



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

WOREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILE (WDRP)

REGION: AFAR

ZONE: ONE

WEREDA: AFAMBO

December, 2020

Addis Ababa

About the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)

The National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) was reestablished in December 2015 and recognized by an act of Council of Ministers (Regulation No. 363/2015) as an autonomous Federal Government office mandated to conduct appropriate activities for the comprehensive implementation and realization of the objectives of the National Disaster Risk Management Policy and Strategy and to coordinate, monitor and provide appropriate support with respect to activities carried out by the lead sector institutions.

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PREFACE

Ethiopia is well aware of the impact that disasters can have on the development goals that we are rigorously pursuing through our Growth and Transformation Plan II. With this recognition we started a paradigm shift a few years ago, largely triggered by the revised National Policy and Strategy on Disaster Risk Management.



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

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

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

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

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

*H.E. Ato Mitiku Kassa
Commissioner*

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

PREFACE

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



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

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

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

Abraham Abebe
Director

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

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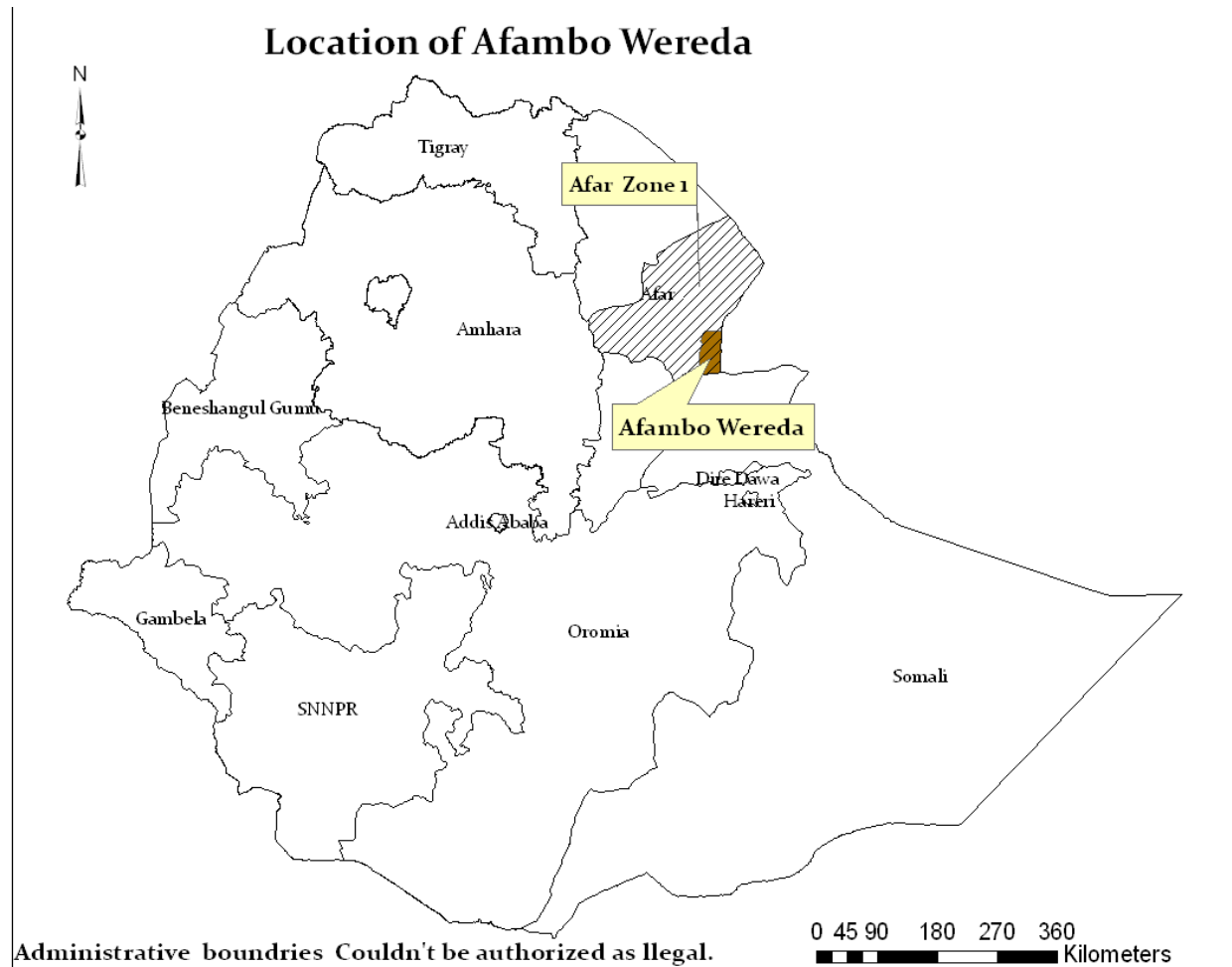
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WEREDA LOCATON



METHODOLOGY

▪ **WDRP Content :**

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

▪ **Research Approach:**

- Mixed Approach
- Both quantitative and qualitative information

▪ **Data Sources:**

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

▪ **Sampling Technique:**

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

▪ **Methods of Analysis:**

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

WEREDA

SUMMARY DISASTER RISK PROFILE

INFORMATION



Disaster Risk Profile: Afambo Wereda

SUMMARY OF PROFILE WEREDA

Livestock disease, flood and drought are the three major disasters in the Wereda followed by human disease, crop disease and economic shocks.

Deforestation and soil erosion are the main environment problems triggering the occurrences of drought, flooding, human, livestock disease and price shocks and are affecting productivity. Water pollution associated with flooding is also another environmental challenge that caused livestock and human disease in the wereda.

Poor access to market, road, transport and other social services are major challenges for development in the wereda.

Intervention implication in the Wereda includes livelihood diversification, construction of flood mitigation structures, construction of roads and bridges, development of drinking water, natural resource conservation activities, water harvesting measures, saving and credit service, improving access to veterinary services, human health center and market

Summary of livelihood zone

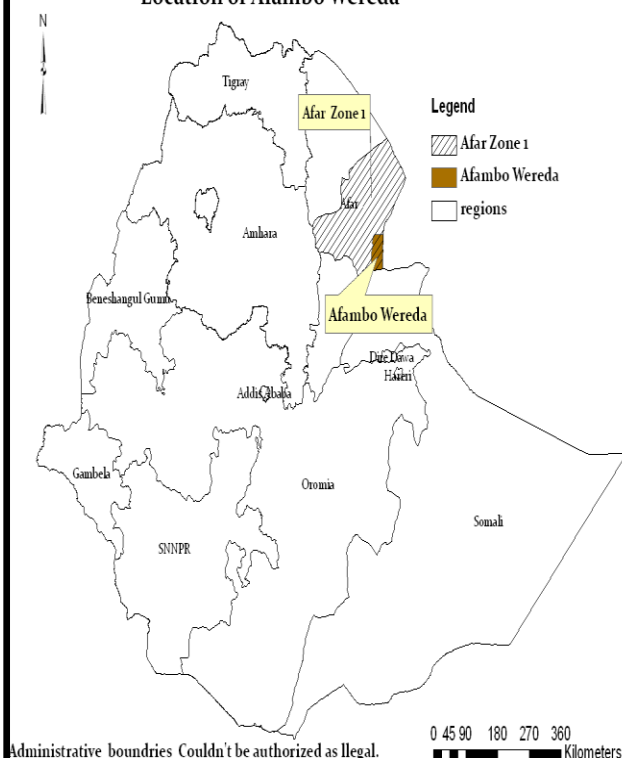
• Eli-Daar PastoralZone (LZ4)

Pastoral livelihood zone. Camel and shoats (sheep/goats) are the most important. Due to the harsh climatic conditions, a limited number of households keep cattle. Food sources for all wealth groups are predominantly purchases of cereals supplemented by their own livestock products such as milk and meat. Livestock sales, salt mining and trade are the main sources of income. The poor derive additional income from selling firewood, local mats (*dibora*) and palm (*onga*). Poor households may also receive financial gifts from relatives. Education and health services are limited.

• Awsa ke Gewane Agro-pastoral Zone (LZ5)

Irrigated and rain-fed crop production combined with livestock rearing - mainly cattle and shoats (sheep/goats) - are the major livelihood activities. Livestock sales, crop sales, and employment/self employment are the main sources of income for all wealth groups. The Awash River and its tributaries (Mille, Logia and Borkena) are the most important sources of water.

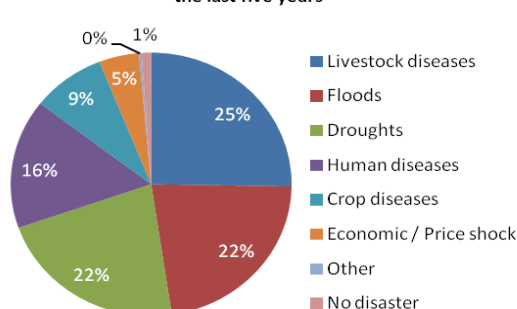
Location of Afambo Wereda



MAJOR DISASTERS REPORTED IN WEREDA

Kebele	Disaster 1	Disaster 2	Disaster 3	LIU Info
1.Alesabulo	Drought	Human disease	Livestock disease	CHRONIC HAZARDS: • LZ4: Drought, market shocks, animal and human diseases • LZ5: Over-flooding of the Awash River, lack of rains, livestock and human diseases, conflicts
2.Deaka	Drought	Livestock disease	Human disease	
3.Genete	Flood	Drought	Livestock disease	
4.Haresa	Flood	Crop disease	Livestock disease	
5. Humadoyeta	Drought	Conflict	Human disease	
6.Huru Gubi	Flood	Crop disease	Human disease	
7. Kebele 01	Drought	Livestock disease	Human disease	
8.Mego	Drought	Human disease	Livestock disease	

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



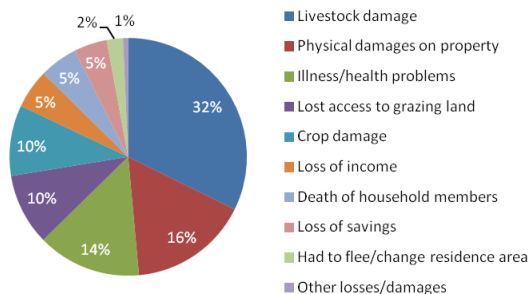
SHORT NARRATIVE ON MAJOR DISASTERS:

Livestock disease, flood, drought, human disease, crop disease and economic shocks are the major disasters in the Wereda. Conflict is not an issue for more than three fourth of households. Human and livestock disease are reportedly related to drought in the wereda. Flooding is reported a periodic problem in the wereda which caused deterioration of grazing land and occurrences of human and livestock disease and it destructs irrigation structures and houses. Recurrent drought and price shocks are forcing households to sell more livestock and are affecting livelihood in the wereda. The major livestock diseases are Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), Liverfluke, Anthrax, Tick born diseases, PPR, Internal and External Parasite. Malaria, diarrhea, chronic fever, pneumonia, eye problems are the major human disease reported.

EFFECT OF DISASTERS

Disasters	Loss 1	Loss 2	Loss 3
Livestock disease	Livestock damage	Health problem	Loss of income
Drought	Livestock damage	Loss of access to grazing land	Loss of income
Flood	Physical damage on property	Crop and livestock damage	Loss of access to grazing land
Human disease	Health problem	Death of household member	Loss of income
Crop disease	Crop damage	Livestock damage	Loss of income
Economic shocks	Loss of saving	Loss of income	Migration

Losses from major disasters in wereda





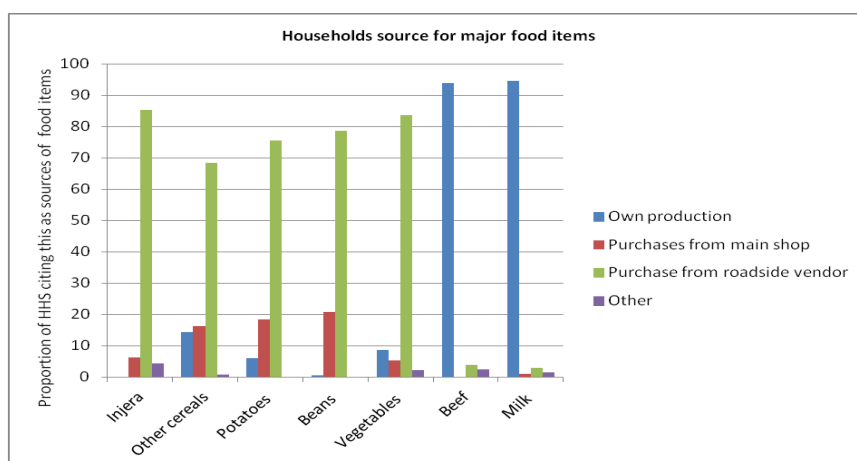
Disaster Risk Profile: Afambo Wereda

HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY VULNERABILITY

SHORT NARRATIVE ON VULNERABILITY

There are a number of factors that increase the vulnerability households to major disasters in wereda. These are: dependency on livestock rearing only, communal use of grazing land and water, movement for long distance in search of feed and water; absence of crop rotation, settlement on river banks, poor housing that cannot withstand flooding, deforestation, poor access to social services and infrastructures (mainly market, road, veterinary services), low levels of literacy. As can be seen in the graph purchasing is the major source for all food items except milk and beef.

Moreover, intervention measures by DRM actors in the Wereda are not proactive. Food aid is the major formal transfer made in the Wereda. Less than 5% of households received credit, cash for work, and food for work transfers that are important to build household capacity.



Accessibility:

- **Water:** access to water for livestock and irrigation is good in the wereda. About ¾ of households reported water is regularly available for their livestock. Access to water for **irrigation** is reported good in many of the kebeds and the community suggest crop production as the best alternative sources of livelihood to cope with disasters especially to drought. However, due to repeated drought water points are drying & constructed dams are destructed by flood.
- Access to veterinary service and livestock drugs is perceived either poor or very poor by ¾ of households.
- **Drinking water:** access to drinking water is very poor in the wereda and more than 4/5 of households use Rivers, streams and open access ponds. On average it takes about 1 and half an hour to fetch water per day.
- Access to **agricultural extension services and agricultural inputs** is reported improving and 2/3 of households received agricultural extension service. But the services are reported not enough in most of the kebedes.
- **Pasture:** More than 90% of household reported pasture is not regularly available; and December, January, May and June are most problematic months for pasture availability. **Sanitation** is very poor because 97% of households have no toilet facilities and they use nature.
- **Road:** access to road is very poor. 93% of households are located in areas with no road leading to their house. On average it takes more than 3 and half an hour to reach to the nearest paved road.
- **Market:** The average time taken to reach the nearest urban centre in Afambo wereda is more than 8 hours showing poor access of the community to market. The community reported they are selling animals at lower price because of deterioration of their body condition due to long distance travels.
- **Electricity:** only 2.3% of households have electricity connection. So access to electricity is poor.

Level of Awareness and Institutional Development

- **Literacy** level is poor. Only 1.3% of those who reach for education (7+years) can read and understand text easily. Furthermore, ¾ of people are less than first grade completed. Significant gender disparity is also observed at secondary and above schools in favor of males.
- Community **awareness about DRM** is good. This can be observed from the fact that majority of households (60%) would like to adopt economic activities to hazard season and physical protection of houses if more resources were available to them.
- No **community based institutions** established in all the kebeds of the Wereda. Farmer group is established only in Deaka kebele which produce crops and vegetables.
- WFP, PCI, UNICEF, Red Cross are nongovernmental actors working in the Wereda and can be considered external capacity.
- There is a **traditional information system** called "**Daggu**" in the Wereda. The community used this system to get information about problems and where pasture and water is available for their livestock before migration as well as about security issues in the destination areas.

InfoBits:

Population	: 24,129
Sex ratio	: 815 Fem/1000 M
Urban Population	: 3.3%
Mean Altitude	: 404 m
Mean Slope	: 2.6%
All Weather	
Road Density	:
Measles caseload	: 5 (2005 & 2008)
PLWHA on ART	:
Under-five children eligible for supplementary feeding	:

Sources: Various secondary sources

COMMUNITY CAPACITY TO COPE

- A number of **coping strategies** are adopted by households in the Wereda. This includes: reduce expenditure on non-essential items, consumption rather than sale of crop produce, sell more livestock than usual, rely on less preferred and less expensive food, isolation of sick animals, feeding tree branches for animals, using traditional medicine, resettlement to high elevation places, negotiation through elders, asking relief from government and relatives, labor work (looking after animals).
- Migration in search of pasture and grazing land is common coping mechanism in the werda; and about 2/3 of households have mobile home.
- The community also employs some **strategies to adapt** with the recurrent disasters of flood and drought. These strategies include: Preparing and selling traditional mats, rent animals for merchants for transportation, flood protection activities using local materials (soil and stone bund), minimizing number of animals, trading activities and recently crop production using irrigation.
- Household's **capacity to cope** is poor. This can be judged from the fact that 4/5 of households have no ability to raise 500 birr from any sources within a week if they need. Besides, 63% of households have not managed to recover from losses of disasters.
- **Access to credit** is also poor. Because households have not managed to get credit all the time they need.
- All types of livestock are reared in the Wereda and majority of households own all types showing good **livestock diversity** in the Wereda.
- On average 1.3 crops are grown by households and maize is the single most crop produced by 4/5 of households. So **crop diversity** is poor in the Wereda.
- **Social capital** is very strong in the Wereda. Households help each other in different ways such as helping affected persons by contributing materials and animals as well as by undertaking activities of sick people.

WDRP Indicators

Hazard Related Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator **Biological Hazards of the Wereda**

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

Hazard_Sub_Type	Crop pests	
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Crop pests	- No rotation of crops - increasing of flood water - No timely sowing of crops	- Decreasing crop production, - decrease income
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Hazard_Sub_Type	Human disease	
------------------------	----------------------	--

Malaria	- Low awareness about sanitation, environmental - dusty wind, - contamination of river water - Climate change - Lack of potable water - lack of nutritious foods - increasing of mosquito due to floods	- Death of household member - Loss of income - Health problem - asset depletion
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Diarrhea

Chronic fever

Pneumonia/ lung problem

Headache

Eye problems

Hazard_Sub_Type	Livestock disease	
------------------------	--------------------------	--

Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	- Drought - Poor animal husbandry practices, - lack of livestock feed - using communal grazing land and water, - moving long distance in search of pasture and water - poor veterinary services	- Livestock damage - loss of asset - Loss of animal body condition, - loss of livestock products, - food shortage - Loss of income - Health problems
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Liverfluke

Anthrax

Tick born diseases



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator

Biological Hazards of the Wereda

Hazard_Name	Cause_Of_Hazard	Effects_Of_Hazard
PPR	• Drought • Poor animal husbandry practices, • lack of livestock feed • using communal grazing land and water, • moving long distance in search of pasture and water • poor veterinary services	• Livestock damage • loss of asset • Loss of animal body condition, • loss of livestock products, • food shortage • Loss of income • Health problems
Internal and External Parasite		



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator

Geological Hazards of the Wereda

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

Hazard_Sub_Type Geological

No geological hazard



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
---------------	------	-------------	--------	---------------	--------

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

Hazard_Name	Cause_Of_Hazard	Effects_Of_Hazard
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Hazard_Sub_Type Hydro-Meteorological Hazards

Drought	- Deforestation - Degradation of range land - over grazing, - low awareness about environment	- Livestock damage, - Loss of access to grazing land - human disease break, - asset depletion - Human and animal disease outbreak - hunger, - migration
Flood	- high rain fall after long drought - Settlement people on plain land - absence of flood prevention activities	- loss of farm land - physical damage on property - crop and livestock damage - loss of access to grazing land - Destruction of roads, bridge and dams. - Gully formation, loss of big trees, - loss of houses (afar traditional house), - High rate of human diseases, - migration



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator **Socio Economic Hazards of the Wereda**

Hazard_Name	Cause_Of_Hazard	Effects_Of_Hazard
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Hazard_Sub_Type Socio economic hazards

Conflict	Shortage of animal feed and water	• Loss human life, • theft of animals, • loss of assets
Economic shock		• Loss of income and savings • Migration



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator	Technological Hazards of the Wereda
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<u>Hazard_Name</u>	<u>Cause_Of_Hazard</u>	<u>Effects_Of_Hazard</u>
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<u>Hazard_Sub_Type</u>	Technological Hazards
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No Technological Hazards



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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
ALESABULO	Droughts	April, May, June	1997;	1997	Increased	Degradation of range land	Death of animal, human disease outbreak, asset depletion	over grazing, deforestation, low awareness about environment	Buying animal feed, feeding tree branches
	Human diseases	December, January	1999	1999	Decreased	Shortage of food		Low awareness about sanitation, environmental pollution, dusty wind, contaminated water	Taking the patient to health centers, reporting to the Wereda health office
	Livestock diseases	October, November,	1997	1997	Increased	Drought	lack of food, death of animals, loss of asset	Poor animal husbandry practices, lack of livestock feed	Buying drugs from private pharmacies, using traditional medicine, isolation of sick animals



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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
ALESABULO	Floods	July, August	2002	2002	Increased	High rain fall	death of animal, loss of hand tools, loss of farm land	lowland settlement of the kebele	changing to safe area, giving information
DEAKA	Droughts	March, April, May, June	1998;1999	1999	Increased		human and animal disease, hunger, migration , displacement	Low awareness on natural resource	Migration, buying feed, food and water, feeding animal tree branches



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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
DEAKA	Livestock diseases	March, April, May, June	1998;1999	1999	Increased	Shortage of animal feed	Loss of animal body condition, death of animals, loss of production, loss of assets, food shortage	using communal grazing land	Report to government, using traditional medicines, Isolation of sick animal
	Human diseases	October, November, December	2000	2000	Increased	Lack of sanitation, shortage of food	loss of life, health problem, loss of assets	low awareness about sanitation	taking sick persons to health center, using traditional medicine, early isolation if the disease is contagious



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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
DEAKA	Floods	August	1999;2002	2002	Increased	high rain fall after long drought	Destruction of roads, bridge and dams. Gully formation, loss of animal and big trees, loss of houses (afar traditional house), loss of arable land, loss of agricultural products	Poor settlement, absence of flood prevention activities	Resettlement to high elevation places, flood protection activities using local materials (soil and stone bund), exchanging information



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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
GENETE	Floods	August	1999;2002	2002	Increased	high rain fall after long drought	Destructi on of roads, bridge and dams. Gully formation , loss of animal and big trees, loss of houses (afar traditiona l house),los s of arable land, loss of agricultur al products	Plain land settlement, absence of flood prevention activities	Resettleme nt to high elevation areas, flood protection activities using local materials (soil and stone bund),exch anging information



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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
GENETE	Droughts	March, April, May, June	1999;2000	1999	Increased	shortage of rain fall	shortage of feed, animal disease, food shortage, asset depletion, death of animals	Deforestation	Migration to potential areas, feeding tree branches for animals
	Livestock diseases	March, April, May, June	1999;2000	1999	Increased	Animal feed shortage, drought	loss of animal production, death of animals, food shortage, asset depletion	using communal grazing land and water, moving long distance for search of feed and water	Treating sick animals with scientific and traditional medicines, sometimes selling sick animals if possible



