



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

WOREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILE (WDRP)

REGION: AFAR

ZONE: ONE

WEREDA: DUBTI

December, 2020

Addis Ababa

About the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)

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

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PREFACE

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



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

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

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

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

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

*H.E. Ato Mitiku Kassa
Commissioner*

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

PREFACE

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



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

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

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

Abraham Abebe
Director

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

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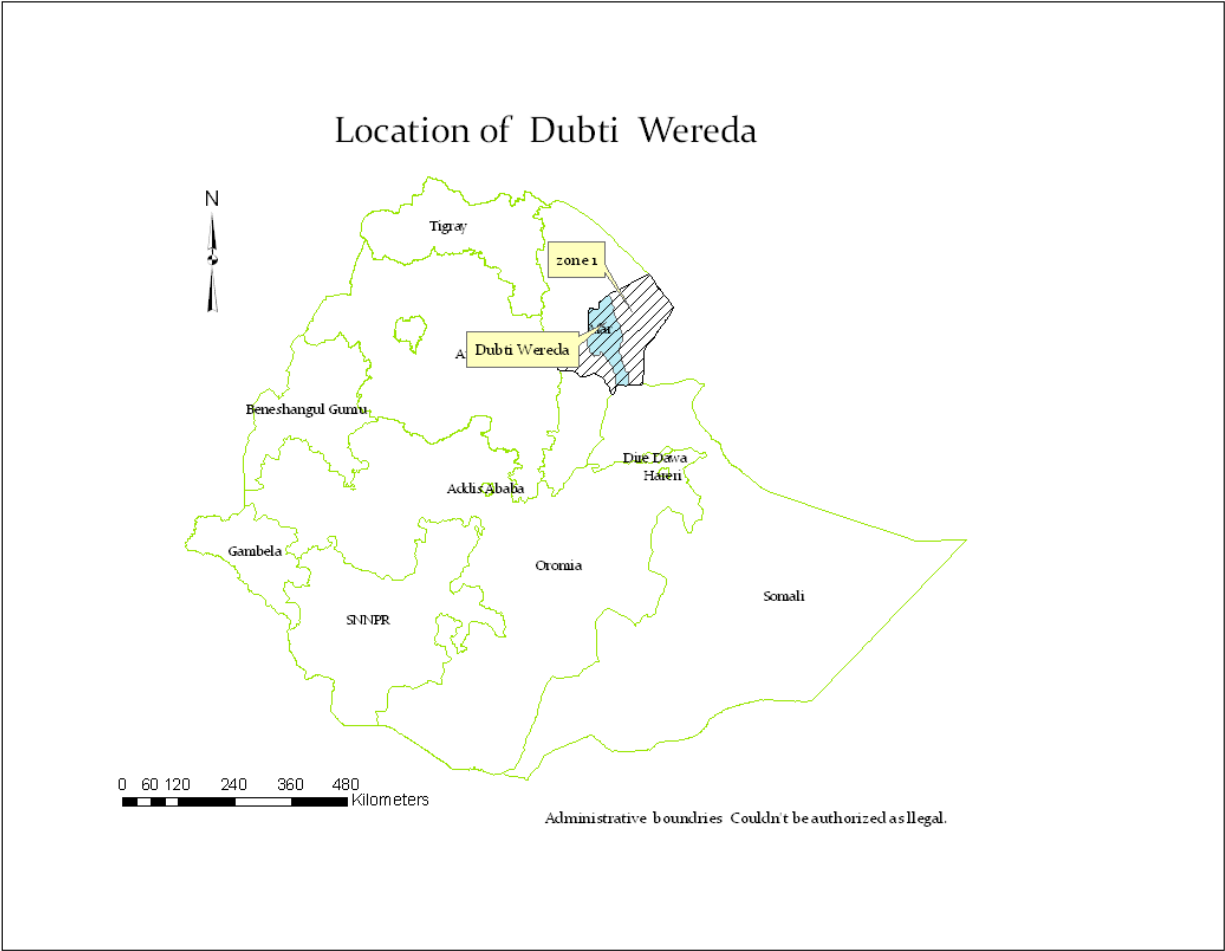
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WEREDA LOCATON



METHODOLOGY

▪ **WDRP Content :**

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

▪ **Research Approach:**

- Mixed Approach
- Both quantitative and qualitative information

▪ **Data Sources:**

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

▪ **Sampling Technique:**

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

▪ **Methods of Analysis:**

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

WEREDA

SUMMARY DISASTER RISK PROFILE

INFORMATION



Disaster Risk Profile: Dubti Wereda

SUMMARY OF WEREDA

PROFILE

Drought, livestock diseases, floods and human diseases are the major disaster risks in the area together affecting more than 85% of the households. Soil erosion, water pollution and deforestation are among the environmental problems in the wereda. There is good opportunity to diversify livelihood towards crop production by using irrigation.

Decreasing communities' high dependence on livestock through diversifying livelihood activities towards crop production by encouraging utilization of irrigation and improved agricultural inputs is the major intervention required in the area. Besides, improving livestock production system; controlling and removing invasive plant species such as *Prosopis juliflora*; providing mobile veterinary services; and improving

SUMMARY OF LIVELIHOOD ZONE

Teru Pastoral Livelihood Zone (LZ3)

Teru Pastoral Livelihood Zone is remote and livestock-dependent – mainly cattle, camels, goats and sheep. A traditional and extensive livestock rearing system is practiced. A small number of households along the permanent rivers practice agro-pastoralism.

Eli-Daar Pastoral Livelihood Zone (LZ4)

Pastoralism: camel and shoats (sheep/goats) are the most important species. Camel for salt packing and trade are common. Due to the harsh climatic conditions, a limited number of households keep cattle. Wealth is determined by number of livestock owned, in particular the number of camels.

Awsa ke Gewane Agro-pastoral Livelihood Zone (LZ5)

Irrigated and rain-fed crop production combined with livestock rearing - mainly cattle and shoats (sheep/goats) - are the major livelihood activities. Casual labor employment in both state and private investor farms is an important source of income for some areas and wealth groups.

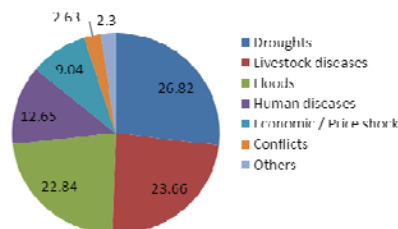
Location of Dubti Wereda



MAJOR DISASTERS REPORTED IN WEREDA

Kebele	Disaster 1	Disaster 2	Disaster 3	LIU Info
Ayrolaf and Gebelaytu	Drought (lack of water)	Animal disease	Human disease	Chronic hazards: LZ3: Drought, water shortages, animal and human diseases, price shocks LZ4: Droughts, water shortages, border closure and restrictions, price shocks, animal and human diseases LZ5: Lack of rainfall, flooding, invasive plant species (such as <i>prosopis juliflora</i> and <i>partinum</i>), animal and human diseases, ethnic conflict (between Afar and Issa)
Behahayle	Flood	Drought	Human disease	
Bebedeta	Flood	Drought	Human disease	
Megenta	Drought (lack of water)	Animal disease	Human disease	
Gurmudale	Drought (lack of water)	Human disease	Livestock disease	
Seha	Drought (lack of water)	Human disease	Livestock disease	
Dageba	Drought (lack of water)	Human disease	Livestock disease	

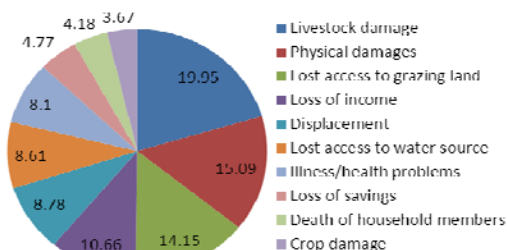
Proportion of households by major disasters suffered during the last five years



SHORT NARRATIVE ON MAJOR DISASTERS:

Drought (in the form of rainfall shortage) is the major hazard in Dubti Wereda, which causes shortage of water and pasture for livestock resulting in mass migration of households to other areas in search of water and pasture. It also affects availability of drinking water for humans and crop production activities in the area. Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) and Newcastle disease (Chicken) are the two major livestock diseases in the wereda each affecting 66% and 18% of the households respectively. Coupled with others (such as sheep pox, liverfluke and FMD), the impact of these livestock diseases on the livelihood of the households is paramount as they are pastoralists. Flood as a result of overflow of Awash River is another disaster risk in the area from which, for instance, 23% of the households suffered losses such as physical damages on household members and property, displacement and loss of grass land. Human diseases such as Malaria and Diarrhea are very common that are caused by flooding and poor sanitation as well as lack of proper utilization of mosquito net. During the household survey, 1/3rd of the population indicated that conflict is the major issue in their area.

Proportion of households by major disaster losses



EFFECT OF DISASTERS

Disasters	Loss 1	Loss 2	Loss 3
Drought	Loss of pasture	Loss of water sources	Livestock damage
Animal disease	Livestock damage	Loss of pasture	Loss of income
Floods	Physical damage on household and property	Displacement	Lost access to grazing land
Human diseases	Illness/health problems	Death of humans	
Price shocks	Loss of income	Loss of saving	



Disaster Risk Profile: Dubti Wereda

HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY

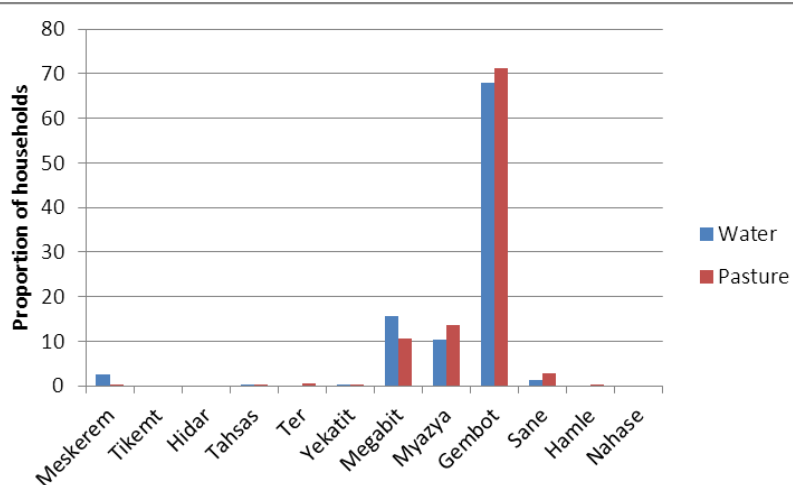
VULNERABILITY

Most of the households are pure pastoralists, and only less than 9% of the households are engaged in crop production in addition to livestock rearing. Livestock production is mainly constrained by poor access to veterinary service and livestock drugs. Ginbot (May) is the most problematic month in terms of water and pasture availability for livestock, which is the main cause for household migration to other areas in search of water and pasture. For instance, 68% of the households reported that they migrated for duration of one to three months mainly for in grazing camp.

Some of the kebeles of the wereda are located near Awash River, which is the main reason for frequent occurrence of flooding disaster in the area. Most people harvest rain water into small ponds and use the water for drinking purpose for long period of time, and this has exposed them to water borne diseases such as malaria and diarrhea.

Except for milk, households obtain major food items through purchase implying their reliance on external sources. Moreover, of the total households surveyed, 85% of them have received food aid, which indicates weak capacity of the community to withstand disasters by their own. Huge dependence on livestock is another cause of vulnerability, where rearing and selling animals is the first important source of livelihood for 94% of the households. Besides, presence of poor infrastructural and institutional facilities in the area contributes towards the weak capacity of the community.

Most problematic months for pasture and water availability for livestock



Accessibility:

- Electricity:** 1/4th of the households are located in the community with electricity but none of them are actually connected to electric power.
- Credit:** inexistence of credit facility can be gauged from the fact that none of the households borrowed money from any sources.
- About 95% of the surveyed households reported that access to **veterinary service and livestock drug** is poor/very poor.
- Access to **road** is relatively good where 3/4th of the households reported to have access to paved/partly paved road. In the wereda, average time taken to reach the nearest paved road is a little more than one hour. However, on average, it took households 3 hours and 45 minutes to reach the **nearest urban centre**. During FGDs, the community indicated poor **access to market**.
- Type of dwelling:** 94% of the households live in mobile home
- Access to drinking water:** about 84% of the households use rivers as the main source of drinking water and 96% of the households use the water without making any kind of treatment, and this has exposed them to water borne diseases such as diarrhea.
- Access to sanitation:** all of the households surveyed reported that they have no toilet facility, which shows poor sanitation of the community.

Level of Awareness and Institutional Development

The **general literacy** level of the population above 7 years of age is only 2%. Out of which 69% of them are only below first grade, while 20% and 1% of the population attended primary school (1-6 grade) and secondary school (7-12 grade), respectively. With regard to **gender parity** in education, proportion of male students dominates at different education level. Of the total households surveyed, 7.6% of them are female-headed households.

Community's awareness towards disaster risk management system and actors seem to be poor. There are various NGOs working in the area such as FAO, WFP, UNICEF and Red Cross Society, which can be considered as external capacities to the community towards disaster risk management.

InfoBits:

Population	: 65314 (2007)
Sex ratio	: 873 F/1000 M
Urban Population	: 32914 (2007)
Mean Altitude	: 503.33 m
Mean Slope	: 3.67%
Measles caseload	: 8 (2004-2009)

Sources: Various Secondary Sources

Community Capacity to Cope

- Selling more livestock than usual, long term/permanent migration and increasing working hours are the major **coping mechanisms** frequently used by households during disasters
- In case of availability of more resources, households opted for adaptation of economic activities to hazards season and Storage of food and other necessities as coping mechanisms against disasters
- About, 72% of the households managed to **recover from the disasters** they faced indicating their strong resilience capacity. However, about 70% of the households reported that it would be impossible or they have doubts of raising Birr 500 in one week.
- Establishment of sugar factory and construction of roads in the wereda may benefit the community and help them to improve their capacity.
- Good **social network and interaction** is reported which enable the society to help each other during disasters.
- Livestock and crop diversity:** major types of livestock reared in the area include camels, cows and goats, while maize, onion and tomato are the major crops grown by few farmers in the wereda.

WDRP Indicators

Hazard Related Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

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

Biological Hazards of the Wereda

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

Hazard_Sub_Type	Animal disease	
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Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	Shortage of feed	Low productivity, Death of animals, Low income
	Cold weather condition	
	Shortage of feed	
	Cold weather condition	
Newcastle disease (Chicken)	Shortage of feed	
	Cold weather condition	
	Shortage of feed	
	Cold weather condition	
Sheep pox	Shortage of feed	
	Cold weather condition	
	Shortage of feed	
	Cold weather condition	
Liverfluke	Shortage of feed	
	Cold weather condition	
	Shortage of feed	
	Cold weather condition	

Hazard_Sub_Type	Human Diseases	
-----------------	----------------	--

Malaria	Seasonal flooding and water stagnation	Illness/health problems Loss of income Death of household members Loss of saving
	Lack of mosquito net	
	Air condition	
	Lack of pure drinking water	
Diarrhea		
Chronic fever		
Headache		



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

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

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

Land slide	Desertification, Ploughing sloppy area, settlement of population, soil nature, deforestation, overgrazing	Destruction of homes, divert the course of rivers , soil erosion , outgoing active population, decrease productivity, loss of farm land, displacement
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Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

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

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

<u>Hazard_Sub_Type</u>	Hydro-Meteorological
------------------------	----------------------

Drought	Deforestation, Overgrazing Climate change	Loss of crop production, Loss of assets, Lack of water, Lack of feed for livestock, Death of animals, shortage of balance diet, starvation, migration
Hail storms		Damage on crops, pasture and leaf of tree
Frost	Shortage of rain, pests effect, effects of plant disease	Low productivity, low income



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator	Socio Economic Hazards of the Wereda				
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Hazard_Name	Cause_Of_Hazard	Effects_Of_Hazard
--------------------	------------------------	--------------------------

Hazard_Sub_Type	Social Hazards	
------------------------	-----------------------	--

Conflict	Resource scarcity, insufficient grazing land, use of common grazing land and water for domestic animals, no efficient legal system to enforce order, ethnic conflict	Burning of house (loss of asset & human death, Sheering of animals, less social interaction , Human death, Human death, Social life disorder (less interaction) Stealing of domestic animal
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Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

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

<u>Hazard_Name</u>	<u>Cause_Of_Hazard</u>	<u>Effects_Of_Hazard</u>
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Hazard_Sub_Type technological hazard

No technological hazard has
been reported in the area



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
HOMECHO DAYO	Shortage of Water		2000 to 2004	2003	Decreased	River diversion for fruit production	Loss of crop production		Migrating to other weredas, Digging of water hole
	Droughts		2000 to 2003	2001, 2002	Increased		No income, hunger, lack of animal feed	No	Out migration
	Animal Disease	October to February	2001, 2002	2001	Decreased	Shortage of feed	Death of animals, loss of animal production		Cultural treatment and excessive sell of livestock
	Malaria	August	2003	2003	Increased	Mosquito flies	Loss of man power, decreased income and loss of asset		Go to wereda clinic and using cultural treatment



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Floods	July, August	2002	2002	Increased	High rain fall in high land area	Damage on houses, agricultural land and grazing land		Migrating to highland areas, Ask support from wereda administration
	Droughts		2000 to 2003	2002-2003	----	Flood, expansion of sugar project	Water shortage		Ask the wereda government , daily labour
	Malaria	August	2003	2003	Decreased	Mosquito	Loss of man power, decreased income and loss of asset		Go to wereda clinic and using cultural treatment



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Animal Disease	October to February	2001-2003	2001	Decreased	Shortage of feed	Shortage of feed		Cultural treatment, selling more livestock than usual and reporting to government
BEYIHAYILE	Floods	July, August	2,002	2002	Decreased	High rain fall	Damaging houses, agricultural land and grazing land		Migrating in to hill side and other kebeles, Ask the wereda government
	Droughts	September, October, November	2001 to 2003	2001 to 2003	----				Ask the wereda government , daily labour
	Human diseases	August	2003	2003	Decreased	Mosquito reproduction	Death of humans and illness		Go to wereda clinic, using cultural methods



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
BEYIHAYILE	Livestock diseases	October to February	2003	2001	Decreased	Shortage of feed	Death of animals, loss of animal production		Cultural treatment, selling more livestock than usual and reporting to government
DAGIBA	Shortage of Water	March to July	2003	2003	Decreased	Rain fall shortage	Reduction of livestock production		Travelling long distance to fetch drinking water
	Droughts	March to July	2002	2002, 2003	Increased	Rain fall shortage	Reduction of livestock number and hunger		Travelling long distance to fetch drinking water



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
DAGIBA	Human diseases	July to October	2003	2003	Increased	Wind	Expenses for clinical treatment and shortage of man power		Using cultural treatment
	Livestock diseases	October to February	2000 to 2003	2001	Decreased	During cold weather condition	Reduction of livestock number and livestock production		Report to government al sectors
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Shortage of Water	All months	2000 to 2004	2003	Increased	Construction of dams and topography of the land	Absence of farming practice and loss of livestock products		Migration to other area and fetching water from long distances



