected animals			
BEDUL ALE	Wered agriculture office	Controlling over all activity	Support professional service and risk minimize	none government al organization	Serving them	Giving of animal medicine			
AWASH SHELEKO	Wereda pastoralist Administrative office	Controlling over all activity		Farm Africa	None governmental organization activities				
ASOBA	Wereda agriculture office	Controlling over all activity	Support professional service and risk minimize	Farm Africa	None governmental organization activities	Sporting animal food			



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA				
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
ANGELILE	Wereda agriculture office	Controlling over all activity	Support by professional, animal health and seeing the disaster	Farm Africa	Serving the society	Animal healthy recovering and separating animal food			
ANGELILE2	Wereda agriculture office	Controlling over all activity	Support by professional and forecasting the future disaster	Farm Africa	Serving the society	Animal health , food and Immunization			
KURKURA	Wereda pastoralist Administrative office	Controlling over all activity	Support professional service and risk minimize						



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda AMIBARA

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>
BONTA	Engaged on additional work to get income	Food For Work	Protecting the natural resource of the area	Decreasing the awareness of community about protecting natural resource
HALAY SUMALE	Engaged on additional work to get income	Food For Work		
SERKAMO	Engaged on additional work to get income	Food For Work	Protecting the natural resource of the area	They are careless about their forest area
AWASH ARBA		Food For Work	Protecting the natural resource of the area	Decreasing the awareness of community about protecting natural resource
AWASH SHELEKO	Animal production working additional jobs	Sift Net	Protection the natural resource of the area	Lack of social work, lack of awareness of the forest in the deforestation
BEDUL ALE	Engaged on additional work to get income	Food For Work	In the area poor using of resource	Lack of awareness of the resource
ASOBA	Engaged on additional work to get income	Sift Net	Natural resources treatment	Lack of working together, lack of the society awareness and poor management of natural resource
ANGELILE	Engaged on additional work to get income	Food For Work	Protection prevention of the a forestation	Decreasing the awareness of the society by sporting and natural resource



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Region AFAR

Zone

ZONE 3

Wereda

AMIBARA

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	53.11	23.77	6.30
Cash transfers/social assistance	0.26	0.52	0.00
Cash-for-work activities (not employment)	0.00	0.78	0.26
Food-for-work activities	2.33	9.56	7.09
Fuel subsidies	0.26	0.26	0.52
Medical assistance / access to health facilities	6.22	5.43	18.37
Micro-credit programmes	4.92	19.12	12.86
Other	0.00	0.00	3.41
Rental subsidies	0.00	1.03	1.05
School fees for children	0.26	6.46	3.15
Subsidized food	1.55	7.49	5.25
Subsidized health care	0.52	4.13	8.40
Supplementary feeding for women and young children	4.66	10.08	14.44
Food aid	22.80	9.82	10.50

WDRP Indicators

Other Community Characteristics



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
Selected Indicator	Capacity: Community Based Organizations in the Wereda				
Kebele Name	Name Of Organization	Est. Year	Formal/Informal	Type of Members	Activity
BONTA	Animal Marketing Association	2001	Formal	60	Animal fattening and Selling
HALAY SUMALE	Hulegeb Union association		Formal	55	
	Useba Association		Formal	30	
SERKAMO	Hulegeb Union association	8	Formal	130	
	Lusi Saving and Credit Association	2	Formal	60	
AWASH ARBA	Awash Arba Women association	1998	Formal	60	Working on Milk production
BEDUL ALE	Multipurpose cooperative	1997	Formal	63	Working Agricultural job
ANGELILE	Relegation users association	2001	Formal	30	Producing and sealing
	Women's micro finance association	2001	Formal	60	Increasing income generation activity
ANGELILE2	animal fattening	6	Formal	65	Selling animal
KURKURA	Kurekura consumer association	7	Formal	55	
HALAY SUMALE	Community Development Committee		Formal	105	



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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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>
HALAY SUMALE	Community Development Committee	3	Formal	110	
KURKURA	Community Development Committee		Formal	105	



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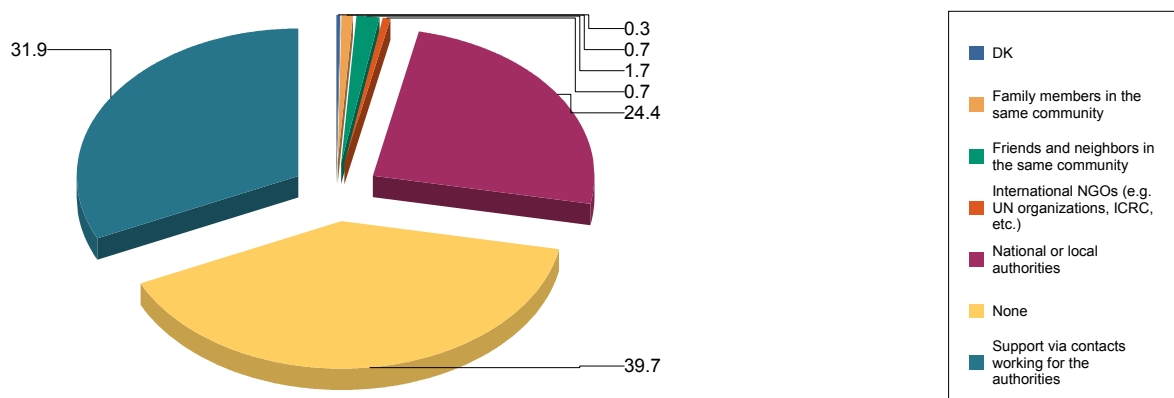
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Supporting Agencies Against Disasters</u>	<u>Response Percentage</u>
National or local authorities	24.41
International NGOs (e.g. UN organizations, ICRC, etc.)	0.68
Family members in the same community	0.68
Friends and neighbors in the same community	1.69
Support via contacts working for the authorities	31.86
None	39.66
DK	0.34

