



The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT COMMISSION
(NDRMC)

WOREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILE (WDRP)

REGION: AFAR
ZONE: ONE
WEREDA: CHIFERA

December, 2020

Addis Ababa

About the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)

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

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PREFACE

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



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

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

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

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

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

*H.E. Ato Mitiku Kassa
Commissioner*

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

PREFACE

Woreda Disaster Risk Profiling (WDRP) is a government owned programme undertaken by the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) in collaboration with regional DRM offices and supported by development partners which aims 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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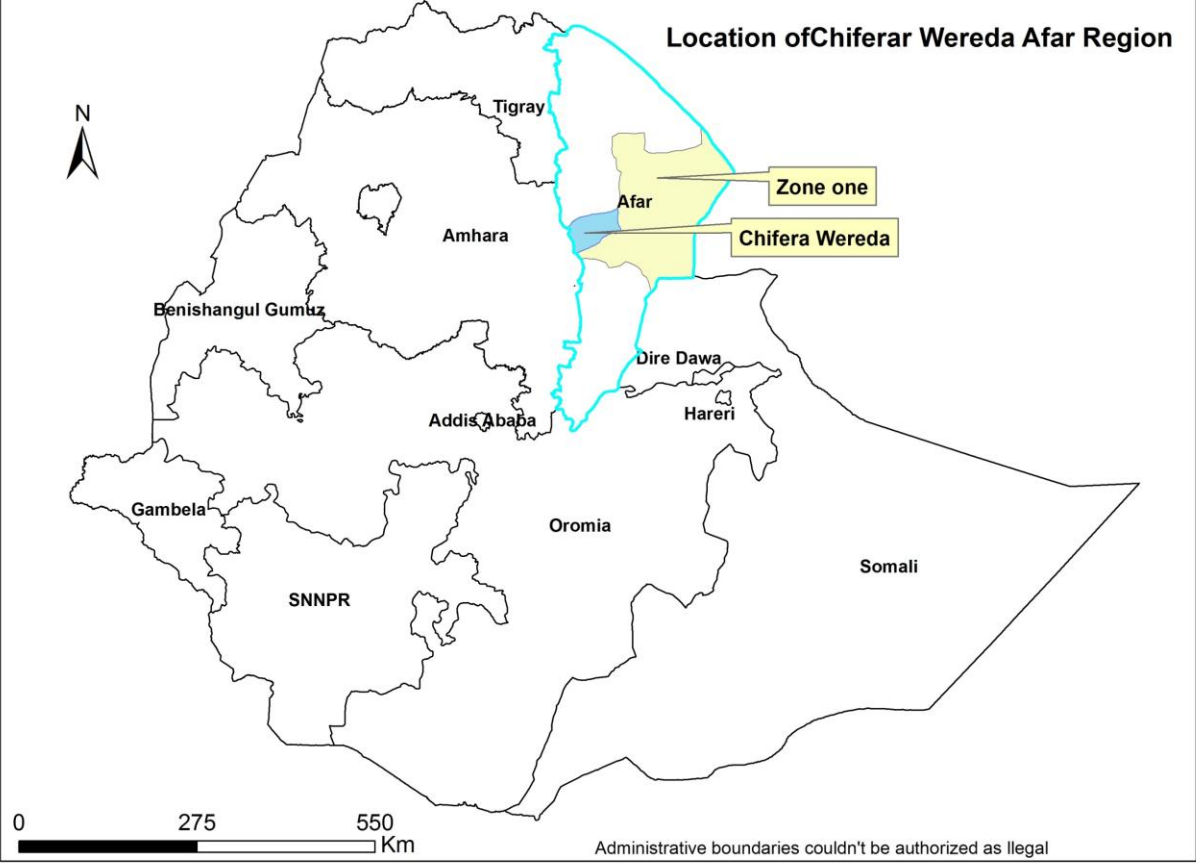
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WEREDA LOCATON



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: Chifra Wereda

SUMMARY OF WEREDA PROFILE

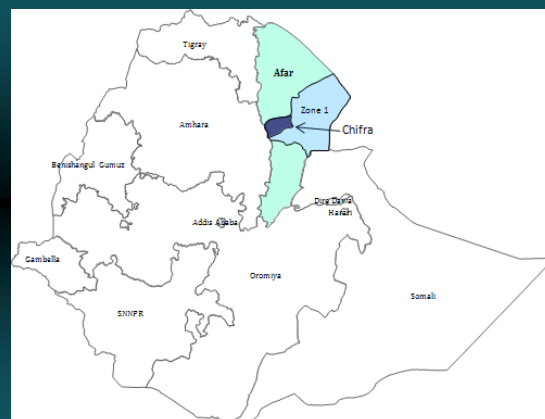
Chifra is a pastoralist wereda where over 80% of households are engaged in livestock rearing or herding. This is an arid area and hence water scarcity is a perennial problem often resulting in droughts and associated problems. Floods are also common though less frequent. Inter-ethnic conflicts are common which are mostly outcomes of pressure over scarce water resources.

Access to drinking water is a major issue in this wereda that not only results in health problems, particularly among children, but also other social-economic issues.

The literacy level in this wereda is extremely low that results in lack of awareness about DRM actors and institutions and their scope of work. However, this is more than complemented with a very high level of social capital and cooperation within communities. A fair level of establishment of community-based organisations is also observed in all the kebeles.

The communities are very concerned about their depleting natural resources and are highly optimistic about the potential for soil and water conservation measures.

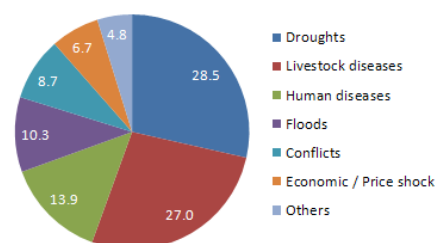
Location of Chifra Wereda



MAJOR DISASTERS REPORTED IN WEREDA

Kebele	Disaster 1	Disaster 2	Disaster 3
1. Askomamana Akegura	Drought	Animal Diseases	Human Diseases
2. Gerirona Wekelo	Drought	Flood	Human Diseases
3. Halsavana Adear	Drought	Flood	Human Diseases
4. Jarana Kontola	Drought	Animal Diseases	Flood
5. Meglana Lekebele	Drought	Animal Diseases	Potable water shortage
6. Merobina Asegigid	Drought	Animal Diseases	Human Diseases
7. Mesigidna	Drought	Animal Diseases	Human Diseases
8. Messeden Sisibla	Drought	Conflict	Human Diseases
9. Teaboyana Habeletel	Drought	Animal Diseases	Human Diseases
10. Tigrina Awagera	Drought	Animal Diseases	Price Shocks
11. Underkelona Keleyto	Drought	Animal Diseases	Flood
12. Underrcalo	Drought	Animal Diseases	Human Diseases

Proportion of HHs by Major Disasters Suffered in Last Five Years

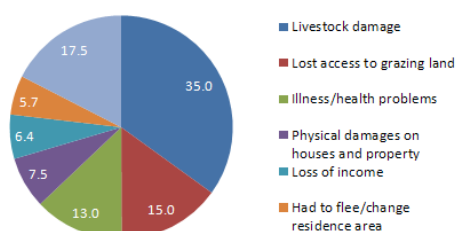


SHORT NARRATIVE ON MAJOR DISASTERS:

The major and most frequent disaster in this wereda is drought. Most other disasters are linked to droughts or are results of it. For instance, conflict, a major issue in this wereda causing frequent human deaths, is largely an outcome of conflicts over scarce water resources. Flood is another major disaster - communities feel that floods are also an indirect result of droughts particularly when extended drought periods are followed by rainfall. This is largely because droughts result in depletion of vegetative cover and hence lead to high erosion. Land degradation and deforestation are coming up as core issues in several kebeles of this wereda.

Water shortage is a perennial problem in this wereda. Scarcity of potable water has resulted in frequent cases of diarrhoea and chronic fever. This is a pastoral wereda and livestock diseases like CCPP, Internal and external parasites, anthrax, tick-borne diseases are common. Some of these diseases like anthrax are quite contagious and also affect the human population.

Proportion of HHs by Type of major Disaster Losses



EFFECT OF DISASTERS

Disasters	Loss 1	Loss 2	Loss 3
Drought	Loss of access to grazing land	Loss of access to basic social services	Loss of access to water sources
Livestock Disease	Loss of livestock	Loss of livelihood	Human health problems (contagious diseases)
Human Disease	Deaths, especially children	Loss of income	Loss of access to water ¹
Flood	Physical damage to house & property	Loss of access to basic social services	Crop damage
Conflict	Livestock stolen	Death of HH member	Had to flee/ migrate

¹ Inability of sick household members (generally women) to fetch water



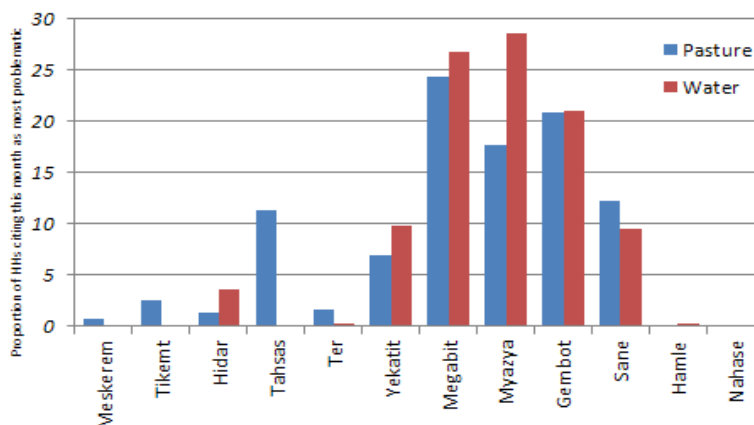
Disaster Risk Profile: Chifra Wereda

HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY VULNERABILITY

VULNERABILITY

Chifra is a pastoral-economy dominated wereda with most households being migratory in nature. The populations mostly belong to *Arebeta* ethnic groups though the *Doda* ethnic group is also spotted in a few kebeles (particularly in Underkelona and Underrcalo kebeles). The communities have taken hazards on their stride and almost 80% of households reported to have recovered from the losses from disasters. However, any disaster affecting their basic mode of life – pastoralism – is found to be very tough to recover from. Community participation and social networks are found to be very good in most of the kebeles and most households do possess some quantity of livestock – which also helps them to cope with disasters.

Most Problematic Months for Pasture & Water Availability for Livestock



Accessibility:

- Roads are considered to be the foundation of development, however in Chifra wereda, over 55% of people don't have access to roads, while only 5% have access to paved roads. The average time taken to reach the nearest paved road is 1.5 hours, wherein a quarter of population takes more than 2 hours to reach the nearest paved road. Travel to nearest urban centres is another issue as the average time taken is over 4.5 hours.
- Access to electricity is negligible. Only 4 % of communities have electricity connections, however within these communities household electricity connection is virtually nil.
- Many of the households surveyed are nomadic in nature and live in mobile houses.
- Access to water can be gauged from the fact that 40% of population consume water directly from nearby river or streams. Second major source of drinking water is also directly from ponds. All such sources are shared with livestock. 90% of population doesn't use any method of treating water before consumption from such unsafe sources. Lack of water sources close to houses and communities implies that people (mostly women) take almost 1 hr 50 minutes per day to fetch water. Water is fetched almost every day.
- There are a total of 21 health posts in Chifra (HSDP-III). Over 30% of the population in the wereda goes to the central hospital or district hospital/health centre for treatment, while over a quarter of the population depends on community health workers. However, still over 10% of population goes to the spiritual or traditional healers. Over 40% of households not accessing any health facility cited lack of money for treatment as the primary reason.
- Many of the households in this wereda are nomadic in nature and over a quarter of the population migrates for 3-6 months in a year. Most of this migration happens in search of pasture and grazing areas/camps. Also, at least 55% of the households did report migrating because of the impact of hazards / disasters.

Level of Awareness and Institutional Development

- The literacy level of the population in the wereda is extremely low – only a little over 5% of population is literate of which only 13% have managed to reach at least the primary level of education.
- Though the literacy level is very low, there is an even balance between males and females in terms of educational attainment pointing towards gender parity among populations. Further, less than 20% of households are female-headed.
- The awareness about of disaster management system is seen to be very low among the communities.
- However, the communities have high awareness about their problems and expect the actors to tackle basic issues resulting in hazards, rather than simple response. For instance, communities laid high emphasis on measures like soil & water conservation, natural resource management, etc. Understandably bulk of the recommendations were pertaining to the livestock sector (vaccines, pastures, etc.).
- Most kebeles the wereda have a good level of institutional development. Formation of community based organisations and self-help groups like *ousbamaha*, *arheba*, etc. is commonly observed in all the kebeles. Some of the kebeles have also reported formation of informal groups like *mangelakelo*, *matera*, *arbiso*, etc. Instances of formal groups like Andados Environmental Protection for Sustainable Development, Hawalmale, etc. can also be observed.

InfoBits:

Population	: 91,078 (2007)
Sex ratio	: 791 Fem / 1000 M
Urban Population	: 10 %
Mean Altitude	: 824 m
Mean Slope	: 1.27 %
Measles caseload	: 7 (2006-09)
PLWHA on ART	: 118
Under-five children eligible for supplementary feeding	: 2.4 %

Sources: Various Secondary Sources

COMMUNITY CAPACITY TO COPE

- Bulk of the people resort to coping strategies like selling more livestock than usual or long-term migration. Selling of livestock is very common in the event of disasters like livestock diseases or droughts, while conflicts result in short-term migration.
- The households did emphasise that in case they have more resources they would prefer more positive coping strategies like adequate storage of food and adaptation of economic activities to hazards season.
- It was surprising to find that human death was cited as the 'easiest' loss to recover from, while loss of access to grazing lands was cited as the toughest loss – a pointer towards the very high dependence of the communities on pastoralism.
- The coping capacity and vulnerability of populations can also be judged from the fact that almost 60% of them don't have the capacity to raise 500 birr in a week and only 5% of them had enough savings to be used to raise this amount.
- Access to credit facilities is also found to be minimal. Average number of times the households tried to get credit in last one year was 2.0 while the average number of times they actually managed to secure credit was only 1.75. Purchasing food items and health expenditures are the two dominant reasons forcing people to resort to credit sources.
- Strong social networks are found in all the kebeles. People agree that high cooperation exists among people and they help each other in times of need and distress and also during day-to-day lives. Strength of social networks can also be adjudged from the fact that friends and neighbours are cited as the two most important sources of credit.
- The wereda has crop diversity in form of mainly maize, sorghum and sesame. Livestock diversity is largely in form of camels, cattle, shoats, and donkeys.

WDRP Indicators

Hazard Related Characteristics



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



Data Collected Date

February 2011

Wednesday, February 10, 2021

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	CHIFERA
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Selected Indicator	Biological Hazards of the Wereda
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Hazard_Name	Cause_Of_Hazard	Effects_Of_Hazard
-------------	-----------------	-------------------

Hazard_Sub_Type	Human Diseases	
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Malaria	Very dusty winds; lack of potable water;	Deaths, especially among children
Common cold	lack of sanitation; low awareness;	
Diarrhoea	weather extremes;	
Chronic fever	lack of sanitation	

Hazard_Sub_Type	Livestock diseases	
-----------------	--------------------	--

Contagious Caprine	lack of pasture, poor animal husbandry	Livestock deaths and lack of productivity
Pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	practices, communal grazing (leading to	
Internal and External Parasite	transmission of diseases)	
Anthrax		
Tick-borne diseases		
PPR		
Liverfluke		



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



Data Collected Date

February 2011

Wednesday, February 10, 2021

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	CHIFERA
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Selected Indicator	Geological Hazards of the Wereda
--------------------	----------------------------------

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

Hazard_Sub_Type	Geological hazards
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No Geological hazards



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



Data Collected Date

February 2011

Wednesday, February 10, 2021

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	CHIFERA
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Selected Indicator Hydro Metrological Hazards of the Wereda

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

Hazard_Sub_Type	Drought	
-----------------	---------	--

Drought	Lack of rainfall; Deforestation; overgrazing; lack of proper planning; lack of alternative livelihoods except pastoralism	Death of livestock; Asset depletion; Migration
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Hazard_Sub_Type	Flood	
-----------------	-------	--

Flood	High rainfall after drought; Erosion; Deforestation; overgrazing; land degradation; low land settlements	loss of livestock; loss of lives; human diseases; disruption of roads; irrigation channels; arable land pasture
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Hazard_Sub_Type	Water shortages	
-----------------	-----------------	--

Water shortages	Lack of rainfall; absence of groundwater	Travelling long distances to fetch water
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Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



Data Collected Date February 2011 Wednesday, February 10, 2021

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	CHIFERA
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Selected Indicator Socio Economic Hazards of the Wereda

Hazard_Name	Cause_Of_Hazard	Effects_Of_Hazard
Hazard_Sub_Type	Conflict	
Conflict	Shortage of food and water for animals; drought-induced migration to border areas; attempts to access same water sources during dry seasons	Deaths, especially among children



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Selected Indicator **Technological Hazards of the Wereda**

Hazard_Name	Cause_Of_Hazard	Effects_Of_Hazard
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Hazard_Sub_Type

No technological hazard is
reported



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Selected Indictor: Disaster Characteristics By Kebele									
Kebele Name	Disaster_Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst_Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA	Drought		1977 ,1985 ,1995 1998 ,2000	1977	Increased	Absence of rainfall (low rainfall)	Shortage of animal feed , Hanger ,Human and animal disease , Human and animal death	Dependency on livestock production	Feeding tree branches for animals , Migration
	Flood		2002	2002	Increased	high rainfall	deployment of settlement , distraction of roads , distraction of grazing land ,Loss of animals , health problem	Low land settlement , Land is affected by draught so as to this it can not resist the flood	settlement to high places , Report for worked administration on to get support
	Human diseases		1977, 1984 , 1994 , 1998	1977	Decreased	Shortage of food	Loss of lives , health problems , asset depletion	Absence of prevention (protection measures	taking sick persons to health centres



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Selected Indictor: Disaster Characteristics By Kebele									
Kebele Name	Disaster_Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst_Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA	Livestock diseases		1977 , 1985 , 1994 , 1998 , 2000	1977	Increased	Shortage of animal feed ,Climate change	Loss of animal production ,Hanger for people	Using the same (communal)grazing land water point	Treating with local medicines , Buying drugs from pharmacy , Isolation of sick animals
ANDERKALONA KELAYTU	Drought		1999;2000	1999	Increased	shortage of rain fall	shortage of feed, animal disease, food shortage, asset depletion, death of animals	Bushes and trees are used as animal feed, then deforestation increase, drought.	Migration due to potential areas, feeding tree branches for animals.
	Livestock diseases		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.



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Selected Indictor: Disaster Characteristics By Kebele									
Kebele Name	Disaster_Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst_Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
ANDERKALONA KELAYTU	Human diseases		1999;2002	2002	Increased	high rain fall after long drought	Land degradation, loss of animals, destruction of house and fence, destruction of roads, health problem.	Land is affected by repeated drought then it is affected by flood easily.	Settlement to high land places, exchange information to make ready all people, helping move vulnerable people.
	Flood		1999;2003	1999	Decreased	Shortage of food, lack of sanitation.	Health problem, loss of lives, asset depletion.	Climate change.	Taking sick persons to health centre, using traditional medicine.
	Drought		, 1997 , 1999 , 2000	1999	Increased	Low rainfall ,Deforestation	Low price of animal ,hunger , loss of human and animal health problem , death	Environmental change , Deforestation , Soil erosion	Migration , Pad and tree branch feed for cattle and goats , Selling animals with low price



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Selected Indictor: Disaster Characteristics By Kebele									
Kebele Name	Disaster_Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst_Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
ANDERKALONA KELAYTU	Livestock diseases		1999 , 2000	1999	Decreased	change of climate , drought	Health problem , Animal death	Communal grazing land ,absence of precaution measures	taking to animals health post ,Traditional medicine , Isolation of sick animal
	Human diseases		2000	2000	Decreased	Shortage of food , low sanitation , dusty wind	Health problem , depletion of asset	Low awareness	taking to health centre
	Shortage of Water		all year	Decrease	Decreased	absence of river and rive	water born disease	Climate change	moving long distance for fetching water
	Flood		2000 , 2001 , 2002	2002	Decreased	high rain fall	Death of animals , loss of asset	deforestation , loss of strength of land	moving long distance for feching water
ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA	Drought		1997 , 1999 , 2000	1999	Increased	Low rainfall ,Deforestation	Low price of animal ,hunger , loss of human and animal health problem , death	Environmental change , Deforestation , Soil erosion	Migration , Pad and tree branch feed for cattle and goats , Selling animals with low price
	Livestock diseases		1999 , 2000	1999	Increased	change of climate , drought	Health problem , Animal death	Communal grazing land ,absence of precaution measures	taking to animals health post ,Traditional medicine , Isolation of sick animal



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Selected Indictor: Disaster Characteristics By Kebele									
Kebele Name	Disaster_Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst_Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA	Human diseases		2000	2000	Decreased	Shortage of food , low sanitation , dusty wind	Health problem , depletion of asset	Low awareness	taking health centre
	Shortage of Water		all year	1999	Decreased	absence of river and river	water born disease	Climate change	moving long distance for fetching water
	Flood		2000 , 2001 , 2002	2002	Increased	high rain fall	Death of animals , loss of asset	deforestation , loss of strength of land	Changing settlement which is safe from flood
GARIRONA WAKELE	Drought		1997	1997	Decreased	absence of rain	Death of animals ,human disease	Over grazing ,Deforestation, Low awareness about future	Tree branch feeding for animals ,waiting for relief changing from pastoral to agricultural
	Flood		2002	2002	Increased	erosion ,devastate forest ,devastate range land	Road distraction, wind which damage causes	Low Vet. Service ,Shortage of feed	To protect flood changing living place which is left form flood
	Human diseases		1997 ,	1997	Increased	drought ,absence of animal feed	Health problem , human death	Low awareness of sanitation , Poor nutrition	Treating by using traditional medicine



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Selected Indictor: Disaster Characteristics By Kebele									
Kebele Name	Disaster_Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst_Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
JARANA KONTULA	Drought		1998 , 1999	1999	Increased	Absence of rainfall	Animal and human disease , Death of animal and man , hunger	low awareness of the community	migration to the potential areas , Selling livestock's , Purchasing creels
	Livestock diseases		1998 , 1999	1999	Increased	Draught ,some times following rainfall	Loss of production , death of animals	Low Vet. Service ,Shortage of feed	report to the nearest vet. Professionals , and treat the animal , treating the sick animals with ignominious knowledge
	Flood		2002	2002	Increased	Land degradation , deforestation	Loss of animals , erosion ,loss of arable land , loss of destruction of irrigation canals , distraction of roads , loss of grazing land	Lack of forests , absence of soil and water conservation activities , settlement	Settlement to high land places , exchanging information , conservation measures by locally available materials



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Selected Indictor: Disaster Characteristics By Kebele									
Kebele Name	Disaster_Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst_Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	Drought		1997; 1999	1999	Increased	shortage of rain fall	shortage of feed, loss of animal ,loss of production, food shortage, shortage of water, disease occurrence.	Environmental changes , Deforestation , Erosion , Secondly we dont know it concerns god	Migration
	Livestock diseases		1998; 1999	1999	Increased	climate change, shortage of food and water, poor sanitation	health problem, loss of humans, asset depletion.	climate change, low awareness about disease prevention measure.	using traditional medicines, there is water treatment, some times taking sick animals to health centres (but rarely b/c the health centre far from our kebele)
	Shortage of Water		always when drought occures.	always when drought occures	Increased	shortage of rain fall	shortage of water,conflict with in ethnics.	repeated drought ,enviromental change	moving long distance to get water