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Droughts	March to August	2002, 2003	2002, 2003	Increased	Rain fall shortage	Reduction of crop yield, death of animals		Searching livestock pasture by moving long distance, Migration for a short period of time
	Human diseases	July, August	2003, 2004	2003 to 2004	Increased	Wind	High expense for clinic treatment , loss of man power		Using cultural treatment
	Livestock diseases	October to February	2001 to 2003	2001	Decreased	Change of the climate condition	Reduction of crop yield and livestock number		Use cultural treatment Go to wereda veterinary clinic



Data Collected Date

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

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Disaster Type</u>	<u>Common Period</u>	<u>Year Occured</u>	<u>Worst Year</u>	<u>Trends of Effects</u>	<u>Root Causes</u>	<u>Effects</u>	<u>Vulnerability</u>	<u>Coping Strategy</u>
MEGENITA	Shortage of Rainfall		2000 to 2004	2003	Decreased	The river diverted to fruity area	Loss of crop production, loss of animal production		Digging of water hole, Migrate to other wereda
	Droughts		2000 to 2004	2003	Increased	Flood and expand of sugar project constructed irrigation	No income, hunger, lack of animal feed		Out migration
	Animal Disease	October to February	2001, 2002	2001	Decreased	Shortage of feed	Death of livestock, loss of animal production		Cultural treatment, selling more livestock than usual and reporting to government



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
MEGENITA	Human diseases	August	2003	2003	Increased	Mosquito flies	Loss of working manpower, loss of asset, illness		Go to wereda clinic and cultural treatment
SEHANA MUSELI	Shortage of Water	April to July	2003	2003	Increased	Rain fall shortage	Migration		Migration to water and pasture area
	Droughts	April to June	2003	2003	Increased	Lack of rain	Reduction of livestock production and migration, pasture loss		Migration to water and pasture area



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
SEHANA MUSELI	Human diseases	May to July	2002	2002	Decreased	Drinking the logging water	Expenses for clinical treatment and shortage of man power		Travelling long distance to purchase drugs and getting medical treatment, cultural treatment
	Livestock diseases	October to February	2002, 2003	2002 to 2003	Decreased	There is no medical treatment and shortage of pasture	Reduction of livestock production and their livestock number		Travelling long distance to purchase drugs and getting medical treatment, cultural treatment

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



Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator:

Hazards: Conflict as an Issue

KebeleName	Description_Of_Conflict	Change_In_Last_Decade	Main_Causes_Of_Conflict
HOMECHO DAYO	No		
BEYIHAYILE	No		
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	No		
MEGENITA	No		
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	No		
SEHANA MUSELI	No		
DAGIBA	Sometimes there is conflict with government opposing political organizations (Ugugumu)	Decreased	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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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
HOMECHO DAYO	Malaria	Two months	Loss of economy, loss of resistance	Elders, children and mothers	Loss of physical strength
BEYIHAYILE	Flood	7 months	Loss of asset	Elders, female, children	Loss of income, loss of crop production and grazing land damage
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Flood	7 months	Loss of asset	Elders, female, children	Loss of income generation This means crop production and grazing land damaged
MEGENITA	Malaria	Two months	Loss of economy, loss of resistance	Elders, female, children	Loss of physical and interesting of feeding
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO		5 months	Loss of income, hunger	Elders, female, children	Low resistance power to cope the disaster and faces food shortage problem
SEHANA MUSELI	Shortage of water and livestock pasture	3 to 4 months	Loss of resistance power during disaster for elders, children and mothers, loss of asset	Children, elders and females	Having low resistance power to disaster and shortage of supplementary food



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

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

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Types of Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Description</u>	<u>Effect Of Disaster</u>	<u>Most Severly Affected</u>	<u>Reason</u>
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DAGIBA	Shortage of water and livestock pasture	For 75 days	Livestock health problem and death of livestock	Children, elders and females	Having low resistance power to disaster and shortage of supplementary food
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Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda DUBTI

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	19.00	50.00	25.00	6.00
Crop diseases		80.00		20.00
Droughts	26.00	22.00	16.00	36.00
Earthquake		100.00		
Economic / Price shock	2.00	11.00	51.00	36.00
Floods	12.00	10.00	31.00	47.00
Forest Fires				100.00
Heat waves/ High temp	50.00			50.00
Human diseases	26.00	21.00	11.00	43.00
Livestock diseases	5.00	22.00	19.00	53.00



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Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator:

Household Exposure to Hazards

Disaster Type	General Exposure	Last Five Years Exposure
Droughts	26.34	26.82
Floods	22.90	22.84
Landslides	0.16	
Crop diseases	2.88	0.58
Livestock diseases	21.30	23.66
Human diseases	10.73	12.65
Heat waves/ High temp	0.80	0.49
Conflicts	2.24	2.63
Economic / Price shock	10.89	9.04
Forest Fires	0.16	0.25
Earthquake	0.80	0.08
No Disaster	0.08	0.90



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda DUBTI

Selected Indicator:

Months of Occurrence of Frequent Disasters

	A - Sep (Meskerem)	B - Oct (Tikimt)	C - Nov (Hidar)	D - Dec (Tahsas)	E - Jan (Tir)	F - Feb (Yekatit)	G - Mar (Megabit)	H - Apr (Meazea)	I - May (Ginbot)	J - Jun (Sene)	K - Jul (Hamle)	L - Aug (Nehase)
Conflicts								25.00		75.00		
Crop diseases				57.14		28.57			14.29			
Droughts	1.30		0.32		0.32		3.57	6.82	65.26	18.83	2.60	0.97
Earthquake									100.00			
Economic / Price shock	88.99	0.92	0.92	0.92			1.83		3.67	1.83	0.92	
Floods							0.36	2.88	2.88		89.21	4.68
Forest Fires	100.00											
Heat waves/ High temp								16.67	83.33			
Human diseases	3.92	3.27	2.61	10.46	9.80	7.19	0.65	1.96	6.54	3.92	5.23	44.44
Livestock diseases	11.54	31.12	12.24	2.10	12.24	4.55	2.45	3.50	13.64	2.80	2.10	1.75



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Wereda DUBTI

Selected Indicator:

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

Is Conflict an Issue in Community?

Response Percent

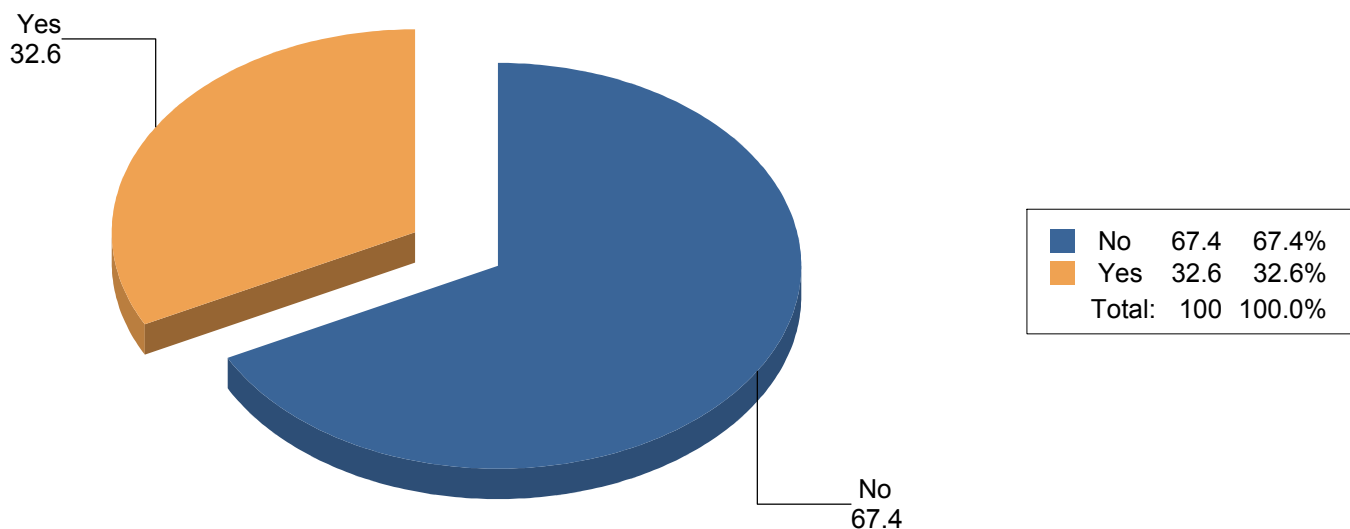
Yes

32.61

No

67.39

Is Conflict an Issue in Community?





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Region

AFAR

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ZONE 1

Wereda

DUBTI

Selected Indicator:

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

Who To Turn During Conflict?

Response Percentage

Family members

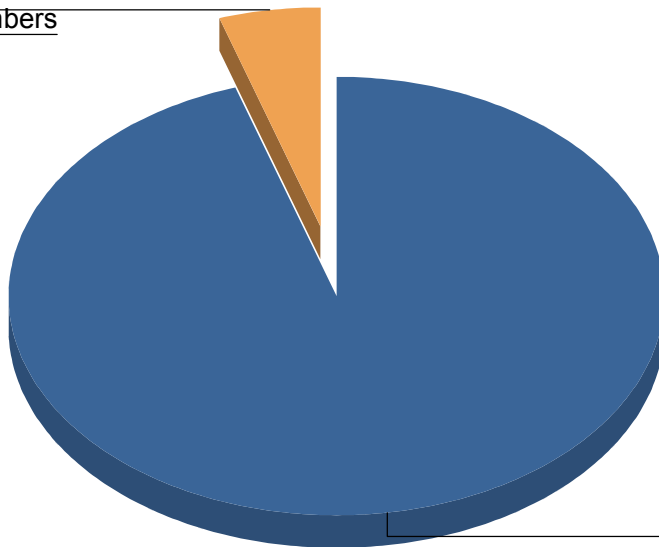
4.93

Elders

95.07

Who To Turn During Conflict?

Family members
5



Elders
95

Elders	95	95.1%
Family members	5	4.9%
Total:	100	100.0%



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator: **Losses from Disasters - Losses from all disasters (household response in %)**

<u>Type of Loss</u>	<u>Main Loss Percent</u>	<u>Secondary Loss Percent</u>
Physical damages on houses and property	15.09	3.26
Crop damage	3.67	2.03
Livestock damage	19.95	14.55
Death of household members	4.18	4.14
Illness/health problems	8.10	5.11
Loss of access to social services, including school	0.77	2.12
Loss of income	10.66	20.90
Loss of savings	4.77	14.11
Livestock were stolen	0.00	0.18
Lost access to grazing land	14.15	14.55
Had to flee/change residence area	8.78	12.70
Other losses/damages	0.00	1.32
Lost access to water source	8.61	5.03



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda DUBTI

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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses									
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Crop damage		100.00	2.90		1.02	5.76				3.87
Death of household members	3.23		2.58			1.08				0.70
Had to flee/change residence area	77.42		5.16		2.04	12.23		20.00	0.68	7.39
Illness/health problems			1.61		4.08	0.72			56.08	0.35
Livestock damage	3.23		15.48			3.60			1.35	60.92



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Wereda DUBTI

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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses									
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Loss of access to social services, including school						2.88			0.68	
Loss of income	16.13		11.94		47.96	1.80	66.67		2.03	9.15
Loss of savings					39.80		33.33		10.14	0.35
Lost access to grazing land			33.55			11.15		20.00		10.21
Lost access to water source			23.87			3.24		40.00	2.70	4.23



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda DUBTI

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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses									
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Physical damages on houses and property			2.58	100.00	2.04	56.83			0.68	2.11



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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses									
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Crop damage			1.90			5.20			0.70	0.70
Death of household members	48.40		1.60						16.40	1.10
Had to flee/change residence area			17.10			27.80			0.70	4.80
Illness/health problems			2.30			1.50			26.70	2.90
Livestock damage			28.40			14.10		50.00	0.70	13.60



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Region AFAR **Zone** ZONE 1 **Wereda** DUBTI

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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses									
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Livestock were stolen										0.70
Loss of access to social services, including school	3.20				3.20	5.60			1.40	1.10
Loss of income	3.20		11.00		38.70	5.90	33.30		8.90	49.50
Loss of savings		100.00	1.30		52.70	8.90			42.50	7.00
Lost access to grazing land	45.20		24.20		2.20	15.90	66.70	50.00		10.30



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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses									
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Lost access to water source			10.30		1.10	2.60				6.20
Physical damages on houses and property			1.00			11.10				1.50



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Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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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	BEBEDETA NA KORELE			
E - Jan (Tir)			Harvesting, livestock products	--
F - Feb (Yekatit)			Livestock products	--
G - Mar (Megabit)			Livestock products	--
H - Apr (Meazea)			Livestock products	--
I - May (Ginbot)		1	Livestock products	--
J - Jun (Sene)		2	Livestock products	--
K - Jul (Hamle)			Livestock products	--
L - Aug (Nehase)		3	Livestock products	--
A - Sep (Meskerem)			Livestock products	--
B - Oct (Tikimt)			Sowing crops, livestock product	--
C - Nov (Hidar)			Livestock products	--
D - Dec (Tahsas)			Weeding, livestock products	--

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



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Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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

Month of Hazard	Major Problems /Disasters	Hazard Severity Rank	Agricultural Activities	Income Level Rank
Kebele	BEYIHAYILE			
E - Jan (Tir)			Harvesting, livestock products	--
F - Feb (Yekatit)			Livestock products	--
G - Mar (Megabit)			Livestock products	--
H - Apr (Meazea)			Livestock products	--
I - May (Ginbot)		1	Livestock products	--
J - Jun (Sene)		2	Livestock products	--
K - Jul (Hamle)			Livestock products	--
L - Aug (Nehase)		3	Livestock products	--
A - Sep (Meskerem)			Livestock products	--
B - Oct (Tikimt)			Sowing crops, livestock product	--
C - Nov (Hidar)			Livestock products	--
D - Dec (Tahsas)			Weeding, livestock products	--

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



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Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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

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

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



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

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele</u>	GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO			
E - Jan (Tir)			Harvesting, livestock products	--
F - Feb (Yekatit)			Livestock products	--
G - Mar (Megabit)			Livestock products	--
H - Apr (Meazea)			Livestock products	--
I - May (Ginbot)			Livestock products	--
J - Jun (Sene)			Livestock products	--
K - Jul (Hamle)			Livestock products	--
L - Aug (Nehase)			Livestock products	--
A - Sep (Meskerem)			Livestock products	--
B - Oct (Tikimt)			Sowing crops, livestock product	--
C - Nov (Hidar)			Livestock products	--
D - Dec (Tahsas)			Weeding, livestock products	--

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



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

Month of Hazard	Major Problems /Disasters	Hazard Severity Rank	Agricultural Activities	Income Level Rank
Kebele	HOMECHO DAYO			
E - Jan (Tir)			Harvesting	--
F - Feb (Yekatit)			Livestock products	--
G - Mar (Megabit)			Livestock products	--
H - Apr (Meazea)			Livestock products	--
I - May (Ginbot)			Livestock products	--
J - Jun (Sene)		1	Livestock products	--
K - Jul (Hamle)		1	Livestock products	--
L - Aug (Nehase)		2	Livestock products	--
A - Sep (Meskerem)			Livestock products	--
B - Oct (Tikimt)			Crop sowing	--
C - Nov (Hidar)		3	Livestock products	--
D - Dec (Tahsas)			Weeding	--

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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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	MEGENITA			
E - Jan (Tir)			Harvesting, livestock products	--
F - Feb (Yekatit)			Livestock products	--
G - Mar (Megabit)			Livestock products	--
H - Apr (Meazea)			Livestock products	--
I - May (Ginbot)			Livestock products	--
J - Jun (Sene)		1	Livestock products	--
K - Jul (Hamle)			Livestock products	--
L - Aug (Nehase)		2	Livestock products	--
A - Sep (Meskerem)			Livestock products	--
B - Oct (Tikimt)			Sowing crops, livestock product	--
C - Nov (Hidar)		3	Livestock products	--
D - Dec (Tahsas)			Weeding, livestock products	--

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

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

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele</u>	SEHANA MUSELI			
E - Jan (Tir)			Livestock products	--
F - Feb (Yekatit)			Livestock products	--
G - Mar (Megabit)			Livestock products	--
H - Apr (Meazea)			Livestock products	--
I - May (Ginbot)		1	Livestock products	--
J - Jun (Sene)		2	Livestock products	--
L - Aug (Nehase)		3	Livestock products	--
A - Sep (Meskerem)			Livestock products	--
B - Oct (Tikimt)			Livestock products	--
C - Nov (Hidar)			Livestock products	--
D - Dec (Tahsas)			Livestock products	--

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

WDRP Indicators

Infrastructure Access Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Friday, October 3, 2014

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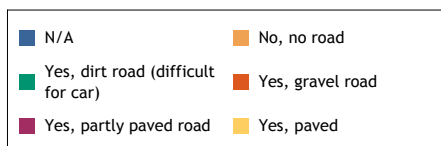
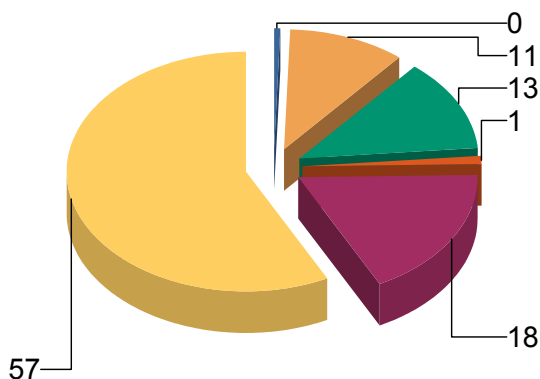
Selected Indicator

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

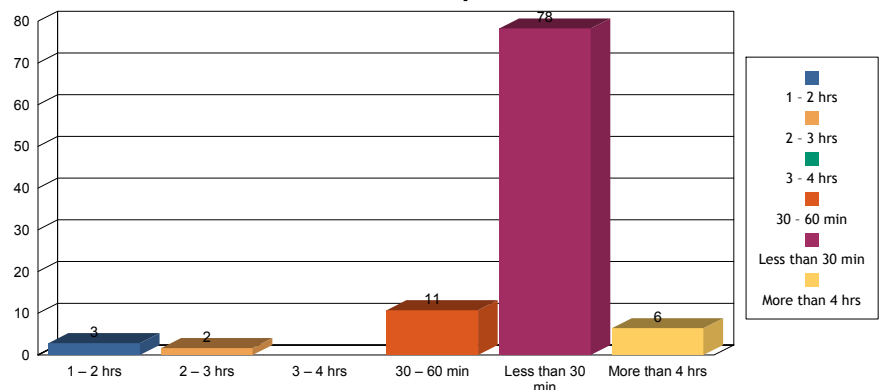
<u>Type of Road</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Time to Nearest Paved Road (Mins.)</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Time To Nearest Urban Center (Mins.)</u>	<u>Response</u>
Yes, paved	57.38	Less than 30 min	78.28	Less than 1 hr	36.81
Yes, partly paved road	17.92	30 - 60 min	10.74	1 - 2 hrs	36.54
Yes, gravel road	0.97	1 - 2 hrs	2.86	2 - 4 hrs	7.42
Yes, dirt road (difficult for car)	12.59	2 - 3 hrs	1.67	4 - 6 hrs	1.65
No, no road	10.65	3 - 4 hrs		More than 6 hrs	17.58
N/A	0.48	More than 4 hrs	6.44		