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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
GENETE	Human diseases	October, January, December, February	1999;2003	1999	Decreased	Shortage of food, lack of sanitation	Health problem, loss of lives, asset depletion	Climate change	Taking sick persons to health center, using traditional medicine
HARESA	Floods	May, June, July, August	1999, 2000, 2001, 2002.	2002	Increased	Increasing of high land rains, over flood of river	High rate of human diseases, damage and decrease of products, migration of long standing.	The community lives on the river bank	Buying and using low price goods, sell animals, decrease extra expenses and migration



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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
HARESA	Crop diseases	October to November	2001, 2002	2001	Decreased	The increasing of flood water, the increasing of frost, untimely sowing of crops	Decreasing crop production, damage plant and decrease income	No rotation of crops, no timely land preparation	Sowing of disease resistance crops, using pesticides, preparation of farm land and repeatedly ploughing lands
	Livestock diseases	August to November	2001, 2002.	2001	Decreased	Shortage of grazing land and lack of quality grazing land, no vaccination and no isolation of affected animals to non affected	Shortage of income, shortage of animal production, animal death	No modern ways of livestock rearing and poor veterinary services	Using veterinary medicine timely and vaccination



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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
HARESA	Human diseases	May to August	2000, 2001, 2002	2000	Decreased	Lack of clean water, lack of nutritional foods, increasing of mosquito due to floods	Death of human, loss of income	Use of river and pond water for household consumption , lack of nutrition	Use of mosquito net, use traditional medicine
	Market Price shock	May to October	2000, 2001, 2002	2002	Decreased		Loss of savings	The community produced one time per year, the community produced one type of crops	Selling of animals, asking relief from their relatives, decreasing extra expense and used low price goods



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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
HUMADOYETA	Droughts	January to June	1998;1999;2000	1999	Increased		loss of animal production, death of animals, food shortage, hunger	absence of precaution measures	cutting the branches for animal feed, migration
	Conflicts	May, June	2000;2001;2002	2002	Increased	Shortage of animal feed and water	Loss human life, theft of animals, loss of assets	low awareness of the community	Migration to safe area, fighting
	Human diseases	September, October, November, December	1998;1999;2003	1999	Decreased	climate change, shortage of food and water, poor sanitation	human disease	absence of precaution measures	Awareness creation about sanitation, taking the sick to clinic, traditional medicine



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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
HUMADOYETA	Livestock diseases	January to June	1998;1999;2000	1999	Increased	shortage of animal feed, drought	animal death, loss of production, asset depletion	absence of precaution measures	treating with indigenous drugs, buying drugs, isolating sick animals
HOROGUBI	Floods	May, June, July, August, September, October	1999, 2000, 2001, 2002	2002	Decreased	Increasing of high land rains	High rate of human diseases, damage and decrease of products, permanent migration	The community lives around the river bank, Poor house that cannot withstand flooding	Buying and using low price goods, sell animals, decrease extra expenses and migration



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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
HOROGUBI	Crop diseases	September to December	2001, 2002	2001	Decreased	The increasing of flood water and the increasing of frost	Decreasing of agricultural products, damage plant and decrease income	Inadequate knowledge about plant disease, inadequate attitude and practice about the agriculture extension system	Use low cost goods, increasing working time, selling animals, decrease unnecessary expenses
	Human diseases	June to September	1999, 2000, 2001, 2002	2000	Decreased	Lack of clean water, lack of nutritional foods, increasing of mosquito due to floods	Death of human, loss of income	The community use flood water for household consumption , inadequate knowledge for scientific medicine, lack of nutrition	Use traditional medicine



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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
HOROGUBI	Livestock diseases	December, January, February	2001, 2002	2002	Decreased	Shortage of grazing land and lack of quality grazing land.	Shortage of income, shortage of animal production, animal death.	The community focus on the quantity of animals, the community live far from health center.	Use traditional medicine, separation of infected animals from non infected, decrease extra expenses, used low price goods every time
	Economic / Price shock	August to November	1999, 2000, 2001, 2002	Every year	Decreased		Loss of savings	The community produced one time per year, the community produced one type of crops	Selling of animals, asking relief from their relatives, decrease extra expense and used low price goods



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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
KEBELE 01	Droughts	February , March, May , June	1998, 1999	1999	Increased	Environment al changes , Deforestation , Erosion	Death of animals , Loss of human Lives , Migration , Hunger , Loss of animal productio n		Migration
	Livestock diseases	February , March, May , June	1998, 1999	1999	Increased	Drought	Death of animals, loss of animal products	Communal grazing land , Absence of precaution measures	Buying drugs from private pharmacy , Using traditional medicines (plants), Isolation of sick animals



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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
KEBELE 01	Human diseases	October , November , December	1998,2000 , 2003	2003	Increased	Loss of nutritious food , dusty wind	Health problem , Loss of human life , Depletion of asset	No protective measures , Shortage of food	Taking the patient to health center, Reporting to the wereda health office
	Floods	July , August	2002	2002	Increased	High rain fall	loss of animals , Loss of materials , Distractio n of roads , irrigation, grazing and arable land	Low land settlement, Environment al change	Helping each other , change settlement



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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
MEGO	Droughts	February, March, April, May, June	1997;1999	1999	Increased		Shortage of feed, loss of animal, loss crop of production, food shortage, shortage of water, disease occurrence	environmental changes which may be caused by low awareness about forests	Migration to the potential areas
	Human diseases	Related with drought	1998;1999	1999	Increased	climate change, shortage of food and water, poor sanitation	Health problem, loss of human life, asset depletion	Climate change, low awareness about disease prevention measure	using traditional medicines, sometimes taking sick animals to health centers (but rarely because the health centers are far from our kebele)



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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
MEGO	Livestock diseases	Related with drought	1997;1998;1999	1999	Increased	animal feed shortage due to drought	loss of production, shortage of food, loss of animals, asset depletion	using common grazing lands resulted transmission of disease from sick to healthy animals	Buying medicines from private pharmacies and treating using traditional medicine
	Conflicts	during drought season	when there is shortage of wate	Always when drought	Remained the same	shortage of water	Fighting each other result health/physical injuries.	using the same water points during drought season	Negotiation by elders, search another water source

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



Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator:

Hazards: Conflict as an Issue

KebeleName	Description_Of_Conflict	Change_In_Last_Decade	Main_Causes_Of_Conflict
ALESABULO	High level of conflict	Increase due to drought	
HOROGUBI	No conflict.	No change	
HARESA	No conflict	No change	
DEAKA	No conflict over land in this kebele	No	
GENETE	No conflict over land in this kebele		
MEGO	No conflict.		
HUMADOYETA	No conflict.	Decrease	
KEBELE 01	No conflict here among the community		



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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
HOROGUBI	Flood	For long period of time	Permanent migration, high rate of human disease, crop damage, death of animals, shortage of grazing lands and lack of incomes	Mothers, children and elders	Poor physical resistant during disasters
HARESA	Flood	From May to August and affects many areas	Permanent migration, high rate of human disease, crop damage, death of animals, shortage of grazing lands and lack of incomes	Mothers, children and elders	Poor physical resistant during disasters
DEAKA	Conflict	The conflict was on the border of Amhara region. It was unusual. Negotiations were held by afar and Amhara region presidents. The duration was for 3 years	Loss of Livestock, Loss of life, economical crises	Youth were mostly affected	Mostly the livestock keepers move with their livestock when there is drought they move to the border of Amhara region in search of feed and water.
GENETE	Human disease common cold	It was occurred throughout the kebele highly it lasts for two months	Health problems, Loss of human lives , asset depletion	All people especially children	Loss of resistance due to shortage of nutritious food



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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
MEGO	Flood	At the end of 2002 E.C. there was high rain fall which results high flood. It stayed almost for one month	Loss of animals, Loss of materials , destruction of irrigation canal and road, degradation of grazing land	Children, elders and animals	They cannot escape when it occurs suddenly
HUMADOYETA	Flood	Almost it lasts one month. As the land was affected by repeated drought it was highly affected by the flood. The rainfall was also high	Loss of animals, degradation of grazing land, discussion of road	All people	It occurred suddenly. There was no any protection measures before the onset of the flood and no one was warned
ALESABULO	Increment of price of goods and services	Increment of price of goods and services	Shortage of food ,decrease living standard , selling many animals to cover consumption	Elders, children ,pregnant women ,poor people	Pregnant cant get nutritious food ,Poor cant buy any food and non food items , elders and children cant move for search of food
KEBELE 01	Flood	The duration was for two months. It was highly devastating (road ,range land, water point)	Loss of asset, discussion of road , loss of animals, loss of arable land	Livestock keepers	The flood reach accidently when they were moving with their livestock



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda AFAMBO

Selected Indicator:

Frequency of Disaster Occurrence

	4 out of 5 years or more	3 out of 5 years	2 out of 5 years	1 out of 5 years	0 Never
Conflicts	100.00				
Crop diseases	9.00	3.00	29.00	59.00	
Droughts	14.00	8.00	23.00	55.00	
Economic / Price shock	27.00	9.00	42.00	21.00	
Floods	16.00	13.00	26.00	45.00	
Heavy Rain	100.00				
Human diseases	4.00	2.00	8.00	86.00	
Livestock diseases	2.00	16.00	20.00	62.00	1.00



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator:

Household Exposure to Hazards

Disaster Type	General Exposure	Last Five Years Exposure
Droughts	16.60	22.00
Floods	17.30	22.40
Landslides	0.20	
Crop diseases	7.70	8.50
Livestock diseases	24.70	25.30
Human diseases	20.50	15.90
Heavy Rain	4.50	0.20
Frost / Cold waves	0.30	
Heat waves/ High temp	0.50	
Conflicts	0.20	
Economic / Price shock	4.00	4.60
Forest Fires	0.20	
Road Accident	1.10	
No Disaster	1.90	1.10
DK	0.10	0.10



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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				100.00								
Crop diseases	3.80	26.40	43.40	1.90	11.30	3.80	3.80		1.90		3.80	
Droughts	1.50	7.30	1.50	3.60	10.20	8.00	13.10	14.60	17.50	8.80	2.90	10.90
Economic / Price shock		9.40	15.60	3.10	12.50	6.30	18.80	3.10	15.60	6.30	9.40	
Floods	2.10	12.30	8.90	2.70	2.70		3.40	3.40	13.70	17.80	23.30	4.80
Heavy Rain										100.00		
Human diseases	5.30	15.80	17.50	8.80	12.30	5.30	8.80	7.00	8.80	3.50	1.80	3.50
Livestock diseases	1.60	2.30	12.40	11.60	11.60	6.20	21.70	5.40	11.60	8.50	3.90	3.10



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda AFAMBO

Selected Indicator:

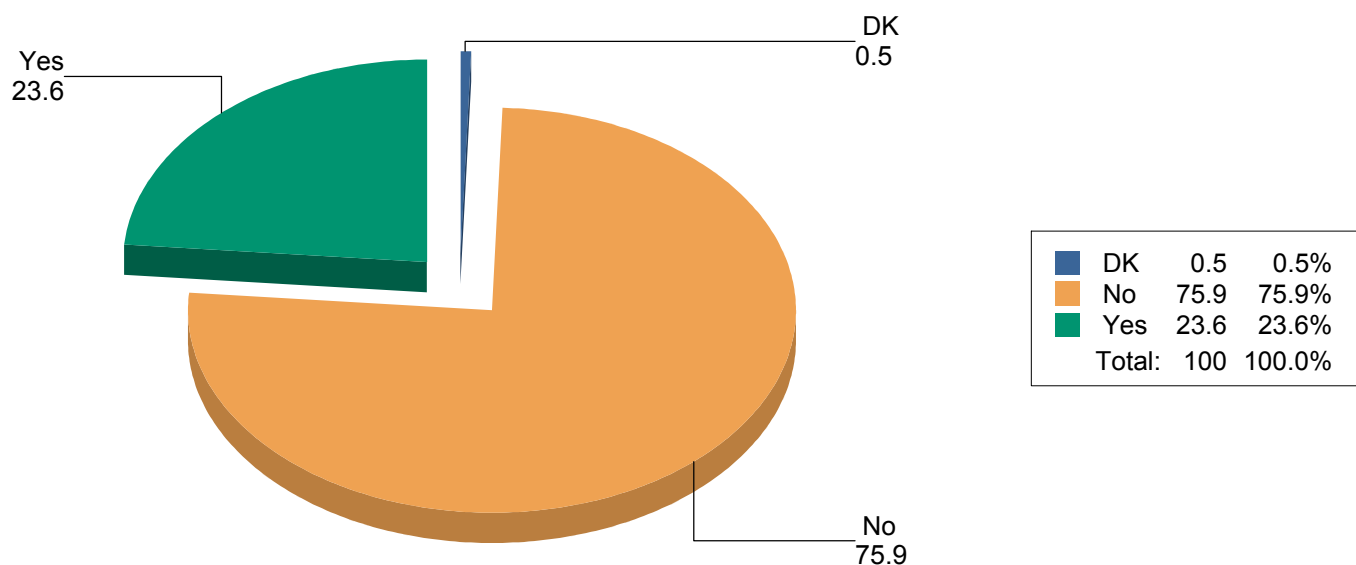
Conflicts: Perception of households on conflict issues - Is conflict an issue in this community?

Is Conflict an Issue in Community?

Response Percent

Yes	23.60
No	75.90
DK	0.50

Is Conflict an Issue in Community?





Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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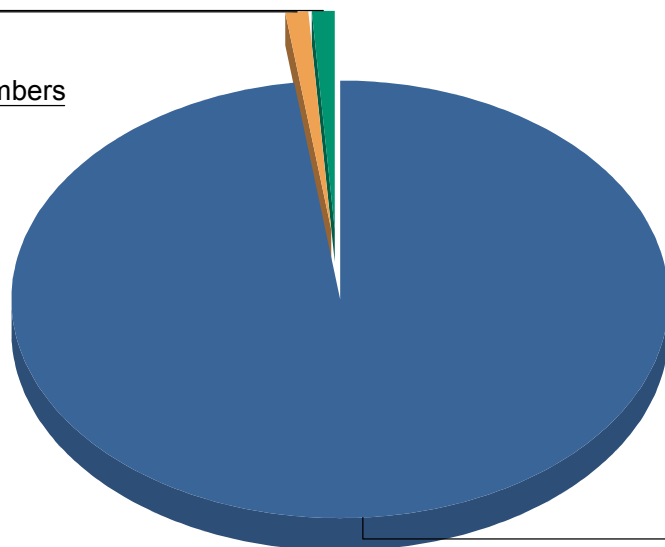
Selected Indicator:

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

Who To Turn During Conflict?	Response Percentage
Family members	1.10
Elders	97.80
Other	1.10

Who To Turn During Conflict?

Other
1
Family members
1



Elders
98

Elders	98	97.8%
Family members	1	1.1%
Other	1	1.1%
Total:	100	100.0%



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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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	16.20	6.10
Crop damage	9.60	3.70
Livestock damage	32.20	5.80
Death of household members	5.20	3.70
Illness/health problems	14.10	7.40
Loss of access to social services, including school	0.40	1.90
Loss of income	5.30	25.60
Loss of savings	4.50	15.70
Lost access to grazing land	9.70	12.30
Lost access to water source	0.00	1.30
Had to flee/change residence area	2.20	12.20
Other losses/damages	0.10	1.60



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda AFAMBO

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	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases	No Disaster
Crop damage		83.60	1.20		10.30		1.00	0.60	50.00
Death of household members			3.00		1.80		22.90	4.40	
Had to flee/change residence area	10.00		3.00	12.50	3.60				
Illness/health problems			2.40	3.13	7.30		63.50	9.40	50.00
Livestock damage		7.30	40.80		10.30		3.10	76.10	



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda AFAMBO

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	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases	No Disaster
Livestock were stolen								0.60	
Loss of access to social services, including school					0.60				
Loss of income		7.30	10.10	15.63	0.60		3.10	3.90	
Loss of savings			2.40	56.25	0.60	10.00	4.20	1.70	
Lost access to grazing land			23.10		13.90			0.60	



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda AFAMBO

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	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases	No Disaster
NA								0.60	
Other losses/damages			0.60						
Physical damages on houses and property		1.80	13.60	9.38	50.90		2.10	2.20	



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR **Zone** ZONE 1 **Wereda** AFAMBO

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

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

	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Crop damage	3.90	0.60	3.70	11.80		1.30	0.70
Death of household members		1.80		2.80		17.30	2.00
Had to flee/change residence area		18.40		22.90			5.30
Illness/health problems	2.00	9.20		3.50	10.00	22.70	4.00
Livestock damage		8.00		7.60		4.00	6.00



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator: Losses from Disasters - Secondary Losses by Type of Disasters (household response in %)

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses						
--------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Livestock were stolen				6.90		4.00	1.30
Loss of access to social services, including school	3.90	1.80		2.80		1.30	0.70
Loss of income	66.70	23.30	33.30	8.30		12.00	38.70
Loss of savings	9.80	12.30	33.30	9.70		29.30	17.30
Lost access to grazing land	5.90	16.00		19.40		1.30	10.00



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR **Zone** ZONE 1 **Wereda** AFAMBO

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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses						
	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Lost access to water source		4.90					
Other losses/damages	2.00		18.50			2.70	1.30
Physical damages on houses and property	5.90	2.50	11.10	4.20		4.00	12.70



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator: Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level By Kebele

Month of Hazard	Major Problems /Disasters	Hazard Severity Rank	Agricultural Activities	Income Level Rank
<u>Kebele</u>	ALESABULO			
E - Jan (Tir)	Animal disease and/drought/ human disease	3		--
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Animal disease and/drought/ human disease	3		--
G - Mar (Megabit)	Animal disease	3		--
H - Apr (Meazea)	Animal disease	3		--
I - May (Ginbot)	Shortage of water ,Animal disease	3		--
J - Jun (Sene)	Shortage of water /wind	3		--
K - Jul (Hamle)	wind	1		--
L - Aug (Nehase)	Flood	1		--
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Malaria	1		--
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Malaria ,common cold	1		--
C - Nov (Hidar)	Malaria ,common cold	2		--
<u>Kebele</u>	DEAKA			

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 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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
E - Jan (Tir)	Animal disease , drought	----	Crop sowing	--
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Animal disease , drought	----		--
G - Mar (Megabit)	Animal disease , drought	----	weeding	--
I - May (Ginbot)	Shortage of water , Drought ,Malaria	----	Harvesting	--
J - Jun (Sene)	Wind (dusty),Shortage of water, drought, malaria	----	Harvesting	--
K - Jul (Hamle)	Wind	----	Crop sowing	--
L - Aug (Nehase)	Flood	----	weeding	--
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Malaria	----		--
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Malaria cold water especially early morning	----	Harvesting	--

Kebele	GENETE			
E - Jan (Tir)	Animal disease and human disease	2	Livestock raring throughout the year but no crop production	--
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Animal disease and human disease	3		--
G - Mar (Megabit)	Animal disease and human disease	3		--

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 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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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>
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought	2		--
I - May (Ginbot)		3		--
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought ,animal disease	3		--
K - Jul (Hamle)	Wind	1		--
L - Aug (Nehase)	Flood	3		--
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Cold weather	1		--
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Human disease (malaria ,common cold) cold weather	2		--
C - Nov (Hidar)	Human disease (malaria, common cold) cold weather	2		--
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Human disease (malaria, common cold) cold weather	2		--

<u>Kebele</u>	HARESA		
E - Jan (Tir)	----	Weeding	8th
F - Feb (Yekatit)	----	Weeding	9th
G - Mar (Megabit)	----	Harvesting	1st

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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
H - Apr (Meazea)		----	Harvesting	2nd
I - May (Ginbot)	Flood, human disease, livestock disease	1	Harvesting	3rd
J - Jun (Sene)		----	Livestock sell	4th
K - Jul (Hamle)	Human disease like diarrhea	2	Livestock sell	5th
L - Aug (Nehase)		----	Livestock sell	6th
A - Sep (Meskerem)		----	Crop sowing	10th
B - Oct (Tikimt)		----	Crop sowing	11th
C - Nov (Hidar)	Human disease like malaria	3	Crop sowing	12th
C - Nov (Hidar)		----	Weeding	7th

Kebele	HOROGUBI			
E - Jan (Tir)	Animal disease	1	Weeding, harvesting, livestock products	1st
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Animal disease	1	Weeding, harvesting, livestock products	2nd
G - Mar (Megabit)		----	Harvesting, livestock products	2nd

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 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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
H - Apr (Meazea)		---	Harvesting, livestock products	2nd
I - May (Ginbot)	floods	1	Livestock products	3rd
J - Jun (Sene)	Human disease, floods	2	Livestock products	--
J - Jun (Sene)	Human disease, floods.	2	Livestock products	--
L - Aug (Nehase)	Human disease, floods, economic deflation.	3	Crop sowing	4th
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Human disease, floods, plant disease, economic deflation	3	Crop sowing	4th
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Floods, plant disease, economic deflation	3	Crop sowing	4th
C - Nov (Hidar)	Plant disease, economic deflation	2	Crop sowing, weeding	2nd
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Plant disease, human disease	2	Weeding, harvesting, livestock products	1st

Kebele	HUMADOYETA		
E - Jan (Tir)	Sowing	11	--
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Sowing	12	--
G - Mar (Megabit)	Sowing	10	--

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 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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
H - Apr (Meazea)		9		--
I - May (Ginbot)	harvesting	4		--
J - Jun (Sene)	Sowing	6		--
K - Jul (Hamle)	Weeding	8		--
L - Aug (Nehase)	Weeding	1		--
A - Sep (Meskerem)		2		--
B - Oct (Tikimt)	harvesting	3		--
C - Nov (Hidar)		5		--
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Land preparation	7		--
Kebele KEBELE 01				
E - Jan (Tir)	Drought	----		--
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Drought	----		--
G - Mar (Megabit)	Animal disease and drought	1		--

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 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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
H - Apr (Meazea)	Pests	----		--
I - May (Ginbot)	Human disease and pests	2		--
J - Jun (Sene)	Human disease and animal disease	3		--
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Animal disease and pests	----		--
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Human disease	----		--

Kebele	MEGO			
E - Jan (Tir)	Drought ,animal disease	2	Livestock rearing	6th
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Drought ,animal disease	3	Livestock rearing	7th
G - Mar (Megabit)	Drought ,animal disease	3	Livestock rearing	8th
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought ,animal disease	3	Livestock rearing	9th
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought ,animal disease	3	Livestock rearing	10th
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought ,animal disease	3	Livestock rearing	11th
K - Jul (Hamle)	Wind	2	Livestock rearing	12th

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 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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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>
L - Aug (Nehase)	Flood	3	Livestock rearing	1st
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Wind	1	Livestock rearing	2nd
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Human disease	1	Livestock rearing	3rd
C - Nov (Hidar)	Human disease	2	Livestock rearing	4th
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Human disease	2	Livestock rearing	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.

