



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

WOREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILE (WDRP)

REGION: AFAR

ZONE: ZONE 3

WEREDA: DULECHA

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, appearing to be 'Mitiku Kassa', written over a horizontal line.

H.E. Ato Mitiku Kassa

Commissioner

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE)

PREFACE

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



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

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

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

Abraham Abebe
Director

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

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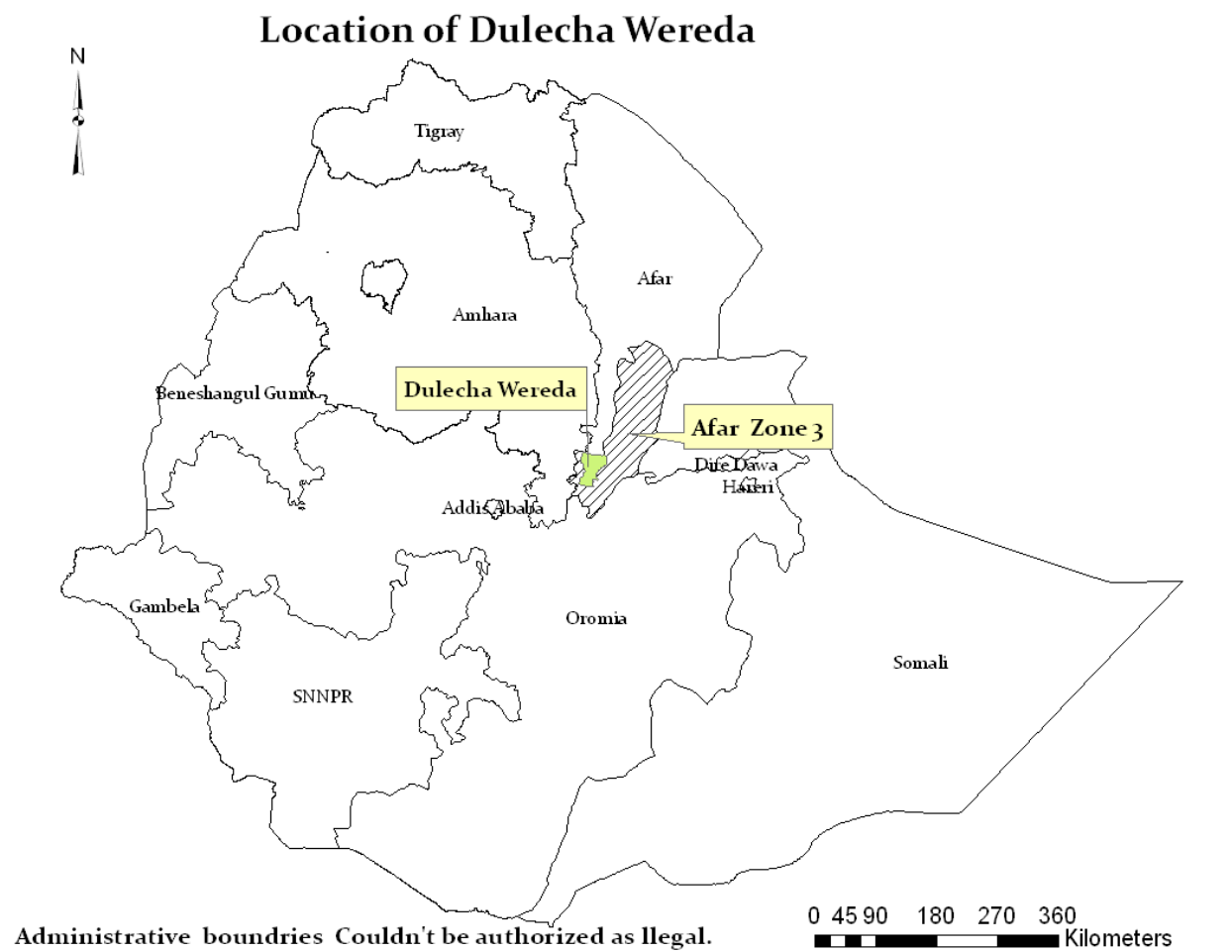
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WEREDA LOCATON



METHODOLOGY

▪ **WDRP Content :**

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

▪ **Research Approach:**

- Mixed Approach
- Both quantitative and qualitative information

▪ **Data Sources:**

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

▪ **Sampling Technique:**

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

▪ **Methods of Analysis:**

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

WEREDA

SUMMARY DISASTER RISK PROFILE

INFORMATION



Disaster Risk Profile: Dulecha Wereda

SUMMARY OF WEREDA PROFILE

Drought is the major disaster in the Wereda followed by livestock disease, economic shocks and human diseases. Livestock diseases and conflict are common during drought period because of shortage of pasture and water. The vulnerability factors for major disasters in the Wereda are dependency on rain fed agriculture, use of unprotected water, poor community awareness, mobility, population pressure, invasion of Prosopis weeds, and dependency on livestock rearing only.

The major environmental problems affecting livelihood in the Wereda are invasion of weeds and deforestation.

Intervention measures in the Wereda might include: introducing mixed agriculture /livelihood diversification, small scale irrigation, improving access to different social service in the areas (water, health, education and others), awareness creation on family planning

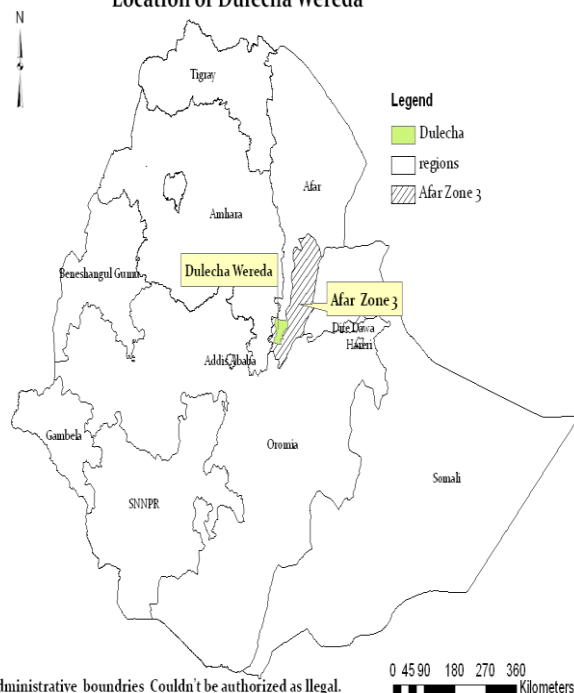
Summary of livelihood

zone

•Araamis ke Adaar Pastoral Zone (LZ6)

A zone located within the Awash Drainage System. Pastoralism is the main livelihood. Cattle, shoats (sheep/goats) and camels are the most important livestock species. Food sources for all wealth groups are predominantly purchases of cereals such as maize, wheat and sorghum in addition to livestock products such as meat and milk. Livestock sales are the main source of cash income for all wealth groups, with better-off and middle households deriving all their income from this activity. Poor households engage in self employment such as the collection and sale of firewood

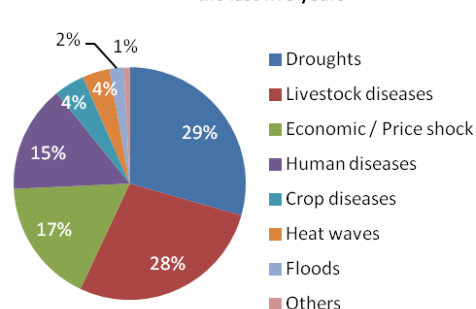
Location of Dulecha Wereda



MAJOR DISASTERS REPORTED IN WEREDA

Kebele	Disaster 1	Disaster 2	Disaster 3	LIU Info
1. Asebe Hari	Drought	Livestock disease	Human disease	Chronic hazards: • LZ6: Drought, conflicts, general market shocks, animal and human diseases
2. Bolhamo	Drought	Livestock disease	Human disease	
3. Burtali	Drought	Livestock disease	Human disease	
4. Drufili	Drought	Livestock disease	Human disease	
5. Gerbo Hafe	Drought	Livestock disease	Human disease	
6. Hugub	Drought	Livestock disease	Human disease	
7. Kefas Idoli	Drought	Livestock disease	Human disease	
8. Seganto	Drought	Livestock disease	Human disease	
9. Tirtira	Drought	Livestock disease	Human disease	

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



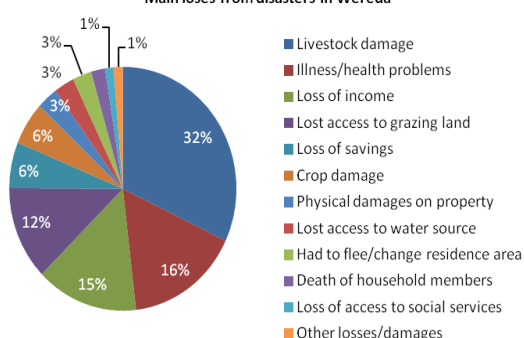
SHORT NARRATIVE ON MAJOR DISASTERS:

The major disasters in the wereda are drought, livestock disease, human disease and price shocks. All households are affected by these disasters at least once in the last five years. Conflict is also an issue for 56% of households. Aggravated by deforestation and poor natural resource management, drought is increasing the occurrences of livestock disease as animal resistance decreases due to shortage of pasture and water. Animal mobility is also the cause of transmitted disease. Drought is also reported the root causes of conflict because of increasing competition over pasture and water for livestock. In addition, absence of agricultural land use policy is reported as a cause for conflict. Shortage of rainfall/drought is also the main cause for changes in crops grown. The major livestock diseases in the Wereda are PPR, Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), Internal and External Parasite, Faculiasis, Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), CBPP. The major human disease in the Wereda are malaria, chronic fever, head ache, water born disease (AWD), diarrhea, and, pneumonia.

EFFECT OF DISASTERS

Disasters	Loss 1	Loss 2	Loss 3
Drought	Livestock damage	loss of access to grazing land	Crop damage
Livestock disease	Livestock damage	Health problem	Loss of income
Economic shocks	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Loss of access to social services
Human disease	Illness	Loss of income	Death of household member
Crop diseases	Crop damage		
Heat waves	Loss of access to water sources	Loss of access to grazing land	Loss of income
Flood	Physical damage on property	Displacement /migration	Health problem

Main losses from disasters in Wereda





Disaster Risk Profile: Dulecha Wereda

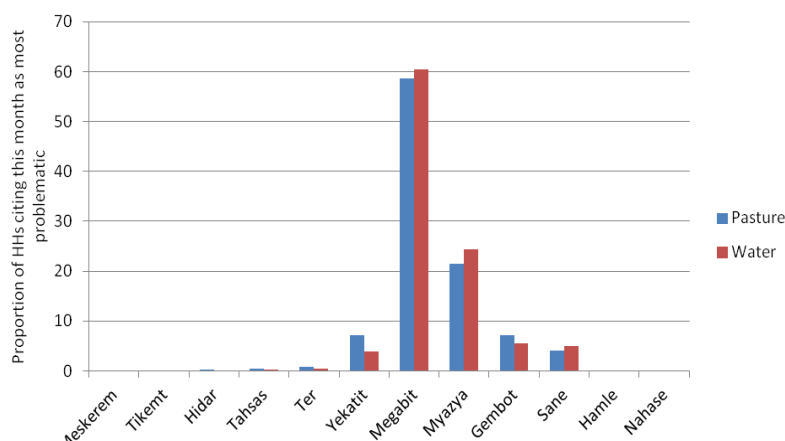
HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY VULNERABILITY

SHORT NARRATIVE ON VULNERABILITY

Factors that make households vulnerable to disasters in the Werda include: Dependency on rain fed agriculture, use of unprotected water, nutritional deficiency and lack of hygiene, lack community awareness, competition over grazing land, mobility (88% of households have mobile homes), population pressure (the average family size is 6.6), invasion of Prosphis weeds (decreased grazing land). Dependence on purchase for consumption grains/crops is increasing vulnerability of the community to price inflation

Main causes of environmental changes experienced in the wereda are the invasion of weeds and destruction of native forest for charcoal production. Women are more vulnerable to disasters because cultural norm makes women to get less food if there is shortage of food in the house.

Most problematic months for pasture and water availability for livestock



Accessibility:

- Water for livestock:** 2/3 of households reported water is not regularly available for livestock. February to June are most problematic months
- Pasture:** All households reported pasture for livestock is not available regularly. February to May is most problematic months.
- Access to **drinking water** is poor. 57% of households use rivers, streams, open well and open access ponds. Average time taken to fetch water per day is more than 1 and half an hour
- More than 4/5 of households reported access to both **veterinary services and livestock drugs** is either poor or very poor.
- Access to agricultural extension services is moderate as 47% of households received the service
- Market** is inaccessible due to poor access to road especially on rainy season and far distance of market centre. Average time taken to reach the nearest urban centre is 3 and half an hour.
- Road:** 2/3 of households reside in areas with no road leading to their houses. But the average time taken to reach the nearest paved road is about half an hour
- Access to **health services** is limited. 45% of households use district hospitals or clinics
- Sanitation** is poor. 98% of households use open spaces as toilet
- Electricity:** None of the households have electric connections in their house

Level of Awareness and Institutional Development

- Literacy rate** is very low. Only 4.3% of those who reach for education (7+years old) can read and understand text easily; and 2/3 of those are less than first grade completed. There is also gender disparity at secondary schools in favour of males
- There is a good tradition of **information** exchange through traditional system called "Daggu" mainly informing the community where better grazing land and water is available in drought periods.
- No **community based institutions** established in the Wereda except saving and credit associations in a few Kebeles.
- The community is aware of actors in disaster risk management such as DPPFS department, PSNP programme, Natural resource department and WFP. But poor awareness on disaster risk management activities. This is because 3/4 of households prefer to adopt storage of food and other necessities as coping strategy if more resources are available to them; and the first desired intervention is food aid

InfoBits:

Population	: 20,683
Sex ratio	: 847 Fem/1000 M
Urban Population	: 5.7%
Mean Altitude	: 831 m
Mean Slope	: 1.29%
All Weather	
Road Density	:
Measles caseload	:
PLWHA on ART	:
Under-five children eligible for supplementary feeding	:

Sources: Various secondary sources

COMMUNITY CAPACITY TO COPE

- Community **coping strategies** to common disasters in Wereda include: Sell more livestock than usual, seek alternative or additional jobs, rely on less preferred and less expensive food, reduced expenditure on non-essential items, consumption rather than sale of crop surplus, development of fodder bank, feeding trees branches for animals, migrate to river side with livestock, using traditional treatment to animal, shifting grazing, destocking of animals, selling fire wood, use community elders to resolve conflict.
- Social capital:** Cooperation between people and household become weak due to economic hardship. Recurrent drought decreased the level of cooperation between people
- Access to and utilization for **credit** is limited. Only 1.3 of households has memberships in credit society and only 4.1 of households borrowed money in the last one year. But households have managed to get credit any time they want. On average households asked and have managed to get credit for an average of 1.86 times; and the major sources are friends, relatives and neighbours
- Capacity to cope** is poor. This can be judged from the fact that 72% of households have no the ability to raise 500 birr in a week if they need.
- Cropping diversity** is moderate. The major crops grown are sorghum, teff, maize, sesame, cotton
- There is good **livestock diversity** in the form of cattle, shoats, camel, donkey; and majority of households own these livestock

WDRP Indicators

Hazard Related Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
Selected Indicator		Biological Hazards of the Wereda			
Hazard_Name		Cause_Of_Hazard	Effects_Of_Hazard		
Hazard_Sub_Type		1. Human disease			
• Malaria • Chronic fever • Head ache • Diarhea • Water born disease (AWD)		• Unprotected water • nutritional deficiency • lack of hygiene • water contamination • Lack of balanced diet • Use of unprotected Awash river water	• Illness • Loss of income • Death of household member • decreased community productivity • reduction of community cooperation		
Hazard_Sub_Type		Livestock disease			
• PPR • Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) • Internal and External Parasite • Faculiasis • Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) • CBPP		• Shortage of animal feed • Animal mobility is the cause of transmitted disease	• Livestock damage • Health problem • Loss of income		



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	DULECHA
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Selected Indicator Geological Hazards of the Wereda

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

Hazard_Sub_Type Geological Hazards

No Geological Hazards



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	DULECHA
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Selected Indicator Hydro Metrological Hazards of the Wereda

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

Hazard_Sub_Type Hydro-Meteorological Hazards

Drought	Climate change	Livestock damage
		Loss of access to grazing land
		Crop damage
		Livestock diseases
		Shortage of food
Heat waves		Loss of access to water sources
		Loss of access to grazing land
		Loss of income
Flood	High rainfall	Physical damage on property
		Displacement
		Health problem



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
Selected Indicator	Socio Economic Hazards of the Wereda				
Hazard_Name	Cause_Of_Hazard	Effects_Of_Hazard			
Hazard_Sub_Type	Social Hazards				
Economic/price shocks	Poor access to market for sufficient supply of goods	Increasing community economic hardship Loss of income Loss of savings Loss of access to social services			
Conflict	Competition over grazing land Animal theft	Human death, raiding of animal A lot of resources wastage to conflict resolution			



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	DULECHA
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Selected Indicator **Technological Hazards of the Wereda**

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

Hazard_Sub_Type Technological Hazards

No Technological Hazards



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
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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
ASEBE HARI	Droughts	December to May	1994, 2000	1994	Decreased		Livestock death, human death	Dependency on rain fed agriculture	Feeding trees branches for animals, migrate to river side
	Animal Disease	December to May	1994, 2000	2000	Decreased	Shortage of animal feed	Animal death and asset loss		Feeding trees branches for animals
	Human diseases	July to November	1994, 2002	2002	Decreased	Unprotected water, nutritional deficiency and lack of hygiene	Human death, decreased community productivity	Settlement around salty lakes that makes them vulnerable to different disease	Feeding patients special food (meat) to increase their resistant
	Economic / Price shock	June, July, August	2002, 2003	2002	Decreased	Poor access to market for sufficient supply of goods	Increasing community economic hard ship	Dependency on market for food consumption	Sharing small amount of grain between the community



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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
BOLHAMO	Droughts	Sharing small amount of grain between the community	1994, 2000	1994	Decreased		Livestock death and economic losses	Dependency on rain fed agriculture	Migration to river side
	Animal Disease	January to May	1994, 2000	2000	Decreased	Shortage of feeds that decrease animal resistance	Animal death and asset loss	Due to their livelihood pattern	Using traditional treatment to animal
	Human diseases	July to November	1994, 2002	2002	Decreased	Unprotected water , nutritional deficiency and lack of hygiene	Human death, decreased community productivity	They use contaminate d water from Awash river.	Providing patients special food(meat) to increase their resistant
	Economic / Price shock	June, July, August	2002, 2003	2002	Decreased	Supply shortage	Increasing community economic hard ship	They depend on market for their food consumption	Sharing small amount of grain between the community
BURTALI	Droughts	December up to May	1994, 2001, 2002	1994	Increased		Animal and human death	Due to their pastoralist livelihood pattern	Migrating to neighboring kebele and wereda



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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>
BURTALI	Animal Disease	May	1999, 2001	2001	Decreased	Animal mobility is the cause of transmitted disease	Animal death	Searching for pasture and water to other place	Traditional treatment
	Human diseases	September to October	1995, 2002	2002	Decreased	Outbreak disease and water contamination	Human death, social isolation, decreased the productivity of community	Livelihood pattern of the community	Traditional treatment
DRUFILI	Droughts	March to April	1994, 2000, 2003	1994, 2000	Decreased		Animal death, shortage of human food	Community livelihood is dependent on fragile range (pasture) land	Shifting grazing, destocking and migration



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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>
DRUFILI	Animal Disease	April, May	1999, 2000	2000	Decreased	Drought	Animal death, human nutritional deficiency and shortage of income	Animal mobility	Destocking, searching for medical treatment and traditional treatment
	Human diseases	September, December, November	2002	2002	Decreased	Unprotected water, poor hygiene and sanitation of the community	Human death, reduced community income	Lack community awareness	
	Conflicts	March, April, May	1996, 1998, 2002	2002	Decreased	Competition over grazing land	Human death, raiding of animal	Boundary with different ethnic group	Government intervention with community elder to resolve conflict peacefully



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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
GERBO HAFE	Droughts	February to May	1994, 2000	1994	Decreased		Human disease, livestock death	Community livelihoods depend on fragile range land	Migration
	Livestock diseases	March to June	1994, 2000	2000	Decreased	Drought that decrease animal resistance	Animal death, asset loss		Report to wereda
	Human diseases	July, August, September	2000, 2002	2002	Decreased	Lack of balanced diet, low hygiene	Human death especially women and children	Low food production due to low water for irrigation	Report to wereda
	Economic / Price shock	June, July, August	2002, 2003	2002	Decreased	Shortage of basic commodities	Increasing community economic hard ship	Dependence on market for food consumption	Selling fire wood
HUGUB	Droughts	January to May	1994, 2000	1994	Decreased		Livestock death and human malnutrition	Community livelihood system (livestock rearing) is susceptible to drought	Migration to better area especially Amibera wereda to feed cotton straw



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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
HUGUB	Livestock diseases	February to May	1994, 2000	2000	Decreased	Drought that decrease animal resistance	Livestock death, economic reduction , malnutriti on	livelihood assets and system are vulnerable to disease	Traditional treatment to, report to government organizatio n
	Human diseases	July to November	1994, 2002	2002	Decreased	Unprotected water, hygiene and sanitation problem of the community	Human death, reduction of communit y cooperati on	Use of unprotected Awash river water	Traditional treatment and give additional food to patient
	Conflicts	April, May	2003	2003	Increased	Competition over land use for agricultural activity	A lot of resources wastage to conflict resolution	Absence of agricultural land use policy	Use community elders to discuss about the issue and resolve the conflict peace fully



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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
HUGUB	Economic / Price shock	June, July, August	2002, 2003	2002	Increased	Shortage of basic commodities	economic shock to the community	Dependence on market for domestic consumption	Engagement on productive safety net, daily labourer to food consumption
KEFAS IDOLI	Droughts	February to June	1994, 2000	1994	Decreased		Livestock death, economic reduction	Community livelihood is dependent on rain fall	Migration to better areas especially around river side
	Livestock diseases	February to June	1994, 2000	2000	Decreased	Drought that decrease animal resistance	Assets reduction , animal death, starvation and malnutrition	Due to their mobility	Report to wereda concerned bodies, traditional treatment to animal and firing of dead animals



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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
KEFAS IDOLI	Human diseases	August to December	1994, 2002	2002	Decreased	Use of unprotected Awash river water, very poor hygiene	Low community productivity, human death	Shortage of potable water in the area, low awareness of community about hygiene	Report to wereda concerned bodies
	Conflicts	April, May	2003	2003	Remained the same	Competition over land use for agricultural activity	Resources wastage to reconcile the conflict (resolution).	Absence of agricultural land use policy	Use community elders to discuss about the issue and resolve the conflict peacefully
	Economic / Price shock	June, July, August	2002, 2003	2002	Decreased	Shortage of basic commodities	Increasing community economic hard ship	They depend on market for their food consumption	Working daily labourer to get income to buy food for consumption



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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
SEGANTO	Droughts	February to May	1994, 2001	1994	Decreased		Animal death, human death and malnutrition	Because of their livelihood assets bases	Destocking and migration
	Animal Disease	March to May	1999, 2001	2001	Decreased	Animal nutritional disorder	Animal death	They merely depend on animal rearing	Use traditional medicine such as different shrubs
	Human diseases	July, august, April and May	1998, 2001	2001	Decreased		Human death, weaken social cooperation	They live Awash river side and usually affected by contaminated water	Use traditional medicine , boiling water before drinking
TIRTIRA	Droughts	January to June	1994, 2000	1994	Decreased		Food shortage, water shortage, animal and human death	Dependency on livestock rearing only	Migration