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Selected Indictor: Disaster Characteristics By Kebele									
Kebele Name	Disaster_Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst_Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	Conflicts		when there is shortage of water	always when drought occurs .	Remained the same	shortge of water	fighting each other result health/physi cal injuries.	using the same water points during drought season	negotiation by elders,search another water source.
MEROBINA ASEGIGID	Drought		1998, 1999 ,	1999	Increased	Absence of rain fall	Death of animals , Loss of human Lives , Migration , Hangar , Loss of animal production	Environmental changes , Deforestation , Erosion , Secondly we dont know it concerns god	Migration
	Livestock diseases		1998, 1999 ,	1999	Increased	Drought	Death of animals ,Loss of animal production, Prolonging question date of animals , abortion	Communal grazing land , Absence of precaution measures	Buying drugs from private pharmacy , Using traditional medicines (plants) Isolation of sick animals
	Human diseases		1998,2000 , 2003	2003	Increased	Loss of nutritive food , dusty wind	Health problem , Loss of human live , Depletion of asset	No protective measures , Shortage of food	Taking the patient to health center , Reporting to the worda health office



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Selected Indictor: Disaster Characteristics By Kebele									
Kebele Name	Disaster_Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst_Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
MEROBINA ASEGIGID	Flood		2002	2002	Increased	High rain fall	loss of animals , Loss of materials , Distraction of roads , irrigation,gra zing and arable land	Low land settlement , Environmental change	Helping each other , Live saving , Collecting materials and animals , change settlement
MESGIDNA SISIBLI	Drought		1998, 1999 ,2000	1999	Increased	Shortage of rainfall	Lack of animal feed , Animal disease occurrence , Loss of animals , Shortage of food , Hanger	Communal grazing land, shortage of feed , feeding plants for animals , deforestation environmental change ,draught	migration , using brunches for animal feed , purchasing concentrates for our animals



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Selected Indictor: Disaster Characteristics By Kebele									
Kebele Name	Disaster_Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst_Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
MESGIDNA SISIBLI	Livestock diseases		1998, 1999	1999	Increased	Due to drought and shortage of feed	Loss of animal production , Asset depletion , Shortage of food , loss of animals , Low price of animals	Immigrated animals transmit disease for our animals for our animals (communal grazing land) when there is shortage of feed some animals move to our kebele	Buying vet drugs in private pharmacy , using traditional medicine , isolating sick animals
	Human diseases		1999	1999	Decreased	Shortage of food and lack of sanitation , wind	Moving long distance to get health service , Health problems , Loss of lives , asset depletion	Low awareness about diseases prevention measures	taking sick person to the health centres , buying drugs from pharmacies , using traditional medicines , Due (praying)



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Selected Indictor: Disaster Characteristics By Kebele									
Kebele Name	Disaster_Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst_Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
MESGIDNA SISIBLI	Flood		2002	2002	Increased	High rainfall following high long draught	land degradation , Loss of animals and materials , Health problems ,Distraction of irrigation canal	Absence of flood protection measures , The land is affected by draught repeatedly and easily affected by flood	Settlement to highland places , helping the affected person
TEGRINA AWAGERA	Drought		1997 , 1998 , 1999 ,	1998	Decreased	Shortage of rainfall	Shortage of rainfall , Absence of seasonal rainfall	Low awareness about protection measures , deforestation (due to low awareness about forests)	Migration ,buying feed for animals
	Shortage of Water		Always	1999	Increased	Draught	Abortion of women’s due to moving far distance to get water ,disease	Shortage of rainfall ,Absence of ground water	Moving to far places to get water



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Selected Indictor: Disaster Characteristics By Kebele									
Kebele Name	Disaster_Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst_Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
TEGRINA AWAGERA	Shortage of food for human and animals		2000 , 2003	2003	Increased	Due to high summer rain fall arable land was degraded by flood , food for work programs are stop , Low price of animals ,High price of non food item	Lack of food , disease	Arable land is degraded by flood , food for work programs stop , Livestock merchants are stopped (we cant sell our animal)	some people moves with their animals (migration)
	Livestock diseases		1997 , 1998 , 2002	1998	Increased	Due to draught and shortage of feed	decrease animal production, death of animals , Low price	Communal grazing land , Decrease of animals disease due to draught	Report to government vet. Professionals , Isolation of sick animals , Indigenous drugs , follow up
	Economic / Price shock		2000 , 2001 , 2002 , 2003	2003	Increased	We dont know	asset depletion , decrease living standard	we dont know	Selling many animals to cover their house consumption

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



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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
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA	Floods	There was high rain fall at the end of 2002. It was not usual which results high flood. It lasts almost 1 month	Loss of animals, loss of lives, land degradation, grazing,loss of materials.	children	When the flood occurs suddenly they cant save their lives /protect themselves/ from the flood they easily affected by the flood.
ANDERKALONA KELAYTU	Floods	it was occurred at the end of 2003 (august) ,it destructed many infrastructures .it lasts almost one month	destruction of roads ,bridges,dams,loss of animals, loss of houses, loss of arable land with its products, loss of big trees and grazing land.	children	They cant protect themselves when the flood arrives suddenly .but no one losses his live.
ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA	Economic / Prie Shocks	The conflict were with amhara region on the boarder of afar , which cause human death	loss of livestock , loss of human life ,economic crisis	youth	livestock keeper
GARIRONA WAKELE	Floods	The duration was for two months, Magnitude: it was not usual. It was highly divesting the area (road ,range land, water point, e.t.c)	Loss of asset ,distraction of road , loss of animals due to flood , loss of arable land	Livestock keepers	The flood reach accidently when they were moving with their livestock's



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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
HABLETALENA TEABOY	Conflicts	The conflict were Amhara region (on the border) it was unusual even negotiation were conducted by afar and Amhararegion president. The duration was for 3years (but it was not always)	Loss of Livestock, Loss of live , economical cries	youth were mostly affected	Mostly the livestock keepers move with their livestock when there is drought they move to the border of Amhara region for search of feed and water. At that time conflict will occur
JARANA KONTULA	Economic / Prie Shocks	Due to increscent of price of goods in this year we cant resist the effect. Government decrease the price of meat due to this livestock merchants stoped.we cant sell our animals if we cant sell our animals we cant buy creels and other items	Shortage of food ,decrease living standard , Selling many animals to cover consumption	elders children ,pregnant women's ,poor people	Pregnant cant get nutritive food ,Poor cant buy any food and non food items , elders and children's cant move for search of food
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	Human Diseases	Occurs through the kebele and lasts above two months diseases are stomach problem, jero degife and common cold.	health problems, asset depletion, loss of lives	children	suffocation ,contamination
MEROBINA ASEGIGID	Human Diseases	It was occurred throughout the kebele highly it lasts up to two months	Health problems , Loss of human lives , asset depletion	All people especially children's	Loss of resistance due to shortage of narrative food



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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
MESGIDNA SISIBLI	Floods	At the end of 2002 there was high rain fall which results high flood it lasts almost one month	Loss of animals , Loss of materials , Irrigation canal distraction distraction of road grazing land degradiation	children and elder animals ,	they cant protect themselves from the flood when it occurs suddenly
TEGRINA AWAGERA	Floods	Almost it lasts one month. As the land was affected by repeated draught it was highly affected by the flood. The rainfall was also high	loss of animals ,degradation of grazing land , distraction of road	All people	It was occur suddenly. there was no any protection measures prevention measures were before the onset of the flood ,no one was not expect



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Selected Indicator:

Frequency of Disaster Occurrence

	4 out of 5 years or more	3 out of 5 years	2 out of 5 years	1 out of 5 years
Conflicts	5.70	5.50	11.70	11.70
Crop diseases	5.70	26.00	4.00	1.50
Drought	25.30	23.20	22.30	41.30
Economic / Price shock	4.60	6.50	4.50	11.10
Flood	15.10	10.00	8.90	6.00
Heat waves/ High temp	0.30	0.30		0.90
Heavy Rain	4.60	0.60		0.30
Human diseases	14.80	19.40	13.00	8.70
Livestock diseases	22.60	31.60	38.90	18.60



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Selected Indicator:

Household Exposure to Hazards

<u>Disaster Type</u>	<u>General Exposure</u>	<u>Last Five Years Exposure</u>
Livestock diseases	26.50	27.00
Drought	24.60	28.50
Human diseases	16.40	13.90
Flood	9.80	10.30
Conflicts	7.70	8.70
Economic / Price shock	5.10	6.70
Heavy Rain	4.30	1.60
Crop diseases	2.90	2.80
Heat waves/ High temp	0.80	0.40
DK	0.70	
Road Accident	0.40	
No Disaster	0.40	



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Selected Indicator:

Months of Occurrence of Frequent Disasters

	A - Sep (Meskerem)	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)	Pests
Conflicts	8.00	21.90	7.60	9.40	11.00	1.40	5.70		8.90	1.40	12.70
Crop diseases	4.00	0.90		0.30		2.80		7.70	20.00	21.40	
Drought	55.30	36.00	37.10	47.70	18.30	2.80	13.80		4.40	2.90	5.50
Economic / Price shock	4.00	6.10		5.70	9.20	15.50	9.20	53.80	15.60	7.10	
Flood	4.00	0.90	0.50	3.00	13.80	54.90	51.70	19.20	8.90	4.30	3.60
Heat wave		0.90	0.50	1.00							
Heavy rain			0.50		0.90	9.90	12.60				
Human diseases	33.30	9.60	5.60	7.70	2.80	2.80	2.30	15.40	33.30	51.40	34.50
Livestock diseases	26.70	23.70	48.20	24.50	44.00	9.90	4.60	3.80	8.90	11.40	43.60
Storms / hail storm				0.30							



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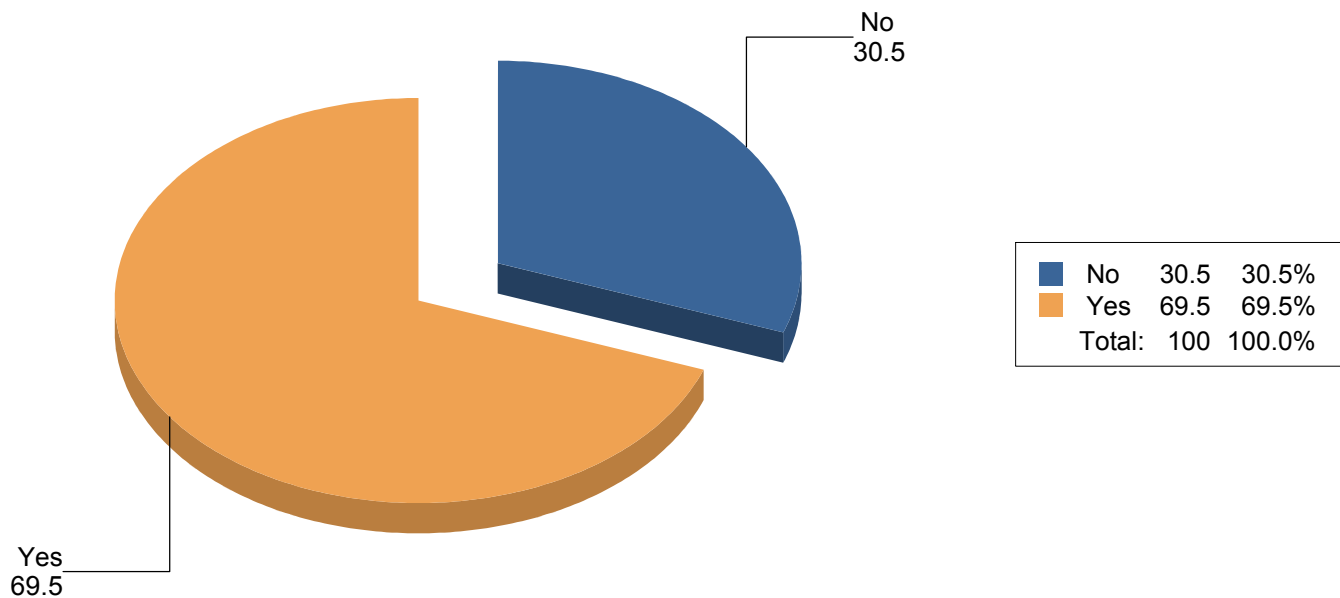
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Selected Indicator: Conflicts: Perception of households on conflict issues - Is conflict an issue in this community?

Is Conflict an Issue in Community?	Response_Percent
Yes	69.50
No	30.50

Is Conflict an Issue in Community?





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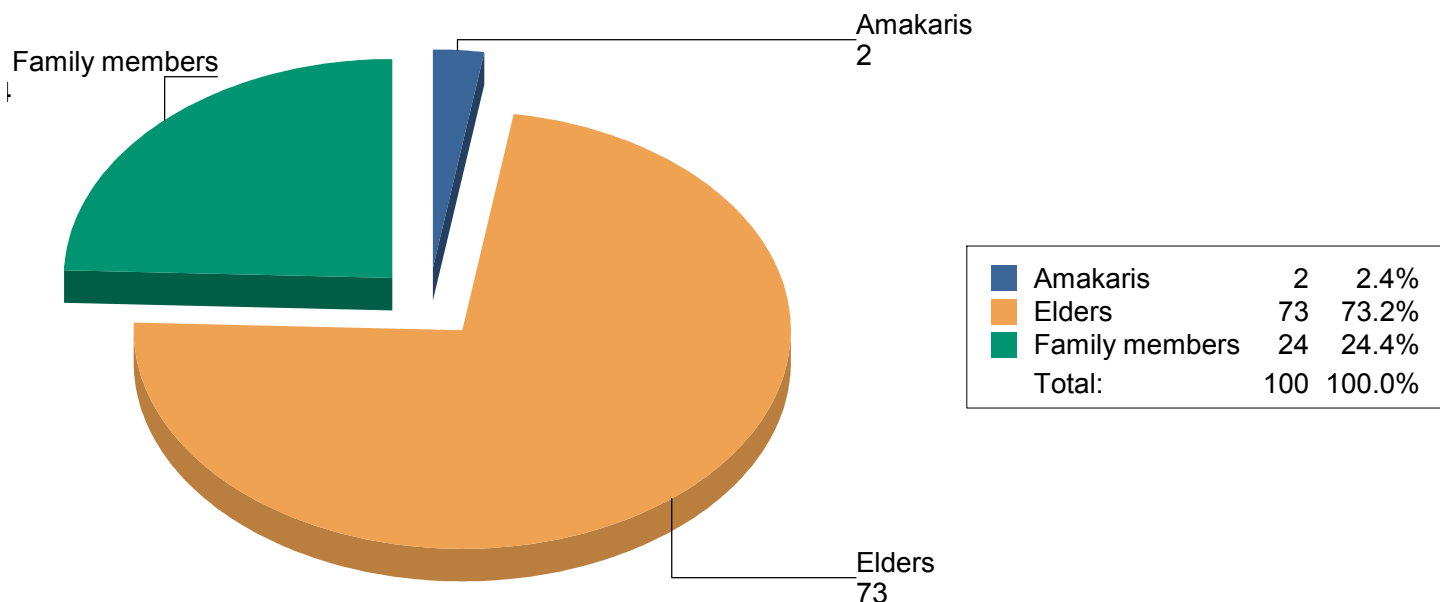
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Selected Indicator:

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

<u>Who To Turn During Conflict?</u>	<u>Response Percentage</u>
Family members	24.40
Elders	73.20
Amakaris	2.40

Who To Turn During Conflict?





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Selected Indicator:

Losses from Disasters - Losses from all disasters (household response in %)

Type of Loss	Main Loss Percent	Secondary Loss Percent
Physical damages on houses and property	7.50	3.20
Crop damage	3.70	2.30
Livestock damage	35.00	7.40
Death of household members	4.40	3.40
Illness/health problems	13.00	3.50
Loss of access to social services, including school	0.00	0.10
Loss of income	6.40	25.00
Loss of savings	4.10	12.00
Livestock were stolen	2.10	4.90
Lost access to grazing land	15.00	12.30
Lost access to water source	2.30	1.70
Had to flee/change residence area	5.70	12.50
Other losses/damages	0.30	0.80



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

Type of Loss Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses

Type of Loss	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Drought	Economic / Price shock	Flood	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Crop damage		63.00	6.50		26.10				4.30
Death of household members	61.80		3.60					25.50	9.10
Had to flee/change residence area	40.80		28.20	5.60	21.20	1.40			2.80
Illness/health problems	0.60	0.60	1.80	0.60	2.50		1.80	76.10	16.00
Livestock damage	0.20	0.50	36.40		1.80		0.20	2.00	58.60



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

Type of Loss Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses

Type of Loss	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Drought	Economic / Price shock	Flood	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Livestock were stolen	96.20								3.80
Loss of access to social services, including school			57.10		28.60				14.30
Loss of income	1.25	3.80	16.30	40.00	3.80			12.50	22.50
Loss of savings	2.00		4.00	72.00	2.00		2.00	8.00	10.00
Lost access to grazing land	7.60		72.40	3.20	6.50	0.50	0.50	1.10	8.10



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

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

	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Drought	Economic / Price shock	Flood	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Lost access to water source	3.40		48.30	3.40		10.30		20.70	10.30
Physical damages on houses and property	3.20		5.30	1.10	73.40		13.80	2.10	



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



Data Collected Date February 2011

Wednesday, February 10, 2021

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda CHIFERA

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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses								
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Drought	Economic / Price shock	Flood	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Crop damage	1.10	0.20	73.40	3.40					2.50
Death of household members	0.50	3.60		28.20		3.80	4.00		16.00
Had to flee/change residence area			63.00	5.60	0.20		72.00		
Illness/health problems	7.60		2.10	21.10			2.00		76.10
Livestock damage	0.50			3.40					0.60



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



Data Collected Date February 2011

Wednesday, February 10, 2021

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda CHIFERA

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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses								
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Drought	Economic / Price shock	Flood	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Livestock were stolen			1.10		0.50		2.00	3.80	0.60
Loss of access to social services, including school	3.20		13.80						1.80
Loss of income	48.30	9.10		2.80	36.40		10.00	16.30	
Loss of savings		25.50	3.20		1.80	96.20	8.00	3.80	0.60
Lost access to grazing land	10.30		6.50	1.40	58.60	72.40		22.50	57.10



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



Data Collected Date February 2011

Wednesday, February 10, 2021

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda CHIFERA

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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses								
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Drought	Economic / Price shock	Flood	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Lost access to water source	20.70	61.80	26.10	40.80	2.00	6.50	2.00	12.50	28.60
Physical damages on houses and property	8.10		5.30	10.30	4.30			14.30	1.80



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



Data Collected Date February 2011

Wednesday, February 10, 2021

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	CHIFERA
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Selected Indicator: Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level By Kebele

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele Name</u>	ADE AR ENA HALSAYA			
E - Jan (Tir)	Drought ,Human disease and animal disease	3		-----
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Drought ,Human disease and animal disease	2		-----
G - Mar (Megabit)	Drought ,Human disease and animal disease	-----		-----
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought and animal disease	-----		-----
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought and animal disease	-----		-----
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought and dusty ,wind	1		-----
K - Jul (Hamle)	wind	-----	Crop sowing	12th
L - Aug (Nehase)	Flood	-----	Weeding	1st
A - Sep (Meskerem)		-----		2nd
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Malaria	-----	harvesting	3rd
C - Nov (Hidar)	Malaria	-----		-----
D - Dec (Tahsas)		-----		-----

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

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



Data Collected Date February 2011

Wednesday, February 10, 2021

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

Month of Hazard	Major Problems /Disasters	Hazard Severity Rank	Agricultural Activities	Income Level Rank
Kebele Name	ANDERKALONA KELAYTU			
E - Jan (Tir)	Animal disease and Drought	3		-----
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Animal disease and Drought	3		-----
G - Mar (Megabit)	Animal disease and Drought	3		-----
H - Apr (Meazea)	Animal disease and Drought	2		-----
I - May (Ginbot)	Shortage of water, Drought	3		-----
J - Jun (Sene)	dusty wind ,shortage of water	3		-----
K - Jul (Hamle)	Wind	2		-----
L - Aug (Nehase)	Flood	3		-----
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Malaria	2		-----
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Cold weather in the morning	2		-----
C - Nov (Hidar)		-----		-----
D - Dec (Tahsas)		-----		-----

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

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



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

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele Name</u>	ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA			
E - Jan (Tir)	Drought	-----		-----
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Drought	-----		-----
G - Mar (Megabit)	Animal disease and drought	1		-----
H - Apr (Meazea)	Pests	-----		-----
I - May (Ginbot)	Human disease and pests	2		-----
J - Jun (Sene)	Human disease and animal disease	3		-----
K - Jul (Hamle)		-----		-----
L - Aug (Nehase)		-----		-----
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Animal disease and peasts	-----		-----
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Human disease	-----		-----
C - Nov (Hidar)		-----		-----
D - Dec (Tahsas)		-----		-----

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



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National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	CHIFERA
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Selected Indicator: Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level By Kebele

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele Name</u>	GARIRONA WAKELE			
E - Jan (Tir)	Sowing	-----	decrease level of income	6th
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Weeding	-----	decrease level of income	7th
G - Mar (Megabit)	Weeding	-----	decrease level of income	8th
H - Apr (Meazea)		-----	decrease level of income	9th
I - May (Ginbot)	harvesting	-----	decrease level of income	10th
J - Jun (Sene)	Sowing	-----	decrease level of income	11th
K - Jul (Hamle)	Weeding	-----	decrease level of income	12th
L - Aug (Nehase)	Weeding	1	decrease level of income	1st
A - Sep (Meskerem)		2	decrease level of income	2nd
B - Oct (Tikimt)	harvesting	1st	decrease level of income	3
C - Nov (Hidar)		-----	decrease level of income	4th
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Land preparation	-----	decrease level of income	5th

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



Data Collected Date February 2011

Wednesday, February 10, 2021

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	CHIFERA
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Selected Indicator: Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level By Kebele

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele Name</u>	HABLETALENA TEABOY			
E - Jan (Tir)	Animal disease , drought	3	Crop sowing	9th
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Animal disease , drought	3	weeding	10th
G - Mar (Megabit)	Animal disease , drought	3	weeding	11th
H - Apr (Meazea)	Animal disease , drought	2		8th
I - May (Ginbot)	Shortage of water , Drought ,Malaria	3	Harvesting	2nd
J - Jun (Sene)	Wind (dusty),Shortage of water, drought, malaria	3	Crop sowing	12th
K - Jul (Hamle)	Wind	2	weeding	7th
L - Aug (Nehase)	Flood	3	weeding	3
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Malaria	2		3rd
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Malaria cold water especially early morning	2	Harvesting	1st
C - Nov (Hidar)	Malaria cold water especially early morning	2		5th
D - Dec (Tahsas)		-----	Land preparation	6th

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



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Wednesday, February 10, 2021

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	CHIFERA
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Selected Indicator: Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level By Kebele

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele Name</u>	JARANA KONTULA			
E - Jan (Tir)	Common cold ,animal disease , shortage of food	2	Shortage of water is through the year if there is no rain fall	6th
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Common cold ,animal disease , shortage of food	2		7th
G - Mar (Megabit)	Drought , if there will no rain fall	2		8th
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought	2		9th
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought, animal disease , shortage of food	-----		10th
J - Jun (Sene)	Wind (dusty) ,Drought, animal disease , shortage of food	2		11th
K - Jul (Hamle)	Wind (dusty)	1		12th
L - Aug (Nehase)	Flood	1		1st
A - Sep (Meskerem)		2		2nd
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Malaria	2		3rd
C - Nov (Hidar)	Malaria	2		4th
D - Dec (Tahsas)		-----		5th