WDRP Indicators

Infrastructure Access Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Friday, October 3, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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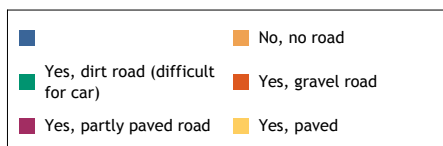
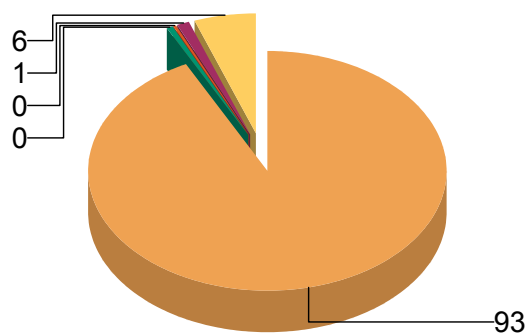
Selected Indicator

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

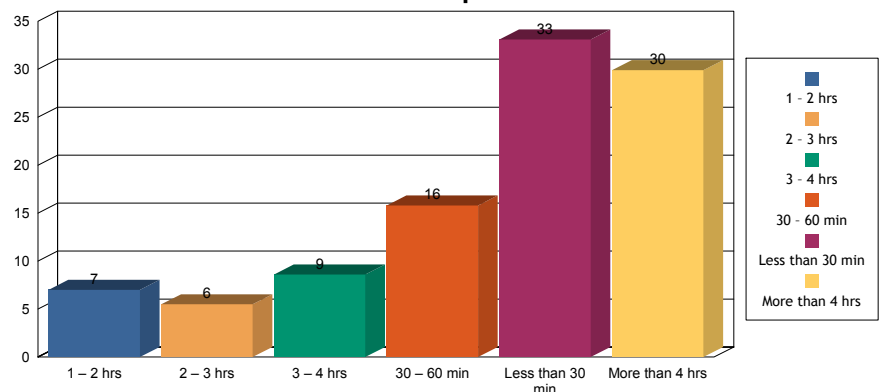
Type of Road	Response	Time to Nearest Paved Road (Mins.)	Response	Time To Nearest Urban Center (Mins.)	Response
Yes, paved	5.50	Less than 30 min	33.10	Less than 1 hr	16.00
Yes, partly paved road	1.10	30 - 60 min	15.80	1 - 2 hrs	12.40
Yes, gravel road	0.40	1 - 2 hrs	7.00	2 - 4 hrs	11.60
Yes, dirt road (difficult for car)	0.40	2 - 3 hrs	5.50	4 - 6 hrs	3.40
No, no road	92.50	3 - 4 hrs	8.60	More than 6 hrs	56.60
		More than 4 hrs	29.90	More than 6 hrs	

Avg Time To Nearest Urban Center(Mins.)	507.30	Avg Time To Nearest Paved Road	221.50
---	--------	--------------------------------	--------

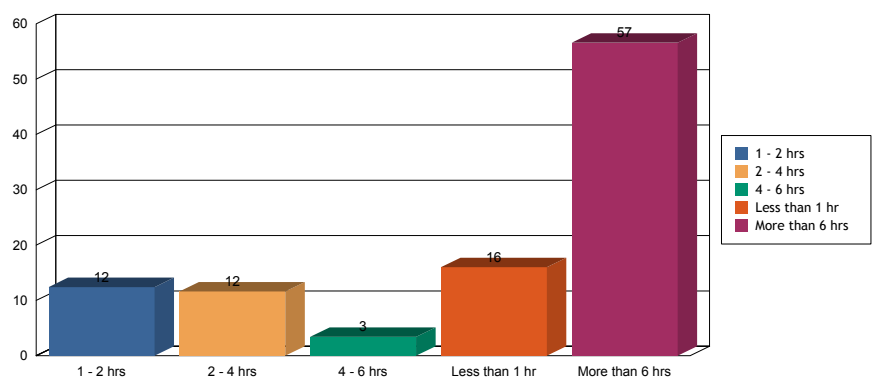
Type of Road



Time to reach the nearest paved road from the HH



Time to reach nearest urban center from the HH





Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
Selected Indicator	Physical Vulnerability: Access to Electricity - Households access and utilization of electricity				
<u>Household Located In Electricity</u>	2.40				
<u>Household Connected To Electricity</u>	2.30				



Data Collected Date

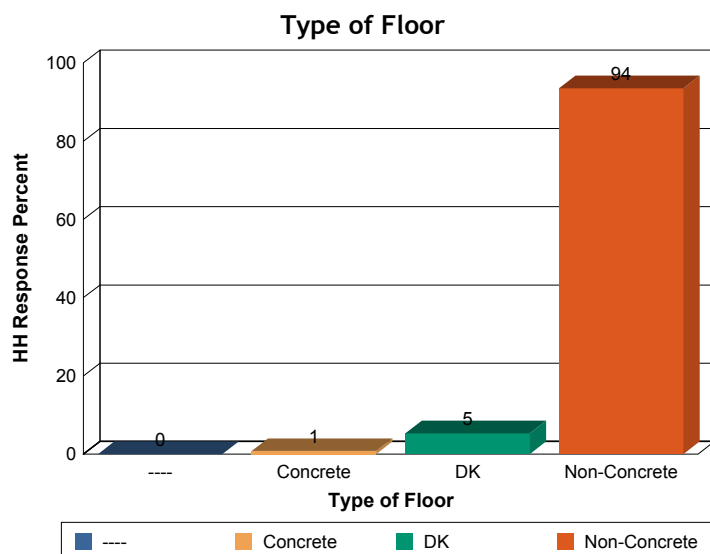
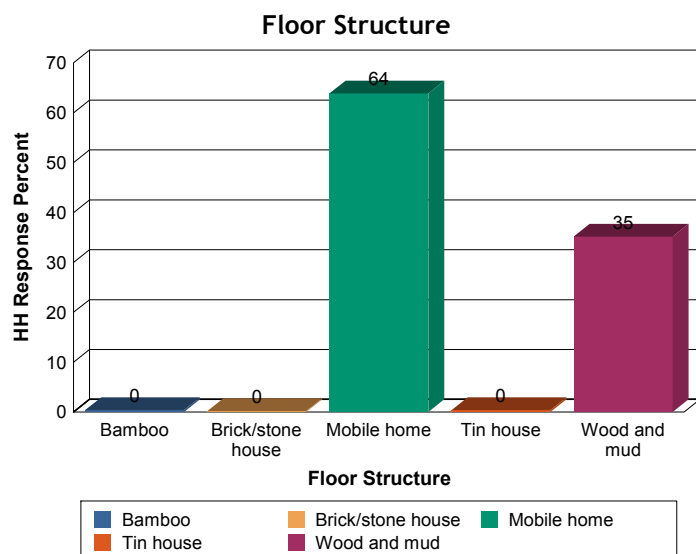
Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator

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

Floor Structure	HH Response	Type of Floor	HH Response
Tin house	0.40	Concrete	0.80
Wood and mud	35.20	Non-Concrete	93.50
Bamboo	0.40	DK	5.30
Brick/stone house	0.20	----	0.00
Mobile home	63.90	----	0.00



WDRP Indicators

Socio Demographic Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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
MEGO	300	Younger and few elders	Male few f	February up to June	Increased	For searching of feed and water --Moving many people once because to protect the effect of conflict or other theft of animals	Border of Amhara region : Harabati, Gultu sulugora ,Alele (Ewa woreda) , Asayta
DEAKA	100	All age groups	Mostly mal	February, March, May ,June	Decreased	Searching for animal feed and water	Amhara region - Chefa, Bati ,Werebabo, Hbru(mersa), Afar region - Teru,Awra, Golina
GENETE	300	All age groups	both	February, March, May ,June	Increased	Searching for animal feed and water	Where there is availability of feed and water
HUMADOYETA	50	All age groups	both	February, March, May, June	Increased	Searching for animal feed and water	Werebabo, Dawe
ALESABULO	50	All group except student	both	January to June	Increased	Search of feed and water, economic hard ship ,Loss of asset, job opportunity (daily laborer)	Amhara border ,kodelidora,Arusoelerebtid a ,mesciharata ,geldid afar ela ,mille geldid akeke and zemzem
KEBELE 01	45	All age group	both male	May and June	Decreased	Searching for animal feed and water source	Teru,Chefa, Bati, Habru



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Approx. No.</u>	<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Migration Period</u>	<u>Migration Trend</u>	<u>Migration Reason</u>	<u>Destination</u>
HOROGUBI	160	All	both	June to October	Decreased	Loss of grazing land, economic hardship, loss of assets and job opportunities	Alasabo, Abrontu.



Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda AFAMBO

Selected Indicator

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

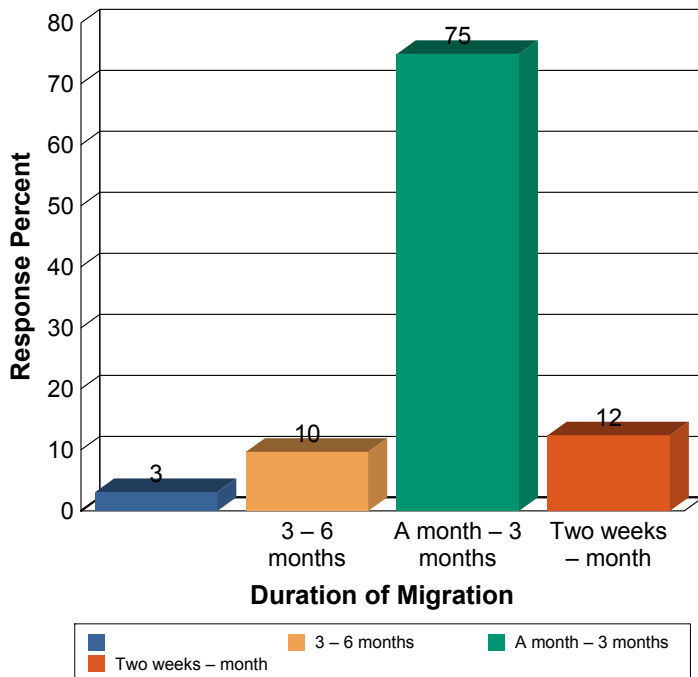
Duration of Migration	Response Percent	Migration Reason	Response Percent
Two weeks - month	12.40	Looking for work	1.10
A month - 3 months	74.90	Working elsewhere	1.40
3 - 6 months	9.70	Visiting	0.80
		Away at school	1.10
		In grazing camp	87.30
		Other	3.00

3.10

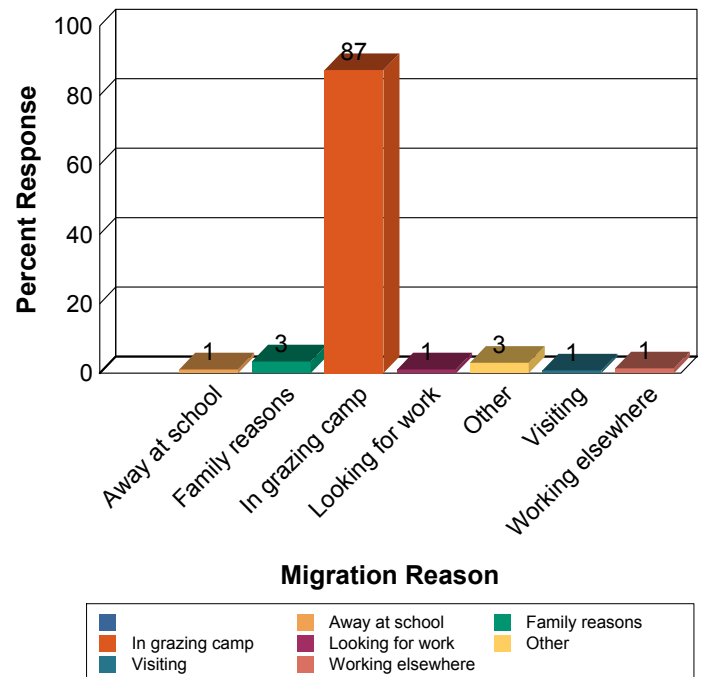
Family reasons

3.40

Duration of Migration



Migration Reason





Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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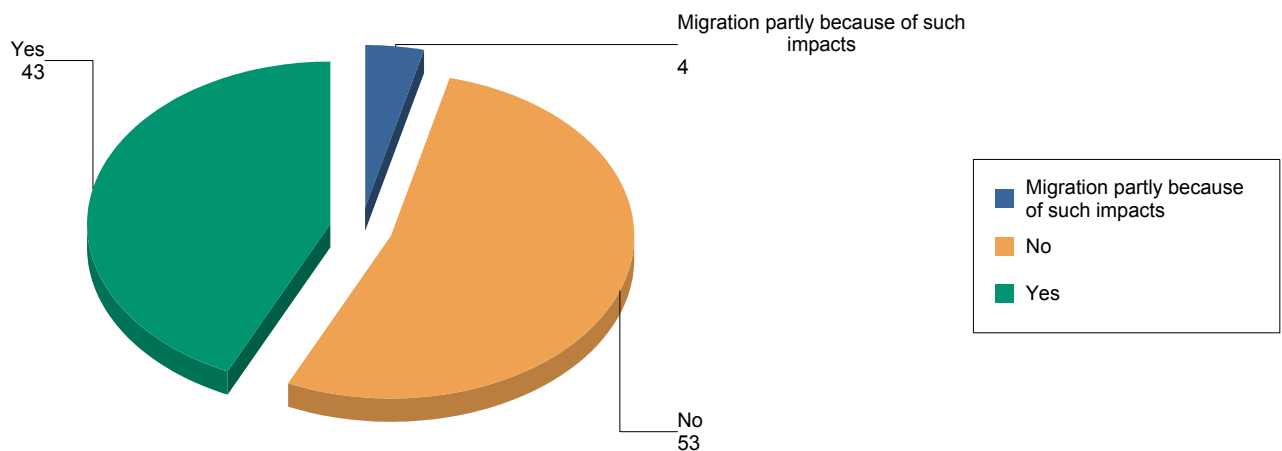
Selected Indicator

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

Is Migration Due to Hazard?	HH Response - Due To Hazard
-----------------------------	-----------------------------

No	53.00
Yes	43.00
Migration partly because of such impacts	4.00

Is Migration Due to Hazard?





Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda AFAMBO

Selected Indicator:

Demography: Population Structure

KEY:

Male

Female

	Children (0-12 yrs)	Older (Above 55 yrs)	Working (25-55 yrs)	Youth (12-25 yrs)
HARESA	1.3	13	22	18.5
	1.2	10	18	16
HOROGUBI	1.3	13	22	18.5
	1.2	10	18	16



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda AFAMBO

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>
HOROGUBI	Decreased	Out migration.	Afar
HARESA	Increased	Immigration and more children	Afar
DEAKA	Increased	In-migration and more children	Issa people
GENETE	Increased	In-migration and more children	Issa people
MEGO	Increased	In-migration and more children	Issa people
HUMADOYETA	Increased	More children	Issa people
ALESABULO	Increased	In-migration and more children	Issa people
KEBELE 01	Increased	In-migration and more children	Issa people



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator

Social Vulnerability: Household Demographic Characteristics - Demographic characteristics of households

<u>Demographic Indicator</u>	<u>Indicator Value</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Average household size	6	On average each household in the wereda has 5.6 household members
Sex ratio	1	Male to female ratio is 1.2
Child sex ratio (under 14 yrs)	1	Male to female ratio for age group of under 14 is 1.3
Adult sex ratio (18 & Above yrs)	1	Male to female ratio for age group of 18 and above is 1.1
Dependency ratio $\left(\frac{[(0-14)+(64+)]}{(15-64)} \right)$ yrs)	1	For every working adult there are 0.87 dependent people



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>General Awareness</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Educational Level</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Read and understand text - with difficulty	5.00	From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)	10.80
Cannot read and understand text	94.10	From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)	1.20
Can write letters - with difficulty	2.80	DK	11.20
Cannot write letters	96.20	----	0.00
Read and understand text - Easily	0.90	From Proportion of population (7+) - Less than 1st grade	76.70
Can write letters - easily	1.00	From Proportion of population (7+) - Technical	0.10
<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	1.30	Proportion of literate population (15+) to total 15+ population	1.50



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
Selected Indicator	Social Vulnerability: Gender Parity - Gender parity in education level (7+ years) and household heading				
<u>Educational Level</u>	<u>Male_Percent</u>		<u>Female_Percent</u>		
From Proportion of population (7+) - Less than 1st grade	53.50		46.50		
From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)	51.80		48.20		
From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)	68.20		31.80		
From Proportion of population (7+) - Technical	0.00		100.00		
<u>Male Head of HH</u>	89.40	<u>Female Head of HH</u>		10.60	

WDRP Indicators

Environmental Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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>	
HOROGUBI	Water pollution	Pests			
HARESA	Pests				
DEAKA	Soil erosion	Water pollution	Deforestation		
GENETE	Deforestation	Water pollution	Soil erosion		
MEGO	Soil erosion	Water pollution	Deforestation		
KEBELE 01	Soil erosion	Water pollution	Deforestation		
ALESABULO	test				



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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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>
HOROGUBI	Increased	Increased temp and attack the community by floods
HARESA	Little change	Because of degradation of land, increase of temperature and flooding
DEAKA	High	
GENETE	Increase	Cause by environmental change
MEGO	Increase	Cause by environmental change
ALESABULO	Increases	Cause by environmental changes
KEBELE 01	Increases	Cause by environmental changes



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	HOROGUBI
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Water	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Increased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	No changes
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Migration incase of floods	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	No problems
<u>Resources_2</u>	Land	<u>Resources_4</u>	Wood
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Shortage of grazing lands and foods	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	Decreased community income

KebeleName	HARESA
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Farm land	<u>Resources_3</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	No change	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	No problem	<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	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName DEAKA

Resources_1

Resources_3

Forest

Observed_Change_1

Observed_Change_3

Problems_Changes_1

Problems_Changes_3

Resources_2 Water

Resources_4 Wood

Observed_Change_2

Observed_Change_4

Problems_Changes_2

Problems_Changes_4

KebeleName GENETE

Resources_1 Water

Resources_3 wood

Observed_Change_1 Increase

Observed_Change_3 Decreased

Problems_Changes_1

Problems_Changes_3

Resources_2 Land

Resources_4

Observed_Change_2 No

Observed_Change_4

Problems_Changes_2

Problems_Changes_4



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	MEGO
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Water	<u>Resources_3</u>	Land
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Increase	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	No
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>		<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	

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

KebeleName	ALESABULO
------------	-----------

<u>Resources_1</u>	Wood	<u>Resources_3</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Increase	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Caused by climate change	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	

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



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
Selected Indicator	Environmental Situation: Natural Resources Availability - Natural resources available and changes observed by the community				
KebeleName	KEBELE 01				
Resources_1	Water		Resources_3		
Observed_Change_1	Decrease		Observed_Change_3		
Problems_Changes_1	There is no pure water to the community		Problems_Changes_3		
Resources_2	Wood		Resources_4		
Observed_Change_2	Increase		Observed_Change_4		
Problems_Changes_2	It causes climate change to the community		Problems_Changes_4		



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
Selected Indicator	Environmental Situation: Rainfall & Temperature - Observed changes on rainfall and temperature by the community over the last decade				
	Rainfall			Temperature	
	Changes Observed		Problems	Changes Observed	
Kebele Name					
HOROGUBI	Decreased	No problem		Increased	Decreased productivity
HARESA	Very low	No problem		Very low	No problem
DEAKA	Low			High	
GENETE	Decrease	Decreasing number of animals and climate change			
MEGO	Decrease	Decreasing number of animals and climate change		Increases	Displacement
ALESABULO	Decreases	Decreasing number of animals		Increases	Migration
KEBELE 01	Decrease	Decreasing number of animals		Increases	Migration



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator

Environmental Situation: Reasons for Environmental Changes

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Reason For Environmental Changes</u>
HOROGUBI	At this area there are floods yearly so it has influences on the environmental conditions like air pollution, animal death and human disease
HARESA	There is desertification because of deforestation
DEAKA	Deforestation, Climate change, soil erosion and lack of range land use
GENETE	Loss of rain
MEGO	Loss of rain
HUMADOYETA	Deforestation
ALESABULO	Increase population and deforestation
KEBELE 01	Deforestation due to cutting of trees to get income



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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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>
HOROGUBI	Increased	Decreased productivity
HARESA	Little change	No
DEAKA	High	
GENETE	increased	Loss of range land
MEGO	Increased	Loss of range land
ALESABULO	Increased	Causes land erosion
KEBELE 01	Increased	Cause land erosion

WDRP Indicators

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



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator

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

Occupational Categories and Percent of Population engaged within these occupational categories

Percent (%) of Population

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Occupation 1</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Occupation 2</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Occupation 3</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Occupation 4</u>	<u>Population</u>
HOROGUBI	Selling and rearing of animals	75	Selling of crop products.	15	Selling of hand craft	10		0
HARESA	Selling and rearing of animals.	50	Selling of crop products.	90	Selling of animal products	50	Selling of animal fodders	50
DEAKA	Livestock Production	60	Agriculture	39	Trade	1		0
GENETE	Pastoralist	99	Agriculture	1		0		0
MEGO	Pastoralist	100		0		0		0
HUMADOYETA	Pastoralist	100		0		0		0
ALESABULO	Pastoralist	85	Agriculture	10	Informal trade (around their kebele)	5		0
KEBELE 01	Livestock raring	93	Crop production	7		0		0



Data Collected Date

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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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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	8.20	8.60	1.70
Animal herder	17.70	18.40	15.50
Basket-making, Mat-making	1.90	10.50	31.30
Buying and selling livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, camels)	7.40	8.80	9.90
Counselor (disputes, marriage)	0.00	0.00	0.60
Daily laborer	1.70	0.20	3.40
Making jewellery	0.00	0.00	1.10
Military service	0.00	0.20	0.00
Others	2.70	0.00	1.70
Rearing & selling animals (camels, cattle, sheep, goats)	34.90	24.60	9.30
Religious teacher	0.00	0.20	0.60
Salaried job	6.90	2.30	1.40
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Animal feed (grass, fodder, forage, salty sand, etc.)	3.20	4.50	2.30



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livelihood Activity	Order of Importance		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Charcoal	0.40	0.40	0.00
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Firewood	0.00	0.00	0.60
Selling Cereal food crops (sorghum, maize, wheat, barley)	10.30	7.00	6.80
Selling Chat / Khat	0.00	0.00	0.60
Selling dairy products (milk, butter, ghee, cheese)	1.90	9.40	7.30
Selling eggs (from own chickens) Beekeeping (selling honey bees-wax, or bee-hives)	0.20	0.00	0.00
Selling Fruits (mango, papaya, banana, orange, lemon, etc.)	1.30	3.30	4.50
Selling hides and skins (from goats, sheep, cattle)	0.00	0.00	0.80
Selling Oil seeds (sesame, sunflower)	0.40	0.40	0.00
Selling Other foods (sugar, flour, coffee, etc.)	0.40	0.20	0.00
Selling tea, coffee, cake, bread, "areki", "tella"	0.00	0.40	0.00
Selling Vegetables (onion, tomato, cabbage, pumpkin, etc.)	0.40	0.60	0.00
Traditional birth attendant (TBA)	0.00	0.00	0.60