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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>
TIRTIRA	Droughts	March to June	1994, 2000	2000	Decreased	Drought that decrease animal resistance	Animal death and asset loss		Medical treatment, firing of dead animals
	Human diseases	July, August, September	2000, 2002	2002	Decreased	Lack of balanced diet, low hygiene	Human death especially women and children	Low food production due to low water for irrigation	Reporting to wereda
	Conflicts	April, May, June	2001, 2002, 2003	2002	Decreased	Forage grazing, animal theft	Resources (time, money) wastage due to conflict resolution	Livestock mobility	Community elder solves the problem and re exchange the theft animals.
	Economic / Price shock	June, July, August	2002, 2003	2002	Decreased	Shortage of basic commodities	Increase life hard ship.	Dependence on market for food consumption	Selling fire wood

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



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Selected Indicator:

Hazards: Conflict as an Issue

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Description_Of_Conflict</u>	<u>Change_In_Last_Decade</u>	<u>Main_Causes_Of_Conflict</u>
ASEBE HARI	No conflict over resource utilization	No change	
BOLHAMO	Conflict for women and conflict for animal theft	Decreased	
SEGANTO	No conflict on resource utilization	No change	
KEFAS IDOLI	Conflict occurrence between people in the kebele and other kebele due to land use	Increased	
DRUFILI	There is conflict between community and neighboring area caused by range land	Moderate	
GERBO HAFE	No conflict		
HUGUB	Conflict occurs between people in the kebele and other kebele due to land	Increased	
TIRTIRA	Conflict as a result of grazing land with other kebele	Similar	
BURTALI	No conflict	No change	



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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
ASEBE HARI	Drought	Drought occurred in this community from December to May, it was destructive	It reduce pastoralist economic asset and gradually destroy it	Women, children and elders	
BOLHAMO	Drought	Drought occurred frequently in this community and it was destructive	It reduce pastoralist economic asset and gradually destroy it	Women, children and elders	
SEGANTO	Drought	Drought occurred frequently in this community and it was destructive	It reduce pastoralist economic asset and gradually destroy it	Women, children and elders	Due to their capacity they are more vulnerable group in the community
KEFAS IDOLI	Drought	Drought occurred from February to June and it gradually becomes destructive	It reduce pastoralist economic asset and gradually destroy it	Women, children and elders	
DRUFILI	Drought	Drought usually occurred from March to May and it resulted asset loss	Decrease animal product and productivity that interns affect human economic and social condition.	Women, children and elders.	Lack of capacity to resist disaster, cultural norm makes women to get less food
GERBO HAFE	Drought	Drought occurred frequently in this community and it was destructive		Women, children and elders	Due to their low capacity to resist
HUGUB	Drought	Drought occurred frequently in this community and it was destructive	It reduce pastoralist economic asset and gradually destroy it	Women, children and elders	Due to their low resistant they were mostly affected



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Selected Indicator:

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Types of Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Description</u>	<u>Effect Of Disaster</u>	<u>Most Severly Affected</u>	<u>Reason</u>
TIRTIRA	Drought	Drought occurred from January to June and it gradually becomes destructive	It reduce pastoralist economic asset and gradually destroy it	Women, children and elders	Due to their low capacity to resist the impact of hazards
BURTALI	Human disease	It occurred during summer season	Human death and decrease social supportive system	Women, children and elders	They have no capacity to address hazards and vulnerability



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Selected Indicator:

Frequency of Disaster Occurrence

	4 out of 5 years or more	3 out of 5 years	2 out of 5 years	1 out of 5 years	0 Never	0 NA
Crop diseases	21.00	39.00	21.00	17.00		
Droughts	29.00	38.00	17.00	15.00		0.00
Economic / Price shock	25.00	38.00		38.00		
Floods	71.00	15.00	6.00			
Forest Fires	100.00					
Heat waves/ High temp	72.00	13.00	14.00	2.00		
Human diseases	11.00	27.00	44.00	18.00	0.00	
Livestock diseases	15.00	45.00	25.00	15.00		
Storms / Cyclone/hail storm				100.00		



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Selected Indicator:

Household Exposure to Hazards

<u>Disaster Type</u>	<u>General Exposure</u>	<u>Last Five Years Exposure</u>
Droughts	30.80	29.40
Floods	0.90	0.50
Floods	2.30	2.00
Landslides	0.10	
Crop diseases	3.90	4.20
Livestock diseases	29.50	27.50
Human diseases	16.50	14.90
Storms / Cyclone/hail storm	0.10	0.10
Heavy Rain	0.30	
Heat waves/ High temp	4.10	3.80
Economic / Price shock	11.00	17.30
Forest Fires	0.10	0.10
Earthquake	0.10	
Road Accident	0.10	
No Disaster	0.10	0.10



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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						33.30	33.30	33.30				
Crop diseases	32.40	9.90	5.60			1.40	4.20	12.70	7.00	4.20	8.50	14.10
Droughts	6.10	1.20	0.20	0.60	0.40	5.70	39.50	22.20	21.20	2.00	0.60	0.20
Economic / Price shock	3.30	1.10	0.70	0.70	0.70	16.70	4.40	23.30	32.40	6.20	4.40	6.20
Floods	2.90					8.80	5.90	23.50	2.90	2.90	14.70	38.20
Forest Fires								100.00				
Heat waves/ High temp	4.80				1.60		8.10	6.50	58.10	19.40	1.60	
Human diseases	2.80	2.80	3.30	1.20	4.10	4.50	6.90	26.40	35.40	6.90	4.10	0.80
Livestock diseases	2.00	1.30	5.20	3.70	6.60	6.80	16.60	23.60	23.10	4.60	6.60	
Road Accident									100.00			
Storms / Cyclone/hail sto									100.00			



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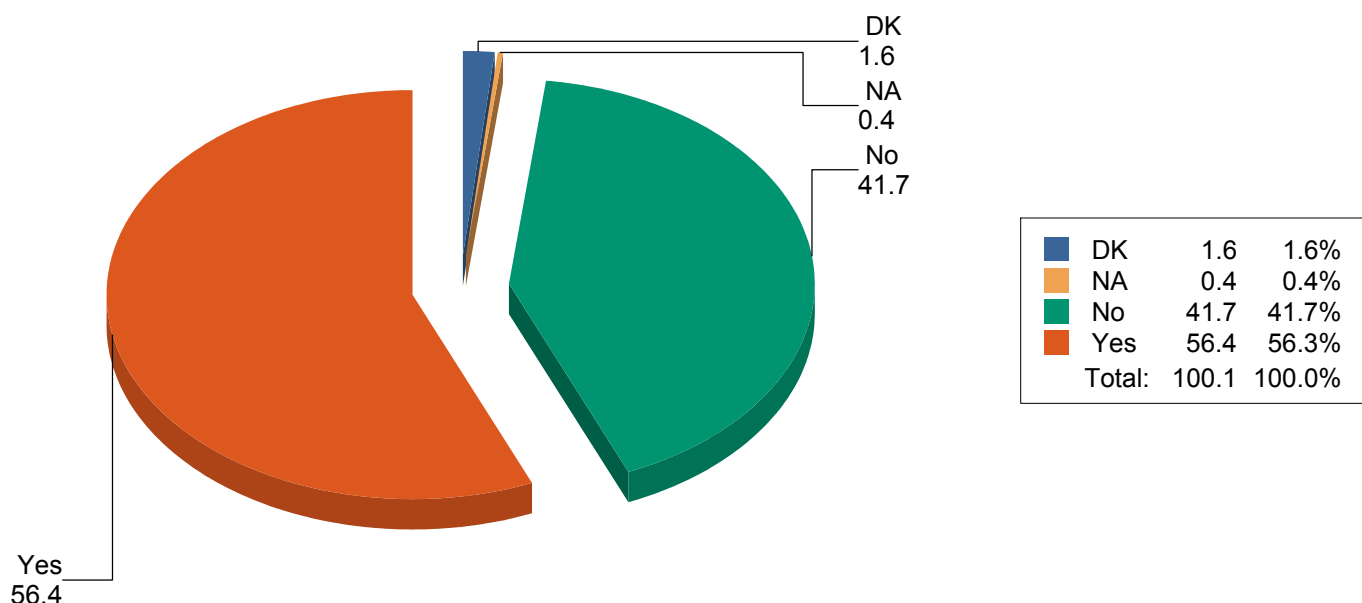
Wereda DULECHA

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	56.40
No	41.70
DK	1.60
NA	0.40

Is Conflict an Issue in Community?





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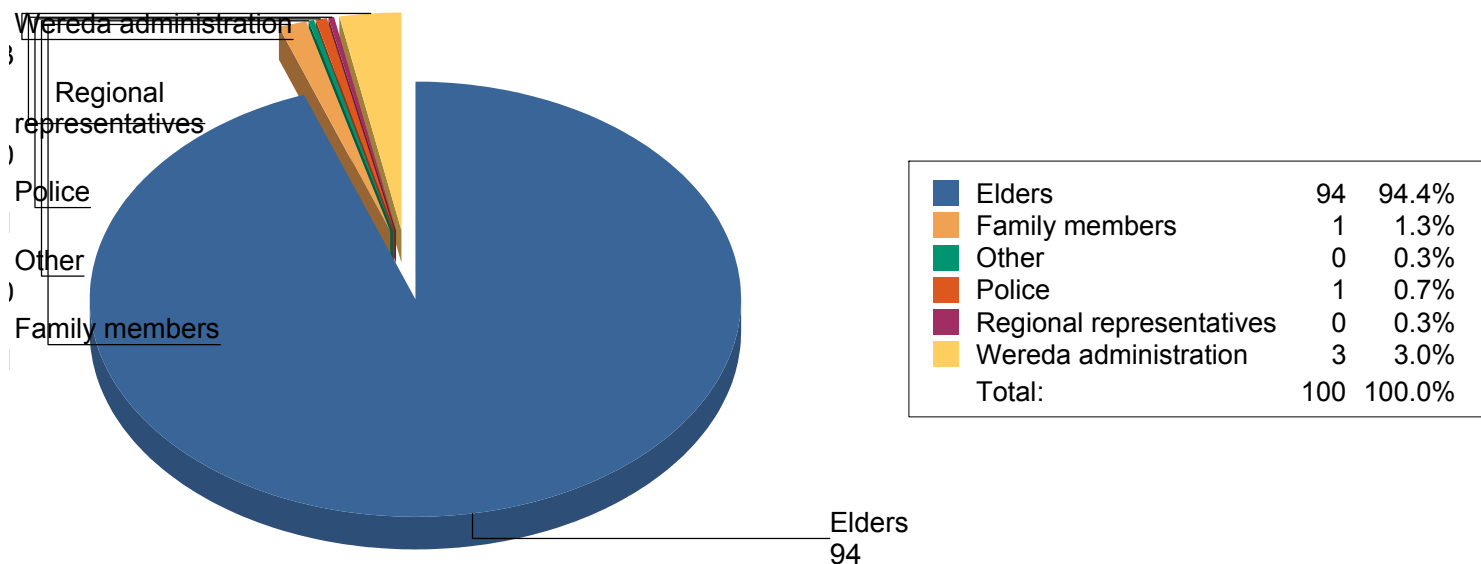
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Selected Indicator: Conflicts: Perception of households on conflict issues - Who To Turn To in case of Conflict?

Who To Turn During Conflict?	Response Percentage
Family members	1.30
Elders	94.30
Wereda administration	3.00
Police	0.70
Regional representatives	0.30
Other	0.30

Who To Turn During Conflict?





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Selected Indicator: **Losses from Disasters - Losses from all disasters (household response in %)**

<u>Type of Loss</u>	<u>Main Loss Percent</u>	<u>Secondary Loss Percent</u>
Physical damages on houses and property	3.00	4.00
Crop damage	5.70	2.10
Livestock damage	32.00	12.00
Death of household members	2.00	1.30
Illness/health problems	16.10	11.90
Loss of access to social services, including school	1.20	4.30
Loss of income	14.50	18.70
Loss of savings	6.10	12.30
Livestock were stolen	0.40	0.50
Lost access to grazing land	12.40	13.40
Lost access to water source	2.90	7.60
Had to flee/change residence area	2.70	9.30
Other losses/damages	0.80	2.30
DK	0.00	0.10
NA	0.10	0.10



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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses										
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases	Road Accident	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Crop damage		67.10	6.50	1.10			4.80	0.80	1.50		
Death of household members		2.90	0.20				3.20	6.90	2.60		
Had to flee/change residence area			4.50	1.80	26.50		3.20	0.40	0.90		
Illness/health problems		1.40	2.60	2.50	11.80		8.10	69.20	14.60		
Livestock damage		12.90	44.30	2.20	11.80		1.60	1.60	62.50		



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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses										
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases	Road Accident	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Livestock were stolen	14.30	1.40	0.20	0.70			1.60				
Loss of access to social services, including school			0.20	4.30				2.40	0.20		
Loss of income	28.60	1.40	3.20	50.90	8.80		12.90	13.00	7.20	100.00	100.00
Loss of savings	14.30		0.40	33.20	2.90		1.60	0.80	0.40		
Lost access to grazing land		1.40	29.40	1.40	2.90		22.60	1.60	7.80		



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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses										
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases	Road Accident	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Lost access to water source		11.40	2.00	0.40	2.90		30.60	1.20	1.30		
Other losses/damages	28.60		0.40	0.40			9.70	0.80	0.20		
Physical damages on houses and property	14.30		5.90	0.40	32.40	100.00		1.20	0.70		



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Selected Indicator:

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

Type of Loss

Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses

	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Crop damage		7.00	3.10	0.70					1.90	
Death of household members		4.70		0.70	5.00			7.80		
Had to flee/change residence area		4.70	13.40	1.40	20.00		4.20	1.70	12.30	
Illness/health problems		2.30	7.70		5.00			12.10	27.70	
Livestock damage		2.30	24.50	2.10	10.00			2.60	8.10	



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Selected Indicator:

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

Type of Loss

Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses

	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Livestock were stolen			0.90						0.80	
Loss of access to social services, including school	50.00	9.30	0.60	6.20	20.00		16.70	13.80	0.80	
Loss of income		23.10	48.80	21.20		100.00	8.30	33.60		
Loss of savings			2.80	61.00				8.60	3.10	100.00
Lost access to grazing land			26.80	0.70	10.00		8.30	2.60	10.40	



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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses									
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Lost access to water source		14.00	10.80	1.40			25.00	4.30	6.20	
Other losses/damages			0.30	4.10	15.00		37.50	0.90	0.80	
Physical damages on houses and property		7.00	1.40		15.00			12.10	5.00	



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

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
Kebele	ASEBE HARI			
E - Jan (Tir)	Drought, animal disease		Animal products	6th
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Drought, animal disease		Animal products	7th
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Drought, animal disease		Animal products	8th
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought, animal disease	3	Animal products	9th
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought, animal disease	2	Animal products	10th
J - Jun (Sene)	Price inflation		Animal products	11th
K - Jul (Hamle)	Human disease and price inflation		Animal products	12th
L - Aug (Nehase)	Human disease and price inflation	1	Animal products	1st
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Human disease		Animal products	2nd
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Human disease		Animal products	3rd
C - Nov (Hidar)	Human disease		Animal products	4th
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Drought, animal disease		Animal products	5th

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
Selected Indicator: Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level By Kebele					
Month of Hazard	Major Problems /Disasters	Hazard Severity Rank	Agricultural Activities	Income Level Rank	
Kebele	BOLHAMO				
E - Jan (Tir)	Drought, animal disease		Livestock products	5th	
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Drought, animal disease		Livestock products	6th	
G - Mar (Megabit)	Drought, animal disease	2	Livestock products	7th	
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought, animal disease	1	Livestock products	8th	
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought, animal disease		Crop sowing and animal products	9th	
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought, price inflation and human disease	3	Livestock products	10th	
K - Jul (Hamle)	Human disease and price inflation		Weeding and animal products	11th	
L - Aug (Nehase)	Human disease and price inflation		Livestock products	12th	
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Human disease		Harvesting and livestock product	1st	
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Human disease		Harvesting and livestock product	2nd	
C - Nov (Hidar)	Human disease		Animal products	3rd	
D - Dec (Tahsas)			Animal products	4th	

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
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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
<u>Kebele</u>	BURTALI			
E - Jan (Tir)	Drought		Livestock products	6th
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Drought	1	Livestock products	7th
G - Mar (Megabit)	Drought	2	Livestock products	8th
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought, animal disease		Livestock products	9th
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought, animal disease		Livestock products	10th
J - Jun (Sene)			Crop sowing.	11th
K - Jul (Hamle)			Weeding, livestock products.	12th
L - Aug (Nehase)			Weeding, livestock products.	1st
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Human disease	3	Harvesting, livestock products.	2nd
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Human disease		Harvesting, livestock products.	3rd
C - Nov (Hidar)			Livestock products	4th
D - Dec (Tahsas)			Livestock products	5th

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
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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
D - Dec (Tahsas)				5th
Kebele DRUFILI				
E - Jan (Tir)			Livestock and crop products	6th
F - Feb (Yekatit)			Livestock and crop products	7th
G - Mar (Megabit)	Drought, conflict.	1	Livestock and crop products	8th
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought, conflict, animal disease	3	Livestock and crop products	9th
I - May (Ginbot)	Animal disease, conflict	2	Livestock and crop products	10th
J - Jun (Sene)		2	Livestock and crop products	11th
K - Jul (Hamle)			Livestock and crop products	12th
L - Aug (Nehase)		1	Livestock and crop products	1st
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Human disease		Livestock and crop products	2nd
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Human disease		Livestock and crop products	3rd
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Human disease		Livestock and crop products	4th

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	DULECHA
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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>
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Human disease		Livestock and crop products	5th
<u>Kebele</u> GERBO HAFE				
E - Jan (Tir)			Livestock products	6th
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Drought		Livestock products	7th
G - Mar (Megabit)	Drought, animal disease		Livestock products	8th
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought, animal disease	1	Livestock products	9th
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought, animal disease	2	Livestock products	10th
J - Jun (Sene)	Inflation and animal disease	3	Livestock products	11th
K - Jul (Hamle)	Inflation and human disease		Livestock products	12th
L - Aug (Nehase)	Inflation and human disease		Livestock products	1st
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Human disease		Livestock products	2nd
B - Oct (Tikimt)			Livestock products	3rd
C - Nov (Hidar)			Livestock products	4th

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	DULECHA
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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>
D - Dec (Tahsas)			Livestock products	5th
<u>Kebele</u> HUGUB				
E - Jan (Tir)	Drought		Crop sowing, animal products	10th
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Animal disease, drought		Crop sowing, animal products	11th
G - Mar (Megabit)	Animal disease, drought	1	Animal disease, drought	12th
H - Apr (Meazea)	Conflict, animal disease and drought	2	Crop sowing, animal products	3rd
I - May (Ginbot)	Conflict, animal disease and drought	3	Crop sowing, animal products	2nd
J - Jun (Sene)	Inflation, drought		Weeding, animal products	4th
K - Jul (Hamle)	Inflation, human disease		Animal products	5th
L - Aug (Nehase)	Inflation, human disease		Animal products	6th
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Human disease		Animal products	7th
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Human disease		Animal products	8th
C - Nov (Hidar)	Human disease		Harvesting, animal products	1st

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
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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
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Human disease		Animal products	9th
Kebele KEFAS IDOLI				
E - Jan (Tir)	Drought		Livestock products	7th
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Drought and animal disease		Livestock products	8th
G - Mar (Megabit)	Drought and animal disease		Livestock products	9th
H - Apr (Meazea)	Conflict, Drought and animal disease	1	Livestock products	10th
I - May (Ginbot)	Conflict, Drought and animal disease	2	Livestock products	11th
J - Jun (Sene)	Inflation, Drought and animal disease	3	Livestock products	12th
K - Jul (Hamle)	Inflation		Livestock products	1st
L - Aug (Nehase)	Inflation, human disease		Livestock products	2nd
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Human disease		Livestock products	3rd
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Human disease		Livestock products	4th
C - Nov (Hidar)	Human disease		Livestock products	5th

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
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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
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Human disease		Livestock products	6th
Kebele SEGANTO				
E - Jan (Tir)			Livestock products	6th
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Drought		Livestock products	7th
G - Mar (Megabit)	Drought and animal disease		Livestock products	8th
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought, animal and human disease	3	Livestock products	9th
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought, animal and human disease	2	Livestock products	10th
J - Jun (Sene)		2	Livestock products	11th
K - Jul (Hamle)	Human disease		Livestock products	12th
L - Aug (Nehase)	Human disease	1	Livestock products	1st
A - Sep (Meskerem)			Livestock products	2nd
B - Oct (Tikimt)			Livestock products	3rd
C - Nov (Hidar)			Livestock products	4th

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
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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
D - Dec (Tahsas)			Livestock products	5th
D - Dec (Tahsas)				5th
Kebele TIRTIRA				
E - Jan (Tir)	Drought		Livestock products	4th
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Drought		Livestock products	5th
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Animal disease and drought	1	Livestock products	6th
H - Apr (Meazea)	Animal disease and drought	2	Crop sowing, livestock products	7th
I - May (Ginbot)	Animal disease and drought	3	Crop sowing, livestock products	8th
J - Jun (Sene)	Animal disease and drought		Weeding, livestock products	9th
K - Jul (Hamle)	Human disease		Livestock products	10th
L - Aug (Nehase)	Human disease		Weeding, livestock products	11th
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Human disease		Livestock products	12th
B - Oct (Tikimt)			Harvesting, livestock products	1st

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda DULECHA

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>
C - Nov (Hidar)			Livestock products	2nd
D - Dec (Tahsas)			Livestock products	3rd

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

WDRP Indicators

Infrastructure Access Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Friday, October 3, 2014

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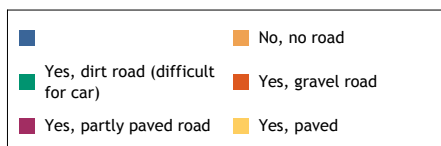
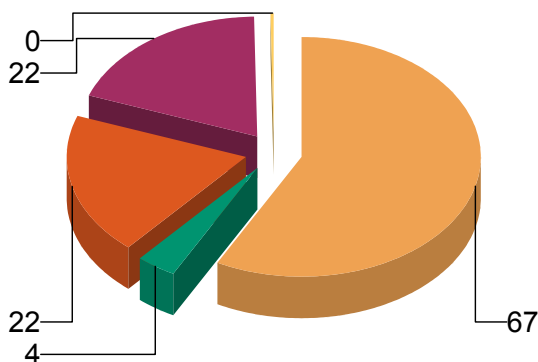
Selected Indicator

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

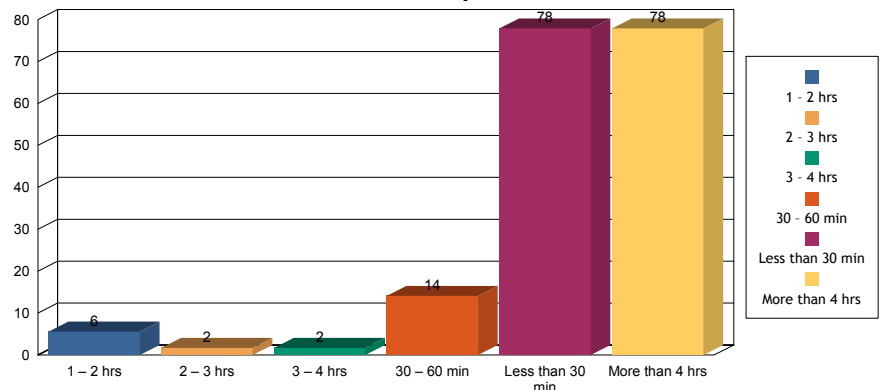
<u>Type of Road</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Time to Nearest Paved Road (Mins.)</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Time To Nearest Urban Center (Mins.)</u>	<u>Response</u>
Yes, paved	0.20	Less than 30 min	77.90	Less than 1 hr	9.80
Yes, partly paved road	22.20	30 - 60 min	14.10	1 - 2 hrs	16.30
Yes, gravel road	22.20	1 - 2 hrs	5.60	2 - 4 hrs	46.90
Yes, dirt road (difficult for car)	4.10	2 - 3 hrs	1.70	4 - 6 hrs	20.40
No, no road	66.90	3 - 4 hrs	1.70	More than 6 hrs	6.70
		More than 4 hrs	77.90		