<u>Avg Time To Nearest Urban Center(Mins.)</u>	226.70	<u>Avg Time To Nearest Paved Road</u>	65.06
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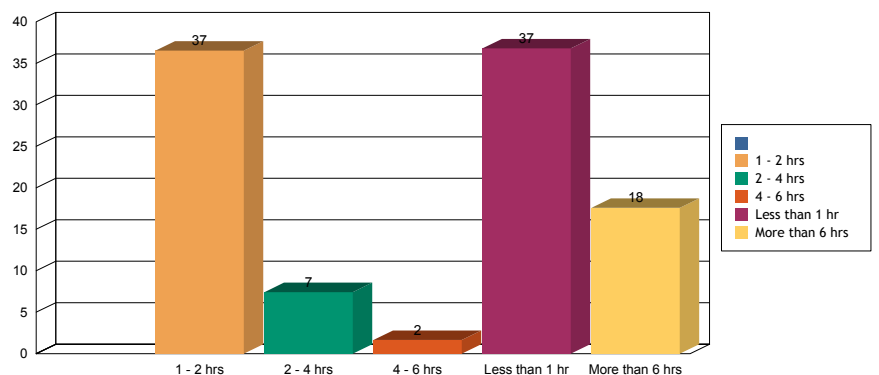
Type of Road



Time to reach the nearest paved road from the HH



Time to reach nearest urban center from the HH





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
Selected Indicator	Physical Vulnerability: Access to Electricity - Households access and utilization of electricity				
Household Located In Electricity	24.60				
Household Connected To Electricity	0.00				



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

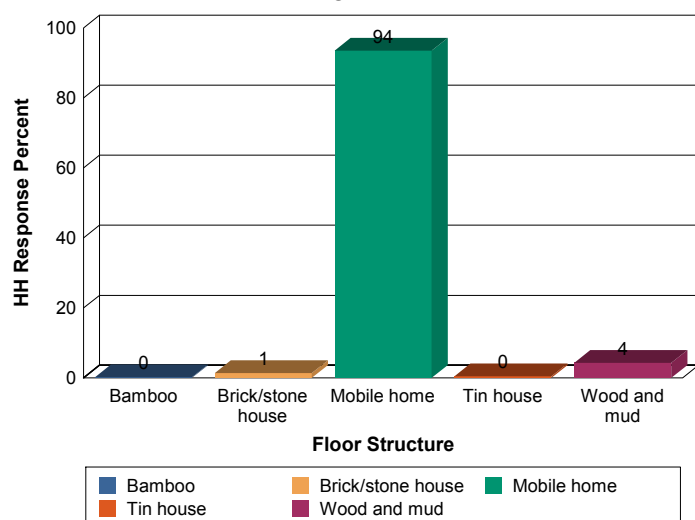
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator

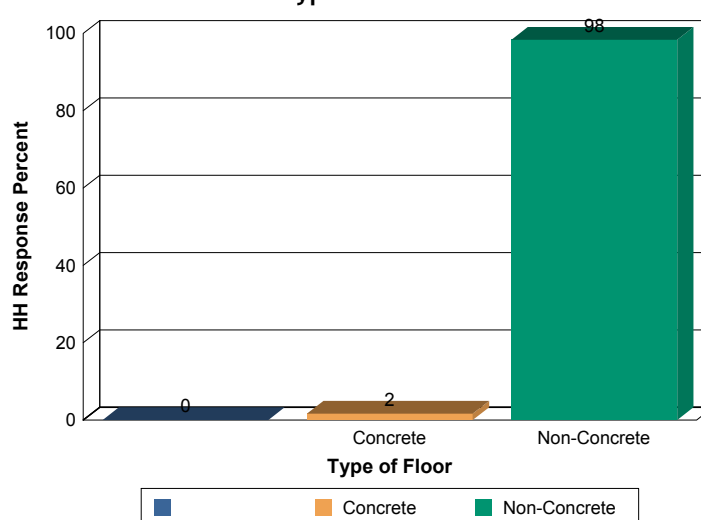
Physical Vulnerability: Type of Dwelling Units - Households type of dwelling houses

Floor Structure	HH Response	Type of Floor	HH Response
Tin house	0.48	Concrete	1.70
Wood and mud	4.29	Non-Concrete	98.30
Bamboo	0.24		0.00
Brick/stone house	1.43		0.00
Mobile home	93.57		0.00

Floor Structure



Type of Floor



WDRP Indicators

Socio Demographic Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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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
ARADO NA HANAKES	0	20-45	Both sex	April to June	Increased	Shortage of water, shortage of animal feed, animal disease and economic hardship and loss of property	Awasa, Oumer dra, Wahje Gubi
BEYIHAYILE	0	18-47	Both sex	April to June	Increased	Economic hardship and loss of asset	Awasa, Oumer dra, Wahte qubi
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	0	18-47	Both sex	April to June	Increased	Economic hardship and loss of asset	Awasa, Oumer dra, Wahte qubi
MEGENITA	0	20-45	Both sex	April to June	Increased	Shortage of water, shortage of animal food, animal disease and economic hardship and loss of property	Awasa, Oumer dra, Wahje Gubi
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	0	All age group	Both sex	April to June	Increased	Shortage of livestock pasture and water	Chifra, Doali wereda
SEHANA MUSELI	0	All family members	Both sex	April to June	Increased	Searching of pasture and shortage of livestock and human drinking water	Chifra, Doali and Afambo wereda
DAGIBA	0	18-50	Male	3 months	Decreased	Shortage of water and drought	Awassa , Assayta, Galifagea and Urmayu



Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

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

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

<u>Duration of Migration</u>	<u>Response Percent</u>	<u>Migration Reason</u>	<u>Response Percent</u>
Two weeks - month	9.28	Family reasons	26.59
A month - 3 months	80.92	Looking for work	0.07
3 - 6 months	7.24	Working elsewhere	0.13
> 6 months		In grazing camp	70.54
Less than 2 weeks	2.50	Visiting	0.27
		Feeding/IDP camp	0.80
		Away at school	1.14
		To beg in urban areas	0.27
		Other	0.20



Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda DUBTI

Selected Indicator

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

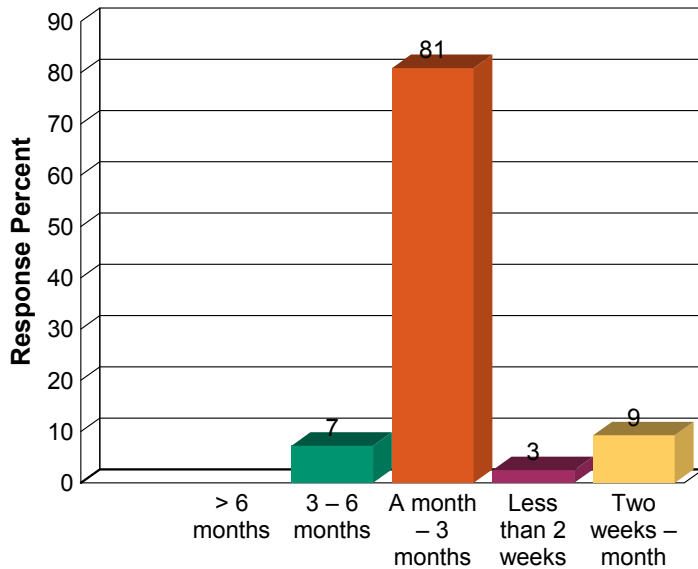
Duration of Migration

Response Percent

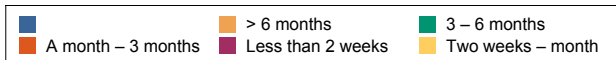
Migration Reason

Response Percent

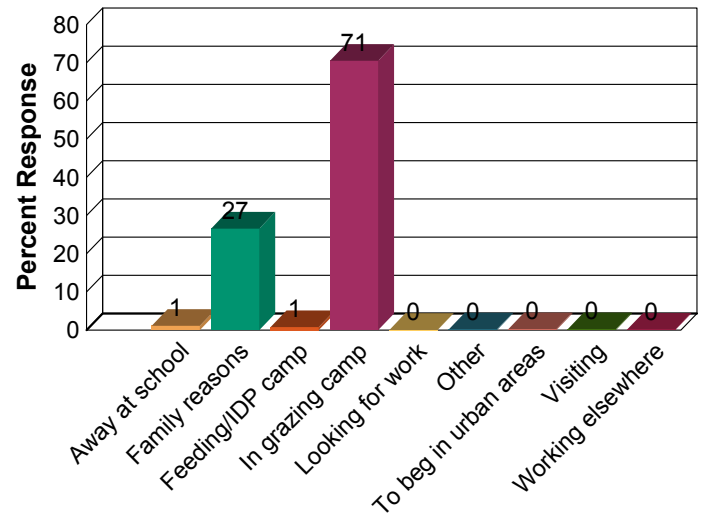
Duration of Migration



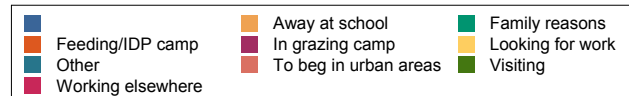
Duration of Migration



Migration Reason



Migration Reason





Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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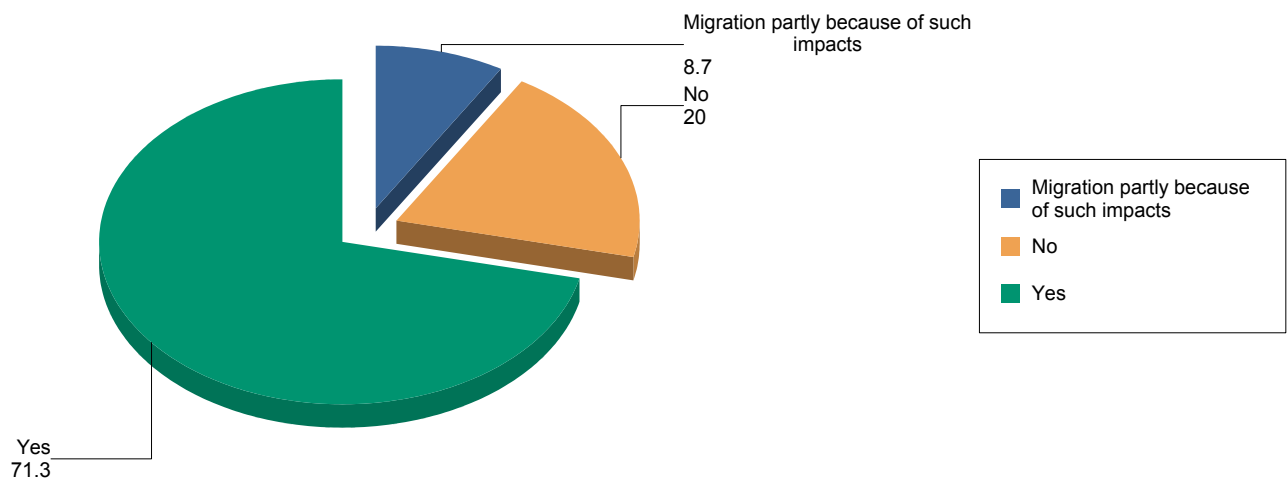
Selected Indicator

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

Is Migration Due to Hazard?	HH Response - Due To Hazard
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No	20.00
Yes	71.30
Migration partly because of such impacts	8.70

Is Migration Due to Hazard?





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region

Zone

Wereda

Selected Indicator:

Demography: Population Structure

KEY:

Male

Female



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

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

Demography: Population Trends and Ethnic Groups

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Population Change Trend</u>	<u>Population Change Reasons</u>	<u>Ethnic Groups</u>
HOMECHO DAYO	Increased	More children	Afar, Amhara, Tigray, Oromo
BEYIHAYILE	Increased	More children	Afar
ARADO NA HANAKES	Increased	More children	Afar
MEGENITA	Increased	More children	Afar, Amhara, Tigray, Oromo
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Increased	More children	Afar
SEHANA MUSELI	Increased	More children	Afar
DAGIBA	Increased	More children	Afar



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator

Social Vulnerability: Household Demographic Characteristics - Demographic characteristics of households

Demographic Indicator	Indicator Value	Comments
Average household size	6	
Sex ratio	781	Number of females per 1000 males
Child sex ratio (under 14 yrs)	704	Number of females per 1000 males
Adult sex ratio (18 & Above yrs)	990	Number of females per 1000 males
Dependency ratio $\left(\frac{[(0-14)+(64+)]}{(15-64)} \right)$ yrs)	1	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

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

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

<u>General Awareness</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Educational Level</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Read and understand text - Easily	1.53	From Proportion of population (7+) - Less than 1st grade	68.72
Read and understand text - with difficulty	1.75	From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)	19.94
Can write letters - easily	1.89	From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)	1.43
Can write letters - with difficulty	1.21	From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)	0.12
		From Proportion of population (15+) - Primary (1-6)	5.63
		From Proportion of population (15+) - Secondary (7-12)	1.58
		From Proportion of population (15+) - Technical	0.20
		From Proportion of population (15+) - Pursuing or completed University	9.39
		From Proportion of population (7+) - Pursuing or completed University	9.79
		From Proportion of population (15+) - Less than 1st grade	83.20
		From Proportion of population (15+) - Less than 1st grade	83.20
<u>General Literacy Rate</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Adult Literacy Rate</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Proportion of literate population (7+) to total 7+ population	1.90	Proportion of literate population (15+) to total 15+ population	1.50



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
Selected Indicator					
Social Vulnerability: Gender Parity - Gender parity in education level (7+ years) and household heading					
Educational Level			Male_Percent	Female_Percent	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Less than 1st grade			54.50	45.50	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)			69.00	31.00	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)			70.80	29.20	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Technical			100.00	0.00	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Pursuing or completed University			50.00	67.70	
<u>Male Head of HH</u>		92.40	<u>Female Head of HH</u>		7.60

WDRP Indicators

Environmental Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
Selected Indicator					
Environmental Situation: Environmental Problems - Major environmental problems by Kebele					
KebeleName	Problem_1	Problem_2	Problem_3	Problem4	
HOMECHO DAYO	Soil erosion	Water pollution	Deforestation		
BEYIHAYILE	Soil erosion	Deforestation	Expansion of prosopis trees		
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Soil erosion	Deforestation	Expansion of prosopis trees		
MEGENITA	Soil erosion	Water pollution	Deforestation		
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Deforestation	Soil erosion			
SEHANA MUSELI	Water pollution	Wind	Expansion of prosopis trees		
DAGIBA	Water pollution	Wind			



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda DUBTI

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>
HOMECHO DAYO	Increased	Loss of cultural medicines, shelter construction materials
BEYIHAYILE	Increased	Loss of cultural medicine, animal fodders and shelter construction materials
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Increased	Loss of cultural medicine, animal fodders and shelter construction materials
MEGENITA	Increased	Loss of cultural medicine and shelter construction materials
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Increased	Soil erosion and damaging of farming land by flood
SEHANA MUSELI	No	No
DAGIBA	No	No



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	HOMECHO DAYO
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Water	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Diverting flood to the river	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Deforestation
<u>Resources_2</u>	Land	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Due to invasion of prosopis tree and big sugar project in the area	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

KebeleName	BEYIHAYILE
------------	------------

<u>Resources_1</u>	Water	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Diverting flood to the river	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Deforestation
<u>Resources_2</u>	Land	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Due to invasion of prosopis tree and big sugar project in the area	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	BEBEDETA NA KORELE
------------	--------------------

<u>Resources_1</u>	Water	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Diverting flood to the river	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Deforestation
<u>Resources_2</u>	Land	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Due to invasion of prosopis tree and big sugar project in the area	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

KebeleName	MEGENITA
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Water	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Diverting flood to the river	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Deforestation
<u>Resources_2</u>	Land	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Due to invasion of prosopis tree and big sugar project in the area	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Size decreased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Invasion of prosopis tree	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	There is high amount of deforestation
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Because of construction of dame for irrigation	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

KebeleName	SEHANA MUSELI
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Size decreased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Invasion of prosopis tree	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	
<u>Resources_2</u>	Salty drinking water	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	No change	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	There is no pure drinking water	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	DAGIBA
------------	--------

<u>Resources_1</u>	Stone land	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	No	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Reduction of grazing land	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>
<u>Resources_2</u>		<u>Resources_4</u>
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>		<u>Observed_Change_4</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>		<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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					
HOMECHO DAYO	Decreased	Shortage of grazing and water		Increased	Loss of animal body and loss of water
BEYIHAYILE	Decreased	Low grazing production		Increased	High evaporation and low soil moisture
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Decreased	Low grazing production		Increased	High evaporation and low soil moisture
MEGENITA	Decreased	Shortage of grazing and water		Increased	Loss of animal body and loss of water
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Decreased	Shortage of pasture		Medium	Increasing temperature
SEHANA MUSELI	Decreased	The community migrate from place to place		Increased	Shortage of drinking water for human and livestock
DAGIBA	Decreased			Increased	Shortage of drinking water



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

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

Environmental Situation: Reasons for Environmental Changes

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Reason For Environmental Changes</u>
HOMECHO DAYO	Deforestation, invasion of prosopis tree, expansion of sugar project
BEYIHAYILE	Deforestation, invasion of prosopis tree, expansion of sugar project
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Deforestation, invasion of prosopis tree, expansion of sugar project
MEGENITA	Deforestation, invasion of prosopis tree, expansion of sugar project
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Deforestation, invasion of prosopis tree, expansion of sugar project
SEHANA MUSELI	Deforestation, invasion of prosopis tree, expansion of sugar project
DAGIBA	Deforestation, invasion of prosopis tree, expansion of sugar project



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	Changes Observed	Problems Observed
HOMECHO DAYO	Increased	Damage on houses and infrastructures
BEYIHAYILE	Increased	Damage on houses and infrastructures
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Increased	Damage on houses and infrastructures
MEGENITA	Increased	Damage on houses and infrastructures
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Increased	Damage on houses and infrastructures
SEHANA MUSELI	There is soil erosion by flooding and wind	Damage on houses and infrastructures
DAGIBA	Soil erosion because of wind and rain fall	Damage on houses and infrastructures

WDRP Indicators

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



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator

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

Occupational Categories and Percent of Population engaged within these occupational categories