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livelihood Activity	Main Occupation	Secondary Occupation
	1st Occupation	2nd Occupation
Below school age children	0.10	0.30
Cultivator	18.60	2.10
Neither studying nor working nor seeking work	2.60	1.00
Others (specify)	0.10	0.00
Physically disabled	0.60	0.00
Retired/ Old	2.80	6.30
Salaried	2.40	0.00
Student	4.10	1.00
Unemployed & seeking work	1.30	0.70
ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT	33.10	4.90
Agricultural labourer	2.00	29.00
Craftsman	2.00	5.20
FSDPP	0.00	1.60
Livestock rearing	28.70	2.40
Non-agricultural labour	1.10	34.40
Shopkeeper and Petty trade	0.60	3.30



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda AFAMBO

Selected Indicator:

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

Source of Food	Types of Food Item										
	Beans	Beef	Fruits	Injera	Milk	Oil / Butter	Other cereals	Pasta	Potatoes	Sugar	Vegetables
Borrowed				1.10		0.60				0.20	2.20
Casual labor		0.50		1.10	0.40	0.40	0.20	0.30			
Gathering catching						0.20	0.20				
Gifts from friends/neighbors				2.10	0.80		0.70				
Other				4.20							
Own cultivation/production	0.50	93.80	30.40		94.50	10.10	14.40		6.10		8.70
Purchase from roadside vendor/tuck shop	78.70	3.80	69.60	85.30	2.90		68.30	60.80	75.50	56.90	83.70



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Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator:

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

Source of Food	Types of Food Item										
	Beans	Beef	Fruits	Injera	Milk	Oil / Butter	Other cereals	Pasta	Potatoes	Sugar	Vegetables
Purchase subsidized food from Kebele shop		1.90			0.40	49.50				0.20	
Purchases from main shop	20.80			6.30	1.00	39.20	16.20	38.90	18.40	42.70	5.40

WDRP Indicators

Crop Production Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

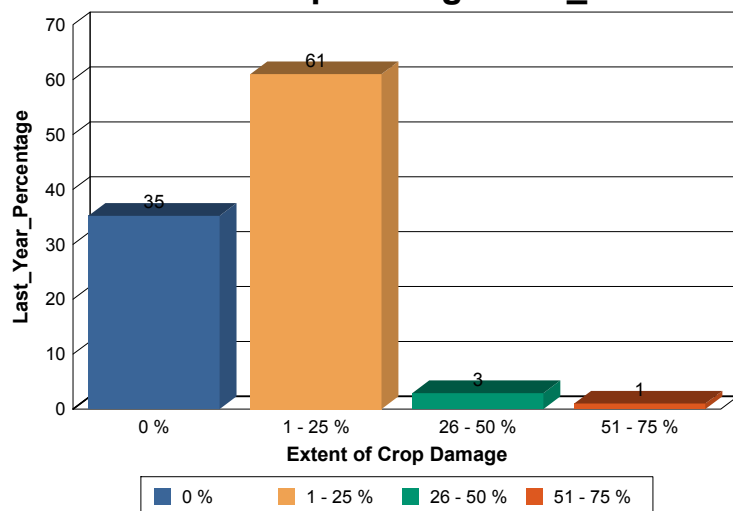
Wereda AFAMBO

Selected Indicator:

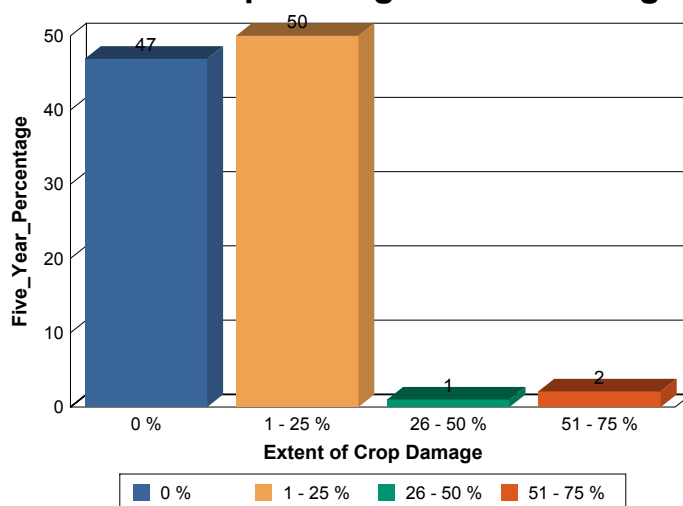
Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Proportion of Total Crop Damage

Extent of Crop Damage (%)	Last_Year_Percentage	Five_Year_Percentage
0 %	35.20	46.90
1 - 25 %	61.00	50.00
26 - 50 %	2.90	1.00
51 - 75 %	1.00	2.10

Extent of Crop Damage Last_Year



Extent of Crop Damage Five Years Ago





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Region AFAR

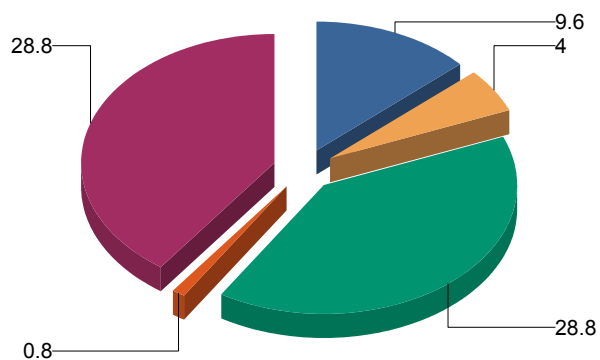
Zone ZONE 1

Wereda AFAMBO

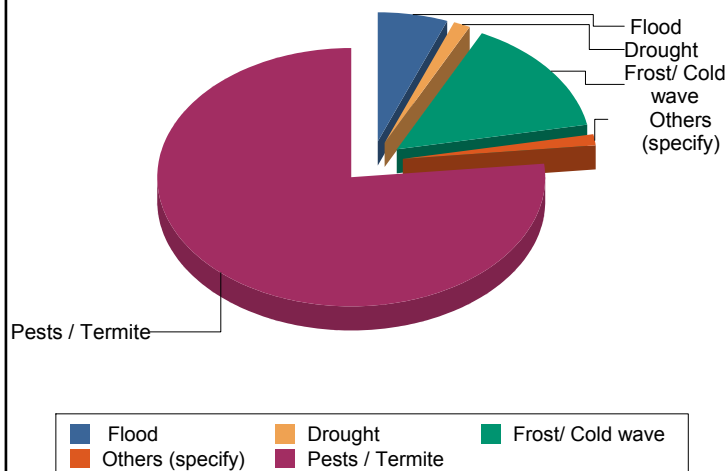
Selected Indicator: Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Major reasons for crop damage

Major Reason of Crop Damage	Last Year	Five Year Ago
Pests / Termite	28.80	46.00
Drought	4.00	0.90
Flood	9.60	3.50
Frost/ Cold wave	28.80	8.80
Others (specify)	0.80	0.90

Major Reason of Crop Damage - Last Year



Major Reason of Crop Damage - Five Years Ago





Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda AFAMBO

Selected Indicator:

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

Last Year	Five Years Ago	0 %	1 - 25 %	26 - 50 %	51 - 75 %
Barley		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maize		41.70	53.60	3.60	1.20
		49.40	47.10	0.00	2.40
Other grain (specify)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Sesame		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sorghum		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
		25.00	75.00	1.20	0.00
Teff		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Vegetables		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Friday, September 5, 2014

Selected Indicator:

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

Last Year	Five Years Ago					
		Flood	Drought	Frost/ Cold wave	Others (specify)	Pests / Termite
Maize		12.00	5.00	13.00	1.00	36.00
		4.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	51.00
Other grain (specify)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Sesame		0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sorghum		0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	80.00	0.00	0.00
Teff		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	100.00
Vegetables		0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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	
HOROGUBI	Sesame	Belg	45	0	
	Maize	Belg	1790	372	The community are participating in crop production
HARESA	Maize	Belg	0	175	Decrease the product because of flooding
	SC-USA	Belg	75	200	
DEAKA	Maize	Belg	0	0	
	Teff	Belg	0	0	
GENETE	Teff	Belg	10	0	
	Maize	Belg	0	0	
ALESABULO	Maize	Belg	0	0	
KEBELE 01	Maize	----	85	100	The community are participating in crop production
	Sesame	Belg	5	0	
	Vegetables	----	3	0	
	Fruits	----	3	0	



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator:

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

Percentage of Irrigated Area	<u>Last Year</u>	100.00	Percentage of households with irrigated area	<u>Last Year</u>	70.50
	<u>Five Years Ago</u>	100.00		<u>Five Years Ago</u>	69.80

<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>
DK	2.20	None	1.10	Natural/Animal manure	5.00	Natural methods	5.50
River/Lake/Pond	97.30	Oxen	97.80	Chemical	0.60	Chemicals (insecticides, fungicide, etc)	41.40
No Irrigation (Rain-fed)	0.50		0.00	Both Chemical and Natural	2.20	None	52.50
			0.00	None	91.70		0.00
River/Lake/Pond		Oxen	0.00	Chemical	0.00	Chemicals (insecticides, fungicide, etc)	0.00
River/Lake/Pond	0.00	Oxen	0.00	Chemical	0.00	Chemicals (insecticides, fungicide, etc)	0.00
River/Lake/Pond	0.00	Oxen	0.00	Chemical	0.00	Chemicals (insecticides, fungicide, etc)	0.00
River/Lake/Pond	0.00	Oxen	0.00	Chemical	0.00	Chemicals (insecticides, fungicide, etc)	0.00
River/Lake/Pond	0.00	Oxen	0.00	Chemical	0.00	Chemicals (insecticides, fungicide, etc)	0.00

Proportion Improved Seeds

0.00

Proportion Agriculture Service

0.00



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator:

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

Percentage of
Irrigated Area

Last Year

0.00

Five Years Ago

0.00

Percentage of households
with irrigated area

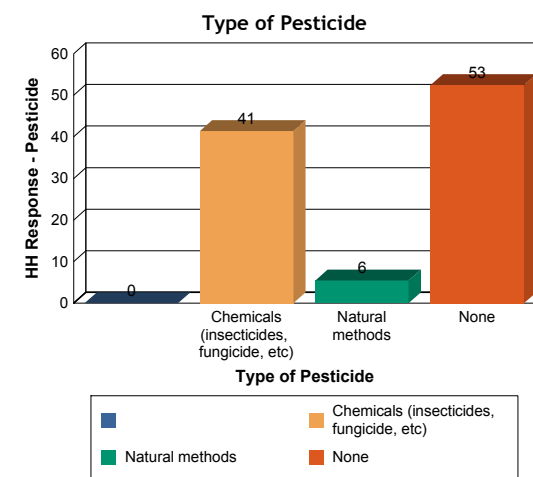
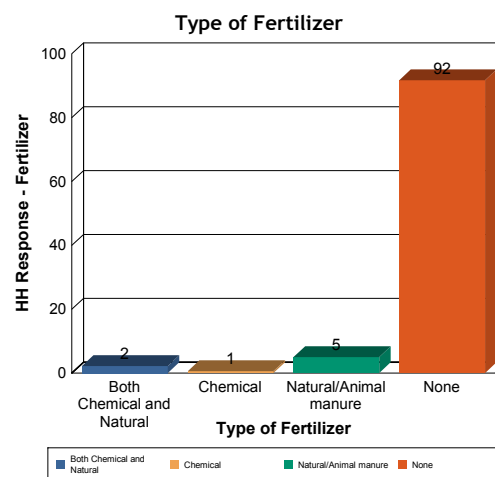
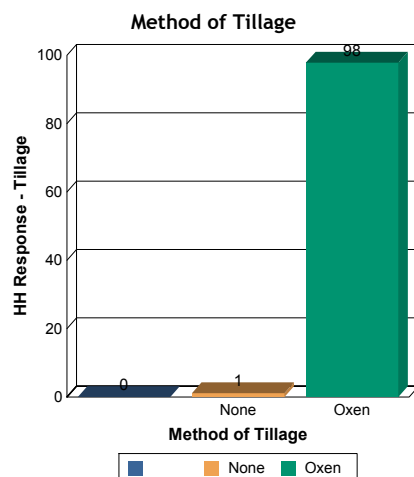
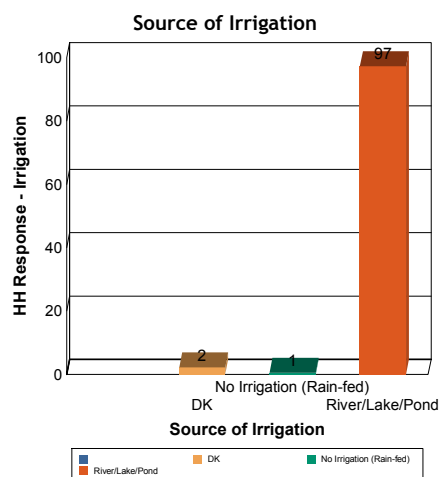
Last Year

0.00

Five Years Ago

0.00

<u>Source of Irrigation</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Method of Tillage</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Type of Fertilizer</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Type of Pesticide</u>	<u>Response</u>
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Proportion Improved Seeds

0.00

Proportion Agriculture Service

0.00



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda AFAMBO

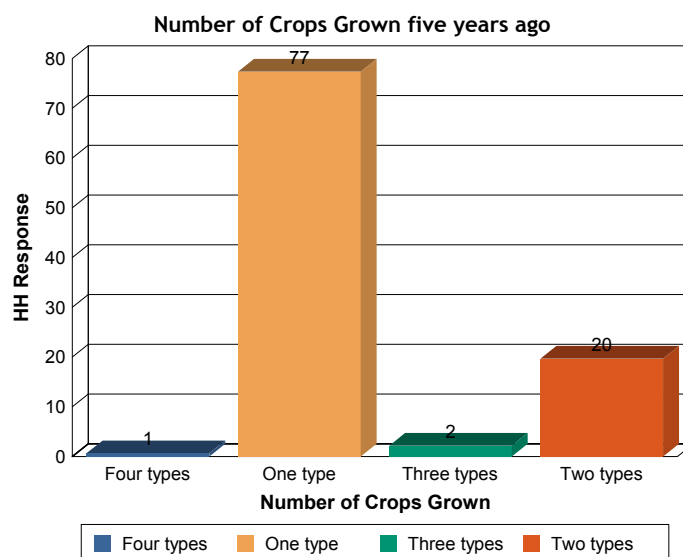
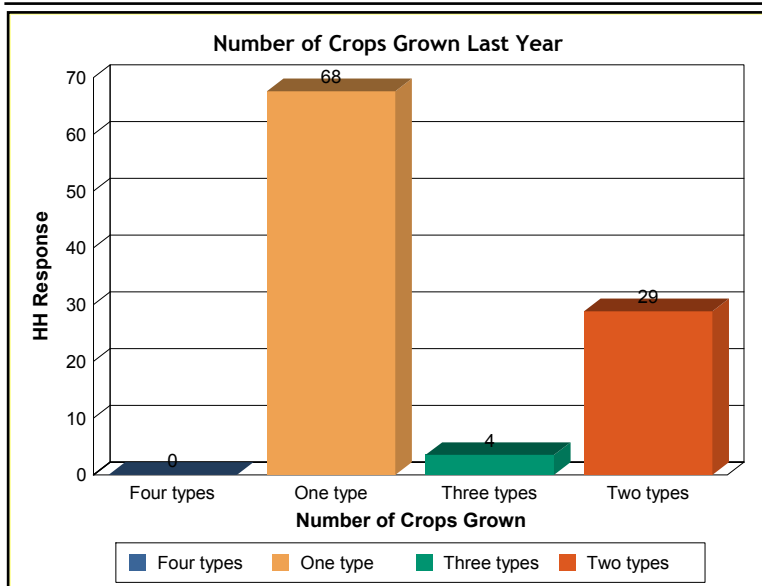
Selected Indicator

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

<u>Number of Crops Grown</u>	<u>Crops Grown Last Year</u>	<u>Crops Grown Five Years Ago</u>
One type	67.60	77.40
Two types	28.80	19.70
Three types	3.50	2.20
Four types	0.00	0.70

Avg Crops Grown Last Year 1.36

Avg Crops Grown Five Years Ago 1.26





Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

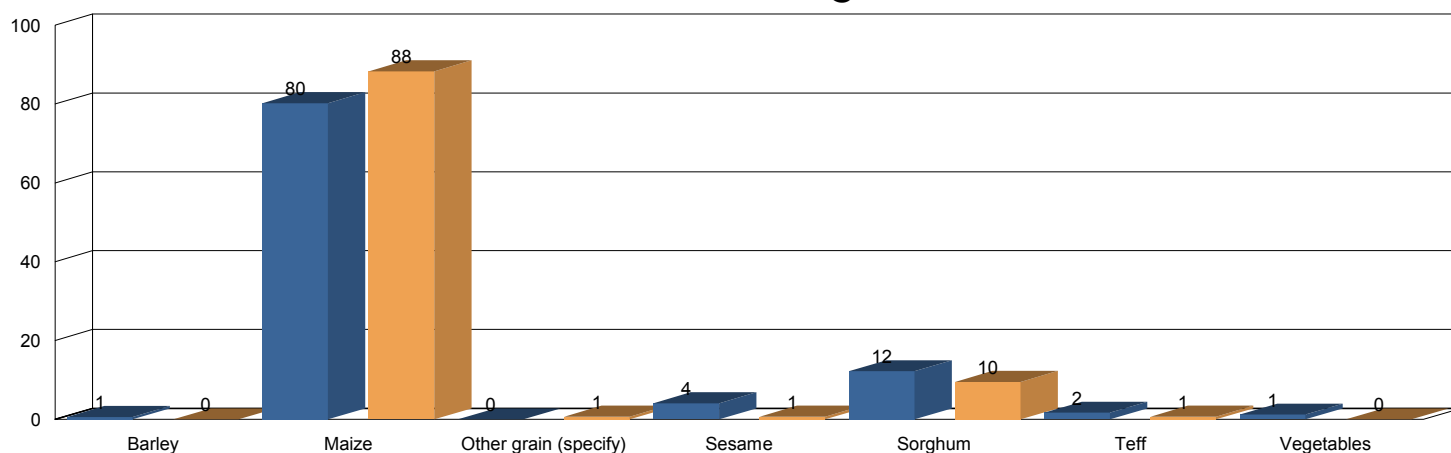
Wereda AFAMBO

Selected Indicator

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

Major Crop Type	Type of Crops Grown Last Year	Type of Crops Grown Five Years Ago
Teff	1.70	0.70
Barley	0.60	0.00
Maize	80.20	88.30
Sorghum	12.20	9.50
Other grain (specify)	0.00	0.70
Sesame	4.10	0.70
Vegetables	1.20	0.00

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



LEGEND :

Last year

Five Years Ago



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda AFAMBO

Selected Indicator:

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

	A - Less than 100	B - 100-500	C - 501-1000	D - 1001-1500	E - 1501-2000	F - >2000
Barley				100.00		
Maize	19.70	2.20	12.40	10.90	20.40	34.30
Other grain (specify)						
Sesame	16.70	83.30				
Sorghum	20.00		65.00	10.00	5.00	
Teff			66.70		33.30	
Vegetables			50.00			50.00



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda AFAMBO

Selected Indicator:

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

Types of Major Crops

Category of Yield used to be obtained five years ago

	A - Less than 100	B - 100-500	C - 501-1000	D - 1001-1500	E - 1501-2000	F - >2000
Barley						
Maize	25.60	2.50	12.40	8.30	19.80	31.40
Other grain (specify)		100.00				
Sesame					100.00	
Sorghum	23.10	23.10	23.10	7.70	15.40	7.70
Teff	100.00					
Vegetables						



Data_Collected_Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator:

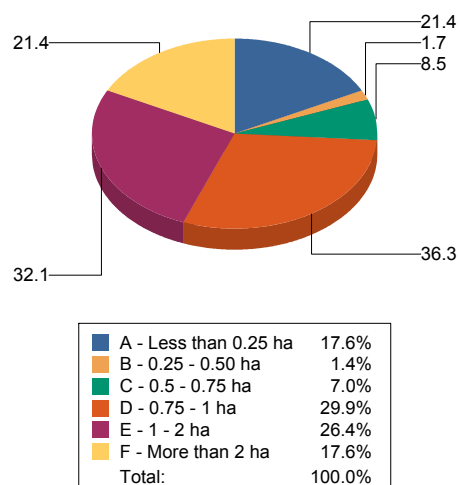
Economic Vulnerability: Land Ownership and Quality - Landownership of households

Households owning land (%)	48.00
Average landholding (in Hectares)s	2.04
Households cultivating land in last 12 months (%)	45.30
Average quantity of land cultivated (in hectares)	2.00

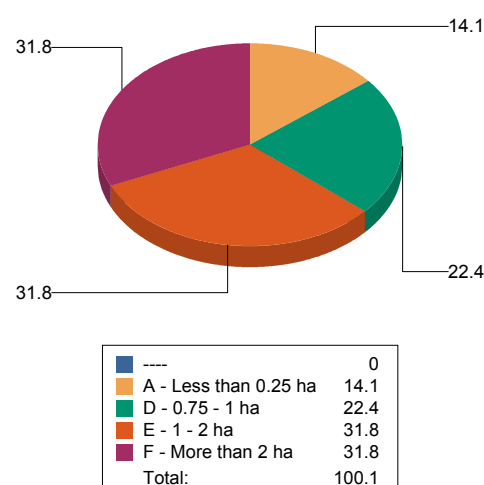
Range Land Holding	Percent Response	Range Cultivated Land	Percent Respons
A - Less than 0.25 ha	21.0	A - Less than 0.25 ha	14.0
B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	2.0	D - 0.75 - 1 ha	22.0
C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	9.0	E - 1 - 2 ha	32.0
D - 0.75 - 1 ha	36.0	F - More than 2 ha	32.0
E - 1 - 2 ha	32.0	----	0.0
F - More than 2 ha	21.0	----	0.0

IMPORTANT: ha = Hectar

Household Responses to Range Land Holding



Household Responses to Range Cultivated Land





Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator:

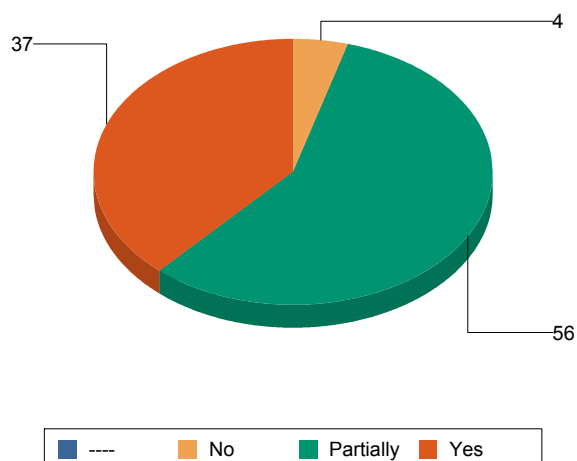
Economic Vulnerability: Land Ownership and Quality - Farmers' perception on the quality of their agricultural land