<u>Avg Time To Nearest Urban Center(Mins.)</u>	219.00	<u>Avg Time To Nearest Paved Road</u>	28.00
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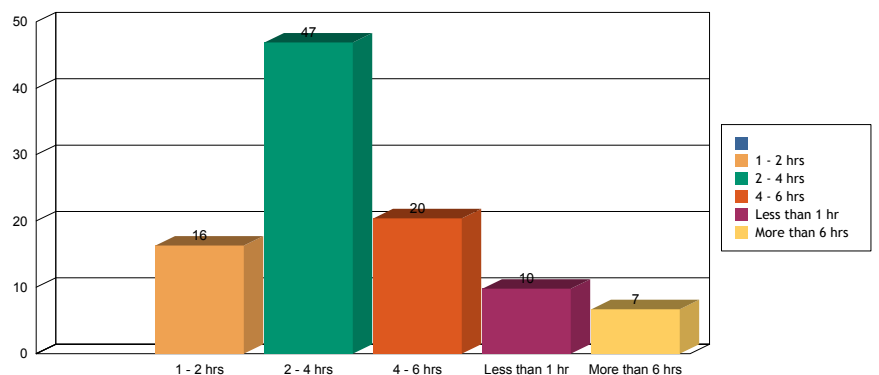
Type of Road



Time to reach the nearest paved road from the HH



Time to reach nearest urban center from the HH





Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
Selected Indicator	Physical Vulnerability: Access to Electricity - Households access and utilization of electricity				
Household Located In Electricity	0.00				
Household Connected To Electricity	0.00				



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

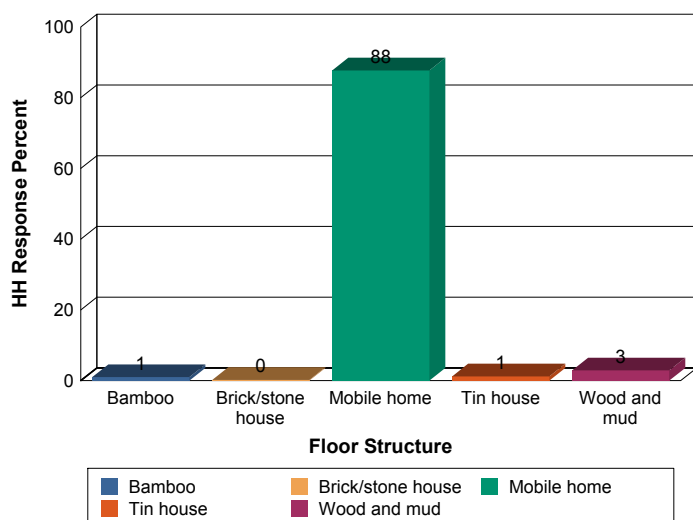
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
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Selected Indicator

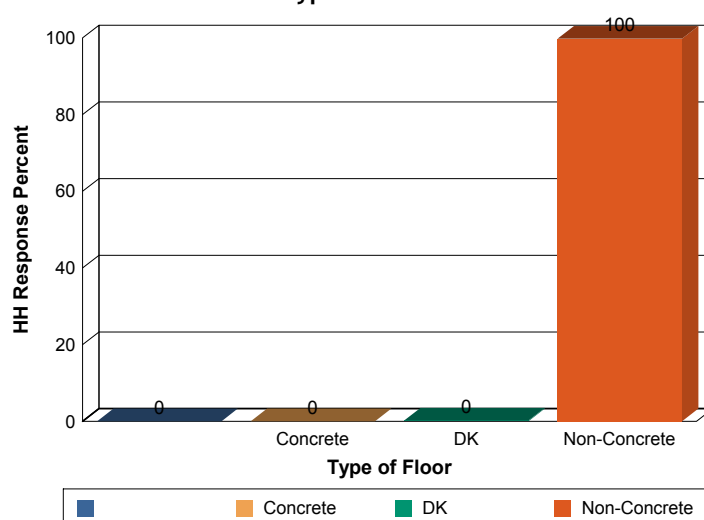
Physical Vulnerability: Type of Dwelling Units - Households type of dwelling houses

Floor Structure	HH Response	Type of Floor	HH Response
Wood and mud	2.90	Concrete	0.00
Tin house	1.20	Non-Concrete	99.80
Bamboo	1.00	DK	0.20
Mobile home	87.70		0.00
Brick/stone house	0.20		0.00

Floor Structure



Type of Floor



WDRP Indicators

Socio Demographic Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA		
Selected Indicator		Economic Vulnerability: Level of Migration - Migration level and its characteristics by Kebele					
Kebele Name	Approx. No.	Age Group	Sex	Migration Period	Migration Trend	Migration Reason	Destination
ASEBE HARI	0	All age groups	Both sex	February to May in 2002	Decreased	Different animal disease exacerbated by recurrent drought, people loss their economic asset and economic hard ship	Amibera, Comame and Argoba special wereda
BOLHAMO	0	All age groups	Both sex	February to May in 2002	Decreased	Economic hardship, search for forage and water for domestic animals consumption, asset loss (due to recurrent drought)	Shawa Robit, Halay degi, and Argoba special wereda
SEGANTO	0	15 _25 age group	Both sex	April and May	Decreased	Because of recurrent drought, they lost their livelihood assets and hence face economic hardship and migrate out of their boundary	Far distance along Awash river up to Asbehri kebele.
KEFAS IDOLI	0	All age groups	Both sex	February to June	Decreased	Asset losses and economic reduction	Amibera, Comame and Argoba special wereda
DRUFILI	0	25_35 age group	Both sex	2000	Decreased	Finding of grazing land and water for domestic animal	Awash fentale worda, Argoba special wereda and Amhara region in Berhte wereda



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3			Wereda	DULECHA
Selected Indicator		Economic Vulnerability: Level of Migration - Migration level and its characteristics by Kebele					
Kebele Name	Approx. No.	Age Group	Sex	Migration Period	Migration Trend	Migration Reason	Destination
GERBO HAFE	0	All age groups	Both sex	April , May and June	Increased	Economic hardship	Argoba special wereda, Amibera
HUGUB	0	All age groups	Both sex	February to May	Decreased	Economic hardship, assets loss	Halaydegi, Amibera, Argoba special wereda, Fentale wereda
TIRTIRA	0	All age groups	Both sex	April, May, June	Increased	Economic hardship	Asekele, Borkoke, Asbehri, Birka, Argoba special wereda, Showa robi
BURTALI	0	12_25 age group	Mostly mal	January, February, March	Increased	Because of erratic rain fall that decrease pasture and water, in search of pasture and water	Digiya, Asbehari, Kuldass, Dire, Kokiy, Kebena



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

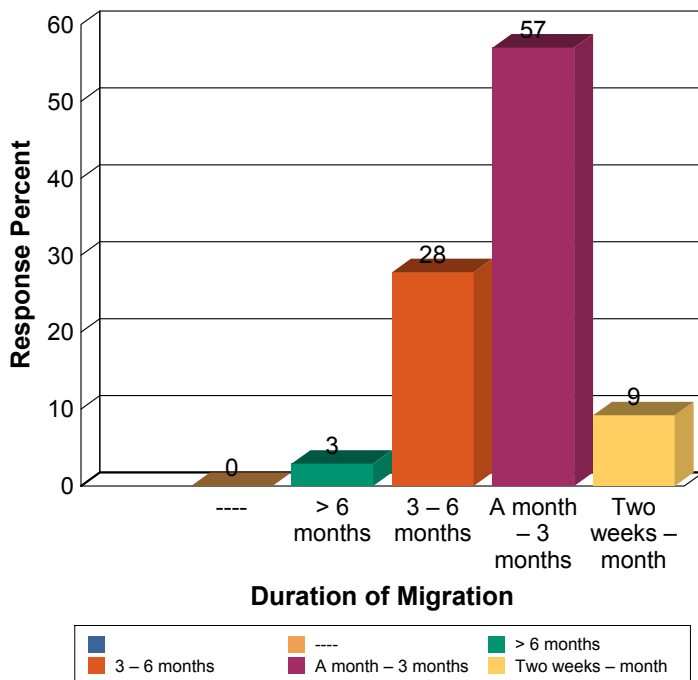
Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda DULECHA

Selected Indicator

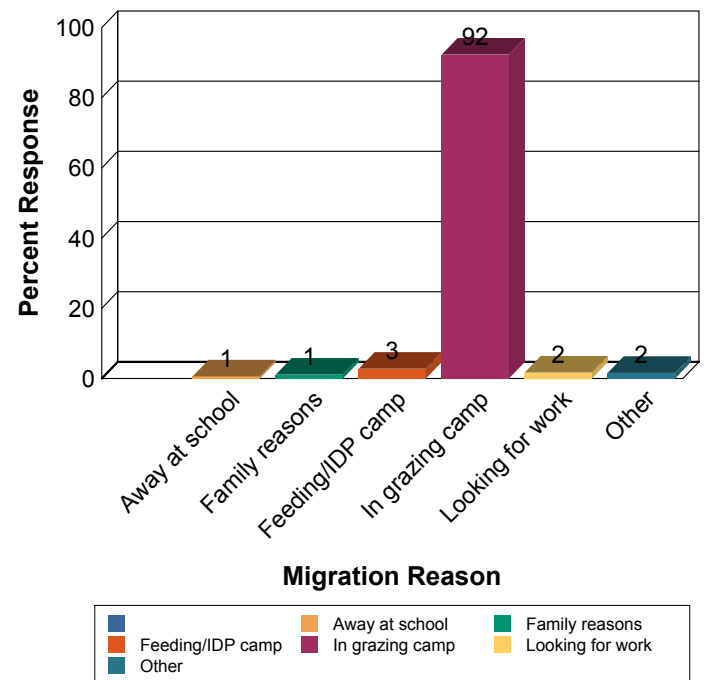
Economic Vulnerability: Household Migration - Household migration and reason for migration

Duration of Migration	Response Percent	Migration Reason	Response Percent
Two weeks - month	9.20	Family reasons	1.10
A month - 3 months	57.00	Looking for work	1.70
3 - 6 months	27.80	In grazing camp	92.30
> 6 months	2.90	Feeding/IDP camp	2.80
----	0.00	Away at school	0.60
----	0.00	Other	1.60

Duration of Migration



Migration Reason





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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
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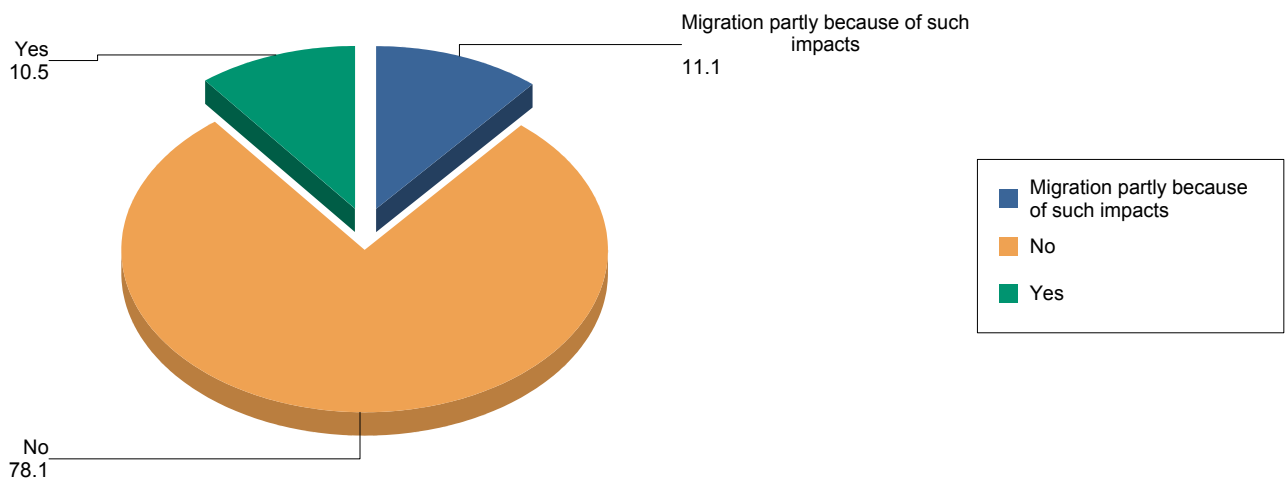
Selected Indicator

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

Is Migration Due to Hazard?	HH Response - Due To Hazard
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No	78.10
Yes	10.50
Migration partly because of such impacts	11.10

Is Migration Due to Hazard?





Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda DULECHA

Selected Indicator:

Demography: Population Structure

KEY:

Male Female

	Children (0-12 yrs)	Older (Above 55 yrs)	Working (25-55 yrs)	Youth (12-25 yrs)
ASEBE HARI	40 60	70 30	55 45	60 40
BOLHAMO	40 60	60 40	58 42	45 55
BURTALI	60 40	65 35	40 60	55 45
DRUFILI	40 60	42 58	55 45	45 55
GERBO HAFE	40 60	60 40	60 40	60 40
HUGUB	60 40	65 35	70 30	55 45
KEFAS IDOLI	55 45	60 40	60 40	40 60
SEGANTO	60 40	40 60	45 55	60 40
TIRTIRA	40 60	60 40	60 40	40 60



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

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

Demography: Population Trends and Ethnic Groups

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Population Change Trend</u>	<u>Population Change Reasons</u>	<u>Ethnic Groups</u>
ASEBE HARI	Increased	More children	Afar
BOLHAMO	Increased	More children	Afar
SEGANTO	Increased	More children	Afar
KEFAS IDOLI	Increased	More children	Afar
DRUFILI	Increased	More children	Afar
GERBO HAFE	Increased	More children	Afar
HUGUB	Increased	More children	Afar
TIRTIRA	Increased	More children	Afar
BURTALI	Increased	More children	Afar



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
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Selected Indicator

Social Vulnerability: Household Demographic Characteristics - Demographic characteristics of households

Demographic Indicator	Indicator Value	Comments
Average household size	7	On average each household in the Wereda has 6.6 household members
Sex ratio	849	849 females per 1000 males
Child sex ratio (under 14 yrs)	978	978 females per 1000 males for age group of under 14
Adult sex ratio (18 & Above yrs)	810	810 females per 1000 males for age group of 18 and above
Dependency ratio $\left(\frac{[(0-14)+(64+)]}{(15-64)} \right)$ yrs)	1	For every working adult there are 0.88 dependent people



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

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

<u>General Awareness</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Educational Level</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Read and understand text - Easily	3.70	From Proportion of population (7+) - Less than 1st grade	65.70
Read and understand text - with difficulty	7.30	From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)	17.70
Cannot read and understand text	89.10	From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)	1.20
Can write letters - easily	3.20	From Proportion of population (7+) - Technical	0.00
Can write letters - with difficulty	6.70	From Proportion of population (7+) - Diploma	0.00
Cannot write letters	90.20	From Proportion of population (7+) - Pursuing or completed University	0.00
<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	4.30	Proportion of literate population (15+) to total 15+ population	2.70



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
Selected Indicator	Social Vulnerability: Gender Parity - Gender parity in education level (7+ years) and household heading				
Educational Level		Male_Percent		Female_Percent	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Less than 1st grade		55.10		44.90	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)		54.20		45.80	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)		76.90		23.10	
Male Head of HH		88.10		Female Head of HH	
				11.90	

WDRP Indicators

Environmental Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	DULECHA
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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>
ASEBE HARI	Pests and disease	Deforestation	Soil erosion	
BOLHAMO	Weed	Pests and disease	Deforestation	Soil erosion
SEGANTO	Soil erosion	Pests and disease	Deforestation	
KEFAS IDOLI	weed	Deforestation	Pests	
DRUFILI	Pests			
GERBO HAFE	Soil erosion	Pests	Deforestation	
HUGUB	weed	Deforestation	Pests and disease	
TIRTIRA	Deforestation	Pests	Disease	
BURTALI	Soil erosion	Pests	Deforestation	Water pollution



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	DULECHA
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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>
ASEBE HARI	No articulate land use system.	No change	
BOLHAMO	No articulate land use system.	No change	
SEGANTO	No articulate land use system.	No change	
KEFAS IDOLI	No articulate land use system.	No change	
DRUFILI	Low tendency of articulated land use.		
GERBO HAFE	Low land quality with respect to land use	Decreased due to over use of resources	Required land use policy
HUGUB	No articulate land use system	No change	No comment
TIRTIRA	Low land quality with respect to land use	Decreased due to over use of resources	Required land use policy
BURTALI	Degraded	Decreased due to over use of resources	Required land use policy



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	DULECHA
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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>
ASEBE HARI	No change in land use system	
BOLHAMO	No change in land use system	
SEGANTO	No land use policy	Inappropriate resource utilization
KEFAS IDOLI	Decrease traditional land use system	Environmental degradation
DRUFILI	No change in land use system	
GERBO HAFE	Decrease traditional land use system	Over use of range land
HUGUB	Traditional land use system decreased due to drought and weeds	
TIRTIRA	Decrease traditional land use system	Over use of range land
BURTALI	Traditional land use system decreased	Over use of range land



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda DULECHA

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>
ASEBE HARI	Grazing lands	100%				
BOLHAMO	Grazing lands	100%				
SEGANTO	Grazing lands	100%				
KEFAS IDOLI	Grazing lands	100%				
DRUFILI	Grazing lands	80%	Crop production	20%		
GERBO HAFE	Grazing lands	100%				
HUGUB	Grazing lands	70%	Agricultural activities	30%		
TIRTIRA	Grazing lands	100%				
BURTALI	Grazing lands	100%				



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	DULECHA
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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>
ASEBE HARI	Increasing deforestation	Shortage of animal forage
BOLHAMO	Increasing deforestation	Charcoal production
SEGANTO	Increasing deforestation	Shortage of animal forage
KEFAS IDOLI	Increasing deforestation	Shortage of animal forage
DRUFILI	Increasing deforestation	Soil erosion
GERBO HAFE	Increasing deforestation	Livestock feed shortage
HUGUB	Increasing deforestation	Environmental degradation
TIRTIRA	Increasing deforestation	Shortage of animal forage
BURTALI	Increasing deforestation	Animal food shortage



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	ASEBE HARI
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Invasion of Prosopis weeds	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased due to deforestation for fire
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Decreased grazing land	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	wood Soil erosion, drought
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	Wood
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased due to drought	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Scarcity of water for human and livestock	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	Invasion of invasive weeds

KebeleName	BOLHAMO
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Invasion of Prosopis weeds	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased due to deforestation for fire
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Decreased grazing land	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	wood Soil erosion, drought
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	Wood
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased due to drought	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Scarcity of water for human and livestock	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	Invasion of invasive weeds



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	SEGANTO
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Invasion of Prosopis weeds	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased due to deforestation for fire
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Decreased grazing land	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	wood Soil erosion, drought
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	Wood
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased due to drought	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Scarcity of water for human and livestock	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	Invasion of invasive weeds

KebeleName	KEFAS IDOLI
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Invasion of Prosopis weeds	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased due to deforestation for fire
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Decreased grazing land	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	wood Soil erosion, drought
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	Wood
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased due to drought	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Scarcity of water for human and livestock	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	Wood selling for house construction to get daily meal



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	DRUFILI
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Invasion of Prosopis weeds	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased due to deforestation for fire
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Decreased grazing land	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	wood Soil erosion, drought
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	Wood
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased due to drought	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Scarcity of water for human and livestock	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	Wind and soil erosion

KebeleName	GERBO HAFE
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Invasion of Prosopis weeds	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased due to deforestation for fire
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Decreased grazing land	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	wood Soil erosion, drought
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	Wood
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased due to drought	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Scarcity of water for human and livestock	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	Low forage



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	DULECHA
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	HUGUB
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Invasion of Prosopis weeds	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased due to deforestation for fire
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Decreased grazing land	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	wood Soil erosion, drought
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	Wood
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased due to drought	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Scarcity of water for human and livestock	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	Invasion of weeds

KebeleName	TIRTIRA
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Invasion of Prosopis weeds	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased due to deforestation for fire
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Decreased grazing land	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	wood Soil erosion, drought
<u>Resources_2</u>	Forest	<u>Resources_4</u>	Water
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>		<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Soil erosion	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	Water shortage for domestic consumptions



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

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	BURTALI
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Invasion of Prosopis weeds	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased due to deforestation for fire
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Decreased grazing land	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	wood Soil erosion, drought
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	Wood
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased due to drought	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Scarcity of water for human and livestock	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	



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Region	AFAR		Zone	ZONE 3		Wereda	DULECHA	
Selected Indicator	Environmental Situation: Rainfall & Temperature - Observed changes on rainfall and temperature by the community over the last decade							
	Rainfall				Temperature			
	Changes Observed		Problems		Changes Observed		Problems	
Kebele Name								
ASEBE HARI	Rain fall is decreasing	Shortage of animal feeds		Increasing temperature		hotness and decrease productivity		
BOLHAMO	Rain fall is decreasing	Shortage of animal feeds		Increasing temperature		hotness and decrease productivity		
SEGANTO	Rain fall is decreasing	Shortage of animal feeds		Increasing temperature		Hotness and decrease productivity		
KEFAS IDOLI	Rain fall is decreasing	Shortage of water and forage		Increasing temperature		Hotness and decrease productivity		
DRUFILI	Rain fall is decreasing	Drought		Increasing temperature		Very hotness		
GERBO HAFE	Rain fall is decreasing	Shortage of water and forage		Increasing temperature		Hotness and decrease productivity		
HUGUB	Rain fall is decreasing	Shortage of animal feeds		Increasing temperature		Hotness and decrease productivity		
TIRTIRA	Rain fall is decreasing	Shortage of water and forage		Increasing temperature		Hotness and decrease productivity.		
BURTALI	Rain fall is decreasing	Shortage of forage and water		Increasing temperature		Hotness and decrease productivity		



Data Collected Date

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

Environmental Situation: Reasons for Environmental Changes

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Reason For Environmental Changes</u>
ASEBE HARI	Main causes of environmental changes experienced in this area are the invasion of weeds
BOLHAMO	Human beings are main causes of environmental changes experienced in this area as they are destroying the native forest for charcoal production and as well as the invasion of weeds
SEGANTO	Human being contribute to environmental change due to charcoal production
KEFAS IDOLI	Human beings are main causes of environmental changes experienced in this area as they are destroying the native forest for charcoal production and as well as the invasion of weeds
DRUFILI	Main causes of environmental changes are the nature itself and invasion of different invasive weeds
GERBO HAFE	Main cause is over uses of natural resource
HUGUB	Human beings are main causes of environmental changes experienced in this area as they are destroying the native forest for charcoal production and as well as the invasion of and over flow of Awash river
TIRTIRA	Main cause of environmental changes are resource over utilization due to recurrent drought, disease and pests outbreak



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	Changes Observed	Problems Observed
ASEBE HARI	No soil erosion observed	No problem faced by community
BOLHAMO	No soil erosion observed	No problem faced by community
SEGANTO	Soil erosion increased	Depletion of grass
KEFAS IDOLI	No soil erosion observed	No problem faced by community
DRUFILI	Soil erosion increased	Depletion of grass
GERBO HAFE	No soil erosion observed	
HUGUB	No soil erosion observed	No problem faced by community
TIRTIRA	No soil erosion observed	No problem faced by community
BURTALI	No soil erosion observed	

