



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

WOREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILE (WDRP)

REGION: AFAR

ZONE: FOUR

WEREDA: EWA

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.

Address: Kirkos Sub-city Behind Dembel City Center, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

P.O.Box: 5686

Tele: 0115524259/4272

Website: www.dppc.gov.et

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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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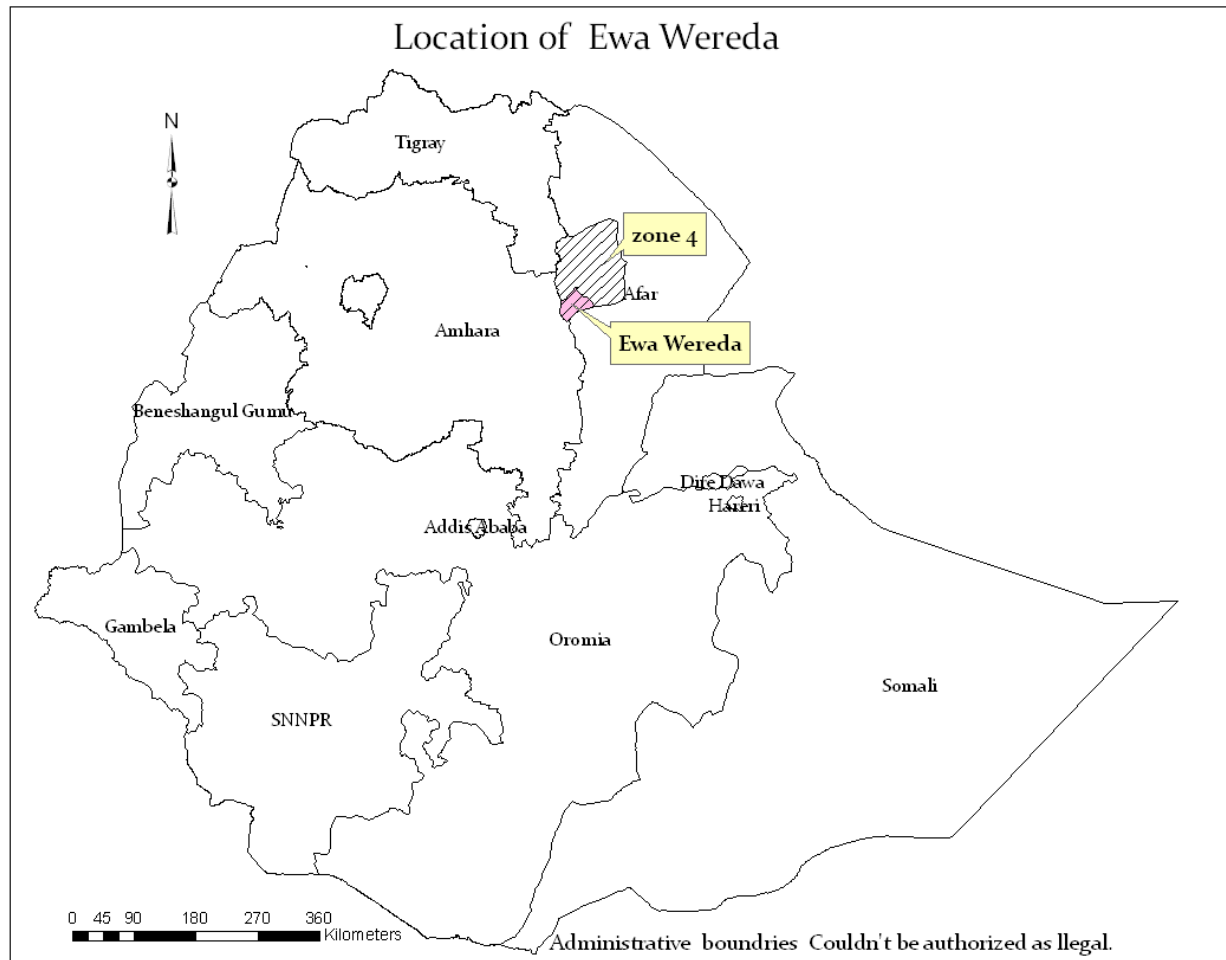
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WEREDA LOCATON



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
- Cispro and SPSS
- Automate WDRP software

WEREDA

SUMMARY DISASTER RISK PROFILE

INFORMATION



Disaster Risk Profile: Ewa Wereda

SUMMARY OF WEREDA PROFILE

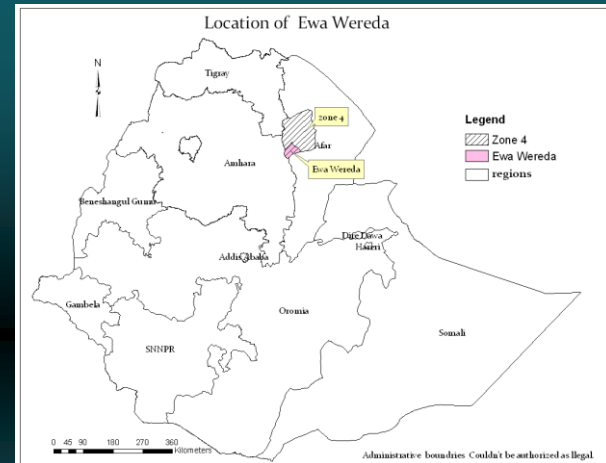
Livestock diseases are the major disaster risks in the wereda followed by drought and human diseases. Conflict over grazing land and flooding from highlands of Amhara Region are also among the disaster risks households face in the wereda. Soil erosion and deforestation are the major environmental problems indicated by households.

Further work is required to engage the pastoralist community into agro-pastoral activities by developing and enhancing utilization of irrigation schemes. Encouraging households to produce improved forages for animals during summer time and storing them to use during dry season is also very important. Construction of road, veterinary and health facilities as well as flood protection structures are also recommended.

SUMMARY OF LIVELIHOOD ZONE

➤ Teru Pastoral Livelihood Zone (LZ3)

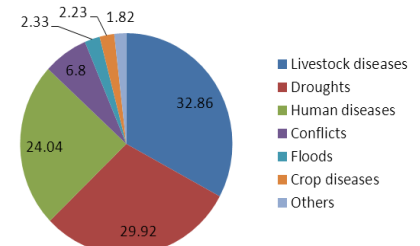
Teru Pastoral Livelihood Zone is remote and livestock-dependent – mainly cattle, camels, goats and sheep. A traditional and extensive livestock rearing system is practiced. A small number of households along the permanent rivers practice agro-pastoralism. Households in all wealth groups obtain most of their cash income from the sale of livestock



MAJOR DISASTERS REPORTED IN WEREDA

Kebele	Disaster 1	Disaster 2	Disaster 3	LIU Info
Buti	Drought	Livestock Disease	Human Disease	Chronic hazards: LZ3: Drought, livestock diseases, human diseases, low livestock price
Kofu burur	Drought	Animal disease		
Feiyalo	Drought	Animal disease	Human Disease	
1st Badule	Drought	Livestock Disease	Flood	
Bolutom	Livestock disease	Drought	Soil erosion	
Burka	Drought	Human Disease	Livestock disease	
2nd Badule	Drought	Animal disease	Animal Market loss	
Bilu	Drought	Animal Disease	Human disease	
Duba	Drought	Animal Disease	Human Disease	
Regden	Drought	Animal disease	Human Disease	

Proportion of households by major type of disasters suffered during the last five years

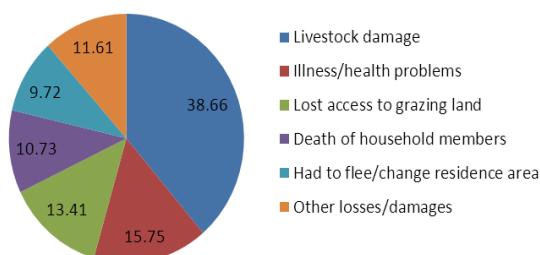


SHORT NARRATIVE ON MAJOR DISASTERS:

Livestock diseases such as Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), Newcastle disease (Chicken), Sheep pox and Trypanosomiasis are very common in the area. Their effect on the livelihood of the households is paramount as households in the wereda are mainly pastoralist. Drought is another problematic hazard in the area which primary affects livestock production by limiting pasture and water availability. It also reduces livestock productivity and enhances vulnerability to livestock and human diseases thereby resulting in household migration to other areas mainly in search of pasture and water sources.

Malaria is the main health problem reported by households which is caused by the flooding from highland area of Amhara Region which is then accumulated in one place and creates favourable condition for mosquito production. Conflict over grazing land is very common in the wereda, which occurs mainly during dry season when there is pasture scarcity and households are compelled to move (migrate) into highlands of Amhara Region and other areas which makes them vulnerable to conflict.

Proportion of households by type of disaster losses suffered



EFFECT OF DISASTERS

Disasters	Loss 1	Loss 2	Loss 3
Livestock diseases	Death of animals	Loss of productivity and market value	Migration
Drought	Livestock damage	Loss of pasture	Migration
Human diseases	Illness/health problems	Death of household members	Loss of income and saving for health expense
Conflict	Loss of access to pasture and water sources	Migration	Death of household members
Flood	Damage on infrastructures	Illness/health problems	Damage on pasture land



Disaster Risk Profile: Ewa Wereda

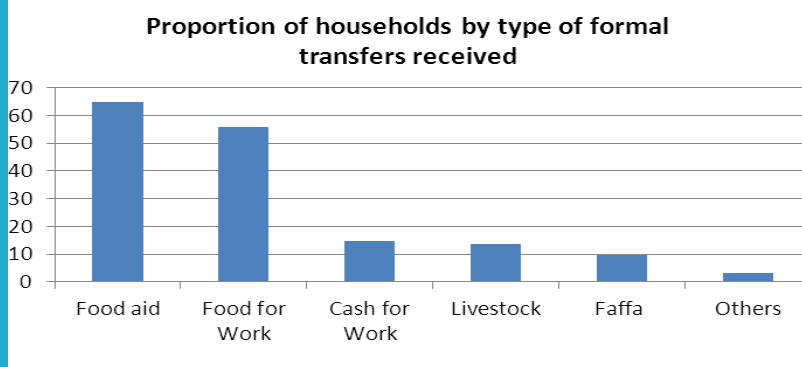
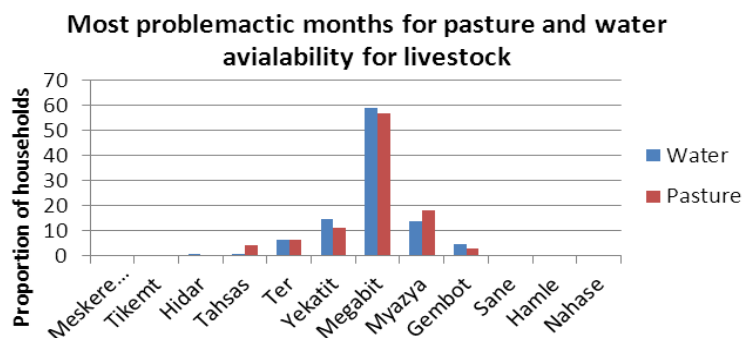
HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY

VULNERABILITY

Very few households started diversifying livelihood towards growing more types of crops during the last five years. Yet crop production is highly dominated by maize cultivation. Sorghum and nug are also grown by some households. Only few households own land and average land holding is very small, which is less than 0.1 hectare. Only 10% of the households surveyed are actually engaged in crop production. Disease transmission from immigrated animals in addition to lack of pasture, water and livestock drugs is the major constraints in livestock production.

High dependence on livestock production and external aid, lack of awareness (poor education level), and resistance to grow crops and use irrigation facility and the agro-ecology of the area are also among the major vulnerability factors in the wereda. Almost all households (98%) live in mobile home implying their unstable life which discourages development of infrastructures and involvement in agricultural activity. Of the total households surveyed, 27% of them have migrated (most of them for more than a month in a year) for the purpose of in-grazing camp.

Households obtain larger portion of their food source from purchase. Larger proportion of households have received formal transfers, where about 65% and 56% of the households have obtained formal transfers in the form of food aid and food-for-work projects



Accessibility:

- Access to road and urban centre:** 12% of the households did not have any type of road leading to their home, and another 28% of the households reported to have dirty road which is difficult for vehicle. On average, it took households a little more than **one hour** to reach the nearest paved road. However, average time taken to reach the nearest urban centre is **6 hours**.
- Access to electricity:** 5.7% of the households are located in the community with electricity, but **none** of them are actually connected to electric power.
- Access to veterinary facility:** about **99% and 97%** of the households reported poor (very poor) access to **veterinary service** and **livestock drugs** respectively.
- Access to market:** access to market is generally reported to be improved during the last few years. But still lack of road during rainy time and availability of few traders and weak market for camels are indicated as constraints.
- Access to agricultural extension service:** only **37%** of the households reported receiving agricultural extension service. Access to extension service has been reported to be **good** in all kebeles but utilization is very poor.
- Access to fertilizer, pesticides and improved seeds:** **67% and 72%** of the households surveyed did not use any type of **fertilizer and pesticides** in crop production respectively. On the other hand, about 72% of the households have used improved variety of seeds.
- Access to water and sanitation:** communal tap, rivers, piped water and open access ponds or lakes are the major sources of drinking water in the wereda. Almost all households did not make any type of water treatment before using, which exposed them to water borne diseases. With regard to sanitation, 97% of the households reported to have no toilet facility.
- Poor access to credit** can be inferred from the fact that households tried to get credit three times but managed to get none.

Level of Awareness and Institutional Development

The **literacy level** of the population above 7 years of age is only **1.4%**, out of which 94% of them completed only below first grade level, while 5.6% attended primary school. With regard to **gender parity** in education, proportion of male students dominates at all education level. This implies very poor literacy level and poor participation of women in education. Of the total households interviewed, 10% of them are female-headed households.

Community awareness about disaster risk management system and actors is poor. There are few community based organizations such as women trade association and irrigation associations Among NGOs, only SSO is reported operating in the area on food security (increasing crop production) through provision of agricultural inputs for the community.

InfoBits:

Population	: 47195 (2007)
Sex ratio	: 786 F/1000 M
Urban Population	: 1230 (2007)
Mean Altitude	: 908.5 m
Mean Slope	: 2.95 %
Measles caseload	: 4 (2004-2009)
PLWHA on ART	:
Under-five children eligible for supplementary feeding	:

Sources: Various Secondary Sources

COMMUNITY CAPACITY TO COPE

- Selling more livestock than usual (to purchase food), long-term migration (particularly to the high land area in Amhara region), consumption rather than sale of crop surplus and reducing expenditure on non-essential items are the **major coping mechanisms** households adopted when faced with disasters.
- Strong social cooperation** is available in the area, and there is also **Dagu system** through which the community share information with each other and mitigate the effect of disaster in their area.
- About 53% of the households have recovered from the disaster losses they suffered and more than 40% of the households reported that it would be possible for them to raise Birr 500 in one week; both cases indicating medium resilience capacity of the community.
- Crop and livestock diversity:** **camels, cattle, goats and sheep** are the major types of livestock reared by households in the wereda. Crop production is not common in the area. Yet, **maize** is the major crop grown by households in the area followed by sorghum and Nug.

WDRP Indicators

Hazard Related Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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<u>Selected Indicator</u>	Biological Hazards of the Wereda				
---------------------------	----------------------------------	--	--	--	--

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

<u>Hazard_Sub_Type</u>	Animal disease	
------------------------	----------------	--

Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	Disease transmission from immigrated animals Hunger (due to lack of feed) Lack of drugs Drought	Death of animals particularly the new born Decrease productivity
--	---	--

Newcastle disease (Chicken),

Sheep pox and

Trypanasomiasis

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

Malaria	Water stagnation during rainy season Lack of drugs and treatment Food shortage Lack of transportation Change in weather condition Drought	Illness Death of household members Loss of income due to high health cost
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Diarrhea

Headache



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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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>
--------------------	------------------------	--------------------------

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

No geological hazard has been
reported in the Wereda



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
Selected Indicator		Hydro Metrological Hazards of the Wereda			
Hazard_Name		Cause_Of_Hazard	Effects_Of_Hazard		
Hazard_Sub_Type		Hydro-Meteorological Hazards			
Drought		Lack of rainfall	Decrease the number of animals (death		
		Erratic rainfall	of animals)		
		High population growth	Loss of pasture		
		Deforestation	Hunger		
			Exposure to disease		
			Reduction of animals products		
Flood		High rainfall in highland areas	Destroyed road and bridge		
		Location of the area (lowland)	Migrant the people		
			High erosion		
			Illness/health problems		
			Loss of access to grazing land		



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
---------------	------	-------------	--------	---------------	-----

Selected Indicator **Socio Economic Hazards of the Wereda**

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

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

Inflation/ Economic shocks	Animal Death, Decreasing market value of animals	Low income
----------------------------	---	------------



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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Selected Indicator	Technological Hazards of the Wereda
--------------------	-------------------------------------

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

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

No technological hazard has
been reported in the area



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
---------------	------	-------------	--------	---------------	-----

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>
ANDENYA BADOLE	Droughts	April to June	1999	1999 and 2001	Increased	Lack of Rainfall, deforestation	Prevalence of human and animal diseases and lack of water		To migrate to other good places
	Livestock diseases	June		2002	Increased	Drought and lack of feed	Death of animals and loss of animal products		To migrate to other good places
	Floods	July and August		2002	Increased	High rain at high land area of Amhara region	Land degradation		To migrate to other good places
	Human diseases	December			Increased	Drought			



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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>
HULETENYA BADOLE	Droughts	April	Before 7 years	1997	Increased	The coming of Allah and Deforestation	Loss of Animal and Animal Product, prevalenc e of human and animal diseases	Increased household Number, deforestatio n	Migration to the Other wereda in Afar or Asayta, selling goats to buy food
	Animal Disease	May	Before 7 years	1997	Increased	During More affected by drought and Coming and Green grass	Animal death and low value of animals at market	Increased of animal Number, loss of animal feed	Using veterinary medicine
BILU	Droughts	April	Before 7 Years	1999	Increased	Loss of rain and Deforestation	Animal disease, Animal Death and Human Disease	Deforestatio n	Migration to neighbourin g region and foreign country
	Animal Disease	April	Before 7 Years	1999	Increased	Shortage of animal feed, shortage of rainfall	Animal Death		Using veterinary medicine



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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>
BILU	Human diseases	May	Before 7 Years	1999	Increased		Death of Household Member		
BOLOTAMO	Livestock diseases	July to November	1999, 2001 and 2002	1999 and 2001	Increased	Drought	Death of animals and loss of animal products		Take to government clinic
	Droughts	March to May	1999, 2001 and 2003	2000 and 2001	Increased	Lack of rainfall	Death of animals and humans		To migrate to high land of Amhara region
	Soil Erosion	July and August	2002 and 2003	2001 and 2001	Increased	2002 and 2003	Land degradation		Flood protection structures
BURKA	Droughts	March and April	1999	1999 and 2001	Increased	Lack of Rainfall	Prevalence of human and animal diseases		To migrate to other suitable area



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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
BURKA	Human diseases	June and January		2000 and 2001	Increased	Water stagnation at lowland area and mosquito reproduction in it	Water stagnation at lowland area and mosquito reproduction in it		Selling animals (goats) and using the money to go clinic at Waldiya town
	Livestock diseases	October, November and December			Increased	Lack of Rainfall	Death of animals and loss of animal products	2001 and 2001	
BUTI	Droughts	March, April and June	2000	2001 and 2003	Increased	Lack of rainfall	Dead Animal, Hunger, no grass land		Migrate to other good and Suitable area
	Livestock diseases	April, June and July		2002 and 2003	Increased	Disease transmission due to immigration of animals, lack of pasture	Death of Animal most time the new born		Migrate to other good and Suitable area



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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
BUTI	Human diseases	October and November		2002 and 2003	Increased	To related rainfall cause of Malaria	To exposed high disease and Lack of drug to disease		To sell the goat and to go to private clinic
DUBA	Droughts	June	Before 6 years	1997	Increased	Deforestation	Death of animals, loss of animal products and prevalence of human and animal disease	Deforestation	Migration, Animal selling and Buy animal fodder
	Animal Disease	July	Before 6 years	1997	Increased	Newly grown Grass and Drought	Animal Death and Decreased animal value		Using veterinary medicine