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	CHIFERA
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Selected Indicator: Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level By Kebele

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele Name</u>	MEGLALANA LEKUBLE			
E - Jan (Tir)	Drought, Animal death	3	Livestock raring throughout the year	-----
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Drought, Animal death	3		-----
G - Mar (Megabit)	Drought, Animal death	3		-----
H - Apr (Meazea)		3		-----
I - May (Ginbot)	Conflict	3		-----
J - Jun (Sene)	Conflict	2		-----
K - Jul (Hamle)	Flood	3		-----
L - Aug (Nehase)	Flood	2		-----
A - Sep (Meskerem)	malaria	2		-----
B - Oct (Tikimt)	malaria ,cold weather especially early in the morning	2		-----
C - Nov (Hidar)		2		-----
D - Dec (Tahsas)		2		-----

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	CHIFERA
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Selected Indicator: Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level By Kebele

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele Name</u>	MEROBINA ASEGIGID			
E - Jan (Tir)	Drought human and animal disease	2	we dont know agricultural calendar but livestock raring is throughout the year	-----
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Drought human and animal disease	2		-----
G - Mar (Megabit)	Drought , animal disease	2		-----
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought , animal disease	2	We cant rank according to level of income because if there is availability of rain fall there is good level of income decreases. so if depends on rain fall	-----
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought , animal disease	3		-----
J - Jun (Sene)	Wind , draught	3		-----
K - Jul (Hamle)	Wind ,	2		-----
L - Aug (Nehase)	Flood	3		-----
A - Sep (Meskerem)		2		-----
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Malaria	2		-----
C - Nov (Hidar)	Malaria	2		-----
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Common cold	2		-----

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



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

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele Name</u>	TEGRINA AWAGERA			
E - Jan (Tir)	Drought ,animal disease	2	Livestock raring throughout the year	6th
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Drought ,animal disease	3		7th
G - Mar (Megabit)	Drought ,animal disease	3		8th
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought ,animal disease	3		9th
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought ,animal disease	3		10th
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought ,animal disease	3		11th
K - Jul (Hamle)	Wind	2		12th
L - Aug (Nehase)	Flood	3		1st
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Wind	1		2nd
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Human disease	1		3rd
C - Nov (Hidar)	Human disease	2		4th
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Human disease	2		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

February 2011

Wednesday, February 10, 2021

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

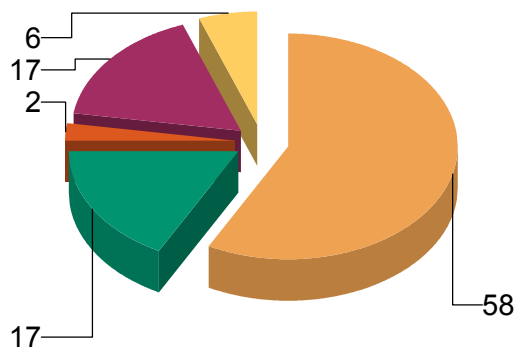
Wereda CHIFERA

Selected Indicator

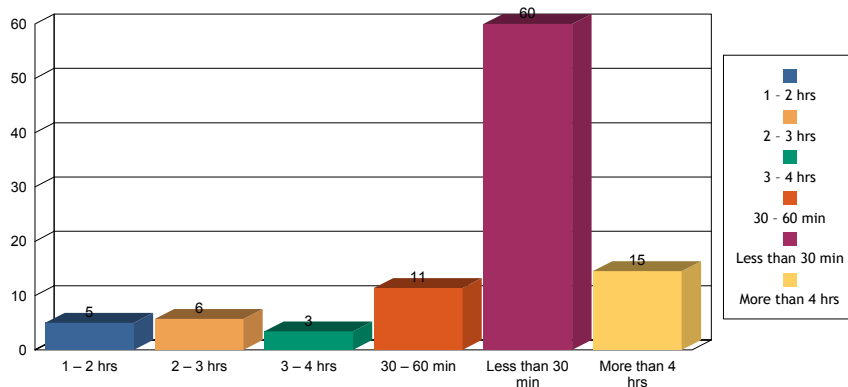
Physical Vulnerability: Access to Roads & Urban Centres - Households access to road and urban centre

<u>Type of Road</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Time to Nearest Paved Road (Mins.)</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Time To Nearest Urban Center (Mins.)</u>	<u>Response</u>
Yes, paved	5.50	Less than 30 min	60.00	Less than 1 hr	5.10
Yes, partly paved road	17.10	30 - 60 min	11.40	1 - 2 hrs	13.20
Yes, gravel road	2.30	1 - 2 hrs	5.00	2 - 4 hrs	5.10
Yes, dirt road (difficult for car)	17.30	2 - 3 hrs	5.70	4 - 6 hrs	22.10
No, no road	57.90	3 - 4 hrs	3.40	More than 6 hrs	24.10
	0.00	More than 4 hrs	14.50		0.00
<u>Avg Time To Nearest Urban Center(Mins.)</u>		4.66	<u>Avg Time To Nearest Paved Road</u>	1.50	

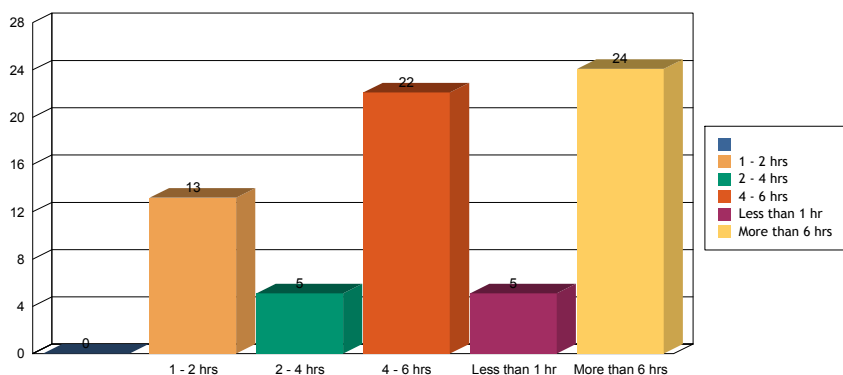
Type of Road



Time to reach the nearest paved road from the HH



Time to reach nearest urban center from the HH





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Selected Indicator

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

Household Located In Electricity 4.20

Household Connected To Electricity 0.00



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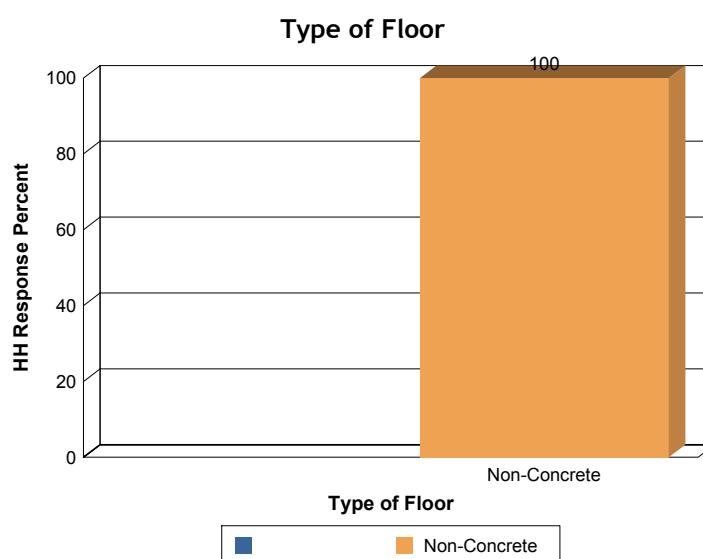
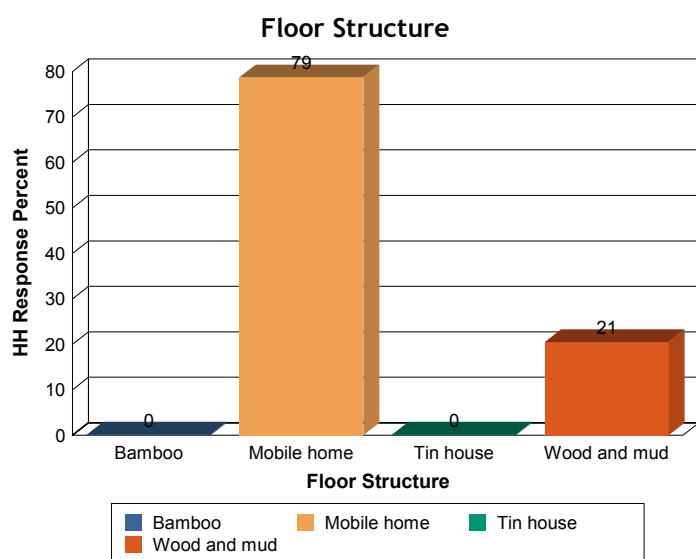
Wednesday, February 10, 2021

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	CHIFERA
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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
Mobile home	78.80	Non-Concrete	100.00
Wood and mud	20.50		
Bamboo	0.20		
Tin house	0.20		



WDRP Indicators

Socio Demographic Characteristics



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	CHIFERA
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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
TEGRINA AWAGERA		All age groups	both		Increased	search of feed and water	weranso ,eliwha,dewe
JARANA KONTULA		All group except student	both		Increased	For search of feed and water even if for human feed, economic hard ship ,Loss of asset, job opportunity (daily labourer	Amhara border ,kodelidora,Arusoelerebtid a ,mesciharata ,geldid afar ela ,mille geldid akeke and zemzem
MEROBINA ASEGIGID		All age groups	both		Increased	Searching feed and water	Where there is availability of feed and water
TEGRINA AWAGERA		All age groups	both		Increased	search of feed and water	weranso ,eliwha,dewe
JARANA KONTULA		All group except student	both		Increased	For search of feed and water even if for human feed, economic hard ship ,Loss of asset, job opportunity (daily labourer	Amhara border ,kodelidora,Arusoelerebtid a ,mesciharata ,geldid afar ela ,mille geldid akeke and zemzem
ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA	30	young group	All group		Decreased	The major reason is drought , due to external parasite , during rain season for searching salt water	Harsese ,loma,doba,wantbu alelobada ,assebola



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National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



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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>
ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA		all age	both		Increased	searching feed and water ,pastore	deadu,mille,tekino,habule m,wekelo,halkumete,gefro ,chefa,bati,eula,aulara,gul ina
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE		all age	both		Increased		bultu,artao,wekelo,geldid, bodole,gorduma all are urban area in the border of amhara region.
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA		young and some elders	both		Communal tap (Bono)	searching animal feed and water	asyta,teru,chefa(kemissie), borde of amhara region following mille river.



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda CHIFERA

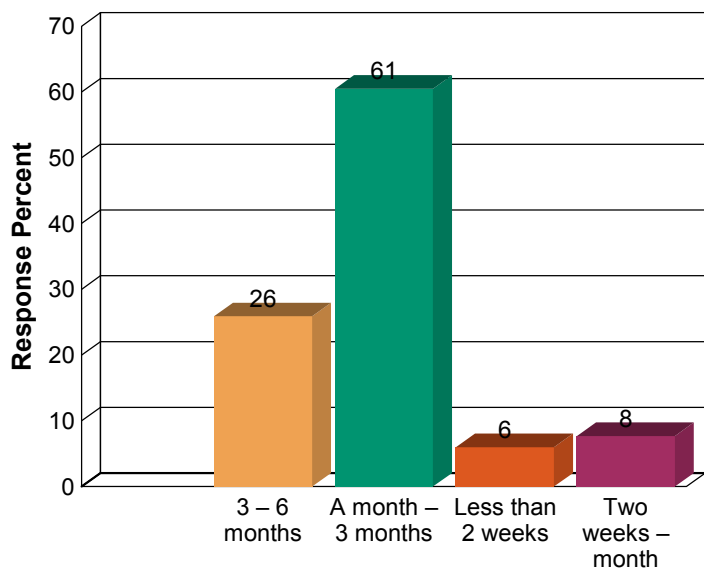
Selected Indicator

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

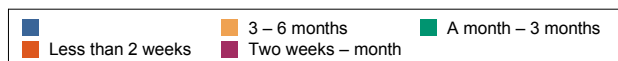
Households who migrated (%) 0.00

Duration of Migration	Response Percent	Migration Reason	Response Percent
Two weeks - month	7.70	Looking for work	0.80
A month - 3 months	60.50	Working elsewhere	0.60
3 - 6 months	25.90	Away at school	0.30
Less than 2 weeks	6.00	Family reasons	2.20
		In grazing camp	94.30
		Other	1.00

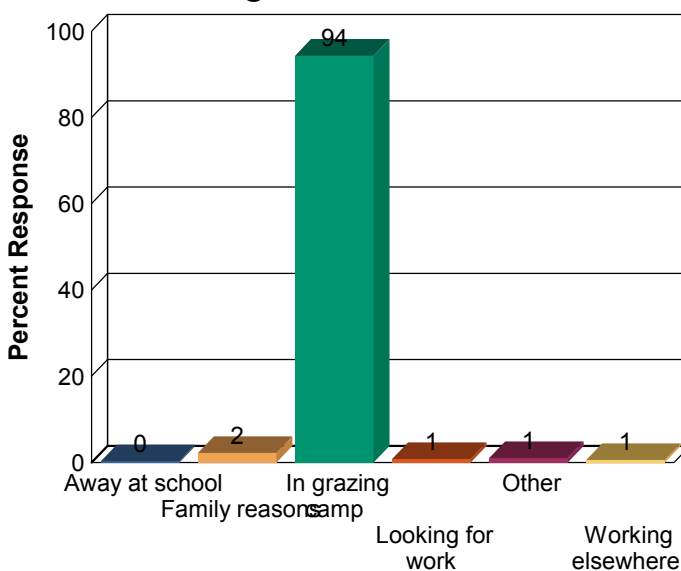
Duration of Migration



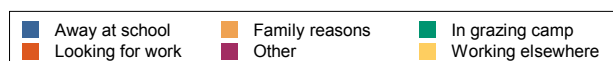
Duration of Migration



Migration Reason



Migration Reason





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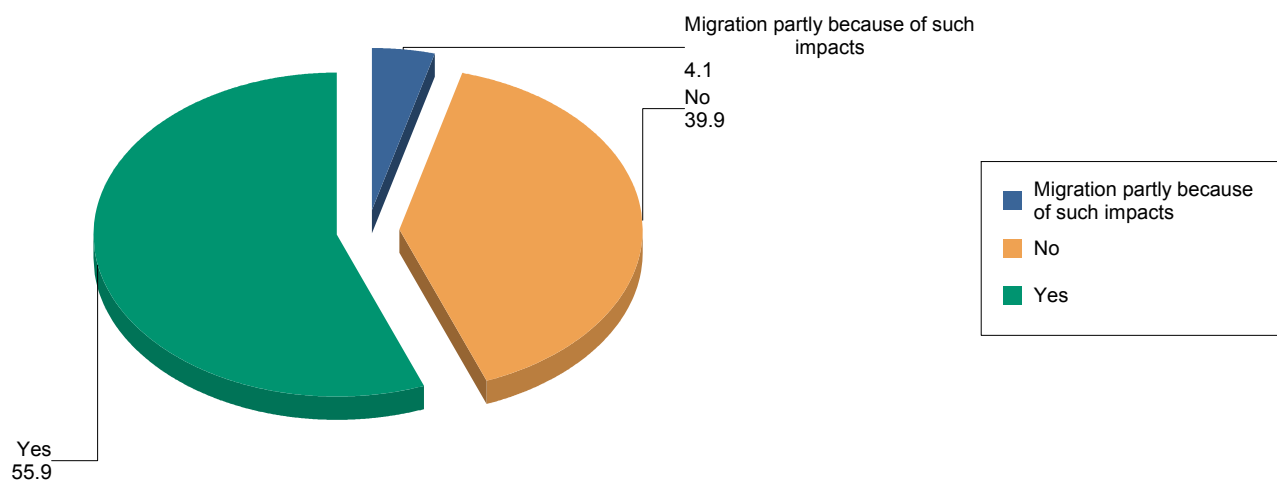
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	CHIFERA
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Is Migration Due to Hazard?</u>	<u>HH Response - Due To Hazard</u>
No	39.90
Yes	55.90
Migration partly because of such impacts	4.10

Is Migration Due to Hazard?





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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda CHIFERA

Selected Indicator:

Demography: Population Structure

KEY:

Male

Female

	A-Children (0-12 yrs)	B-Youth (12-25 yrs)	C-Working (25-55 yrs)	D-Older (Above 55)
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA	17%	16%	12%	3%
	20%	14%	13%	5%
ANDERKALONA KELAYTU	18%	14%	12%	2%
	22%	16%	13%	3%
GARIRONA WAKELE	47	15	15	7
	47	20	10	8
HABLETALENA TEABOY	30	47	15	10
	53	15	25	15
JARANA KONTULA	47	17	12	5
	53	18	13	5
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	18%	15%	12%	4%
	19%	15%	13%	4%
MEROBINA ASEGIGID	49	17	12	5
	51	18	13	5
MESGIDNA SISIBLI	46	18	12	2
	54	22	13	3
TEGRINA AWAGERA	50	19	12	6
	50	18	13	7



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda CHIFERA

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>
ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA	Increased	More children	Arebta
JARANA KONTULA	Increased	More children	Arebta
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	Increased	more children	doda.
MEROBINA ASEGIGID	Increased	More children	Arebta - Aysamiyabi
ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA	Increased	More children	Arebta
GARIRONA WAKELE	Increased	More children	Arebta
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA	Increased	more children	arebta
JARANA KONTULA	Increased	More children	Arebta
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	Increased	more children	doda.
MEROBINA ASEGIGID	Increased	More children	Arebta - Aysamiyabi
MESGIDNA SISIBLI	Increased	More children	Arebta
HABLETALENA TEABOY	Increased	More children	Arebta
TEGRINA AWAGERA	Increased	More children	Arebta ,Receba ,Hadeue
ANDERKALONA KELAYTU	Increased	high fertility rate ,more children and in-migration	doda-oroboda.



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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>
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Average household size	6.4	
Sex ratio	0.9	
Child sex ratio (under 14 yrs)	0.8	A lower child sex ratio and high adult sex ratio indicates high level of male-specific out-migration
Adult sex ratio (18 & Above yrs)	1.1	
Dependency ratio $\left(\frac{[(0-14)+(64+)]}{(15-64)} \right)$ yrs)	1.1	A ratio higher than unity indicates higher dependent population than productive population



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Selected Indicator					
Social Vulnerability: Level of Educational Attainment - Education status of household members					
General Awareness		Percentage	Educational Level		Percentage
Read and understand text - with difficulty		1.30	From Proportion of population (7+) - Less than 1st grade		84.80
Read and understand text - with difficulty		5.50	From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)		13.07
Can write letters - easily		0.80	From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)		1.60
Can write letters - with difficulty		3.80	From Proportion of population (7+) - Technical		0.05
			From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)		1.60
			From Proportion of population (7+) - Technical		0.05
			From Proportion of population (7+) - Less than 1st grade		84.80
			From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)		13.07
General Literacy Rate		Percentage	Adult Literacy Rate		Percentage
Proportion of literate population (7+) to total 7+ population		5.90	Proportion of literate population (15+) to total 15+ population		2.80



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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 completed		43.80	40.60
From Proportion of population (7+) - Technical / vocational certificate or diploma		0.06	0.00
From Proportion of population (7+) - Pursuing University degree		0.00	0.00
From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)		7.80	5.80
From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)		1.30	0.23
Male Head of HH	0.00	Female Head of HH	0.00

WDRP Indicators

Environmental Characteristics



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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>
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA	no		
JARANA KONTULA	low quality	decrease	
ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA	low quality	decrease	
GARIRONA WAKELE	low quality	Land is degraded rapidly for the last year	
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA	no		
JARANA KONTULA	low quality	decrease	
HABLETALENA TEABOY	"there is no arable land on the hand of each person almost		
HABLETALENA TEABOY	low quality	decrease	
TEGRINA AWAGERA	Grazing land with low quality available	decrease	



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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>
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	gully formation ,land is degraded	Shortage of arable and grazing lands .
MEROBINA ASEGIGID	Communal grazing land level is decreased	"due to flood and wind and also over grazing there is erosion of grazing lands which
ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA	Quality and quantity of arable land decrease due to erosion flood deforestation	
GARIRONA WAKELE	"arable land is decreased due to land degradation ,erosion and flood , Communal	
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	gully formation ,land is degraded	Shortage of arable and grazing lands .
MEROBINA ASEGIGID	Communal grazing land level is decreased	"due to flood and wind and also over grazing there is erosion of grazing lands which
HABLETALENA TEABOY	quality and quantity of arable land decreased due to erosion flood ,deforestation	Lack of feed for their animals , decrement of agricultural products
TEGRINA AWAGERA	grazing land degraded by flood water offer onset of repeated draught	Shortage of grazing land
ANDERKALONA KELAYTU	land is degraded ,gully formation	Shortage of arable and grazing lands which results decreasment of agricultural products and animal feed respectively.



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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
JARANA KONTULA	Grazing land		Forest			
ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA	Grazing land		Forest			
GARIRONA WAKELE	Grazing land	Poor production because it is communal	Forest	decrease: used for animal feed and constricting of houses		
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA	grazing land(communal)	Very poor production especially during drought no pasture.	forests(also communal)	forests are decrease then used for animal feed when drought occurs.		
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	Grazing land(communal)	Poor production ,not enough for our livestock.				
MEROBINA ASEGIGID	grazing land	"Communal poor production there is no pasture				
MESGIDNA SISIBLI	Grazing (communal)	Poor production	Forest	decrease used for animals feed		
HABLETALENA TEABOY	Grazing land (communal) forests	"very important but grazing lands are degraded				



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Zone ZONE 1

Wereda CHIFERA

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
TEGRINA AWAGERA	grazing land	"Production decreases because its communal also				
ANDERKALONA KELAYTU	Grazing land	poor production due to erosion , over grazing	honey production	one person starts honey production. It is good for time		



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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>
JARANA KONTULA	Decrease	Decrease
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	increased	climate change then leads to disease occurrence ,shortage of animal feed(camel, goat)
ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA	increased	
GARIRONA WAKELE	Increased rapidly	"Land degradation short age of rainfall ,shortage of animals feed (camel, goats), shortage of
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA	high	shortage of animal feed, wind, desertification
JARANA KONTULA	Decrease	Decrease
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	increased	climate change then leads to disease occurrence ,shortage of animal feed(camel, goat)
MEROBINA ASEGIGID	increased	There is no any forest we cant get bushes and shrubs to feed our animals during drought , Wind , dusty causes health problems
MESGIDNA SISIBLI	Increased deforestation	Shortage of animal feed , environmental change , desertification , wind
HABLETALENA TEABOY	increased	"increased temperature ,shortage of animal feed (camel, goat),lack of wood and wood products ,
TEGRINA AWAGERA	Increased : because due to draught there is shortage of feed so plant always use as feed	Shortage of animals feed , Wind
ANDERKALONA KELAYTU	increased	land degradation, shortage of animal feed.