WDRP Indicators

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



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	DULECHA
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Selected Indicator

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

Occupational Categories and Percent of Population engaged within these occupational categories

Percent (%) of Population

KebeleName	Occupation 1	Population	Occupation 2	Population	Occupation 3	Population	Occupation 4	Population
ASEBE HARI	Animal rearing	100		0		0		0
BOLHAMO	Livestock rearing	70	Crop cultivation	10	Small petty trade	10	Daily labor	10
SEGANTO	Pure pastoralists	100		0		0		0
KEFAS IDOLI	Livestock rearing	100		0		0		0
DRUFILI	Pure pastoralists	90	Agro-pastoralist	10		0		0
GERBO HAFE	Livestock rearing	100		0		0		0
HUGUB	Animal rearing	60	Crop cultivation	25	Small petty trade	8	Daily labor	7
TIRTIRA	Livestock rearing	80	Crop cultivation	20		0		0
BURTALI	Animal rearing	95	Agro-pastoralist	3	Petty trade	2		0



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
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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	6.00	6.50	14.90
Animal herder	0.20	0.00	0.00
Begging activities	0.00	0.30	0.00
Buying and selling livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, camels)	3.50	2.20	0.00
Construction worker (masonry)	0.00	0.60	0.00
Counselor (disputes, marriage)	0.00	0.60	1.50
Daily laborer	0.40	5.20	19.40
House-maid (domestic servant)	0.00	0.00	1.50
Making traditional utensils or farm tools	0.20	0.00	0.00
Others	1.30	0.60	3.00
Rearing & selling animals (camels, cattle, sheep, goats)	80.00	13.50	11.90
Salaried job	0.20	3.70	3.00
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Charcoal	0.20	1.20	13.40



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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livelihood Activity	Order of Importance		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Firewood	0.00	1.20	6.00
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Incense, frankincense, and natural gum	0.00	0.00	1.50
Selling Cereal food crops (sorghum, maize, wheat, barley)	2.30	3.70	3.00
Selling Chat / Khat	0.00	0.60	0.00
Selling Clothes and shoes	0.00	0.00	1.50
Selling dairy products (milk, butter, ghee, cheese)	4.40	54.50	7.50
Selling eggs (from own chickens) Beekeeping (selling honey bees-wax, or bee-hives)	0.00	0.90	3.00
Selling Fruits (mango, papaya, banana, orange, lemon, etc.)	0.20	0.30	0.00
Selling meat (from own livestock)	0.00	0.60	0.00
Selling Other foods (sugar, flour, coffee, etc.)	0.20	1.80	0.00
Selling Vegetables (onion, tomato, cabbage, pumpkin, etc.)	0.60	0.60	1.50
Traditional birth attendant (TBA)	0.00	0.00	1.50
Weaving, Knitting, Embroidery, Tailoring	0.40	1.20	4.50



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda DULECHA

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	0.20	0.00
Cultivator	6.10	7.70
Neither studying nor working nor seeking work	1.40	0.40
Others (specify)	4.00	0.00
Retired/ Old	2.10	0.40
Salaried	0.10	3.40
Student	5.00	2.30
Unemployed & seeking work	2.30	6.10
Agricultural labourer	1.20	3.80
Chronically ill	0.10	0.00
Craftsman	0.10	6.50
Home-maker (housewife)	22.40	3.10
Livestock rearing	54.60	10.70
Non-agricultural labour	0.20	11.50
Shopkeeper and Petty trade	0.40	4.60



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda DULECHA

Selected Indicator:

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

Source of Food	Types of Food Item											
	Beans	Beef	Fruits	Injera	Milk	Oil / Butter	Other cereals	Pasta	Potatoes	Poultry	Sugar	Vegetables
Casual labor	2.90				0.20	0.70	0.50	1.90			0.40	
Free meals/Food assistance				2.90		4.10	2.10			1.00		
Gifts from friends/neighbors		10.00				0.70	1.00					4.20
Other	31.40	10.00										16.70
Own cultivation/production	2.90	60.00	16.70	67.60	93.80	38.10	13.30	1.90		100.00	0.80	33.30
Purchase from roadside vendor/tuck shop	48.60	20.00	83.30	26.50		35.40	64.40	54.70	80.00	3.10	64.50	45.80



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda DULECHA

Selected Indicator:

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

Source of Food	Types of Food Item											
	Beans	Beef	Fruits	Injera	Milk	Oil / Butter	Other cereals	Pasta	Potatoes	Poultry	Sugar	Vegetables
Purchase subsidized food from Kebele shop				3.90								
Purchases from main shop	14.30			2.90		21.10	18.80	41.50	20.00	0.70	30.10	

WDRP Indicators

Crop Production Characteristics



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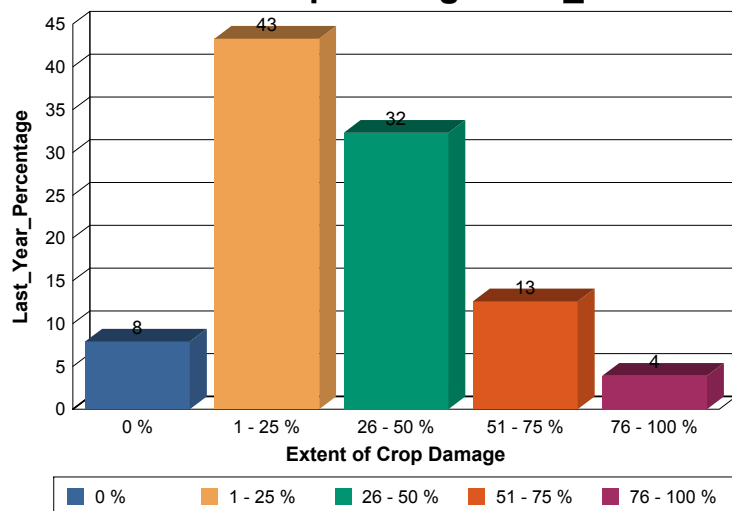
Wereda DULECHA

Selected Indicator:

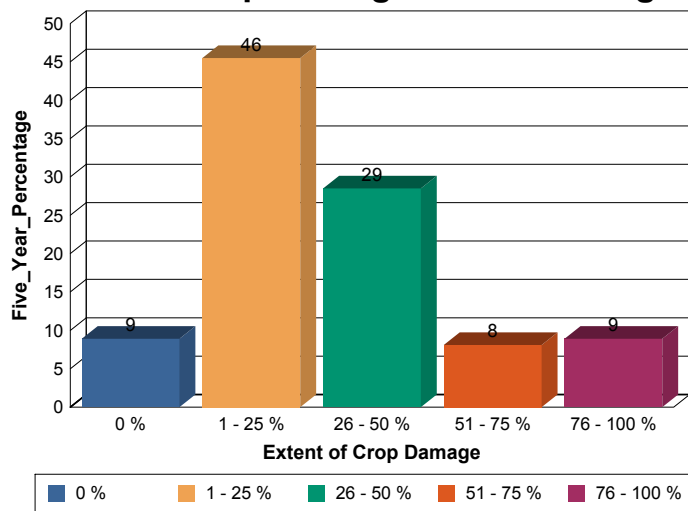
Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Proportion of Total Crop Damage

Extent of Crop Damage (%)	Last_Year_Percentage	Five_Year_Percentage
0 %	7.90	8.90
1 - 25 %	43.30	45.50
26 - 50 %	32.30	28.50
51 - 75 %	12.60	8.10
76 - 100 %	3.90	8.90

Extent of Crop Damage Last_Year



Extent of Crop Damage Five Years Ago





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Region AFAR

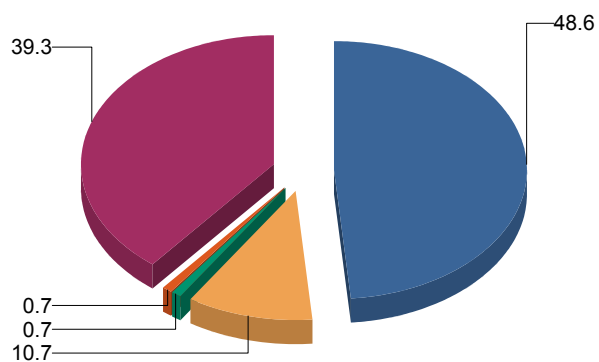
Zone ZONE 3

Wereda DULECHA

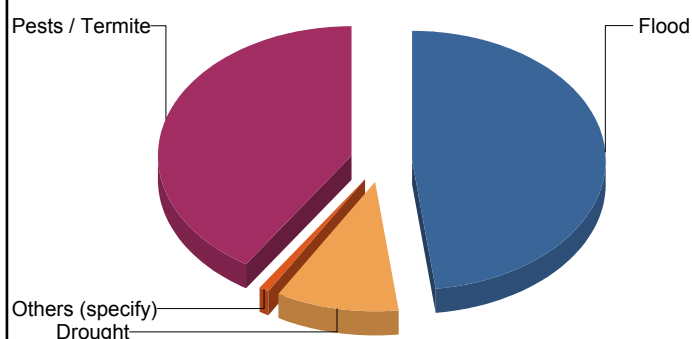
Selected Indicator: Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Major reasons for crop damage

Major Reason of Crop Damage	Last Year	Five Year Ago
Pests / Termite	39.30	40.20
Drought	10.70	10.20
Flood	48.60	47.20
Frost/ Cold wave	0.70	0.00
Others (specify)	0.70	0.80

Major Reason of Crop Damage - Last Year



Major Reason of Crop Damage - Five Years Ago





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Zone ZONE 3

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Selected Indicator:

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

Last Year	Five Years Ago	0 %	1 - 25 %	26 - 50 %	51 - 75 %	76 - 100 %
Barley		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maize		0.00	50.00	27.80	11.10	11.10
		5.90	41.20	41.20	11.80	13.00
Other cash crop		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other grain (specify)		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other pulses		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sorghum		10.90	38.20	36.40	14.50	0.00
		7.40	44.40	35.20	3.70	9.30
Teff		8.90	37.80	35.60	13.30	4.40
		13.00	43.50	17.40	13.00	0.00
Vegetables		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	80.00	20.00	0.00	0.00



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Wereda DULECHA

Selected Indicator:

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

Last Year

Five Years Ago

	Flood	Drought	Frost/ Cold wave	Others (specify)	Pests / Termite
Barley	100.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
Maize	31.60 22.20	5.30 5.60	0.00 0.00	5.60 0.00	63.20 61.10
Other cash crop	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 100.00
Other grain (specify)	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	100.00 0.00
Other pulses	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	100.00 0.00
Sorghum	51.70 51.80	6.70 1.80	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	41.70 44.60
Teff	58.80 57.40	11.80 14.90	2.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	25.50 27.70
Vegetables	0.00 0.00	57.10 80.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	42.90 20.00



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
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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	
BOLHAMO	Other cash crop	----	70	0	
	Maize	----	15	0	
	Vegetables	----	5	0	
	Wheat	----	10	0	
HUGUB	Other cash crop	Meher	70	0	
	Vegetables	Meher	15	0	
	Maize	Meher	15	0	
BURTALI	Sorghum	Meher	70	0	Before five years there was no crop production activity
	Teff	Meher	16	0	Before five years there was no crop production activity
	Maize	Meher	7	0	Before five years there was no crop production activity
	Sesame	Meher	3	0	Before five years there was no crop production activity
	Beans	Meher	4	0	Before five years there was no crop production activity



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

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

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Change In Last Decade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
ASEBE HARI	Very poor condition	No change	Very far from wereda
BOLHAMO	Poor condition	No change	Far away from wereda
SEGANTO	Small condition	No change	Far away from wereda
KEFAS IDOLI	Poor condition	Decreased	Marginalized community
DRUFILI	Poor condition	Low	Marginalized community
GERBO HAFE	Satisfactory		
HUGUB	Satisfactory	No change	No comment
TIRTIRA	Satisfactory	The same	
BURTALI	Good situation	No change	



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

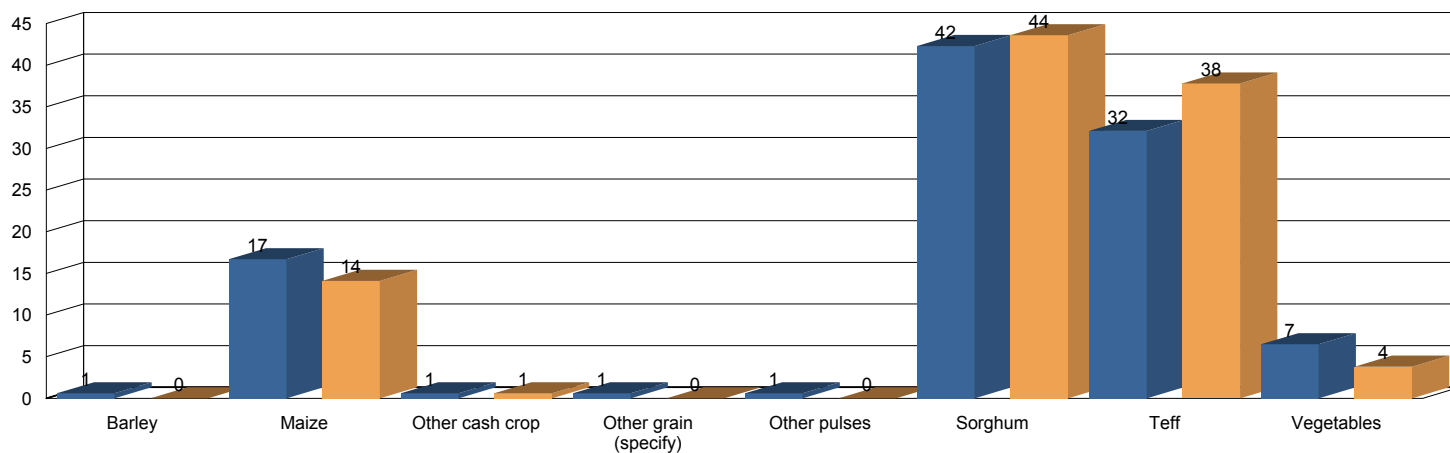
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	DULECHA
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Major Crop Type</u>	<u>Type of Crops Grown Last Year</u>	<u>Type of Crops Grown Five Years Ago</u>
Teff	32.10	37.80
Barley	0.60	0.00
Maize	16.70	14.10
Sorghum	42.30	43.60
Other grain (specify)	0.60	0.00
Other pulses	0.60	0.00
Vegetables	6.50	3.80
Other cash crop	0.60	0.60

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

Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda DULECHA

Selected Indicator:

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

	A - Less than 100	B - 100-500	C - 501-1000	D - 1001-1500	E - 1501-2000	F - >2000
Barley	100.00					
Maize	48.10	29.60	11.10			11.10
Other cash crop			100.00			
Other grain (specify)		100.00				
Other pulses		100.00				
Sorghum	14.70	42.60	32.40	2.90	5.90	1.50
Teff	26.90	55.80	15.40		1.90	
Vegetables		20.00	20.00		10.00	50.00



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda DULECHA

Selected Indicator:

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

Types of Major Crops

Category of Yield used to be obtained five years ago

	A - Less than 100	B - 100-500	C - 501-1000	D - 1001-1500	E - 1501-2000	F - >2000
Barley						
Maize	38.10	28.60	23.80	4.80		4.80
Other cash crop	100.00					
Other grain (specify)						
Other pulses						
Sorghum	12.50	37.50	25.00	10.90	6.30	7.80
Teff	9.10	60.00	10.90	12.70	5.50	1.80
Vegetables		33.30	16.70		16.70	33.30



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

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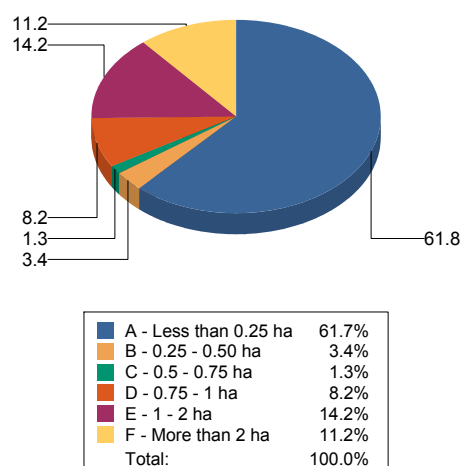
Selected Indicator: **Economic Vulnerability: Land Ownership and Quality - Landownership of households**

Households owning land (%)	18.60
Average landholding (in Hectares)s	0.78
Households cultivating land in last 12 months (%)	28.00
Average quantity of land cultivated (in hectares)	1.57

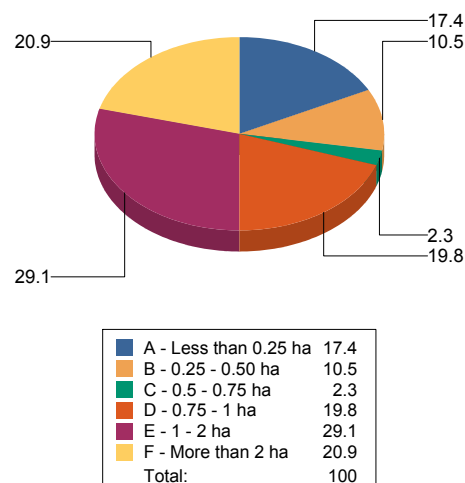
Range Land Holding	Percent Response	Range Cultivated Land	Percent Respons
A - Less than 0.25 ha	62.0	A - Less than 0.25 ha	17.0
B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	3.0	B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	11.0
C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	1.0	C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	2.0
D - 0.75 - 1 ha	8.0	D - 0.75 - 1 ha	20.0
E - 1 - 2 ha	14.0	E - 1 - 2 ha	29.0
F - More than 2 ha	11.0	F - More than 2 ha	21.0

IMPORTANT: ha = Hectar

Household Responses to Range Land Holding



Household Responses to Range Cultivated Land





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Thursday, September 18, 2014

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

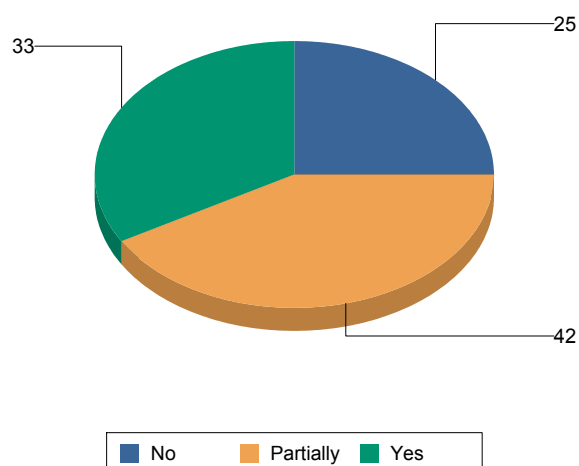
Economic Vulnerability: Land Ownership and Quality - Farmers' perception on the quality of their agricultural land

Cropping_Intensity *	188.00
Households with enough land for farming	34.00

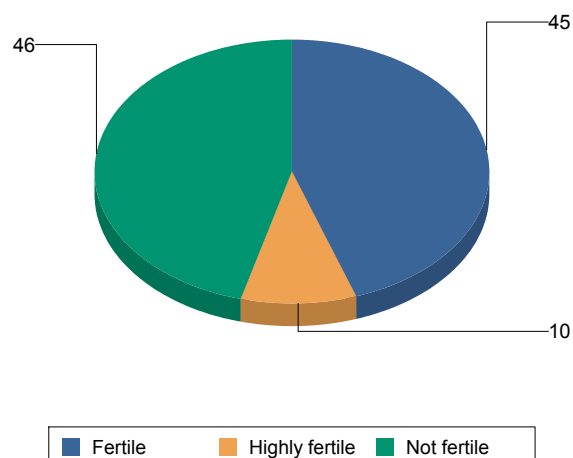
<u>HHs with favourable location of farm</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Households with fertile soil</u>	<u>Response</u>
Yes	33.30	Highly fertile	9.60
Partially	41.70	Fertile	44.70
No	25.00	Not fertile	45.70

* 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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Thursday, September 18, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	DULECHA
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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>
ASEBE HARI	Poor condition	No change	Far away from the wereda
BOLHAMO	Poor condition	No change	Far away from the wereda
SEGANTO	Small amount	No change	Far distance of wereda
KEFAS IDOLI	Poor condition	Decreased	Marginalized community
DRUFILI	Poor condition	Low	Marginalized community
GERBO HAFE	Satisfactory		
HUGUB	Satisfactory	No change	No comment
TIRTIRA	Satisfactory	The same	
BURTALI	Good situation	No change	



Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda DULECHA

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>
ASEBE HARI	Accessible for irrigation	No change	Awash river and lakes
BOLHAMO	Accessible for irrigation	No change	Awash river and lakes
SEGANTO	Awash river and lakes	The same	Awash river
KEFAS IDOLI	Inaccessible for irrigation	Seasonal rivers are drying due to drought	No permanent river in the kebele
DRUFILI	Accessible for irrigation	Constant	Perennial river
GERBO HAFE	No access for irrigation	Seasonal rivers are drying due to drought	Require water harvesting
HUGUB	Accessible for irrigation	No change	Awash river
TIRTIRA	No access for irrigation	Seasonal rivers are drying due to drought	Require water harvesting
BURTALI	No access for irrigation	Seasonal rivers are drying due to drought	Require water harvesting



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

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

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Change In Last Decade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
ASEBE HARI	Fertile	No change	
BOLHAMO	Fertile	No change	
SEGANTO	Moderately fertile	Decreased	Deforestation and over grazing
KEFAS IDOLI	Fertile	No change	
DRUFILI	Moderately fertile	Decreased	Over grazing
GERBO HAFE	Fertile	No change	
HUGUB	Fertile	No change	No comment
TIRTIRA	Fertile		
BURTALI	Fertile	No change	



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	DULECHA
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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

16.00

Five Years Ago

22.00

Percentage of households with irrigated area

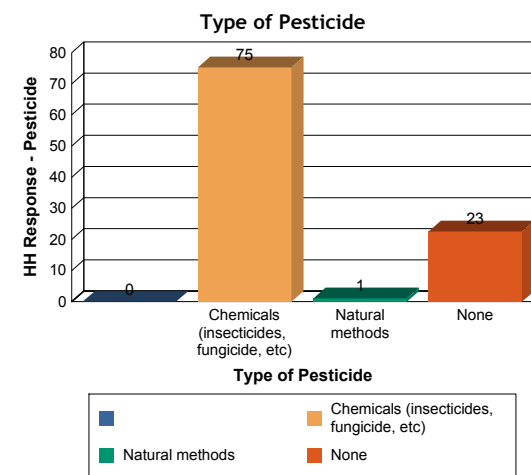
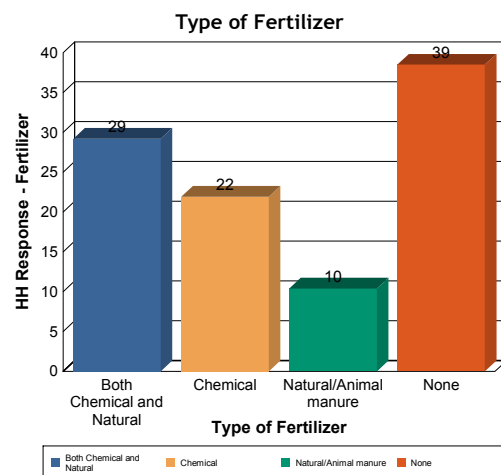
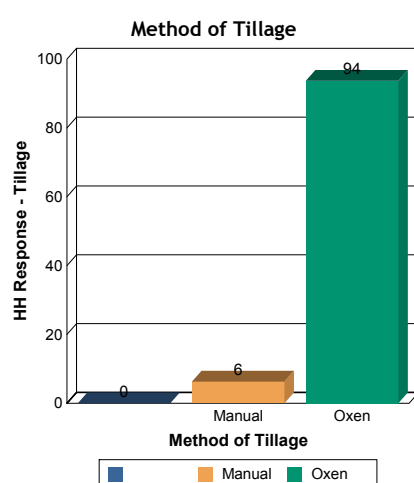
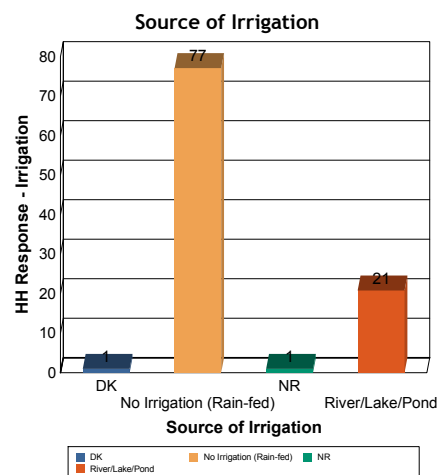
Last Year