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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
DUBA	Human diseases	July	Before 6 years	1997	Increased	Environment al change	Human death and expense of health cost		Going to health station
	Floods	August	1997	2000	Increased	High rainfall in highland areas	Damage on road and bridge and Migration		Migrate to the high land place
FIALU	Droughts	March, April and June	1999	1999 and 2000	Increased	The climate change and there is no rainfall	Decrease the Number of Animals, loss of pasture	Location	Migration to grass area
	Animal Disease	April, June and July		2000 and 2000	Increased	Disease transmission due to immigration of animals from other area	Animal Death	Location	Migration to grass area



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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
FIALU	Human diseases	August and September		2001 and 2000	Increased	Climate change and Malaria	Death and illness	Location	Selling goats and taking sick people to clinic
KOFO BURUR	Droughts	March and April	1999 and 2001	1999 and 2001	Increased	High population growth and erratic rainfall	Animal, Babies and Elders are highly affected		Migrate to other good places
	Droughts	July and November	2000 and 2001	2000 and 2001	Increased	Lack of Animal forage and there is no access to drugs	Death of animals		To purchase drugs from Government clinic
	Animal Disease	July and November	2000 and 2001	2000 and 2001	Increased	Lack of Animal forage and there is no access to drugs	Death of animals		To purchase drugs from Government clinic



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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
REGDEN	Droughts	June	Before 6 years	1997	Increased	Deforestation	Reduction of animals and animal production, create animal disease	Deforestation	Migration, Animal selling and Buy animal Fodder
	Animal Disease	July	Before 6 years	1997	Increased	Drought, newly grown grass	Decrease d animal value	Increased of animal number and Loss of animal feed	Using veterinary medicine
	Human diseases	August	Before 6 years	1997	Increased	Environment al change	Health expense	Climate change	Going to health station

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>
BUTI	No		
FIALU	No		
ANDENYA BADOLE	No conflict over land and resources		
BOLOTAMO	No		
BURKA	No		
HULETENYA BADOLE	Conflict over grazing land		
BILU	Grazing land conflict with Amhara region or Habru and Gubalafto Weredas	Decrease	
REGDEN	Conflict over grazing land	Increased	



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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
BUTI	Drought	2 Month to 6 Month	Exposure to diseases	Elder, Children, cows and sheep	Lack of alternative source of income except livestock rearing
KOFO BURUR	Drought	March to May	Exposure to diseases	Elder, Children, Old and Mother	Easy to affected no resistance
FIALU	Drought	2 Month to 6 Month	Exposure to diseases	Elder, Children, Cows and sheep	Lack of alternative source of income except livestock rearing
ANDENYA BADOLE	Drought	March to June to affected to highly	Exposure to diseases	Children and Old Person	Lack of alternative source of income except livestock rearing
BOLOTAMO	Livestock Disease	July to November		Children, Elders, and Old Mothers	
BURKA	Drought	4 Month	Exposure to diseases	Children and Elders, bora Mother and Bora Cows	Lack of alternative source of income except livestock rearing
HULETENYA BADOLE	Drought	Grazing land diminished or Almost none, 3 Month	Exposure to diseases	Elders and Children	Lack of alternative source of income except livestock rearing



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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>
BILU	Drought	Grazing land Diminished or almost none, 2 Month	Exposure to diseases	Elders and Children	Lack of alternative source of income except livestock rearing
DUBA	Drought	Grazing land diminished or almost none and 3 month	Exposure to diseases	Elders and children	Lack of alternative source of income except livestock rearing
REGDEN	Drought	Grazing land Diminished and 3 month	Exposure to diseases	Elders and Children	Lack of alternative source of income except livestock rearing



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Selected Indicator:

Frequency of Disaster Occurrence

	4 out of 5 years or more	3 out of 5 years	2 out of 5 years	1 out of 5 years	----
Conflicts	24.00	22.00	37.00	16.00	
Droughts	37.00	33.00	19.00	11.00	
Economic / Price shock	25.00	13.00	38.00	13.00	
Floods		13.00	13.00	65.00	
Frost / Cold waves				100.00	
Heat waves/ High temp	33.00	17.00		50.00	
Human diseases	8.00	27.00	43.00	22.00	
Landslides	18.00	67.00	36.00	18.00	
Livestock diseases	10.00	58.00	25.00	7.00	
N/A					13.00



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Selected Indicator:

Household Exposure to Hazards

Disaster Type	General Exposure	Last Five Years Exposure
Droughts	29.16	29.92
Floods	2.76	2.33
Landslides	0.39	0.30
Crop diseases	1.67	2.23
Livestock diseases	31.33	32.86
Human diseases	24.24	24.04
Heavy Rain	0.20	
Frost / Cold waves	0.59	0.10
Heat waves/ High temp	0.69	0.61
Conflicts	7.68	6.80
Economic / Price shock	0.99	0.81
Road Accident	0.10	
No Disaster	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					1.69		16.95	22.03	38.98	20.34		
Crop diseases		4.55	4.55		4.55		22.73	36.36	9.09	18.18		
Droughts	0.68			1.02	7.80	9.49	49.49	18.31	12.20	1.02		
Economic / Price shock						25.00	12.50	25.00	25.00		12.50	
Floods		4.35	4.35					30.43	17.39	21.74	13.04	8.70
Frost / Cold waves									100.00			
Heat waves/ High temp						16.67		50.00		16.67	16.67	
Human diseases	0.85	4.24	11.02	1.27	2.12	5.93	19.92	14.83	32.20	7.20	0.42	
Landslides								66.67		33.33		
Livestock diseases	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.62	0.31	9.66	26.79	41.43	18.69			



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Selected Indicator:

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

Is Conflict an Issue in Community?

Response Percent

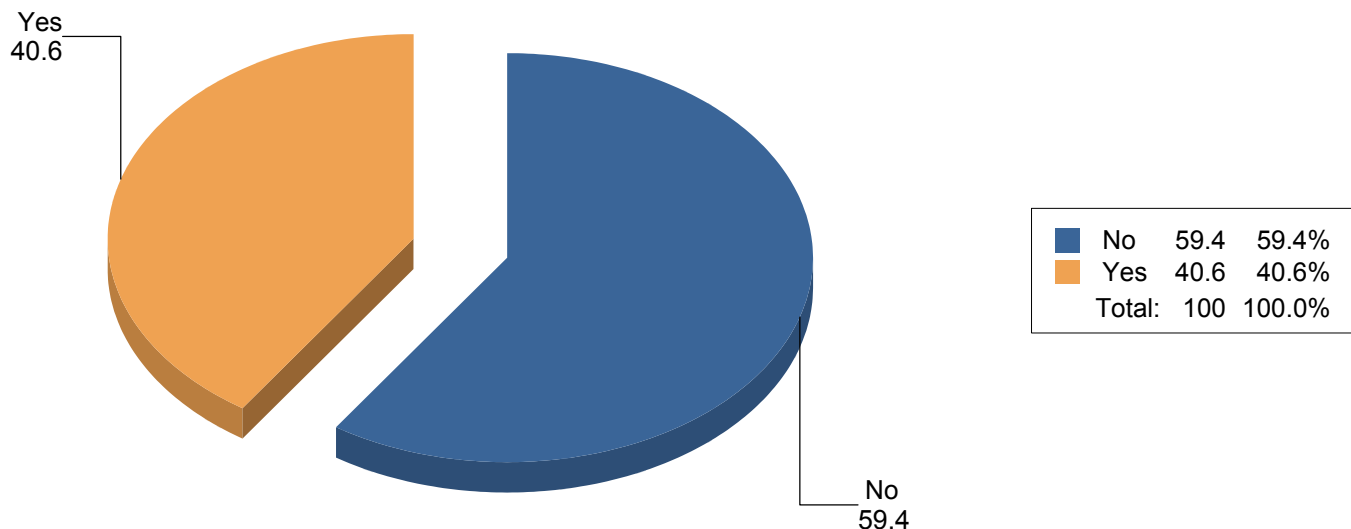
Yes

40.60

No

59.40

Is Conflict an Issue in Community?





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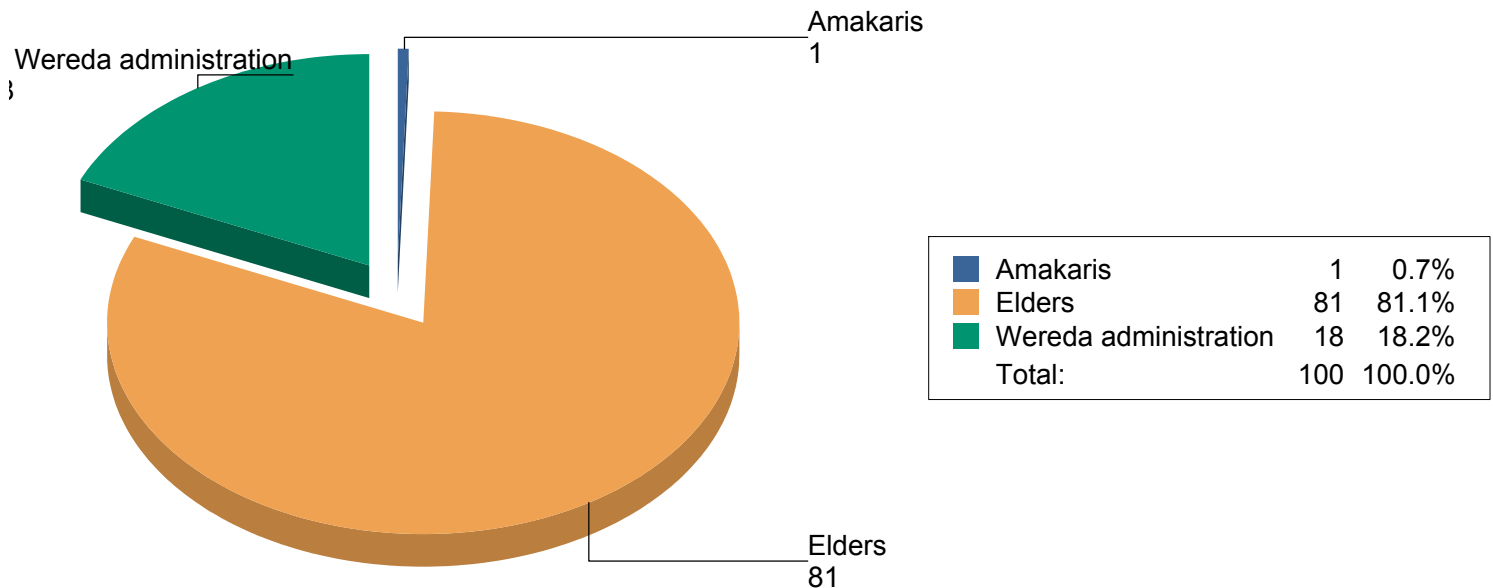
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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 4 Wereda EWA

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

Who To Turn During Conflict?	Response Percentage
Elders	81.08
Amakaris	0.68
Wereda administration	18.24

Who To Turn During Conflict?





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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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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	2.12	5.67
Crop damage	2.35	3.94
Livestock damage	38.66	11.33
Death of household members	10.73	8.00
Illness/health problems	15.75	14.53
Loss of access to social services, including school	1.12	1.72
Loss of income	1.45	4.68
Loss of savings	0.67	2.46
Livestock were stolen	0.89	5.42
Lost access to grazing land	13.41	16.75
Lost access to water source	2.79	12.56
Had to flee/change residence area	9.72	8.00
Other losses/damages	0.22	4.80



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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	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Crop damage	5.77	10.53	1.39	14.29	5.56			1.52		1.99
Death of household members	13.46		2.79	14.29				27.92		
Had to flee/change residence area	15.38	5.26	13.59					2.54	50.00	10.26
Illness/health problems	11.54	15.79	4.18		27.78			42.64	50.00	9.93
Livestock damage	3.85		58.54	14.29		100.00		7.11		52.98



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Wereda EWA

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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses									
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Livestock were stolen	1.92	5.26						1.02		0.99
Loss of access to social services, including school	3.85				5.56		20.00	2.54		0.33
Loss of income	1.92	15.79	0.70		5.56			2.03		0.33
Loss of savings	1.92	5.26		14.29	11.11			0.51		
Lost access to grazing land	21.15		17.77	14.29	22.22		80.00	6.60		10.60



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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	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Lost access to water source	17.31			14.29	11.11			2.54		2.65
Other losses/damages										0.66
Physical damages on houses and property	1.92	21.05	1.05	14.29	11.11			2.54		0.99



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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses									
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	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Crop damage	2.08	7.14	1.48		7.14			1.16		8.30
Death of household members	4.17		5.93					22.67		2.89
Had to flee/change residence area	10.42	14.29	12.59					4.65		
Illness/health problems	10.42		12.96					30.81		9.03
Livestock damage	6.25		16.30					4.07		13.72



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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses									
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	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Livestock were stolen	14.58		2.59	14.29	7.14			4.07		7.58
Loss of access to social services, including school	6.25							1.74		2.89
Loss of income	4.17	21.43	1.48	28.57	35.71			5.81		4.33
Loss of savings	2.08	7.14	0.74		14.29			4.65		2.17
Lost access to grazing land	4.17	35.71	16.67	14.29			66.67	8.72	50.00	23.10



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Region AFAR **Zone** ZONE 4 **Wereda** EWA

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	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Lost access to water source	22.92	14.29	21.11		14.29	100.00	33.33	8.14		5.05
Other losses/damages	2.08		0.37					1.16	50.00	11.91
Physical damages on houses and property	8.33		7.78	42.86	21.43			2.33		3.25



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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	ANDENYA BADOLE			

E - Jan (Tir)		----	Weeding	----
F - Feb (Yekatit)		----	Harvesting	1st
J - Jun (Sene)		----	Crop Sowing	----
K - Jul (Hamle)		----	Weeding	----
L - Aug (Nehase)		----	Weeding	1st
A - Sep (Meskerem)		----	Harvesting	1st
B - Oct (Tikimt)		----	Prepare land	----
C - Nov (Hidar)		----	Crop Sowing	----
D - Dec (Tahsas)		----	Weeding	----

Kebele	BILU			
E - Jan (Tir)		----	Livestock activities	4th
F - Feb (Yekatit)		----	Livestock activities	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.



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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>
G - Mar (Megabit)		----	Livestock activities	6th
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought	1	Livestock activities	7th
I - May (Ginbot)	Animal Disease	2	Livestock activities	8th
J - Jun (Sene)	Human Disease	3	Livestock activities	9th
K - Jul (Hamle)		----	Crop Sowing	10th
L - Aug (Nehase)		----	Weeding	11th
A - Sep (Meskerem)		----	Weeding	12th
B - Oct (Tikimt)		----	Harvesting	1st
C - Nov (Hidar)		----	Livestock activities	2nd
D - Dec (Tahsas)		----	Livestock activities	3rd
<u>Kebele</u> BOLOTAMO				
E - Jan (Tir)		----	Harvesting	2nd
J - Jun (Sene)		----	Sowing	----

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



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

Month of Hazard	Major Problems /Disasters	Hazard Severity Rank	Agricultural Activities	Income Level Rank
K - Jul (Hamle)		----	Weeding	----
L - Aug (Nehase)		----	Weeding	----
A - Sep (Meskerem)		----	Harvesting	1st
B - Oct (Tikimt)		----	Livestock Activities	3rd
C - Nov (Hidar)		----	Sowing	----
D - Dec (Tahsas)		----	Weeding	----
Kebele DUBA				
E - Jan (Tir)		----	Livestock	5th
F - Feb (Yekatit)		----	Livestock	6th
G - Mar (Megabit)		----	Livestock	7th
H - Apr (Meazea)		----	Livestock	8th
I - May (Ginbot)		----	Livestock	9th
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought	1	Livestock	10th

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



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

Month of Hazard	Major Problems /Disasters	Hazard Severity Rank	Agricultural Activities	Income Level Rank
K - Jul (Hamle)	Animal Disease	2	Livestock	11th
L - Aug (Nehase)	Human Disease	3	Livestock	12th
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Flood	4	Livestock	1st
B - Oct (Tikimt)		12	Livestock	2nd
C - Nov (Hidar)		----	Livestock	3rd
D - Dec (Tahsas)		----	Livestock	4th

Kebele	HULETENYA BADOLE			
E - Jan (Tir)		----	Harvesting and Livestock	4th
F - Feb (Yekatit)		----	Livestock	5th
G - Mar (Megabit)		----	Livestock	6th
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought	1	Livestock	7th
I - May (Ginbot)	Animal Disease, Animal Market Loss	2	Livestock	8th
J - Jun (Sene)	Animal Market Loss	3	Crop sowing and Livestock	9th

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

Friday, September 19, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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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
K - Jul (Hamle)		----	Weeding and Livestock	10th
L - Aug (Nehase)		----	Weeding and Livestock	11th
A - Sep (Meskerem)		----	Harvesting and Livestock	12th
B - Oct (Tikimt)		----	Crop sowing and Livestock	1st
C - Nov (Hidar)		----	Weeding and Livestock	2nd
D - Dec (Tahsas)		----	Weeding and Livestock	3rd

Kebele	REGDEN			
E - Jan (Tir)		----	Harvesting and Livestock	4th
F - Feb (Yekatit)		----	Livestock	5th
G - Mar (Megabit)		----	Livestock	6th
H - Apr (Meazea)		----	Livestock	7th
I - May (Ginbot)		----	Livestock	8th
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought	1	Crop sowing and Livestock	9th

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

Friday, September 19, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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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
K - Jul (Hamle)	Animal Disease	2	Weeding and Livestock	10th
L - Aug (Nehase)	Human Disease	3	Weeding and Livestock	11th
A - Sep (Meskerem)		----	Harvesting and Livestock	12th
B - Oct (Tikimt)		----	Crop sowing and Livestock	1st
C - Nov (Hidar)		----	Weeding and Livestock	2nd
D - Dec (Tahsas)		----	Weeding and Livestock	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

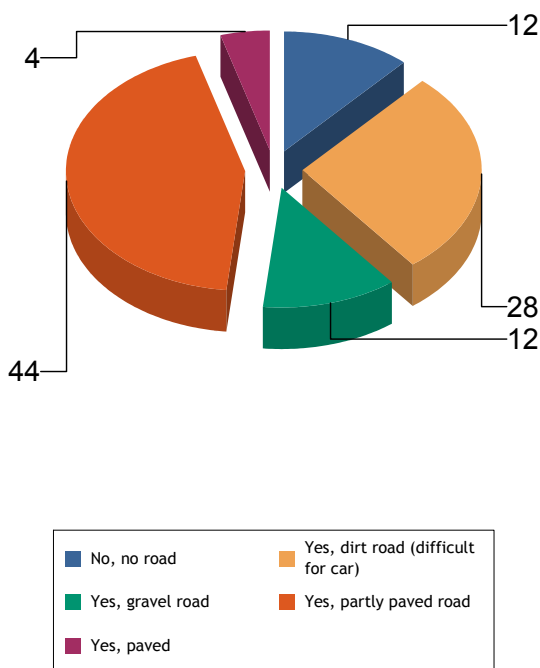
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator

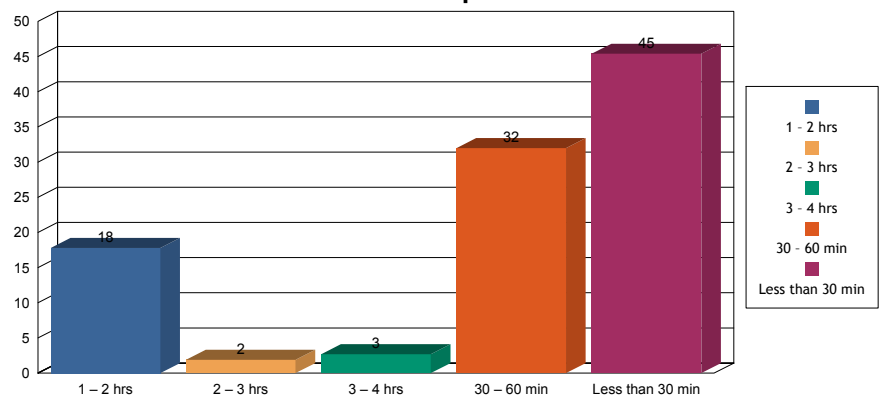
Physical Vulnerability: Access to Roads & Urban Centres - Households access to road and urban centre