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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	ADE AR ENA HALSAYA
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<u>Resources_1</u>	land	<u>Resources_3</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	grazing land quality decreases	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	shortage of animals feed.	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	
<u>Resources_2</u>	forest	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	decrease	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	wind, shortage of animal feed.	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

KebeleName	ANDERKALONA KELAYTU
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<u>Resources_1</u>	land	<u>Resources_3</u>	forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	decrease	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	decrease
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	shortage of grazing land arable land	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Lack of animals feed, wind, land degradation.
<u>Resources_2</u>	water	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	decrease	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Shortage of water for their animals and for irrigation.	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

KebeleName	ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	decrease	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	"Gully formation that distract a road which connect kebele to	<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>

KebeleName GARIRONA WAKELE

<u>Resources_1</u>	Water	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	water points gradually decrease from year to year	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	increased deforestation
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Shortage of water to the nearest places	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Shortage of animals feed ,Lack of wood forconstructing house,Lack of rain fall causes draught
<u>Resources_2</u>	Land	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	grazing and arable land decrease	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Shortage of animal feed ,decreasment of agricultural product	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

KebeleName HABLETALENA TEABOY



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Selected Indicator	Environmental Situation: Natural Resources Availability - Natural resources available and changes observed by the community				
<u>Resources_1</u>	Water (1)		<u>Resources_3</u>	Land (2)	
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	decrease		<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	decrease	
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	not that much exaggerated problem		<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	decrease agricultural products ,decrease grazing lands	
<u>Resources_2</u>	Forest (3)		<u>Resources_4</u>		
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	decrease		<u>Observed_Change_4</u>		
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	lack of animal feed camel, goat , Cause of drought		<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>		
<u>KebeleName</u>	JARANA KONTULA				
<u>Resources_1</u>	Land		<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest	
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	decrease range land		<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	decrease forest	
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	No of livestock are reduce		<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	absence of animals feed	
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water		<u>Resources_4</u>		
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	decrease		<u>Observed_Change_4</u>		
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Due to low rain fall , due to high temperature ,high evaporation		<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>		



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	decrease range land	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	decrease forest
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	No of livestock are reduce	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	absence of animals feed
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	decrease	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Due to low rain fall , due to high temperature ,high evaporation	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	
<u>KebeleName</u>	MEGLALANA LEKUBLE		
<u>Resources_1</u>	land	<u>Resources_3</u>	forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	degraded/land degradation increased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	deforestation increase
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	shortage of grazing land	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	"shortage of animal feed (camel, goat),wind
<u>Resources_2</u>	water	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	water points dried.	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	shortage of water for animals and humans	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Resources_1</u>	land	<u>Resources_3</u>	forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	degraded/land degradation increased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	deforestation increase
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	shortage of grazing land	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	"shortage of animal feed (camel, goat),wind
<u>Resources_2</u>	water	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	water points dried.	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	shortage of water for animals and humans	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

KebeleName MEROBINA ASEGIGID

<u>Resources_1</u>	Grazing land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	decrease	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	decrease
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Low production of pasture which results lack of animals feed	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Lack of animal feed , Increased temperature
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	decrease	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Shortage of water for animals and human	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

KebeleName MESGIDNA SISIBLI



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	grazing land decrease	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	decrease
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Shortage of pasture , migration	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Shortage of feed for camels and goats , wind speed
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	no water decrease	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Shortage of water ,moving long distance to get water	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

<u>KebeleName</u>	TEGRINA AWAGERA
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Water	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	decrease	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	decrease
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Shortage of water	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	shortage of animals feed , wind
<u>Resources_2</u>	Land	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	decrease	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Shortage of grazing land	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	



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Selected Indicator	Environmental Situation: Rainfall & Temperature - Observed changes on rainfall and temperature by the community over the last decade				
	Rainfall			Temperature	
	Changes Observed	Problems		Changes Observed	Problems
Kebele Name					
JARANA KONTULA	Decrease			Increased	
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	decreased	"On set of drought leads to shortage of feed the n decreasment			
ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA	Decrease			Increased	
GARIRONA WAKELE	decrease	Draught ,shortage of water		increased gradually from year to year	evaporation of water points ,unable to move from place to place
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA	decreased	Occurrence of drought results shortage of feed and water, diseases occurance, shortage of food.		increase	Unable to move, water points are dried.
JARANA KONTULA	Decrease			Increased	
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	decreased	"On set of drought leads to shortage of feed the n decreasment			
MEROBINA ASEGIGID	decrease	drought Shortage of animal feed , Shortage of water		Increased	Evaporation of water points
MESGIDNA SISIBLI	decrease	onset of draught leads to : shortage of feed ,disease occurrence .loss of production ,shortage of food e.t.c		Increased	Water point dried ,unable to move



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Selected Indicator	Environmental Situation: Rainfall & Temperature - Observed changes on rainfall and temperature by the community over the last decade				
Kebele Name	Rainfall		Temperature		
	Changes Observed	Problems	Changes Observed	Problems	
HABLETALENA TEABOY	decrease	Draught , loss of animals ,deforestation , Lack of grazing land	Increased	disease (Allergic reactions) , drying of plants , cause of drought	
TEGRINA AWAGERA	decrease	Draught , loss of animals ,feed shortage ,disease occurrence	Increased	Water point dried	
ANDERKALONA KELAYTU	decreased	"Drought results shortage of feed, shortage of animal production,			



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Selected Indicator

Environmental Situation: Reasons for Environmental Changes

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Reason For Environmental Changes</u>
JARANA KONTULA	due to low rain fall
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	over grazing, using bushes and trees for animal food (deforestation)
MEROBINA ASEGIGID	over grazing ,Repeated draught , flood which occur along draught
MESGIDNA SISIBLI	Deforestation ,Absence of rain fall , Over grazing
ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA	due to un even distribution rain fall , climate change
GARIRONA WAKELE	Over grazing ,Low awareness of the community concerning forests ,grazing land (they didn't think for future)
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA	repeated drought, over grazing, deforestation
JARANA KONTULA	due to low rain fall
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	over grazing, using bushes and trees for animal food (deforestation)
MEROBINA ASEGIGID	over grazing ,Repeated draught , flood which occur along draught
MESGIDNA SISIBLI	Deforestation ,Absence of rain fall , Over grazing
HABLETALENA TEABOY	over grazing , Deforestation
TEGRINA AWAGERA	Over grazing , shortage of rainfall
ANDERKALONA KELAYTU	Repeated drought, over grazing, high rain falls after long drought results land degradation due to flood.



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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>
JARANA KONTULA	Decrease	
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	increase	poor production of pasture .
ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA	increased	
GARIRONA WAKELE	"increase due to rain ,wind and food the fertile is	
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA	highly increases	pasture seed disappears, shortage of animal feed.
MEROBINA ASEGIGID	Increased	graining land eroded by flood results back of animals feed
MESGIDNA SISIBLI	Increased	poor pasture production
HABLETALENA TEABOY	Increased	" Decrement of arable land , decrement of grazing land , production decrement
TEGRINA AWAGERA	Increased	"Shortage of grazing land or poor production of pasture which results poor
ANDERKALONA KELAYTU	increase	poor production of pasture and decrease crop production

WDRP Indicators

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



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Selected Indicator

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

Occupational Categories and Percent of Population engaged within these occupational categories

Percent (%) of Population

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Occupation 1</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Occupation 2</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Occupation 3</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Occupation 4</u>	<u>Population</u>
ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA	Cultivation							
GARIRONA WAKELE	Cultivation		Crop production					
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA	Cultivation							
JARANA KONTULA	Cultivation		treading					
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	Cultivation		agriculture					
MEROBINA ASEGIGID	Cultivation		Agriculture					
MESGIDNA SISIBLI	Cultivation							
HABLETALENA TEABOY	Cultivation		Agriculture	39	Trade	1		
TEGRINA AWAGERA	Cultivation							
ANDERKALONA KELAYTU	Cultivation		agriculture		trade			



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda CHIFERA

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livelihood Activity

Order of Importance

	1st	2nd	3rd
Agricultural laborer	0.40	4.80	1.70
Animal herder	6.10	7.00	10.30
Basket-making, Mat-making	0.90	5.70	30.20
Buying and selling livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, camels)	4.00	13.90	13.80
Daily laborer	0.90	4.30	3.40
Others	1.60	1.30	0.90
Religious teacher	0.00	0.00	0.90
Salaried job	3.00	5.70	0.90
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Animal feed (grass, fodder, forage, salty sand, etc.)	1.60	4.30	3.40
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Charcoal	0.20	0.40	0.00
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Firewood	0.00	0.00	0.90
Selling Cereal food crops (sorghum, maize, wheat, barley)	4.50	5.20	10.30
Selling Chat / Khat	0.00	0.00	0.90



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

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

Type of Livelihood Activity	Order of Importance		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Selling dairy products (milk, butter, ghee, cheese)	0.90	22.60	14.70
Selling hides and skins (from goats, sheep, cattle)	0.00	0.00	0.90
Selling meat (from own livestock)	0.00	0.00	0.90



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	CHIFERA
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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
B)Student	7.70	3.10
C)Unemployed & seeking work	0.70	1.60
D)Neither studying nor working nor seeking work	1.10	1.00
E)Retired/ Old	2.10	1.30
F)Cultivator	7.20	9.10
G)Agricultural labourer	0.90	2.30
H)Livestock rearing	49.20	39.80
I)Non-agricultural labour	0.60	4.70
J)Craftsman	0.60	15.40
K)Shopkeeper and Petty trade	0.10	3.90
L)Home-maker (housewife)	26.20	10.90
M)Salaried	2.20	4.90
N)Chronically ill	0.30	
O)Physically disabled	0.40	
P)Others (specify)	0.80	1.60



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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										
	A)Injera	B)Other cereals	C)Potatoes	D)Pasta	E)Sugar	F)Beans	G)Vegetables	H)Fruits	I)Beef	L)Milk	M)Oil / Butter
A)Own cultivation/production	2.00	6.30	4.20				9.40	41.70	91.80	93.00	7.90
B)Casual labor		0.80								0.60	
D)Gifts from friends/neighbors	2.00									0.90	
E)Purchases from main shop	12.00	38.70	29.20	36.00	50.10	20.90	28.10	16.70	2.00	0.90	49.30
F)Free meals/Food assistance		0.50			0.80	4.70					



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda CHIFERA

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

Source of Food		Types of Food Item											
		A)Injera	B)Other cereals	C)Potatoes	D)Pasta	E)Sugar	F)Beans	G)Vegetables	H)Fruits	I)Beef	L)Milk	M)Oil / Butter	
G)Purchase from roadside vendor/tuck shop	46.00	53.80	66.70	64.00	48.60	74.40	62.50	41.70	2.00	4.70	42.80		
H)Purchase subsidized food from Kebele shop					0.50	2.00							
K)Other	38.00								2.00				

WDRP Indicators

Crop Production Characteristics



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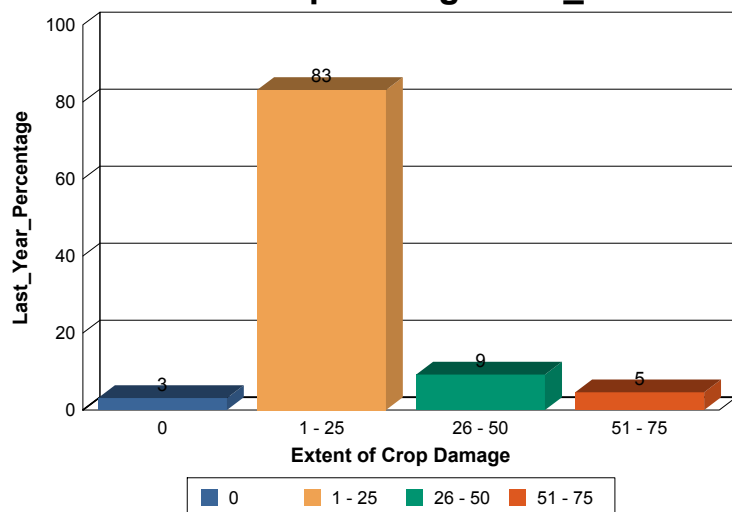
Wednesday, February 10, 2021

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	CHIFERA
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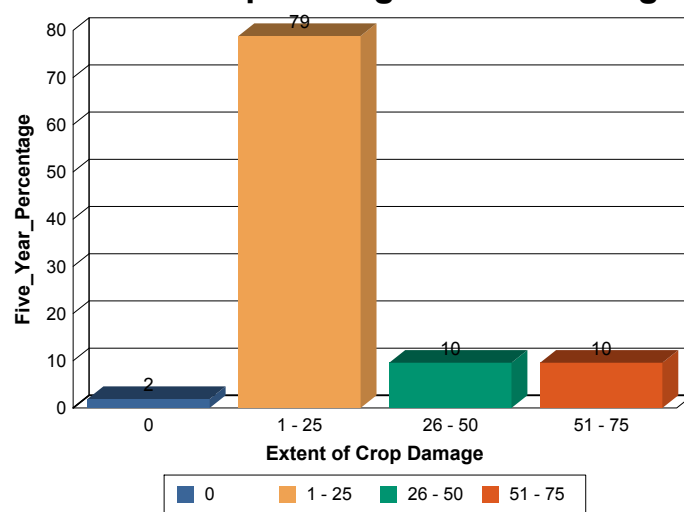
Selected Indicator: Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Proportion of Total Crop Damage

Extent of Crop Damage (%)	Last Year Percentage	Five Year Percentage
0	3.10	1.90
1 - 25	83.10	78.80
26 - 50	9.20	9.60
51 - 75	4.60	9.60

Extent of Crop Damage Last_Year



Extent of Crop Damage Five Years Ago





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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

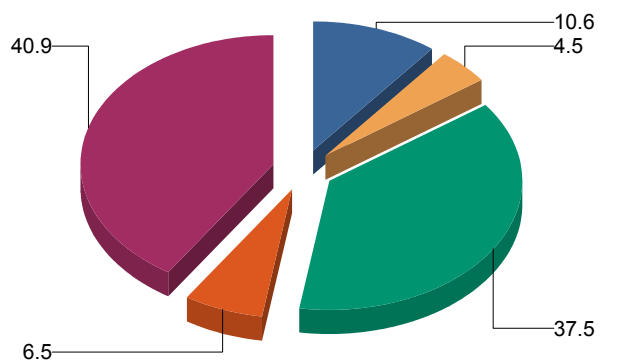
Wereda CHIFERA

Selected Indicator:

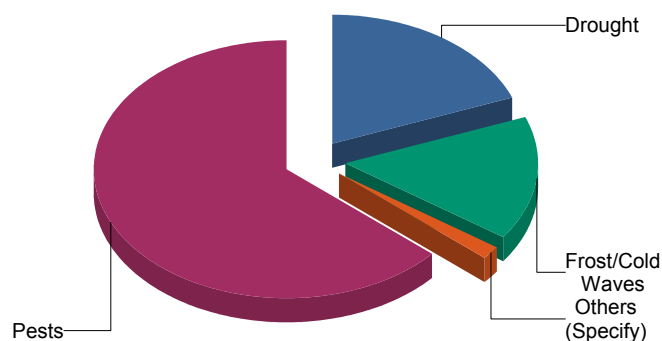
Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Major reasons for crop damage

<u>Major Reason of Crop Damage</u>	<u>Last Year</u>	<u>Five Year Ago</u>
Pests	40.90	63.50
Drought	10.60	19.20
Flood	4.50	0.00
Frost/Cold Waves	37.50	15.40
Others (Specify)	6.50	1.90

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



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





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Selected Indicator:

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

Last Year

Five Years Ago

	0%	1 - 25 %	26 - 50 %	51 - 75 %	76 - 100 %
Sorghum	5.30	84.20	10.50		
		87.50	12.50		
Teff	2.40	80.50	9.80	7.30	
	2.40	78.60	7.10	11.90	



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Wereda CHIFERA

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

Last Year

Five Years Ago

	Drought	Flood	Frost/Cold Waves	Others (Specify)	Pests
Sorghum	5.30 12.50		68.40 75.00	10.50	15.80 12.50
Teff	14.60 19.00	7.30	17.10 2.40	4.90	56.10 76.20



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	CHIFERA
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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	
GARIRONA WAKELE	Maize	All Season			
HABLETALENA TEABOY	Maize	Tsedey	6		starting of production of other items
	Sesame	Meher	6		
	Vegetables	All Season	1		
	Teff	Meher	2		
	Fruits	All Season	1		
JARANA KONTULA	Maize	Meher			
MEROBINA ASEGIGID	Sorghum	Tsedey			
	Teff	Meher			
MESGIDNA SISIBLI	Maize	Tsedey			
TEGRINA AWAGERA	Maize	All Season			
	Sesame	Meher			
	Vegetables	All Season			
	Fruits	All Season			
	Other cash crop	All Season			



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<u>Region</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Wereda</u>
AFAR	ZONE 1	CHIFERA

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>
ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA	Very low service	decrease	
GARIRONA WAKELE	Training concerning agricultural extension had conducting by support of NGO, Government (agricultural practice but it is not enough)	It is good before there was no any training access of development agent for technical support	There is availability of expert ,DAS for technical support , But it is not enough we want additional technical support
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA	no access		
JARANA KONTULA	accessible	decrease	there is little effort but not enough
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	no access		we get trainings concerning other issues like HIV gender etc.
HABLETALENA TEABOY	Accessible	increased	not all peoples but many people of the kebele got different extension services ,training, technical support (but it is enough)
TEGRINA AWAGERA	No access		
ANDERKALONA KELAYTU	we get some training concerning agriculture by NGOs	increase	we need additional training and technical support.



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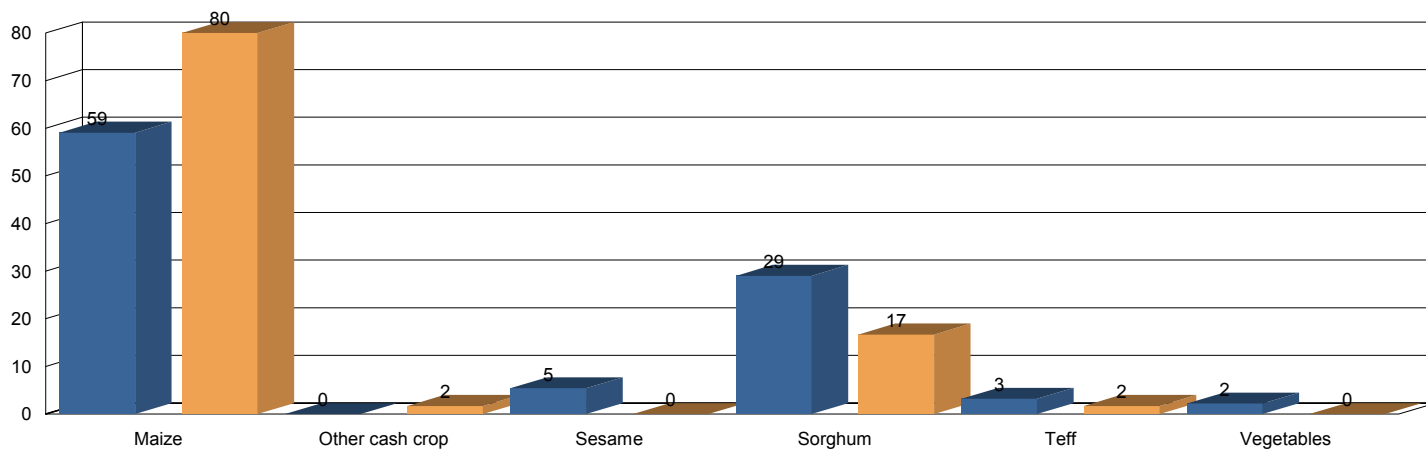
Wednesday, February 10, 2021

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	CHIFERA
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Selected Indicator Economic Vulnerability: Crops Grown - Types of crops grown by households

Major Crop Type	Type of Crops Grown Last Year	Type of Crops Grown Five Years Ago
Maize	59.10	80.00
Sorghum	29.00	16.70
Sesame	5.40	0.00
Teff	3.20	1.70
Vegetables	2.20	0.00
Other cash crop	0.00	1.70

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



LEGEND : Last year Five Years Ago



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CHIFERA

Selected Indicator:

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

	A - Less than 100	B - 100-500	C - 501-1000	D - 1001-1500	E - 1501-2000	F - >2000
Maize	10.90	16.40	7.30	4.60	18.20	3.60
Sesame		60.00	20.00			20.00
Sorghum	3.80	3.80	73.10	3.80	3.80	11.50
Teff	33.30	33.30	33.30			
Vegetables			50.00			50.00



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda CHIFERA

Selected Indicator:

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

Types of Major Crops

Category of Yield used to be obtained five years ago

	A - Less than 100	B - 100-500	C - 501-1000	D - 1001-1500	E - 1501-2000	F - >2000
Maize	10.40	16.70	47.90	10.40	12.50	2.10
Sesame						
Sorghum	20.00	40.00		20.00	20.00	
Teff	100.00					
Vegetables						



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda CHIFERA

Selected Indicator:

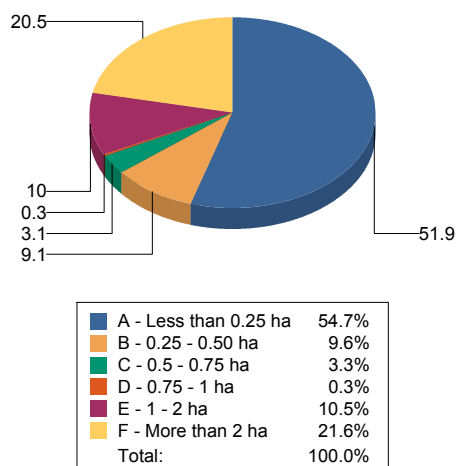
Economic Vulnerability: Land Ownership and Quality - Landownership of HHs

Households owning land (%)	36.40
Average landholding (in Hectares)s	0.58
Households cultivating land in last 12 months (%)	100.00
Average quantity of land cultivated (in hectares)	1.80

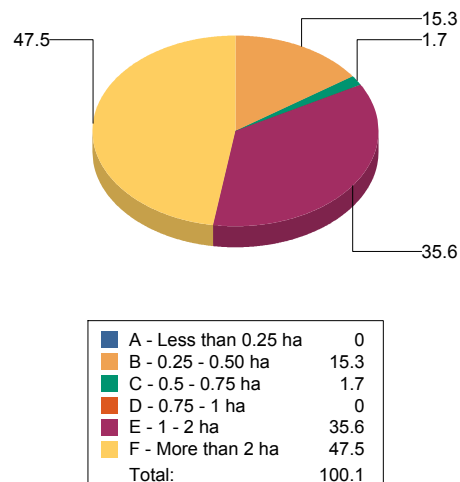
Range Land Holding	Percent Response	Range of Cultivated Land	% Response
A - Less than 0.25 ha	52.0	A - Less than 0.25 ha	0.0
B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	9.0	B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	15.0
C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	3.0	C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	2.0
D - 0.75 - 1 ha	0.0	D - 0.75 - 1 ha	0.0
E - 1 - 2 ha	10.0	E - 1 - 2 ha	36.0
F - More than 2 ha	21.0	F - More than 2 ha	48.0

IMPORTANT: ha = Hectars

Household Responses to Range Land Holding



Household Responses to Range Cultivated Land





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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda CHIFERA