41.00

Five Years Ago

42.00

<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	20.80	Oxen	93.70	Chemical	21.90	Chemicals (insecticides, fungicide, etc)	75.30
DK	1.00	Manual	6.30	Natural/Animal manure	10.40	Natural methods	1.10
No Irrigation (Rain-fed)	77.10		0.00	Both Chemical and Natural	29.20	None	22.60
NR	1.00		0.00	None	38.50		0.00



Proportion Improved Seeds

46.30

Proportion Agriculture Service

46.70



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	DULECHA
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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	50.60	%
--	-------	---

	1st	2nd	3rd
Adequate fertilizer	5.90	4.20	45.50
Adequate irrigation available	2.90	4.20	0.00
Adequate rainfall	5.90	4.20	0.00
Insufficient fertilizer	0.00	12.50	0.00
Insufficient irrigation available	8.80	4.20	0.00
Less rainfall	5.90	25.00	0.00
More drought resistant crop	0.00	12.50	18.20
More pest resistant crop	0.00	29.20	9.10
More yielding crop	20.60	4.20	9.10

Proportion of households reporting change in size of area cultivated	32.00	%
--	-------	---

	----	1st	2nd
----	0.00	0.00	0.00
Addition of area	0.00	13.60	25.00
Adequate irrigation available	0.00	4.50	0.00
FSDPP	0.00	4.50	41.70
Insufficient rainfall	0.00	40.90	16.70
Landslides	0.00	9.10	0.00
Loss of area	0.00	9.10	0.00

3rd
0.00
0.00
50.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
50.00



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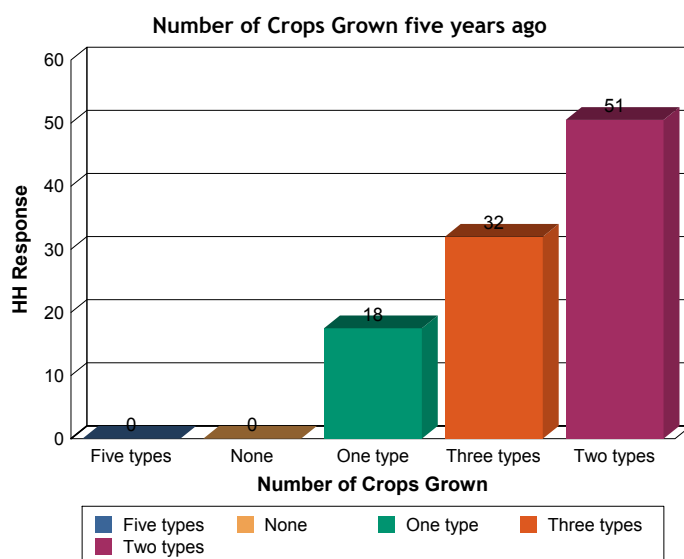
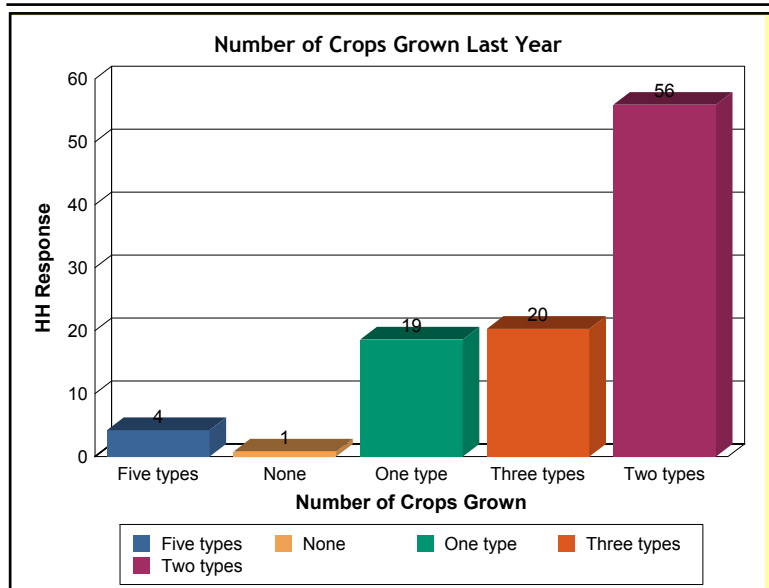
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
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Selected Indicator **Economic Vulnerability: Crops Grown - Number of crops grown by households**

Number of Crops Grown	Crops Grown Last Year	Crops Grown Five Years Ago
None	0.80	0.00
One type	18.60	17.50
Two types	55.90	50.50
Three types	20.30	32.00
Five types	4.20	0.00

Avg Crops Grown Last Year 2.13

Avg Crops Grown Five Years Ago 2.15



WDRP Indicators

Livestock Production Characteristics



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	DULECHA
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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>
ASEBE HARI	Severe situation	Increased	Due to recurrent drought
BOLHAMO	Severe situation	Increased	Due to recurrent drought
SEGANTO	Severe condition	Increased	Due to recurrent drought
KEFAS IDOLI	Very Severe situation	Increased	Due to recurrent drought
DRUFILI	Severe condition	Increased	Due to recurrent drought
GERBO HAFE	Severe condition	Increased	Due to recurrent drought
HUGUB	Severe condition	Increased	Due to recurrent drought
TIRTIRA	Very Severe situation	Increased	Due to recurrent drought
BURTALI	Moderate situation	Increased	Due to recurrent drought



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	DULECHA
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Selected Indicator: **Livestock Diseases Prevalence**

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

	1st	2nd	3rd
African horse disease			0.20
Anthrax affecting cattle	3.50	1.60	1.90
Black leg	1.70	2.00	4.90
CBPP	6.90	5.50	13.60
Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	14.50	16.00	8.70
DK	1.20	0.40	0.20
Faciolosis	11.60	12.90	11.70
Foot and mouth disease	0.40	0.80	1.70
Internal & External Parasites (Tick, mange, helminthiasis, fasci	12.20	20.80	14.00
Liverfluke (Sheep and cattle)	3.70	1.80	
Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)	8.70	6.50	5.30
Lymphangitis			0.20
Newcastle disease (Chicken)	0.40	0.40	2.30
Pasteurellosis	1.00	0.80	1.30
PPR	27.20	17.80	12.70
Respiratory complex of camels			0.20
Sheep pox	2.50	5.30	4.90
Tick born diseases	3.50	6.70	15.50
Trypanosomiasis	1.20	0.80	0.80



Data_Collected_Date

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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

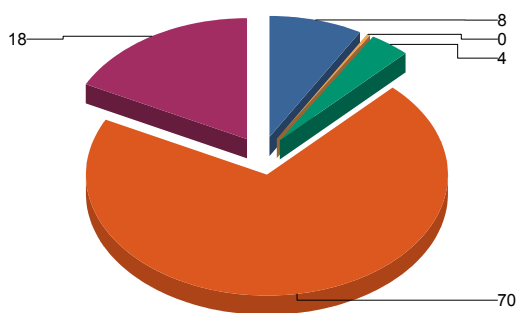
Wereda DULECHA

Selected Indicator:

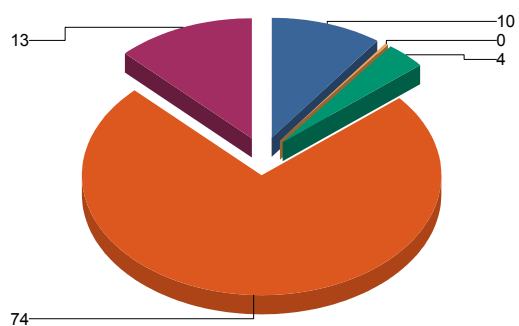
Evaluation of Access to Veterinary Services and Livestock Drugs
Households' evaluation on access to drugs and veterinary services

Level of Access	Veterinary Service	Livestock_Drugs
Excellent	0.40	0.20
Good	3.70	3.70
Adequate	8.20	10.00
Poor	70.10	73.60
Very poor	17.60	12.50

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>	DULECHA
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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>
ASEBE HARI	Enough water for domestic animals	No change	Awash river and lakes
BOLHAMO	Enough water for domestic animals	No change	Awash river and lakes
SEGANTO	Enough water for domestic animals	Similar	Awash river used all year
KEFAS IDOLI	No access to water for domestic animal	Seasonal rivers become drying due to drought	No permanent river in the kebele
DRUFILI	Enough water for domestic animals	Constant	Perennial river
GERBO HAFE	Low water to domestic animals	Seasonal rivers become drying due to drought	Require water harvesting
HUGUB	Enough water for domestic animals	No change	Awash river
TIRTIRA	Low water to domestic animals	Seasonal rivers become dry due to drought	Require water harvesting
BURTALI	Traditional pond	Seasonal rivers become dry due to drought	Require water harvesting



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda DULECHA

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
ASEBE HARI	Camels	22.00	Third important
	Cattle	6.00	Fourth important
	Goats	65.00	First important
	Sheep	42.00	Second important
	Donkeys	2.00	Fifth important
BOLHAMO	Camels	25.00	Third importance
	Cattle	15.00	Fourth importance.
	Goats	50.00	First important
	Sheep	35.00	Second important
	Donkeys	1.00	Fifth important
SEGANTO	Cattle	12.00	Second important
	Camels	10.00	Third important
	Goats	30.00	First important
	Sheep	8.00	Fourth important
	Donkeys	1.00	Fifth important
KEFAS IDOLI	Camels	30.00	Fourth important
	Cattle	31.00	Third important
	Goats	80.00	First important
	Sheep	70.00	Second important
	Donkeys	3.00	Fifth important
DRUFILI	Cattle	22.00	Third important
	Camels	16.00	Fourth important
	Goats	115.00	First important



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda DULECHA

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
DRUFILI	Sheep	110.00	Secondary important
	Donkeys	3.00	Fifth important
GERBO HAFE	Camels	21.00	Fourthly important
	Cattle	22.00	Third important
	Goats	55.00	First important
	Sheep	23.00	Second important
	Donkeys	2.00	Fifth important
HUGUB	Camels	14.00	Fourth important
	Cattle	19.00	Third important
	Goats	55.00	First importance.
	Sheep	50.00	Second important
	Donkeys	2.00	Fifth important
TIRTIRA	Camels	51.00	Third importance.
	Cattle	5.00	Fourth important
	Goats	65.00	First important
	Sheep	60.00	Secondary important
	Donkeys	1.00	Fifth important
BURTALI	Cattle	6.00	Fourth important
	Goats	35.00	First important
	Sheep	13.00	Second important
	Donkeys	2.00	Fifth important



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda DULECHA

Selected Indicator:

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

	A - 1 to 5	B - 6 to 10	C - 11 to 50	D - 51 to 100	E - More than
Bee keeping	0.40	16.30	0.20		
Camels: Female	34.50	30.20	9.30	1.20	
Camels: Male	42.20	15.70	1.60	0.40	
Camels: Young Female	45.90	15.10	0.80	0.20	
Camels: Young Male	41.20	12.80	1.20		
Cattle: Female	44.80	14.00	1.00	0.40	
Cattle: Male bulls	32.30	14.10	0.80	0.20	
Cattle: Mature Female	44.30	22.20	16.10	0.80	
Cattle: Mature Male	13.00	13.30			
Cattle: under 1 year	60.20	9.90	1.40	1.00	
Donkeys	54.00	8.30	1.20		
Goats	29.50	11.00	41.30	10.40	1.40

None
83.10
24.80
40.10
38.00
44.90
39.90
52.60
16.60
73.70
27.70
36.50
6.40



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda DULECHA

Selected Indicator:

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

	A - 1 to 5	B - 6 to 10	C - 11 to 50	D - 51 to 100	E - More than
Horses	16.10				
Mules	2.00	16.00			
Poultry	9.10	15.10	0.20		
Sheep	37.10	21.20	20.60	4.30	0.20

None
83.90
82.00
75.70
16.70



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda DULECHA

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	25.00	50.00	25.00
Camels: Female	85.60	2.00	12.40
Camels: Male	82.70	2.80	14.60
Camels: Young Female	86.20	2.20	11.60
Camels: Young Male	88.20	3.10	8.70
Cattle: Female	83.80	3.30	12.90
Cattle: Male bulls	84.20	3.20	12.60
Cattle: Mature Female	89.10	3.90	7.00
Cattle: Mature Male	51.60	4.70	43.80
Cattle: under 1 year	82.50	2.90	14.60
Donkeys	66.30	2.20	31.50
Goats	89.50	3.60	6.90
Mules	55.60		44.40
Poultry	6.70	1.90	1.30
Sheep	89.40	1.80	8.80



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda DULECHA

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livestock Owned	Reason for Decrease in Livestock Number										
	Ate at home	Eaten by wild animal (e.g. hyena)	Lost	Other	Raiding	Sold (not for food)	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Poisoned	Sold for food
Bee keeping										100.00	
Camels: Female		8.10	2.70		2.00	0.70	0.30	43.20	41.20	0.30	1.40
Camels: Male		10.40	2.80		2.80	0.90		39.80	42.20		0.90
Camels: Young Female		2.20	0.40		0.90			40.50	55.20		0.90
Camels: Young Male		2.00	2.00			0.50		38.90	49.30		7.40
Cattle: Female		1.80	0.90	0.40	0.40		0.40	53.90	36.00		6.10
Cattle: Male bulls		2.50	1.90					45.90	45.90		3.10



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda DULECHA

Selected Indicator

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

	Ate at home	Eaten by wild animal (e.g. hyena)	Lost	Other	Raiding	Sold (not for food)	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Poisoned	Sold for food
Cattle: Mature Female		1.90			1.10	0.80	0.50	58.90	34.30		1.40
Cattle: Mature Male					3.10	3.10		40.60	43.80		3.10
Cattle: under 1 year		3.50	1.00		0.30	0.70		48.40	32.80		13.20
Donkeys		8.90	2.80	0.60	1.10	2.20		35.80	48.00		0.60
Goats	0.20	3.70	0.70			2.30	0.20	29.00	43.70		20.10
Mules								20.00	80.00		
Poultry		8.80				5.90		5.90	64.70		14.70
Sheep		6.20	0.80			1.40	0.80	37.30	40.60		12.90



Data Collected Date

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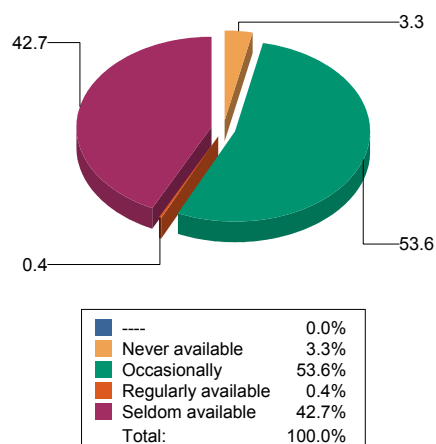
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
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Selected Indicator

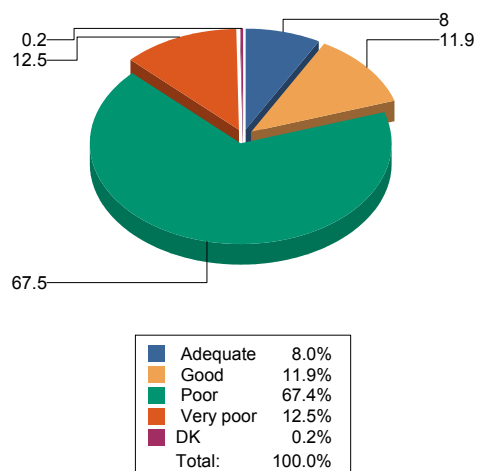
Agriculture (Livestock): Pasture Availability - Households perception on access and quality of pasture

Access to Pasture	Response Percent	Quality of Pasture	Response Percent
Regularly available	0.40	Good	11.90
Occasionally	53.60	Adequate	8.00
Seldom available	42.70	Poor	67.50
Never available	3.30	Very poor	12.50
----	0.00	DK	0.20

Household responses to Access to Pasture for Livestock



Household responses to Quality of Pasture





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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	DULECHA
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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
C - Hidar	0.20		
D - Tahsas	0.40		0.40
E - Tir	0.80	0.20	0.20
F - Yekatit	7.20	0.80	4.40
G - Megabit	58.70	8.20	12.50
H - Meazea	21.40	61.00	59.80
I - Ginbot	7.20	25.90	22.00
J - Sene	4.10	3.90	0.80



Data Collected Date

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Selected Indicator

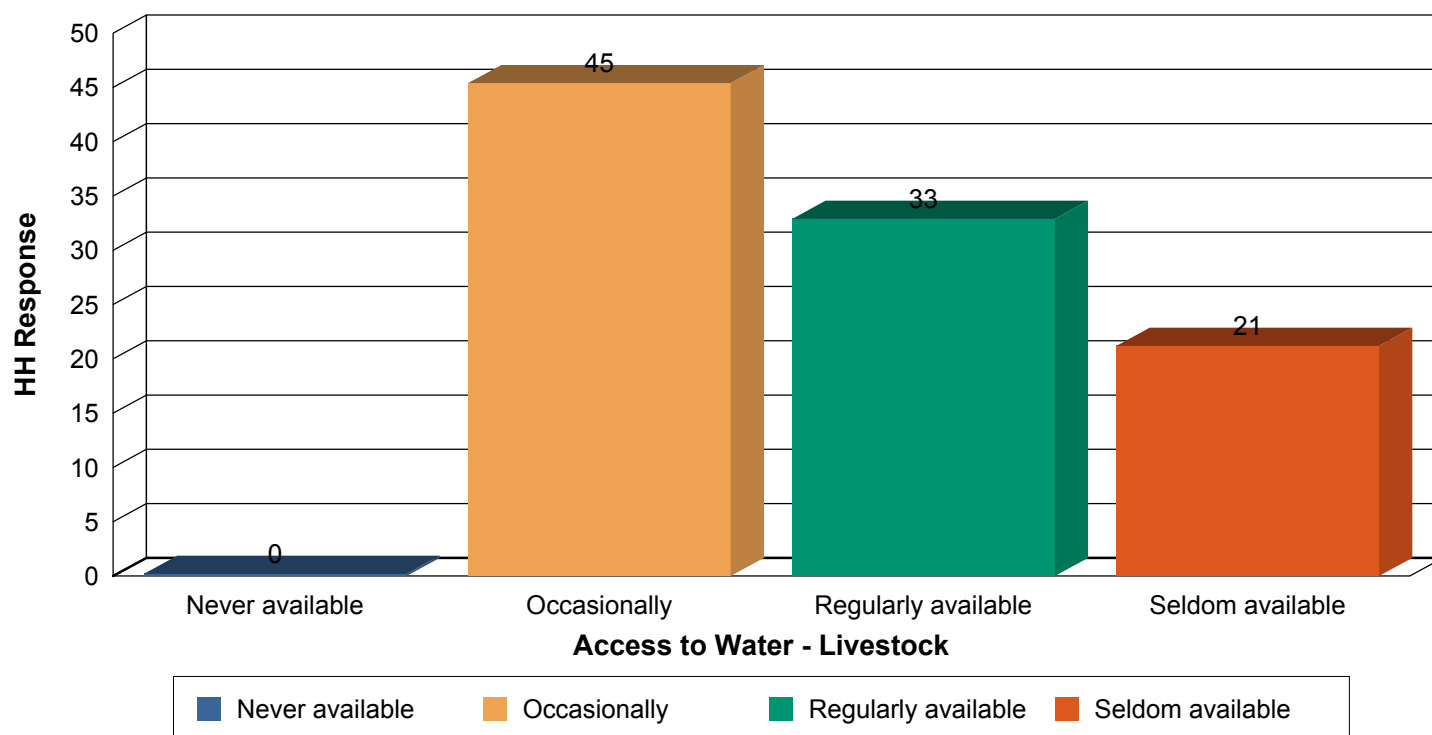
Agriculture (Livestock): Water Availability - Households response on water availability for livestock

Access to Water - Livestock

Household Response

Regularly available	32.90
Occasionally	45.40
Seldom available	21.20
Never available	0.20

Household Access to Water for Livestock





Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda DULECHA

Selected Indicator

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

Problematic Months

Order of Severity

	1st	2nd	3rd
A - Meskerem		0.30	
D - Tahsas	0.30		
E - Tir	0.50	0.30	
F - Yekatit	3.80	1.30	0.50
G - Megabit	60.50	3.80	3.10
H - Meazea	24.40	61.30	9.50
I - Ginbot	5.50	29.40	60.40
J - Sene	5.00	3.80	25.10
K - Hamle			1.50



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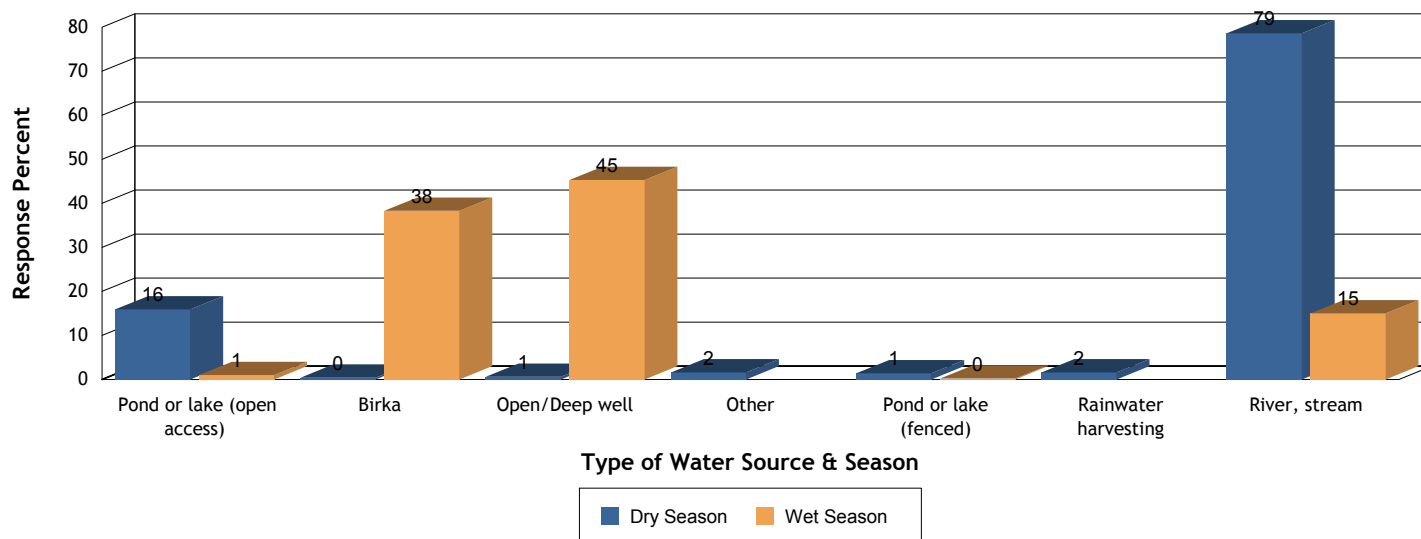
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
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Selected Indicator