Type of Road	Response	Time to Nearest Paved Road (Mins.)	Response	Time To Nearest Urban Center (Mins.)	Response
Yes, paved	4.40	Less than 30 min	45.40	Less than 1 hr	23.84
Yes, partly paved road	43.90	30 - 60 min	32.00	1 - 2 hrs	23.56
Yes, gravel road	12.20	1 - 2 hrs	17.80	2 - 4 hrs	27.40
Yes, dirt road (difficult for car)	27.90	2 - 3 hrs	1.90	4 - 6 hrs	15.34
No, no road	11.60	3 - 4 hrs	2.70	More than 6 hrs	9.86
Avg Time To Nearest Urban Center(Mins.)		242.00	Avg Time To Nearest Paved Road		63.95

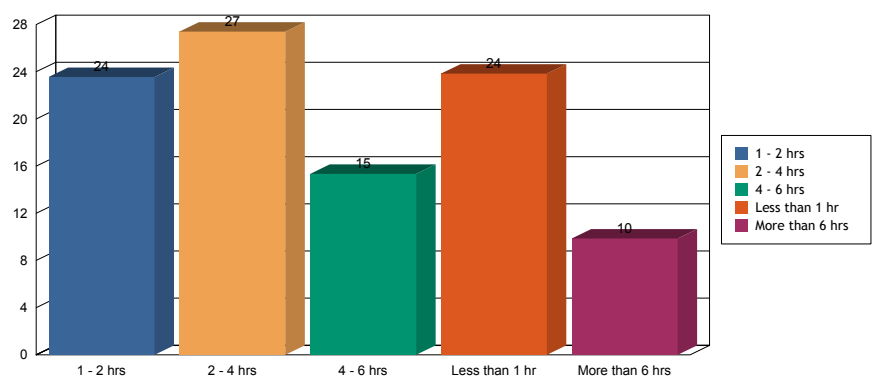
Type of Road



Time to reach the nearest paved road from the HH



Time to reach nearest urban center from the HH





Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 4

Wereda EWA

Selected Indicator

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

Household Located In Electricity

5.70

Household Connected To Electricity

0.00



Data Collected Date

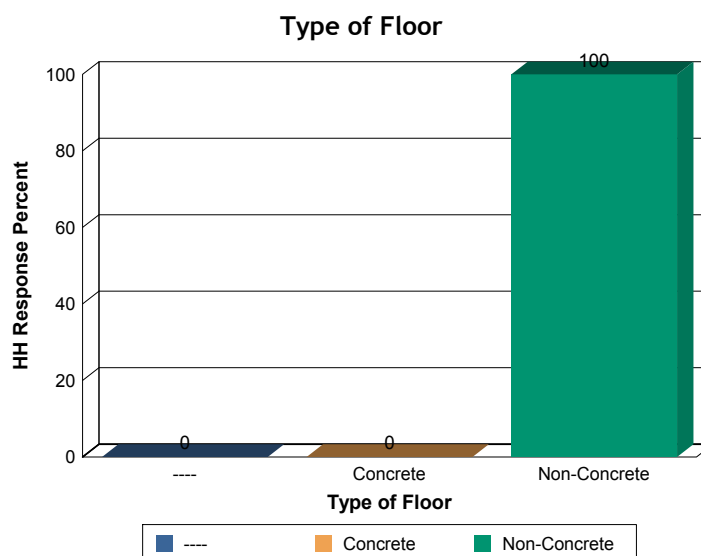
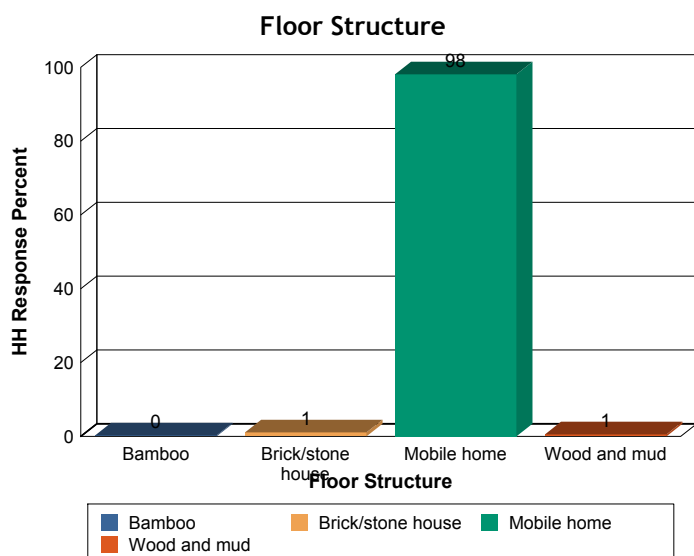
Friday, September 19, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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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	0.54	Concrete	0.00
Bamboo	0.27	Non-Concrete	100.00
Brick/stone house	1.09	----	0.00
Mobile home	98.10	----	0.00



WDRP Indicators

Socio Demographic Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator

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

Kebele Name	Approx. No.	Age Group	Sex	Migration Period	Migration Trend	Migration Reason	Destination
BUTI	126	Youth, elders and Women	Both Sex		Increased	Lack of Animal feed	Hara, Mersa, Gubalafto and Amhara Region
KOFO BURUR	180	Youth, elders and Women	Both Sex		Increased	Lack of Animal feed	Hara, Haru, Gubalafto and Merssa
FIALU	125	Youth, elders and Women	Both Sex		Increased	Lack of Animal feed	Hara, Mersa, Gubalafto and Dorogber Amhara Region
ANDENYA BADOLE	80		Both Sex	Youth, elders, elders and women	Increased	Lack of Animal feed	Amhara Region or Mersa, Hara, Gubye, Zobel, Raya and Chaffa
BOLOTAMO	310		Both Sex	Youth, Elder and Women	Increased	Lack of Animal feed	To search Animal Feed
BURKA	264		Both Sex	Youth, Elder and Women	Increased	Lack of Animal feed	Hara, Haro, Awssa, Gubalafto and Mersa
HULETENYA BADOLE	100		All	15 to 46, 2 to 14	Increased	Lack of Animal feed and job opportunity	Border of Amara Region, Asayta wereda, Fialo kebele of our wereda
BILU	40		All	15 to 45	Increased	Lack of Animal feed and job opportunity	Habru and Gubalafto wereda of Amara Region or Rural area, Fialo Kebele
DUBA	150		All	15 to 45	Increased	Lack of Animal feed and job opportunity	Fialo and Burka kebele, Asayta wereda, Border of Amara Region
REGDEN	70		All	15 to 45	Increased	Lack of Animal feed and job opportunity	Fialo and Burka kebele, Asayta wereda, Border of Amara Region



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

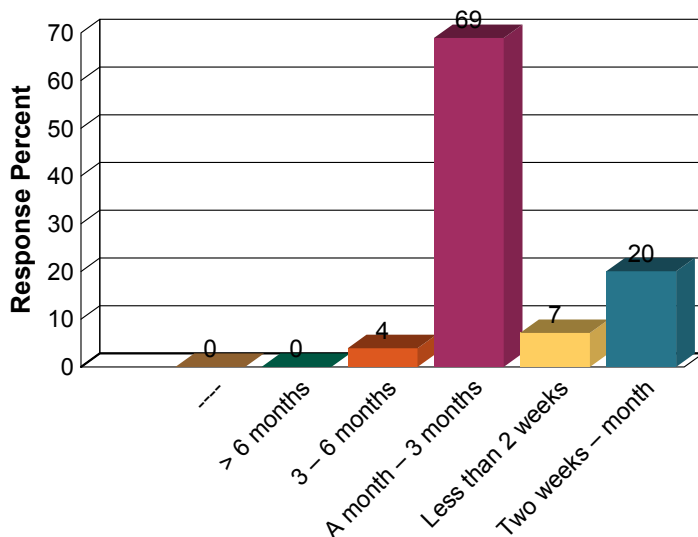
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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Selected Indicator

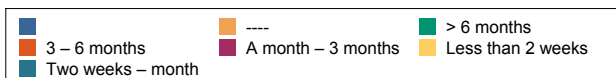
Economic Vulnerability: Household Migration - Household migration and reason for migration

<u>Duration of Migration</u>	<u>Response Percent</u>	<u>Migration Reason</u>	<u>Response Percent</u>
Two weeks - month	20.04	Family reasons	0.93
A month - 3 months	68.91	Looking for work	0.19
3 - 6 months	3.93	Working elsewhere	1.68
> 6 months	0.00	In grazing camp	94.77
----	0.00	Away at school	1.68
----	0.00	Other	0.56
Less than 2 weeks	7.12	Visiting	0.19

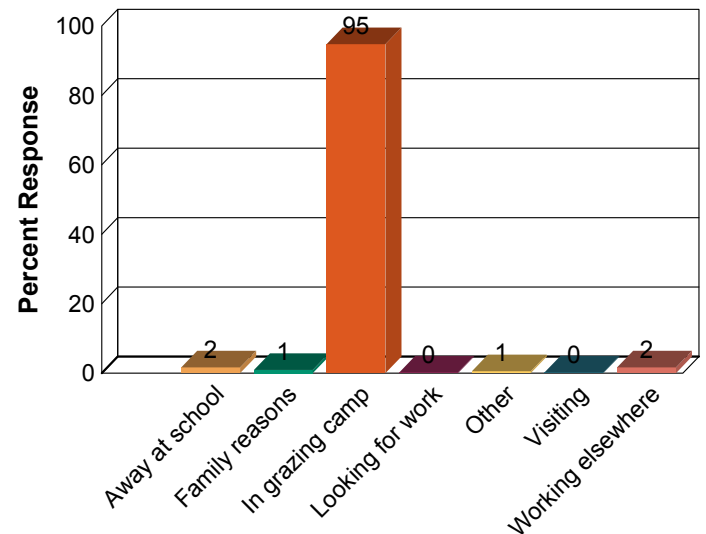
Duration of Migration



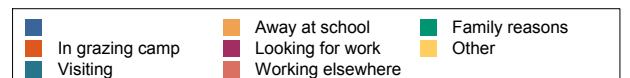
Duration of Migration



Migration Reason



Migration Reason





Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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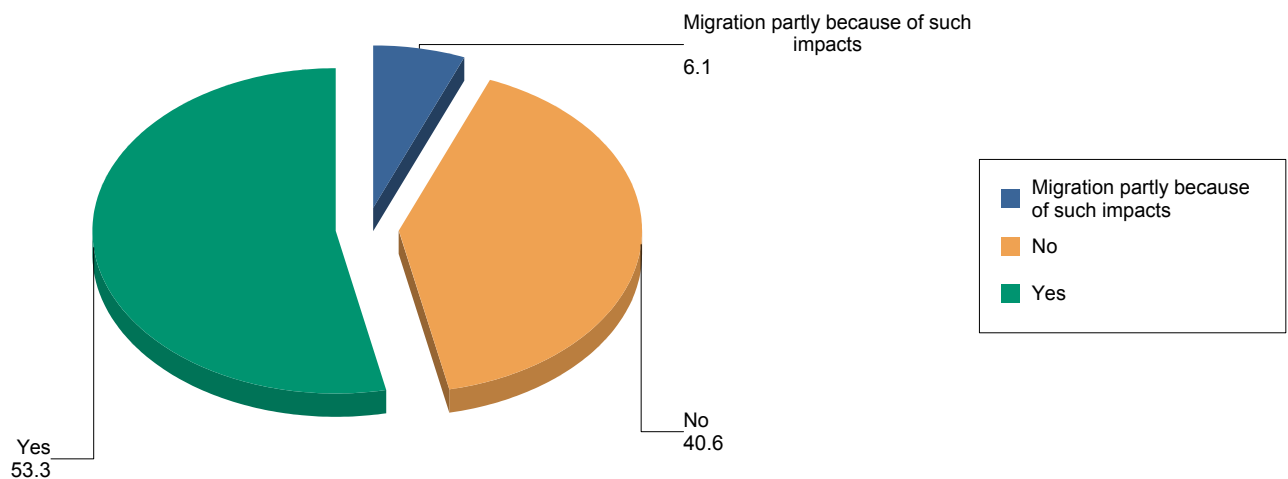
Selected Indicator

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

<u>Is Migration Due to Hazard?</u>	<u>HH Response - Due To Hazard</u>
------------------------------------	------------------------------------

No	40.61
Yes	53.31
Migration partly because of such impacts	6.08

Is Migration Due to Hazard?





Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

Region

Zone

Wereda

Selected Indicator:

Demography: Population Structure

KEY:

Male

Female



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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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>
BUTI	Increased	Lack of family planning	Only Afar
KOFO BURUR	Increased	Lack of family planning	Only Afar
FIALU	Increased	Lack of family planning	Only Afar
ANDENYA BADOLE	Increased	Lack of family planning	Only Afar
BOLOTAMO	Increased	Lack of family planning	Afar and Amhara
BURKA	Increased	Lack of family planning	Only Afar
HULETENYA BADOLE	Increased	Lack of family planning	Only Afar
BILU	Increased	Lack of family planning	Only Afar
DUBA	Increased	Lack of family planning	Only Afar
REGDEN	Increased	Lack of family planning	Only Afar



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator

Social Vulnerability: Household Demographic Characteristics - Demographic characteristics of households

Demographic Indicator	Indicator Value	Comments
Average household size	6	
Sex ratio	759	Number of males divided by number of females
Child sex ratio (under 14 yrs)	695	Sex ration for the population whose age is below 14 years
Adult sex ratio (18 & Above yrs)	903	Sex ratio for the population whose age is 18 and above years
Dependency ratio $\left(\frac{[(0-14)+(64+)]}{(15-64)} \right)$ yrs)	1	



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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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	1.10	From Proportion of population (7+) - Less than 1st grade	94.16
Read and understand text - with difficulty	5.80	From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)	5.59
Can write letters - easily	1.20	From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)	0.19
Can write letters - with difficulty	3.10	From Proportion of population (7+) - Technical	0.06
<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	1.40	Proportion of literate population (15+) to total 15+ population	1.60



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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			54.93	45.07	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)			57.95	42.05	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)			66.67	33.33	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Technical			100.00	0.00	
Male Head of HH		90.20	Female Head of HH		9.80

WDRP Indicators

Environmental Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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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>
BUTI	Soil Erosion	Deforestation		
FIALU	Soil Erosion	Deforestation		
ANDENYA BADOLE	Soil Erosion	Pests	Deforestation	
BOLOTAMO	Soil Erosion			
BURKA	Soil Erosion	Deforestation		
HULETENYA BADOLE	Soil Erosion	Deforestation	Pests	
BILU	Soil Erosion	Deforestation		
DUBA	Soil Erosion	Deforestation		
REGDEN	Soil Erosion	Deforestation	Pests	



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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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>
BUTI	During the drought time deforestation occurs because of using forest leaves as animal feed	Aggravated the drought
KOFO BURUR	During the drought time deforestation occurs because of using forest leaves as animal feed	Exposed drought and Disasters
FIALU	During the drought time deforestation occurs because of using forest leaves as animal feed	Drought
ANDENYA BADOLE	During the drought time deforestation occurs because of using forest leaves as animal feed	Aggravated the drought
BOLOTAMO	During the drought time deforestation occurs because of using forest leaves as animal feed	Aggravated the drought
BURKA	During the drought time deforestation occurs because of using forest leaves as animal feed	Exposed to Drought
HULETENYA BADOLE	Increased	Shortage of animal feed, lack of wood for shelter construction and for fire
BILU	Increased	Shortage of animal feed, lack of wood for shelter construction and for fire



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 4

Wereda EWA

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>
DUBA	Increased	Shortage of animal feed, lack of wood for shelter construction and for fire
REGDEN	Increased	Shortage of animal feed, lack of wood for shelter construction and for fire



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	BUTI
------------	------

<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	No Change	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	The forest coverage decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Grass land is replaced by weed	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Increase drought
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Good	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	No Problem	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

KebeleName	KOFO BURUR
------------	------------

<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	No Change	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	The forest coverage decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	No	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Increase drought
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Good	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	No Problem	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	FIALU
-------------------	-------

<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	There is No change	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	The forest coverage decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Grass land is replaced by weed	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Increase drought
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Good	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	No Problem	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

<u>KebeleName</u>	ANDENYA BADOLE
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Wood
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	No Change	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	No Change
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	No problem in the community	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	No Change	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	No problem in the community	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	BOLOTAMO
-------------------	----------

<u>Resources_1</u>	Water	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	No Change	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	No Change
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>		<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	

<u>Resources_2</u>	Land	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	No Change	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>		<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

<u>KebeleName</u>	BURKA
-------------------	-------

<u>Resources_1</u>	Water	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Yes	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	No Change
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	No	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	No

<u>Resources_2</u>	Land	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Yes	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	no	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	HULETENYA BADOLE
-------------------	------------------

<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Wood
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	It has been decreased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Shortage of land due to increasing population	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Deforestation
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Inadequate Rainfall Distribution	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

<u>KebeleName</u>	DUBA
-------------------	------

<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Wood
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Shortage of land due to increasing population	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>		<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	REGDEN
------------	--------

<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Wood
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Shortage of land due to increasing population	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Deforestation
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Inadequate Rainfall Distribution	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
Selected Indicator	Environmental Situation: Rainfall & Temperature - Observed changes on rainfall and temperature by the community over the last decade				
	Rainfall		Temperature		
Kebele Name	Changes Observed	Problems	Changes Observed	Problems	
BUTI	Amount and distribution is decreasing from year to year	Affected livestock and people	The level of temperature increasing from time to time	Causes livestock disease	
KOFO BURUR	Amount and distribution is decreasing from year to year	Caused drought	High Temperature since 10 Years ago		
FIALU	Amount and distribution is decreasing from year to year	Affected livestock and people	The level of temperature increasing from time to time	Causes livestock disease	
ANDENYA BADOLE	Amount and distribution is decreasing from year to year	Lack of animal feed and forages which affect livestock production	The last 5 year, the temperature level increased	Causes both animal and human diseases	
BOLOTAMO	Amount and distribution is decreasing from year to year	Causes drought and animal diseases	The level of temperature increasing from time to time	Causes both animal and human diseases	



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
Selected Indicator	Environmental Situation: Rainfall & Temperature - Observed changes on rainfall and temperature by the community over the last decade				
	Rainfall		Temperature		
Kebele Name	Changes Observed	Problems	Changes Observed	Problems	
BURKA	Amount and distribution is decreasing from year to year	Causes drought disaster	The level of temperature increasing from time to time	Exposure to diseases	
HULETENYA BADOLE	Decreased	Loss of vegetation coverage	Loss of vegetation coverage	Less vegetation coverage	
BILU	Amount and distribution is decreasing from year to year	Loss of pasture			
DUBA	Decreased	Loss of vegetation coverage	Increased	Less vegetation coverage	
REGDEN	Decreased	Loss of vegetation coverage	Increased	Less vegetation coverage	



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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Selected Indicator

Environmental Situation: Reasons for Environmental Changes

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Reason For Environmental Changes</u>
BUTI	Drought, deforestation and over population
KOFO BURUR	Drought, deforestation and over population
FIALU	Drought, deforestation and over population
ANDENYA BADOLE	Drought, deforestation and over population
BOLOTAMO	Drought, deforestation and over population
BURKA	Drought, deforestation and over population



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Changes Observed</u>	<u>Problems Observed</u>
BUTI	High soil erosion during summer season	Loss of pasture
KOFO BURUR	No soil erosion in the area	
FIALU	High soil erosion during summer season	Loss of pasture
ANDENYA BADOLE	High soil erosion during summer season	Land degradation and soil erosion
BOLOTAMO	High soil erosion during summer season	Loss of pasture and crop land
BURKA	High soil erosion during summer season	Loss of pasture
HULETENYA BADOLE	Increased	Loss of pasture and crop land
BILU	Increased	Loss of pasture and crop land
DUBA	Increased	Loss of pasture and crop land
REGDEN	Increased	Loss of pasture and crop land

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 4	Wereda	EWA
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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
BUTI	Livestock Production	95		0		0		0
KOFO BURUR	Pastoralist	100		0		0		0
FIALU	Livestock Production	0		0		0		0
ANDENYA BADOLE	Pastoralist	75	Agro Pastoralist	25		0		0
BOLOTAMO	Pastoralist	100		0		0		0
BURKA	Pastoralist	100		0		0		0
HULETENYA BADOLE	Pastoralist	80	Partial Pastoralist	20		0		0
BILU	Pastoralist	90	Petty Trade	5	Partial Pastoralist	5		0
DUBA	Pastoralist	97	Petty Trade	3		0		0
REGDEN	Pastoralist	95	Petty Trade	5		0		0