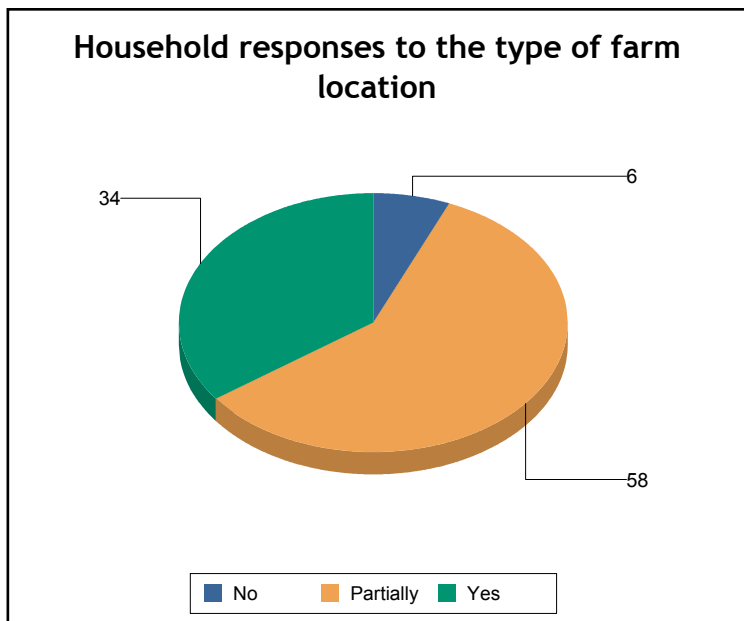
Selected Indicator:

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

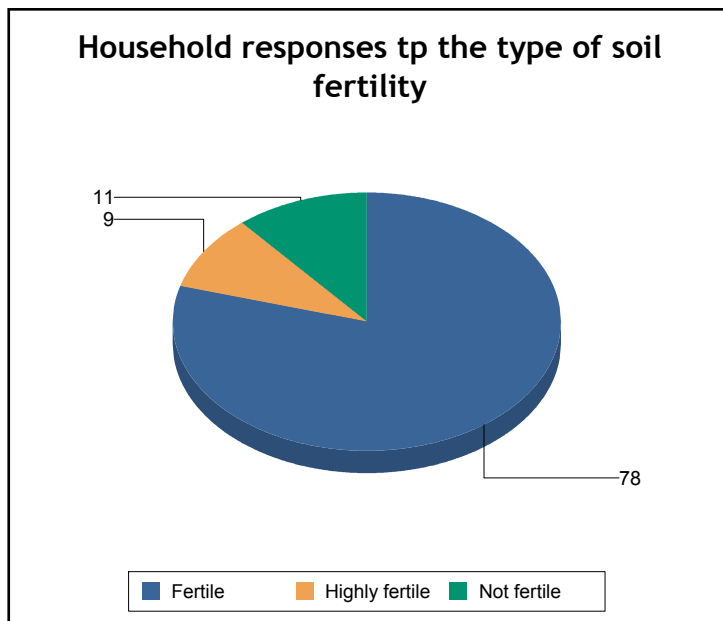
Cropping_Intensity *	
Households with enough land for farming	

HHs with favourable location of farm	Response	Households with fertile soil	Response
Yes	34.40	Highly fertile	9.40
No	6.30	Not fertile	10.90
Partially	57.80	Fertile	78.10

* Cropping Intensity = (Gross Cropped Area / Net Cropped Area)x 100%



Gross Cropped Area = Irrigated Area + Unirrigated Area



Net Cropped Area = Total Cultivated Area in last 12 months



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Selected Indicator:

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Change In Last Decade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
GARIRONA WAKELE	Low access	Before there was no access now ,now there is little change	Sometimes we get hand tools seed pesticides from government
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA	no access		
JARANA KONTULA	We get access	Decrease	we get input but not enough
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	no access		crop production is not that much practiced b/c there is no irrigation access (some people practice when there is rain fall
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	We get access	increased	we get input from woreda agricultural office and some NGOS
TEGRINA AWAGERA	No access		
TEGRINA AWAGERA	there is access but not enough	increase	before there was no accessibility. No there is access to some extent



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Wereda CHIFERA

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>
ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA	No access		
GARIRONA WAKELE	No access of irrigation	The irrigation canal is degraded by flood in 2002	
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA	no access		
JARANA KONTULA			
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	no access	no access	
MEROBINA ASEGIGID	There is no irrigation but if we get support there is river		
MESGIDNA SISIBLI	No access		There is a river which flow throughout the year ,we were construct the irrigation canal last year but it was destructed by flood
HABLETALENA TEABOY	Accessible	increased	the irrigation was destructed by flood in different times , we always repair the canal
TEGRINA AWAGERA	No access		if water harvesting activities not performed we cant get access of irrigation
ANDERKALONA KELAYTU	we use irrigation by ground water/solar but it cant cover all arable land	decrease	due to repeated drought the river is dried and the constructed dam is also destructed by flood.



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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>
ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA	Low fertility	decrease	Washing top soil , Wind erosion
GARIRONA WAKELE	Infertile	Soil fertility decrease(big difference)	due to wind and flood it becomes infertile , eroded wind and flood
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA	infertile	decrease	top soil is washed away by flood. It cant produce pasture(some areas)
JARANA KONTULA	Low fertility	decrease	Erosion wash top soil wind erosion
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	there is fertile soil in the kebele .but in some places it is washed away by flood.	decrease	land is affected by repeated drought, it is easily affected by drought.
MEROBINA ASEGIGID	We don't know but hands degraded by flood	decrease	As land is affected by repeated draught the soil easily washed away flood and wind
MESGIDNA SISIBLI	Poor soil fertility		
HABLETALENA TEABOY	Low fertility	decrease	due to wind and flood the fertile soil is washed away
TEGRINA AWAGERA	It is washed away by flood	decrease	Due to flood and wind it is washed and decreased the fertility
ANDERKALONA KELAYTU	good but it is affected by flood.	decrease	it was washed away by flood but it is not that much



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Data Collected Date February 2011

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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda CHIFERA

Selected Indicator:

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

Percentage of Irrigated Area

Last Year

89.20

Five Years Ago

83.30

Percentage of households with irrigated area

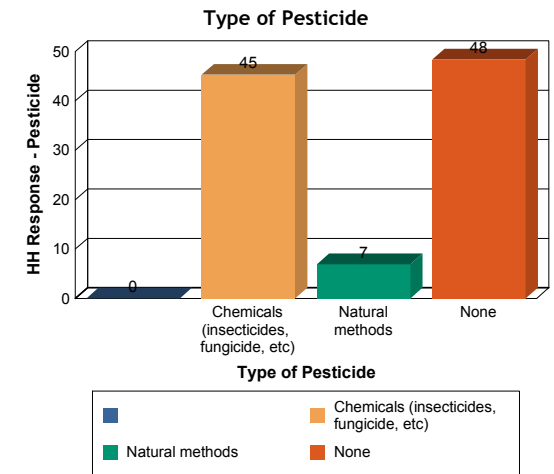
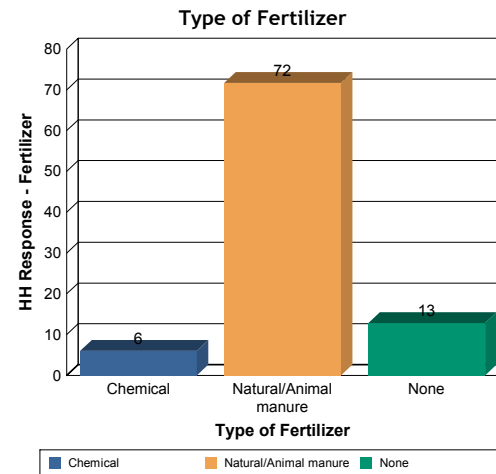
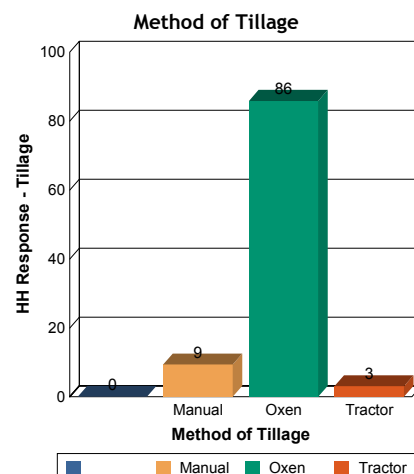
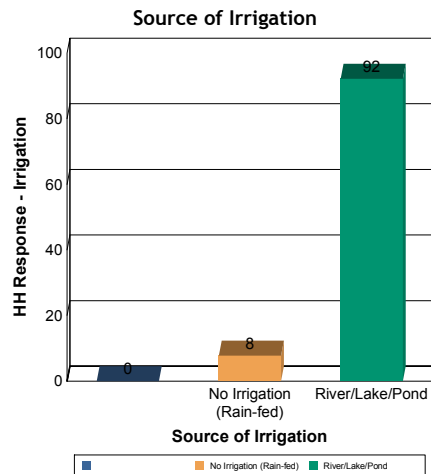
Last Year

87.60

Five Years Ago

79.40

Source of Irrigation	Response	Method of Tillage	Response	Type of Fertilizer	Response	Type of Pesticide	Response
No Irrigation (Rain-fed)	7.80	Manual	9.40	Natural/Animal manure	71.70	Natural methods	6.90
	0.00	Tractor	3.10	Natural/Animal manure	9.50	None	48.40
	0.00		0.00	None	12.80		0.00
River/Lake/Pond	92.20	Oxen	85.90	Chemical	6.00	Chemicals (insecticides, fungicide, etc)	45.30



Proportion Improved Seeds

82.80

Proportion Agriculture Service

63.50



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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	60.40	%
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	1st	2nd	3rd
-----	5.70		
Adequate irrigation available	13.20	3.20	11.50
Adequate rainfall	1.90		
Insufficient irrigation available	9.40	3.20	
Less rainfall	1.90	6.50	
More drought resistant crop	3.80	3.20	50.00
More pest resistant crop	7.50	29.00	26.90
More yielding crop	17.00	51.60	7.70

Proportion of households reporting change in size of area cultivated	17.20	%
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	1st	2nd	3rd
-----	20.00		
Adequate irrigation available	10.00		
Adequate rainfall	5.00		
Insufficient fertilizer	20.00		
Insufficient rainfall	5.00		
More yielding crop	35.00		
Water logging	5.00		



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Selected Indicator:

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

Proportion of households reporting change in crop yield	96.00	%
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	1st	2nd	3rd
Adequate fertilizer	2.90	10.00	12.90
Adequate irrigation available	1.90		1.20
Adequate rainfall	18.80	5.20	7.10
Better yielding crop	6.50	9.00	15.30
Improved variety of seeds	0.30	0.50	9.40
Insufficient fertilizer	2.90	16.10	17.60
Insufficient irrigation available	1.30	7.60	15.30
Insufficient rainfall	39.60	10.40	



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda CHIFERA

Selected Indicator

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

Number of Crops Grown

Crops Grown Last Year

Crops Grown Five Years Ago

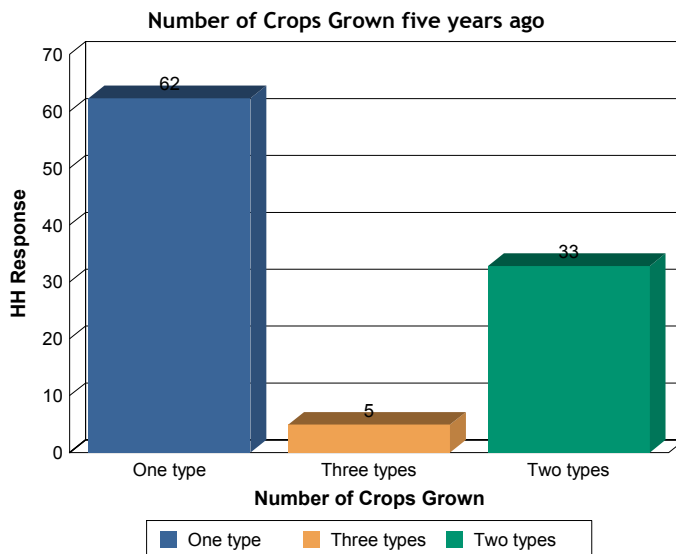
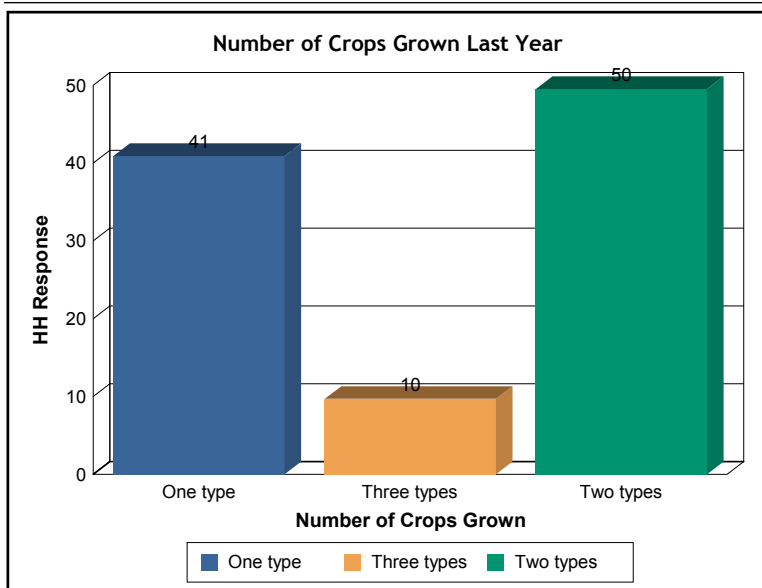
One type	40.90	62.30
Two types	49.50	32.80
Three types	9.70	4.90

Avg Crops Grown Last Year

1.69

Avg Crops Grown Five Years Ago

1.43



WDRP Indicators

Livestock Production Characteristics



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

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

	1st	2nd	3rd
African horse disease		0.20	
Anthrax	7.60	3.70	1.20
Black leg	0.90	0.90	0.50
Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	49.40	20.40	7.20
DK	0.40		0.20
Faculiasis		0.20	0.20
Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	0.40	2.10	8.90
Heartwater		0.20	
Internal and External Parasite	10.80	34.30	13.20
Liverfluke	5.40	10.30	3.60
Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)	4.50	4.10	2.90
Newcastle disease (Chicken)	0.20		
Pasteurellosis	0.40	3.70	6.00
PPR	6.10	8.70	10.80
Respiratory Complex of Camels	1.60	2.10	5.30
Sheep pox	0.70	0.20	
Tick born diseases	6.70	6.60	36.90
Trypanosomiasis	3.80	0.50	0.70



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

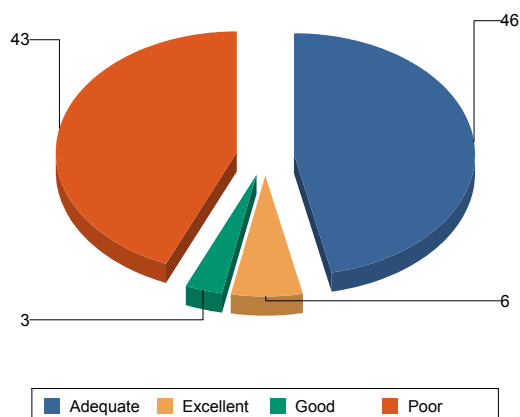
Wereda CHIFERA

Selected Indicator:

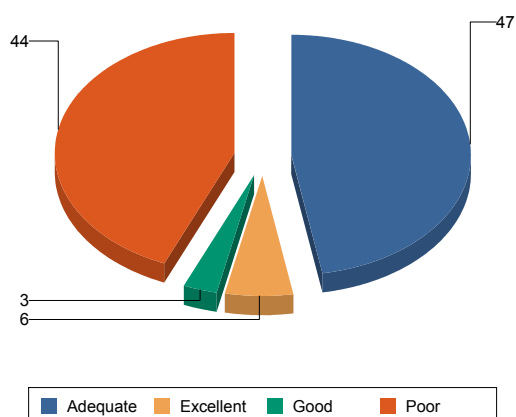
Evaluation of Access to Veterinary Services and Livestock Drugs
Households' evaluation on access to drugs and veterinary services

Level of Access	Veterinary Service	Livestock_Drugs
Excellent	6.30	6.30
Good	3.20	2.90
Adequate	45.90	47.10
Poor	42.80	43.70

Level of Access to Veterinary Services



Access Level of Livestock Drugs





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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>
ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA	No access		
GARIRONA WAKELE	good available around (river)	decreased	There is two river around but the volume decrease due to absence of rain fall ,draught but it is enough for human and animals
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA	low access	decrease	Due to shortage of water and drought water points are dried.
JARANA KONTULA	Accessible	decreased	due to absence of rainfall and drought water points are decreased
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	no access	decrease	Water points in the kebele are dried. We get access in other Keble's.
MEROBINA ASEGIGID	Little access	Accessibility decreased	water point become dry in the kebele due to drought , we get water after moving to other kebele
MESGIDNA SISIBLI	Accessible	decreased	There is a river which flow throughout the year, but other water points are dried
HABLETALENA TEABOY	Accessible	decreased	due to absence of rainfall and drought water points are decreased expect river
TEGRINA AWAGERA	We get access after moving to other kebeles	decreased	Due to repeated draught water point are dried in our kebele
ANDERKALONA KELAYTU	we use the ground solar water for animals but there is no other access	decrease	due to drought water points are dried



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Selected Indicator:

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

Kebele Name	Type of Livestock	Avg_Number	Economic_Importance_Rank
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA	Cattle	3	
	Sheep	10	
	Goats	10	
	Camels	4	
	Donkeys	1	
ANDERKALONA KELAYTU	Cattle	3	
	Sheep	10	
	Goats	10	
	Camels	5	
	Donkeys	1	
ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA	Cattle	3	
	Sheep	5	
	Goats	6	
	Camels	3	
	Donkeys	1	
GARIRONA WAKELE	Camels	5	
	Sheep	7	
	Goats	20	
	Camels	3	
	Donkeys	1	
HABLETALENA TEABOY	Cattle	4	
	Sheep	5	



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Wereda CHIFERA

Selected Indicator:

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

Kebele Name	Type of Livestock	Avg_Number	Economic_Importance_Rank
HABLETALENA TEABOY	Goats	15	
	Donkeys	1	
	Camels	3	
JARANA KONTULA	Cattle	4	
	Sheep	5	
	Goats	8	
	Camels	3	
	Donkeys	1	
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	Cattle	2	
	Sheep	7	
	Goats	7	
	Camels	3	
	Donkeys	1	
MEROBINA ASEGIGID	Cattle	2	
	Sheep	4	
	Goats	4	
	Donkeys	2	
	Camels	1	
MESGIDNA SISIBLI	Cattle	4	
	Sheep	10	
	Goats	3	
	Donkeys	1	
	Camels	10	



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Selected Indicator:

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

Kebele Name	Type of Livestock	Avg_Number	Economic_Importance_Rank
TEGRINA AWAGERA	Cattle	4	
	Sheep	6	
	Goats	6	
	Donkeys	4	
	Camels	1	



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Selected Indicator:

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

	B - 1 to 5	C - 6 to 10	D - 11 to 50	E - 51 to 100	F - More
Bee keeping	1.30		0.20		0.20
Camels: Female	30.20	16.20	3.80		
Camels: Male	41.80	10.20	1.80		
Camels: Young Female	33.80	2.20	0.20		
Camels: Young Male	27.60	3.30	1.10		
Cattle: Female	56.90	12.40	2.40	0.20	
Cattle: Male bulls	36.20	6.40	2.00		
Cattle: Mature Female	43.80	27.30	11.80	9.00	9.00
Cattle: Mature Male	24.70	3.10	1.90	3.00	
Donkeys	50.70	4.20	1.10		
Goats	15.80	25.10	35.60	10.70	5.10
Horses	0.20	0.20	0.20		
Mules	2.50	0.40	0.40		



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Selected Indicator:

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

	B - 1 to 5	C - 6 to 10	D - 11 to 50	E - 51 to 100	F - More
Poultry		0.20	0.20		
Sheep	28.40	30.40	19.30	4.90	0.20



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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		
	A - Decreased	B - Remained the Same	C - Increased
Camels: Female	80.70	16.10	
Camels: Male	74.70	21.10	4.20
Camels: Young Female	81.50	14.20	4.20
Camels: Young Male	83.20	12.60	4.20
Cattle: Female	91.20	7.00	1.80
Cattle: Male bulls	90.50	10.60	5.30
Cattle: Mature Female	85.20	10.80	4.00
Cattle: Mature Male	43.00	45.80	11.20
Donkeys	69.10	28.90	2.00
Goats	87.90	5.40	6.70
Mules	53.30	33.30	13.30
Sheep	87.40	8.70	3.80



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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livestock Owned **Reason for Decrease in Livestock Number**

	A)Conflict	B)Raiding	C)Died in drought	D)Disease	F)Sold for food	G)Sold (not for food)	R)Other
Camels: Female	5.00	1.10	22.20	61.10	0.60	1.10	8.90
Camels: Male		1.70	10.80	41.50	8.00	10.20	27.80
Camels: Young Female			33.80	61.10	0.80		4.30
Camels: Young Male		0.80	29.70	57.60		3.40	8.50
Cattle: Female		1.00	57.00	22.70	6.80	10.60	1.90
Cattle: Male bulls		2.20	74.00	25.00	8.90	12.20	4.50
Cattle: Mature Female	0.30	2.00	64.40	26.00	1.20	1.50	4.60
Cattle: Mature Male		4.70	32.60	25.60	2.30	4.70	30.10



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Selected Indicator

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

	A)Conflict	B)Raiding	C)Died in drought	D)Disease	F)Sold for food	G)Sold (not for food)	R)Other
Donkeys	1.20		19.00	22.10	2.50	1.80	53.40
Goats			25.80	40.00	24.20	6.40	3.60
Mules			87.50				12.50
Sheep	0.60		32.10	38.90	14.60	6.50	7.30



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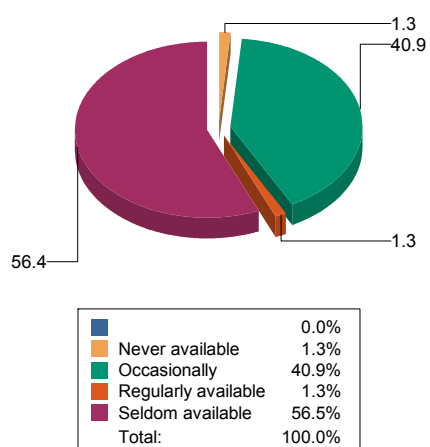
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	CHIFERA
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Selected Indicator

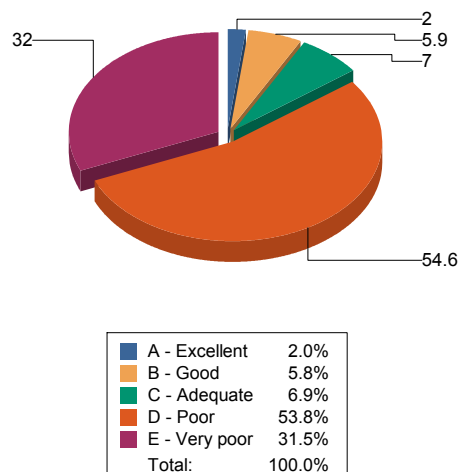
Agriculture (Livestock): Pasture Availability - Households perception on access and quality of pasture

Access to Pasture	Response Percent	Quality of Pasture	Response Percent
Regularly available	1.30	A - Excellent	2.00
Seldom available	56.40	C - Adequate	7.00
Seldom available	56.40	C - Adequate	7.00
Never available	1.30	D - Poor	54.60
Occasionally	40.90	B - Good	5.90
		E - Very poor	32.00