Percent (%) of Population

KebeleName	Occupation 1	Population	Occupation 2	Population	Occupation 3	Population	Occupation 4	Population
HOMECHO DAYO	Animal rearing	100		0		0		0
BEYIHAYILE	Crop production	15	Livestock rearing	85		0		0
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Crop production	15	Livestock rearing	85		0		0
MEGENITA	Animal rearing	100		0		0		0
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Animal rearing	0	Crop production	0	Fish production	0		0
SEHANA MUSELI	Animal rearing and selling	100		0		0		0
DAGIBA	Animal rearing and selling	0		0		0		0



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livelihood Activity	Order of Importance		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Agricultural laborer	0.00	1.00	5.79
Animal herder	0.00	0.00	1.65
Buying and selling livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, camels)	1.67	3.01	9.09
Daily laborer	1.91	78.60	18.18
Others	0.00	3.00	28.90
Rearing & selling animals (camels, cattle, sheep, goats)	94.02	5.02	6.61
Salaried job	0.48	3.34	4.13
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Charcoal	0.96	0.33	2.48
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Firewood	0.24	0.00	0.00
Selling Cereal food crops (sorghum, maize, wheat, barley)	0.24	2.01	0.83
Selling Chat / Khat	0.24	0.00	0.00
Selling dairy products (milk, butter, ghee, cheese)	0.00	3.68	22.31
Selling Other foods (sugar, flour, coffee, etc.)	0.24	0.00	0.00



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

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

Type of Livelihood Activity	Main Occupation	Secondary Occupation
	1st Occupation	2nd Occupation
Cultivator	0.42	13.24
Others (specify)	0.21	22.80
Retired/ Old	1.78	0.00
Salaried	0.31	1.43
Student	5.02	0.81
Unemployed & seeking work	2.09	2.04
Agricultural labourer	0.10	1.83
Craftsman	0.00	0.20
Home-maker (housewife)	40.69	0.00
Livestock rearing	48.64	6.11
Non-agricultural labour	0.52	51.53
Shopkeeper and Petty trade	0.21	0.00



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Selected Indicator:

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

Source of Food	Types of Food Item											
	Beans	Beef	Fish	Fruits	Injera	Milk	Other cereals	Pasta	Potatoes	Poultry	Sugar	Vegetables
Begging												
Borrowed												
Casual labor					5.30							
Free meals/Food assistance							0.30					
Gathering catching												
Gifts from friends/neighbors												



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda DUBTI

Selected Indicator:

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

Source of Food	Types of Food Item											
	Beans	Beef	Fish	Fruits	Injera	Milk	Other cereals	Pasta	Potatoes	Poultry	Sugar	Vegetables
Other					31.60							
Own cultivation/production	6.70	90.20			5.30	96.10	1.60	2.40	14.30		0.90	14.30
Purchase from roadside vendor/tuck shop	13.30	1.10			15.80	0.70	12.30	22.40	42.90		14.10	42.90
Purchase subsidized food from Kebele shop	13.30										4.30	
Purchases from main shop	66.70	8.70	100.00		42.10	3.30	85.90	75.30	42.90	100.00	80.70	42.90

WDRP Indicators

Crop Production Characteristics



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

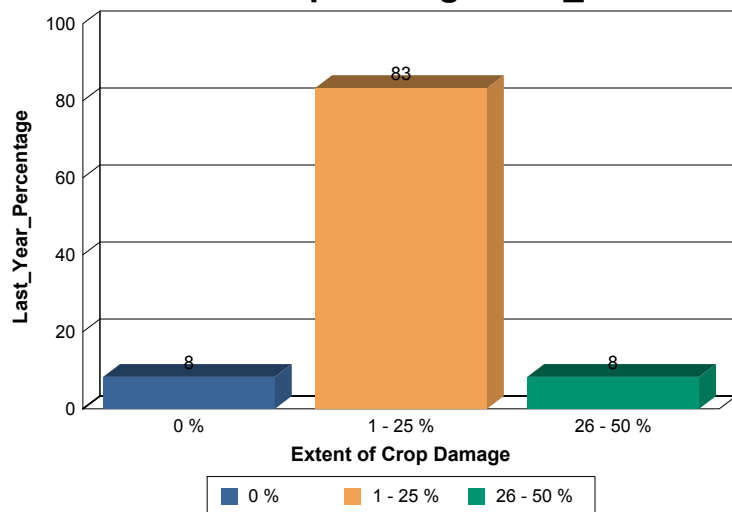
Wereda DUBTI

Selected Indicator:

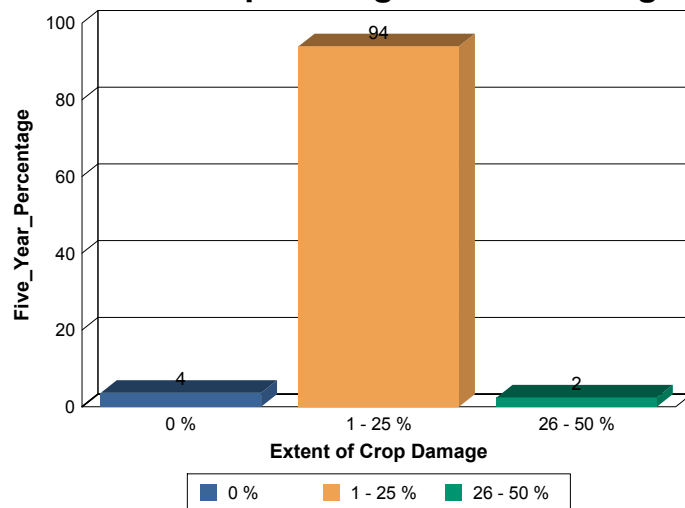
Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Proportion of Total Crop Damage

Extent of Crop Damage (%)	Last_Year_Percentage	Five_Year_Percentage
0 %	8.30	3.61
1 - 25 %	83.30	93.98
26 - 50 %	8.30	2.41

Extent of Crop Damage Last_Year



Extent of Crop Damage Five Years Ago





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Region AFAR

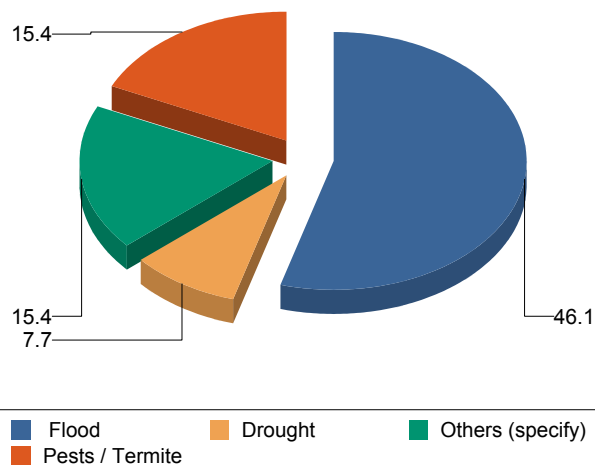
Zone ZONE 1

Wereda DUBTI

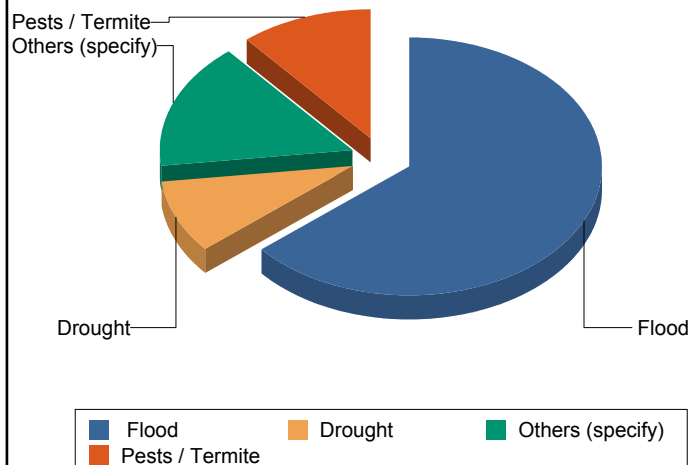
Selected Indicator: **Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Major reasons for crop damage**

<u>Major Reason of Crop Damage</u>	<u>Last Year</u>	<u>Five Year Ago</u>
Pests / Termite	15.38	10.90
Drought	7.69	9.10
Flood	46.15	62.70
Others (specify)	15.38	15.50

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



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





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

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

Last Year	Five Years Ago	0 %	1 - 25 %	26 - 50 %	51 - 75 %	76 - 100 %
Barley		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maize		9.10	81.80	9.10	0.00	0.00
		3.90	93.51	2.60	0.00	0.00
Teff		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vegetables		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



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Region AFAR

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Selected Indicator:

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

Last Year

Five Years Ago

	Flood	Drought	Frost/ Cold wave	Others (specify)	Pests / Termite
Barley	0.00 100.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
Maize	50.00 60.60	8.33 9.60	0.00 0.00	16.67 16.30	8.33 11.50
Teff	0.00 100.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
Vegetables	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	100.00 0.00



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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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	
HOMECHO DAYO	Maize	----	0	0	The project uses our farm land
	ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT	----	0	0	The project uses our farm land
	FSDPP	----	0	0	The project uses our farm land
BEYIHAYILE	Maize	----	0	0	There is flood , irrigation construction for sugar projects and expansion of prosopis tree
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Maize	----	0	0	There is flood , irrigation construction for sugar projects and expansion of prosopis tree
MEGENITA	Maize	----	0	0	The project uses our farm land
	ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT	----	0	0	The project uses our farm land
	FSDPP	----	0	0	The project uses our farm land
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	SC-USA	----	0	0	The project uses our farm land
	Maize	Meher	0	0	Shortage of water, expansion of prosopis tree and flood damage on farm land
	ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT	Meher	0	0	Shortage of water, expansion of prosopis tree and flood damage on farm land



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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

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

Percentage of
Irrigated Area

Last Year

78.38

Five Years Ago

73.33

Percentage of households
with irrigated area

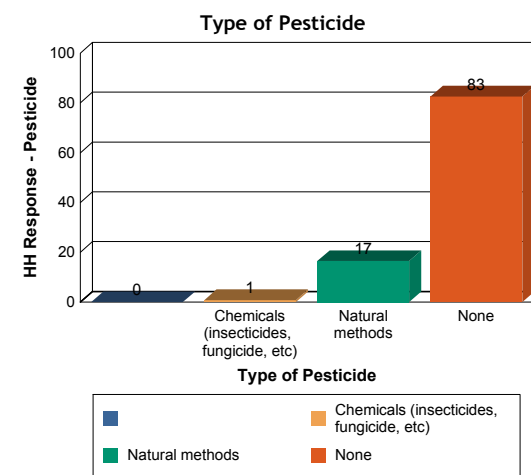
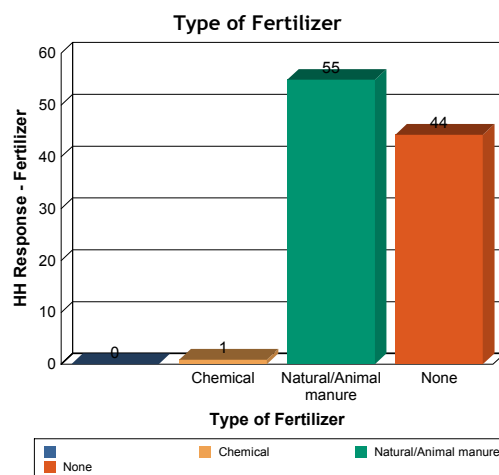
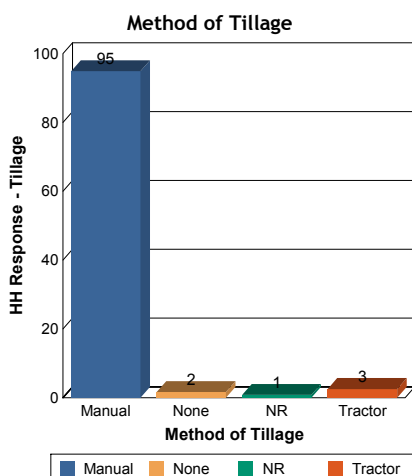
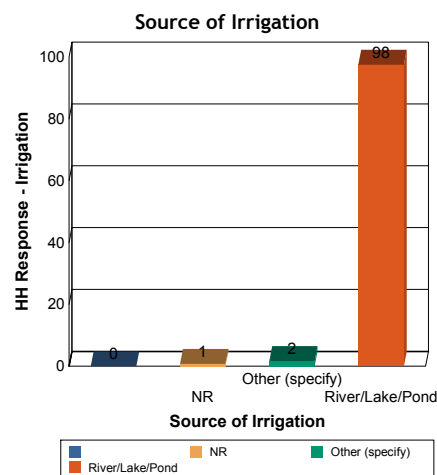
Last Year

100.00

Five Years Ago

80.88

<u>Source of Irrigation</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Method of Tillage</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Type of Fertilizer</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Type of Pesticide</u>	<u>Response</u>
River/Lake/Pond	97.50	Tractor	2.54	Chemical	0.88	Chemicals (insecticides, fungicide, etc)	0.87
Other (specify)	1.70	Manual	94.92	Natural/Animal manure	54.87	Natural methods	16.52
NR	0.80	None	1.69	None	44.25	None	82.61
	0.00	NR	0.85		0.00		0.00



Proportion Improved Seeds

45.60

Proportion Agriculture Service

83.20



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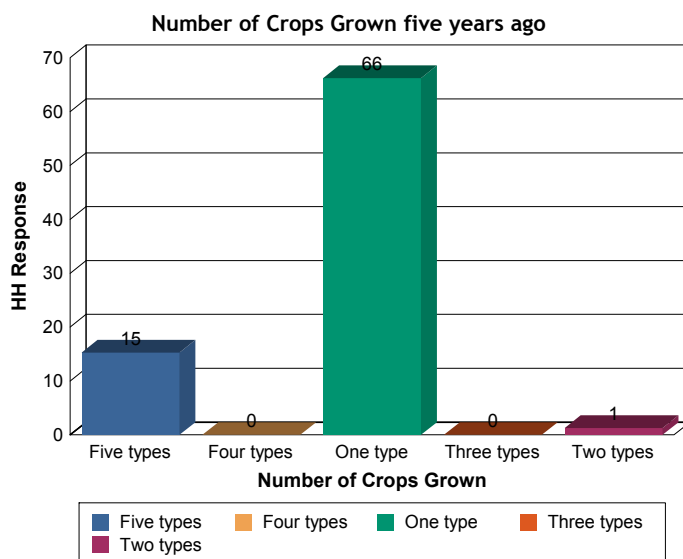
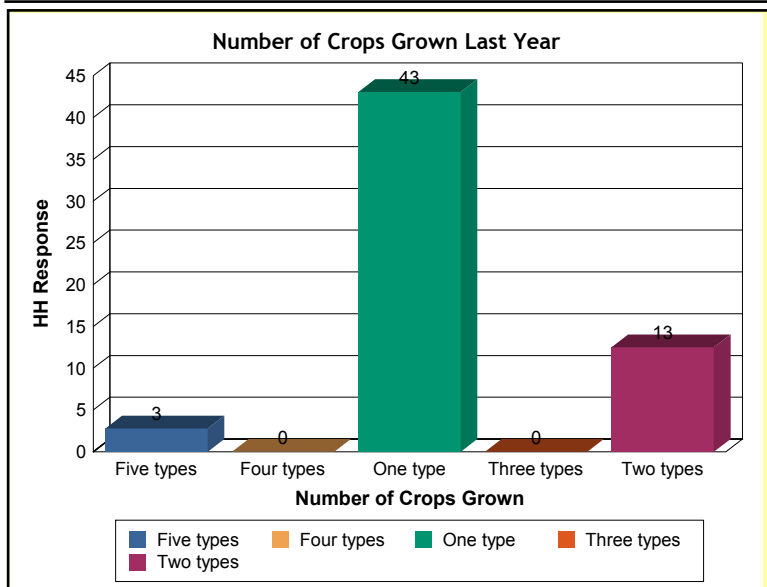
Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda DUBTI

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

<u>Number of Crops Grown</u>	<u>Crops Grown Last Year</u>	<u>Crops Grown Five Years Ago</u>
One type	43.06	66.24
Two types	12.50	1.27
Three types	0.00	0.00
Four types	0.00	0.00
Five types	2.78	15.29

Avg Crops Grown Last Year 0.82

Avg Crops Grown Five Years Ago 1.45





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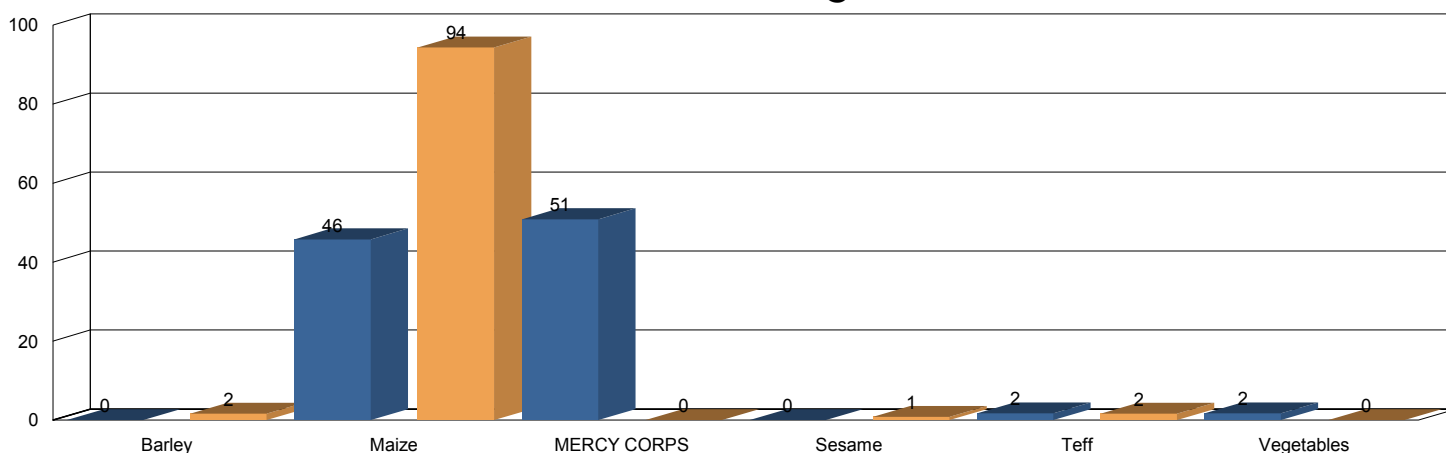
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator

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
Teff	1.69	1.63
Barley	0.00	1.63
Maize	45.76	94.31
Sesame	0.00	0.81
Vegetables	1.69	0.00
MERCY CORPS	50.85	0.00

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



LEGEND :

Last year

Five Years Ago



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Selected Indicator:

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

	A - Less than 100	B - 100-500	C - 501-1000	D - 1001-1500	E - 1501-2000	F - >2000
Barley						
Maize			12.00	20.00	60.00	8.00
Sesame						
Teff						
Vegetables	100.00					



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda DUBTI

Selected Indicator:

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

Types of Major Crops

Category of Yield used to be obtained five years ago

	A - Less than 100	B - 100-500	C - 501-1000	D - 1001-1500	E - 1501-2000	F - >2000
Barley				100.00		
Maize	0.88			42.11	27.19	22.81
Sesame						
Teff						100.00
Vegetables						



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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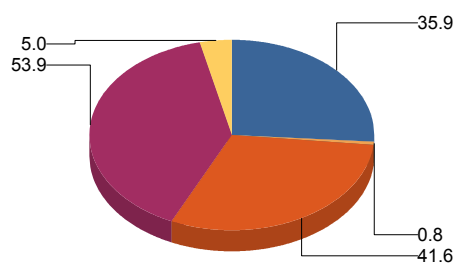
Selected Indicator: **Economic Vulnerability: Land Ownership and Quality - Landownership of households**

Households owning land (%)	53.90
Average landholding (in Hectares)s	1.00
Households cultivating land in last 12 months (%)	8.70
Average quantity of land cultivated (in hectares)	0.95

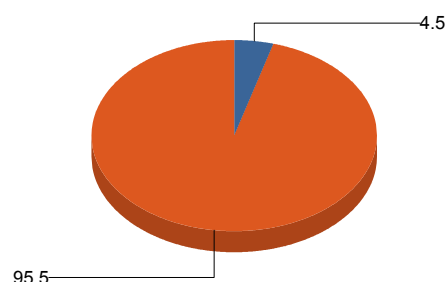
Range Land Holding	Percent Response	Range Cultivated Land	Percent Respons
A - Less than 0.25 ha	36.0	A - Less than 0.25 ha	5.0
B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	1.0	B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	0.0
C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	0.0	C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	0.0
D - 0.75 - 1 ha	42.0	D - 0.75 - 1 ha	96.0
E - 1 - 2 ha	54.0	E - 1 - 2 ha	0.0
F - More than 2 ha	5.0	F - More than 2 ha	0.0

IMPORTANT: ha = Hectar

Household Responses to Range Land Holding



Household Responses to Range Cultivated Land





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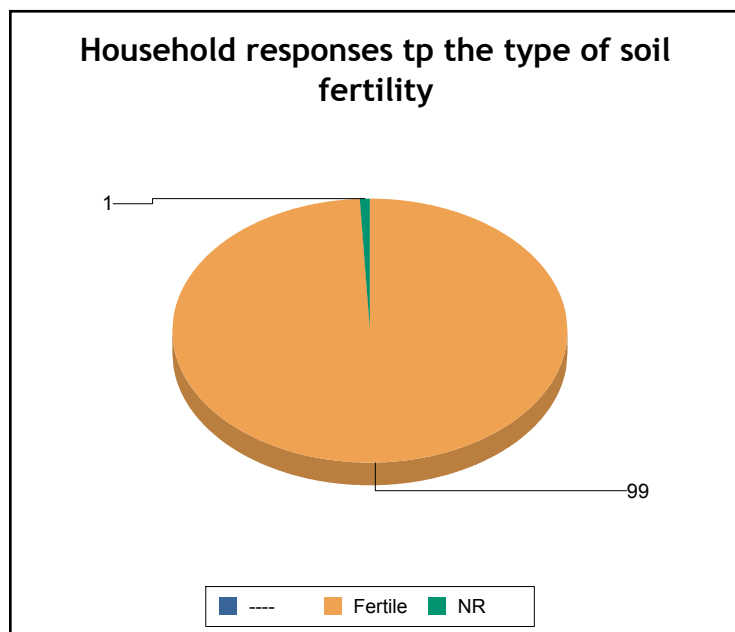
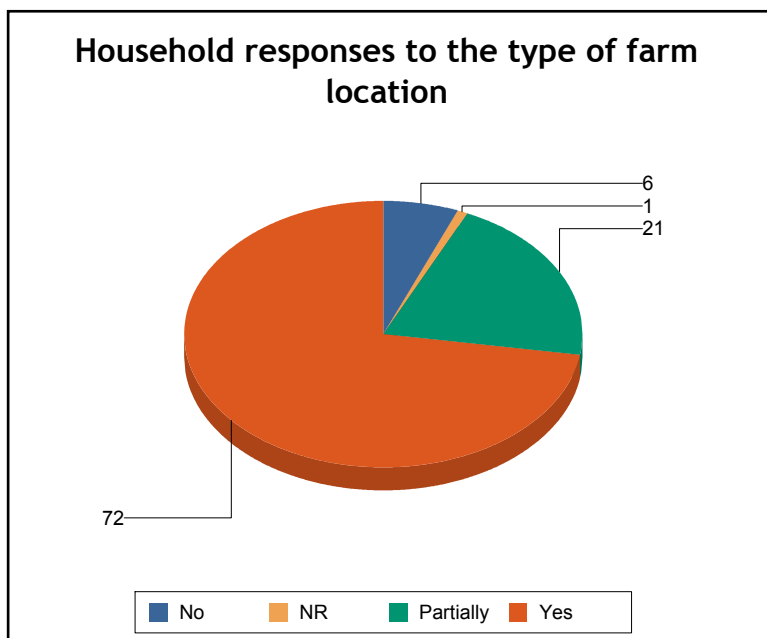
Selected Indicator:

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

Cropping_Intensity *	1.76
Households with enough land for farming	24.80

<u>HHs with favourable location of farm</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Households with fertile soil</u>	<u>Response</u>
Yes	72.41	Fertile	99.14
Partially	20.69	NR	0.86
No	6.03	----	
NR	0.86	----	

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





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Wereda DUBTI

Selected Indicator

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Landuse_1</u>	<u>Comments_1</u>	<u>Landuse_2</u>	<u>Comments_2</u>	<u>Landuse_3</u>	<u>Comments_3</u>
HOMECHO DAYO	Grazing land		Crop production		Forest harvesting	
BEYIHAYILE	Grazing land		Crop production		Forest harvesting	
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Grazing land		Crop production		Forest harvesting	
MEGENITA	Grazing land		Crop production		Forest harvesting	
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Farming land	300 hectare	Forest production			
SEHANA MUSELI	Grazing land					
DAGIBA	Grazing land					

WDRP Indicators

Livestock Production Characteristics



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Selected Indicator:

Agricultural Situation: Status of Livestock Disease - Change in Livestock Disease Status

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Change Over Last Decade</u>	<u>Comment</u>
HOMECHO DAYO	Increased	No change	No enough drug for animals
BEYIHAYILE	Decreased	No change	
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Decreased	No change	
MEGENITA	Increased	Decreased	No enough drug for animals
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Medium	No change	Shortage of livestock pasture
SEHANA MUSELI	Medium	No change	There is veterinary service
DAGIBA	High	No change	There is veterinary service



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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	0.24		
Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	65.46	16.13	10.53
Faciolosis	0.24	0.50	1.50
Foot and mouth disease	4.11	10.42	8.27
Heart water	0.48	0.25	0.50
Internal & External Parasites (Tick, mange, helminthiasis, fasci		0.50	
Liverfluke (Sheep and cattle)	4.59	3.23	1.75
Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)		0.25	0.75
Lymphangitis			0.25
Newcastle disease (Chicken)	18.12	44.91	21.05
Pasteurellosis		0.50	
PPR		0.75	
Sheep pox	6.76	23.57	53.38
Tick born diseases		0.50	0.25
Trypanosomiasis		0.25	



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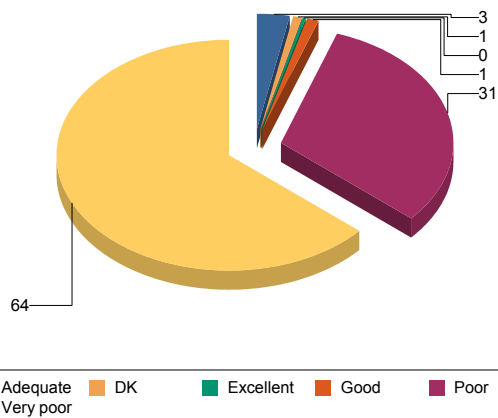
Wereda DUBTI

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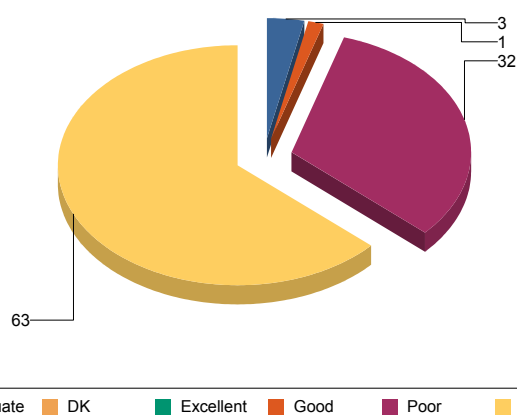
Evaluation of Access to Veterinary Services and Livestock Drugs
Households' evaluation on access to drugs and veterinary services

Level of Access	Veternary Service	Livestock_Drugs
Excellent	0.24	
Good	1.22	1.21
Adequate	3.17	3.40
Poor	30.98	32.04
Very poor	63.66	63.35
DK	0.73	

Level of Access to Veterinary Services



Access Level of Livestock Drugs





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Zone ZONE 1

Wereda DUBTI

Selected Indicator:

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

KebeleName	Type of Livestock	Avg_Num_Per_HH	Economic_Importance_Rank
HOMECHO DAYO	Camels	5.00	For transportation and milk
	Cattle: Mature Female	3.00	Milk and meat
	Goats	30.00	Milk and meat
	Donkeys	2.00	For transportation
	Sheep	25.00	Meat and sale
BEYIHAYILE	Camels	5.00	For transportation and milk
	Cattle: Mature Female	5.00	Milk and meat
	Goats	30.00	Milk and meat
	Sheep	20.00	For meat and sale
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Camels	3.00	For transportation and milk
	Cattle: Mature Female	3.00	Milk and meat
	Goats	30.00	Milk and meat
	Sheep	20.00	For meat and sale
MEGENITA	Camels	5.00	For transportation and milk
	Cattle: Mature Female	5.00	Milk and meat
	Goats	30.00	Milk and meat
	Donkeys	2.00	For carrying materials
	Sheep	25.00	For meat and sale
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Camels	3.00	For transportation and milk
	Cattle: Mature Female	2.00	Milk and meat
	Goats	20.00	Milk and meat
	Sheep	8.00	For meat and sale
SEHANA MUSELI	Camels	1.00	For transportation and milk



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda DUBTI

Selected Indicator:

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

KebeleName	Type of Livestock	Avg_Num_Per_HH	Economic_Importance_Rank
SEHANA MUSELI	Cattle: Mature Female	1.00	Milk and meat
	Goats	8.00	Milk and meat
	Sheep	8.00	For meat and sale
DAGIBA	Camels	1.00	For transportation and milk
	Cattle: Mature Female	3.00	Milk and meat
	Goats	8.00	Milk and meat
	Sheep	3.00	For meat and sale
	Cattle: Male bulls	1.00	For ploughing and rearing



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Zone ZONE 1

Wereda DUBTI

Selected Indicator:

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

	A - 1 to 5	B - 6 to 10	C - 11 to 50	D - 51 to 100	None
Bee keeping		0.20			99.80
Camels: Female	61.20	25.50	4.30		8.90
Camels: Male	69.10	17.30	1.20	0.20	12.20
Camels: Young Female	61.40	5.60	0.70		32.30
Camels: Young Male	53.20	2.70	1.20	0.20	42.70
Cattle: Female	56.40	8.30	0.50	0.50	34.30
Cattle: Male bulls	54.70	9.90	2.70	0.70	83.10
Cattle: Mature Female	31.10	38.30	19.40	2.90	8.30
Cattle: under 1 year	56.80	9.80	2.70	1.00	29.80
Donkeys	21.40	0.20	0.50	0.50	77.40
Goats	4.60	20.20	58.20	13.70	3.40
Horses					100.00



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda DUBTI

Selected Indicator:

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

	A - 1 to 5	B - 6 to 10	C - 11 to 50	D - 51 to 100	None
Mules	0.50				99.50
Poultry		0.20			99.80
Sheep	11.30	34.70	40.00	3.60	10.50



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda DUBTI

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livestock Owned

Changes Observed By Households

	Decreased	Increased	Remained the Same
Bee keeping	40.00	20.00	40.00
Camels: Female	57.30		42.70
Camels: Male	59.80		39.60
Camels: Young Female	66.10	0.70	33.20
Camels: Young Male	65.50	0.40	34.00
Cattle: Female	56.70		43.30
Cattle: Male bulls	81.50	3.10	41.20
Cattle: Mature Female	69.00	1.40	29.60
Cattle: under 1 year	70.30	0.60	29.00
Donkeys	23.10	2.20	74.70
Goats	90.80	1.50	7.70
Horses			100.00
Mules			100.00
Poultry	100.00		
Sheep	86.80	1.90	11.30



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda DUBTI

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livestock Owned

Reason for Decrease in Livestock Number

	Other	Raiding	Sold (not for food)	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Sold for food
Camels: Female	5.60	1.80	19.40		29.50	38.20	5.50
Camels: Male	11.10	1.90	20.50	0.90	10.70	22.80	32.10
Camels: Young Female	1.60	0.50	6.00		23.40	62.50	6.00
Camels: Young Male	3.30		3.30		25.70	66.40	1.30
Cattle: Female	2.00		9.20		32.70	51.60	4.60
Cattle: Male bulls	3.80		69.80	1.90	21.00	15.40	43.80
Cattle: Mature Female	6.80	2.00	10.30	1.60	42.90	28.60	7.90



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda DUBTI

Selected Indicator

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

	Other	Raiding	Sold (not for food)	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Sold for food
Cattle: under 1 year	1.50		1.00	1.00	39.50	43.00	14.00
Donkeys	53.40			4.80	4.80	9.50	28.60
Goats	2.30		6.10		6.70	5.80	79.20
Poultry							100.00
Sheep	5.70	0.30	7.50	0.30	7.20	6.50	72.30



Data Collected Date

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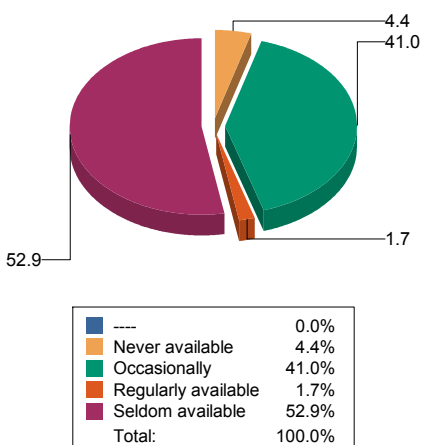
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator

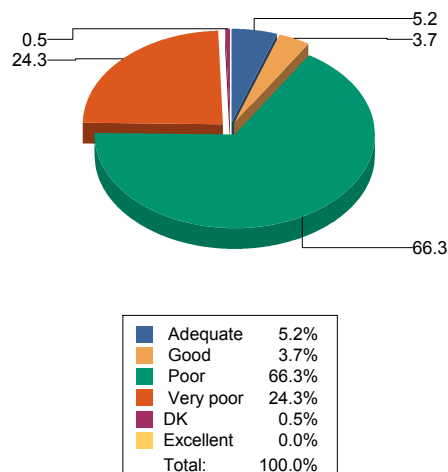
Agriculture (Livestock): Pasture Availability - Households perception on access and quality of pasture

Access to Pasture	Response Percent	Quality of Pasture	Response Percent
Regularly available	1.70	Excellent	0.00
Occasionally	41.02	Good	3.69
Seldom available	52.91	Adequate	5.16
Never available	4.37	Poor	66.34
----	0.00	Very poor	24.32
----	0.00	DK	0.49

Household responses to Access to Pasture for Livestock



Household responses to Quality of Pasture





Data Collected Date

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

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

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

	1st	2nd	3rd
A - Meskerem	0.24		
B - Tikimt			
C - Hidar			
D - Tahsas	0.24		
E - Tir	0.49	0.24	
F - Yekatit	0.24		
G - Megabit	10.68		1.98
H - Meazea	13.59	17.36	39.36
I - Ginbot	71.12	11.74	14.11
J - Sene	2.91	65.77	17.33
K - Hamle	0.24	4.65	24.01
L - Nehase		0.24	2.23



Data Collected Date

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Selected Indicator

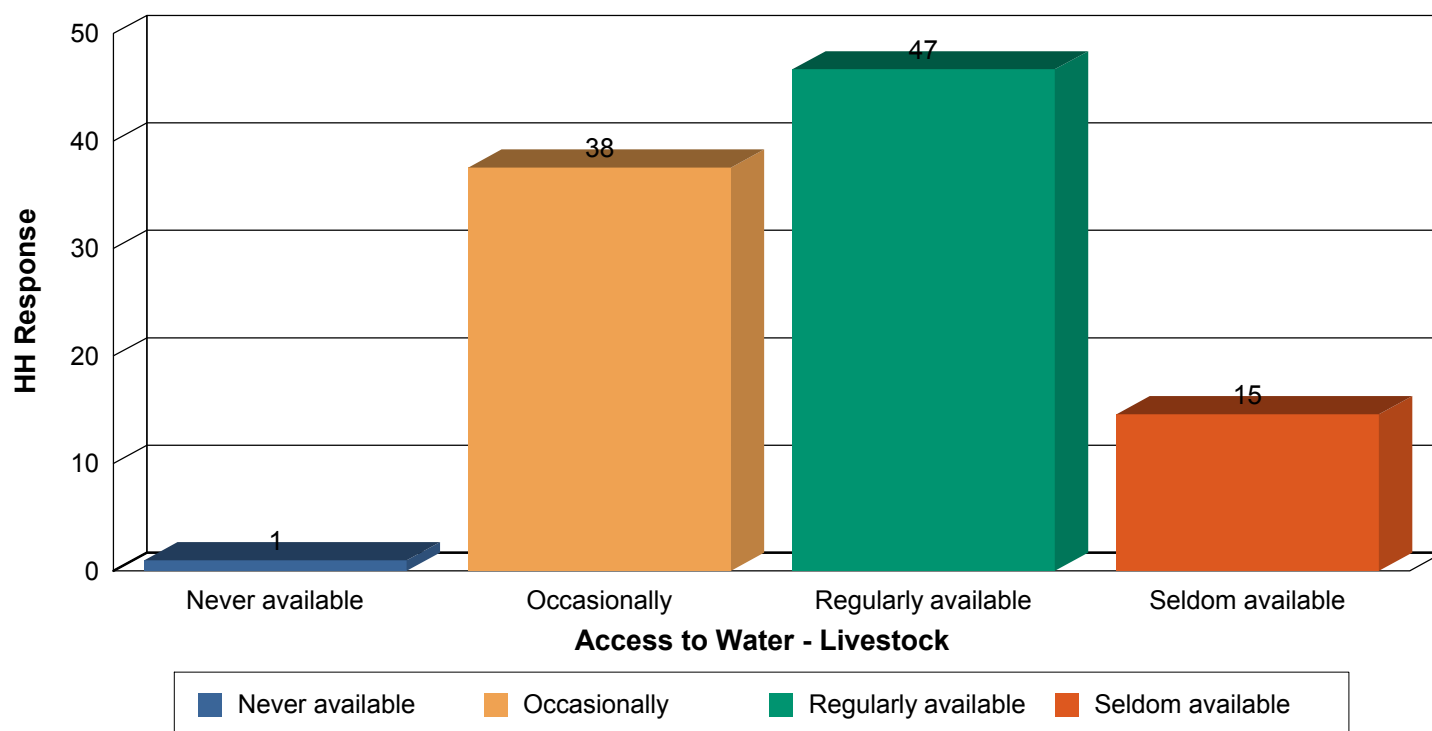
Agriculture (Livestock): Water Availability - Households response on water availability for livestock