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livelihood Activity	Order of Importance		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Agricultural laborer	0.56	0.00	0.86
Animal herder	0.00	0.00	22.41
Buying and selling livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, camels)	14.17	47.01	4.31
Circumciser	0.00	0.00	2.59
Counselor (disputes, marriage)	0.00	0.00	1.72
Daily laborer	0.00	0.40	0.00
Making traditional utensils or farm tools	0.00	0.40	0.00
Rearing & selling animals (camels, cattle, sheep, goats)	80.83	33.47	27.59
Religious teacher	0.00	0.00	9.48
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Charcoal	0.00	0.40	0.86
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Construction materials (sand, grass, wooden poles, etc.)	0.28	0.00	0.00
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Incense, frankincense, and natural gum	0.56	0.40	8.62
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Wild fruits	0.28	0.00	1.72



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livelihood Activity	Order of Importnce		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Selling Cereal food crops (sorghum, maize, wheat, barley)	2.78	2.79	1.72
Selling Chat / Khat	0.00	0.00	5.17
Selling dairy products (milk, butter, ghee, cheese)	0.00	14.34	6.03
Selling eggs (from own chickens) Beekeeping (selling honey bees-wax, or bee-hives)	0.00	0.80	2.59
Selling Fruits (mango, papaya, banana, orange, lemon, etc.)	0.56	0.00	0.86
Selling Vegetables (onion, tomato, cabbage, pumpkin, etc.)	0.00	0.00	0.86
Traditional healer	0.00	0.00	1.72



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livelihood Activity	Main Occupation	Secondary Occupation
	1st Occupation	2nd Occupation
Cultivator	2.37	0.33
Neither studying nor working nor seeking work	2.47	2.30
Retired/ Old	2.37	1.86
Salaried	0.10	0.99
Student	7.61	5.26
Unemployed & seeking work	0.00	0.11
Agricultural labourer	0.21	0.44
Craftsman	0.10	0.11
Home-maker (housewife)	17.49	28.59
Livestock rearing	66.87	59.04
Non-agricultural labour	0.00	0.55
Shopkeeper and Petty trade	0.41	0.00



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 4

Wereda EWA

Selected Indicator:

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

Source of Food	Types of Food Item											
	Beans	Beef	Fish	Fruits	Injera	Milk	Other cereals	Pasta	Potatoes	Poultry	Sugar	Vegetables
Borrowed					2.20			1.10			1.50	
Casual labor		2.00			2.20		12.00					
Free meals/Food assistance		2.00			2.20		36.00					
Gifts from friends/neighbors					2.20		2.00	1.10	14.30			
Other						0.20						
Own cultivation/production		95.90	100.00			95.90	3.30	1.10		100.00	1.50	



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 4

Wereda EWA

Selected Indicator:

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

Source of Food	Types of Food Item											
	Beans	Beef	Fish	Fruits	Injera	Milk	Other cereals	Pasta	Potatoes	Poultry	Sugar	Vegetables
Purchase from roadside vendor/tuck shop	100.00			100.00	52.20	2.10	38.70	56.70	71.40		78.50	100.00
Purchase subsidized food from Kebele shop					8.70							
Purchases from main shop					30.40	1.70	8.00	14.30			18.50	

WDRP Indicators

Crop Production Characteristics



Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 4

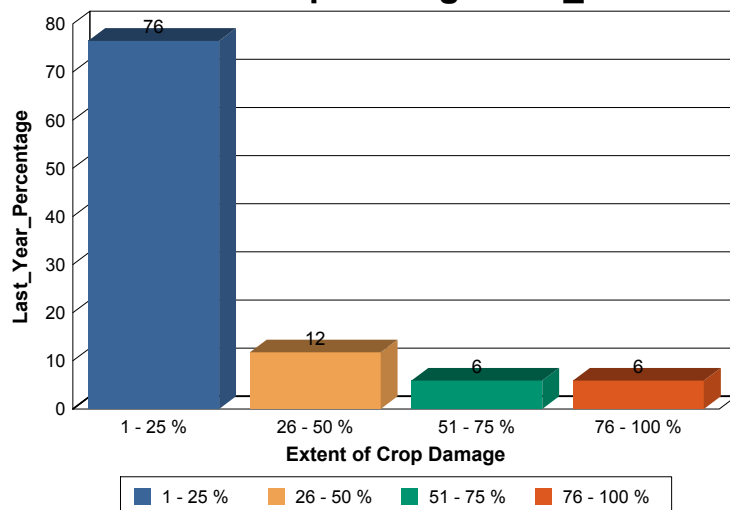
Wereda EWA

Selected Indicator:

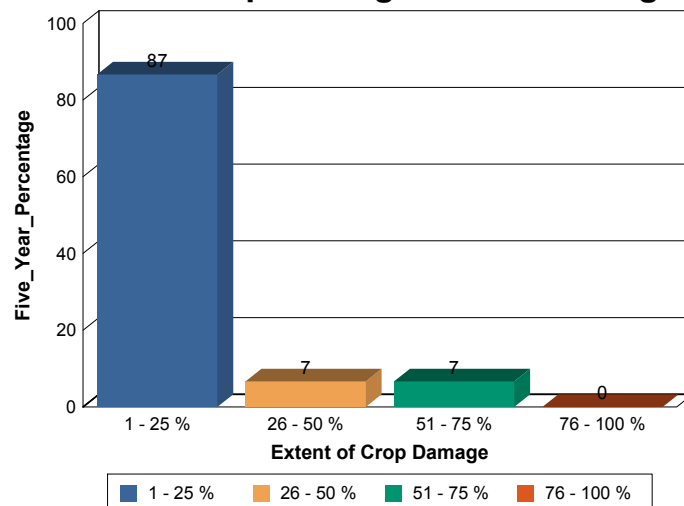
Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Proportion of Total Crop Damage

Extent of Crop Damage (%)	Last_Year_Percentage	Five_Year_Percentage
1 - 25 %	76.47	86.67
26 - 50 %	11.76	6.67
51 - 75 %	5.88	6.67
76 - 100 %	5.88	0.00

Extent of Crop Damage Last_Year



Extent of Crop Damage Five Years Ago





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Region AFAR

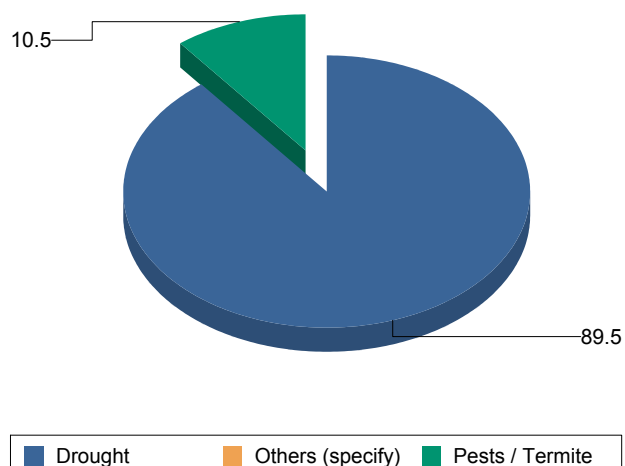
Zone ZONE 4

Wereda EWA

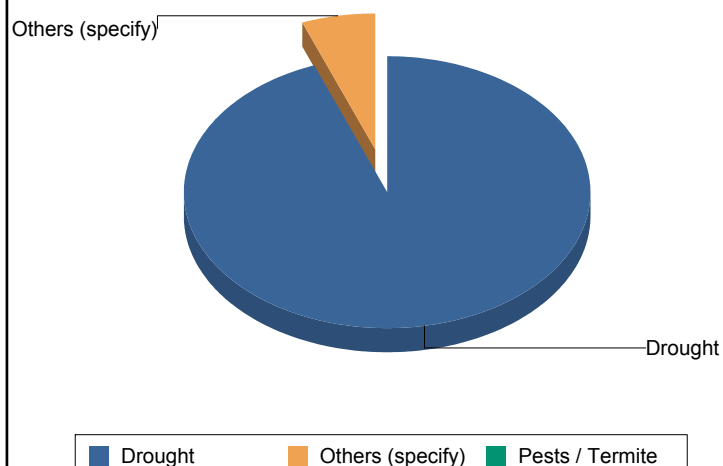
Selected Indicator: **Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Major reasons for crop damage**

<u>Major Reason of Crop Damage</u>	<u>Last Year</u>	<u>Five Year Ago</u>
Pests / Termite	10.53	0.00
Drought	89.47	94.12
Others (specify)	0.00	5.88

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



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





Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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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	1 - 25 %	26 - 50 %	51 - 75 %	76 - 100 %
Maize		80.00	13.33	0.00	6.67
		85.71	7.14	7.14	0.00
Neug		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sorghum		0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator:

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

Last Year

Five Years Ago

	Drought	Pests / Termite
Maize	0.00	12.50
	0.00	0.00
Neug	100.00	0.00
	100.00	0.00
Sorghum	100.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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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	
ANDENYA BADOLE	Maize	Meher	22	26	
	Sorghum	Meher	4	0	
BOLOTAMO	Maize	Meher	5	0	
	other	Meher	1.5	0	
HULETENYA BADOLE	Maize	Belg and Meher	25	12	
	Sorghum	Belg and Meher	10	3	
	Sesame	Meher	0	10	
	AFD	Belg and Meher	0.5	0	
	CRE	Belg and Meher	1	0	
	other	Belg and Meher	3	0.75	
	Pepper	Belg and Meher	2	0.5	
BILU	Maize	Meher	0	15	
	Sorghum	Meher	0	15	



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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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	
BILU	Sesame	Meher	0	5	
	Teff	Meher	0	7	
REGDEN	Maize	Meher	30	18	
	Sorghum	Meher	10	5	



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 4

Wereda EWA

Selected Indicator:

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

Percentage of
Irrigated Area

Last Year

60.40

Five Years Ago

55.60

Percentage of households
with irrigated area

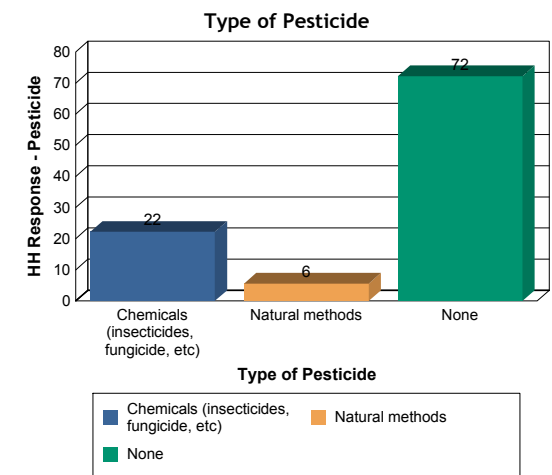
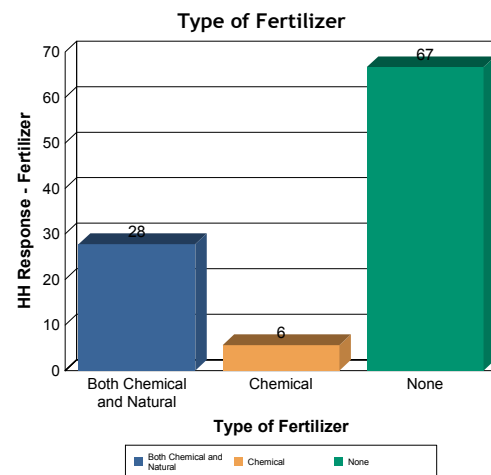
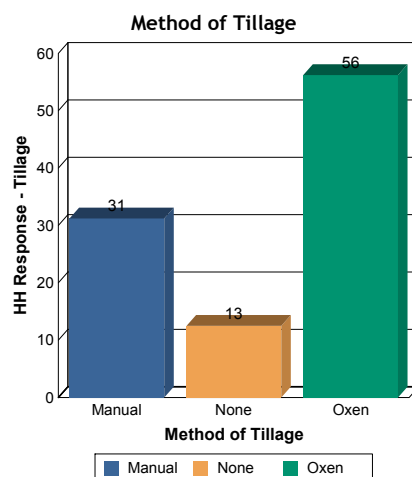
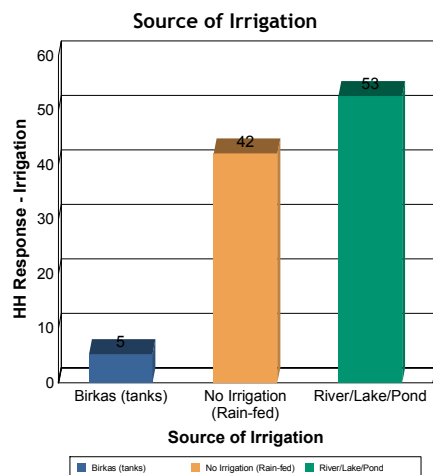
Last Year

60.60

Five Years Ago

57.70

<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>
Birkas (tanks)	5.26	Manual	31.25	Both Chemical and Natural	27.78	Natural methods	5.56
River/Lake/Pond	52.63	Oxen	56.25	Chemical	5.56	Chemicals (insecticides, fungicide, etc)	22.22
No Irrigation (Rain-fed)	42.11	None	12.50	None	66.67	None	72.22



Proportion Improved Seeds

72.20

Proportion Agriculture Service

36.80



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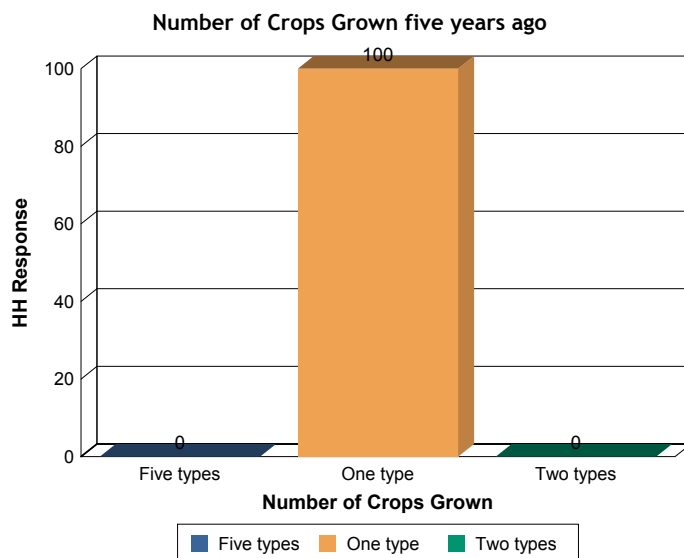
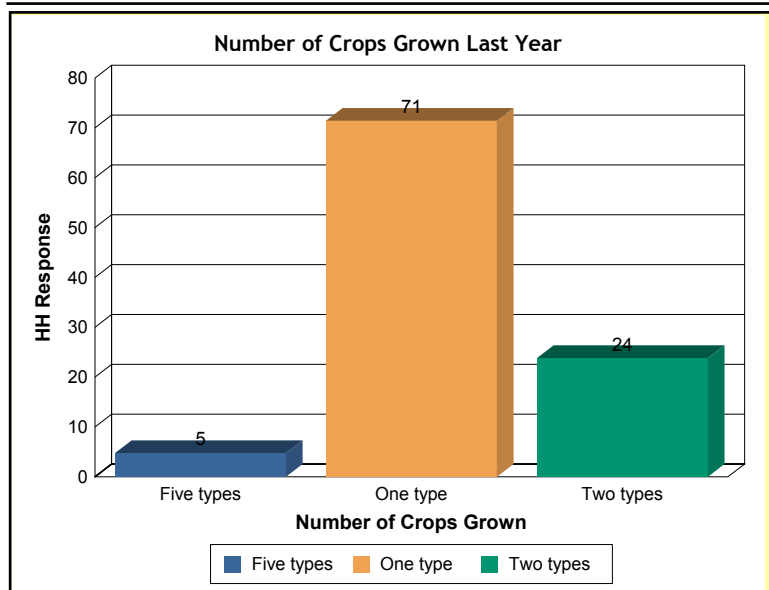
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator **Economic Vulnerability: Crops Grown - Number of crops grown by households**

Number of Crops Grown	Crops Grown Last Year	Crops Grown Five Years Ago
One type	71.43	100.00
Two types	23.81	0.00
Five types	4.76	0.00

Avg Crops Grown Last Year 1.43

Avg Crops Grown Five Years Ago 1.00





Data Collected Date

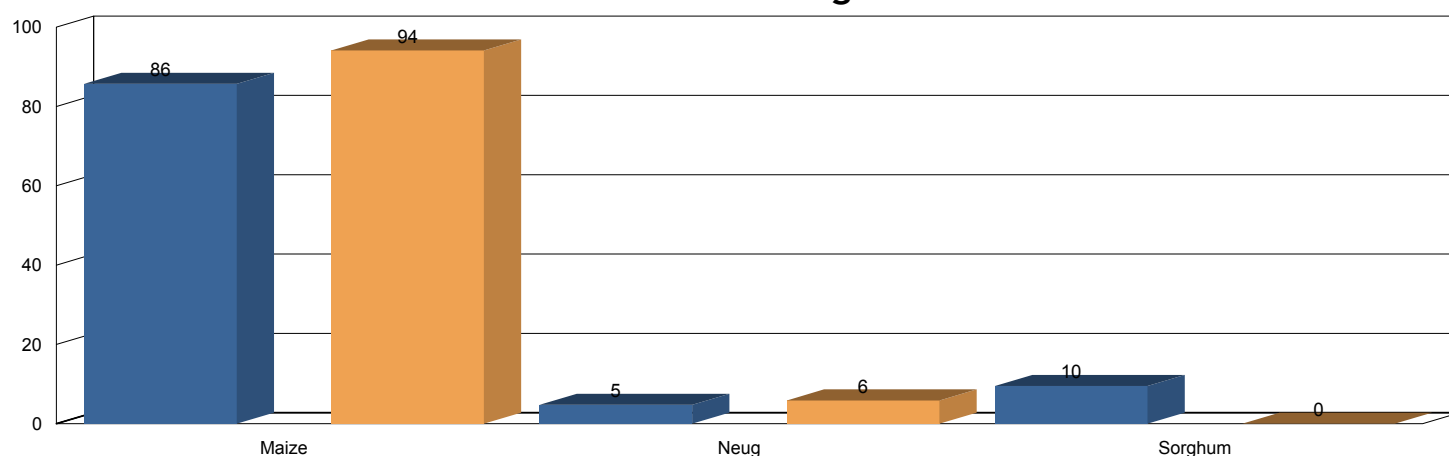
Friday, September 19, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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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>
Maize	85.71	94.12
Sorghum	9.52	0.00
Neug	4.76	5.88

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



LEGEND : ■ Last year ■ Five Years Ago



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 4 Wereda EWA

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
Maize		11.10	33.30		16.70	38.90
Neug					100.00	
Sorghum				100.00		



Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 4

Wereda EWA

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
Maize	6.25	25.00	12.50			18.75
Neug					100.00	
Sorghum						



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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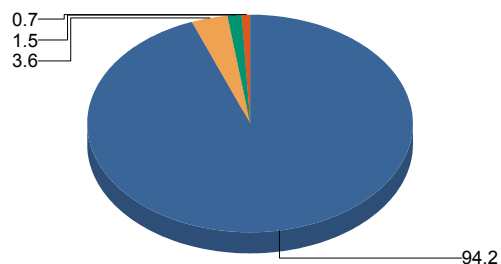
Selected Indicator: **Economic Vulnerability: Land Ownership and Quality - Landownership of households**

Households owning land (%)	10.30
Average landholding (in Hectares)s	0.08
Households cultivating land in last 12 months (%)	10.10
Average quantity of land cultivated (in hectares)	0.32

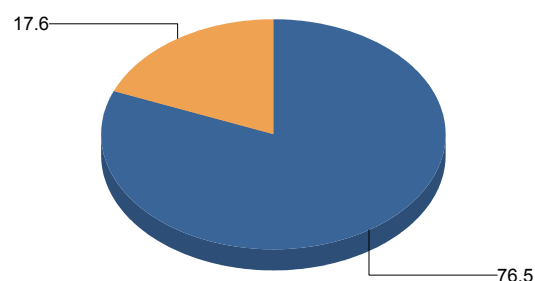
Range Land Holding	Percent Response	Range Cultivated Land	Percent Respons
A - Less than 0.25 ha	94.0	A - Less than 0.25 ha	76.0
C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	4.0	B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	18.0
D - 0.75 - 1 ha	1.0	B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	6.0
F - More than 2 ha	1.0	F - More than 2 ha	0.0