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)	15.90	1.00
Birka	0.40	38.30
Open/Deep well	0.60	45.30
Other	1.60	
Pond or lake (fenced)	1.40	0.20
Rainwater harvesting	1.60	
River, stream	78.60	15.00

Household Responses to Type of Water Source and Season for Livestock



WDRP Indicators

Access to Market and Credit



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	DULECHA
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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
ASEBE HARI	Dullessa town	Dullessa town		15%	
BOLHAMO	Maka warer and Dullessa.	Maka warer and Dullessa		10%	
SEGANTO	Sebure and Sebatanya malka Seid.	Sebure, Awash and Metahara		15%	
KEFAS IDOLI	No crop production	Dullessa town		15%	
DRUFILI	Metehara	Sabura		50%	
GERBO HAFE	Dullessa town	Dullessa town		15%	
HUGUB	Malk warer	Maka warer and Dullessa		50%	
TIRTIRA	Dullessa town	Dullessa town		20%	
BURTALI		Dullessa town		20%	



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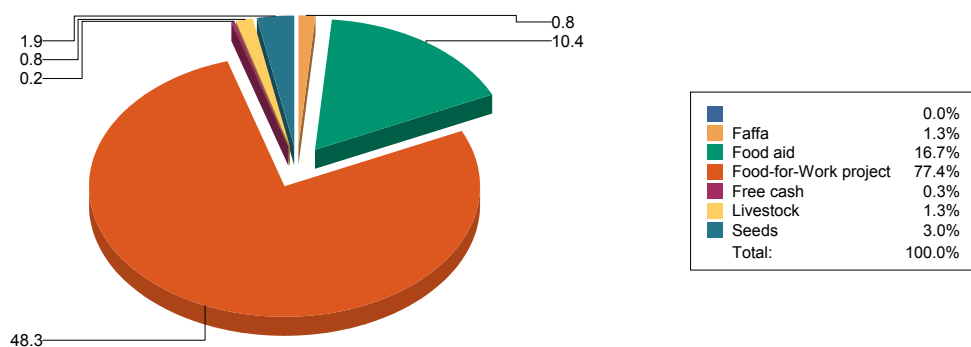
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
Selected Indicator	Economic Vulnerability: Kebele Access to Markets - Access to market by Kebele				
Kebele Name	Market_Access_Comments				
ASEBE HARI	Market is inaccessible due to poor road construction and market monopoly on rainy season				
BOLHAMO	Market is inaccessible due to poor road construction and market monopoly on rainy season				
BURTALI	Because of poor infrastructure market is inaccessible especially during rainy season				
DRUFILI	Market is inaccessible due to poor road facility especially during rainy season				
GERBO HAFE	Low market access				
HUGUB	Market is inaccessible due to poor road access especially during rainy season				
KEFAS IDOLI	Market is inaccessible due to poor road construction infrastructure that increase economic burden during rainy season				
SEGANTO	Market is inaccessible due to poor road construction and market monopoly on rainy season				
TIRTIRA	Low market access				

Data	Collected	Date
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Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
Selected Indicator	Economic Vulnerability: Formal & Informal Transfers - Percentage of households reporting received formal transfers				
Type of Formal Transfer	HH Response	Type of Informal Transfer	HH Response		
Food aid	10.40	Remittances (from relative living elsewhere)	0.40		
Food-for-Work project	48.30	Zakaat	0.60		
Faffa	0.80	Other cash gift	2.50		
Free cash	0.20	Food or grain gift	5.50		
Seeds	1.90	Grain loan (no interest)	5.30		
Livestock	0.80	Cash loan (no interest)	6.10		
		Seed loan	0.60		
		Free labour	7.70		
		Free use of oxen or plough	8.60		
		Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)	7.20		
		Cash or kind gift to married daughters when they visit parents or relatives	0.40		
		Donation or loan of milking animals to a relative or friend	1.20		
		Seed gift	2.70		

Type of Formal Transfer Received By Households



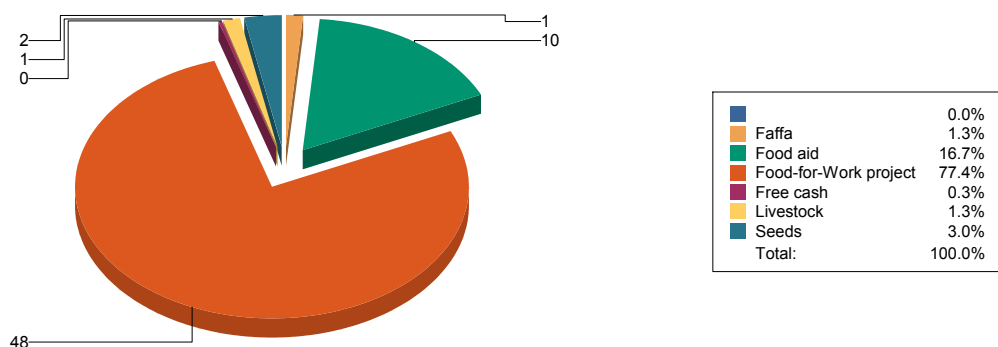


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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
Selected Indicator					
Economic Vulnerability: Formal & Informal Transfers - Percentage of households reporting received Informal transfers					
Type of Formal Transfer	HH Response		Type of Informal Transfer	HH Response	
Food aid	10.40		Remittances (from relative living elsewhere)	0.40	
Food-for-Work project	48.30		Zakaat	0.60	
Faffa	0.80		Other cash gift	2.50	
Free cash	0.20		Food or grain gift	5.50	
Seeds	1.90		Grain loan (no interest)	5.30	
Livestock	0.80		Cash loan (no interest)	6.10	
			Seed loan	0.60	
			Free labour	7.70	
			Free use of oxen or plough	8.60	
			Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)	7.20	
			Cash or kind gift to married daughters when they visit parents or relatives	0.40	
			Donation or loan of milking animals to a relative or friend	1.20	
			Seed gift	2.70	

Type of Informal Transfer Received By Households





Data Collected Date

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

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

<u>Type of Access To Credit Facilities</u>	<u>Indicator Value</u>
Households with membership in any credit /micro finance society (%)	1.30
Households who borrowed any money in the last one year (%)	4.10
Households who tried to borrow 1-2	76.20
Households who tried to borrow 3-4	19.00
Households who tried to borrow 5 & Above	4.80
Households who managed to get credit 1-2	75.00
Households who managed to get credit 3-4	20.00
Households who managed to get credit 5 & Above	5.00
<u>Average No. of HHs Tried to get Credit</u>	1.86
<u>Average No. HHs Managed to get Credit</u>	1.85



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda DULECHA

Selected Indicator

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

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

	1st Important	2nd Important	3rd Important
Buy agricultural input	15.00	20.00	
Buy food	55.00	20.00	
Others (specify)	10.00		
Pay for education		20.00	50.00
Pay for health care	20.00	20.00	50.00
Pay for social event		20.00	



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda DULECHA

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
Friends/relatives	63.60	25.00
Neighbors	36.40	75.00



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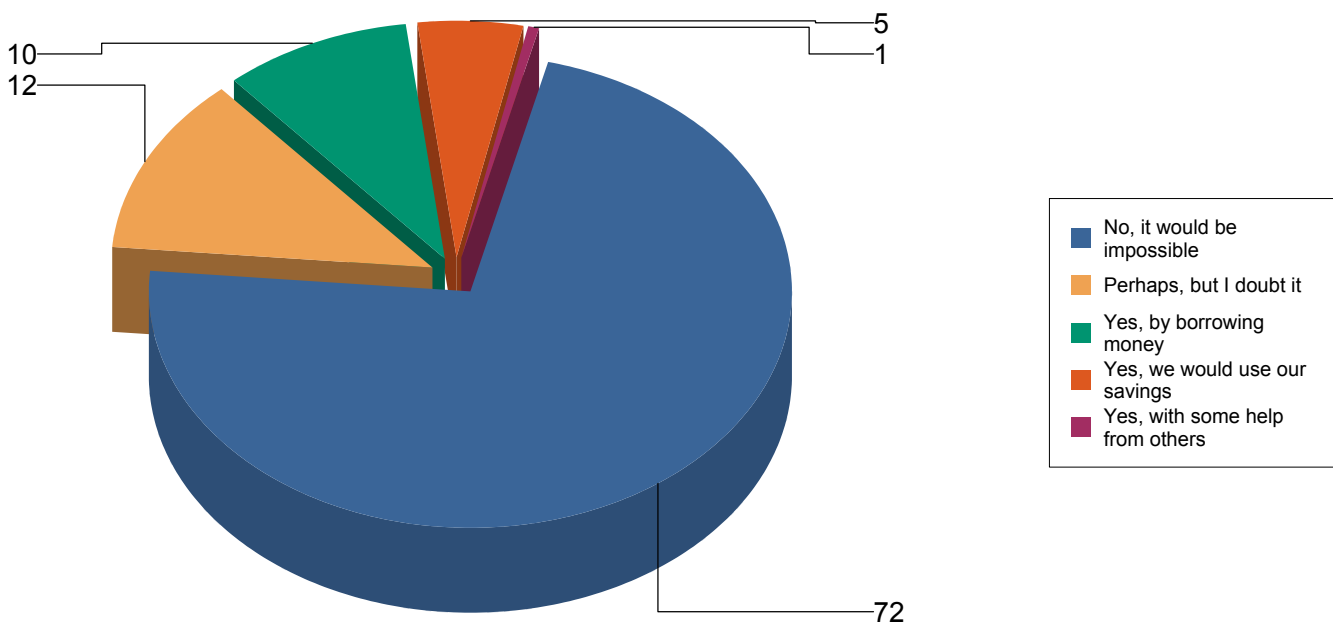
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
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Selected Indicator

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	5.40
Yes, by borrowing money	9.50
Yes, with some help from others	0.50
Perhaps, but I doubt it	12.20
No, it would be impossible	72.40

Households' Ability To Raise 500 Br in One Week



WDRP Indicators

Health and Sanitation Characteristics

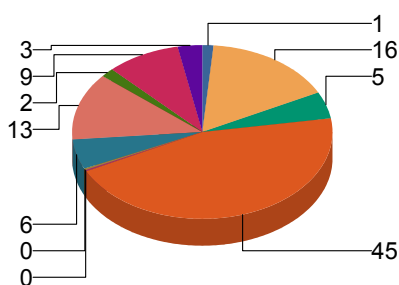


Data Collected Date

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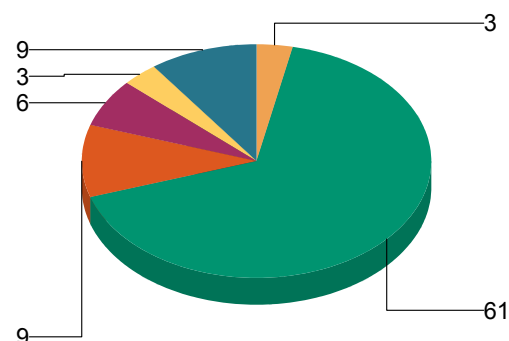
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
Selected Indicator	Household Access to Health Facilities - Where do patients go for health care?				
	Constraints to adequate healthcare				
Where do Patients Go for Healthcare		HH Response	Constraints to Adequate Health Car		HH Responses
Did not get Health Care		5.00	No money for treatment costs		60.60
Central Hospital		1.40	No money for travel		3.00
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic		45.00	Poor quality of service		6.10
Other public		12.50	Religious reasons		3.00
Mission facility		0.10	Shortage of health professionals		9.10
Community health worker		16.00	Not aware about any health facility		9.10
Private hospital/clinic		9.20			
Pharmacy		1.60			
Traditional/spiritual healer		3.00			
Other		5.70			
DK		0.30			

Where Do Patients go for Health care?



Central Hospital	1.4%
Community health worker	16.0%
Did not get Health Care	5.0%
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic	45.1%
DK	0.3%
Mission facility	0.1%
Other	5.7%
Other public	12.5%
Pharmacy	1.6%
Private hospital/clinic	9.2%
Traditional/spiritual healer	3.0%
Total:	100.0%

Constraints to Adequate Health Care



No money for travel	3.3%
No money for treatment costs	66.7%
Not aware about any health facility	10.0%
Poor quality of service	6.7%
Religious reasons	3.3%
Shortage of health professionals	10.0%
Total:	100.0%



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	DULECHA
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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>
ASEBE HARI	TB, water born diseases, malaria and influenza	Increased
BOLHAMO	Malaria, TB, water born disease and influenza	Increased
SEGANTO	AWD, Water born disease, malaria and influenza	
KEFAS IDOLI	TB, water born diseases, malaria and influenza	Increased
DRUFILI	AWD, TB, typhoid, malaria and influenza	Moderate
GERBO HAFE	Malaria, water born disease and influenza	Increased
HUGUB	TB, water born diseases and malaria and influenza	Increased
TIRTIRA	Malaria, water born disease and influenza	Increased
BURTALI	TB, water born diseases and malaria and influenza	Increased



Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda DULECHA

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	74.0	Chronic fever	19.0
Ill for <3 months	23.0	Chronic fever	13.0	Malaria	45.0
Ill for more than three months	3.0	Headache	11.0	Diarrhea	12.0
		Asthma	0.0		
		HIV/AIDS	0.0		
		Pneumonia/ lung problem	3.0	Pneumonia/ lung problem	5.0
		Stomach pain	3.0	Eye problems	1.0
		Eye problems	2.0	Mental illness	1.0
		Tuberculosis	2.0		
		Hyper tension	2.0		
		Mental illness	1.0		
		Diarrhea	5.0	Headache	5.0
		Back ache	5.0	Tuberculosis	1.0



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda DULECHA

Selected Indicator

Household Health Status - Households health condition and major health problems

Health Condition

HH Response

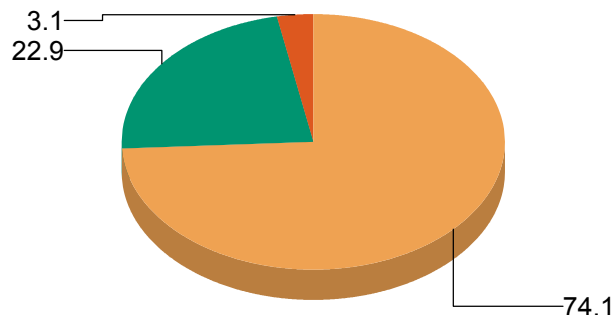
Population Sickness

HH Response

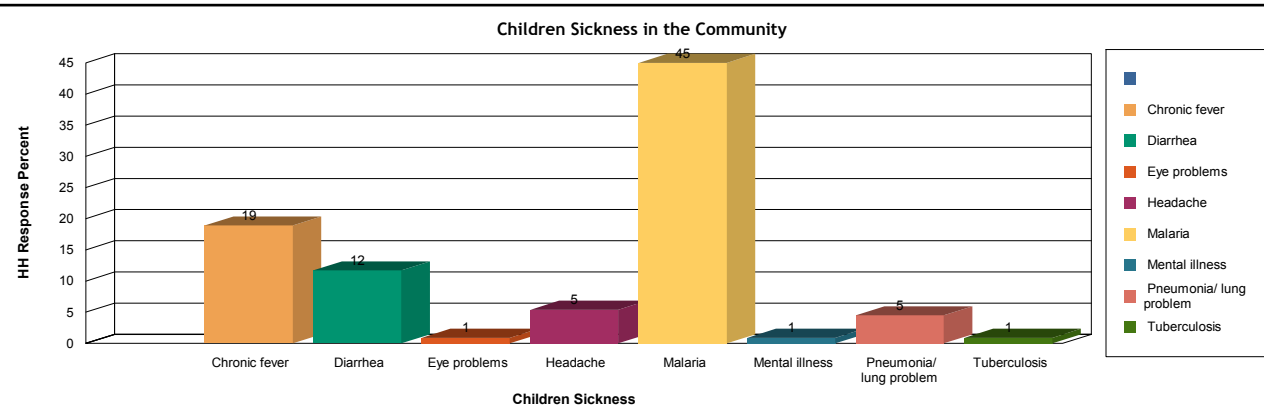
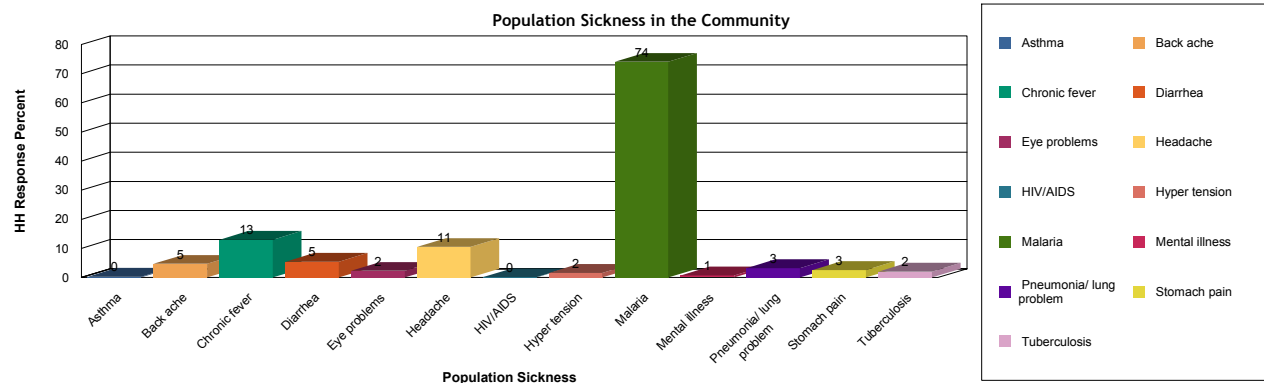
Children Sickness

HH Response

Health Condition of the Community



Good health	74.0%
Ill for <3 months	22.9%
Ill for more than three months	3.1%
Total:	100.0%





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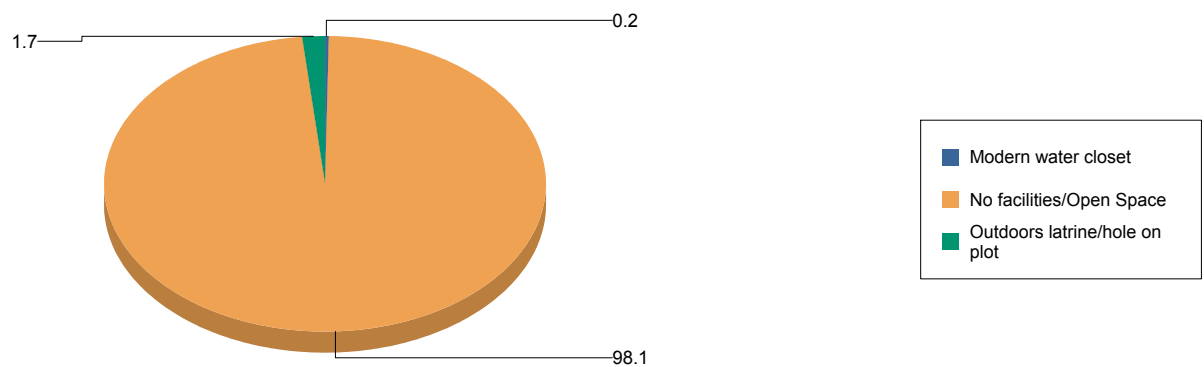
Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda DULECHA

Selected Indicator

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

<u>Type of Toilet Facility</u>	<u>HH Response</u>
Modern water closet	0.20
Outdoors latrine/hole on plot	1.70
No facilities/Open Space	98.10
<u>HH Sharing Toilet</u>	28.60

Household Responses to the type of toilet facilities in the community





Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region AFAR **Zone** ZONE 3 **Wereda** DULECHA

Selected Indicator

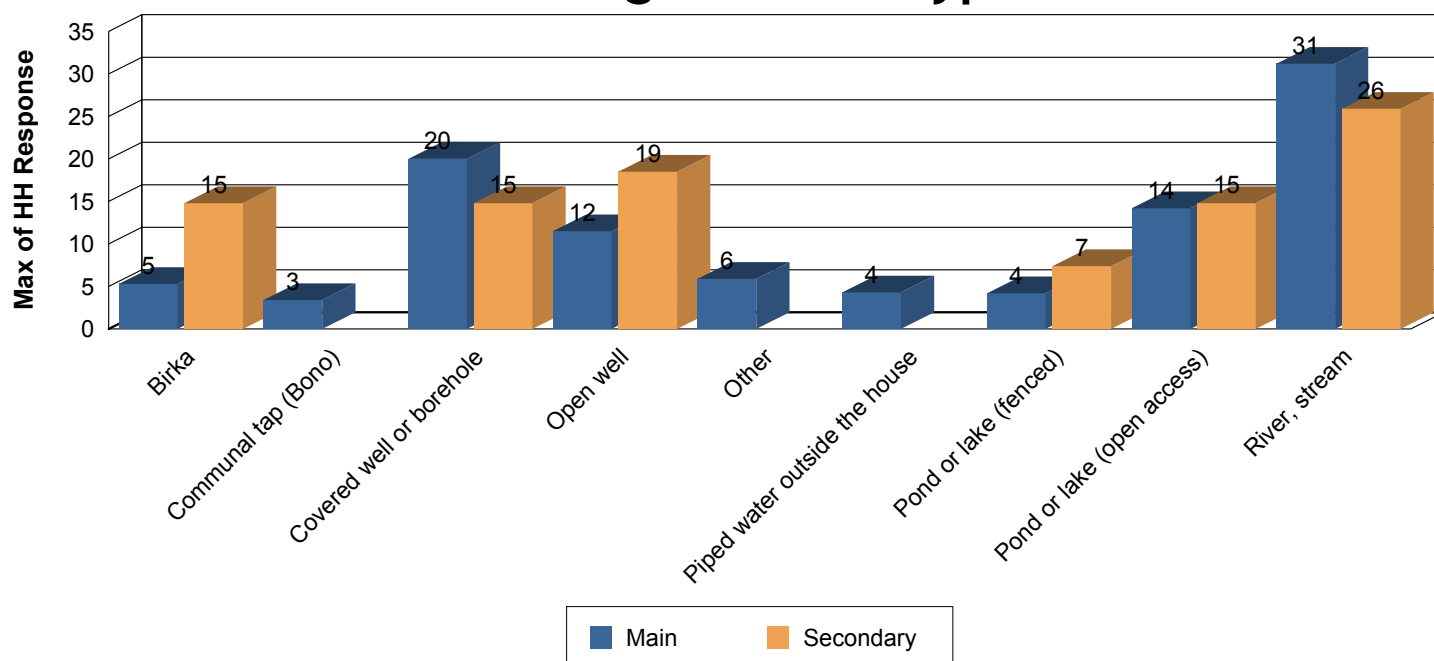
**Household Access to Drinking Water - Sources of drinking water for households
(response in %)**

Sources of drinking water for Households

Priority of the Water Source

	Main	Secondary
Birka	5.30	14.80
Communal tap (Bono)	3.40	0.00
Covered well or borehole	20.00	14.80
Open well	11.50	18.50
Other	5.90	0.00
Piped water outside the house	4.30	0.00
Pond or lake (fenced)	4.20	7.40
Pond or lake (open access)	14.20	14.80
River, stream	31.20	25.90