Cropping_Intensity *	114.30
Households with enough land for farming	37.30

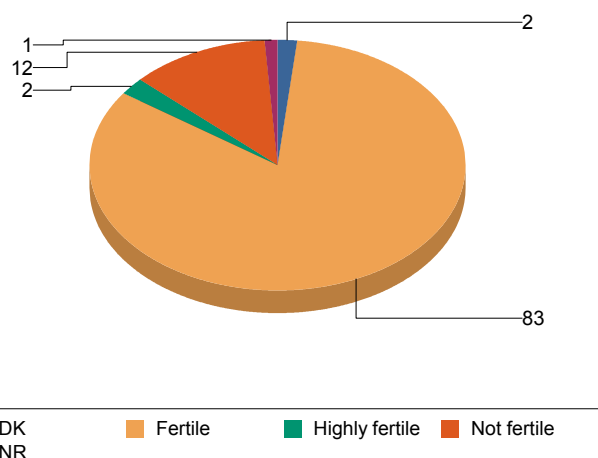
<u>HHs with favourable location of farm</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Households with fertile soil</u>	<u>Response</u>
Yes	37.30	Highly fertile	2.20
Partially	55.70	Fertile	83.20
No	4.30	Not fertile	12.00
----		DK	1.60
----		NR	1.10

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

Household responses to the type of farm location



Household responses to the type of soil fertility





Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda AFAMBO

Selected Indicator

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

Kebele Name	Landuse_1	Comments_1	Landuse_2	Comments_2	Landuse_3	Comments_3
HUMADOYETA	Forest land		Grazing land	432 hectare for communal grazing land	Agricultural land	1790 hectare for crop production
HARESA	Farming land		Grazing land	670 hectare	Forest	145 hectare.
DEAKA	Grazing land	Poor production	Forest	Decreased		
GENETE	Grazing land	Poor production because it is communal	Forest	Decreased		
MEGO	Grazing land		Forest			
HUMADOYETA	Grazing land		Forest			
ALESABULO	Grazing land		Forest			
ALESABULO	Grazing land		Forest			
KEBELE 01	Grazing land	poor production due to erosion and over grazing	Honey production	One person starts honey production		



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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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>
HOROGUBI	Moderate	Decreased	There is no animal health post
HARESA	Transmitted goat disease, internal and external parasites	No change	
DEAKA	High	Increased	Before there was no access of livestock drugs now it is accessible. So we can minimize the effects
GENETE	There is high occurrence of animal disease	Increased highly	Due to repeated drought and shortage of feed ,animals disease increase from year to year
MEGO	There is high occurrence	Increase	Due to shortage of feed animal have low resistance to disease
HUMADOYETA	There is high occurrence	Increased	Due to drought and absence of veterinary services
ALESABULO	High animal disease occurrence	Increased	
KEBELE 01	There is occurrence of animal disease	Increased	There is one animal health post but the service is not well organized



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator: **Livestock Diseases Prevalence**

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

	1st	2nd	3rd
African horse disease	0.30		
Anthrax affecting cattle	16.50	8.10	5.10
Black leg	1.30	0.70	1.80
CBPP	1.00		1.10
Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	41.90	25.30	5.50
Faciolosis		0.30	0.70
Foot and mouth disease	2.00	5.10	4.40
Heart water	0.30	0.30	0.70
Internal & External Parasites (Tick, mange, helminthiasis, fasci	4.60	33.10	11.40
Liverfluke (Sheep and cattle)	19.50	9.80	11.40
Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)	0.70	1.00	2.60
PPR	5.00	10.10	6.20
Respiratory complex of camels			0.70
Sheep pox	1.00	0.30	2.20
Tick born diseases	5.60	5.70	45.80



Data_Collected_Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

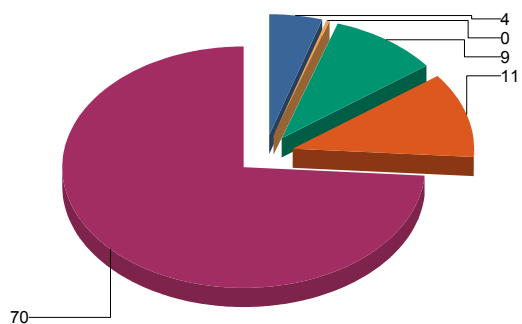
Wereda AFAMBO

Selected Indicator:

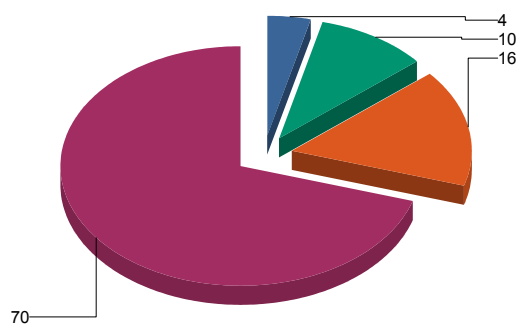
Evaluation of Access to Veterinary Services and Livestock Drugs
Households' evaluation on access to drugs and veterinary services

Level of Access	Veterinary Service	Livestock_Drugs
Excellent	0.30	
Good	9.10	9.90
Adequate	4.40	4.00
Poor	11.00	15.50
Very poor	69.70	69.90

Level of Access to Veterinary Services



Access Level of Livestock Drugs



WDRP Indicators

Livestock Production Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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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>
HOROGUBI	Moderate	Decreased	There is no animal health post
HARESA	Transmitted goat disease, internal and external parasites	No change	
DEAKA	High	Increased	Before there was no access of livestock drugs now it is accessible. So we can minimize the effects
GENETE	There is high occurrence of animal disease	Increased highly	Due to repeated drought and shortage of feed ,animals disease increase from year to year
MEGO	There is high occurrence	Increase	Due to shortage of feed animal have low resistance to disease
HUMADOYETA	There is high occurrence	Increased	Due to drought and absence of veterinary services
ALESABULO	High animal disease occurrence	Increased	
KEBELE 01	There is occurrence of animal disease	Increased	There is one animal health post but the service is not well organized



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator: **Livestock Diseases Prevalence**

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

	1st	2nd	3rd
African horse disease	0.30		
Anthrax affecting cattle	16.50	8.10	5.10
Black leg	1.30	0.70	1.80
CBPP	1.00		1.10
Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	41.90	25.30	5.50
Faciolosis		0.30	0.70
Foot and mouth disease	2.00	5.10	4.40
Heart water	0.30	0.30	0.70
Internal & External Parasites (Tick, mange, helminthiasis, fasci	4.60	33.10	11.40
Liverfluke (Sheep and cattle)	19.50	9.80	11.40
Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)	0.70	1.00	2.60
PPR	5.00	10.10	6.20
Respiratory complex of camels			0.70
Sheep pox	1.00	0.30	2.20
Tick born diseases	5.60	5.70	45.80



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

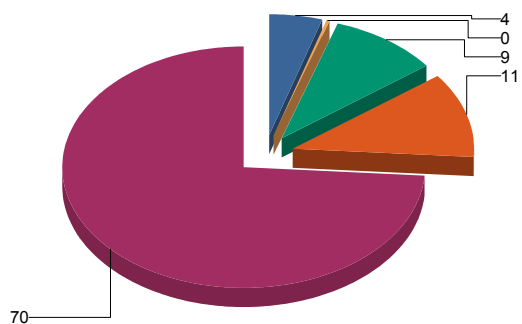
Wereda AFAMBO

Selected Indicator:

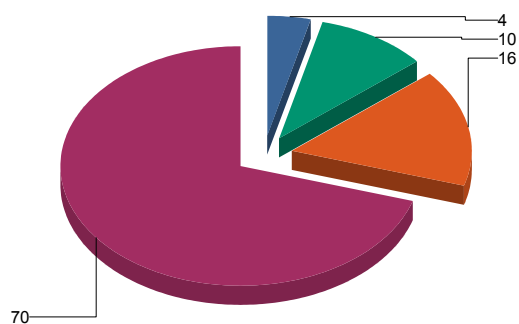
Evaluation of Access to Veterinary Services and Livestock Drugs
Households' evaluation on access to drugs and veterinary services

Level of Access	Veterinary Service	Livestock_Drugs
Excellent	0.30	
Good	9.10	9.90
Adequate	4.40	4.00
Poor	11.00	15.50
Very poor	69.70	69.90

Level of Access to Veterinary Services



Access Level of Livestock Drugs





Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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
HOROGUBI	Camels	3.00	Renting and transportation.
	Cattle: Mature Male	7.00	Renting and agricultural purpose
	Cattle: Mature Female	15.00	Source of income, household food consumption
	Goats	25.00	Source of income, household food consumption
	Sheep	30.00	Selling, household food consumption
HARESA	Sheep	12.00	Source of income, household food consumption
	Goats	13.00	Source of income, household food consumption and milk
	Cattle: Mature Female	20.00	Source of income, household food consumption
	Camels	10.00	For transport, to gain income by renting
	Cattle: Mature Male	10.00	For ploughing and income
DEAKA	Cattle	7.00	Milk, butter ,meat ,income
	Sheep	10.00	Source of income , milk ,meat
	Goats	12.00	Milk ,meat, Income source
	Donkeys	1.00	Transportation, income source
	Camels	7.00	Transportation , milk ,meat
GENETE	Cattle	5.00	Milk, meat ,income source
	Sheep	7.00	Source of income , milk ,meat
	Goats	20.00	Milk ,meat, income source
	Camels	3.00	Transportation, milk, prestige
	Donkeys	1.00	Transportation, for selling
MEGO	Cattle	4.00	Milk ,meat and source of income



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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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
MEGO	Sheep	5.00	Milk ,meat and source of income
	Goats	8.00	Milk ,meat and source of income
	Camels	3.00	Milk ,meat and source of income
	Donkeys	1.00	For transportation
HUMADOYETA	Camels	3.00	Milk ,meat, Transportation
	Cattle	2.00	Milk ,meat, Transportation
	Goats	6.00	
	Sheep	5.00	Milk ,meat, Transportation
	Donkeys	1.00	For transportation
ALESABULO	Cattle	5.00	Milk ,meat
	Sheep	6.00	Milk ,meat
	Goats	10.00	
	Camels	3.00	Milk ,transportation ,meat
	Donkeys	1.00	For transportation
KEBELE 01	Cattle	3.00	Milk ,meat, asset, income source
	Sheep	10.00	Meat, milk, income source
	Goats	10.00	Meat, milk, income source of skin for water container
	Camels	5.00	Asset, transportation
	Camels	1.00	Transportation



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda AFAMBO

Selected Indicator:

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

	A - 1 to 5	B - 6 to 10	C - 11 to 50	D - 51 to 100	E - More than
Bee keeping	14.30	78.60	7.10		
Camels: Female	24.80	30.00	0.80		
Camels: Male	46.40	26.10	4.50		
Camels: Young Female	19.20	24.00			
Camels: Young Male	19.20	24.00	0.40	0.40	
Cattle: Female	48.10	47.60	4.20		
Cattle: Male bulls	51.40	17.30	2.30	0.50	
Cattle: Mature Female	56.30	15.10	9.80	1.70	2.60
Cattle: Mature Male	23.80	61.90	14.30		
Cattle: under 1 year	46.90	43.10	10.00		
Donkeys	67.40	25.10	7.50		
Goats	49.50	38.20	12.30		
Horses	20.00	75.00	5.00		

None
43.50
22.90
56.80
56.10
28.60
14.40



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda AFAMBO

Selected Indicator:

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

	A - 1 to 5	B - 6 to 10	C - 11 to 50	D - 51 to 100	E - More than
Mules	20.30	77.50			
Poultry	10.50	78.90	10.50		
Sheep	69.60	16.40	14.00		

None



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda AFAMBO

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
Camels: Female	20.80	10.90	68.20
Camels: Male	41.80	12.10	46.20
Camels: Young Female	28.20		51.30
Camels: Young Male	36.30	16.90	46.80
Cattle: Female			100.00
Cattle: Male bulls	27.30	11.60	60.70
Cattle: Mature Female	58.20	9.40	32.10
Donkeys	100.00		
Goats	100.00		
Mules	100.00		
Sheep	100.00		

Type of Livestock Owned

Reason for Decrease in Livestock Number

	Ate at home	Eaten by wild animal (e.g. hyena)	Lent out to somebody	Lost	Other	Raiding	Sold (not for food)	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Sold for food
Bee keeping					0.40	28.10		1.90	0.20		69.40



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda AFAMBO

Selected Indicator

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

	Ate at home	Eaten by wild animal (e.g. hyena)	Lent out to somebody	Lost	Other	Raiding	Sold (not for food)	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Sold for food
Camels: Female			4.90	12.20	7.30				19.50	48.80	7.30
Camels: Male			73.60	1.40	1.40		6.40		5.00	10.70	1.40
Camels: Young Female				20.70			3.40		20.70	55.20	
Camels: Young Male				17.10			2.40		17.10	53.70	2.40
Cattle: Female					0.40	9.90		26.20	0.40		46.70
Cattle: Male bulls						10.10		27.70	0.60	0.20	49.30
Cattle: Mature Female	0.40	5.00		1.50	0.80	0.40	7.30		28.60	53.70	2.30
Cattle: under 1 year	6.50				0.60	6.90		46.10	1.00	0.60	22.90



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda AFAMBO

Selected Indicator

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

	Ate at home	Eaten by wild animal (e.g. hyena)	Lent out to somebody	Lost	Other	Raiding	Sold (not for food)	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Sold for food
Donkeys					0.60	10.10	0.20	11.20	0.20		29.20
Goats		0.20			6.10	15.10			21.00	3.20	
Horses						28.00		0.20	0.20		71.40
Mules						27.50			0.40		65.40
Poultry						28.00			0.20		71.80
Sheep						8.90		15.70	2.60	0.20	12.70



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

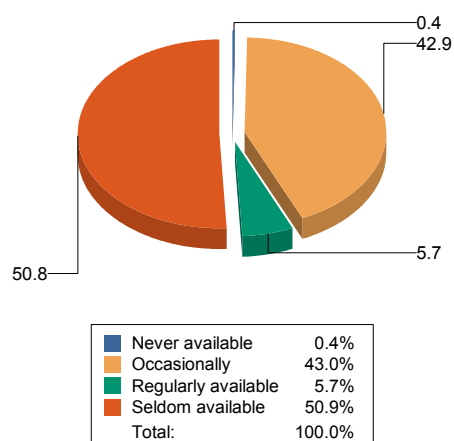
Wereda AFAMBO

Selected Indicator

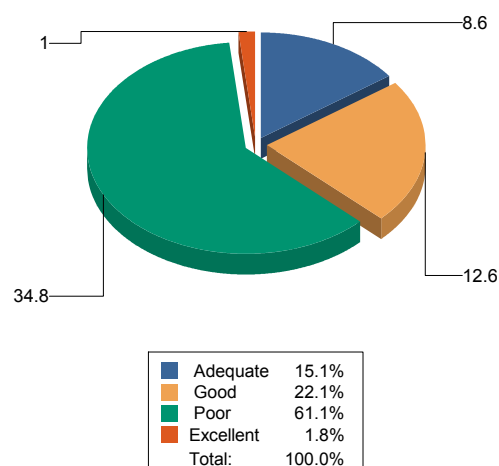
Agriculture (Livestock): Pasture Availability - Households perception on access and quality of pasture

Access to Pasture		Quality of Pasture	
	Response Percent		Response Percent
Regularly available	5.70	Excellent	1.00
Occasionally	42.90	Good	12.60
Seldom available	50.80	Adequate	8.60
Never available	0.40	Poor	34.80

Household responses to Access to Pasture for Livestock



Household responses to Quality of Pasture





Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator

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

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

	1st	2nd	3rd
A - Meskerem	4.00	0.40	
B - Tikimt	8.30	4.10	0.40
C - Hidar	3.60	8.70	4.00
D - Tahsas	22.80	3.00	8.40
E - Tir	4.00	22.50	3.20
F - Yekatit	5.40	3.90	23.60
G - Megabit	6.20	5.70	3.80
H - Meazea	6.50	5.70	7.20
I - Ginbot	25.80	7.90	6.30
J - Sene	12.50	26.40	7.00
K - Hamle	0.40	11.40	25.50
L - Nehase	0.40	0.40	10.50



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Selected Indicator

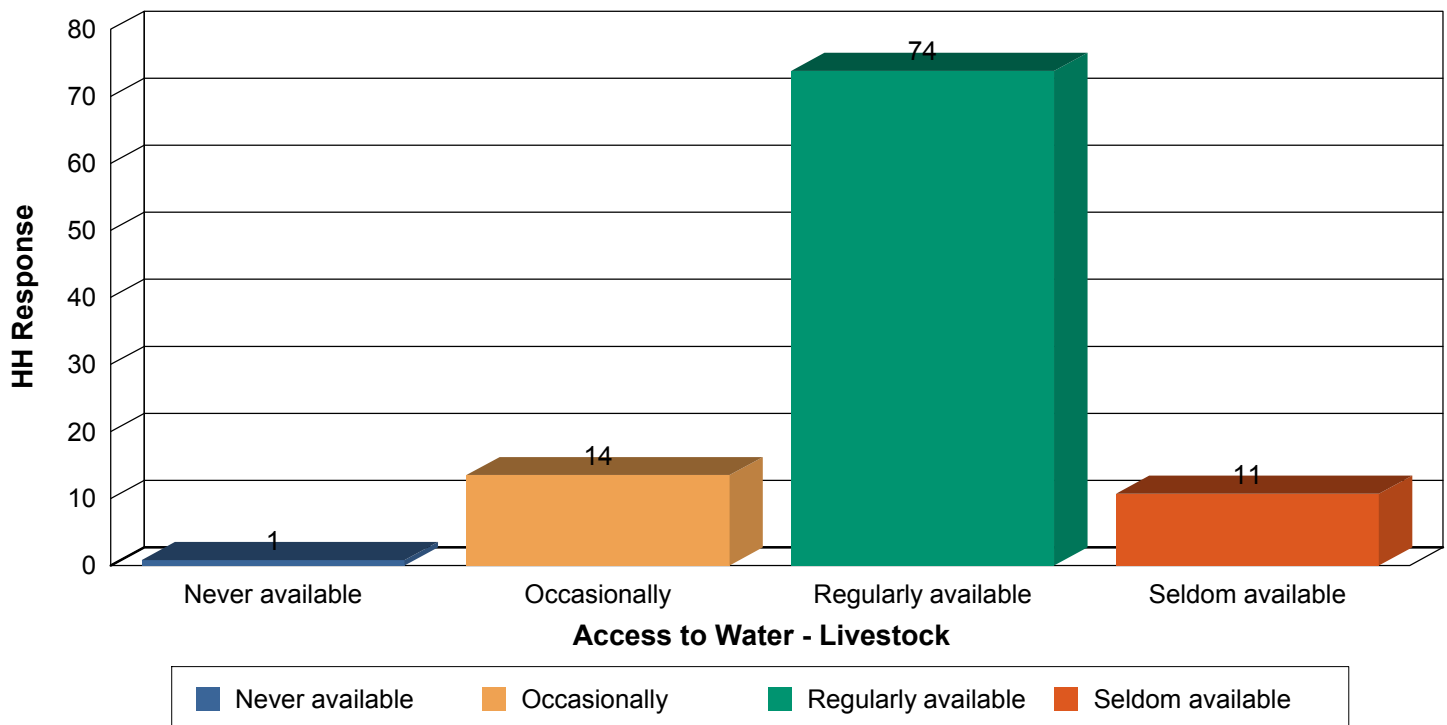
Agriculture (Livestock): Water Availability - Households response on water availability for livestock

Access to Water - Livestock

Household Response

Regularly available	73.80
Occasionally	13.50
Seldom available	10.70
Never available	0.80

Household Access to Water for Livestock





Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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
A - Meskerem	10.50	2.10	1.10
B - Tikimt	1.90		
C - Hidar	23.80		
D - Tahsas		26.60	
E - Tir	1.00		26.90
F - Yekatit	15.20		1.10
G - Megabit	30.50	18.10	
H - Meazea	14.30	34.00	18.30
I - Ginbot	1.00	16.00	34.40
J - Sene	1.90	1.10	16.10
K - Hamle		2.10	
L - Nehase			2.20



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

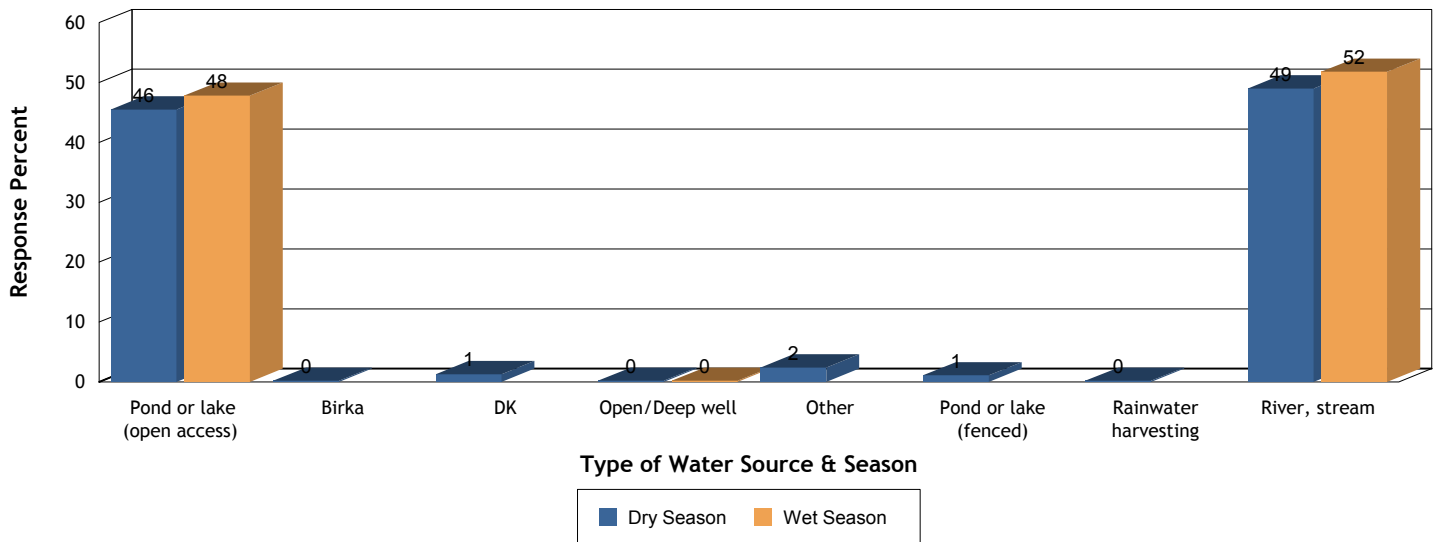
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator

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)	45.50	47.80
Birka	0.20	
DK	1.30	
Open/Deep well	0.20	0.20
Other	2.40	
Pond or lake (fenced)	1.10	
Rainwater harvesting	0.20	
River, stream	49.00	51.80

Household Responses to Type of Water Source and Season for Livestock



WDRP Indicators

Access to Market and Credit



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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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
HOROGUBI	Assaita and Djibouti	Assaita and Djibouti		75	
HARESA				60	
DEAKA	Chifra town market center	Chifra town market center		20 -30	
GENETE	Chifra market			50	
MEGO		Chifra market		50	
HUMADOYETA		Chifra market		50	
ALESABULO		Chifra town and informal market around the kebele		40	
KEBELE 01	No one sell crop	Chifra market		20 to 30	



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator

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

Kebele Name	Market_Access_Comments
ALESABULO	We sell and buy animals at chifra town and informally in our kebele. We sell our animals in low price and we buy food and non food items in high price
DEAKA	There is a big market at chifra town and we are near to the livestock markets
GENETE	As Chifra is far from our kebele. We sell our animals in low price and we buy food and non food items in high price
HARESA	Lack of transportation and road
HOROGUBI	They have no access to road and transportation
HUMADOYETA	The market is at chifra town (on Sunday once a week). Sometimes there is price fluctuation during drought seasons
KEBELE 01	Normally the market is near to their kebele (around 5 to 8 km) so there is no problem concerning distance.
MEGO	We get market once a week after moving long distance to chifra. We sell our animals in low price and we buy food and non food items in high price



Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

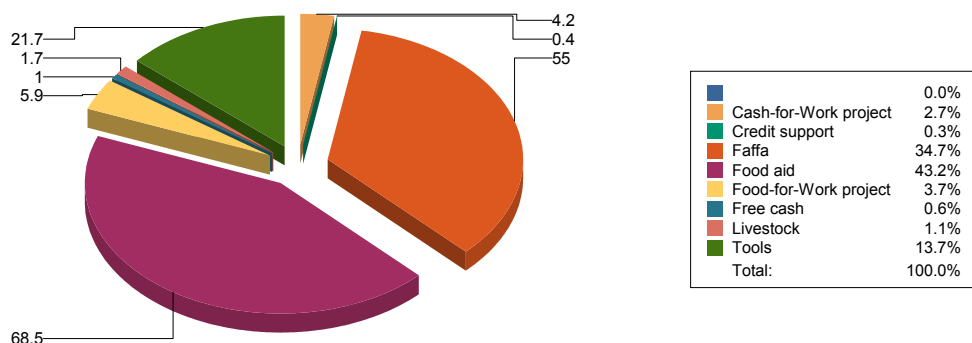
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator

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	68.50	Remittances (from relative living elsewhere)	11.20
Food-for-Work project	5.90	Zakaat	4.00
Cash-for-Work project	4.20	Other cash gift	2.50
Faffa	55.00	MERCY CORPS	7.70
Free cash	1.00	Seed gift	12.60
Credit support	0.40	Food or grain gift	17.20
Livestock	1.70	Grain loan (no interest)	3.80
Tools	21.70	Seed loan	6.40
		Free use of oxen or plough	8.90
		Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)	5.10
		Restocking of poorer relatives	0.20
		Cash or kind gift to married daughters when they visit parents or relatives	4.30
		Donations of cash or animals to disaster stricken people	8.70
		Free labour	12.80

Type of Formal Transfer Received By Households





Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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	68.50		Remittances (from relative living elsewhere)	11.20	
Food-for-Work project	5.90		Zakaat	4.00	
Cash-for-Work project	4.20		Other cash gift	2.50	
Faffa	55.00		MERCY CORPS	7.70	
Free cash	1.00		Seed gift	12.60	
Credit support	0.40		Food or grain gift	17.20	
Livestock	1.70		Grain loan (no interest)	3.80	
Tools	21.70		Seed loan	6.40	
			Free use of oxen or plough	8.90	
			Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)	5.10	
			Restocking of poorer relatives	0.20	
			Cash or kind gift to married daughters when they visit parents or relatives	4.30	
			Donations of cash or animals to disaster stricken people	8.70	
			Free labour	12.80	



Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

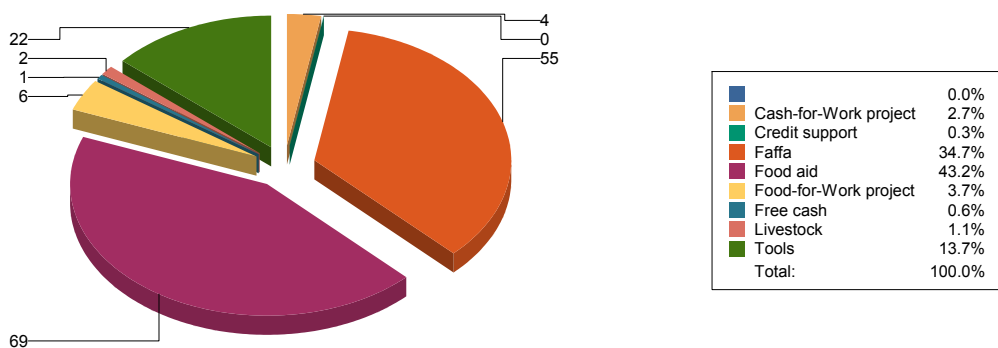
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator

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 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Type of Access To Credit Facilities</u>	<u>Indicator Value</u>
--	------------------------

Households who borrowed any money in the last one year (%) 8.20

Households who tried to borrow 1-2 90.50

Households who tried to borrow 3-4 9.50

Households who managed to get credit 1-2 95.20

Households who managed to get credit 3-4 4.80

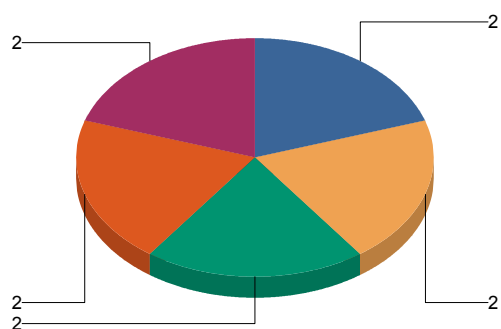
Average No. of HHs Tried to get Credit

1.79

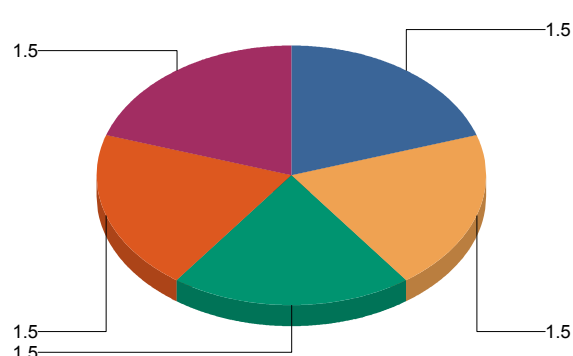
Average No. HHs Managed to get Credit

1.45

Type of Access To Credit Facilities



Type of Access To Credit Facilities





Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda AFAMBO

Selected Indicator

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

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

	1st Important	2nd Important	3rd Important
Buy agricultural input	4.80	6.10	25.00
Buy food	71.40	9.10	
Others (specify)	9.50		5.00
Pay for education			5.00
Pay for health care	9.50	75.80	
Pay for social event	4.80	9.10	65.00



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator

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

Major Sources of Credit for Households	Degree of Importance of the Credit Source		
	1st Important	2nd Important	3rd Important
Friends/relatives	80.00	9.10	33.30
Local shops / moneylenders	2.50		66.70
Neighbors	17.50	90.90	



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda AFAMBO

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

8.00

Yes, by borrowing money

2.70

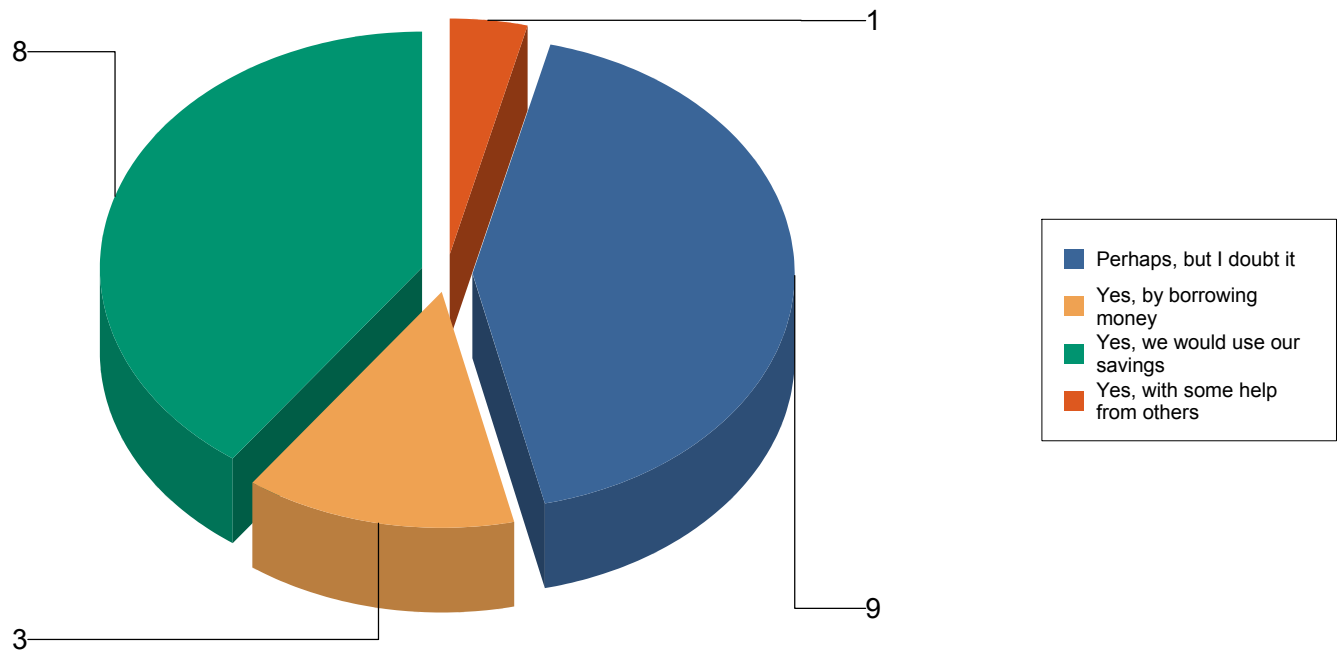
Yes, with some help from others

0.80

Perhaps, but I doubt it

8.50

Households' Ability To Raise 500 Br in One Week



WDRP Indicators

Health and Sanitation Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

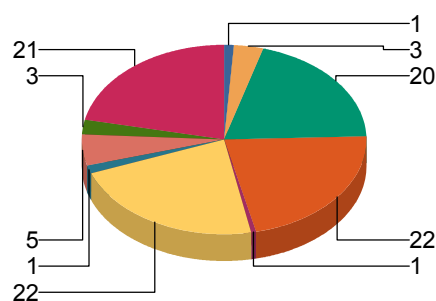
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator

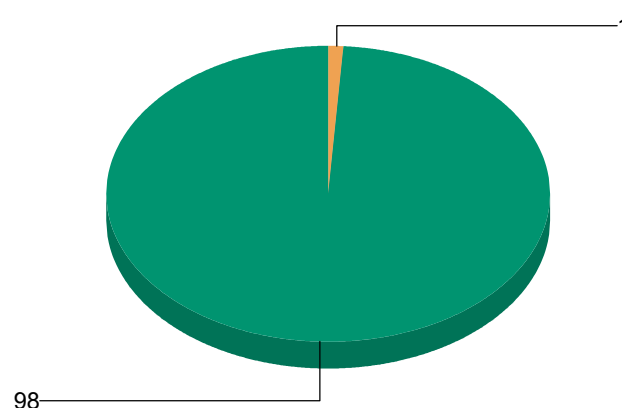
Household Access to Health Facilities - Where do patients go for health care?
Constraints to adequate healthcare

Where do Patients Go for Healthcare	HH Response	Constraints to Adequate Health Car	HH Responses
Did not get Health Care	19.70	No money for treatment costs	97.70
Central Hospital	1.00	Don't believe in health care	1.20
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic	21.90		1.20
Other public	22.10	----	0.00
Mission facility	0.50		0.00
Community health worker	3.40		0.00
Private hospital/clinic	2.50		0.00
Pharmacy	5.40		0.00
Outside Ethiopia	1.20		0.00
Traditional/spiritual healer	21.40		0.00

Where Do Patients go for Health care?



Constraints to Adequate Health Care





Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda AFAMBO

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>
HOROGUBI	Malaria is the common diseases	Increased
HARESA	Malaria and diarrhea	Decreased
DEAKA	pneumonia, AWD, malaria	No
GENETE	Diarrhea, Malaria, cough and AWD	AWD and malaria are increased
MEGO	Diarrhea, malaria, cough and AWD	AWD and malaria are increased
HUMADOYETA	Malaria	Increases
KEBELE 01	AWD, malaria	AWD and malaria are increased



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda AFAMBO

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	82.0	Malaria	34.0	Malaria	39.0
Ill for <3 months	15.0	Diarrhea	20.0		30.0
Ill for more than three months	3.0		14.0		8.0
----	0.0	Hyper tension	1.0	Mental illness	1.0
	0.0	Stomach pain	1.0	----	0.0
	0.0	Meningitis	1.0		0.0
	0.0	HIV/AIDS	1.0		0.0
	0.0	Mental illness	1.0		0.0
	0.0	Pneumonia/ lung problem	6.0	Pneumonia/ lung problem	9.0
	0.0	Headache	8.0	Eye problems	6.0
	0.0		4.0		4.0
	0.0	Back ache	4.0	Headache	4.0
	0.0	Eye problems	3.0	Tuberculosis	1.0
	0.0		2.0	Meningitis	1.0



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda AFAMBO

Selected Indicator

Household Health Status - Households health condition and major health problems

Health Condition

HH Response

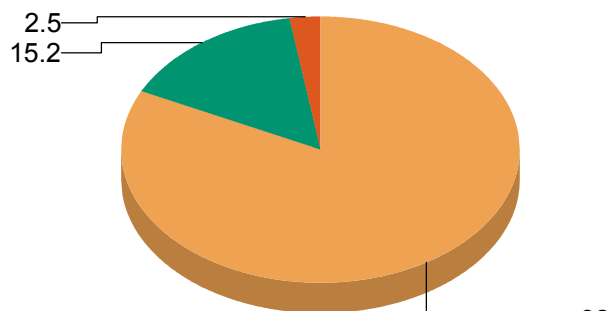
Population Sickness

HH Response

Children Sickness

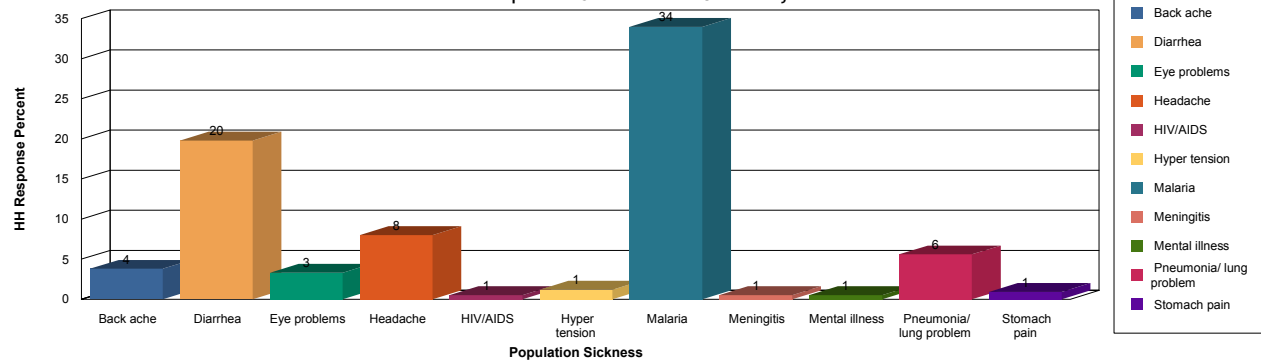
HH Response

Health Condition of the Community

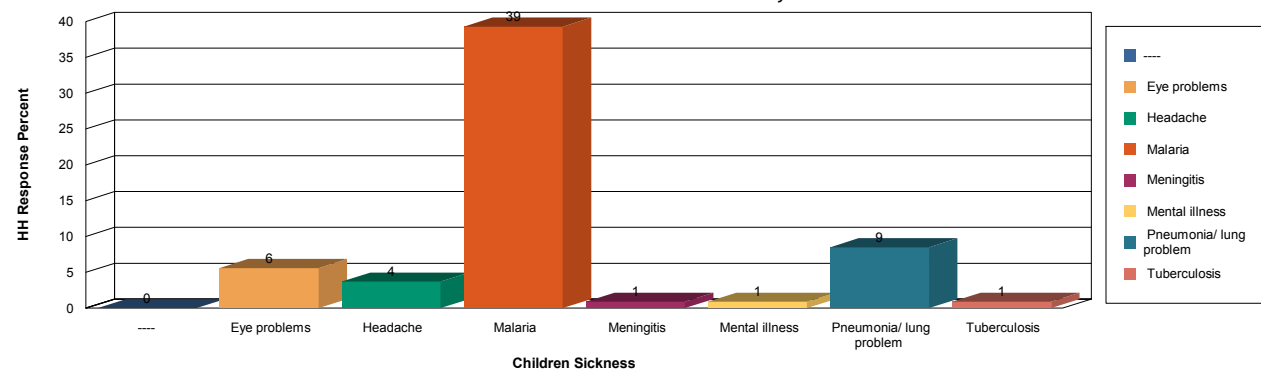


----	0.0%
Good health	82.2%
Ill for <3 months	15.2%
Ill for more than three months	2.5%
Total:	100.0%

Population Sickness in the Community



Children Sickness in the Community





Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

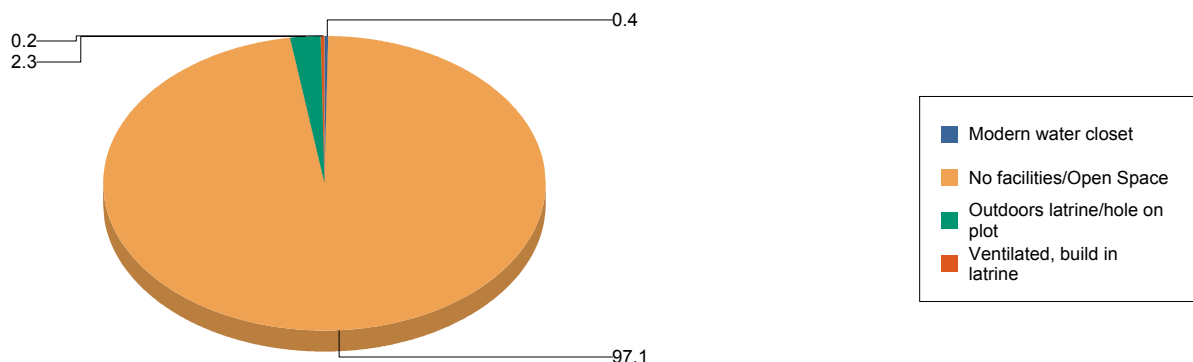
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Type of Toilet Facility</u>	<u>HH Response</u>
Modern water closet	0.40
Ventilated, build in latrine	0.20
Outdoors latrine/hole on plot	2.30
No facilities/Open Space	97.10
<u>HH Sharing Toilet</u>	57.90

Household Responses to the type of toilet facilities in the community





Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

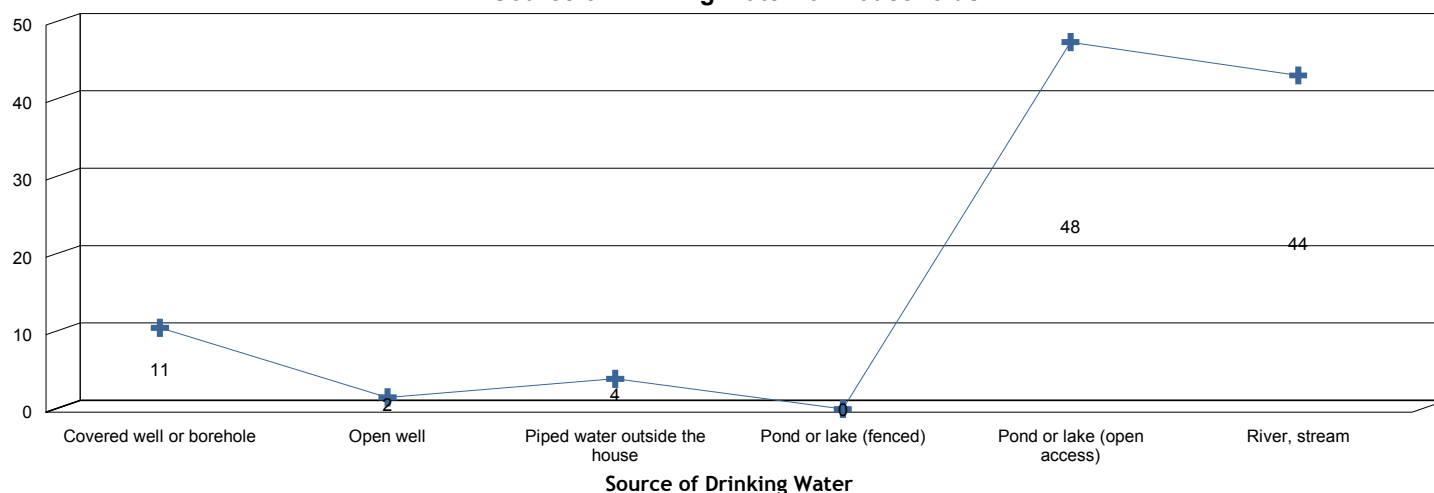
Region AFAR **Zone** ZONE 1 **Wereda** AFAMBO

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
Covered well or borehole	10.90	4.30
Open well	1.90	0.00
Piped water outside the house	0.80	4.30
Pond or lake (fenced)	0.40	0.00
Pond or lake (open access)	47.50	47.80
River, stream	38.50	43.50