IMPORTANT: ha = Hectar

Household Responses to Range Land Holding



Household Responses to Range Cultivated Land





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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator:

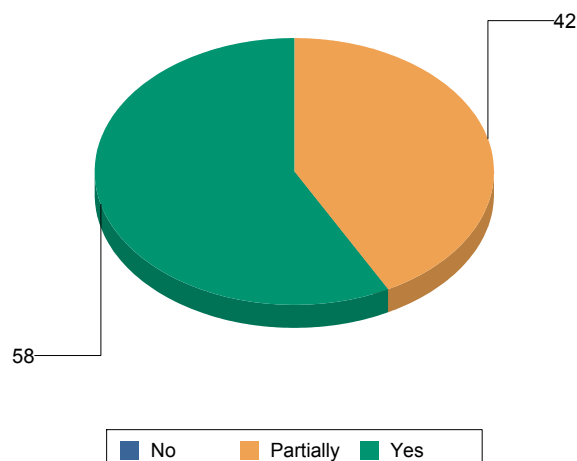
Economic Vulnerability: Land Ownership and Quality - Farmers' perception on the quality of their agricultural land

Cropping_Intensity *	1.50
Households with enough land for farming	15.80

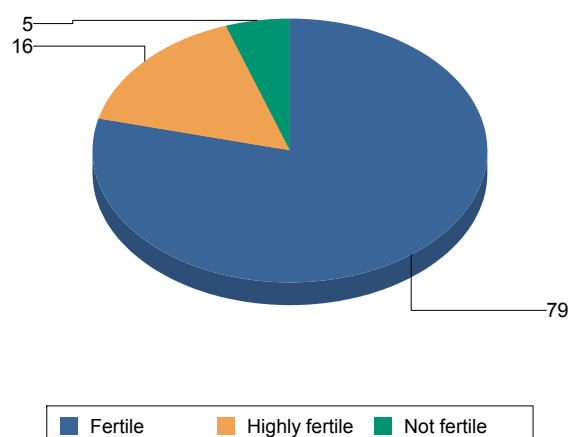
HHs with favourable location of farm	Response	Households with fertile soil	Response
Yes	57.89	Highly fertile	15.79
Partially	42.11	Fertile	78.95
No		Not fertile	5.26

* 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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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 4

Wereda EWA

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>
BUTI	Grazing land		Forest		Marginal land	
KOFO BURUR	Grazing land		Forest			
FIALU	Grazing land		Forest		Marginal land	
ANDENYA BADOLE	Grazing land		Forest		Production land	
BOLOTAMO	Grazing land		Forest		Marginal land	
BURKA	Grazing land		Forest		Marginal land	
HULETENYA BADOLE	Grazing land		Forest Harvest			
BILU	Grazing land		Forest Harvest			
DUBA	Grazing land					
REGDEN	Grazing land					

WDRP Indicators

Livestock Production Characteristics



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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>
BUTI	Liver fluke, internal and external parasite	Good change	
KOFO BURUR	Internal and external parasite	Good change since last five years	
FIALU	Liver fluke, internal and external parasite	Good change	
ANDENYA BADOLE	Internal and external parasite, PPR		
BOLOTAMO	Liver fluke, internal and external parasite	Good access to animal drugs	
BURKA	Liver fluke, internal and external parasite	Improved	No comment
HULETENYA BADOLE	Blackleg, CCPP, Internal and External parasite	Increased	Poor access to animal drugs
BILU	Have animal Disease	Increased	
DUBA	Blackleg, CCPP, Internal and External parasite	Increased	Poor access to animal drugs
REGDEN	Blackleg, CCPP, Internal and External parasite	Increased	Poor access to animal drugs



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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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		9.97	
Anthrax affecting cattle	1.66		9.01
Black leg	2.22	0.55	0.62
Contagious Caprine PLeuropneumonia (CCPP)	32.96	18.84	15.53
Faciolosis	2.49	2.22	3.11
Foot and mouth disease	2.49	3.60	4.04
Heart water	0.28	1.39	0.31
Internal & External Parasites (Tick, mange, helminthiasis, fasci	2.22	2.22	3.42
Liverfluke (Sheep and cattle)	1.11	4.99	5.90
Newcastle disease (Chicken)	22.99	25.21	20.19
Pasteurellosis	3.32	6.37	6.21
PPR	0.28	0.83	1.24
Sheep pox	15.51	21.05	27.95
Tick born diseases	0.83	1.11	0.62
Trypanosomiasis	9.97	1.39	



Data_Collected_Date

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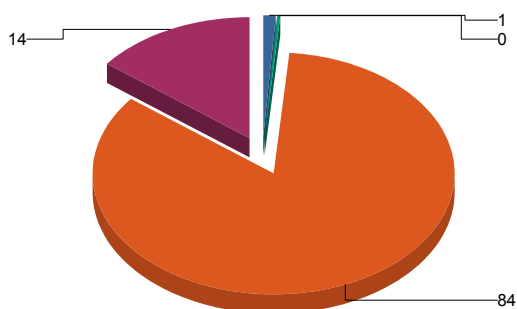
Wereda EWA

Selected Indicator:

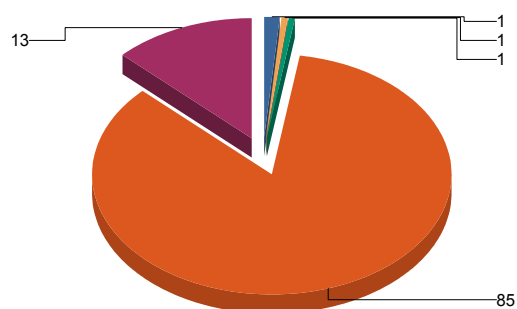
Evaluation of Access to Veterinary Services and Livestock Drugs
Households' evaluation on access to drugs and veterinary services

Level of Access	Veterinary Service	Livestock_Drugs
Excellent		0.56
Good	0.28	0.56
Adequate	1.13	1.41
Poor	84.23	84.79
Very poor	14.37	12.68

Level of Access to Veterinary Services



Access Level of Livestock Drugs





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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 4

Wereda EWA

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
BUTI	Cattle: Female	8.00	
	ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT	20.00	
	Camels	4.00	
KOFO BURUR	Cattle: Mature Female	4.00	
	ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT	20.00	
	Camels	3.00	
FIALU	Cattle: Mature Female	8.00	
	ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT	20.00	
	Camels	3.00	
ANDENYA BADOLE	Cattle: Mature Female	5.00	
	ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT	14.00	
	Camels	4.00	
BOLOTAMO	Cattle: Mature Female	7.00	
	ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT	20.00	
	Camels	4.00	
BURKA	Cattle: Mature Female	7.00	
	ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT	7.00	
	Camels	4.00	
HULETENYA BADOLE	Camels	1.00	
	Goats	6.00	
	Sheep	4.00	
	Cattle: Mature Female	1.00	
	Poultry	1.00	



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 4

Wereda EWA

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
BILU	Camels	2.00	
	Goats	18.00	
	Sheep	15.00	
	Cattle	3.00	
DUBA	Camels	1.00	
	Sheep	5.00	
	Cattle: Mature Female	1.00	
	Goats	8.00	
	Donkeys	1.00	
REGDEN	Camels	1.00	
	Goats	5.00	
	Sheep	6.00	
	Cattle: Mature Female	1.00	
	Donkeys	1.00	



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 4

Wereda EWA

Selected Indicator:

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

	A - 1 to 5	B - 6 to 10	C - 11 to 50	D - 51 to 100	None
Bee keeping	0.30	0.60			99.10
Camels: Female	54.90	18.40	8.60		18.10
Camels: Male	50.10	17.40	6.70	0.30	25.50
Camels: Young Female	36.30	5.40	4.00	0.60	53.80
Camels: Young Male	32.20	5.70	3.40		58.70
Cattle: Female	48.60	17.80	11.10	1.10	21.40
Cattle: Male bulls	20.20	4.90	1.40		73.40
Cattle: Mature Male	6.60	6.60	3.70	0.30	82.80
Cattle: under 1 year	36.20	5.10	2.60	0.60	55.60
Donkeys	44.90	5.20	3.80	0.60	45.50
Goats	21.40	23.30	36.20	14.80	3.60
Horses		0.90			99.10



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 4 Wereda EWA

Selected Indicator:

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

	A - 1 to 5	B - 6 to 10	C - 11 to 50	D - 51 to 100	None
Mules	2.40	0.90			96.70
Poultry	0.30	0.90			98.80
Sheep	20.60	21.40	44.00	7.10	6.90



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 4

Wereda EWA

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livestock Owned

Changes Observed By Households

	Decreased	Increased	Remained the Same
Bee keeping	33.30		66.70
Camels: Female	86.70	0.70	12.60
Camels: Male	85.60	0.80	13.60
Camels: Young Female	84.70	1.80	13.50
Camels: Young Male	86.20		13.80
Cattle: Female	83.10		16.90
Cattle: Male bulls	78.30		21.70
Cattle: Mature Female	88.90	0.40	10.70
Cattle: Mature Male	93.10	1.70	5.20
Cattle: under 1 year	88.50	77.20	11.50
Donkeys	81.40	1.10	17.60
Goats	91.50	1.70	6.80
Horses		33.30	66.70
Mules	50.00	8.30	41.70
Poultry	25.00		75.00
Sheep	90.80	1.50	7.70



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 4

Wereda EWA

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livestock Owned

Reason for Decrease in Livestock Number

	Other	Raiding	Sold (not for food)	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Sold for food
Bee keeping						100.00	
Camels: Female	7.60	0.40	2.80	4.40	41.70	42.90	0.40
Camels: Male	15.40	0.90	3.60	3.60	36.50	37.40	2.70
Camels: Young Female	9.70	1.50		0.70	45.90	42.20	
Camels: Young Male	9.10				46.30	44.60	
Cattle: Female	6.00					24.80	1.00
Cattle: Male bulls	5.70			2.90	68.10	23.20	



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 4

Wereda EWA

Selected Indicator

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

	Other	Raiding	Sold (not for food)	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Sold for food
Cattle: Mature Female	1.20	0.80	1.20	1.20	77.70	16.90	0.80
Cattle: Mature Male	3.80	5.60	1.90	7.40	72.20	7.40	1.90
Cattle: under 1 year	5.90				77.20	13.20	3.70
Donkeys	38.80		32.20		32.20	27.00	1.30
Goats	10.70		8.20		37.70	23.00	20.40
Mules	100.00						
Poultry	100.00						
Sheep	7.90		3.90		54.80	14.80	18.40



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

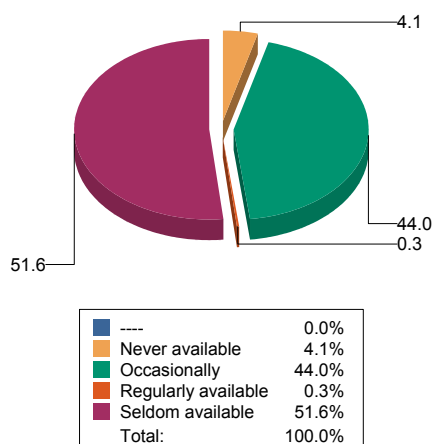
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator

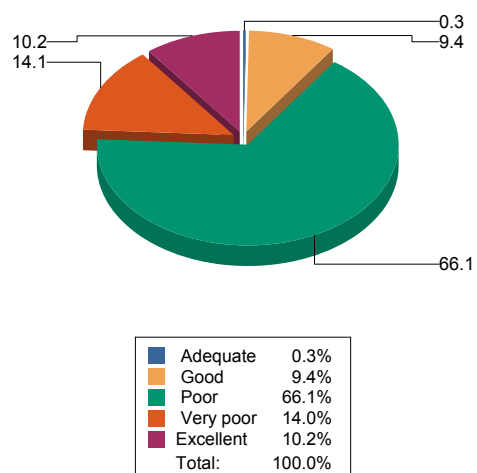
Agriculture (Livestock): Pasture Availability - Households perception on access and quality of pasture

Access to Pasture	Response Percent	Quality of Pasture	Response Percent
Regularly available	0.27	Excellent	10.19
Occasionally	43.99	Good	9.37
Seldom available	51.64	Adequate	0.28
Never available	4.10	Poor	66.12
----	0.00	Very poor	14.05

Household responses to Access to Pasture for Livestock



Household responses to Quality of Pasture





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Friday, September 19, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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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
B - Tikimt	0.27		
D - Tahsas	4.10		
E - Tir	6.56	4.10	0.27
F - Yekatit	11.20	6.56	4.38
G - Megabit	56.83	11.48	10.41
H - Meazea	18.03	57.92	9.32
I - Ginbot	3.01	19.40	57.53
J - Sene		0.55	17.53
K - Hamle			0.55



Data Collected Date

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Selected Indicator

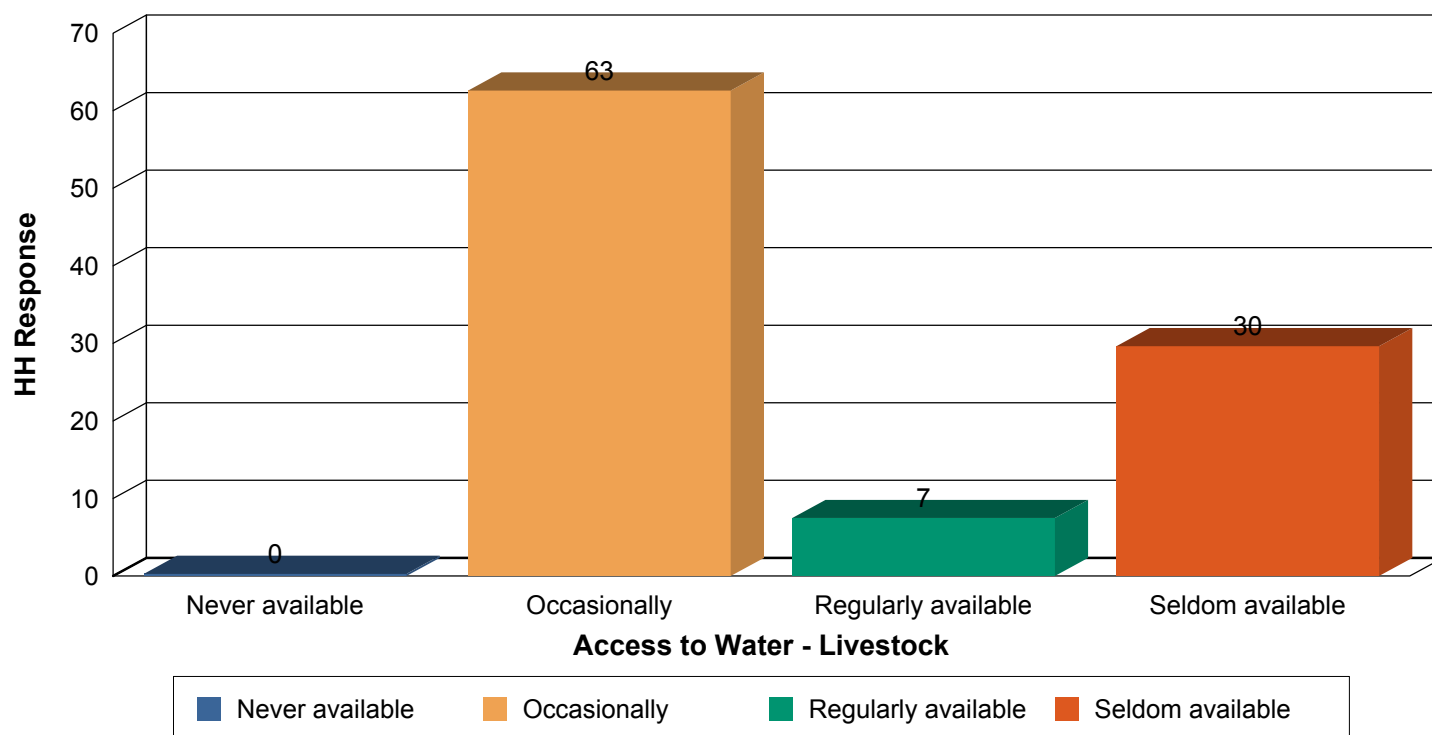
Agriculture (Livestock): Water Availability - Households response on water availability for livestock

Access to Water - Livestock

Household Response

Regularly available	7.48
Occasionally	62.60
Seldom available	29.64
Never available	0.28

Household Access to Water for Livestock





Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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Selected Indicator

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

Problematic Months	Order of Severity		
	1st	2nd	3rd
C - Hidar	0.56		
D - Tahsas	0.83		
E - Tir	6.39	1.11	0.56
F - Yekatit	14.72	7.52	0.84
G - Megabit	58.89	12.81	9.47
H - Meazea	13.61	58.22	15.88
I - Ginbot	4.72	16.43	57.38
J - Sene	0.28	3.90	14.48
K - Hamle			1.39



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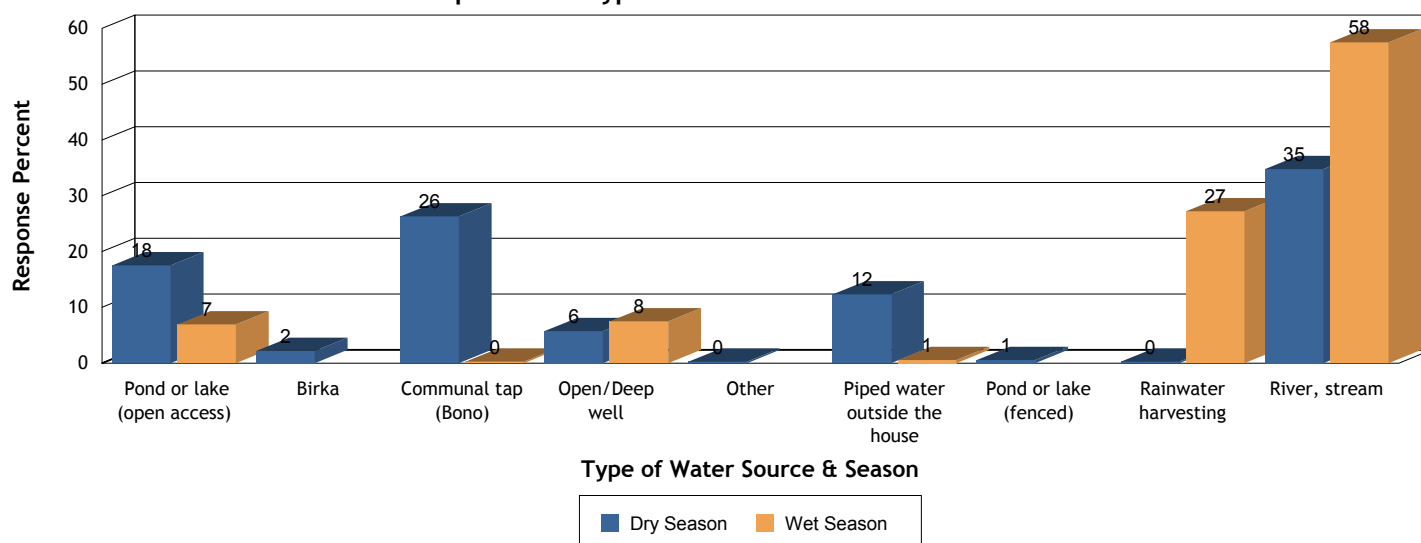
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator

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)	17.53	6.94
Birka	2.19	
Communal tap (Bono)	26.30	0.28
Open/Deep well	5.75	7.50
Other	0.27	
Piped water outside the house	12.33	0.56
Pond or lake (fenced)	0.55	
Rainwater harvesting	0.27	27.22
River, stream	34.79	57.50

Household Responses to Type of Water Source and Season for Livestock



WDRP Indicators

Access to Market and Credit



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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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
BUTI		Chifra and EWA Market		20	
KOFO BURUR		Chifra and EWA Market		20	
FIALU		Chifra and Ewa Market		20	
ANDENYA BADOLE		To sell the wereda town and Chifra Market		25	
BOLOTAMO		Chifra and EWA Market		30	
BURKA		Chifra and EWA Market		25	
HULETENYA BADOLE		Alelae, Chifra and Hara		15	
BILU	Hara and Alele Subula city	Chifra and EWA Market	25	20	
DUBA		Chifra, Alelae subla and Hara		10	
REGDEN	Alelae Subla	Chifra and EWA Market	20	15	