Household responses to Access to Pasture for Livestock



Household responses to Quality of Pasture





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Selected Indicator

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

Problematic Months

Order of Severity

	1st	2nd	3rd
A - Sep (Meskerem)	1.60	11.40	1.10
B - Oct (Tikimt)	7.00	1.60	12.70
C - Nov (Hidar)	24.40	8.30	8.10
D - Dec (Tahsas)	17.70	30.90	22.20
E - Jan (Tir)	20.90	26.50	24.40
F - Feb (Yekatit)	12.30	14.30	18.30
G - Mar (Megabit)		2.70	7.70
H - Apr (Meazea)	0.20		2.50
I - May (Ginbot)	0.70	0.20	
J - Jun (Sene)	2.50	0.40	0.20
K - Jul (Hamle)	1.30	2.50	0.50
L - Aug (Nehase)	11.40	1.10	2.30



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Selected Indicator

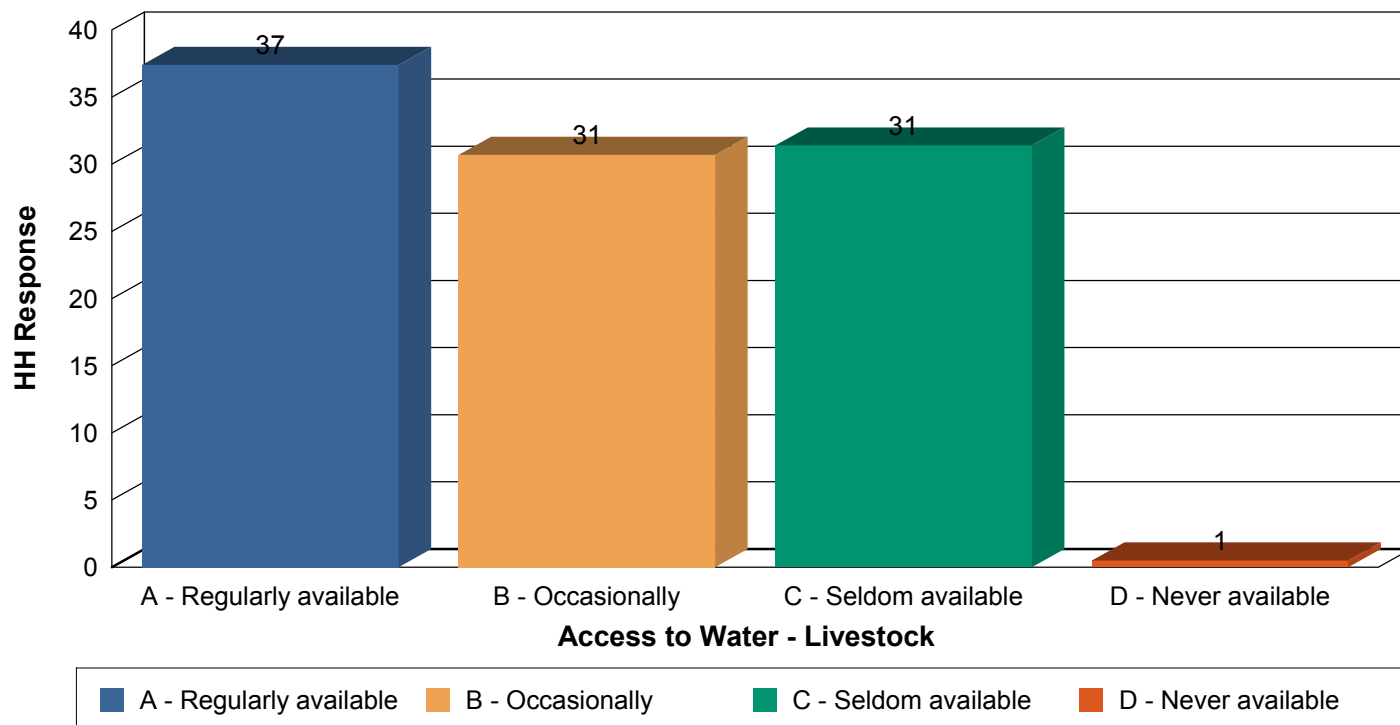
Agriculture (Livestock): Water Availability - Households response on water availability for livestock

Access to Water - Livestock

Household Response

A - Regularly available	37.40
B - Occasionally	30.70
C - Seldom available	31.40
D - Never available	0.50

Household Access to Water for Livestock





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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 - Sep (Meskerem)	0.30		3.60
B - Oct (Tikimt)	9.80	0.30	1.50
C - Nov (Hidar)	26.80	11.90	11.80
D - Dec (Tahsas)	28.60	41.40	25.40
E - Jan (Tir)	21.10	36.00	27.50
F - Feb (Yekatit)	9.50	6.50	29.60
G - Mar (Megabit)	0.30	0.30	
H - Apr (Meazea)			0.30
I - May (Ginbot)			0.30
J - Jun (Sene)			
K - Jul (Hamle)	3.60		
L - Aug (Nehase)		3.60	



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Selected Indicator

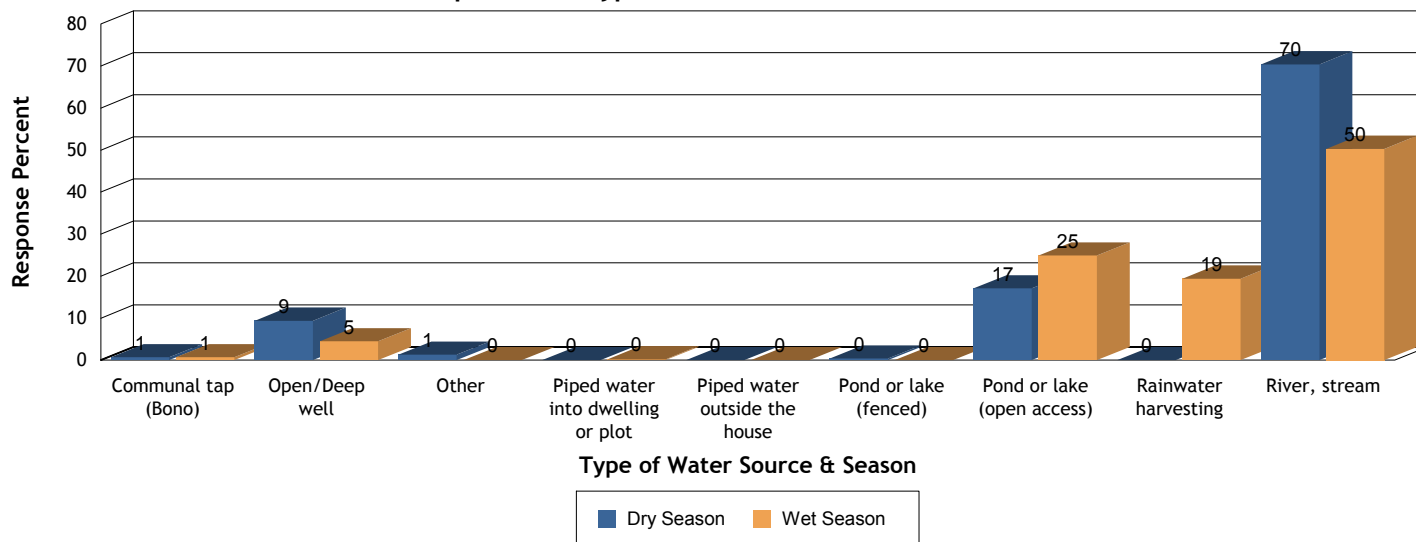
Sources of water for livestock (households response in %)

Type of Livestock Owned

Changes Observed By Households

	Dry Season	Wet Season
Communal tap (Bono)	0.70	0.70
Open/Deep well	9.40	4.50
Other	1.30	
Piped water into dwelling or plot		0.20
Piped water outside the house		
Pond or lake (fenced)	0.40	
Pond or lake (open access)	17.10	24.90
Rainwater harvesting		19.40
River, stream	70.40	50.30

Household Responses to Type of Water Source and Season for Livestock



WDRP Indicators

Access to Market and Credit



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



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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
JARANA KONTULA		Chifra market		50%	
ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA		Chifra		50%	
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA		Chifra.			As price of goods and services increase we sell many animals to buy food and none food items.
JARANA KONTULA		Chifra market		50%	
MESGIDNA SISIBLI		Chifra market		50%	As price of goods and service increased highly, we cant cover the expenses by selling some animals. We must sell many animals we cant resist this price fluctuation
TEGRINA AWAGERA		Chifra market		50%	As the main income source is livestock, all house consumptions are fulfilled by selling livestock due to this we sell many animals to buy food and non food items.



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



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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
ANDERKALONA		chifra market		50%	NO body sells agri/crop products except few peoples who produce scheme. We cover our food and none food items by selling our animals.
KELAYTU		,harbati,bokoksa,bati			



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Selected Indicator	Economic Vulnerability: Kebele Access to Markets - Access to market by Kebele
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Kebele Name	Market_Access_Comments
-------------	------------------------

MESGIDNA SISIBLI	As price of goods and service increased highly ,we cant cover the expenses by selling some animals. We must sell many animals we cant resist this price fluctuation
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA	as price of goods and services increase we sell many animals to buy food and none food items.
JARANA KONTULA	
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	for the time being the price of livestock decrease . We cant get expected prices. We sell in low price. So to cover our consumption we sell more animals. As it is known price of food and non food items increase to much ,due to this we sell more animals.
MESGIDNA SISIBLI	As price of goods and service increased highly ,we cant cover the expenses by selling some animals. We must sell many animals we cant resist this price fluctuation
TEGRINA AWAGERA	As the main income source is livestock ,all house consumptions are fulfilled by selling livestock due to this we sell many animals to buy food and non food items.
ANDERKALONA KELAYTU	no body sells agri/crop products except few peoples who produce scheme. We cover our food and none food items by selling our animals.



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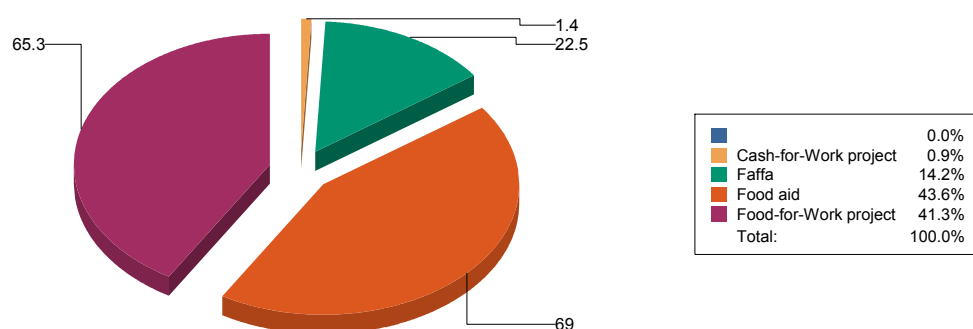
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	CHIFERA
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Selected Indicator

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	69.00	Food or grain gift	12.40
Food-for-Work project	65.30	Remittances (from relative living elsewhere)	8.00
Cash-for-Work project	1.40	Other cash gift	2.50
Faffa	22.50	Cash loan (no interest)	5.90
		Free labour	5.50
		Free use of oxen or plough	3.70
		Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)	2.10
		Restocking of poorer relatives	2.10
		Donations of cash or animals to disaster stricken people	4.60
		Seed loan	3.00
		Grain loan (no interest)	2.50

Type of Formal Transfer Received By Households





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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 (%)	5.60
--	------

Households who tried to borrow 1-2	79.20
------------------------------------	-------

Households who managed to get credit 1-2	83.30
--	-------

Households who tried to borrow 5 & Above	8.30
--	------

Households who managed to get credit 5 & Above	0.00
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Households with membership in any credit /micro finance society (%)	2.00
---	------

Households who tried to borrow 3-4	12.50
------------------------------------	-------

Households who managed to get credit 3-4	16.70
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Average No. of HHs Tried to get Credit

2.00

Average No. HHs Managed to get Credit

1.75



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Selected Indicator

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

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

	1st Important	2nd Important	3rd Important
Buy food	70.80	16.70	20.00
Others (specify)	8.30	8.30	
Pay for health care	16.70	66.70	
Pay for social event	4.20	8.30	80.00



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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
Bank/ formal lending institution		8.30	11.10
Friends/relatives			
Local shops / moneylenders		20.80	66.70
Neighbors		62.50	11.10
Others		4.20	



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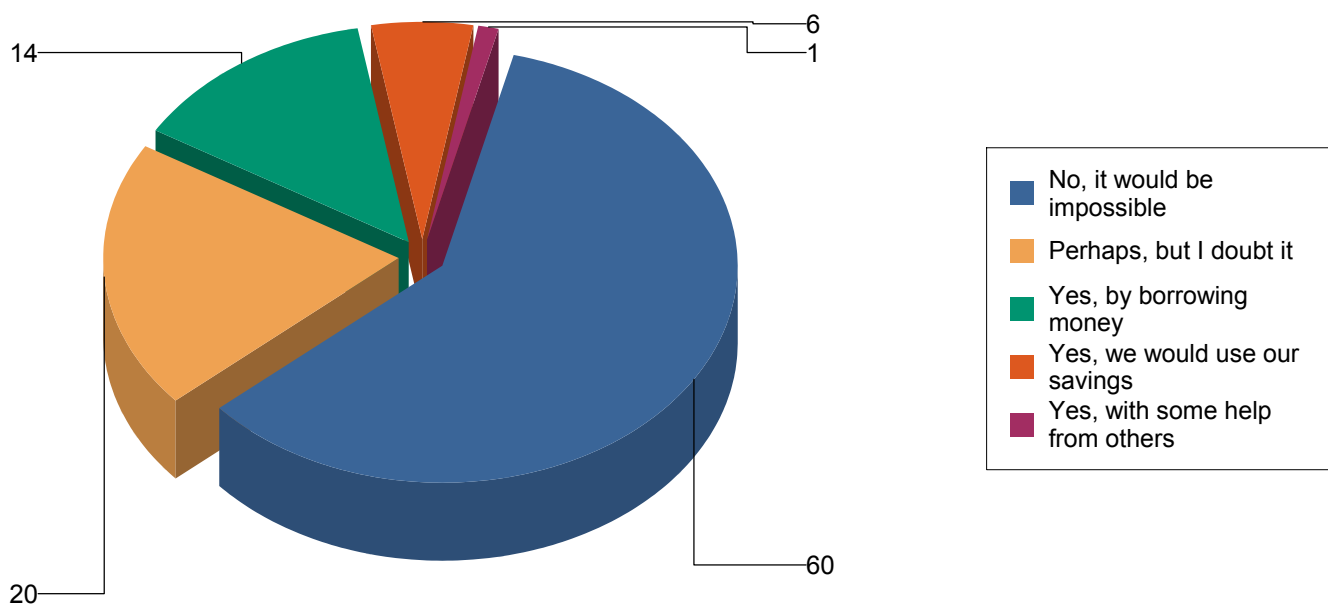
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	CHIFERA
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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Access to Credit Facilities - Percent of households with ability to raise 500 birr in one week

<u>HH Ability To Raise 500 Br in One Week</u>	<u>Response Percent</u>
Yes, we would use our savings	5.50
Yes, with some help from others	1.10
Perhaps, but I doubt it	19.90
No, it would be impossible	59.70
Yes, by borrowing money	13.70

Households' Ability To Raise 500 Br in One Week



WDRP Indicators

Health and Sanitation

Characteristics



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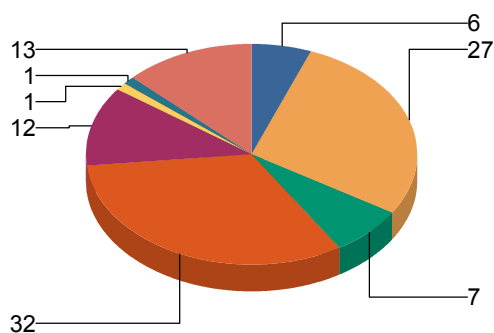
Wereda CHIFERA

Selected Indicator

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

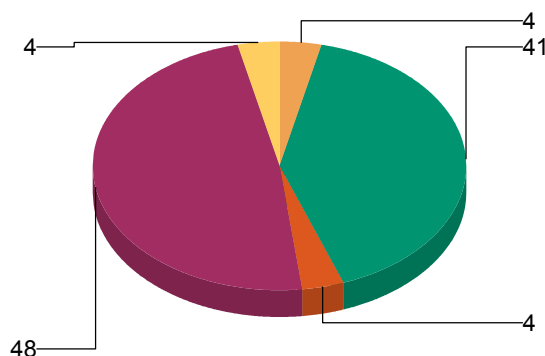
<u>Where do Patients Go for Healthcare</u>	<u>HH Response</u>	<u>Constraints to Adequate Health Care</u>	<u>Response</u>
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic	31.60	No money for treatment costs	40.70
Community health worker	27.40	Poor quality of service	3.70
Traditional healer	12.50	Don't believe in health care	3.70
Other public	11.60	Not aware about any health facility	3.70
Did not get Health Care	7.00	Other	48.10
Central Hospital	5.80		
Private hospital/clinic	1.20		
Pharmacy	0.90		

Where Do Patients go for Health care?



Central Hospital	5.9%
Community health worker	28.0%
Did not get Health Care	7.1%
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic	32.2%
Other public	11.8%
Pharmacy	0.9%
Private hospital/clinic	1.2%
Traditional healer	12.8%
Total:	100.0%

Constraints to Adequate Health Care



Don't believe in health care	0.0%
No money for treatment costs	40.7%
Not aware about any health facility	3.7%
Other	48.1%
Poor quality of service	3.7%
Total:	100.0%



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Selected Indicator

Hazards: Health problems and changes over the last decade

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Health Problems</u>	<u>Changes In Last Decade</u>
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA	Common cold ,malaria ,dharma	Common cold ,malaria ,dharma
GARIRONA WAKELE	Malaria ,common cold diarrheal	increase : due to draught there is decrease of livestock products .so as to these there will be shortage of food for humans
BESSA MEJAN	common cold(influenza),malaria	Increase.
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	Common cold ,malaria,	Decrease.
JARANA KONTULA	Malaria ,common cold diarrheal e.t.c r consequence ,: health problem	increased
MEROBINA ASEGIGID	Malaria, diarrheal , common cold ,	increased disease occurrence
MESGIDNA SISIBLI	Malaria and common cold	Deseases
SHANKO 2	Malaria ,common cold, Acute dharma and vomiting . The cause is etc Consequence :	increased
TEGRINA AWAGERA	malaria ,diarrheal consequences :	Decreased disease occurrence
ANDERKALONA KELAYTU	Malaria, common cold	Increase.



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



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Selected Indicator	Household Health Status - Households health condition and major health problems				
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Health Condition	HH Response	Population Sickness	HH Response	Children Sickness	HH Response
Good health	85.80	Malaria	37.50	Malaria	38.20
Ill for <3 months	12.80	Diarrhea	19.60	Diarrhea	19.30
Ill for more than three months	1.60	Chronic fever	10.60		
		Others	1.80		
		Asthma	0.30		
		Headache	10.30		
		Eye problems	6.30		
		Tuberculosis	4.80		
		Malaria	1.80		
		Stomach pain	0.90		
		Meningitis	0.90		



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



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Wereda CHIFERA

Selected Indicator

Household Health Status - Households health condition and major health problems

Health Condition

HH Response

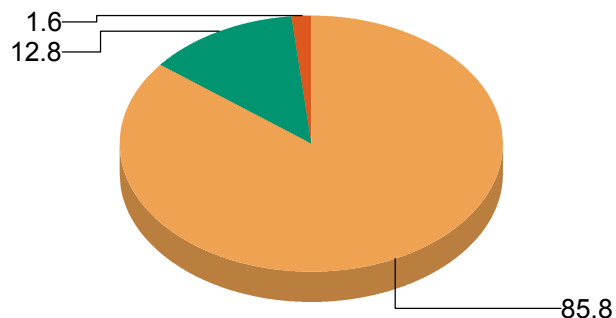
Population Sickness

HH Response

Children Sickness

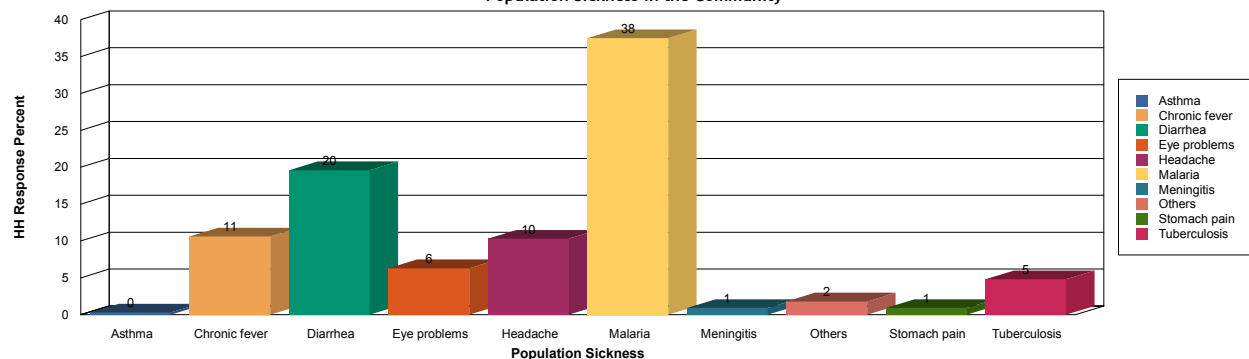
HH Response

Health Condition of the Community

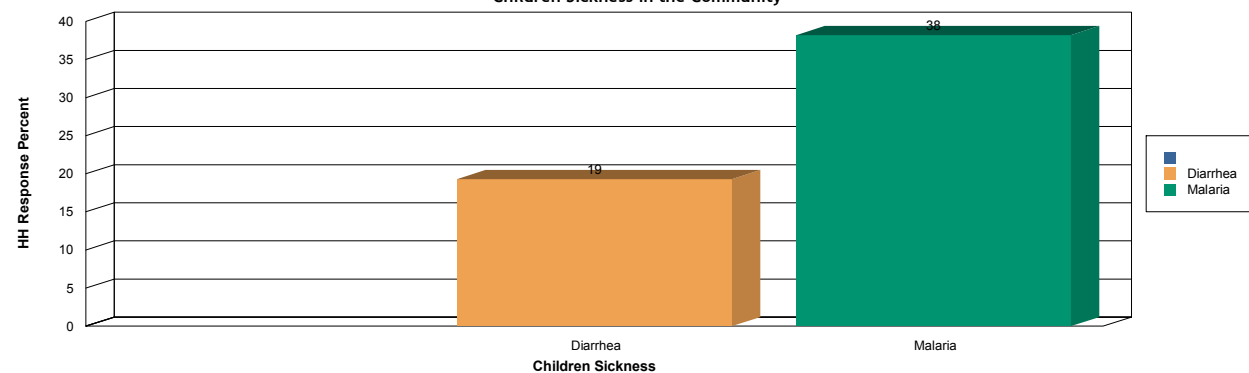


	0.0%
Good health	85.6%
Ill for <3 months	12.8%
Ill for more than three months	1.6%
Total:	100.0%