Source of Drinking Water for Households





Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

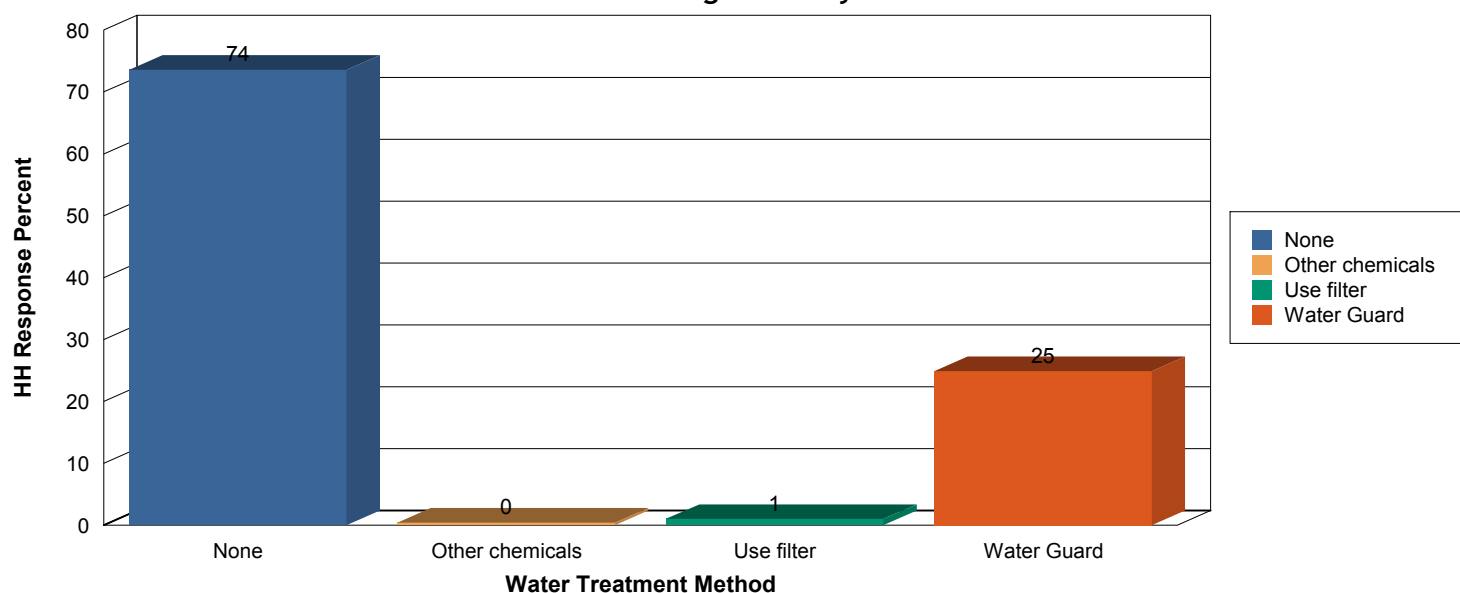
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Method of Treating Water</u>	<u>HH Response</u>
Water Guard	24.90
Use filter	1.00
Other chemicals	0.40
None	73.60

Method of Treating Water by Households





Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda AFAMBO

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

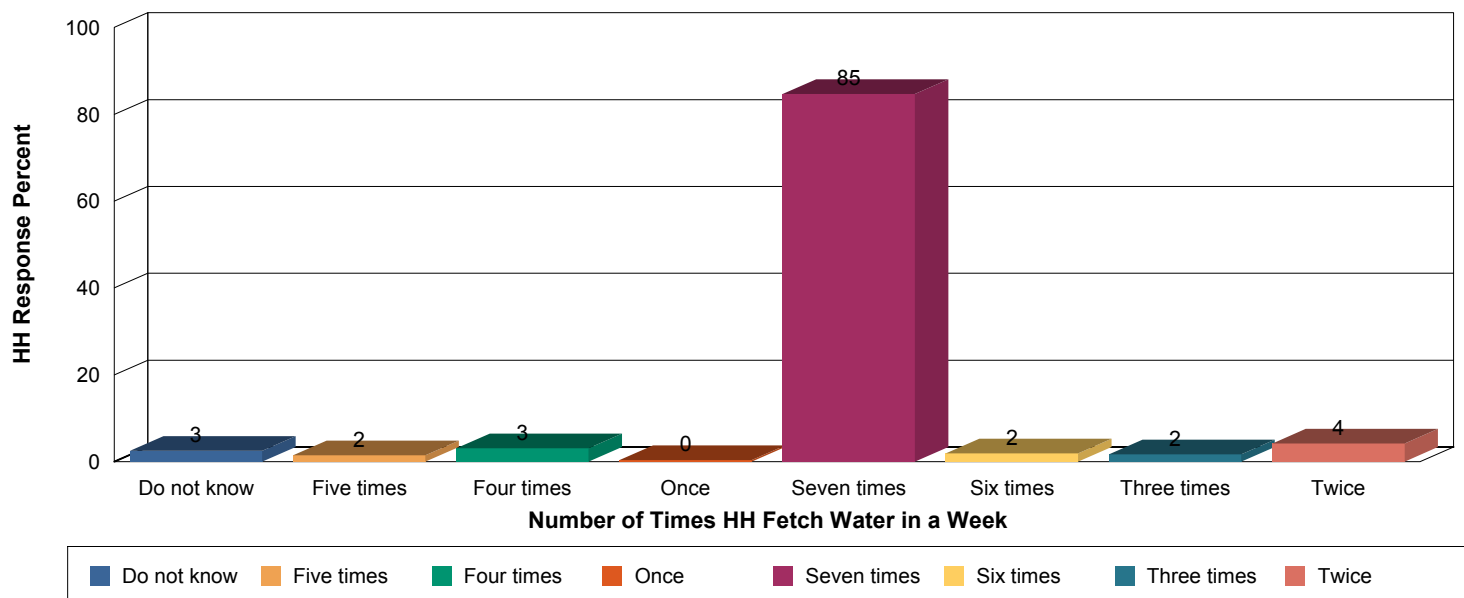
HH Response

Once	0.40
Twice	4.20
Three times	1.70
Four times	3.10
Five times	1.50
Six times	1.90
Seven times	84.70
Do not know	2.50

Average Number of Times HH Fetch Water Per Week

6.58

Number of Times HH Fetch Water in a Week





Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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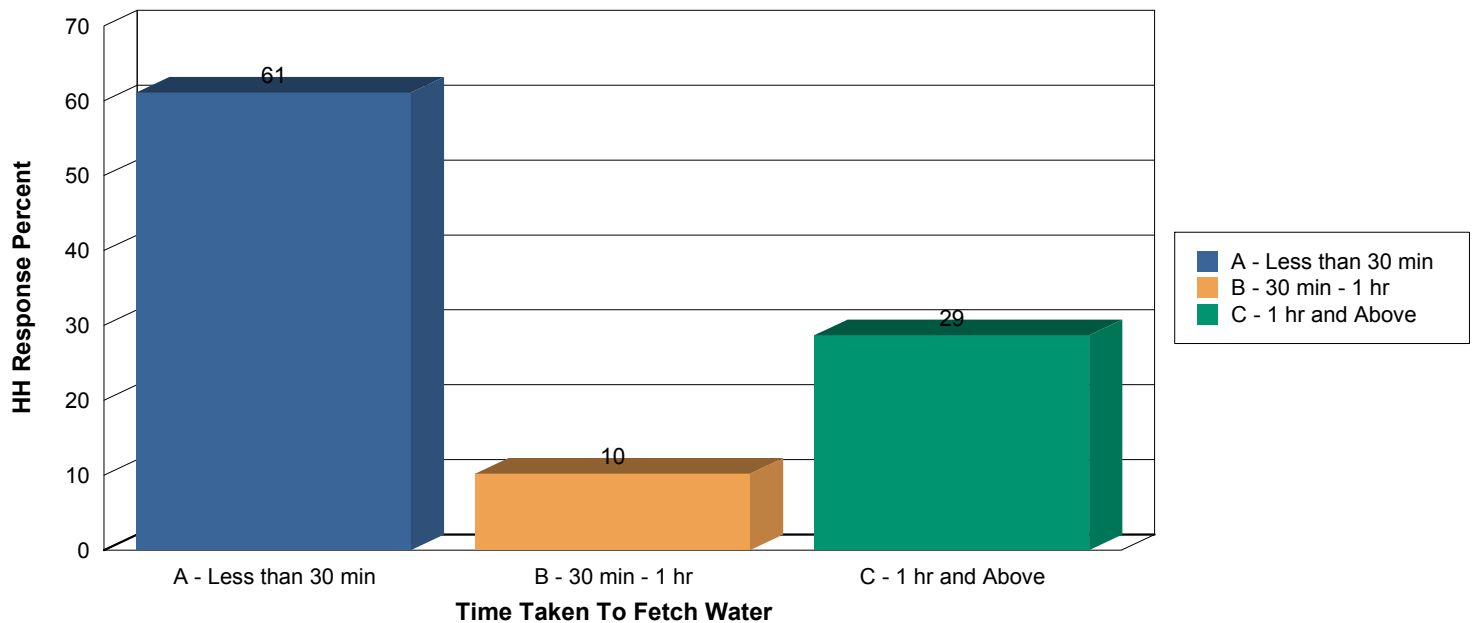
Selected Indicator

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

<u>Time Taken To Fetch Water</u>	<u>HH Response</u>
----------------------------------	--------------------

A - Less than 30 min	61.10
B - 30 min - 1 hr	10.20
C - 1 hr and Above	28.70
<u>Average Number of Times Taken To Fetch Water</u>	84.80

Time Taken To Fetch Water for the HH



WDRP Indicators

Coping Mechanisms and Preparedness



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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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>
ALESABULO						
HOROGUBI	Move family to high elevation area		Build incident control measures			
HARESA	Maintenance of river dams	To minimize the risk of flood	Settlement in safe area	Free from disaster		
DEAKA	Flood : adjusting settlement , exchange information , buy food item if it will stay long	To protect the families from the disaster	If disease: report to the health professionals, Buying food items and medicine			
GENETE	Selling some animals	To minimize the effect of disaster by using saving money	Inform to all people	To minimize the effect of the disaster by creating awareness for community to be ready		
MEGO	Selling animals and save money	To decrease /protect the disaster by using the money saved	Purchasing cereals			
HUMADOYETA	Changing settlement area in case of flooding	To avoid loss	if the disaster is disease we buy medicines	to reduce (protect)death of human and animals	Measures differ according the disaster which will occur	



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator **Capacity: Community Preparedness against Sudden Onset Disasters**

KebeleName	Precaution_1	Comment_1	Precaution_2	Comment_2	Precaution_3	Comment_3
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ALESABULO	Finding credit service	We borrow money from better off	Reporting to concerned bodies	If the disaster effect is beyond the capacity of the community they report to concerned body		
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KEBELE 01	Buying medicines ,Purchasing cereals and other food items		settlement in high land areas and building some flood protection measures by locally available materials	To protect from flood hazard ,to save lives	Measures differ according to hazards	
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ALESABULO						
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Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator **Capacity: Community Preparedness against Increase in Disaster Intensity**

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Precaution_1</u>	<u>Comment_1</u>	<u>Precaution_2</u>	<u>Comment_2</u>	<u>Precaution_3</u>	<u>Comment_3</u>
DEAKA	Minimizing number of animals and preparing feed for animals	Due to shortage of feed we lost our animals when there is drought, so selling some animals and preparing feed for the rest of animals is good	Strength agricultural practice	If there is absence of rain fall we can use irrigation for agricultural practice		
HOROGUBI	Settled on the remote area	To control and protect human disease	Collect and save foods and animal fodders before incident	To protect shortage of family foods and animal feeds	Changing farming system and use early maturing crops	Decreased crop damage
HARESA	Dam construction to control flood	To minimize the risk	Change of farming activity	To prevent the death of animal and damage of crops	Saving food and resources	To solve shortage of food
GENETE	If possible we will strength agricultural practice		Praying to God			
MEGO	Crop production	It is not affected by drought and we can produce 2 or 3 times per year using irrigation	Looking for external aid		Migration	If we have no any other option



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator **Capacity: Community Preparedness against Increase in Disaster Intensity**

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Precaution_1</u>	<u>Comment_1</u>	<u>Precaution_2</u>	<u>Comment_2</u>	<u>Precaution_3</u>	<u>Comment_3</u>
HUMADOYETA	Agriculture if there is access for irrigation	As we are repeatedly affected by drought we have no other choice	Trade			
ALESABULO	strengthen agriculture	if we get irrigation we can produce crops, because there is fertile soil to be cultivated using irrigation				
KEBELE 01	resettlement to high elevated areas, soil and water conservation measures		If the disaster is draught : we find additional source of income (agriculture daily laborer etc)			



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Community Preparedness against Disasters

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Precaution 1</u>	<u>Comment 1</u>	<u>Precaution 2</u>	<u>Comment 2</u>	<u>Precaution 3</u>	<u>Comment 3</u>
HOROGUBI	To prepare incident control measures like building dams	Decreased magnitude of effects, decreased and control the effects on houses and assets.	Resettlement on high elevation area	Decreases and controls of migration during incident. Protect family from incidents	Change farming system like crop sowing, saving foods and other assets	protect shortage of foods for family
HARESA	Working additional activity	To create income sources and gain daily consumption	Sanitation of private and environmental condition	To prevent from disease caused by sanitation problem	Using the resources properly	To use the income for long period of time.
DEAKA	Saving	We do not know what will happen in the future. So if there is money we will resist the negative effects of disaster	Some people purchase cereals and store for future use	To use in time of disasters		
GENETE	Selling some animals and buy animal feed	If we know drought is going to occur, some people sell their animals and buy feeds for the rest of animals to reduce damage of livestock				



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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
MEGO	Purchasing cereals (few people)	Some people purchase cereals (food items) during good market condition and save for bad times				
HUMADOYETA	Praying to God					
ALESABULO	Purchasing of cereals	Some people purchases cereals for future use in time of disasters	Buying drought /disease resistant animals	camel can resist problems better than other animals	Some people save their money	Some people save money and uses when they face any problem
KEBELE 01	No any precaution to prevent negative effects of disaster					



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name HOROGUBI

Type of Disaster(s) Flood

Coping Strategy People in community help each other in moving women, children and elders to high elevation areas

Description

Recovery Strategy Sell animals and other assets, Asking support from relatives

Description Food support from wereda office, clothes, oils nutritional foods like fafa

Community Participation Ways People in community help each other to moving assets to safe areas and support each other by providing food and shelter

Description



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

<u>Kebele Name</u>	HARESA
--------------------	--------

Type of Disaster(s) Flood

Coping Strategy People in community help each other in moving women, children and elders to high elevation areas

Description To protect from flood

Recovery Strategy Settle in safe area and helping each other

Description Food support from wereda office, clothes, oils nutritional foods like fafa, floor

Community Participation Ways People in community help each other to moving assets to safe areas and support each other by providing food and shelter

Description



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

<u>Kebele Name</u>	DEAKA
--------------------	-------

Type of Disaster(s) Conflict

Coping Strategy

Description

Recovery Strategy

Negotiation may start with administrators of the area

Description

The two negotiating administrators and other governmental persons start to stop the conflict with negotiation

Community

Participation Ways

Taking the affected person to health center, If there is death the community support the families

Description



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

<u>Kebele Name</u>	GENETE
--------------------	--------

Type of Disaster(s) Human disease(common cold)

Coping Strategy Buying drugs from pharmacy, using traditional drugs like warm water

Description

Recovery Strategy

Description

Community Participation Ways Taking sick animals to the health center

Description



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
Selected Indicator					
Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster					
Kebele Name					
MEGO					
Type of Disaster(s)					
Flood					
Coping Strategy					
Information exchange, helping the affected person by moving assets and animals					
Description					
Recovery Strategy					
contribution of lost material and animal					
Description					
Lost materials and animals were replaced by community contribution					
Community Participation Ways					
Helping affected persons by contributing materials, animals etc					
Description					
People exchange information and help to save lives and to decrease losses then after the incident the community contribute and replace the lost material, animal etc					



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name	HUMADOYETA
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Type of Disaster(s) Flood

Coping Strategy Resettlement on high elevated areas, exchange information, support each other, reporting to wereda

Description

Recovery Strategy replacement of loss animals by community contribution

Description There was no anyone who losses all of this animals, so as to this almost all people recover from the incident .but grazing lands are still degraded, roads are repaired by food for work programes

Community Participation Ways exchange of information, replacement of loss animal

Description During the incident all people exchange information to save lives and decrease loss of assets through cultural information flow



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Friday, September 5, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

<u>Kebele Name</u>	ALESABULO
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Type of Disaster(s) increasing price of goods and services

Coping Strategy Supporting each other, migration ,daily laborer

Description Find additional source of income to cover daily expense (some people)

Recovery Strategy

Description

Community Participation Ways As much as possible they support each other by sharing food with the poor etc

Description



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
Selected Indicator	Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster				
<u>Kebele Name</u>	KEBELE 01				
<u>Type of Disaster(s)</u>	Flood				
<u>Coping Strategy</u>	resettlement to highland places ,repairing of houses ,soil and water conservation activities by locally available materials				
<u>Description</u>					
<u>Recovery Strategy</u>	Changing grazing places, reconstructing houses by community contribution				
<u>Description</u>	Member of the community who lost their houses during the incident got their lost houses by community contribution				
<u>Community Participation Ways</u>	exchanging information , replacement of lost material by people contribution				
<u>Description</u>	if there is any problem they have good cultural practice of helping each other by exchanging information and replacing lost materials and animals				



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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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>
HOROGUBI	They cooperate and help each other because they have good culture	No change
HARESA	They cooperate and help each other because they have good culture	No change
DEAKA	Most of this kebele community practice agricultural activities	
GENETE	There is good cooperation	Decreased
MEGO	We diminish prosopis juliflora plant which is harmful to animals and humans	
HUMADOYETA	Good cooperation	Increased
ALESABULO	Good cooperation	Increased
KEBELE 01	People cooperate each other in many ways like construction of flood diverting structures etc	Increased



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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 37.40 %

Comments



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda AFAMBO

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Disaster Recovered Percentage

Droughts 8.40

Floods 28.80

Crop diseases 14.10

Livestock diseases 21.60

Human diseases 17.90

Economic / Price shock 9.20



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator:

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

<u>Type of Loss</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Physical damages on houses and property	18.40
Crop damage	15.10
Livestock damage	24.00
Death of household members	4.70
Illness/health problems	14.80
Loss of access to social services, including school	0.60
Loss of income	4.20
Loss of savings	7.50
Lost access to grazing land	7.00
Had to flee/change residence area	3.40
NA	0.30



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda AFAMBO

Selected Indicator

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

Coping Strategy To Be Adopted

Percentage Response

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

35.00

Storage of food and other necessities

33.90

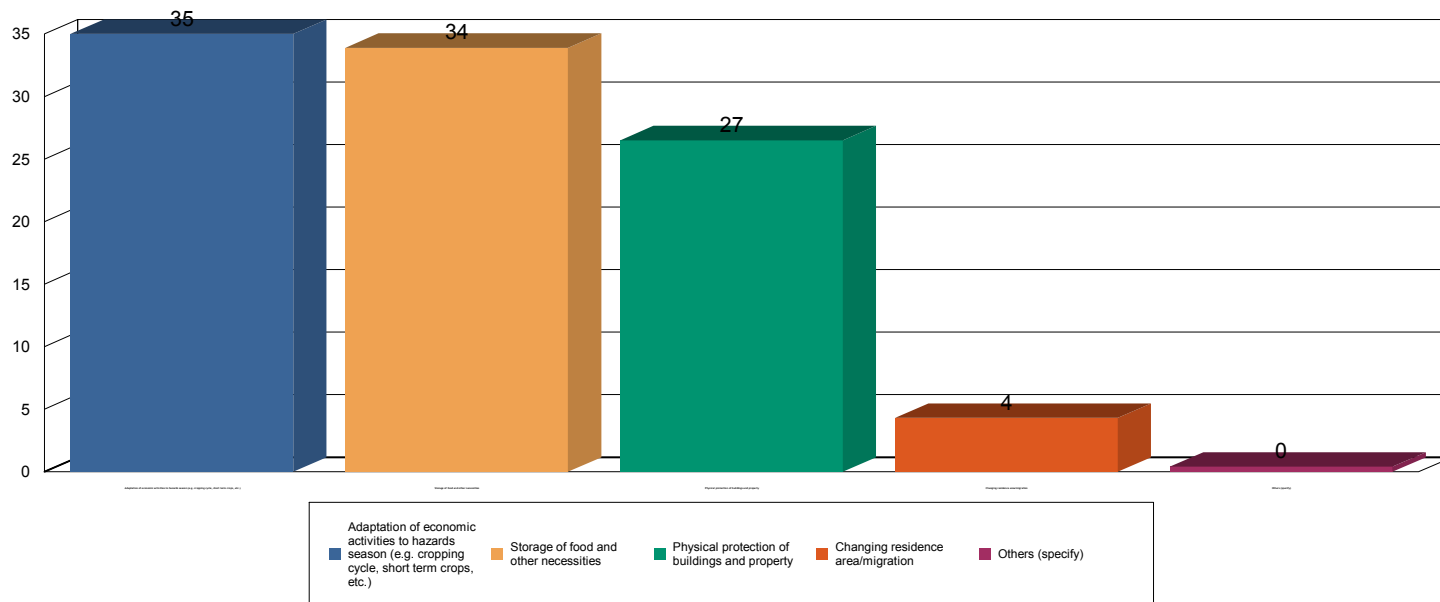
Physical protection of buildings and property

26.50

Changing residence area/migration

4.30

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





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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator:

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

Coping Strategy Adopted	Main Strategy	Secondary Strategy
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, clothes, meat, etc.)	30.40	16.10
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	18.20	15.40
Sell more livestock than usual	19.60	7.00
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	2.30	2.10
Sale of non-productive assets (Jewelry, clothing, etc.)	4.50	2.10
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc.)	0.30	1.40
Sending children of household for work	0.60	0.00
Reduced expenditure on health and education (including taking children out of school)	0.60	1.40
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	1.40	3.50
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration of whole families)	3.40	7.70
Increased working hours	0.90	2.80
Seek alternative or additional jobs	4.00	7.00
Collection of wild food	0.00	0.30
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	13.90	26.60
Limit portion size at meals	0.00	4.90
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat	0.00	1.00



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator:

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

<u>Coping Strategy Adopted</u>	<u>Main Strategy</u>	<u>Secondary Strategy</u>
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Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	0.00	0.70
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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda AFAMBO

Selected Indicator

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

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

	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	2.10			1.00	5.80	4.40
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	47.90			21.20	5.80	16.20
Increased working hours	4.20			1.00		
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)				7.10	1.90	2.90
Reduced expenditure on health and education			6.30			
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)	20.80	3.40	40.60	48.50	28.80	25.00



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda AFAMBO

Selected Indicator

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

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

	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	12.50	10.30	31.30	10.10		26.50
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)		10.30	3.10	4.00	13.50	
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc)			6.30			
Seek alternative or additional jobs	4.20	10.30	6.30		9.60	1.50
Sell more livestock than usual	8.30	62.10	3.10	7.10	30.80	20.60
Short-term / seasonal labor migration		3.40			3.80	2.90



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda AFAMBO

Selected Indicator

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

	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)		9.10	3.30	1.10	6.10	
CIFA				1.10		
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	26.80		6.70	16.70		27.80
Increased working hours	4.90			4.40		3.70
Limit portion size at meals	2.40			2.20		16.70



Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda AFAMBO

Selected Indicator

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

	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)		36.40		6.70		11.10
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day			6.70			
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)	46.30	22.70	6.70	6.70	21.20	7.40
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, etc)				2.20	6.10	
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	14.60		53.30	45.60	9.10	11.10
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children				1.10		3.70