Source of Drinking Water & Type of Source





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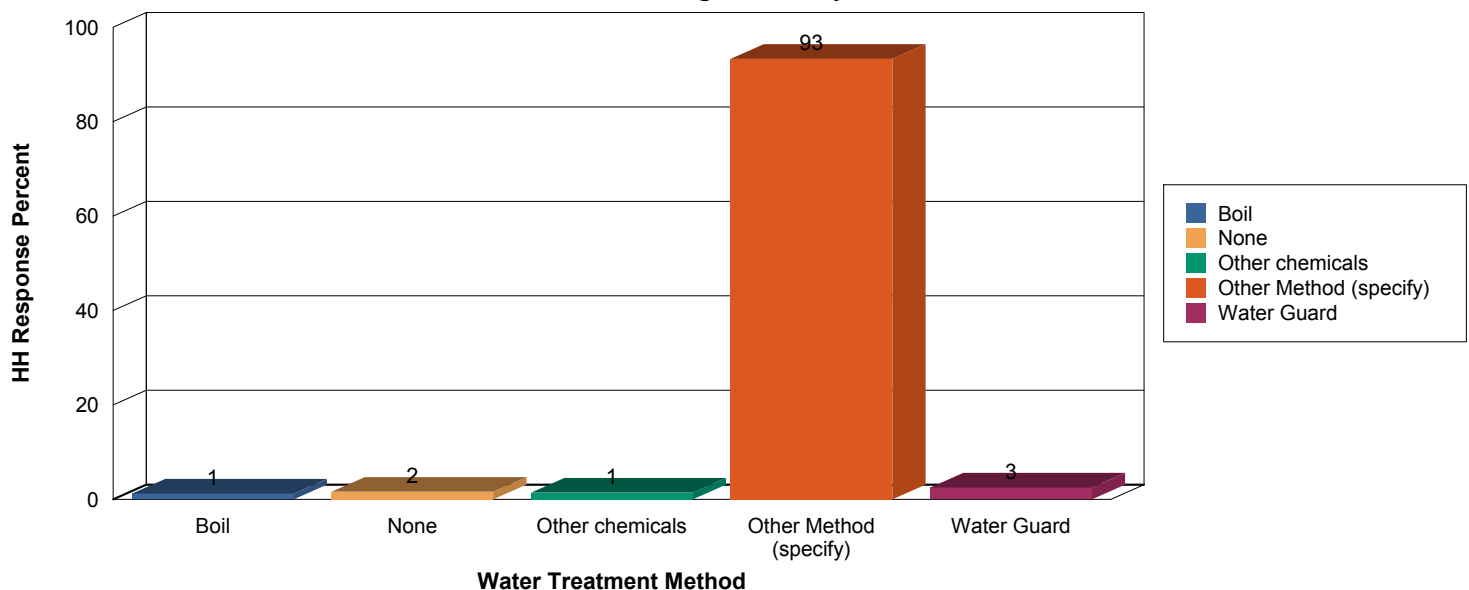
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
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Selected Indicator

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

Method of Treating Water	HH Response
Boil	1.20
Water Guard	2.50
Other chemicals	1.40
Other Method (specify)	93.30
None	1.60

Method of Treating Water by Households





Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda DULECHA

Selected Indicator

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

Number of Times Households Fetch Water in a Week

HH Response

Three times

0.20

Four times

1.20

Five times

0.20

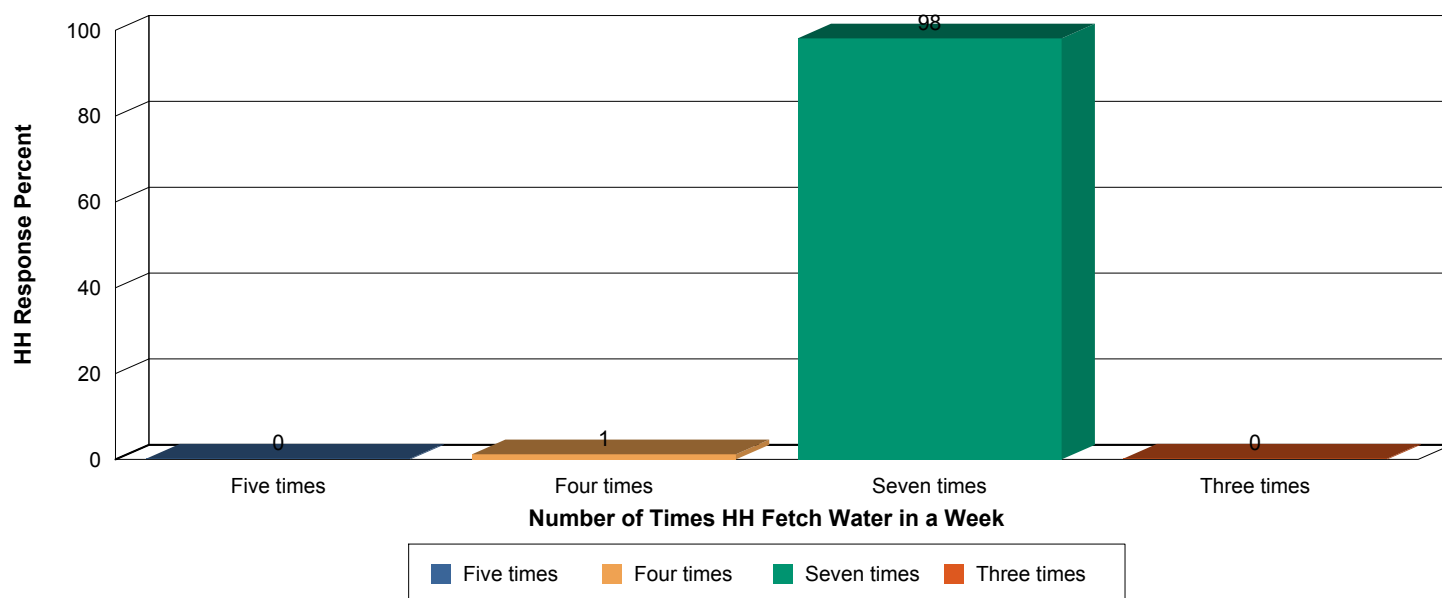
Seven times

98.10

Average Number of Times HH Fetch Water Per Week

6.94

Number of Times HH Fetch Water in a Week





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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
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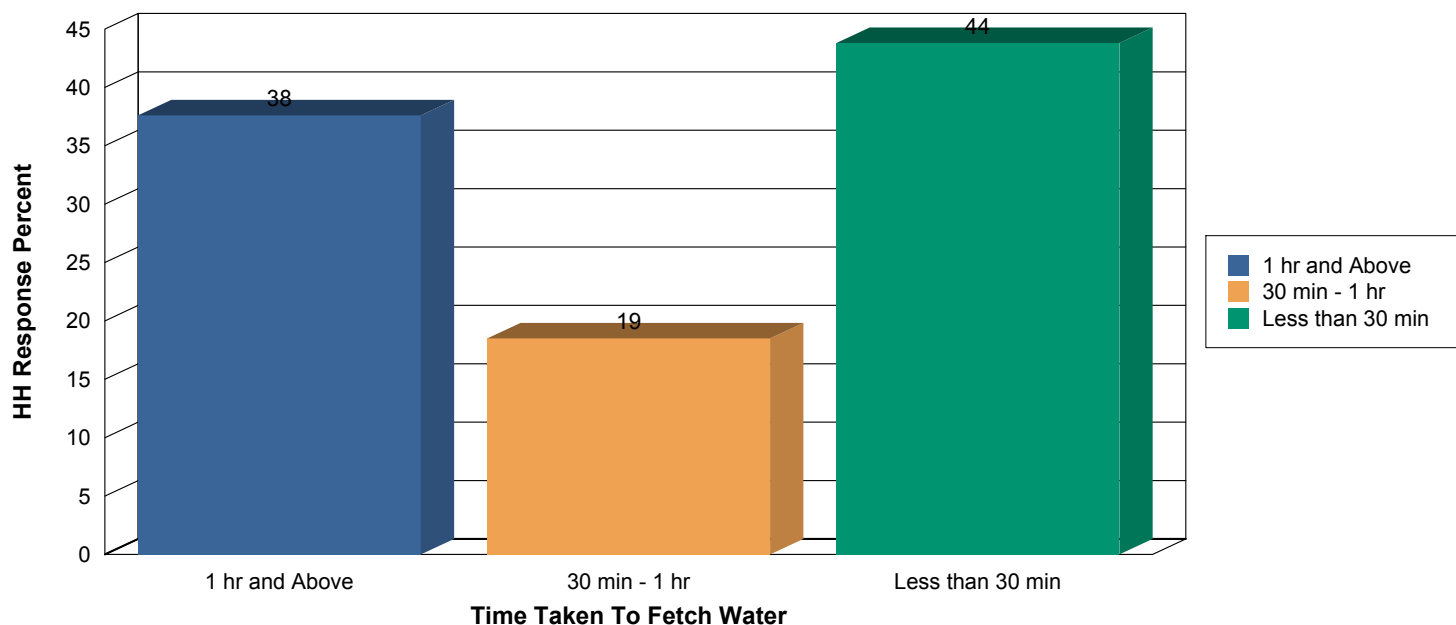
Selected Indicator

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

Time Taken To Fetch Water	HH Response
---------------------------	-------------

Less than 30 min	43.80
30 min - 1 hr	18.50
1 hr and Above	37.60
Average Number of Times Taken To Fetch Water	100.30

Time Taken To Fetch Water for the HH



WDRP Indicators

Coping Mechanisms and Preparedness



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	DULECHA
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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>
ASEBE HARI	Migrate to better place	To escape from negative effect of disaster	Selling susceptible animals	To reduce the magnitude of the disaster	Praying to God to prevent the drought	We have no power except begging God
BOLHAMO	Migrate to better place	To escape from negative effect of disaster	Selling susceptible animals	To reduce the magnitude of the disaster	Praying to God to prevent the drought	We have no power to prevent disaster
SEGANTO	Migrate to better place	To escape from negative effect of disaster	Selling susceptible animals	To reduce the magnitude of the disaster	Praying to God to prevent the drought	We have no power to prevent disaster
KEFAS IDOLI	Migration to better places	To escape from negative effect of disaster	Selling susceptible animals	To reduce the magnitude of the disaster	Praying to Allah	We have no power to prevent disaster
DRUFILI	Report to local authority	disaster is beyond our capacity	Migrate to safe area		Praying to God to prevent the drought	
GERBO HAFE	Selling susceptible animal.	To minimize disaster magnitude	Praying to Alah	We have no power	Migration to safe area	To escape from disaster
HUGUB	Selling susceptible animal	To minimize the impact of the disaster	Migrate to safe areas	To minimize the magnitude of the disaster effect	Praying to God to prevent the drought	We have no power to stop the disaster
TIRTIRA	Selling susceptible animal	To minimize the impact of the disaster	Praying to Allah	We have no power	Migration to safe area	To escape from disaster



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	DULECHA
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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>
DRUFILI	Migrate to better place	Reduce negative effect of disaster	Selling susceptible animals	Reduce the magnitude of disaster	Praying to God to prevent the drought	We cannot do anything except praying to God



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Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA	
Selected Indicator		Capacity: Community Preparedness against Increase in Disaster Intensity				
KebeleName	Precaution_1	Comment_1	Precaution_2	Comment_2	Precaution_3	Comment_3
ASEBE HARI	Development of fodder bank	To mitigate disaster effects	Migration			
BOLHAMO	Development of fodder bank	To mitigate disaster effects	Migration			
SEGANTO	Development of fodder bank	To mitigate disaster effects	Migration			
KEFAS IDOLI	Development of fodder bank	To minimize disaster effects	Migration			
DRUFILI	Practicing mixed agriculture	To minimize the impact of disaster	Rehabilitate pasture land	To minimize the impact of disaster	Migration	To minimize the impact of disaster
GERBO HAFE	Migration		Develop fodder bank	To minimize the impact of disaster		
HUGUB	Diversify livelihood options	To deal with uncertainly	Migration			
TIRTIRA	Development of fodder bank	To minimize disaster effects	Migration			
BURTALI	Destocking livestock	To resist the impact of the disaster	Migration			



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA	
Selected Indicator		Capacity: Community Preparedness against Disasters				
Kebele Name	Precaution 1	Comment 1	Precaution 2	Comment 2	Precaution 3	Comment 3
ASEBE HARI	Giving animals nutritional feeds	To make them resistant during drought time	Grazing animals in flat areas	To reduce animals energy loss	grazing animals far distance	To save our back yard forage
BOLHAMO	Giving animals nutritional feeds	To make them resistant during drought time	Grazing animals far away	To save our back yard forage		
SEGANTO	Giving animals nutritional feeds	To make them resistant during drought time	Grazing animals in flat areas	To reduce animals energy loss	grazing animals far distance	To save our back yard forage
KEFAS IDOLI	Grazing livestock far away.	To save our back yard forage.	Use grazing land by Shifting	To utilize range land appropriately		
DRUFILI	Giving animals nutritional feeds	To make them resistant during drought time	Graze animal in flat area	To reduce animals energy loss	Grazing animals far distance	To save our back yard forage
GERBO HAFE	Giving animals nutritional feeds	To make them resistant during drought time	Use of shifting grazing lands	To utilize range land efficiently		
HUGUB	Giving animals nutritional feeds	To make them resistant during drought time	Grazing animals far away	To save our nearby forage		



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

Capacity: Community Preparedness against Disasters

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Precaution 1</u>	<u>Comment 1</u>	<u>Precaution 2</u>	<u>Comment 2</u>	<u>Precaution 3</u>	<u>Comment 3</u>
TIRTIRA	Giving animals nutritional feeds	To make them resistant during drought time	Use grazing land by Shifting	To utilize range land appropriately		
BURTALI	Giving animals nutritional feeds	To make them resistant during drought time	Grazing animals in flat areas	To reduce animals energy loss	Grazing animals far distance	To save our back yard forage



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>	DULECHA
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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name ASEBE HARI

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Supporting each other

Description

Recovery Strategy Rearing small ruminants

Description

Community Participation Ways During incidence, the community share their meals

Description



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

Kebele Name BOLHAMO

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Destocking animal

Description Best mechanism to prevent disaster

Recovery Strategy Restocking small animal

Description It is good strategy to recovery

Community Supporting each other

Participation Ways

Description



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name SEGANTO

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Destocking animal, migrating to better area

Description

Recovery Strategy Restocking small animal

Description Restocking small ruminant such as goat, and sheep that can easily thrive in a short period and help to recover in short time

Community Participation Ways During incidence, people move together for migration far distance and support each other

Description



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Selected Indicator

Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name

KEFAS IDOLI

Type of Disaster(s)

Drought

Coping Strategy

Giving special consideration to disabled people and elder, women, and children during incident

Description

Strong solidarity among community

Recovery Strategy

Restocking small animal that could easily give yield

Description

Community

Supporting each other

Participation Ways

Description



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name DRUFILI

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Animal destocking and migration

Description

Recovery Strategy Restocking small ruminant animals

Description It is a good recovery strategy because this animals can give yield easily in the short period of time

Community Supporting each other

Participation Ways

Description



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name GERBO HAFE

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Animal destocking and migration

Description

Recovery Strategy Restocking small animal

Description It is good strategy to recover

Community Supporting each other

Participation Ways

Description



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name HUGUB

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Destocking

Description

Recovery Strategy Restocking small ruminant

Description It is good strategy to recovery

Community Supporting each other

Participation Ways

Description



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name TIRTIRA

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Information exchange, destocking animal

Description It is a coping strategy to prevent disaster

Recovery Strategy Restocking animal

Description It is good mechanism

Community Supporting each other

Participation Ways

Description



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name BURTALI

Type of Disaster(s) Human disease

Coping Strategy Information exchange culture, traditional supporting each other

Description

Recovery Strategy Restocking small animals

Description It is good recovery strategy

Community Supporting each other

Participation Ways

Description



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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Type Community Participation

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Levels Comm Participation</u>	<u>Changes In Last Decade</u>
ASEBE HARI	Cooperation between people and household become weak due to economic hardship	Decreased
BOLHAMO	Cooperation between people and household become weak due to economic hardship	Real situation may enforce the community to weaken the cooperation sprit of people.
SEGANTO	People in this kebele live together and engage in any activities and hence there is strong solidarity between people and household	No changes
KEFAS IDOLI	Recurrent drought decreased the level of cooperation between people	Poverty changes the cooperation culture
DRUFILI	Afar community has strong cooperation between themselves	No change
GERBO HAFE	Low level of capital asset resulted in decrease of cooperation among community	Poverty changes the cooperation culture
HUGUB	Cooperation between people and household become weak due to economic hardship	
TIRTIRA	Low level of capital asset resulted in decrease of cooperation among community	Poverty changes the cooperation culture
BURTALI	Cooperation between people is in moderate situation	Poverty changes the cooperation culture



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	DULECHA
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

73.10 %

Comments



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda DULECHA

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 income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Other losses/damages	Physical damages on houses and property
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)				6.30	1.30	100.00	3.80		2.00			2.30
Collection of wild food					0.70				8.00			
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	9.10	33.30		6.30	4.60		6.00					22.20
Increased working hours	20.50	33.30		31.30	1.30		2.60		2.00			22.20



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss											
	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Livestock were stolen	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Other losses/damages	Physical damages on houses and property
Limit portion size at meals	2.30			6.30	2.00		7.90	50.00	12.00	16.70		
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration of whole families)			15.40		6.60		2.60		6.00	16.70		
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	6.80		7.70		1.30		10.50	3.80	2.00	16.70		
Reduced expenditure on health and education (including taking children out of school)					0.70							



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda DULECHA

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 income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Other losses/damages	Physical damages on houses and property
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, clothes, meat, etc.)		33.30			5.30		5.30		14.00	33.30		11.10
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	20.50				4.00		5.30	7.70	4.00	16.70		11.10
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat					0.70							
Sale of non-productive assets (Jewelry, clothing, etc.)	2.30			6.30	0.70							



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss											
	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Livestock were stolen	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Other losses/damages	Physical damages on houses and property
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc.)								11.50				
Seek alternative or additional jobs	20.50		15.40	12.50	55.00		44.70	19.20	26.00		100.00	11.10
Sell more livestock than usual	11.40		30.80	18.80	8.60		10.50	3.80	12.00			22.20
Sending children of household for work	2.30			6.30								



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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss											
	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Livestock were stolen	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Other losses/damages	Physical damages on houses and property
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	2.30		30.80	6.30	6.60		5.30		4.00			



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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Frequency of Adoption				
	1 - Daily	2 - Often (1-2 times/week)	3 - Sometimes (2-3 times/month)	4 - Seldom (1-3 times in 6 months)	5 - Never
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)			36.00	64.00	
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus		10.20	25.40	59.30	5.10
EMERDA		3.20	29.00	67.70	
Increased working hours	4.50	9.10	36.40	40.90	9.10
Limit portion size at meals			7.70	92.30	
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	5.20	5.20	22.10	63.60	3.90
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	2.10	10.40	18.80	64.60	2.10
Reduced expenditure on health and education		16.70	50.00	33.30	
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)	18.80	6.30	23.40	48.40	3.10
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, etc)			14.30	85.70	
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	47.00	12.10	9.10	30.30	1.50
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children			100.00		



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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Frequency of Adoption				
	1 - Daily	2 - Often (1-2 times/week)	3 - Sometimes (2-3 times/month)	4 - Seldom (1-3 times in 6 months)	5 - Never
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)		15.40	46.20	30.80	7.70
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc)			44.40	55.60	
Seek alternative or additional jobs	1.40	18.30	31.00	45.10	4.20
Sell more livestock than usual		6.40	23.90	66.50	3.30
Sending children of household for work			40.00	40.00	
Short-term / seasonal labor migration		26.90	15.40	57.70	
Skip entire day without eating			100.00		



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA	
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
ASEBE HARI	Mixed agriculture	To get food crop from production	Daily labor work		Charcoal production	
BOLHAMO	Crop cultivation in Awash river side	To get food crop directly from farm	Daily labor work	To get income and buy food	charcoal production	To get income and buy food
SEGANTO	We have no any option for work except begging					
KEFAS IDOLI	Engagement in agro- pastoralist at Awash river side	To become self sufficient in food production				
DRUFILI	Participate in mixed agriculture	There is appropriate resource for agriculture	Daily labor work	Presence of kesem kebena project in the area	Petty trade	To generate additional income
GERBO HAFE	Engagement in agro- pastoralist activities	Presence of appropriate resource for agriculture	Daily labor work		Petty trade	The kebele is near to Dullessa town
HUGUB	Crop cultivation in Awash river side	To get food directly from farm crop	Daily labor work	To get additional income and buy food	Engagement in charcoal production	To get income and buy food



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA	
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
TIRTIRA	Engagement in mixed agriculture	To get enough food				
BURTALI	Small petty trade (specially women)	To get income to purchase food	Daily labor work	To get daily meal	Crop growing (agro-pastoralist)	Decreasing animal product and productivity



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda DULECHA

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	31.80
Floods	2.10
Crop diseases	5.00
Livestock diseases	29.80
Human diseases	13.60
Storms / Cyclone/hail storm	0.10
Heat waves/ High temp	3.90
Conflicts	0.40
Economic / Price shock	13.10



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Selected Indicator:

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

Type of Loss	Percentage
Physical damages on houses and property	2.90
Crop damage	6.30
Livestock damage	34.60
Death of household members	2.20
Illness/health problems	15.20
Loss of access to social services, including school	0.40
Loss of income	12.40
Loss of savings	5.30
Livestock were stolen	0.40
Lost access to grazing land	13.60
Lost access to water source	3.20
Had to flee/change residence area	2.70
Other losses/damages	0.60
NA	0.10



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Coping Strategy To Be Adopted</u>	<u>Response (%)</u>
Adaptation of economic activities to hazards season (e.g. cropping cycle, short term crops, etc.)	20.60
Storage of food and other necessities	74.20
Physical protection of buildings and property	5.20



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Selected Indicator:

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

Coping Strategy Adopted	Main Strategy	Secondary Strategy
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, clothes, meat, etc.)	5.90	5.80
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	5.60	5.30
Sell more livestock than usual	49.30	10.50
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, livestock drugs, etc.)	0.60	0.30
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	2.90	5.50
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration of whole families)	7.20	5.00
Seek alternative or additional jobs	6.80	37.10
Collection of wild food	2.70	1.40
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	6.00	6.40
Limit portion size at meals	1.10	7.80
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	4.20	3.60
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	2.20	1.90
Increased working hours	2.00	5.80
Sending children of household for work	0.50	0.60
Reduced expenditure on health and education	0.50	0.30



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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>
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children	0.20	0.30
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)	1.10	0.80
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc)	7.80	0.80



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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	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases	Snow
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)		3.50	0.30	1.30		2.40	5.40	3.20	
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus		12.30		6.40		4.80	6.10	5.80	
EMERDA				1.30	16.70	11.90		5.80	



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda DULECHA

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	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases	Snow
Increased working hours		5.30	1.60	2.00		2.40	4.70	0.90	
Limit portion size at meals		8.80	0.50	2.60				0.60	
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	25.00		8.00	0.70	50.00	11.90	0.70	9.30	



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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	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases	Snow
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day		7.00	0.50	14.60	12.50	9.50	3.40	2.30	
Reduced expenditure on health and education						2.40	2.00	0.60	
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)		12.30	8.30	9.90		2.40	4.70	2.00	



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda DULECHA

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	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases	Snow
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, etc)			0.30			4.80	2.70		
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food		7.00	3.50	29.80				1.70	
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children		1.80		0.70					



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda DULECHA

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	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases	Snow
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)		3.50	1.10	1.30		2.40	1.40	0.60	
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc)			1.10				2.00	0.60	
Seek alternative or additional jobs	50.00	7.00	4.30	19.20	4.20	4.80	8.10	2.90	100.00



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda DULECHA

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	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases	Snow
Sell more livestock than usual	25.00	31.60	62.70	11.30	16.70	35.70	45.90	60.30	
Sending children of household for work				1.30			1.40	0.30	
Short-term / seasonal labor migration				1.30		1.10	10.80	3.20	