Population Sickness in the Community



Children Sickness in the Community





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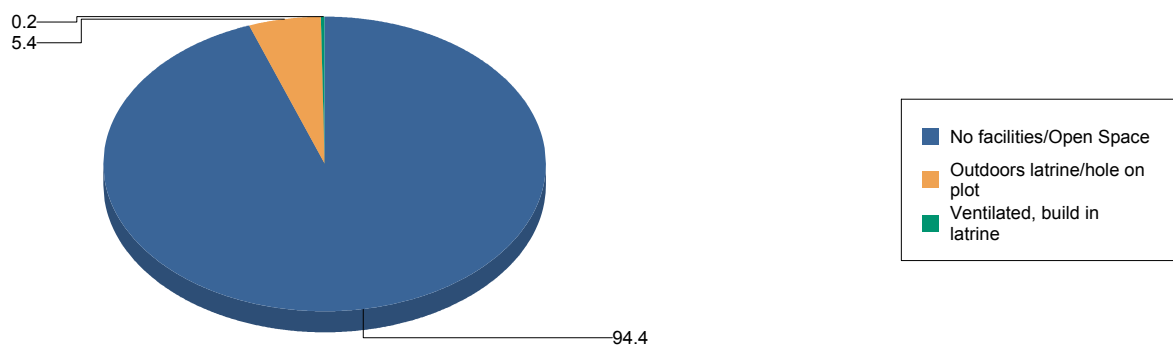
Wereda CHIFERA

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>
Ventilated, build in latrine	0.20
Ventilated, build in latrine	0.20
Outdoors latrine/hole on plot	5.40
No facilities/Open Space	94.40
<u>HH Sharing Toilet</u>	36.00

Household Responses to the type of toilet facilities in the community





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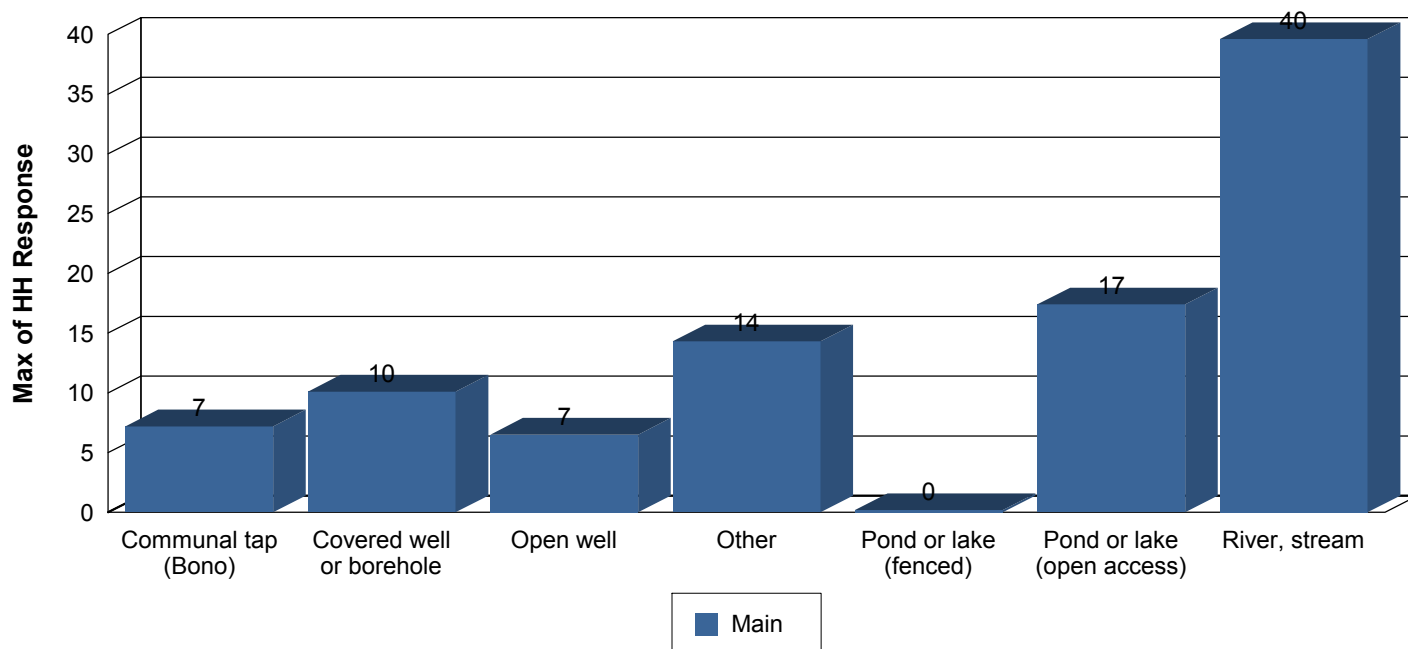
Selected Indicator

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

Sources of drinking water for Households	Priority of the Water Source
--	------------------------------

	Main
Communal tap (Bono)	7.20
Covered well or borehole	10.10
Open well	6.50
Other	14.30
Pond or lake (fenced)	0.20
Pond or lake (open access)	17.40
River, stream	39.60

Source of Drinking Water & Type of Source





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Selected Indicator

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

Method of Treating Water

HH Response

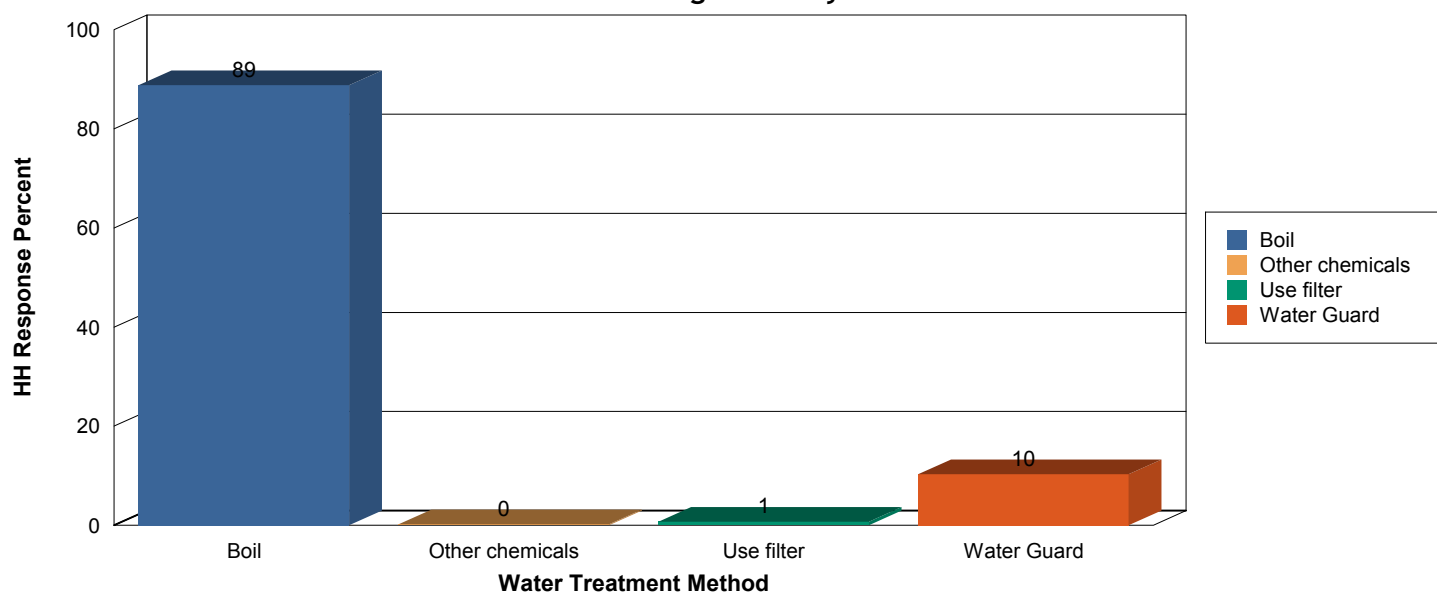
Boil 88.80

Water Guard 10.30

Use filter 0.70

Other chemicals 0.20

Method of Treating Water by Households





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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

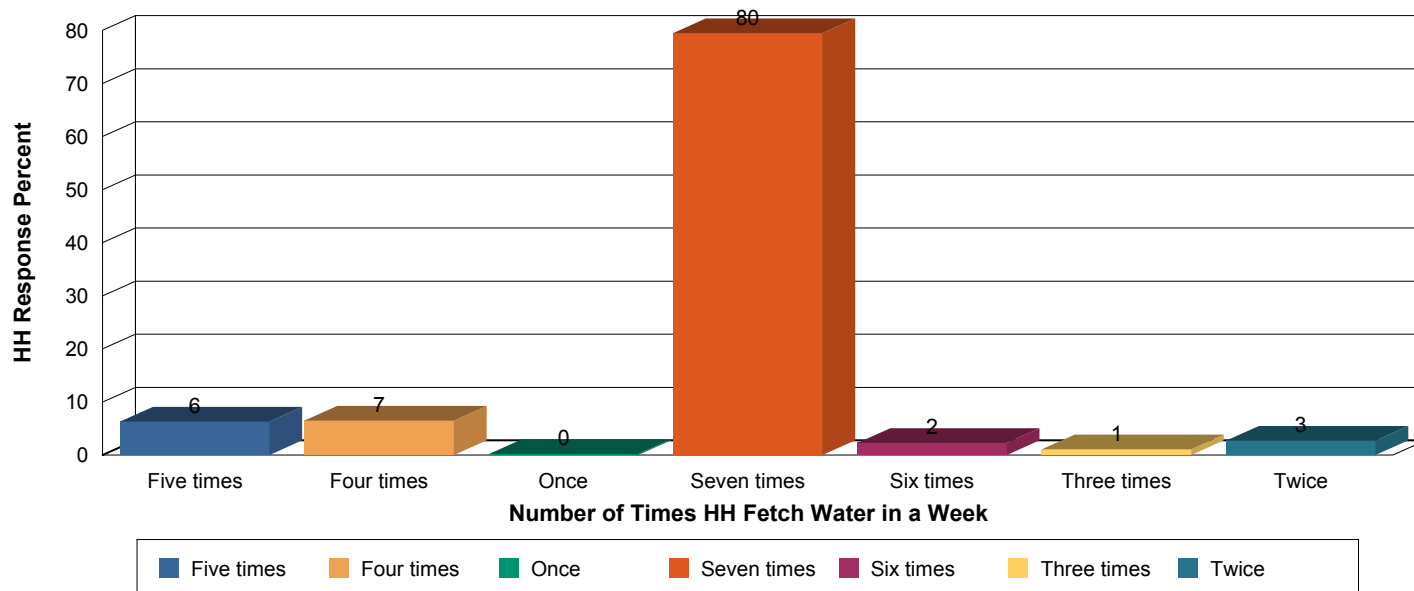
HH Response

Once	0.20
Twice	2.70
Three times	1.10
Four times	6.50
Five times	6.30
Six times	2.30
Seven times	79.50

Average Number of Times HH Fetch Water Per Week

6.48

Number of Times HH Fetch Water in a Week





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Selected Indicator

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

Time Taken To Fetch Water

HH Response

Less than 30 min

26.10

30 min - 1 hr

26.80

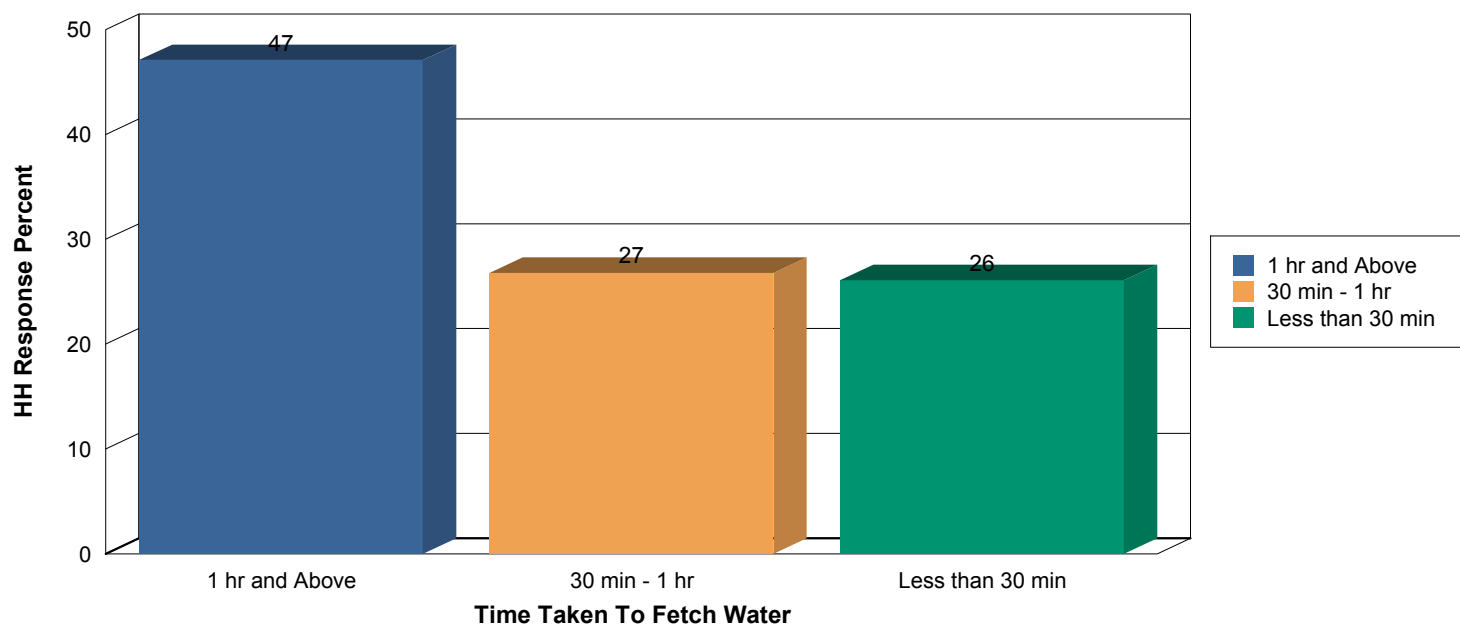
1 hr and Above

47.10

Average Number of Times Taken To Fetch Water

2.00

Time Taken To Fetch Water for the HH



WDRP Indicators

Coping Mechanisms and Preparedness



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Wereda CHIFERA

Selected Indicator

Capacity: Community Preparedness against Sudden Onset Disasters

KebeleName	Precaution_1	Comment_1	Precaution_2	Comment_2	Precaution_3	Comment_3
ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA	Animal selling	for coping mechanism	migration moving from search animals feed			
GARIRONA WAKELE	Buying medicines ,Purchasing cereals and other necessary food items	if there will be occurrence of disease we buy some drugs without any physician and we buy some food items for increase resistance disease occur	settlement to high land areas , some flood protection measures by locally available materials	To protect from flood hazard ,to save lives		
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA	purchasing creels (food items)	food is the basic element for every thing so to decrease the effect we purchase food items.				
JARANA KONTULA	Finding credit service	For the time they find credit service around the kebele and after the disaster they sell their animals and replace their credit	Reporting for looking organization	If the problem may be above our power we report for government to get aid		



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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
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	selling animals	selling animals and put the money on hand to be ready for the expected disaster (if possible)	finding credite	if we get we find credit and we will pay the money after the incident . It helps to decrease the effect we pay the money after selling our animals.		
MEROBINA ASEGIGID	Selling some animals	To minimize the effect of disaster by using these money	Inform to all people	To minimize the effect of the disaster by creating awareness for community to be ready		
MESGIDNA SISIBLI	Selling animals and put many on hand	To decrease /protect the disaster by using money	Purchasing cereals (food item)	maybe we will try decrease the effect of disaster by accessing food item to the family		
HABLETALENA TEABOY	Activities will differ according to the disaster which will occur		Flood : adjusting settlement , exchange information , buy food item if it will stays long	To protect the families from the disaster or to decrease effects		



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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
TEGRINA AWAGERA	if the disaster will be flood changing settlement	not loss lives and assets	if the disaster is disease buying medicines	to reduce (protect)death of human and animals		
ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA	reporting the govt	if the disaster may be above our potential to get additional support.	exchanging information	to make all the community ready to decrease or protect the negative effect of the disaster.		



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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Community Preparedness against Increase in Disaster Intensity

KebeleName	Precaution_1	Comment_1	Precaution_2	Comment_2	Precaution_3	Comment_3
GARIRONA WAKELE	If the disaster is flood settlement to the highland places is the only solution, Soil and water conservation measures	To protect from accidental flood	If the disaster is draught : we find additional source of income (agriculture daily labourer e.t.c)	We have no other opportunities		
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA	Looking for aid.	if no one helps us we have no any option except livestock rearing if someone supports us, we can practice other activities like crop production ,trade etc. Otherwise we have no option.				
JARANA KONTULA	strengthen agriculture	if we get irrigation accessibility we can strength agriculture ,because there is fertile soil to be arable through irrigation				



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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Community Preparedness against Increase in Disaster Intensity

KebeleName	Precaution_1	Comment_1	Precaution_2	Comment_2	Precaution_3	Comment_3
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	migration	we have no other choice				
MEROBINA ASEGIGID	If possible we will strength agricultural practice	For the time agricultural practice using irrigation is good because livestock production is decreased due to repeated drought (agriculturalist are very few almost none)	second option , we dont know what we will do	simply look God what he will give us but god may not create further disaster		
TEGRINA AWAGERA	Agriculture if there availability of irrigation	As we are repeatedly affected by drought we have no another other choice. as we see other kebele peoples are not affected by draught because they produced crop by irrigation.	Trade (cooperative ,as associations) (but few of the community)	From local experience Traders most of the time solve their problems		



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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Community Preparedness against Increase in Disaster Intensity

KebeleName	Precaution_1	Comment_1	Precaution_2	Comment_2	Precaution_3	Comment_3
ANDERKALONA	Trade	if irrigation				
KELAYTU		facilities not available for the future and the drought continue as it is, we cant cover our house/family consumption by livestock products so we have no another option . As much as possible we will try to practice trade w/ch may not be affected by drought.				



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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
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA	Purchasing cereals (food item) by selling animals	Some people purchase cereals (food items) during good condition to decrease the negative effect of disaster when occurs.	buying medicines(anima l, human)	Some people buy medicines before the onset of the disaster (disease) if it occurs the treat the animals /human early without physician aid.		
ANDERKALONA KELAYTU	preparing animal feed for long term	Some peoples those practice forage development store forage to use when drought occurs.	purchasing cereals	to use when there is problem .some the peoples use this system but not all people.		
ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA	Selling animal and buying food item like maize	To prevent from drought	Practice irrigation for crop production	after 1997 , drought which cause high animal death due ,we take the reason is changing trends to agriculture		



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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
GARIRONA WAKELE	No any precaution to prevent negative effects of disaster	Simply we think for the time being , we dont have habit of saving or thinking for future				
JARANA KONTULA	Purchasing and storing cereals	Some people purchase cereals and store for long term. If they face any problem they can protect negative effective of the disaster	Buying draught /disease resistant animals	camel can resist problems better than other animals , so some people buy camel and sell if they face any problem		
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	buying camel and guns J	As it is known, camel resists drought so before the onset we sell other animals and buy camel and gun. Then we may not lose much assets.	selling animals before the onset of drought if we expect drought will occur (not all people)	if we expect drought will occurs , we sell our animals before the onset and put the money . Then it helps not to loss animals by the drought.		



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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
MEROBINA ASEGIGID	Selling some animals and buying animal feed	If we foresee occurrence of drought , some people sell their animals and by feeds for the rest of animals (but not much enough) so it helps not lose other animals				
MESGIDNA SISIBLI	Purchasing cereals (few people)	Some people purchase cereals (food items) during good market condition. They use when they face problems ,so through this they decrease the effect of any problems				
TEGRINA AWAGERA	Praying to God (Allah) (Dua)	we dont have habit of precautions for any disaster (no preparedness measures)				



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name ADE AR ENA HALSAYA

Type of Disaster(s)	Flood
Coping Strategy	Saving lives through swimming, settlement to high land areas.
Description	Some people who can swimmer save lives and materials when affected by the flood (but few), all people where settle in low land places change the places in to high land places. Due to they protect the effect of the flood.
Recovery Strategy	contribution lost materials ,constructing houses
Description	Community contributors everything as much as possible and replace the lost materials. So as to this there is no that much problem. Then recover for the time.
Community Participation Ways	There was good cooperation contribution of materials, animals,etc for affected persons.
Description	all persons who lost materials and animals were got their materials and animals through community contribution.

Kebele Name ANDERKALONA KELAYTU

Type of Disaster(s)	Flood
Coping Strategy	Flood protection activities using local materials, stone, soil and plants, settlement.
Description	to some extent flood protection measure help to decrease the negative effect of the flood, settlement to high land places was good to protect flood hazards.
Recovery Strategy	replacement of lost materials even if food items by contribution
Description	as much as possible all people help each other after the incident starting from contribution of possible ideas and materials so no any one severely affected alone.
Community Participation Ways	Providing animals by community contribution, providing housing materials.
Description	Persons who lost their house and animals got other animals and housing materials through community contribution.



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA

Type of Disaster(s)	Conflicts
Coping Strategy	by using cultural information system
Description	When there is any problem exchange information that make them ready to protect
Recovery Strategy	Negotiation may start with both party
Description	stop the war
Community Participation Ways	Helping the affected person and his family
Description	

Kebele Name GARIRONA WAKELE

Type of Disaster(s)	Flood
Coping Strategy	Settlement to highland places ,repairing of houses ,soil and water conservation majors by locally available materials
Description	When they settle in high land (safe)area they were well protected from the flood , When the repair (construct)the houses protected from flood
Recovery Strategy	Changing grazing places ,constricting houses by community contribution
Description	As the graining land were degraded they change the grazing place to the undergirded land , Member of the community which losses their houses during the incident was got their lost houses by community contribution
Community Participation Ways	exchanging information , replacement of losing material by people contribution
Description	if there is any problem they have good cultural practice helping each other by exchanging information and replacing losing materials even if animals



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

Kebele Name HABLETALENA TEABOY

Type of Disaster(s)	Conflicts
Coping Strategy	By using their cultural information flow they exchange information , Starting a war
Description	When there is any problem they exchange information with each other by cultural system, They start a war if they defeat they will collect their animals and other materials. But if they can't they will try to save human life's
Recovery Strategy	Negotiation may start with administrators of both words
Description	The two negotiating wordedas administrators and other governmental persons start to stop the conflict with negotiation
Community Participation Ways	Taking the affected person to health centre , If there is death the community support the families
Description	They support each other by taking into hospitals, health centre of the affected person. They help the families of affected person in all aspects , People will stand on the side of affected families

Kebele Name JARANA KONTULA

Type of Disaster(s)	Economic / Price Shocks
Coping Strategy	Supporting each other ,migration ,daily labourer
Description	If they cant resist they move with their animals to get milk , Find additional source to cover their daily expense (some people)
Recovery Strategy	They cant recover
Description	
Community Participation Ways	As much as possible they support each other ,eating with the poor , Supporting by advice
Description	



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name MEGLALANA LEKUBLE

Type of Disaster(s)	Human Diseases
Coping Strategy	Using traditional drugs, taking sick animals to health centre.
Description	Some of persons use traditional drugs and others use scientific drugs, even if the occurrence is high, there is no that much loss of lives.
Recovery Strategy	exchanging information ,access to food to increase resistance
Description	Exchanging information to aware all people to take protection measures and providing food for sick animals to speed up recovery.
Community Participation Ways	helping sick persons and families
Description	When any one becomes sick, the people will take to health centres and also helping the families by any aspect.