Access to Water - Livestock

Household Response

Regularly available	46.67
Occasionally	37.53
Seldom available	14.57
Never available	0.99

Household Access to Water for Livestock





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda DUBTI

Selected Indicator

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

Problematic Months	Order of Severity		
	1st	2nd	3rd
A - Meskerem	2.68	0.46	
B - Tikimt			
C - Hidar			
D - Tahsas	0.45		
E - Tir			
F - Yekatit	0.45		
G - Megabit	15.63	0.46	3.26
H - Meazea	10.27	20.64	39.53
I - Ginbot	67.86	10.09	17.21
J - Sene	1.34	62.84	14.42
K - Hamle		4.13	22.79
L - Nehase			1.40



Data Collected Date

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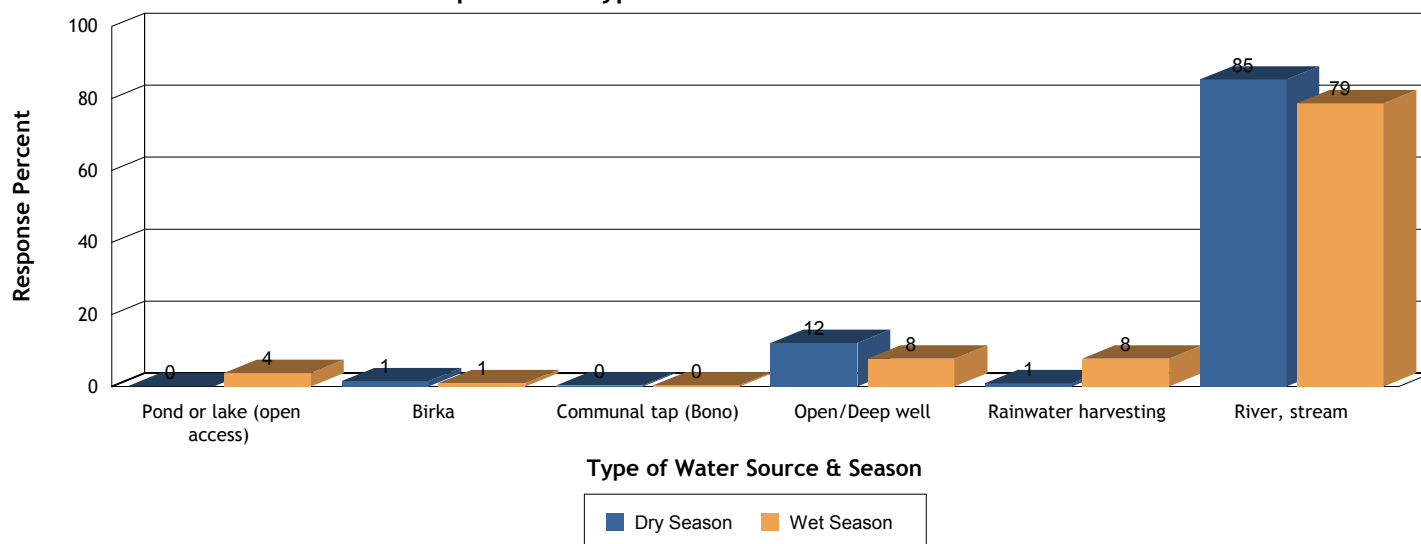
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator

Sources of water for livestock (households response in %)

Type of Livestock Owned	Changes Observed By Households	
	Dry Season	Wet Season
Pond or lake (open access)		3.72
Birka	1.47	0.93
Communal tap (Bono)	0.29	0.31
Open/Deep well	12.09	7.74
Rainwater harvesting	0.88	7.74
River, stream	85.25	78.64

Household Responses to Type of Water Source and Season for Livestock



WDRP Indicators

Access to Market and Credit



Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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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
HOMECHO DAYO		Dubti		50%	
BEYIHAYILE	Dubti	Dubti		45%	
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Dubti	Dubti		45%	
MEGENITA		Dubti		50%	
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Logiya	Logiya		20%	
SEHANA MUSELI		Dubti, Logiya		40%	
DAGIBA		Dubti, Logiya		55%	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
Selected Indicator	Economic Vulnerability: Kebele Access to Markets - Access to market by Kebele				
Kebele Name	Market_Access_Comments				
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	There is no access to market linkage				
BEYIHAYILE	There is no access to market linkage				
DAGIBA					
GURIMU DALENA					
GAYIDARO					
MEGENITA	There is no access to market linkage				
SEHANA MUSELI	There is no access to market linkage				
HOMECHO DAYO	Sugar project in our kebele results in loss of our production capacity, minimize our water resources, loss our agricultural farming land and no market linkage in the area				



Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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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	85.20	Remittances (from relative living elsewhere)	0.50
Food-for-Work project	0.30	Zakaat	1.00
Cash-for-Work project	4.00	Other cash gift	0.50
Faffa	2.50	Cash loan (no interest)	0.50
Free cash		Food or grain gift	2.40
Seeds	5.20	Grain loan (no interest)	1.00
Credit support		Seed gift	1.00
Livestock	0.30	Seed loan	0.50
		Blood money - compensation	0.50
		Sacrifice made to feed the poor	
		Cash or kind gift to married daughters when they visit parents or relatives	1.90
		Gift of livestock to newly-weds	3.80
		Donation or loan of milking animals to a relative or friend	0.50
		Dowry given to bride's parents	1.20
		Donations of cash or animals to disaster stricken people	
		Free labour	1.00
		Free use of oxen or plough	
		Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)	1.00
		Restocking of poorer relatives	3.40
		Distribution of meat to neighbours after a slaughter takes place	



Data Collected Date

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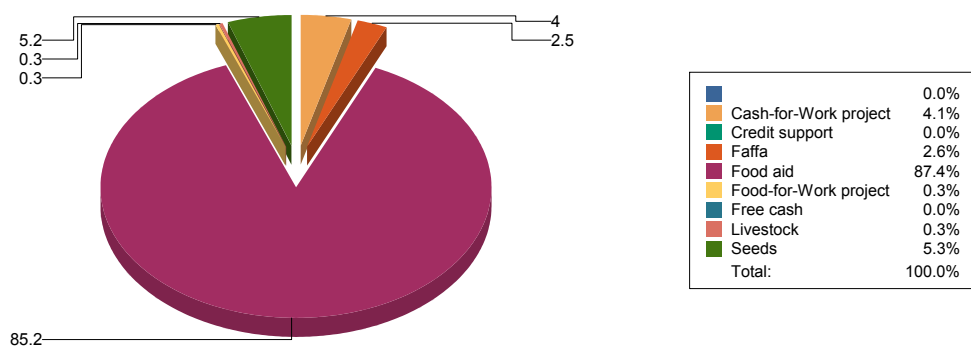
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator

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

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





Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
Selected Indicator					
Economic Vulnerability: Formal & Informal Transfers - Percentage of households reporting received Informal transfers					
Type of Formal Transfer	HH Response		Type of Informal Transfer	HH Response	
Food aid	85.20		Remittances (from relative living elsewhere)	0.50	
Food-for-Work project	0.30		Zakaat	1.00	
Cash-for-Work project	4.00		Other cash gift	0.50	
Faffa	2.50		Cash loan (no interest)	0.50	
Free cash			Food or grain gift	2.40	
Seeds	5.20		Grain loan (no interest)	1.00	
Credit support			Seed gift	1.00	
Livestock	0.30		Seed loan	0.50	
			Blood money - compensation	0.50	
			Sacrifice made to feed the poor		
			Cash or kind gift to married daughters when they visit parents or relatives	1.90	
			Gift of livestock to newly-weds	3.80	
			Donation or loan of milking animals to a relative or friend	0.50	
			Dowry given to bride's parents	1.20	
			Donations of cash or animals to disaster stricken people		
			Free labour	1.00	
			Free use of oxen or plough		
			Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)	1.00	
			Restocking of poorer relatives	3.40	
			Distribution of meat to neighbours after a slaughter takes place		



Data Collected Date

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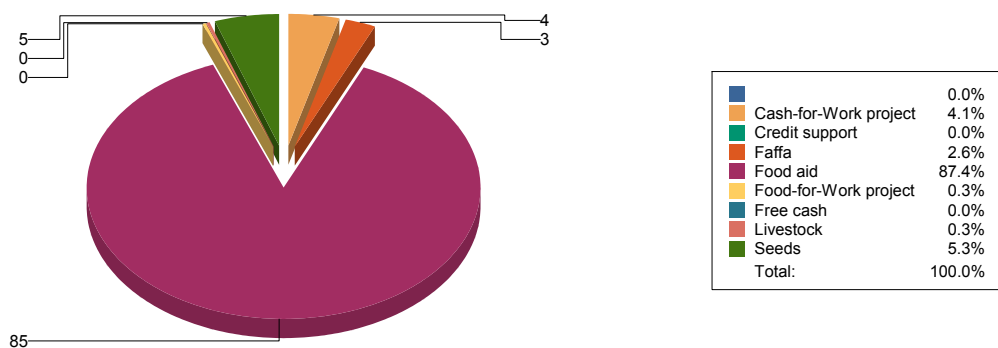
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator

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

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





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

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

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

<u>Type of Access To Credit Facilities</u>	<u>Indicator Value</u>
Households with membership in any credit /micro finance society (%)	0.20
Households who borrowed any money in the last one year (%)	0.00
<u>Average No. of HHs Tried to get Credit</u>	0.00
<u>Average No. HHs Managed to get Credit</u>	0.00



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

<u>Region</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Wereda</u>
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	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	Zone	Wereda
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



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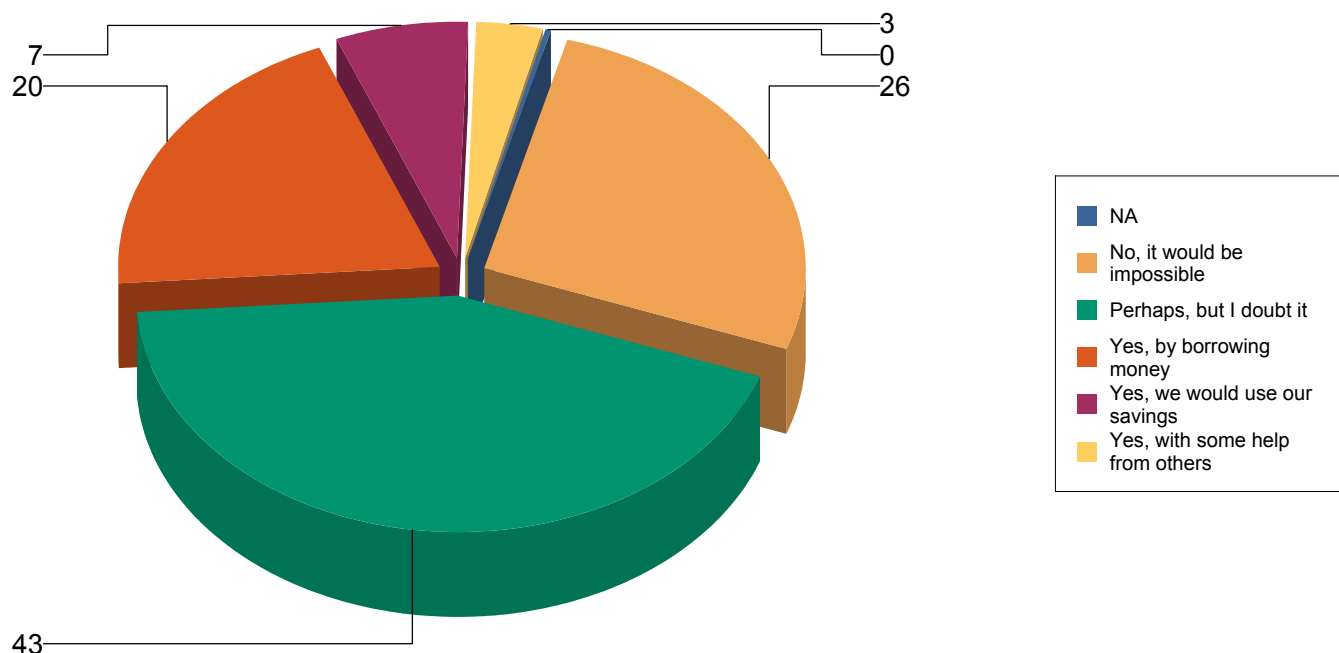
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator

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

HH Ability To Raise 500 Br in One Week	Response_Percent
Yes, we would use our savings	6.77
Yes, by borrowing money	19.80
Yes, with some help from others	3.26
Perhaps, but I doubt it	43.36
No, it would be impossible	26.32
NA	0.25

Households' Ability To Raise 500 Br in One Week



WDRP Indicators

Health and Sanitation

Characteristics

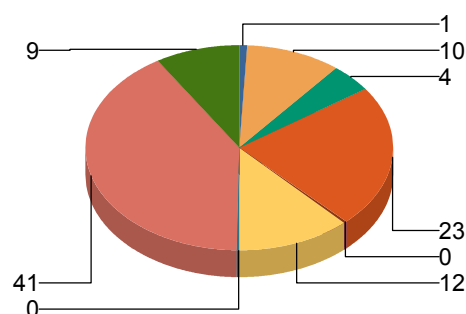


Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
Selected Indicator					
Household Access to Health Facilities - Where do patients go for health care?					
Constraints to adequate healthcare					
Where do Patients Go for Healthcare		HH Response		Constraints to Adequate Health Car	
Pharmacy		0.37			
Traditional/spiritual healer		8.99			
Other		0.12			
Did not get Health Care		4.43			
Central Hospital		0.74			
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic		22.66			
Other public		11.95			
Community health worker		9.98			
Private hospital/clinic		40.76			

Where Do Patients go for Health care?



Central Hospital	0.7%
Community health worker	10.0%
Did not get Health Care	4.4%
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic	22.7%
Other	0.1%
Other public	12.0%
Pharmacy	0.4%
Private hospital/clinic	40.8%
Traditional/spiritual healer	9.0%
Total:	100.0%

Constraints to Adequate Health Care

	0.0%
Total:	100.0%



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	DUBTI
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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>
HOMECHO DAYO	Malaria, HIV and diarrhea	Decreased
BEYIHAYILE	TB, Malaria, diarrhea, headache	No change
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	TB, Malaria, diarrhea, headache	No change
MEGENITA	Malaria, HIV and diarrhea	Decreased prevalence of malaria
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Malaria, ameba, TB	No change
SEHANA MUSELI	Malaria, diarrhea, headache and TB	No change
DAGIBA	Malaria, diarrhea, headache and TB	No change



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda DUBTI

Selected Indicator

Household Health Status - Households health condition and major health problems

<u>Health Condition</u>	<u>HH Response</u>	<u>Population Sickness</u>	<u>HH Response</u>	<u>Children Sickness</u>	<u>HH Response</u>
Good health	64.0	Malaria	72.0	Malaria	75.0
Ill for <3 months	34.0	Diarrhea	11.0	Diarrhea	15.0
Ill for more than three months	2.0	Chronic fever	7.0	Headache	5.0
		Pneumonia/ lung problem	1.0	Mental illness	0.0
		Hyper tension	0.0		
		Tuberculosis	0.0		
		Eye problems	0.0		
		Mental illness	0.0		
		Headache	5.0	Chronic fever	3.0
		Stomach pain	1.0	Tuberculosis	1.0
		Asthma	1.0	Pneumonia/ lung problem	0.0
		Back ache	1.0	Stomach pain	0.0



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda DUBTI

Selected Indicator

Household Health Status - Households health condition and major health problems

Health Condition

HH Response

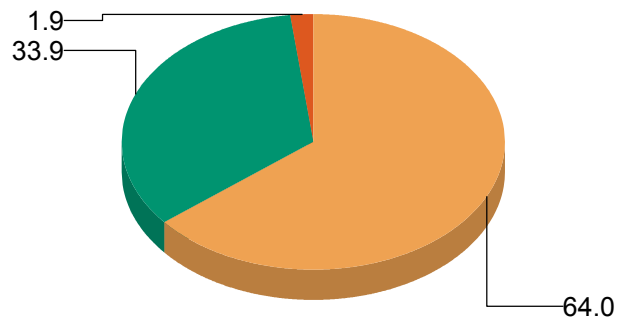
Population Sickness

HH Response

Children Sickness

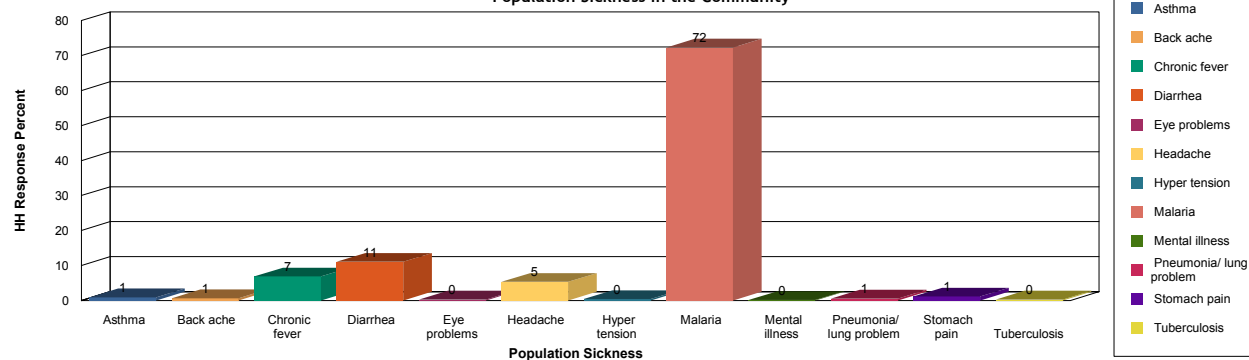
HH Response

Health Condition of the Community

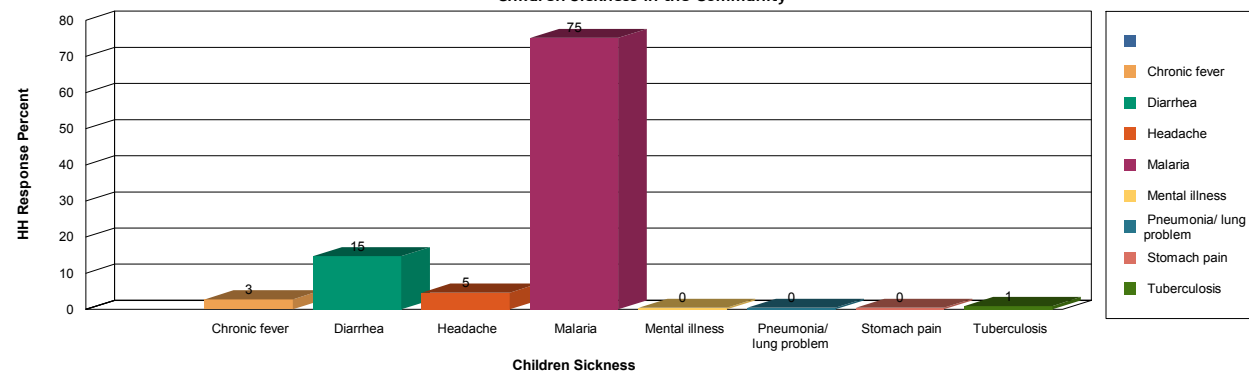


Good health	64.1%
Ill for <3 months	34.0%
Ill for more than three months	1.9%
Total:	100.0%