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda AFAMBO

Selected Indicator

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

	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)	4.90	9.10			6.10	
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc)			6.70		6.10	
Seek alternative or additional jobs		9.10	13.30	4.40	24.20	3.70
Sell more livestock than usual		13.60	3.30	5.60	9.10	7.40
Short-term / seasonal labor migration				2.20	12.10	7.40



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss									
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	Crop damage	Death of household members	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	Physical damages on houses and property
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	2.10	7.70		3.40				3.70	9.10	
Collection of wild food										1.70
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	25.00			3.40	30.30	100.00		7.40	9.10	8.30
Increased working hours	4.20				3.00					6.70



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss
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	Crop damage	Death of household members	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	Physical damages on houses and property
Limit portion size at meals					13.60					5.00
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration of whole families)					19.70			7.40	4.50	10.00
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day				6.90						
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, clothes, meat, etc.)	41.70	53.80		10.30	3.00		44.40	7.40	18.20	6.70



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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	Physical damages on houses and property
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, livestock drugs, etc.)		15.40								3.30
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	16.70		80.00		9.10			55.60	27.30	55.00
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat					3.00					1.70
Sale of non-productive assets (Jewelry, clothing, etc.)	4.20	15.40		6.90						



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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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	Physical damages on houses and property
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc.)				6.90				7.40		
Seek alternative or additional jobs	4.20	7.70		27.60	7.60		22.20	7.40		
Sell more livestock than usual	2.10			20.70	7.60		11.10	3.70	22.70	1.70
Short-term / seasonal labor migration			20.00	13.80	3.00		22.20			



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda AFAMBO

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)			62.50	25.00	12.50
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	43.50	11.30	3.20	41.90	
Increased working hours	66.70			33.30	
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	50.00	33.30		16.70	
Reduced expenditure on health and education		100.00			
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)	63.00	22.00	4.00	10.00	1.00
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	85.70		10.20	4.10	
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)	46.70	13.30	20.00	6.70	13.30
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc)	100.00				
Seek alternative or additional jobs			50.00	50.00	
Sell more livestock than usual	21.50	9.20	43.10	24.60	1.50
Sending children of household for work	100.00				



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda AFAMBO

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
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	100.00				



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO	
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>
HOROGUBI	Making and selling traditional tools		Selling of animal fodder		Selling of woods	There is access of woods in the area
HARESA	Labor work		Selling of animal fodder		Selling of chat	There is more users and good income sources
DEAKA	Involve in crop production	By using irrigation	Trade			
GENETE	Agriculture	By using irrigation	Trade			
MEGO	Crop production	By using irrigation				
HUMADOYETA	external aid	We dont have another option rather than livestock rearing				
ALESABULO	Searching job opportunities (daily laborer)		Looking for aid	Most of the people looks aid		



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO	
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>
KEBELE 01	Shifting to agricultural activities	There is a river flowing throughout the year and there is arable land	Searching job opportunities /daily laborer			

WDRP Indicators

Community

Perceptions and Suggestions



Data Collected Date

Friday, September 5, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda AFAMBO

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>
HOROGUBI	Non accessible	No changes	The area is not safe for works
HARESA	Accessible	No changes	
DEAKA	Little access	Increase to some extent	
GENETE	Training concerning agricultural extension had been conducted by support of Nongovernment actors	It is good before there was no any training for development agents	There is availability of expert (DAS for technical support)
MEGO	Accessible	Decrease	There is little effort but not enough
HUMADOYETA	Very low service	Decrease	
ALESABULO	There is little access which is not enough	No improvement	
KEBELE 01	We get some training concerning agriculture by NGOs	Increase	We need additional training and technical support



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator:

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

KebeleName	Current Level	Change In Last Decade	Comments
HOROGUBI	Inadequate	No changes	No extension agents
HARESA	Very low	No changes	
DEAKA	Hand tools and seeds are available from government	Increased availability	Before there was no access to inputs but now there is access but not enough
GENETE	Low access	Before there was no access, now there is little change	Sometimes we get hand tools, seed and pesticides from government
MEGO	We get access	Decrease	We get input but not enough
ALESABULO	There is little access of agricultural input	No improvement	
KEBELE 01	There is access but not enough	Increase	Before there was no access to inputs but now there is access but not enough



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda AFAMBO

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>
HOROGUBI	Not enough accessed	No change	There is no canal management in the community.
HARESA	Access of Awash river	No change	
DEAKA	No access	Before there was irrigation canal	In 2002 E.C. there was high rainfall causing damage on irrigation canal
GENETE	No access of irrigation	The irrigation canal is degraded by flood in 2002 E.C.	
HUMADOYETA	No access		
ALESABULO	No access of irrigation		
KEBELE 01	We use irrigation from ground water	Decrease	Due to repeated drought the river is dried and the constructed dam is also destructed by flood



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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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>
HOROGUBI	Enough access for domestic use	No change	
HARESA	Access of Awash river	No change	
DEAKA	Accessible	Decreased	Water point are dried due to drought
GENETE	Good access to river	Decreased	There is two river around but the volume decreased due to absence of rain fall
MEGO	Accessible	Decreased	Due to absence of rainfall and drought, water points are decreased
HUMADOYETA	No access		
ALESABULO	The only access is river	Decreased	
KEBELE 01	We use the ground solar water for animals	Decrease	Due to drought, water points are dried



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Selected Indicator:

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Change In Last Decade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
HOROGUBI	Good	Decreased	Due to of flooding
HARESA	Very good	No change	
DEAKA	It is good	Decrease	Decrease due to erosion
GENETE	Infertile	Soil fertility decreased	Due to wind and flood
MEGO	Low fertility	Decrease	Erosion (both flooding and wind)
HUMADOYETA	Low fertility	Decrease	Erosion (both flooding and wind)
ALESABULO	decrease	Decrease	Erosion (both flooding and wind) and over grazing
KEBELE 01	Good but it is affected by flood	Decrease	Soil erosion by flooding



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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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				
	44.10	%		
	----	1st	2nd	3rd
Adequate irrigation available	0.00	23.10	5.90	9.70
Insufficient irrigation available	0.00	2.60	0.00	0.00
More drought resistant crop	0.00	10.30	5.90	51.60
More pest resistant crop	0.00	12.80	41.20	32.30
More yielding crop	0.00	51.30	47.10	6.50

Proportion of households reporting change in size of area cultivated			
	26.10	%	
	1st	2nd	3rd
Addition of area	31.60	0.00	12.50
Adequate irrigation available	26.30	9.10	12.50
Adequate rainfall	0.00	0.00	12.50
insafficient irrigation available	5.30	0.00	0.00
insufficient fertilizer	0.00	45.50	25.00
less rainfall	0.00	9.10	12.50
Loss of area	5.30	18.20	12.50
Salinity problem	10.50	0.00	12.50
Water logging	21.10	18.20	0.00



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator:

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

Proportion of households reporting change in crop yield	87.30	%
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	----	1st	2nd
----	0.00	0.00	0.00
Adequate fertilizer	0.00	0.00	3.10
Adequate irrigation available	0.00	25.30	3.10
Better yielding crop	0.00	12.00	58.50
Improved variety of seeds	0.00	43.40	21.50
Insufficient fertilizer	0.00	8.40	7.70
Insufficient irrigation available	0.00	10.80	6.20

3rd
0.00
0.00
41.20
14.70
38.20
2.90
2.90



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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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>
HOROGUBI	Moderate	Decreased	Erosion by flooding
HARESA	Very good	No change	
DEAKA	Low quality	Decrease	The quality is decrease by wind and flood erosion
GENETE	Low quality	Land is degraded	Due to erosion (by flood) and deforestation the quality and quantity decreased
MEGO	Low quality	Decrease	Erosion by flooding
HUMADOYETA	Low quality	Decrease	Erosion by flooding
ALESABULO	Quality of the land decreased	Highly changed	Erosion by flooding and wind



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO
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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>
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HOROGUBI	Land use and cover decreased	Decrease productivity
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HARESA	Little change	
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MEGO	No land cover and land use	
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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO	
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
HOROGUBI	Kebele early warning	To identify the kebele disasters and problems at early stage to mobilize the community	Wereda early warning	To facilitate materials and foods, shelters and other emergency supports		
HARESA	Kebele early warning	To identify the kebele disasters and problems at early stage to mobilize the community	Wereda early warning	To facilitate materials and foods, shelters and other emergency supports		
DEAKA	Water and DDP bureau	During summer season to activate water tracking (Digging water from the ground)				
GENETE	Administration office	They sent leader from Shinille administration office to report the hazards	Water bureau	They sent water committee to report the problem of water in the kebele		
MEGO	Administration office	They sent leader from Shinille administration office to report the hazards	Water bureau	They sent water committee to report the problem of water in the kebele.		



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Selected Indicator

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

Kebele Name	Institution_1	Process_Description	Institution_2	Process_Description	Institution_3	Process_Description
HUMADOYETA	Health sector	To treat the child who affected by disasters				
ALESABULO	Water sector	When we want to get water tracking when send our chair man of the kebele				
KEBELE 01	Administration office	During some disaster report to the administration office.				



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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

KebeleName Community Suggestions

ALESABULO Good

HARESA Good

HUMADOYETA Good

KEBELE 01 Good



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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
ALESABULO	Construction of flood mitigation structures	Flood is permanent problems of the community	Construction of roads and bridges		Construction of schools, drinking water and health center around the community	
DEAKA	Natural resource management activities	environment is seriously affected by erosion ,deforestation				
GENETE	Relief aid on time and proper distribution	Before there was no proper and timely distribution of aid due to this we cant protect or reduce the risk	water harvesting measures	Shortage of water is the main problem in our kebele so if water is harvesting during rainy season we can decrease water shortage	Animal health interventions	Due to drought there is occurrence of animal disease so intervention activities concerning livestock is necessary



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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
MEGO	Price adjustment of goods and services	We cant cover expense of goods and services by selling few animals so adjustment of price is the only solution				
KEBELE 01	Soil and water conservation activities	Environment is strongly affected by erosion, land degradation, flooding and overgrazing	Tree plantation	To increase forests and to settle wild animals on their permanent places		



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO	
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
HOROGUBI	Research on specific problems	To identify problems	Build attitude and knowledge for that particular problems		Participate the community in prevention and planning process	
HARESA	Relief aid for the affected people	Helping the affected groups by giving relief and create awareness about disaster	Livelihood diversification	To generate income	Supply of supplementary food for mothers and children	To prevent from malnutrition and disease
DEAKA	Construction of water sources					
GENETE	Livestock restocking by ngo for the affected people					
MEGO	Aid		Livestock restocking by NGO for the affected people			
HUMADOYETA	Livelihood diversification	To adapt with the disaster				
ALESABULO	Livelihood diversification	To adapt with the disaster				



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	AFAMBO	
Selected Indicator	Interventions: Suggestions to DRM Actors in the Area - Community suggested measures to DRM actors in the area for effective DRM actions					
<u>Kebele Name</u>	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
KEBELE 01	Livelihood diversification	To adapt with the disaster	Livestock restocking by NGO for the affected people	To cope the disaster		



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Measure 1</u>	<u>Comment 1</u>	<u>Measure 2</u>	<u>Comment 2</u>	<u>Measure 3</u>	<u>Comment 3</u>
HOROGUBI	Construction of road and improvement in access to transport	There is problem of road and transportation	Improving access to markets		Extension service and awareness creation on agricultural activities	To increase productivity.
HARESA	Awareness creation to improve working culture	To avoid dependency	Improving extension services		Access to saving and credit	To develop saving culture
DEAKA	Improve agricultural practice	If there is drought we can produce crops using irrigation	Animal feed improvement / development ,rehabilitation of grazing land	Animal productivity always decrease due to shortage of feed	Improve animal health service	
GENETE	Awareness creation on agriculture activities	if we practice agriculture we may increase our income because if there is drought we can use irrigation	Trade	If cant be affected by drought that much. we can practice trade at any time		



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
MEGO	Crop production	If there is irrigation we can produce two or three times and we can improve our income .it will not affected by drought	Credit and saving service	If we get this service we take money and will pay when we sell our animals in good price		
HUMADOYETA	Agricultural practice	If it is by using irrigation it will not affect by drought	Saving and credit service	To save and to get credit service to reduce the effect of disaster		
ALESABULO	Irrigation development to strength agricultural practice	We have fertile arable land if there irrigation	Access to saving and credit service	As it is known Afar has no habit of saving, so to improve our income it is necessary		
KEBELE 01	Water harvesting and soil and water conservation	Soil and water are basic elements for every thing	Awareness creation about modern livestock rearing			



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Selected Indicator

Community Awareness of Disaster Risk Management System and Actors

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Institution 1</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Institution 2</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Institution 3</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Activity</u>
HOROGUBI	Early warning committee	Protects disaster during and after.	Give awareness for the community on disaster	Safety net committee	Control safety net works	To see quality and quantity of work by safety net. Health committee	Health committee	Control community health	
HARESA	Agricultural office			Early warning office			Water resource office.		
DEAKA	Health post	Give health support by health extensions	Treatment of the community	Animal health post	There is DA	Treatment of animals	DPP		
GENETE	Health Office			NGO					
MEGO	Health Office		They make polio vaccination to kids	NGO		Buying animals to the community who has lost their animals			



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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Institution 1</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Institution 2</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Institution 3</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Activity</u>
HUMADOYETA	Health Office	Treatment	They give treatment to the community	Water sector		Helping to the community by digging wells			
ALESABULO	Health Office	To access treatment	To help the community	Water sector	To access water	To help the community			
KEBELE 01	Health Office	Give awareness and treatment	They give treatment for the child and women						



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Prevention</u>	<u>Coping</u>	<u>Recovery</u>	<u>Overall Effectiveness</u>
HOROGUBI	They must participate on planning, implementation, evaluation of activities		The community perceived if every sectors participate in social mobilization and resources management we can manage effectively our problems	Lack of knowledge and inadequate social mobilization, low capacity in managing disasters.
HARESA	To minimize the disaster by organizing of the groups.		To full fill basic needs of the community	Lack of knowledge and inadequate social mobilization, low capacity in managing disasters.
DEAKA	In summer season the water sector and DPP sector work water tracing to the community	Good	The government deliver water to the community	If the agriculture sector prepare treatment before the disaster happened
GENETE	They didn't prevent the disaster			
MEGO	We didn't prevent the disaster	We move place to place in search grass land		
HUMADOYETA	They participate the community to cope the disaster	They didn't do anything		
ALESABULO	Not effective	Sometimes they tried to do water tracking		



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Prevention</u>	<u>Coping</u>	<u>Recovery</u>	<u>Overall Effectiveness</u>
KEBELE 01	We cannot prevent the disaster			If the institution sector start to help the community water tracking for summer season.



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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	48.10	6.60	4.90
Cash transfers/social assistance	0.90	1.50	1.30
Cash-for-work activities (not employment)	8.10	24.80	7.00
Food-for-work activities	2.70	3.60	25.10
Medical assistance / access to health facilities	0.20	2.80	7.00
Micro-credit programmes	2.70	22.30	22.20
Other	1.30	0.60	1.30
Rental subsidies	0.00	1.10	0.00
School fees for children	0.00	0.60	0.20
Subsidized food	4.90	15.00	4.90
Subsidized health care	7.00	2.30	14.10
Supplementary feeding for women and young children	6.80	9.80	8.60
Food aid	16.90	2.50	1.50
more yielding crop	0.40	5.90	1.50

WDRP Indicators

Other Community Characteristics



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Community Based Organizations in the Wereda

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Name Of Organization</u>	<u>Est. Year</u>	<u>Formal/Informal</u>	<u>Type of Members</u>	<u>Activity</u>
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DEAKA	Farmer group	2000	Formal	male and female	They produce crops and vegetables.
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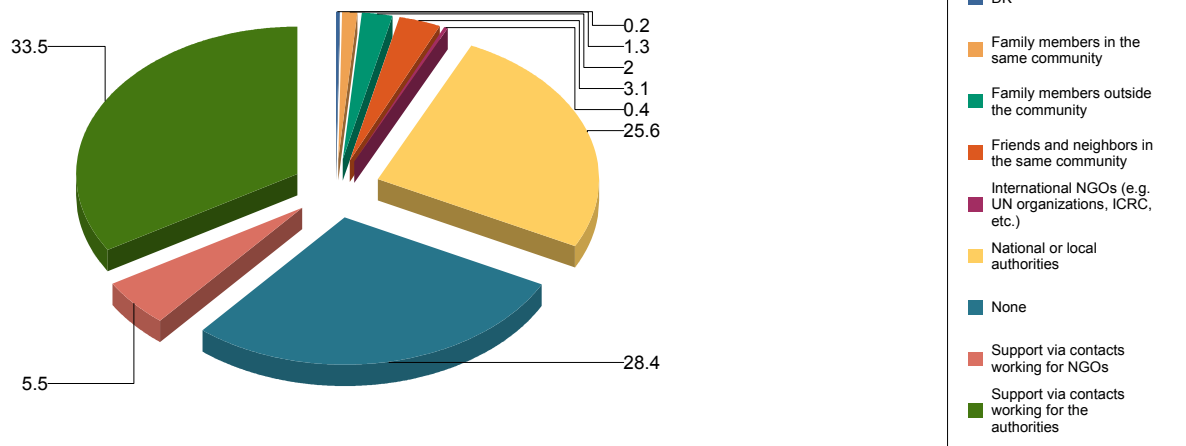
Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda AFAMBO

Selected Indicator

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

Supporting Agencies Against Disasters	Response Percentage
National or local authorities	25.60
International NGOs (e.g. UN organizations, ICRC, etc.)	0.40
Family members in the same community	1.30
Friends and neighbors in the same community	3.10
Family members outside the community	2.00
Support via contacts working for the authorities	33.50
Support via contacts working for NGOs	5.50
None	28.40
DK	0.20

Supporting Agencies Against Disasters





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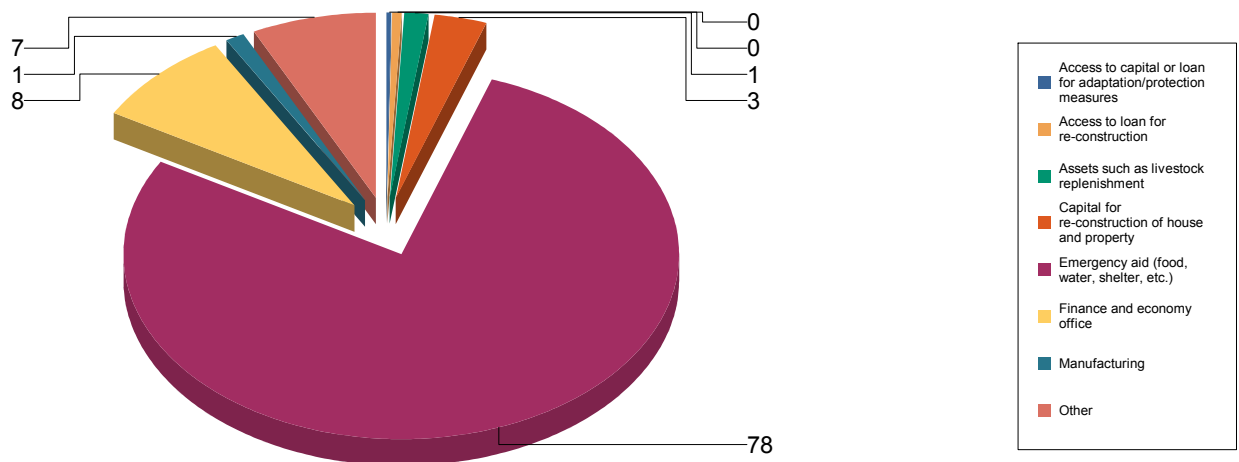
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Selected Indicator **Types of support received by households during disasters**

<u>Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies</u>	<u>Response Percentage</u>
Emergency aid (food, water, shelter, etc.)	78.10
Capital for re-construction of house and property	3.10
Access to loan for re-construction	0.40
Access to capital or loan for adaptation/protection measures	0.40
Assets such as livestock replenishment	1.30
Other	7.10
Finance and economy office	8.40
Manufacturing	1.10

Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies





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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	AFAMBO			
Selected Indicator	Government Actors in the Field of Disaster Risk Management - Government actors and their activities in the field of Disaster Risk Managements							
Government Institution	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity	Description
Health Office	Control incidental problems		Supply medicine					
Water Resource Development Office	Support the community at the time of incident		Build and repair water for drinking purpose		Give and support materials like water containers			
Food Security Office	prevention works before and after problems							
Peace and Security Office	Ensure security on problematic areas							



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Selected Indicator

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

Non Governmental Actors
in the Wereda Activities

WFP	Give vaccination, child nutritional food, Support the people by providing food, cloth, household tools, nutritional foods
other	Support tools for community, build and repair water pump
Red cross	Give for community water cleaner , water containers (Jerican, Baldi), Give support for peoples, Help community by house tools like cloth and floor mats



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Region

Zone

Wereda

Selected Indicator:

Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors

Kebele Name

Type Of Disaster 1

Early Warning Indicator

Preparedness Measure

Type Of Disaster 2

Early Warning Indicator

Preparedness Measure

Type Of Disaster 3

Early Warning Indicator

Preparedness Measure

Type Of Disaster 4

Early Warning Indicator

Preparedness Measure



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Selected Indicator

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

Kebele Name	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
HOROGUBI	Good adaptation to the environment Strong social capital	Settlement around river banks No crop production Poor saving habits Lack of awareness about disaster	Fertile land Water for domestic purpose and irrigation	Recurrent drought and flood
HARESA	Strong social capital Uniform people	No preparedness before disaster Poor saving culture No community based institutions	Using of agricultural extension Presence of health center The presence of flowing river throughout the year Presence of fertile farm land	
DEAKA	Strong cooperation in the community Good cultural information flow	Have no habit of taking precaution measures before disaster occurs	Availability of rural road Availability of river in neighboring kebele	Lack of funding to perform activities Occurrences of disasters
GENETE	Good cultural information High social interaction	Poor working habit Low awareness about disaster prevention measures	Availability of rural road Availability of river Presence of arable land	Lack of funding Conflict on resource utilization Environmental changes



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Selected Indicator

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

Kebele Name	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
MEGO	Good cultural information flow (Daggu)	Decrease level of cooperation Low awareness about precaution measures of disaster Poor working habit Absence of additional source of income	Availability of rural road Presence of arable land Good cultural information flow Availability of river Presence of network for communication Presence of arable land	Lack of funding Environmental changes Lack of funding
HUMADOYETA	Good cultural information flow (Dagu) High social interaction	Poor working culture Absence of additional source of income Low preparedness	Availability of river around the kebele Availability of road presence of arable land	Lack of funding Climate change Conflict
ALESABULO	High social interaction Good cultural information exchange system	Low preparedness for disaster	Arable land Conducive environment for animal rearing	Lack of funding Conflict over resource
ALESABULO	Participation and commitment Good cultural information flow Good cooperation	Low awareness about precaution measure of disaster Unfavorable location of villages	Availability of dam but it needs maintenance Presence of arable land Availability of road	Conflict due to natural resources Climate change Environmental change Lack of funding