Kebele Name MEROBINA ASEIGID

Type of Disaster(s)	Human Diseases
Coping Strategy	Buying drugs from pharmacy using traditional drugs like warm water and srgelita (plant)
Description	Some people who get drugs early becomes recover , Some peoples who didn't get drugs /treatment cant recover in short time
Recovery Strategy	Follow up the drugs
Description	Some peoples recovers some people who lose their resistance were died and the disease distribution decreases but not fully recover
Community Participation Ways	Reform the activities of sick person , Taking sick animals to the health centre
Description	If someone become sick the other people perform the activities of sick person and also they take sick animals to the health centres. If any one absents from the cooperation he will be punished by their culture punchiest may be slaughter goat or camel for sick animals



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

Kebele Name MESGIDNA SISIBLI

Type of Disaster(s)	Flood
Coping Strategy	Information exchange , Helping the affected person by collecting his materials and animals
Description	When it occurs suddenly ,We exchange information culturally to support affected person and collect materials e.t.c , so as to this we decrease the negative effect
Recovery Strategy	contribution of lost material and animal
Description	Lost materials and animals were replaced by community contribution
Community Participation Ways	Helping affected persons contributing ideas materials, animals e.t.c
Description	During the onset all people exchange information and help to save lives and to decrease losses then then after the incident the community contribute and replace the lost material, animal

Kebele Name TEGRINA AWAGERA

Type of Disaster(s)	Flood
Coping Strategy	Highland settlement ,exchange information ,support each other ,reporting to woreda
Description	As it was sudden ,as much as possible all people tries to save live decrease loss of asset e.t.c ,due to this there is no loss of human lives except animals , It was also reported to woreda but there was no that much support
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 programmes.
Community Participation Ways	exchange of information ,replacement of loss animal
Description	During the incident all people exchanges information to save lives and decrease loss of assets through cultural information flow , Replacing animals for highly affected people but the level is not that much high



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Selected Indicator **Capacity: Type Community Participation**

Kebele Name	Levels Comm Participation	Changes In Last Decade
ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA	highly cooperative especially during death ,weeding ,conflict wended	
HABLETALENA TEABOY	They have good cooperation. they support who faces a problem by contributing faces a problem by contributing labour animal material e.t.c	even if there is good cooperation the level of support decreases because source of income is decrease due to draught and other problems
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA	Good cooperation each people help each other when there is any problem by contributing ideas, animals, materials etc..	the same but quality decreases b/c income level is decreases
JARANA KONTULA	There is cooperation but the level is decreased because level of income decrease but they can support each other as much as possible	Decrease
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	There is good cooperation, all peoples help each other when there is disease loss of assets and also death .the community contributor's material, animal and labour if there is any problem.	Only amount of support is decrease b/c all people becomes poor but level of cooperation not decrease.
MEROBINA ASEGIGID	Key good they are support each other if there is one problem in one house hold they support through contribution of livestock there is sick person they help his families	The same
MESGIDNA SISIBLI	There is good cooperation. All people help each other when they face any problem such as contribution of ideas materials animals e.t.c	Level of cooperation is as it is but the amount of support decreases due to decrease of income
TEGRINA AWAGERA	before there was cooperation but after starting provision of relief /food for work/ level of cooperation decreases , Everyone thinks about himself	Decrease cooperation
ANDERKALONA KELAYTU	there is good cooperation ,we help each other when there is any problem through contribution of animals ,materials, labour, and sharing of ideas.	Level of cooperation not decrease but amount of aid /support decrease b/c income source decrease.



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Selected Indicator

**Capacity: Recovery from Losses from Disasters - Percentage of Households who
have managed to recover from losses of disasters**

Percentage of households who have managed to recover from losses of disasters

79.10 %

Comments



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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss											
	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Livestock were stolen	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	2.40	4.70	1.60	5.90	2.70		16.70	4.60	2.20	6.20	4.00	
Collection of wild food					0.70							1.40
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	46.30		4.80	21.00	2.90	5.00				2.30	4.00	18.60
Increased working hours	2.40	2.30	1.60					3.10		1.10		



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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted							Type of Loss					
	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Livestock were stolen	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Limit portion size at meals		4.70	1.60		0.70			12.30	2.20		4.00	1.40
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	7.30	37.20	72.60	0.80	3.40	75.00		1.50	2.20	7.90	20.00	11.40
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day			3.20	1.70	3.20			12.30	22.20	13.60	28.00	11.40
Reduced expenditure on health and education	7.30	37.20	72.60	0.80	3.40	75.00		1.50	2.20	7.90	20.00	11.40



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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss											
	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Livestock were stolen	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)	12.20	2.30	4.80	6.70	5.10			20.00	24.40	11.90	12.00	25.70
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	4.90	4.70		1.70	4.60			18.50	20.00	0.60		7.10
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children			1.60	3.40	1.20		16.70		2.20	2.80	4.00	
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)		2.30		5.00	0.50		16.70					



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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted							Type of Loss					
	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Livestock were stolen	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Seek alternative or additional jobs		2.30		3.40	3.40			3.10	13.30	0.60		1.40
Sell more livestock than usual	24.40	39.50	6.50	48.70	70.80	10.00	50.00	23.10	11.10	52.50	24.00	20.00
Sending children of household for work			1.60	0.80	0.50	10.00		1.50		0.60		1.40
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	2.40	2.30	1.60					3.10		1.10		



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Zone ZONE 1

Wereda CHIFERA

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)		63.64	9.09	27.27	
Collection of wild food				100.00	
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	2.63	76.32	7.89	10.53	
Increased working hours		33.33		33.33	33.33
Limit portion size at meals		16.67		33.33	50.00
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	0.43	4.76	12.99	78.35	3.46
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day		65.22	5.43	26.09	3.26
Reduced expenditure on health and education				66.67	33.33
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc.)	15.09	62.26	7.55	12.26	2.83
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	2.78	27.78	16.67	44.44	8.33
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children			40.00	60.00	
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)		66.67	33.33		



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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Frequency of Adoption				
	1 - Daily	2 - Often (1-2 times/week)	3 - Sometimes (2-3 times/month)	4 - Seldom (1-3 times in 6 months)	5 - Never
Seek alternative or additional jobs		5.26	31.58	47.37	15.79
Sell more livestock than usual	0.52	22.66	47.66	26.82	2.08
Sending children of household for work			75.00	25.00	
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	2.08	14.58	20.83	56.25	4.17



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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>
ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA	From relative/parents who are have good economic status			helping each other		
ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA						
GARIRONA WAKELE	Shift to agricultural practice		There is a river flowing throughout the year and availability of arable land	Searching jobs opportunities /daily labourer		if they lose their livestock and if no one helps them in small scale irrigation facilities to be agriculturalist there no other choice /opportunities
GARIRONA WAKELE						
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA	no any options					



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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Alternative Livelihood Sources - Alternative livelihood sources suggested by the community

Kebele Name	Work Option 1	Comment 1	Work Option 2	Comment 2	Work Option 3	Comment 3
JARANA KONTULA	Searching job opportunities (daily labourer)		Some people start searching work in road constriction and other projects because they cant cover their daily expense	Looking for aid		Most of the people looks aid if we cant cover daily expenses by livestock and agricultural products it is up to god
JARANA KONTULA						
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE		no any options (without external aid)				If we get support from or NGOs we may practice agriculture and trade. But without any technical and material support we cant
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE						
MEROBINA ASEGIGID		Agriculture		By using irrigation we can produce agricultural		Trade



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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Alternative Livelihood Sources - Alternative livelihood sources suggested by the community

Kebele Name	Work Option 1	Comment 1	Work Option 2	Comment 2	Work Option 3	Comment 3
MEROBINA ASEGIGID				products. It may not be affected by drought because there is irrigation		
MEROBINA ASEGIGID						
MESGIDNA SISIBLI		Planting crops (crop)production		We were construct irrigation canal to start crop production, but in august 2002 flood was distracted the canal before we start crop production. So if someone helps us to construct the irrigation canal we will start crop production b/c there is a river which flow throughout the year . it can be affected by drought so we can improve our income		
MESGIDNA SISIBLI						



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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>
HABLETALENA TEABOY		If possible we will strengthen /start agricultural practice / (if possible side by side to livestock production)	If there is a draught or shortage of rain fall we will try to practice agriculture using irrigation		Trade (a few people)	
HABLETALENA TEABOY						
TEGRINA AWAGERA		Looking external aid	Low awareness : we dont have another option rather than pastoralist			
TEGRINA AWAGERA						
ANDERKALONA KELAYTU		trade	There is no another choice. Trade is one option Which may not affected by drought as that of pastoralist.			
ANDERKALONA KELAYTU						



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Type of Disaster</u>	<u>Recovered Percentage</u>
Drought	31.70
Flood	46.40
Crop diseases	63.60
Livestock diseases	41.20
Human diseases	54.70
Heavy Rain	80.00
Heat waves/ High temp	20.00
Conflicts	50.90
Economic / Price shock	50.00



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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	51.70
Crop damage	59.50
Livestock damage	41.60
Death of household members	60.40
Illness/health problems	57.50
Loss of access to social services, including school	28.60
Loss of income	33.30
Loss of savings	56.50
Livestock were stolen	44.00
Lost access to grazing land	21.30
Lost access to water source	44.80
Had to flee/change residence area	51.50



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Selected Indicator

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

Coping Strategy To Be Adopted

Response (%)

Adaptation of economic activities to hazards season (e.g. cropping cycle, short term crops)	32.00
Storage of food and other necessities	55.20
Physical protection of buildings and property	10.10
Migration	2.50
Others (specify)	0.00



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Selected Indicator:

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

<u>Coping Strategy Adopted</u>	<u>Main Strategy</u>	<u>Secondary Strategy</u>
Sell more livestock than usual	47.70	9.40
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	11.30	18.80
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)	9.60	0.90
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	7.20	7.70
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)	6.90	8.10
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	4.80	11.80
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	3.60	5.00
Seek alternative or additional jobs	2.70	5.50
Limit portion size at meals	1.60	3.50
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children	1.60	3.70
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)	0.90	2.00
Increased working hours	0.70	6.80
Sending children of household for work	0.50	0.40
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	0.50	1.30
Collection of wild food	0.40	0.70



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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 health and education

0.10

0.40

Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc)

0.00

0.70

Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, etc)

0.00

0.90

Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)

0.00

1.30

WDRP Indicators

Community

Perceptions and Suggestions



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

Kebele Name	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA	pasture development(access to seeds)	"due to repeated drought there is no pasture development . The seed of pasture disappears or the top level				
ANDERKALONA KELAYTU	Natural resource management activities	environment is seriously affected by erosion ,deforestation e.t.d.				
ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA			Animal health facility		Irrigation cannel ,constriction small water pump for irrigation	
GARIRONA WAKELE	Soil and water conservation activities	"Environment is strongly affected by erosion land degradation flood overgrazing ,so if environment is				



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Selected Indicator	Interventions: Suggestions to DRM Actors in the Area - Community suggested measures to DRM actors in the area for effective DRM actions					
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Kebele Name	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
MEROBINA ASEGIGID	Relief aid on time and proper distribution and also proper targeting	Before there is 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 harevesting during rainy season we can decrease water shortage	Animal health interventions	due to draught there is occurrence of animal disease so intervention activities concerning livestock is necessary to save our live because our lives are depend on livestock
MESGIDNA SISIBLI	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				



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Selected Indicator Community Awareness of Disaster Risk Management System and Actors					
Kebele Name ADE AR ENA HALSAYA					
Institution 1	We didnt expect b/c every day always they talks ,as they will solve our problems but there is no response still.				
Responsibility					
Activity					
Institution 2					
Responsibility					
Activity					
Institution 3					
Responsibility					
Activity					
Kebele Name HABLETALENA TEABOY					
Institution 1	It depends on the institution , some institution may accept our suggestion ,the other may not accept , But as it is				
Responsibility	visible (fact) they may accept after they cross check the problems				
Activity					
Institution 2					
Responsibility					
Activity					
Institution 3					
Responsibility					
Activity					



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Selected Indicator Community Awareness of Disaster Risk Management System and Actors					
Kebele Name MEGLALANA LEKUBLE					
Institution 1	we dont know how much our suggestion influence simply we fell our problems for institution or govt				
Responsibility					
Activity					
Institution 2					
Responsibility					
Activity					
Institution 3					
Responsibility					
Activity					
Kebele Name MEROBINA ASEGIGID					
Institution 1	We always tell for experts, institutions governmental authorities but there is no any enough response. But we will				
Responsibility	not stop explaining , telling our problems				
Activity					
Institution 2					
Responsibility					
Activity					
Institution 3					
Responsibility					
Activity					



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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

KebeleName	Prevention	Coping	Recovery	Overall Effectiveness
ADE AR ENA HALSAYA	not effective but it reaches after the disaster occur (provision of food for work aid)	it didnt reach on time	When we get on time it is effective but when it didnt reach on time .it is not effective.	It didnt reach on time ,if we get on time it will help us to decrease the -ve effect of disaster.
ANDERKALONA KELAYTU	effective	it helps us to cope when we face any disaster even if it is not enough it helps for live saving.	in addition of our resources ,their support us to recover from some disasters .but all aids are not enough and cant help us to recover fully.	
ASKOMAMANA AKEGURA	Low effective	The distribution of relief very late		Food aid programme didn't reach at a time
GARIRONA WAKELE	It is not that much effective	It is not effective , Almost supports reach after the accident of the disaster	It didn't help that much	activity were no well organized and has no continuity ,Provision of feed didn't reach onetime (food for work programme)
HABLETALENA TEABOY	Concerning awareness it good ,Natural resource activates are not effective	As we get awareness concerning different issues we use this experience during disaster . It is somewhat good	To some extent it is good but it is not enough	Softy net programs did not reach on time the provision reaches after the disaster any problem passes due to this we cant say it is effective



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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

KebeleName	Prevention	Coping	Recovery	Overall Effectiveness
JARANA KONTULA	Normally their activity cant prevent the disaster effectively but if we strength these activities we can prevent any disaster	All activities are on the way of processing .no activities are finished it they are effectively performed they can help to cope during disaster /for the time activities cant help	If they are well organized and performed perfectly we can recover from any disaster	concerning safety net it didn't on time we get creels after the onset of the problem due to this we cant say it is effective
MEGLALANA LEKUBLE	effective as our incomes from livestock decreases by drought we cant cover our consumption , we prolong our lives by food for work programmes and free aids.	We get our consumption from food for work and free aid programs in addition of livestock raring . But due to drought livestock production of livestock decrease and provision of food helps to resist the disaster	even if not enough it is effective b/c we didnt get other support or opportunity.	
MEROBINA ASEGIGID	They are effective	food for work programs aid during emergency as relief it helps to save live because there is no animal production due to draught	For the time being their aids help as to prolong our lives. we dont get another aid , but we cant say we are recover from shortage of food	



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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>
MESGIDNA SISIBLI	Effective food for work programme (provision of food item)	Less effective because it didnt reach on time .It may reach after the onset of the disaster	Less effective	generally concerning safety net safety net there is effective targeting and distribution but it didn't reach on time
TEGRINA AWAGERA	Save uk no that much effective , Lutheran constricting health post and school so as to this decrease health problems but it is not functional always .As an institution it decreases but government cant make to functional always	To some extent it helps but government must be follow and make the health post to be functional always. Food for work programs are also good but it is not enough.	It is good because a few is greater nothing it helps us to recover in addition of resource	There is no proper distribution of aids and it is very small amount .Concerning health post it is very good except unavailability of health professional always .But it is not concerning Lutheran it concerns worda health office



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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
Mental illness	1.34	6.06	11.00
Better job	4.83	11.31	4.74
Cash transfers/social assistance	0.94	2.29	6.41
Cash-for-work activities (not employment)	0.81	2.29	4.32
Food Aid	69.80	10.77	3.90
Food-for-work activities	1.61	4.31	2.92
Medical assistance	3.36	8.21	9.75
Other (specify)	5.10	1.88	15.60
Rental subsidies	0.40	2.02	0.14
School feeding for children	1.21	21.94	5.71
School fees for children	0.00	0.67	0.97
Subsidized food	6.85	6.73	4.04
Subsidized health care	1.34	2.42	9.61
Supplementary feeding for women and young children	2.42	19.11	20.89

WDRP Indicators

Other Community Characteristics



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Selected Indicator Capacity: Community Based Organizations in the Wereda

Name Of Organization	Est. Year	Formal/Informal	Type of Members	Activity
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<u>Kebele Name</u>	GARIRONA WAKELE			
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Andados environmental protection for sustainable development	2002	Formal	44	Area closure,soil and water conservation
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<u>Kebele Name</u>	HABLETALENA TEABOY			
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	Informal	Livestock market
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<u>Kebele Name</u>	JARANA KONTULA			
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Halway mecli	2002	Formal	male	
Usba moha	2000	Formal	female	Consumer cooperative
Hawelmale	2000	Formal	male	marketing cooperative

<u>Kebele Name</u>	MEROBINA ASEGIGID			
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Ousbamaha	2000	Formal	Female all members	food itemes and goods marketing
mengelakelo	1998	Informal	18male youth and elder	Agricultural / crop production) but not that much effective

<u>Kebele Name</u>	TEGRINA AWAGERA			
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Arbiso	1999	Informal	women	saving
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Selected Indicator

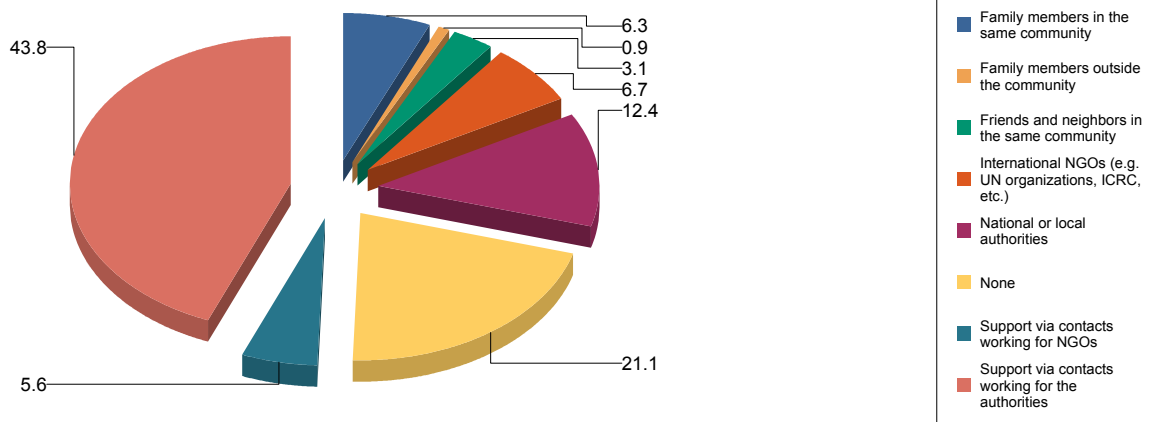
Supporting Agencies against Disasters - Percentage of households by supporting institutions to handle or recover from disaster damages

Supporting Agencies Against Disasters

Response Percentage

National or local authorities	12.40
International NGOs (e.g. UN organizations, ICRC, etc.)	6.70
Family members in the same community	6.30
Friends and neighbors in the same community	3.10
Family members outside the community	0.90
Support via contacts working for the authorities	43.80
Support via contacts working for NGOs	5.60
None	21.10

Supporting Agencies Against Disasters





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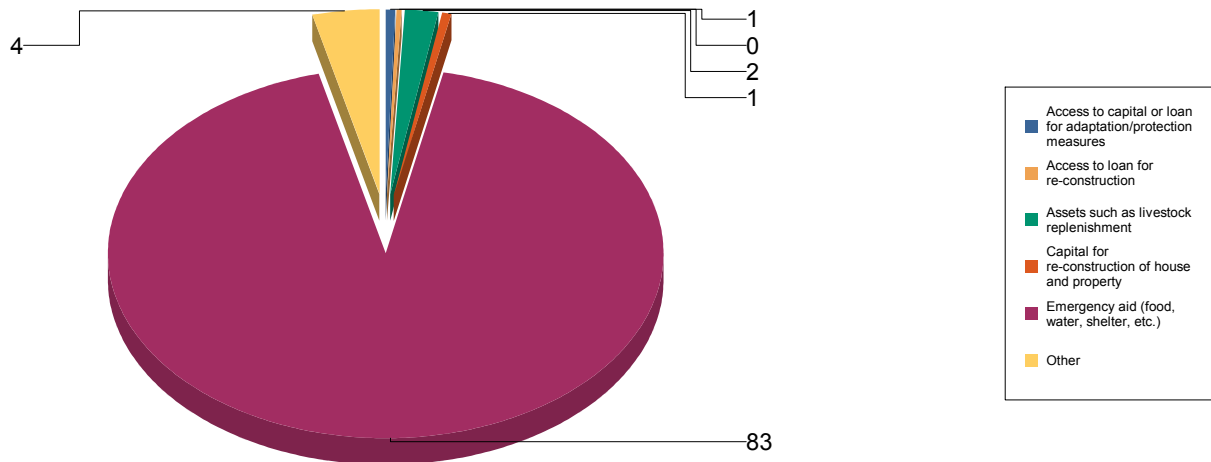
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Selected Indicator **Types of support received by households during disasters**

<u>Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies</u>	<u>Response Percentage</u>
Emergency aid (food, water, shelter, etc.)	83.40
Capital for re-construction of house and property	0.50
Access to loan for re-construction	0.30
Assets such as livestock replenishment	1.80
Other	3.60
Access to capital or loan for adaptation/protection measures	0.50

Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies





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Selected Indicator	Government Actors in the Field of Disaster Risk Management - Government actors and their activities in the field of Disaster Risk Managements
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Government Institution	Wereda Agriculture Office
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Activity	Natural resource (soil and water conservation , area closure ,irrigation facilities
Description	There is soil and water conservation activities. The place where soil and water conservation activities performed were not affected by the flood
Activity	vaccination and treatment intervention for livestock
Description	vaccination is performed before the onset disaster even if not enough. Treatment campaigns is also held repeatedly when disaster occurs.
Activity	Provision of seeds, hand tools
Description	it helps to produce more crops.
Activity	Awareness creation on the agriculture
Description	Extension service concerning agriculture is practiced always, such as crop production, livestock production, forage development , natural resource management

Government Institution	Wereda Health Office
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AFAR		ZONE 1	CHIFERA
Selected Indicator		Government Actors in the Field of Disaster Risk Management - Government actors and their activities in the field of Disaster Risk Managements	
Activity	Vaccination, treatment Nutrition support , awareness creation on the disease		
Description			
Activity			
Description			
Activity			
Description			
Activity			
Description			



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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
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<u>Non Governmental Actors in the Wereda</u>	<u>Activities</u>
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Save the children	Early warning system
LWF	Capacity building .School construction, Human and animal health post construction, Natural resource management, Gender and HIV, Livestock production
Pillar Plus Project	Livestock health intervention ,Vaccination support , Herd diversification, training for CHAWS , introducing field school



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



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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
HABLETALENA TEABOY	their ready to change good irrigation practice	do not use soil and water conservation practiced. do not use properly	setty net resource for conservation setty net resource for conservation	limited resource . lack of funding to construct irrigation canal.
JARANA KONTULA	increasing afforestation soil and water conservation activities team organized for work	measure is not taken for those who made destruction there were no equal awareness in all farmers fully not applied for work	give attention for afforestation they have an opportunity road cross the PA and they are easily create access with market.	
HOMECHO DAYO	literate people community cooperation high	deforestation low awareness of family planning.		absence of road, lack of fund.