Population Sickness in the Community



Children Sickness in the Community





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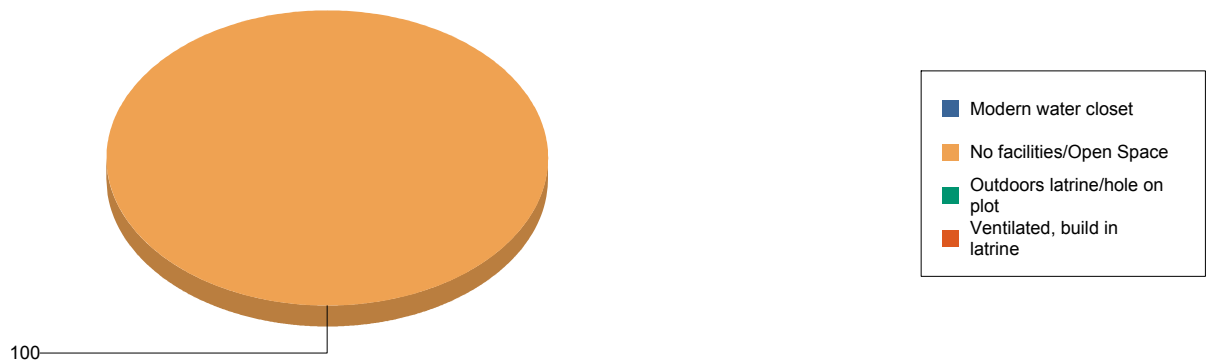
Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda DUBTI

Selected Indicator

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

<u>Type of Toilet Facility</u>	<u>HH Response</u>
Modern water closet	0.00
Ventilated, build in latrine	0.00
Outdoors latrine/hole on plot	0.00
No facilities/Open Space	100.00
<u>HH Sharing Toilet</u>	0.00

Household Responses to the type of toilet facilities in the community





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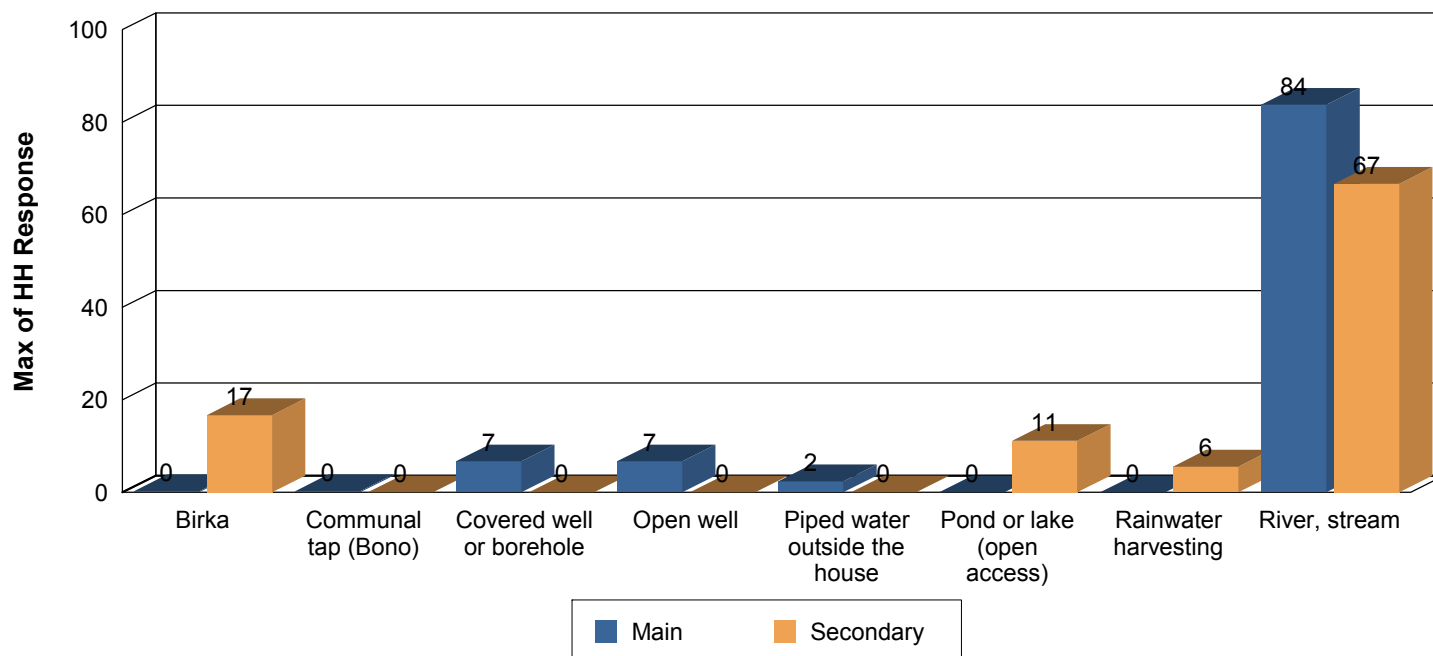
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator

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

Sources of drinking water for Households	Priority of the Water Source	
	Main	Secondary
Birka	0.24	16.67
Communal tap (Bono)	0.24	0.00
Covered well or borehole	6.68	0.00
Open well	6.68	0.00
Piped water outside the house	2.39	0.00
Pond or lake (open access)	0.00	11.11
Rainwater harvesting	0.00	5.56
River, stream	83.77	66.67

Source of Drinking Water & Type of Source





Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda DUBTI

Selected Indicator

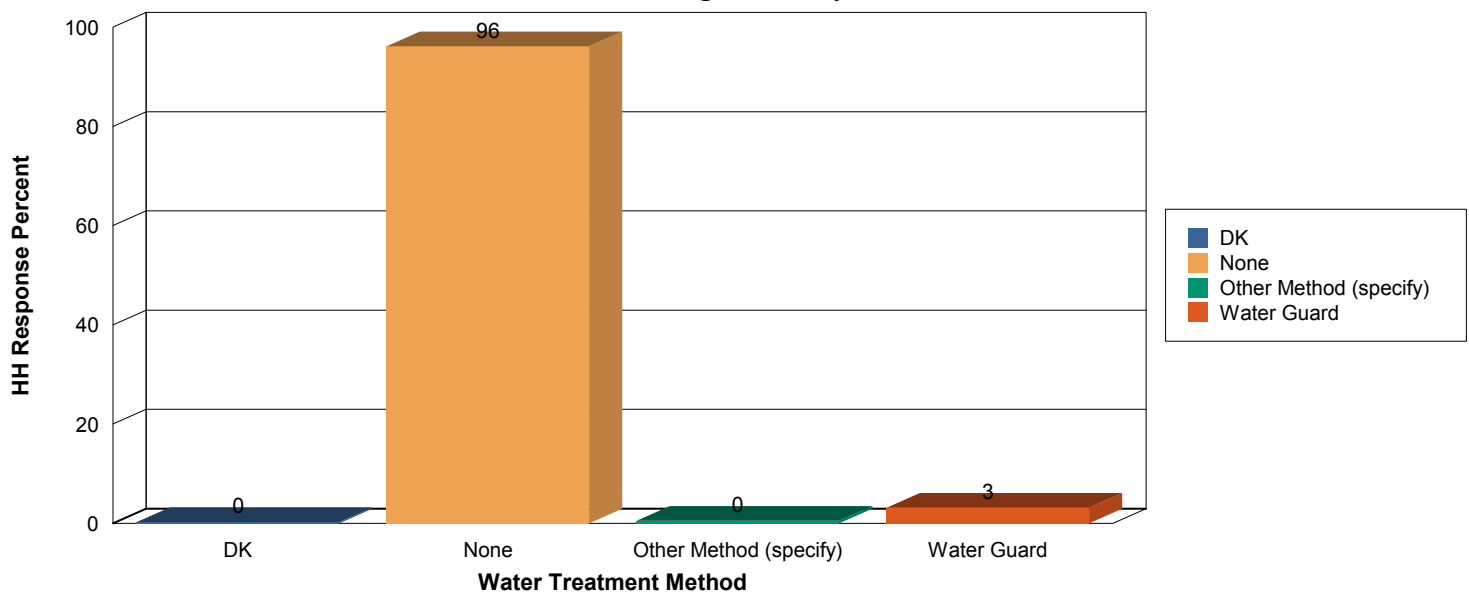
Household Access to Drinking Water - Households methods of treating drinking water

Method of Treating Water

HH Response

Water Guard	3.13
Other Method (specify)	0.48
None	96.15
DK	0.24

Method of Treating Water by Households





Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda DUBTI

Selected Indicator

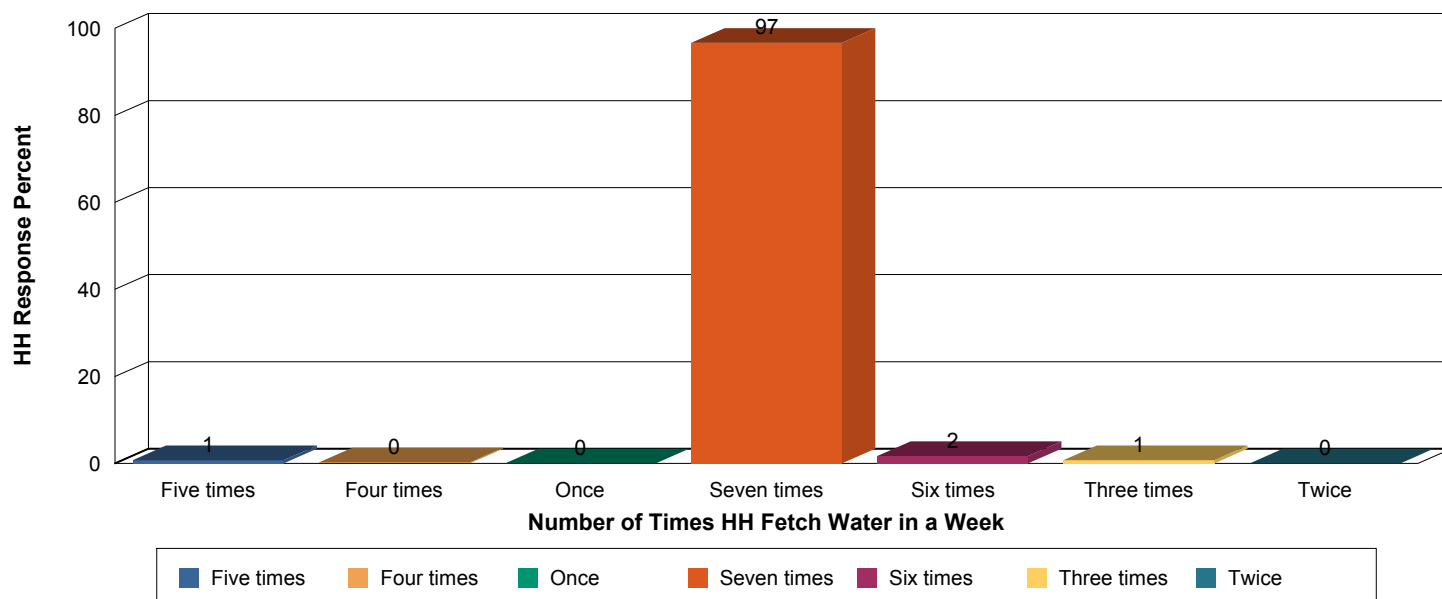
Household Access to Drinking Water - Number of times households fetch water in a week

Number of Times Households Fetch Water in a Week

HH Response

Number of Times Households Fetch Water in a Week	HH Response
Once	0.00
Twice	0.00
Three times	0.72
Four times	0.24
Five times	0.72
Six times	1.67
Seven times	96.65
Average Number of Times HH Fetch Water Per Week	
6.93	

Number of Times HH Fetch Water in a Week





Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator

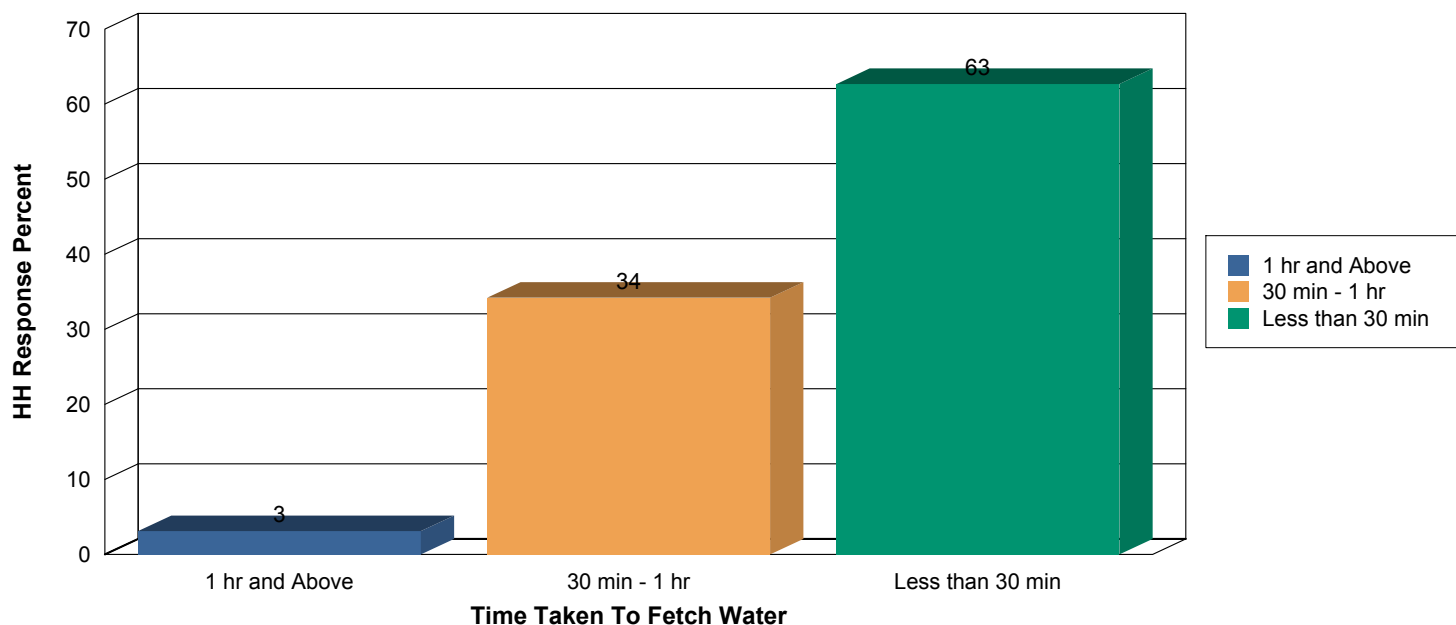
Household Access to Drinking Water - Time taken per day to fetch water for households

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

Less than 30 min	62.68
30 min - 1 hr	34.21
1 hr and Above	3.11

Average Number of Times Taken To Fetch Water	31.99
--	-------

Time Taken To Fetch Water for the HH



WDRP Indicators

Coping Mechanisms and Preparedness



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

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

Capacity: Community Preparedness against Sudden Onset Disasters

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Precaution_1</u>	<u>Comment_1</u>	<u>Precaution_2</u>	<u>Comment_2</u>	<u>Precaution_3</u>	<u>Comment_3</u>
ARADO NA HANAKES						
HOMECHO DAYO	Migration to other better weredas	To escape from the problem	Sale of asset and properties			
BEYIHAYILE	Migration	To escape from the problem	Sale of asset and properties			
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Migration	To escape from the problem	Sale of asset and properties			
MEGENITA	Migration to other better weredas	To escape from the problem	Sale of asset and properties			
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Settling high land area to protect flood problem	To prevent the flood easily	Migration when drought occurs in the area	To minimize hunger and death of livestock and humans		
SEHANA MUSELI	Finding solution during and after disaster occurred					
ARADO NA HANAKES						
ARADO NA HANAKES						



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda DUBTI

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

KebeleName Precaution_1 Comment_1 Precaution_2 Comment_2 Precaution_3 Comment_3

ARADO NA

HANAKES



Data Collected Date

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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	DUBTI	
Selected Indicator		Capacity: Community Preparedness against Increase in Disaster Intensity				
<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Precaution_1</u>	<u>Comment_1</u>	<u>Precaution_2</u>	<u>Comment_2</u>	<u>Precaution_3</u>	<u>Comment_3</u>
BEYIHAYILE	Residing in disaster free area					
HOMECHO DAYO	Migration	Starting agro-pastoral activities				
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Residing in disaster free area					
MEGENITA	Migration	Starting agro pastoral activities				
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Residing in disaster free area	To live with sustainability				
SEHANA MUSELI	Migration	Human and animal health institutions are required	Reporting to the concerned bodies when livestock and human disease occur in the area	Solving food shortage by disaster prevention and food security desk		
DAGIBA	Reporting to the concerned bodies about the disaster and magnitude	Lack of human and animal health stations	Migration of family members	In search of pasture and water for livestock		



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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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
HOMECHO DAYO	Migration to other better weredas	To escape from the problem	Sale of asset and properties			
BEYIHAYILE	Migration	To escape from the problem	Sale of asset and properties			
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Migration	To escape from the problem	Sale of asset and properties			
MEGENITA	Migration to other better weredas	To escape from the problem	Sale of asset and properties			
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Settling high land area to protect flood problem	To prevent the flood easily	Migration when drought occurs in the area	To minimize hunger and death of livestock and humans		
SEHANA MUSELI	Finding solution during and after disaster occurred					