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
Selected Indicator	Economic Vulnerability: Kebele Access to Markets - Access to market by Kebele				
Kebele Name	Market_Access_Comments				
ANDENYA BADOLE	A good linkage of the market especially livestock Market but market linkage for fruit is weak especially at wereda city				
BOLOTAMO	Last 2 years the market linkage in chifra and Ewa was good but camel market at Ewa is very weak				
BURKA	During the last five years, access to Chifra and Ewa markets has become good but there are few traders and transportation problems is also there				
BUTI	Poor road during summer season limit access to market, while during dry season linkage to market is good				
DUBA	Selling large animals like camels and cattle to buy small animals like sheep and goat				
HULETENYA BADOLE	Selling large animals like camels and cattle to buy small animals like sheep and goat				
KOFO BURUR	Poor road during summer season limit access to market, while during dry season linkage to Chifra market is good				
REGDEN	Selling large animals like camels and cattle to buy small animals like sheep and goat				



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Formal Transfer	HH Response	Type of Informal Transfer	HH Response
Food aid	64.70	Remittances (from relative living elsewhere)	0.90
Food-for-Work project	64.70	Zakaat	7.50
Cash-for-Work project	14.60	Other cash gift	0.60
Faffa	9.70	Cash loan (no interest)	0.60
Free cash	0.30	Food or grain gift	9.00
Seeds	2.90	Grain loan (no interest)	2.40
Credit support		Seed gift	1.50
Livestock	13.80	Seed loan	0.30
		Distribution of meat to neighbours after a slaughter takes place	3.00
		Donation or loan of milking animals to a relative or friend	0.30
		Donations of cash or animals to disaster stricken people	0.30
		Free labour	0.30
		Free use of oxen or plough	1.20
		Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)	1.80
		Restocking of poorer relatives	0.30



Data Collected Date

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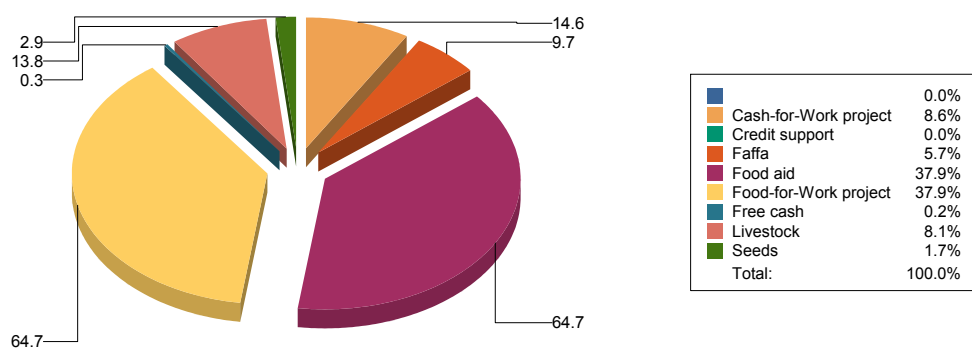
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator

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

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





Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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	64.70		Remittances (from relative living elsewhere)	0.90	
Food-for-Work project	64.70		Zakaat	7.50	
Cash-for-Work project	14.60		Other cash gift	0.60	
Faffa	9.70		Cash loan (no interest)	0.60	
Free cash	0.30		Food or grain gift	9.00	
Seeds	2.90		Grain loan (no interest)	2.40	
Credit support			Seed gift	1.50	
Livestock	13.80		Seed loan	0.30	
			Distribution of meat to neighbours after a slaughter takes place	3.00	
			Donation or loan of milking animals to a relative or friend	0.30	
			Donations of cash or animals to disaster stricken people	0.30	
			Free labour	0.30	
			Free use of oxen or plough	1.20	
			Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)	1.80	
			Restocking of poorer relatives	0.30	



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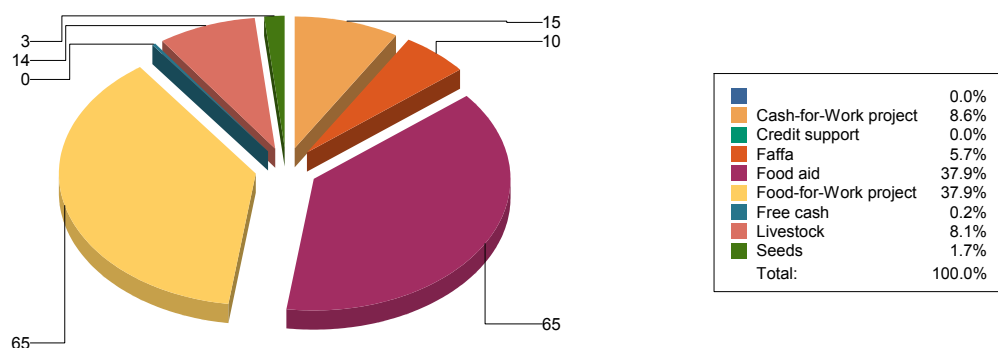
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator

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

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





Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Type of Access To Credit Facilities</u>	<u>Indicator Value</u>
Households with membership in any credit /micro finance society (%)	0.00
Households who borrowed any money in the last one year (%)	0.30
Households who tried to borrow 1-2	0.00
Households who tried to borrow 3-4	100.00
<u>Average No. of HHs Tried to get Credit</u>	3.00
<u>Average No. HHs Managed to get Credit</u>	0.00



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Friday, September 19, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 4 Wereda EWA

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
Buy food	100.00	
Pay for health care		100.00



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 4 Wereda EWA

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	100.00	
Neighbors		100.00



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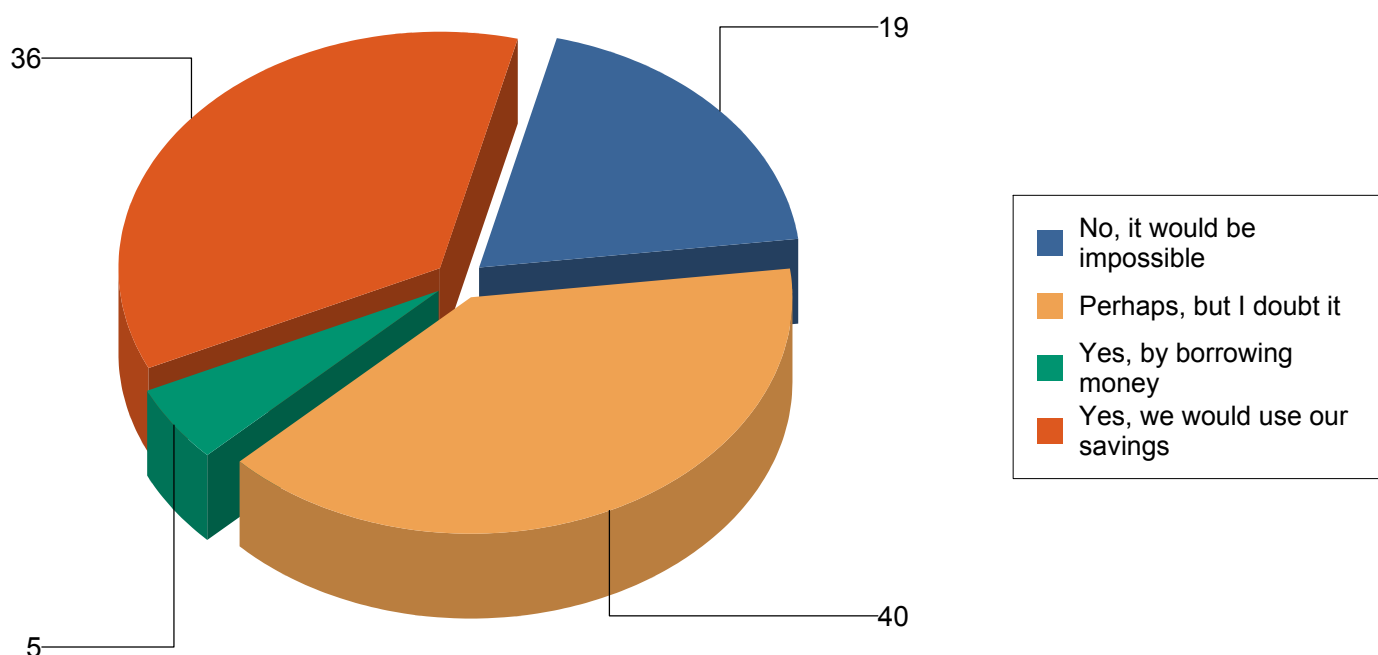
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator

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	35.76
Yes, by borrowing money	5.21
Perhaps, but I doubt it	39.58
No, it would be impossible	19.10

Households' Ability To Raise 500 Br in One Week



WDRP Indicators

Health and Sanitation Characteristics

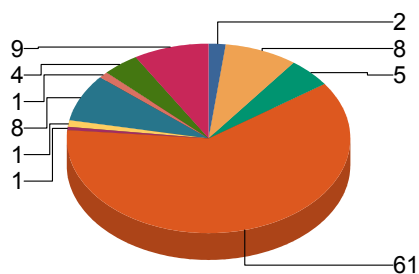


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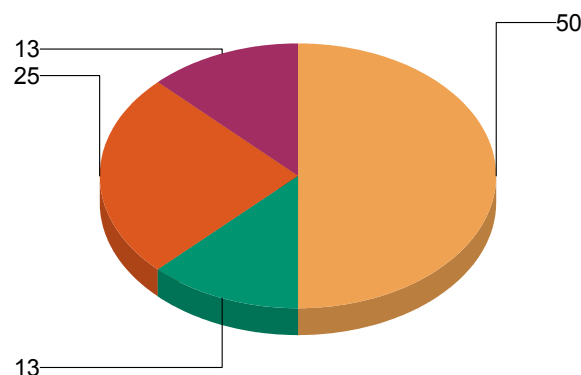
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
Selected Indicator					
Household Access to Health Facilities - Where do patients go for health care?					
Constraints to adequate healthcare					
Where do Patients Go for Healthcare	HH Response	Constraints to Adequate Health Car	HH Responses		
Did not get Health Care	5.10	No money for treatment costs	25.00		
Central Hospital	2.04	No money for travel	12.50		
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic	60.71	Shortage of health professionals	12.50		
Other public	8.16	NA	50.00		
Other private	1.02				
Outside Ethiopia	1.02				
Traditional/spiritual healer	8.67				
Other	0.51				
Community health worker	8.16				
Private hospital/clinic	4.08				
Private hospital/clinic	0.51				

Where Do Patients go for Health care?



Central Hospital	2.1%
Community health worker	8.2%
Did not get Health Care	5.1%
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic	61.0%
Other	0.5%
Other private	1.0%
Other public	8.2%
Outside Ethiopia	1.0%
Private hospital/clinic	4.1%
Traditional/spiritual healer	8.7%
Total:	100.0%

Constraints to Adequate Health Care



NA	0.0%
No money for travel	12.5%
No money for treatment costs	25.0%
Shortage of health professionals	12.5%
Total:	100.0%



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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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>
BUTI	Malaria	
KOFO BURUR	Malaria and TB	
FIALU	Malaria	
ANDENYA BADOLE	Malaria	
BOLOTAMO	Malaria	
BURKA	Malaria	
HULETENYA BADOLE	TB, Malaria, Gastric and Amoeba	
BILU	TB, Malaria, Gastric	
DUBA	Malaria, Amoeba, Gastric and TB	
REGDEN	Malaria, Amoeba, Gastric and TB	



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 4

Wereda EWA

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	86.0	Malaria	61.0	Malaria	66.0
Ill for <3 months	12.0	Diarrhea	9.0	Diarrhea	15.0
Ill for more than three months	1.0	Headache	8.0	Headache	7.0
		Mental illness	0.0		
		Stomach pain	3.0	Stomach pain	1.0
		Tuberculosis	8.0	DK	7.0
		Eye problems	2.0		
		Hyper tension	2.0		
		Asthma	1.0		
		Meningitis	0.0		
		Back ache	5.0	Headache	1.0
		Pneumonia/ lung problem	3.0	Tuberculosis	1.0
		Chronic fever	3.0	Pneumonia/ lung problem	1.0



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Friday, September 19, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 4

Wereda EWA

Selected Indicator

Household Health Status - Households health condition and major health problems

Health Condition

HH Response

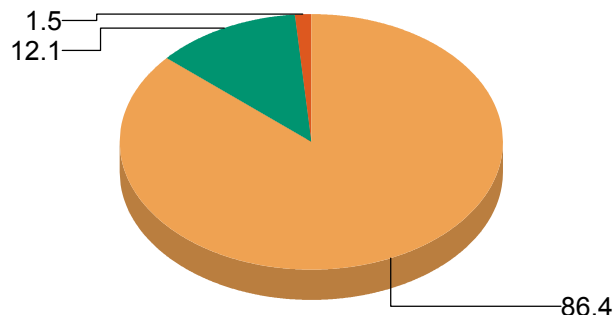
Population Sickness

HH Response

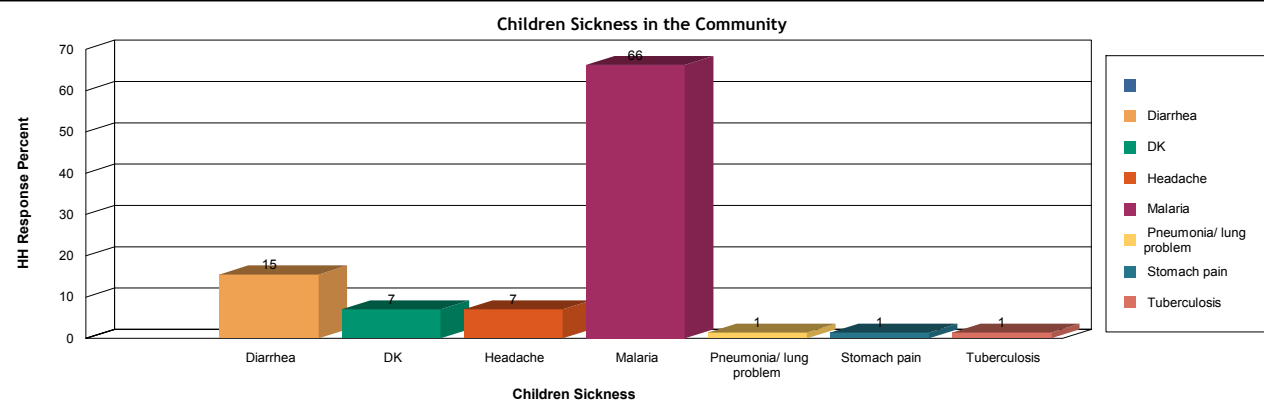
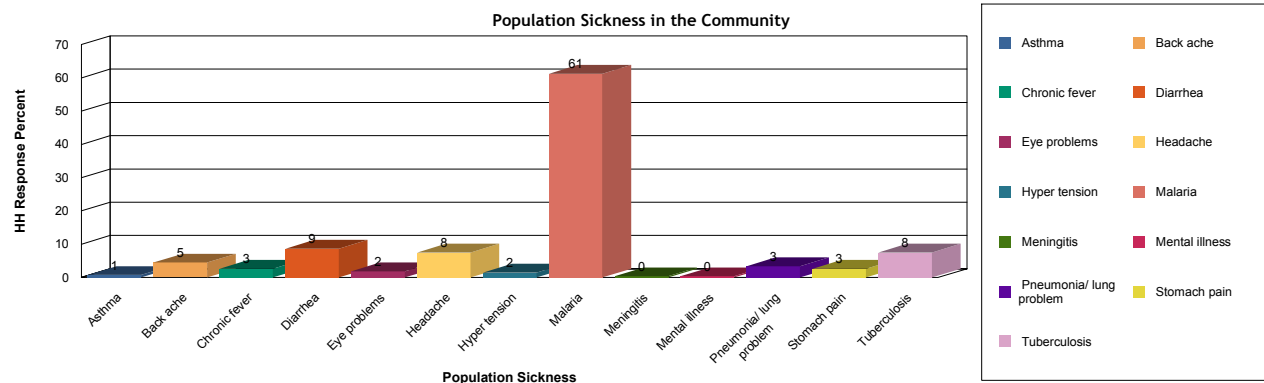
Children Sickness

HH Response

Health Condition of the Community



Good health	86.4%
Ill for <3 months	12.1%
Ill for more than three months	1.5%
Total:	100.0%





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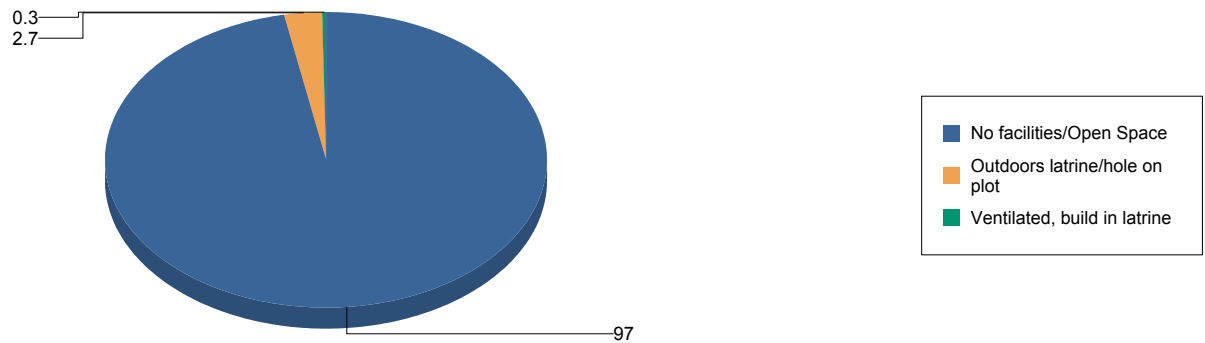
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Toilet Facility	HH Response
Ventilated, build in latrine	0.27
Outdoors latrine/hole on plot	2.72
No facilities/Open Space	97.00
HH Sharing Toilet	0.00

Household Responses to the type of toilet facilities in the community





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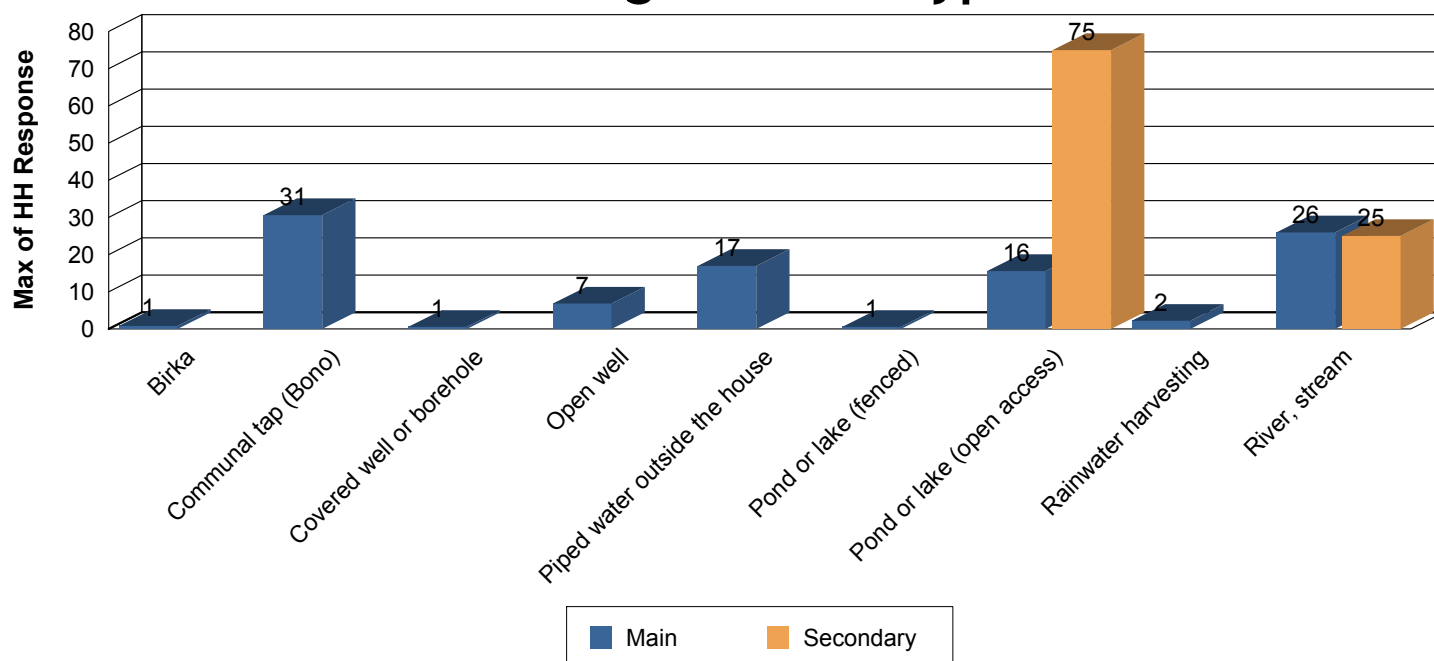
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator

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

Sources of drinking water for Households	Priority of the Water Source	
	Main	Secondary
Birka	0.82	0.00
Communal tap (Bono)	30.60	0.00
Covered well or borehole	0.55	0.00
Open well	6.83	0.00
Piped water outside the house	16.94	0.00
Pond or lake (fenced)	0.55	0.00
Pond or lake (open access)	15.57	75.00
Rainwater harvesting	2.19	0.00
River, stream	25.96	25.00

Source of Drinking Water & Type of Source





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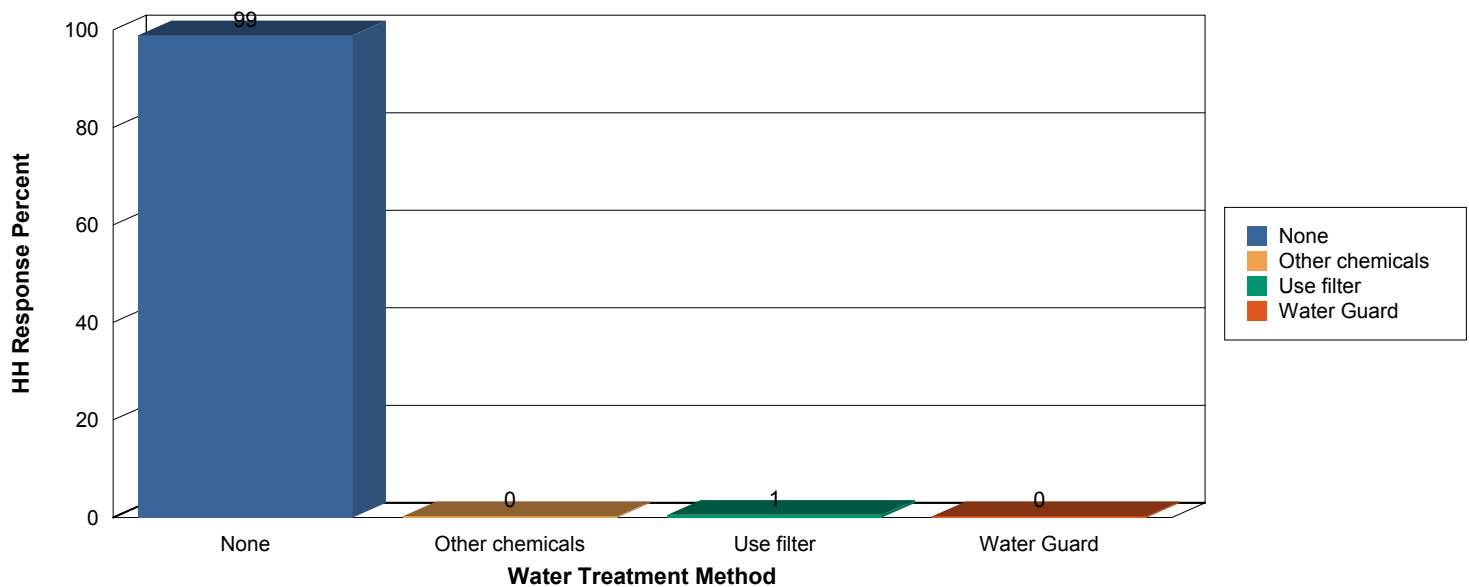
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator

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

Method of Treating Water	HH Response
Water Guard	0.27
Use filter	0.55
Other chemicals	0.27
None	98.90

Method of Treating Water by Households





Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 4

Wereda EWA

Selected Indicator

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

Number of Times Households Fetch Water in a Week

HH Response

Once 0.00

Twice 0.54

Three times 2.45

Four times 1.63

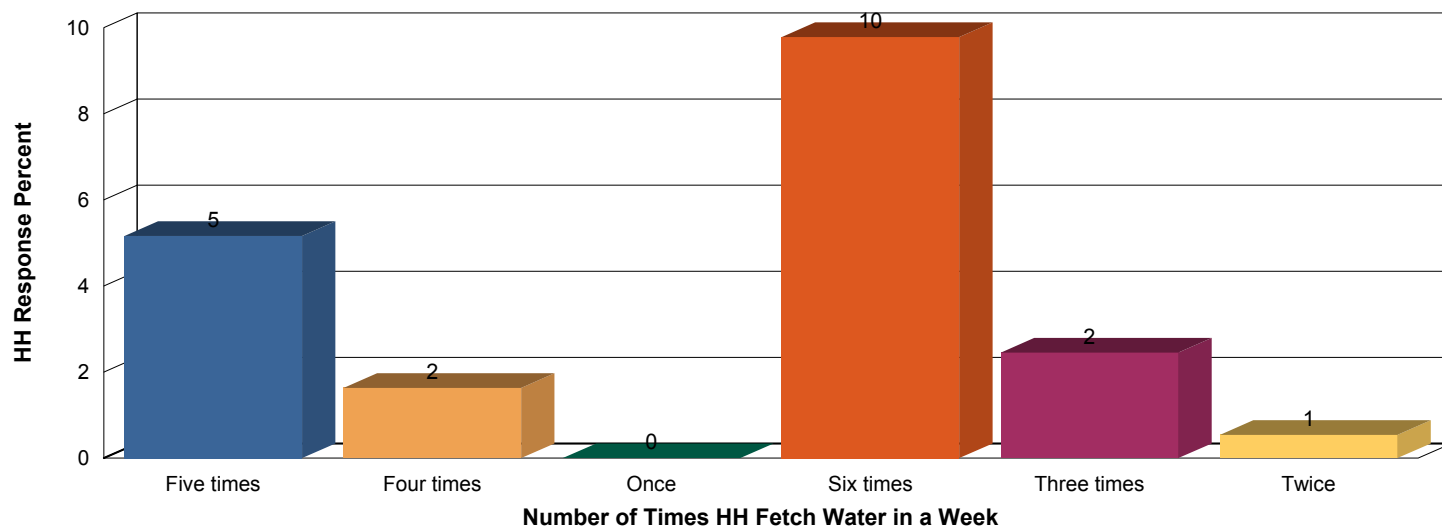
Five times 5.16

Six times 9.78

Average Number of Times HH Fetch Water Per Week

6.63

Number of Times HH Fetch Water in a Week



Five times Four times Once Six times Three times Twice



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator

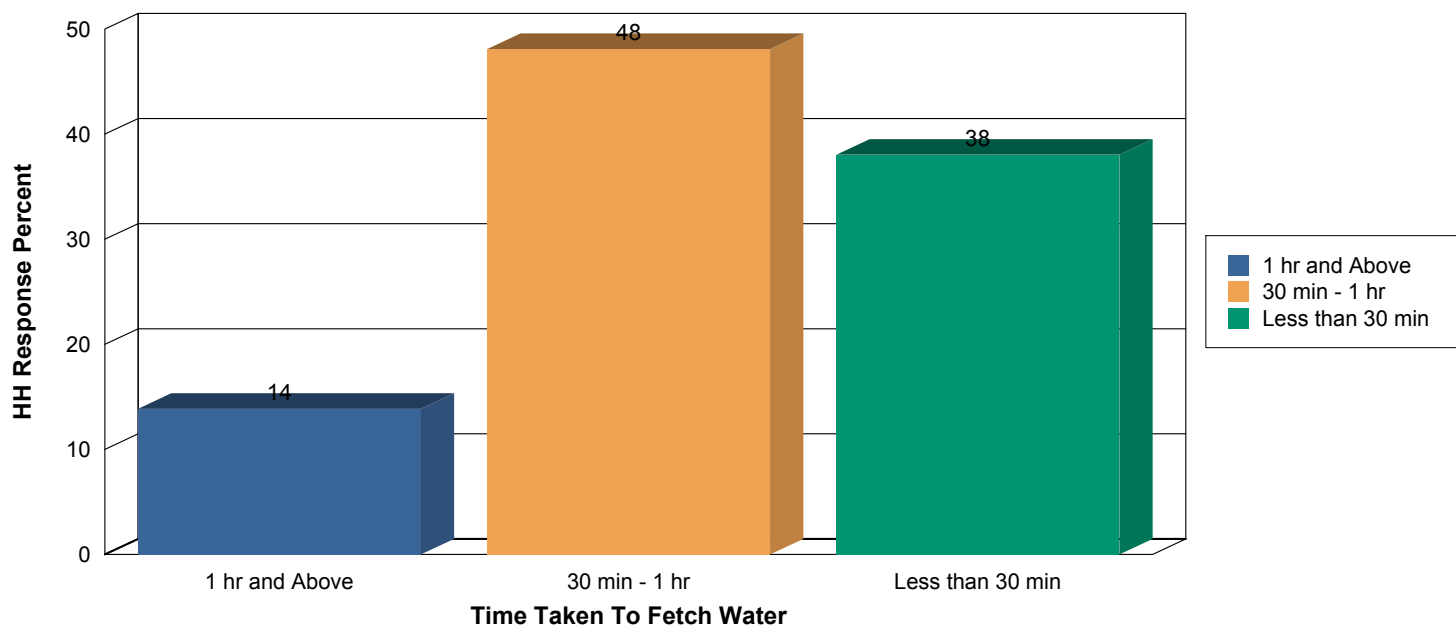
Household Access to Drinking Water - Time taken per day to fetch water for households

Time Taken To Fetch Water	HH Response
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Less than 30 min	38.04
30 min - 1 hr	48.10
1 hr and Above	13.86

Average Number of Times Taken To Fetch Water	67.95
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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

Friday, September 19, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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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>
BUTI	To apply to the wereda Administration	No alternative way				
KOFO BURUR	Before drought to sell Animal and To paid food and Drug		Migration			
FIALU	To apply to the wereda Administration	No alternative way				
BOLOTAMO	Report the wereda Administration		Report to NGO			
BURKA	Report wereda Administration		Report to NGO			
HULETENYA BADOLE	Migration	To escape the Disaster				
BILU	Migration	To escape the Disaster				
DUBA	Migration	To escape the Disaster				
REGDEN	Migration	To escape the Disaster				



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA	
Selected Indicator		Capacity: Community Preparedness against Increase in Disaster Intensity				
KebeleName	Precaution_1	Comment_1	Precaution_2	Comment_2	Precaution_3	Comment_3
BUTI	Migrate to other good places	To protect the Animal life				
KOFO BURUR	To apply to wereda Pastoral Office	To think of a better response	To apply to NGO	For help		
FIALU	Migrate to a suitable place	Protect Animal Life				
BOLOTAMO	Migrate to other suitable livestock area	To protect or pressure Animal Life	Buying forages for animals	To save animals’ life		
BURKA	Migrate to a better place (such as Awssa, Hara)	To preserve animal life	Buying forages for animals	To save animals’ life		
HULETENYA BADOLE	Afforestation	To minimize the effect of climate change	Crop Production	To get Additional Income	Reducing number of animals	To better manage and improve quality
BILU	Afforestation	To minimize the effect of climate change	Crop Production	To get Additional Income	Reducing number of animals	To better manage and improve quality
DUBA	Afforestation	To minimize the effect of climate change	Reducing number of animals	To better manage and improve quality	Using family planning	To reduce child number



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 4 Wereda EWA

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Precaution_1</u>	<u>Comment_1</u>	<u>Precaution_2</u>	<u>Comment_2</u>	<u>Precaution_3</u>	<u>Comment_3</u>
REGDEN	Afforestation	To minimize the effect of climate change	Reducing number of animals	To better manage and improve quality	Using family planning	To reduce child number



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Community Preparedness against Disasters

Kebele Name	Precaution 1	Comment 1	Precaution 2	Comment 2	Precaution 3	Comment 3
BUTI	Selling animals before drought occurs so as to minimize animal death due to drought	Reducing number of animals helps to manage well	Migrating animals to better area before drought occurs	To protect Animal life		
KOFO BURUR	Migrating animals to better area before drought occurs	To protect Household life and Animal	To minimize livestock	Reducing number of animals helps to manage well	To start crop production	
FIALU	Selling animals before drought occurs so as to minimize animal death due to drought	Reducing number of animals helps to manage well	Migrating animals to better area before drought occurs	To protect Animal life		
BOLOTAMO	Migrating animals to better area before drought occurs	To protect livestock life and Babes and elders	To Minimize the livestock number	To protect livestock life and Babes and elders		



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Community Preparedness against Disasters

Kebele Name	Precaution 1	Comment 1	Precaution 2	Comment 2	Precaution 3	Comment 3
BURKA	To minimize animal Number before drought occurrence	Reducing number of animals helps to manage well	Migrating animals to better area before drought occurs	To protect livestock life from death		
HULETENYA BADOLE	Afforestation	To change the climate				
DUBA	Afforestation	To change the climate condition	Making terracing	To reduce and control flood		
REGDEN	Afforestation	To change the climate condition	Making Terracing	To reduce and control flood		



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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Selected Indicator

Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name

BUTI

Type of Disaster(s)

Drought

Coping Strategy

Migrate to Amara Region

Description

With animals

Recovery Strategy

Poor recovery

Description

Community

Participation Ways

Description



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name KOFO BURUR

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Reporting to wereda concerned body

Description Support from NGOs and government

Recovery Strategy Poor recovery

Description

Community Helping each other

Participation Ways

Description



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Selected Indicator

Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name

FIALU

Type of Disaster(s)

Drought

Coping Strategy

Migrate to Amara Region

Description

With animals

Recovery Strategy

Poor recovery

Description

Community

Participation Ways

Description



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Selected Indicator

Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name

ANDENYA BADOLE

Type of Disaster(s)

Drought

Coping Strategy

Collecting and storing animal feed during summer season

Description

Recovery Strategy

Description

Community

Participation Ways

Description



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name BOLOTAMO

Type of Disaster(s) Livestock disease

Coping Strategy To report to Animal health expert

Description

Recovery Strategy Poor recovery

Description

Community Helping each other

Participation Ways

Description It is a good culture of Afar people



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Selected Indicator **Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster**

Kebele Name HULETENYA BADOLE

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Selling livestock, change human feeding system

Description By selling animal buying human feed and Animal fodder

Recovery Strategy Restocking Livestock

Description Buying animals

Community Helping each other by giving animals

Participation Ways

Description It is a good culture of Afar people



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Selected Indicator

Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name

BILU

Type of Disaster(s)

Drought

Coping Strategy

Migration and sale of livestock

Description

Recovery Strategy

Restocking, cooperation

Description

Community

Participation Ways

Description



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Selected Indicator **Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster**

Kebele Name DUBA

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Selling livestock, change human feeding system

Description Buying human feed and animal feed by selling livestock

Recovery Strategy Restocking livestock

Description Buying animals

Community Helping each other by giving animals

Participation Ways

Description It is a good culture of Afar people



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name REGDEN

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Selling livestock, change human feeding system

Description Buying human feed and animal feed by selling livestock

Recovery Strategy Restocking livestock

Description Buying livestock

Community Helping each other by giving animals

Participation Ways

Description It is a good culture of Afar people



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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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>
BUTI	Supporting each other	Good
KOFO BURUR	Supporting each other	Good
FIALU	Supporting each other	Good
ANDENYA BADOLE	Supporting each other	Good
HULETENYA BADOLE	Cooperation	Increased
BILU	Cooperation	Increased
DUBA	Cooperation	Increased
REGDEN	Cooperation	Increased



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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

52.60 %

Comments



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 4

Wereda EWA

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	28.40
Floods	0.94
Crop diseases	2.35
Livestock diseases	32.16
Human diseases	29.81
Frost / Cold waves	0.23
Heat waves/ High temp	0.94
Conflicts	4.46
Economic / Price shock	0.70



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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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	1.41
Crop damage	1.64
Livestock damage	36.53
Death of household members	11.01
Illness/health problems	18.27
Loss of access to social services, including school	1.17
Loss of income	0.94
Loss of savings	0.47
Livestock were stolen	0.70
Lost access to grazing land	15.22
Had to flee/change residence area	10.30
Lost access to water source	2.34



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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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.)	16.85
Storage of food and other necessities	42.39
Physical protection of buildings and property	33.42
Changing residence area/migration	6.79



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator:

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

<u>Coping Strategy Adopted</u>	<u>Main Strategy</u>	<u>Secondary Strategy</u>
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, clothes, meat, etc.)	9.88	5.57
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	10.62	31.15
Sell more livestock than usual	48.64	29.84
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	0.49	0.33
Sale of non-productive assets (Jewelry, clothing, etc.)	1.23	2.30
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc.)	0.49	0.00
Sending children of household for work	0.49	0.66
Reduced expenditure on health and education (including taking children out of school)	2.47	0.98
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, livestock drugs, etc.)	0.25	1.31
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	0.99	8.20
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration of whole families)	20.74	10.16
Seek alternative or additional jobs	0.49	2.30
Collection of wild food	0.25	0.33
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	0.74	2.95
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	1.98	0.98



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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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>
Skip entire day without eating	0.00	0.33
Limit portion size at meals	0.25	0.33
Increased working hours	0.00	2.30



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 4

Wereda EWA

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	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)								50.00	50.00
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	4.65		11.63			2.33	2.33	32.56	46.51
Limit portion size at meals	100.00								



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 4 Wereda EWA

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	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	4.76		80.95				1.19	5.95	7.14
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day			100.00						
Reduced expenditure on health and education	20.00	40.00						20.00	20.00



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 4 Wereda EWA

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	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)			25.00	2.50			2.50	32.50	37.50
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, etc)					100.00				
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food								66.67	33.33



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 4 Wereda EWA

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	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)		40.00						40.00	20.00
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc)	50.00							50.00	
SC-USA					100.00				



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 4 Wereda EWA

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	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Seek alternative or additional jobs		50.00							
Sell more livestock than usual	2.03	1.02	14.21	1.02	1.02		0.51	36.55	43.65
Sending children of household for work								50.00	50.00



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 4 Wereda EWA

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	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Short-term / seasonal labor migration			25.00					50.00	25.00



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 4

Wereda EWA

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	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)									100.00
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	1.05		18.95					34.74	45.26
Increased working hours	28.57		42.86				14.29	14.29	
Limit portion size at meals	100.00								
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)			74.19				3.23	9.68	12.90



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 4

Wereda EWA

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	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Reduced expenditure on health and education	33.33	33.33							33.33
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)	5.88		29.41	5.88			5.88	29.41	29.41
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, etc)		50.00			25.00			25.00	
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	22.22	11.11						22.22	
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)			71.43						28.57
SC-USA			44.44						100.00



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AFAR

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EWA

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	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Seek alternative or additional jobs			42.86	14.29		14.29			14.29
Sell more livestock than usual			18.68	1.10			1.10	45.05	34.07
Sending children of household for work					50.00			50.00	
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	4.00		84.00					4.00	8.00
Skip entire day without eating									100.00



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss										
	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)					100.00						
Collection of wild food		100.00									
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus		10.50	4.20	22.10	46.30				12.60	2.10	1.10
Increased working hours	14.30		57.10	14.30					14.30		



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss										
	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Limit portion size at meals									100.00		
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration of whole families)		3.20	6.50	6.50	51.60				32.30		
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day			100.00								
Reduced expenditure on health and education (including taking children out of school)			33.30	33.30					33.30		



Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 4 Wereda EWA

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted

Type of Loss

	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, clothes, meat, etc.)	5.90	5.90	5.90	11.80	17.60		5.90		23.50	17.60	5.90
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, livestock drugs, etc.)				25.00			50.00				25.00
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	22.20		33.30	11.10	11.10				11.10		11.10
Sale of non-productive assets (Jewelry, clothing, etc.)		28.60	14.30		42.90				14.30		



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss										
	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Seek alternative or additional jobs				14.30	71.40				14.30		
Sell more livestock than usual		15.40	11.00	28.60	36.30			2.20	5.50	1.10	
Sending children of household for work		50.00				50.00					
Short-term / seasonal labor migration			28.00		16.00				52.00	4.00	