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda DULECHA

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	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases	Snow
Skip entire day without eating				1.30					



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda DULECHA

Selected Indicator

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

	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)		9.10	0.80	2.30			9.10	0.70
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus		6.10					9.10	5.20
EMERDA			0.80					3.00
Increased working hours		21.20	6.10				9.10	3.70
Limit portion size at meals		3.00	6.80	38.60				0.70



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda DULECHA

Selected Indicator

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

	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)				7.60				
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day		6.10		11.40		20.00		3.00
Reduced expenditure on health and education			0.80					
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)		6.10	7.60	2.30			9.10	5.20
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food		15.20	6.80	6.80				4.50
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children			0.70					



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda DULECHA

Selected Indicator

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

	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)			1.50				9.10	
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc)				6.80				
Seek alternative or additional jobs	100.00	18.20	28.80	25.00			9.10	57.50
Sell more livestock than usual			13.60	4.50	6.10	40.00	27.30	8.20
Sending children of household for work							3.00	
Short-term / seasonal labor migration		3.00	9.80	2.30			9.10	3.00

WDRP Indicators

Community

Perceptions and Suggestions



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
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Selected Indicator:

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

	----	1st	2nd
Salinity problem	0.00	0.00	8.30
SC-USA	0.00	13.60	8.30

Proportion of households reporting change in crop yield	92.20	%
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	----	1st	2nd
----	0.00	0.00	0.00
Adequate fertilizer	0.00	1.40	12.50
Adequate irrigation available	0.00	2.90	6.25
Adequate rainfall	0.00	28.60	0.00
Better yielding crop	0.00	11.40	9.40
Improved variety of seeds	0.00	1.40	15.60
Insufficient fertilizer	0.00	2.90	37.50
Insufficient rainfall	0.00	44.30	18.75

3rd
0.00
0.00

3rd
0.00
30.00
0.00
10.00
0.00
50.00
10.00
0.00



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

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Institution_1</u>	<u>Process_Description</u>	<u>Institution_2</u>	<u>Process_Description</u>	<u>Institution_3</u>	<u>Process_Description</u>
ASEBE HARI	Direct discussion of community with kebele administration		Through community elders communication			
BOLHAMO	Direct discussion of community with kebele administration		Through community elders communication			
SEGANTO	Direct discussion of community with kebele administration		Through community elders communication			
KEFAS IDOLI	Direct discussion of community with kebele administration		Through community elders communication			



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
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Selected Indicator

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

Kebele Name	Institution_1	Process_Description	Institution_2	Process_Description	Institution_3	Process_Description
DRUFILI	Direct discussion of community with kebele administration		Through community elders communication			
GERBO HAFE	Direct discussion of community with kebele administration		Through community elders communication			
HUGUB	Direct discussion of community with kebele administration		Through community elders communication			
TIRTIRA	Direct discussion of community with kebele administration		Through community elders communication			



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

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Institution_1</u>	<u>Process_Description</u>	<u>Institution_2</u>	<u>Process_Description</u>	<u>Institution_3</u>	<u>Process_Description</u>
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BURTALI	Direct discussion of community with kebele administration		Through community elders communication			
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Data Collected Date

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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	DULECHA
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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>
ASEBE HARI	We believe that our suggestion and knowledge influence the priority and action taken by risk management institute working in the community.
BOLHAMO	We feel that the authority act to based the most pressing constraint of the community
BURTALI	Community knowledge is a bench mark to disaster prevention and mitigation and so it influences the priority and measures taken by the authorities
DRUFILI	Yes, because we are the one who are affected by the disaster and realize our participation is a corner stone for disaster prevention intervention
GERBO HAFE	Community knowledge is a bench mark to disaster prevention and mitigation and so it influences the priority and measures taken by the authorities
HUGUB	We feel that the authority act to based the most pressing constraint of the community
KEFAS IDOLI	Community suggestion and knowledge influence the priority and measures taken by the authority
SEGANTO	We believe that our suggestion and knowledge influence the priority and action taken by risk management institute working in the community.
TIRTIRA	Community knowledge is a bench mark to disaster prevention and mitigation and so it influences the priority and measures taken by the authorities



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	DULECHA
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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
ASEBE HARI	Improving animal husbandry	To increase our productivity	Facilitate mixed agriculture	To deal with uncertainty	Organizing different cooperatives	To get supply of inputs and consumption goods easily
BOLHAMO	Improving animal husbandry	To improve productive base	Facilitate mixed agriculture	To deal with uncertainty	Organizing different cooperatives	To combat market monopoly
SEGANTO	Effective early warning system	To inform community before disaster occurred	Fodder bank development		Capacity building	To increase community coping mechanism
KEFAS IDOLI	Improving animal husbandry	To improve productive base	Facilitating mixed agriculture	To deal with uncertainty	Organizing different cooperative	To minimize market exploitation
DRUFILI	Provision of important services in the area that help to settle community	To reduce community movement	Improve animal production	To create drought resistant community	Encourage and support agro-pastoralist	Alternative income generating activity



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	DULECHA
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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
GERBO HAFE	Improving animal husbandry	To improve productive base	Assets diversification	To deal with uncertainty	Organizing different cooperatives	To increase community capacity
HUGUB	Improving animal husbandry	To improve productive base	Facilitating mixed agriculture	To make food self sufficient	Organizing different cooperatives	
TIRTIRA	Improving animal husbandry	To improve productive base	Assets diversification	To deal with uncertainty	Organizing different cooperatives	To increase community income.
BURTALI	Capacity building of the community	To increase community disaster prevention capacity	Modern pastoral development	To mitigate disaster impact	Effective early warning system	To enable the community take precaution



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA	
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
ASEBE HARI	Improved access to education, information, technologies and better training	To create productive man power.	Adequate nutrition and good health	To increase human productivity	Better access to basic infrastructure	To reduce market monopoly
BOLHAMO	Improved access to education, information, technologies and better training	To create productive man power	Adequate nutrition and good health	To increase human productivity	More supportive and cohesive social environment	To increase social safety net
SEGANTO	Alternative income generating activities	To increase individual capacity and community readiness	Introduction of mixed agriculture	To diversity livelihood options	Improving access to different social service in the areas (water, health, education and others)	
KEFAS IDOLI	Improved access to high quality education	To create productive man power	Adequate nutrition and good health	To increase human productivity	Better access to basic infrastructure	To reduce market monopoly



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA	
Selected Indicator		Interventions: Suggestions to DRM Actors in the Area - Community suggested measures to DRM actors in the area for effective DRM actions				
Kebele Name	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
DRUFILI	Construction of small scale irrigation	Settle the community around the river and produce different crop	Provision of potable water		Improvement of animal health service	To protect animal from disease and increase production
GERBO HAFE	Improve access to education	To produce skilled citizen	Adequate nutrition and good health	To create productive citizens	Better access to infrastructure	To reduce market monopoly
HUGUB	Improve access to education, information, technologies and better training	To create productive man power	Adequate nutrition and good health	To increase human productivity	More supportive social environment.	To increase social cooperation
TIRTIRA	Improve access to education	To create informed citizen	Adequate nutrition and good health	To create productive citizens	Better access to infrastructure	To reduce market monopoly
BURTALI	Alternative income generating activities	To create sustainable income to the community	Introduction of mixed agriculture	To diversity community livelihood	Improving access to all basic services (water, education, health)	Decrease mobility of the community



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda DULECHA

Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
ASEBE HARI	Improvement of range land and animal husbandry	To increase productivity of livestock	Engagement on mixed farming by using Awash river		Organize different cooperatives	
BOLHAMO	Improvement of range land and animal husbandry	To increase productivity of livestock	Engagement on mixed farming by using Awash river	Increase income diversity	Organize different cooperatives	To minimize effect of disaster
SEGANTO	Improvement of range land and animal husbandry	It is our actual resource bases	Engagement on mixed farming by using Awash river	It increase income diversity	Organize different cooperatives	To share and minimize disaster
KEFAS IDOLI	Improvement of range land and animal husbandry	To increase productive resources	Engagement on mixed farming	To increase income diversity.	Organize different cooperatives society	To minimize effect of disaster
DRUFILI	Improvement of range land and animal husbandry	To improve production	Engagement in mixed agriculture	To reduce disaster impact.	Organize different cooperatives society	To mitigate disaster impact
GERBO HAFE	Expansion of agro-pastoralist	To diversify assets	Organizing different cooperative society		Facilitating market access	To reduce market monopoly



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 3

Wereda DULECHA

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>
HUGUB	Improvement of range land and animal husbandry	To make productive our animal	Engagement in mixed agriculture	Increase income diversity	Organize different cooperatives societyOrganize different cooperatives society	To reduce disaster effect
TIRTIRA	Improvement of range land and animal husbandry	To increase productive resources	Provision of mixed agriculture	To reduce disaster impact	Organize different cooperatives society	To reduce disaster effect
BURTALI	Manage our actual asset (our livestock)	It is our actual resource bases.	By using summer rain grow different crops	To diversify our income	Practice different income generating activities	To mitigate disaster impact



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
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Selected Indicator	Community Awareness of Disaster Risk Management System and Actors
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Kebele Name	Institution 1	Responsibility	Activity	Institution 2	Responsibility	Activity	Institution 3	Responsibility	Activity
ASEBE HARI	DPPFS department	Prevention, mitigation, response	Early warning, PSNP, food security	Natural resource department	Sustainable livelihood	Environmental protection	WFP	Response	Immediate food aid
BOLHAMO	DPPFS department	Prevention, mitigation, response	Early warning, PSNP, food security	Natural resource department	Sustainable livelihood	Environmental protection	WFP	Response	Immediate food aid
SEGANTO	DPPFS department	Prevention, mitigation, response	Early warning, PSNP, food security	Natural resource department	Sustainable livelihood	Environmental protection	WFP	Response	Immediate food aid
KEFAS IDOLI	DPPFS department	Prevention, mitigation, response	Early warning, PSNP, food security	Natural resource department	Sustainable livelihood	Environmental protection	WFP	Response	Immediate food aid



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA				
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
DRUFILI	DPPFS department	Prevention, mitigation, response	Early warning, PSNP, food security	Natural resource department	Sustainable livelihood	Environmental protection	WFP	Response	Immediate food aid
GERBO HAFE	DPPFS department	Prevention, mitigation, response	Early warning, PSNP, food security	Natural resource department	Sustainable livelihood	Environmental protection	WFP	Response	Immediate food aid
HUGUB	DPPFS department	Prevention, mitigation, response	Early warning, PSNP, food security	Natural resource department	Sustainable livelihood	Environmental protection	WFP	Response	Immediate food aid
TIRTIRA	DPPFS department	Prevention, mitigation, response	Early warning, PSNP, food security	Natural resource department	Sustainable livelihood	Environmental protection	WFP	Response	Immediate food aid
BURTALI	DPPFS department	Disaster prevention and response	Early warning, PSNP, food security	Natural resource department	Sustainable livelihood	Environmental protection	WFP	Response	Immediate food aid



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda DULECHA

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>
ASEBE HARI	The preventive activities increase the capacity of the community to address the hazard before it become disaster	Relief work use to response during disaster occurrence and hence helped to cope with disaster	This activity may increase the productivity of the environment and help to recover from disaster in a short period of time	The management system should be holistic and realistic understanding of people strengths/ assets or capital endowment/ and how they endeavour to convert this in to positive livelihood outcomes
BOLHAMO	The preventive activities increase the capacity of the community to address the hazard before it become disaster	Relief work use to cope with disaster	Recovery work used to improve productive base of community	To be effective and efficient the system should be holistic and people centered
SEGANTO	The preventive activities increase the capacity of the community to address the hazard before it become disaster	Relief work use to response during disaster occurrence and hence helped to cope with disaster	This activity may increase the productivity of the environment and help to recover from disaster in a short period of time	The management system should be free from biases that means their approaches should be bottom up and participatory approaches



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda DULECHA

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>
KEFAS IDOLI	Preventive measure increase capacity to address hazard before its occurrence	Relief work is used to cope with disaster	Recovery work used to improve productive base of community	To be more effective the system should enhance the community capabilities and assets both now and future without undermining the natural resource base for next generation
DRUFILI	Preventive measure increase capacity to address hazard before it occurrence	Relief work used to increase capacity to cope with disaster.	Recovery work increase community readiness and individual survivability	To be more effective the system should always be open to community comment regarding to disaster sign and symptom
GERBO HAFE	Preventive measures	Relief work used to increase capacity to cope with disaster	Recovery work increase community readiness and individual survivability	To be more effective the system should always be open to community comment regarding to disaster sign and symptom
HUGUB	Preventive activities increase community capacity to address hazard before it occurred	Relief work is used to cope with disaster	Recovery work used to improve productive base of community	To be effective and efficient the system should be holistic and people centered



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda DULECHA

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>
TIRTIRA	Preventive measure increase community to prevent and mitigate	Relief work is used to cope with disaster	Recovery work increase community readiness and individual survivability	To be more effective, the system should always be open to community comments regarding disaster sign and symptoms
BURTALI	Those activities are made community informed for the disaster early and help to prevent disaster	This activity increases the capacity of the community and helps to cope during disaster time	These activities support the community to build their asset and thus helps to recover from disaster	To be more effective, the system should always be open to community comments regarding disaster sign and symptoms



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Selected Indicator

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

Major public interventions desired by the community

Degree of Importance for the community

	1st	2nd	3rd
Better job	20.20	19.30	8.80
Cash transfers/social assistance	0.00	0.20	0.60
Cash-for-work activities (not employment)	2.70	7.70	6.50
Food-for-work activities	23.30	13.70	22.30
Fuel subsidies	0.20	0.00	0.20
Medical assistance / access to health facilities	2.10	9.30	12.30
Micro-credit programmes	11.00	7.30	5.30
Other	0.00	0.20	0.00
Rental subsidies	0.00	2.10	0.40
Subsidized food	3.30	10.00	6.30
Subsidized health care	2.30	12.20	7.80
Supplementary feeding for women and young children	1.30	4.60	2.70
Food aid	32.00	7.90	18.40
MERCY CORPS	1.50	5.40	8.40

WDRP Indicators

Other Community Characteristics



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 3	<u>Wereda</u>	DULECHA
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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>
BOLHAMO	Esidudda saving and credit institution	1999	Formal	Women.	Saving credit among member
HUGUB	Saving and credit	2001	Informal	Women	Saving and credit
BURTALI	Saving and credit	1999	Formal	Women	Animal fattening, petty trade



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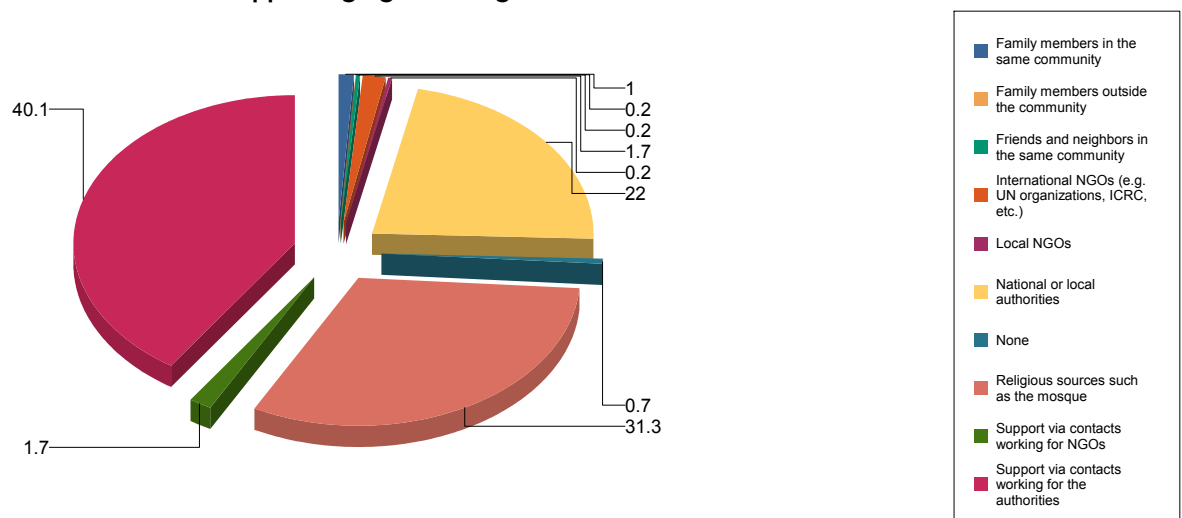
Region AFAR Zone ZONE 3 Wereda DULECHA

Selected Indicator

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

Supporting Agencies Against Disasters	Response Percentage
National or local authorities	22.00
International NGOs (e.g. UN organizations, ICRC, etc.)	1.70
Local NGOs	0.20
Family members in the same community	1.00
Family members in the same community	1.00
Friends and neighbors in the same community	0.20
Family members outside the community	0.20
Support via contacts working for the authorities	40.10
Support via contacts working for NGOs	1.70
Religious sources such as the mosque	31.30
None	0.70

Supporting Agencies Against Disasters





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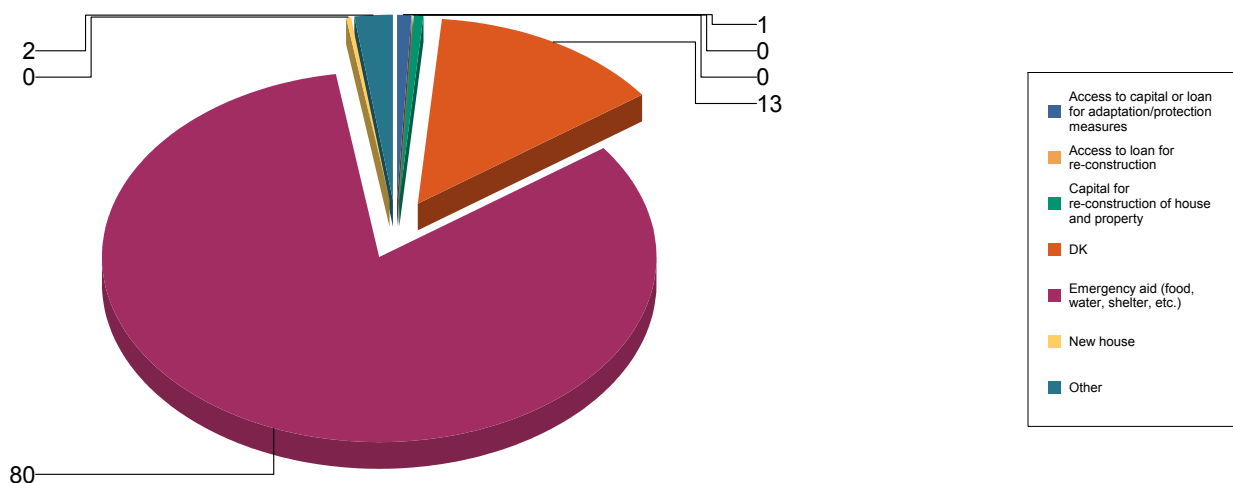
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
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Selected Indicator

Types of support received by households during disasters

Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies	Response Percentage
DK	13.10
Emergency aid (food, water, shelter, etc.)	79.80
Capital for re-construction of house and property	0.40
New house	0.20
Access to loan for re-construction	0.20
Access to capital or loan for adaptation/protection measures	0.70
Other	2.20

Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies





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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA				
Selected Indicator	Government Actors in the Field of Disaster Risk Management - Government actors and their activities in the field of Disaster Risk Managements								
	Government Institution	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity	Description
Agriculture Office	Awareness creation on drought prevention methods								
Health Office	Prevention of health	Awareness creation on environmental sanitation							
Education Office	Giving awareness about drought occurrence and earl	Giving awareness the cause of the drought	Awareness creation on flood prevention method	Identification of flood vulnerable areas and give training for the community	Training the community about the cause and prevention methods of disease	Giving awareness for the cause of disease is poor private sanitation	Livestock rearing	Give training about the use of livestock rearing	
Water Resource Development Office	Digging out pure drinking water from the ground.	To prevent water born disease.							



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Selected Indicator

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

Government Institution	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity	Description
Wereda Administration Office	Awareness creation on drought prevention methods	Giving awareness about the cause of the drought	Creating awareness about the prevention of flooding for the community		Giving awareness for the community about the cause of disease and prevention methods			



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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 3	Wereda	DULECHA
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Selected Indicator

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

Kebele Name	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
ASEBE HARI	Traditional environmental protection Cultural information sharing (Dagu system) Cooperative between community Social solidarity	Very high illiteracy Presence of many traditional ceremonies	Appropriate government policy Different NGOs initiative in pastoral development Presence of Ample resource for development Presence of tourist attractive destruction	Invasion of invaded weeds Over floods of Awash river Price inflation Recurrent drought
BOLHAMO	Traditional environmental protection Cultural information sharing (Dagu system) Strong cultural cooperation between community Social unity	Very high Illiteracy Male low work norms Presence of many traditional ceremonies Absence of private property (communality)	Appropriate government policy Different NGOs initiative in pastoral development Presence of resources of for development Presence of agricultural investor in the kebele	Invasion of invaded weeds Over floods of Awash river Price inflation Recurrent drought
SEGANTO	Cultural range land management Social cooperation Cultural information sharing (Dagu system) Cultural womens association	Absence of work norm Illiteracy Presence of many traditional ceremonies	Kessem kebbena sugar cane plantation and sugar factory Government policy direction Different NGOs working on disaster areas New rail way cross the kebele	Over floods of Awash river Commodity price inflation Insufficient rain fall Expansion of invasive weeds



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Strength</u>	<u>Weakness</u>	<u>Opportunity</u>	<u>Threat</u>
KEFAS IDOLI	Traditional environmental protection Cultural information sharing (Dagu system) Strong cultural cooperation between community Social solidarity	Very high Illiteracy No motivation to work Presence of many traditional ceremonies Dominance of single prestige person	Appropriate government policy Different NGOs focus in pastoralist centered intervention Presence of Ample resource for development	Invasion of invaded weeds Price inflation Recurrent drought
DRUFILI	Cultural environmental protection Social connectedness Cultural information sharing (Dagu system)	Illiteracy Low motivation of work for male groups Cultural different festival ceremony Dominance of single prestige person	Kessem kebbena sugar cane plantation and sugar factory Supportive government policy NGOs focuses on pastoral development Natural resource endowment	Invasion of invaded weeds Price inflation Drought Outbreak of new disease
GERBO HAFE	Traditional environmental protection Cultural information sharing (Dagu system) Strong cultural cooperation between community Social connectedness	Very high Illiteracy No motivation to work Presence of many traditional ceremonies Dominance of single prestige person	Appropriate government policy Different NGOs focus in rural support Natural resource endowment	Invasion of invaded weeds Price inflation Drought



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 18, 2014

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

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
HUGUB	Cultural information sharing (Dagu system) Traditional environmental protection Strong cultural cooperation between community Social unity	Very high Illiteracy Low motivation of work for male groups Presence of many traditional ceremonies Low tendency of saving resources	Appropriate government policy Different NGOs focus in rural support Availability of resources Presence of agricultural investor in the kebele	Invasion of invaded weeds Over floods of Awash river Price inflation Recurrent drought
TIRTIRA	Traditional environmental protection Cultural information sharing (Dagu system) Strong cultural cooperation between community Social connectedness	Very high Illiteracy No motivation to work Presence of many traditional ceremonies Dominance of single prestige person	Appropriate government policy Different NGOs focus in rural support Capital endowments for development	Invasion of invaded weeds Price inflation Recurrent drought
BURTALI	Traditional environmental protection Cultural information sharing (Dagu system)	Very high Illiteracy No motivation to work	Appropriate government policy Different NGOs focus in rural support	Invasion of invaded weeds Price inflation