Supporting Agencies Against Disasters





Data Collected Date

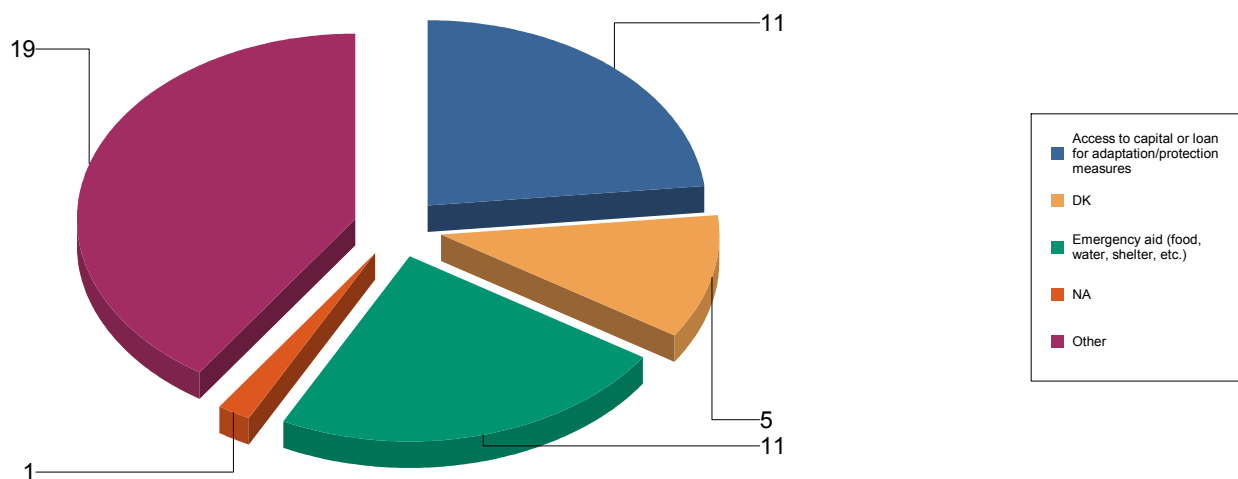
Friday, December 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator **Types of support received by households during disasters**

<u>Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies</u>	<u>Response Percentage</u>
Emergency aid (food, water, shelter, etc.)	10.96
Access to capital or loan for adaptation/protection measures	10.96
Other	18.94
DK	4.98
NA	1.00

Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies





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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	AMIBARA
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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 Civil Service Office	Awareness	Awareness creation of the vulnerable place	Capacity building					
Wereda Communication Affairs Office		Supply water by container to people		Avoid deforestation				
Wereda Health Office	Preparing preparedness plan		Health education and Awareness creation					
Wereda Water Resource Development Office	Water sanitation	Water treatment	Water committee management	To control the water and administrator in the Kebele				



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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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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Red cross	To supply nutritive food, Cloth and Kitchen material
Other NGOs	Support and awareness creation, Support in Vehicle, Medicine, Provision of Veterinary drugs, animal feed during drought incidence, enhance the pastoralist to adopt themselves to food sufficiency activities



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December 05, 2014

Region	Zone	Wereda
Selected Indicator: Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors		
Kebele Name		
Type Of Disaster 1	Type Of Disaster 3	
Early Warning Indicator	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	Preparedness Measure	
Type Of Disaster 2	Type Of Disaster 4	
Early Warning Indicator	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	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 3	<u>Wereda</u>	AMIBARA
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
BONTA	Great Community Relationship	Lack of awareness	There is road going to the kebele	Unexpected incident like flood
HALAY SUMALE	Great Community Relationship	Lack of awareness	There is road going to the kebele	Unexpected incident happened
SERKAMO	Great Community Relationship	Lack of awareness	There is road going to the kebele	Unexpected incident happened or deforestation
AWASH ARBA	Good Community Relationship	Lack of awareness		Loss of income
AWASH SHELEKO	High Social Relationship	Lack of awareness		Accidental disaster
BEDUL ALE	High Social Relationship	Lack of awareness	In the kebele to good opportunity to production	Accidental disaster
ASOBA	High Social Relationship	Lack of awareness	In the kebele having good road	Accidental disaster and flood
ANGELILE	Good Social Interaction	Lack of awareness	There is road to enter to kebele	Accidental disaster
ANGELILE2	High Social Relationship	Lack of awareness	There is road to enter to kebele	Accidental disaster
KURKURA	Good Social Net Work	Lack of awareness		Lack of income