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 4 Wereda EWA

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss										
	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Skip entire day without eating										100.00	



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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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)					100.00
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus		13.95	32.56	51.16	2.33
Limit portion size at meals					100.00
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)		3.57	15.48	78.57	2.38
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day		12.50	75.00	12.50	
Reduced expenditure on health and education			10.00	90.00	
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)	2.50	20.00	15.00	60.00	2.50
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, etc)			100.00		
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food			66.67	33.33	
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)		20.00	40.00	20.00	20.00
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc)		50.00	50.00		
SC-USA				100.00	



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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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
Seek alternative or additional jobs				3.57	
Sell more livestock than usual		12.24	19.39	59.69	8.16
Sending children of household for work			50.00	50.00	
Short-term / seasonal labor migration			75.00		25.00



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA	
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
BUTI	Government project work on terracing	No other alternative work	PSNP	No other alternative work	Participate people in NGO works	No other alternative work
KOFO BURUR	PSNP		Government Project			
FIALU	Government project work on terracing	No other alternative work	PSNP	No other alternative work	Participate people in NGO works	No other alternative work
ANDENYA BADOLE	PSNP		More jobs from NGOs and Government project work			
BOLOTAMO	PSNP	No alternative Job	Government Project	To cover daily home expenditure		
BURKA	PSNP	No alternative Job	To participate people in government projects and NGO project works	No alternative Job		
HULETENYA BADOLE	Buying and selling of animals	Good experience	Crop production	They have past experience		



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA	
Selected Indicator		Capacity: Alternative Livelihood Sources - Alternative livelihood sources suggested by the community				
<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Work Option 1</u>	<u>Comment 1</u>	<u>Work Option 2</u>	<u>Comment 2</u>	<u>Work Option 3</u>	<u>Comment 3</u>
BILU	Buying and selling of animals	For income generating	Crop production	For Income Generation		
DUBA	Buying and selling of animals	Good experience				
REGDEN	Buying and selling of animals	Good experience				

WDRP Indicators

Community

Perceptions and Suggestions



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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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>
BUTI	Good access to agriculture extension service	Improved	
FIALU	Good access to agriculture extension service	Improved	
ANDENYA BADOLE	Good access to agriculture extension service		
BOLOTAMO	Good access to agriculture extension service	Improved	
BURKA	Good access to agriculture extension service	Improved	
HULETENYA BADOLE	No		
DUBA	No		
REGDEN	No		



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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>
BUTI	Good access specially hand tools	Improved	
FIALU	Good access specially hand tools	Improved	
ANDENYA BADOLE	Good access specially hand tools		
BOLOTAMO	Good access specially hand tools	Improved	
BURKA	Good access specially hand tools	Improved	
HULETENYA BADOLE	Good access specially hand tools	Improved	
REGDEN	Good access specially hand tools	Improved	



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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>
BUTI	No	Improved	
KOFO BURUR	There is good access of ground water	Improved	
FIALU	No	Improved	
ANDENYA BADOLE	Good access to irrigation water	No change	
BOLOTAMO	Good	No change	
BURKA	Ground water is available but not used for irrigation	Improved	
HULETENYA BADOLE	Good	Decrease	Shortage of water supply
BILU	Not irrigation water	Increase	
DUBA	No	Decrease	Shortage of rainfall
REGDEN	Good	Decrease	Shortage of water supply



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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>
BUTI	Good access	Improved	
KOFO BURUR	Good access	Improved	
FIALU	Good access	Improved	
ANDENYA BADOLE	Good access		
BOLOTAMO	Good access	No Change	
BURKA	Poor access		
HULETENYA BADOLE	Have problem during dry season	Decreased	Shortage of water during dry season
BILU	Poor access		
DUBA	Poor access	Decreased	Shortage of water
REGDEN	Poor access	Decreased	Shortage of water during dry season



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator:

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

Kebele Name	Current Level	Change In Last Decade	Comments
BUTI	High soil fertility but no Irrigation	Improved	
KOFO BURUR	Good soil fertility in the area	Improved	
FIALU	High soil fertility but no Irrigation	Improved	
ANDENYA BADOLE	Good soil fertility	Improved	
BOLOTAMO	Good soil fertility	No change	
BURKA	Good soil fertility	Improved	
HULETENYA BADOLE	Good	Decrease	Soil erosion
BILU	Bad	Decrease	Soil erosion
DUBA	Good	Decrease	Soil erosion
REGDEN	Good	Decrease	Soil erosion



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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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	88.20	%
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	1st	2nd	3rd
Adequate fertilizer	0.00	0.00	0.00
Adequate irrigation available	86.67	0.00	7.69
Less rainfall	13.33	0.00	0.00
More drought resistant crop	0.00	7.69	53.85
More pest resistant crop	0.00	0.00	23.08
More yielding crop	0.00	0.00	15.38

Proportion of households reporting change in size of area cultivated	58.80	%
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	----	1st	2nd
----	0.00	0.00	0.00
Adequate irrigation available	0.00	80.00	10.00
CIFA	0.00	20.00	7.69
OXFAM	0.00	0.00	30.00
Salinity problem	0.00	0.00	10.00

Proportion of households reporting change in crop yield	94.10	%
---	-------	---

	----	1st	2nd
----	0.00	0.00	0.00
Adequate fertilizer	0.00	0.00	7.14

3rd
0.00
0.00
0.00
66.67
0.00

3rd
0.00
7.69



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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
Adequate irrigation available	0.00	87.50	0.00
Better yielding crop	0.00	0.00	85.71
Improved variety of seeds	0.00	0.00	7.14
Insufficient rainfall	0.00	12.50	0.00

3rd
0.00
7.69
84.62
0.00



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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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>
BUTI	Good quality of land	No change	High quality of land but no irrigation water
KOFO BURUR	Good quality of land	No change	
FIALU	Good quality of land	No change	High quality of land but no irrigation water
ANDENYA BADOLE	Good quality of land	No change	
BOLOTAMO	Good quality of land	No change	
BURKA	Good quality of land	No change	
HULETENYA BADOLE	Good	Decreased	Soil Erosion
BILU	Good		
DUBA	Good	Decreased	Soil Erosion
REGDEN	Good	Decreased	Soil Erosion



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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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>
BUTI	No change in the land scape	
FIALU	No change in the land scape	
BOLOTAMO	No change	
BURKA	No change	
HULETENYA BADOLE	Decreased	
BILU	Decreased	
DUBA	Decreased	
REGDEN	Decreased	



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA	
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
BUTI	Kebele Leader	To give reports about the effect of disaster	Wereda Administration	To give reports about the effect of disaster	Agriculture Office in wereda Level	To give reports about the effect of disaster
KOFO BURUR	Kebele Leader	Report	Wereda Administration	Report		
FIALU	Kebele Leader	To give reports about the effect of disaster	Wereda Administration	To give reports about the effect of disaster	Agriculture Office in wereda Level	To give reports about the effect of disaster
ANDENYA BADOLE	Kebele Leader	To give reports about the effect of disaster	Wereda Pastoralist and Agriculture office Expert	To give reports about the effect of disaster	Wereda Administration	
BOLOTAMO	Kebele	To give reports the wereda	Wereda Pastoralist Sector	To give reports about the effect of disaster		
BURKA	Kebele	To give report the wereda level	Wereda Agriculture Office	To give reports about the effect of disaster		
HULETENYA BADOLE	Kebele Administration		Wereda Administration		Other Institution	



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA	
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
DUBA	Kebele Administration	Identify the community problem and transfer to the wereda	Wereda Administration	Accept the community problems and transfer to other institution	Other Institution	
REGDEN	Kebele Administration	Identify the community problem and transfer to the wereda	Wereda Administration	Accept the community problems and transfer to other institution	Other Institution	



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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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>
BILU	Has prioritization
DUBA	No prioritization
HULETENYA BADOLE	No prioritization
REGDEN	No prioritization



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<u>Region</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Wereda</u>
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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
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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator

Interventions: Suggestions to DRM Actors in the Area - Community suggested measures to DRM actors in the area for effective DRM actions

Kebele Name	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
BUTI	High support during drought time in pastoralist and agriculture development office	To prevent the people and livestock from disaster	Support from NGOs such as APDA and SSD in providing materials like animal drug and different Jobs	To prevent the people and livestock from disaster		
KOFO BURUR	The Government agency highly support during the disaster		Support from NGOs such as APDA and SSD in providing materials like animal drug and different Jobs	To prevent Animal Disease		
FIALU	High support during drought time in pastoralist and agriculture development office	To prevent the people and livestock from disaster	Support from NGOs such as APDA and SSD in providing materials like animal drug and different Jobs	To prevent the people and livestock from disaster		
ANDENYA BADOLE	Reducing number of animals by selling		Participating the community in different activities			
BOLOTAMO	Support from Pastoralist Office in wereda	Support from NGOs such as Islamic Relief and APDA	During Disaster time to support Animal Drug			



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA	
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
BURKA	Support from Pastoralist Office in wereda		Support from NGOs such as Islamic Relief and APDA	During Disaster time to support Animal Drug		
HULETENYA BADOLE	Supply of medical supplies		Establish animal Veterinary posts	To prevent animal diseases		
BILU	Human Medicine		Animal medicine equipment supply			
DUBA	Establishing animal veterinary post	To prevent animal diseases	Prepared contingency plan for disaster reduction	For preparedness	Human health post	
REGDEN	Establishing animal veterinary post	To prevent animal diseases	Prepared contingency plan for disaster reduction	For preparedness	Human health post	



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 4

Wereda EWA

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>
BUTI	To undertake watershed management and improve livestock production	To protect the Environment	Animal forage production in cooperative	To protect the Environment	To establish a Different Cooperatives	To increase capacity
KOFO BURUR	To establish Different Cooperatives	Highly profitable	To produce animal forage	High Profitable		
FIALU	To operate the watershed management	To protect the Environment	Planting indigenous trees	To protect the Environment	To establish a Different Cooperatives	To increase capacity
ANDENYA BADOLE	To engage the community in agro-pastoralism activity and improve the level of food security	To use wereda Extension system by experts				
BOLOTAMO	To engage the community in agro-pastoralism activity through using irrigation	Good access to irrigation				



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 4

Wereda EWA

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>
BURKA	No improvement of economic activity due to recurrent drought in the area					
HULETENYA BADOLE	Crop production	For consumption				
BILU	Petty Traders	To increase income				
DUBA	Livestock trading	To increase income				
REGDEN	Crop production	Mostly for Consumption				



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4				Wereda	EWA	
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
BUTI	Kebele Office	Kebele Leader	To report the wereda Administrator	Wereda disaster Office	Early warning expert	To give early information	Wereda administrati on	Head of management	Decision maker
KOFO BURUR	Kebele Office	Kebele Leader	Report the wereda Administration	Wereda Agriculture Office	Early warning expert	To give early information			
FIALU	Kebele Office	Kebele Leader	To report the wereda Office	Wereda disaster Office	Early warning expert	To give early information	Wereda administrati on	Head of management	Decision maker
ANDENYA BADOLE	Pastoralist Office	Early warning	Report a region and Different NGO	Wereda Managemen t			Kebele Administrati on	To take Information to wereda	
BOLOTAMO	Kebele Office	To apply Information	Day to Day activity of people to Control	Pastoralist Office	To give a Good response	Any necessary material to apply and report region			



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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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
BURKA	Kebele Office	Head of Kebele	To apply report the wereda Administration	Wereda Administration	Facilitate Management	To manage feedback of Hazard	Pastoralist Office Wereda	To give fast feed back	
HULETENYA BADOLE	Human Health Post	No constructed	No	School 1 to 4					
BILU	Veterinary Post			Police Station			School 1 to 8		Teaching activity
DUBA	Health Post	Not functional	No	School					
REGDEN	Health Post	Not functional	Medication	School			Veterinary Post		



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 4 Wereda EWA

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>
BUTI	To use Dagu system in early warning committee	Medium	Medium	Medium
KOFO BURUR	To announce early warning through wereda Experts	Not much effective	Not much effective	Not much effective
FIALU	To use Dagu system in early warning committee	Medium	Medium	Medium
ANDENYA BADOLE	To use the society the early warning system by disaster food security desk early warning expert	Medium	Medium	Medium
BOLOTAMO	To use early warning system and More to use Dagu or Information	Medium	Medium	Medium
BURKA	To use Dagu system in early warning committee	Medium	Medium	Not much
HULETENYA BADOLE	No prevention		No	Not effective
BILU	No prevention		No	Not effective
DUBA	No prevention		No	Not effective
REGDEN	No prevention		No	Not effective



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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		17.53	10.96	4.11
Cash transfers/social assistance		4.38	3.56	3.29
Cash-for-work activities (not employment)		4.38	16.44	5.48
Food-for-work activities		5.21	8.49	14.25
Medical assistance / access to health facilities		3.29	8.77	16.44
Micro-credit programmes		1.10	6.58	18.63
Rental subsidies		1.64	0.55	0.82
School fees for children		0.82	0.27	1.37
Subsidized food		8.77	6.85	4.66
Subsidized health care		3.84	12.88	10.14
Supplementary feeding for women and young children		2.74	7.95	5.21
Food aid		41.92	9.86	7.40
School feeding for children		4.38	6.85	7.95

WDRP Indicators

Other Community Characteristics



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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>
BUTI	No		Formal		
BOLOTAMO	Women Trade Association	2004	Formal	30	Crop Trade, Goat Trade
	Saving and Credit	2004	Informal	100	
DUBA	Duba Irrigation Association	2003	Informal	40	Not functional
	Regden Livestock Association	2003	Formal	40	Buying and selling of livestock



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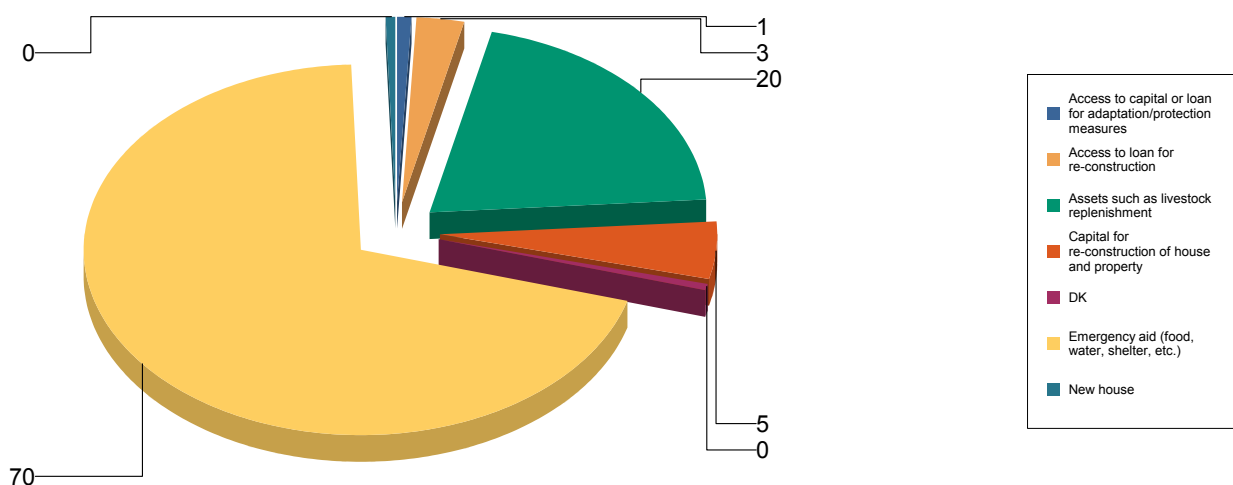
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator

Types of support received by households during disasters

Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies	Response Percentage
DK	0.44
Emergency aid (food, water, shelter, etc.)	70.22
Capital for re-construction of house and property	4.89
New house	0.44
Access to loan for re-construction	2.67
Access to capital or loan for adaptation/protection measures	0.89
Assets such as livestock replenishment	20.44

Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies





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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA			
Selected Indicator	Government Actors in the Field of Disaster Risk Management - Government actors and their activities in the field of Disaster Risk Managements							
Government Institution	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity	Description
Education Office	Supporting girl students from school dropout	Preventive measures by providing food items for girl students at school						
Agriculture Office	To announce early warning system	To support before occurring disaster and to easy protect the disaster	To prepared budget during disaster time	Occurring the disaster to support economically and it own capacity building that area	Before occurring disaster carefully to announce the people			
Wereda Administration Office	Coordinate to make those actors	To prevent the disasters coordinate and work together from those actors	Coordination of emergency food grain aid	To enter emergency of food grain aid and to distribute directly affected disasters	Weakness of fighting	Those make fighting people or "gaso" or neighbouring region by solving the problem creation of harmony	Make response coordination	Those response measures organizations to give active response make coordination



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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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
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FAO	Irrigation	Fiayalo kebele, 40 pastoralist establishing solar energy for drip irrigation to plant , tomato, onion and paper	Animal vaccination	This vaccination applied for all kebeles				
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Data_Collected_Date

November 14, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator: **Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors**

Kebele Name	BUTI
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Type Of Disaster 1	Livestock disease	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	Investigating seasons	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	To prepare drug	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2	Drought	Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator	By looking at stars	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Migrate to other area	Preparedness Measure

Kebele Name	KOFO BURUR
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Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	By looking at stars	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Migrate to other area	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2	Livestock disease	Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator	The worst season is known	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	To prepare drug to sell Government clinic	Preparedness Measure

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator: Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors

Kebele Name		FIALU
Type Of Disaster 1	Livestock disease	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	Investigating seasons	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	To prepare drug	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2	Drought	Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator	By looking at stars	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Migrate to other area	Preparedness Measure

Kebele Name		ANDENYA BADOLE
Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	Looking stars and wind direction	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	To migrate to high land of Amara and to pray	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2	Run off	Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator	Using Dago system about the rainfall condition in highland area of Amhara region from which	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	floods in rivers and elders away from rivers	Preparedness Measure

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator: Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors

Kebele Name	BOLOTAMO
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Type Of Disaster 1	Animal Disease	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	Investigating seasons	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	To prepare Animal Drug	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2	Drought	Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator	By looking at stars	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Migrate to other area	Preparedness Measure

Kebele Name	BURKA
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Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	Looking at stars	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	To migrate to other place	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2	Animal Disease	Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator	Indicator of Month	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	To prepare drugs ahead	Preparedness Measure

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator: Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors

Kebele Name		HULETENYA BADOLE	
Type Of Disaster 1	Lack of animal feed	Type Of Disaster 3	
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	Store animal Feed	Preparedness Measure	
Type Of Disaster 2	Drought	Type Of Disaster 4	
Early Warning Indicator	By looking at stars	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	Migrate to other area	Preparedness Measure	

Kebele Name		BILU	
Type Of Disaster 1	Livestock disease	Type Of Disaster 3	
Early Warning Indicator	Investigating seasons	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	To prepare drug	Preparedness Measure	
Type Of Disaster 2		Type Of Disaster 4	
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure	

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	EWA
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Selected Indicator: Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors

Kebele Name		DUBA
Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	Weak rainfall distribution	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Migration to grazing area	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2		Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure

Kebele Name		REGDEN
Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	Weak rainfall distribution	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Migration to grazing area	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2		Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
BUTI	During drought time high social interaction to help one another	Deforestation due to lack of awareness	Road construction	Yes
KOFO BURUR	During drought time high social interaction to help one another	Cutting tree lack of awareness	Yes during disaster time the road access important to easy transport affected people	
FIALU	During drought time high social interaction to help one another	Deforestation due to lack of awareness	Yes especially road construction important during disaster	Yes
BOLOTAMO	Strong social interaction during Drought time	Lack of awareness on Environmental protection	Very Important for Drought Road	Yes
BURKA	Strong social interaction during drought time	Lack of awareness and deforestation	Yes to easily travel the other places	Yes
HULETENYA BADOLE	High social Interaction Work Together	Lack of awareness Social Problem	Road Mobile network access Dagu system	Lack of funding HIV
BILU	Have High social Interaction Work Together	Lack of awareness Social Problems Illiteracy	Road Dagu System Mobile Network access	Lack of funding New Disasters
DUBA	Work Together High social interaction	Lack of awareness Social Problems Illiteracy	Road Mobile Network access Dagu System	Lack of funding HIV/AIDS



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 19, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	EWA
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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>
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REGDEN	Work Together High social interaction	Lack of awareness Social Problems Illiteracy	Road Mobile Network access Dagu System	Lack of funding HIV/AIDS
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