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name HOMECHO DAYO

Type of Disaster(s) Malaria

Coping Strategy Patients are taken to Dubti Hospital

Description No comment

Recovery Strategy The malaria attacks the peasants because they sleep without mosquito net and poor treatment

Description

Community Participation Ways People support the patients by giving milk and food

Description



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name BEYIHAYILE

Type of Disaster(s) Flood

Coping Strategy Migration

Description They recover by the governmental support

Recovery Strategy

Description The government supports wheat, shelter and others

Community

Participation Ways

Description First give food for the elders, children and females



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name BEBEDETA NA KORELE

Type of Disaster(s) Flood

Coping Strategy Migration

Description The government support the migrants

Recovery Strategy The people doing developmental activities by using the aid materials

Description The government support wheat, shelter and other necessary needs

Community Men support elders, children and females

Participation Ways

Description First give food for the elders, children and females



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name MEGENITA

Type of Disaster(s) Malaria

Coping Strategy Patients are taken to Dubti Hospital

Description No comment

Recovery Strategy The malaria attacks the peasants because they sleep without mosquito net and poor treatment

Description

Community Participation Ways People support the patients by giving food and milk

Description



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

Kebele Name SEHANA MUSELI

Type of Disaster(s) Shortage of water and livestock pasture

Coping Strategy Helping each other by giving money and feeding together

Description Giving lactating cows to others

Recovery Strategy Asking relief aid from government

Description To cope disaster by taking wheats

Community They have good culture to share food

Participation Ways

Description By giving livestock and grain food for the poor



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name DAGIBA

Type of Disaster(s) Shortage of water and livestock pasture

Coping Strategy Migration and helping each other

Description Migration in search of pasture and water, and giving cows to the poor

Recovery Strategy

Description

Community

Participation Ways

Description



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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Type Community Participation

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Levels Comm Participation</u>	<u>Changes In Last Decade</u>
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HOMECHO DAYO	Helping each other during works and giving goats for the poor one	
BEYIHAYILE	People help each other by giving goats, money and other things	
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	People help each other by giving goats, money and other things	
MEGENITA	People help each other by giving goats, money and other things	
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	There is cooperation during disaster and other normal periods	Level of cooperation decreased due to poor capacity of the community
SEHANA MUSELI	Helping each other during death and wedding ceremonies by giving livestock and grain foods for the affected ones	No change
DAGIBA	Helping each other by giving of livestock and grain food	No change



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

71.60 %

Comments



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda DUBTI

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Disaster

Recovered Percentage

Droughts	27.49
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Floods	27.01
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Livestock diseases	17.89
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Human diseases	11.04
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Heat waves/ High temp	0.72
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Conflicts	3.72
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Economic / Price shock	11.40
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Forest Fires	0.36
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Earthquake	0.12
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Selected Indicator:

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

Type of Loss	Percentage
Physical damages on houses and property	15.78
Crop damage	3.40
Livestock damage	16.75
Death of household members	2.18
Illness/health problems	8.62
Loss of access to social services, including school	1.09
Loss of income	12.62
Loss of savings	6.07
Lost access to grazing land	13.83
Lost access to water source	9.34
Had to flee/change residence area	9.47



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda DUBTI

Selected Indicator

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

Coping Strategy To Be Adopted

Response (%)

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

85.64

Storage of food and other necessities

11.44

Physical protection of buildings and property

2.19



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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
Sell more livestock than usual	31.19	34.18
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	1.70	1.19
Sale of non-productive assets (Jewelry, clothing, etc.)	0.12	0.34
Sending children of household for work	0.12	0.00
Reduced expenditure on health and education (including taking children out of school)	0.73	0.00
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, livestock drugs, etc.)	0.12	0.00
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	8.25	5.95
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration of whole families)	16.87	8.84
Increased working hours	11.77	11.22
Seek alternative or additional jobs	8.01	12.07
Collection of wild food	2.06	0.51
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	7.65	1.19
Limit portion size at meals	0.12	5.44
Skip entire day without eating	0.24	0.51
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	4.73	5.27



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Selected Indicator:

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

<u>Coping Strategy Adopted</u>	<u>Main Strategy</u>	<u>Secondary Strategy</u>
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Reduce number of meals eaten in a day

0.00

4.08

Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)

6.31

9.18



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda DUBTI

Selected Indicator

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

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)								7.14	92.86
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus		58.97		5.13	12.82			23.08	
Increased working hours		47.42	1.03	25.77	14.43	2.06		1.03	8.25



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Selected Indicator

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

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
insafficient irrigation available		58.82							41.18
Limit portion size at meals								100.00	
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)		18.71		1.44	75.54			0.72	3.60



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Selected Indicator

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

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Reduced expenditure on health and education					33.33			16.67	50.00
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)		46.15		3.85	23.08		3.85	7.69	15.38
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, etc)									100.00



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda DUBTI

Selected Indicator

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

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	6.35	4.76		57.14	7.94	1.59		4.76	17.46
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)								100.00	
Seek alternative or additional jobs	31.82	4.55		10.61	16.67			33.33	3.03



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Selected Indicator

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

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Sell more livestock than usual	2.33	28.02		3.89	17.90			14.79	32.68
Sending children of household for work								100.00	
Short-term / seasonal labor migration		29.41		14.71	36.76		1.47	8.82	7.35



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Selected Indicator

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

Coping Strategies Adopted

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Skip entire day without eating								100.00	



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Wereda DUBTI

Selected Indicator

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)							85.71	14.29
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus		22.58		6.45	6.45		38.71	25.81
Increased working hours		19.70	27.27	34.85			10.61	4.55
insufficient irrigation available		66.67						33.33
Limit portion size at meals		93.75		3.13			3.13	



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Wereda DUBTI

Selected Indicator

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)		26.92		50.00			1.92	21.15
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day							100.00	
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)		27.78	9.26	25.93			7.41	29.63
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food				42.86				57.14
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)							100.00	
Seek alternative or additional jobs		21.13	14.08	33.80			14.08	16.90



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Selected Indicator

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Sell more livestock than usual		29.85	14.93	38.31		1.00	9.45	6.47
Short-term / seasonal labor migration		40.00	17.14	42.86				



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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted

Type of Loss

	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)					14.29			85.71			
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	3.23	9.68	3.23	22.58	19.35		6.45	6.45	29.03		
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, clothes, meat, etc.)		1.85	1.85	1.85	31.48		16.67		33.33	11.11	1.85
Sell more livestock than usual	1.00	1.00	2.99	9.95	9.45	0.50	8.96	6.97	17.91	16.42	24.38



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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Frequency of Adoption				
	1 - Daily	2 - Often (1-2 times/week)	3 - Sometimes (2-3 times/month)	4 - Seldom (1-3 times in 6 months)	5 - Never
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)		64.29	28.57	7.14	
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus		8.11	51.35	40.54	
Increased working hours	3.16	16.84	10.53	61.05	8.42
insufficient irrigation available	17.65	35.29		47.06	
Limit portion size at meals			100.00		
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	0.72	10.07	8.63	80.58	
Reduced expenditure on health and education	33.33		50.00	16.67	
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)		42.00	18.00	38.00	2.00
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, etc)				100.00	
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food			8.33	91.67	
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)				100.00	
Seek alternative or additional jobs			9.09	83.33	7.58



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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
Sell more livestock than usual		5.95	24.21	65.87	3.97
Sending children of household for work				100.00	
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	5.88	13.24	17.65	63.24	
Skip entire day without eating			100.00		



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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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>
HOMECHO DAYO	Daily labourer	To generate better income	Gold mining	Income generating activities		
BEYIHAYILE	Employed as guard	In nearby development projects	Daily labour			
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Employed as guard	In nearby development projects	Daily labour	In this area the town is developed by projects		
MEGENITA	Daily labourer	To generate better income	Employed as guard	Income generating activities		
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Daily labourer	To generate better income				
SEHANA MUSELI	No	There is no any income generating activities in the area				

WDRP Indicators

Community

Perceptions and Suggestions



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Selected Indicator:

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Change In Last Decade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
HOMECHO DAYO	Yes	No change	
BEYIHAYILE	Good	No change	
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Good	No change	Sometimes they get 1 or 2 times per year
MEGENITA	Yes	No change	Sometimes they get 1 or 2 times per year
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Medium	No change	Sometimes they get 1 or 2 times per year
SEHANA MUSELI	There is no access of agricultural extension	No change	No
DAGIBA	No	No change	No



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Selected Indicator:

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

KebeleName	Current Level	Change In Last Decade	Comments
HOMECHO DAYO	Seed is available	No change	
BEYIHAYILE	Seed is available	No change	
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Seed is available	No change	
MEGENITA	Seed is available	No change	
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Medium	No change	Onion seed, maize and pesticides chemicals are easily available
SEHANA MUSELI	No improved agriculture	No change	The community is not participating on agricultural practice
DAGIBA	No improved agriculture	No change	There is agriculture



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Selected Indicator:

Agricultural Situation: Water for irrigation - Access to water for irrigation in the community

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Change In Last Decade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
HOMECHO DAYO	Decreased	Decreased	Diverting flood water, and using water harvesting
BEYIHAYILE	Decreased	Decreased	Sugar project in the area took all the water for irrigation
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Decreased	Decreased	Sugar project in the area took all the water for irrigation
MEGENITA	Decreased	Decreased	Diverting flood water, and using water harvesting
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Difficult to use without motor pump	No change	Expensive cost of motor fuels
SEHANA MUSELI	No	No change	There is no water availability in the area
DAGIBA	No	No change	Shortage of water



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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>
HOMECHO DAYO	Decreased	Decreased	Sugar project constructed the irrigation line
BEYIHAYILE	Good	Good	
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Good	Decreased	
MEGENITA	Decreased	Decreased	Sugar project constructed the irrigation line
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Sufficient	Decreased	Because of construction of dam for sugar project
SEHANA MUSELI	There is no pure drinking water	No change	Using wells
DAGIBA	Available of water from wells	Decreased	Shortage of water



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Selected Indicator:

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

Kebele Name	Current Level	Change In Last Decade	Comments
HOMECHO DAYO	Fertile	Decreased	Expansion of prosopis tree
BEYIHAYILE	Fertile	Decreased	Soil erosion
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Very good	Decreased	Flood damage on the top soil part
MEGENITA	Fertile	Decreased	Invasion of prosopis tree
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Very good	Decreased	Expansion of prosopis tree



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Selected Indicator

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

Major public interventions desired by the community

Degree of Importance for the community

	1st	2nd	3rd
Better job	29.43	19.76	18.99
Cash transfers/social assistance	2.63	12.77	4.33
Food-for-work activities	1.91	10.60	12.50
Fuel subsidies	0.72	0.24	0.48
Medical assistance / access to health facilities	0.48	1.93	6.73
Micro-credit programmes	2.63	6.27	10.58
Other	2.39	2.89	3.13
Rental subsidies	0.72	0.96	0.00
School fees for children	0.00	0.72	0.48
Subsidized food	1.67	5.78	5.53
Subsidized health care	1.44	11.81	13.94
Supplementary feeding for women and young children	3.83	4.58	10.34
Finance and economy office	0.48	2.89	2.64
Food aid	51.67	18.80	10.34



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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>
HOMECHO DAYO	Poor	Decreased	Sugar project, invasion of prosopis tree in the area
BEYIHAYILE	Poor	Decreased	Sugar project, invasion of prosopis tree in the area
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Poor	Decreased	Sugar project, invasion of prosopis tree in the area
MEGENITA	Poor	Decreased	Sugar project, invasion of prosopis tree in the area
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Decreased	Decreased	Invasion of prosopis tree in the area
SEHANA MUSELI	Deteriorating	Decreased	Invasion of prosopis tree in the area
DAGIBA	Poor	Decreased	Rain fall shortage and prosopis tree invasion



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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

KebeleName	Changes_Observed	Problems_Due_To_Changes
HOMECHO DAYO	Decreased	Loss of farming land because of flood
BEYIHAYILE	Decreased	Loss of farming land because of flood
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Decreased	Loss of farming land because of flood
MEGENITA	Decreased	Loss of farming land because of flood
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	The land covered by prosopis trees	No other tree can be grown because of invasion of prosopis tree
SEHANA MUSELI	The land covered by prosopis trees	No other tree can be grown because of invasion of prosopis tree
DAGIBA	Reduction of natural grazing land	There is no sufficient pasture because of invasion of prosopis tree



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator

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

Kebele Name	Institution_1	Process_Description	Institution_2	Process_Description	Institution_3	Process_Description
HOMECHO DAYO	Wereda pastoral community development program	Doing community based development activity for the community	Productive safety net program	Wereda safety net program monitors kebele safety net activities		
BEYIHAYILE	Wereda pastoral community development program to kebele pastoral community development program	Kebele pastoral community development program select the kebele program	Kebele safety net to wereda agro pastoralist	Kebele report to wereda safety net desk and head of agro pastoralist		
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Wereda pastoral community development program to kebele pastoral community development program	Kebele pastoral community development program select the kebele program	Kebele safety net to wereda agro pastoralist	Kebele report to wereda safety net desk and head of agro pastoralist		



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI	
Selected Indicator		Interventions: Community Perception on Mediums to Influence DRM Actors - Community perception on the effectiveness of institutional channels to use to influence DRM actors				
Kebele Name	Institution_1	Process_Description	Institution_2	Process_Description	Institution_3	Process_Description
MEGENITA	Wereda pastoral community development program	Doing community based development activity for the community	Productive safety net program	Wereda safety net monitoring kebele safety net activities and agro pastoralist head		
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Kebele to wereda and concerned sectors	Reporting about the problem from kebele to wereda then regional office to get solution				
SEHANA MUSELI	Wereda pastoralist and agricultural office	The kebele reporting to the wereda disaster prevention and food security office				
DAGIBA	Kebele federation houses to wereda federation houses and pastoralist office	The response is not quick because the identification of the hazards and beneficiaries take time				



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Selected Indicator

Interventions: Community Perception on their Knowledge used in DRM Process - Perception of the community on how their knowledge influences the priorities and measures of DRM actors

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Community Suggestions</u>
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	It is good
BEYIHAYILE	It is good
DAGIBA	The community does not have enough educational back ground but they have traditional knowledge and experience for doing preventive activities
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	The community does not have enough educational back ground but they have traditional knowledge and experience for doing preventive activities
MEGENITA	It is good
SEHANA MUSELI	The community does not have enough educational back ground but they have traditional knowledge and experience for doing preventive activities
HOMECHO DAYO	It is good



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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
ARADO NA HANAKES					55	
HOMECHO DAYO	Medical treatment	For animal and human health	Wheat distribution	To prevent people from disaster	Nutrition and food distribution	For children and mother
BEYIHAYILE	Medical treatment	For animal and human health	Wheat distribution	To prevent people from disaster	Nutrition and food distribution	For children and mother
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Medical treatment	For animal and human health	Wheat distribution	For the poor to save life	Nutrition and food distribution	For children and mother
MEGENITA	Medical treatment	For animal and human health	Wheat distribution	For the poor to save life	Nutrition and food distribution	For children and mother
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Relief aid	Solving the hunger problem	Supplying of supplementary food	WFP is giving food aid to keep children healthy		
SEHANA MUSELI	Relief aid	Monitoring relief distribution fairly for the beneficiaries	Health stations for humans and veterinary facility	ABDA is giving mobile health service to humans and livestock in the area		



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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
DAGIBA	Supplying of water	By the help of "Satcon"	Supplying of relief aid	By the help of disaster prevention office	Provision of mobile medical services	By the help of ABDA



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI	
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
HOMECHO DAYO	Establishing human health station	To help prevent and solve human health problems	Facilitate development work and medical supplies	Support from government and other development sectors		
BEYIHAYILE	Establishing livestock health post	Construction of animal health post by pastoral community development program or government sector is required				
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Establishing livestock health post	Construction of animal health post by pastoral community development program or government sector is required	Facilitate development work and medical supplies	Support from government and other development sectors		



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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
MEGENITA	Establishing livestock health post	Construction of animal health post by pastoral community development program or government sector is required	Facilitate development work and medical supplies	Support from government and other development sectors		
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Supporting the affected group with relief food and cooking utensils	To avoid famine	Supplying supplementary food	Support has been obtained from WFP		
SEHANA MUSELI	Relief aid	By the help of pastoral development office	Construction of human health service and encouraging family planning	The community got mobile clinic service from ABDA NGO	Support the community by education materials like book and black board	Some support has been obtained from ABDA
DAGIBA	Relief aid	By the help of pastoral development office	Supplying supplementary food	The community got mobile clinic service from ABDA NGO	Giving mobile health service for the community	Like ABDA



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Wereda DUBTI

Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Measure 1</u>	<u>Comment 1</u>	<u>Measure 2</u>	<u>Comment 2</u>	<u>Measure 3</u>	<u>Comment 3</u>
HOMECHO DAYO	Improving animal production system	Avoid loss of production	Improve crop production	Avoid loss of crop production	Removing prosopis tree/weed	For crop and grazing area
BEYIHAYILE	Improving animal production techniques	Avoid loss of production	Improve crop production	Avoid loss of crop production	Removing prosopis tree/weed	For crop and grazing area
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Improving animal production techniques	Avoid loss of production	Improve crop production	Avoid loss of crop production	Removing prosopis tree/weed	For crop and grazing area
MEGENITA	Improving animal production techniques	Avoid loss of production	Improve crop production	Avoid loss of crop production	Removing prosopis tree/weed	For crop and grazing area
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Crop production in areas where it is possible	Using irrigation facility by the help of motor	Supply of motor for water pump			
SEHANA MUSELI	Improving animal production system	To enhance quality and productivity				
DAGIBA	Improving animal production system	To enhance quality and productivity				



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator

Community Awareness of Disaster Risk Management System and Actors

Kebele Name	Institution 1	Responsibility	Activity	Institution 2	Responsibility	Activity	Institution 3	Responsibility	Activity
HOMECHO DAYO	Pastoral community development program	Pastoral community development program	Controlling the quality of building construction	Safety net program	Implementing food-for-work activities	Coordinating public works			
BEYIHAYILE	Pastoral community development program	Coordinating construction activities	Controlling the quality of building construction and supplying finance for the building	Safety net program	Implementing food-for-work activities	Coordinating and managing public works and direct support			



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Region	AFAR			Zone	ZONE 1		Wereda	DUBTI	
Selected Indicator		Community Awareness of Disaster Risk Management System and Actors							
Kebele Name	Institution 1	Responsibility	Activity	Institution 2	Responsibility	Activity	Institution 3	Responsibility	Activity
BEBEDETA NAKORELE	Pastoral community development program	Coordinating construction activities	Controlling the quality of building construction and supplying finance for the building	Safety net program	Implementing food-for-work activities	Coordinating and managing public works and direct support			
MEGENITA	Pastoral community development program	Coordinating construction activities	Controlling the quality of building construction and supplying finance for the building	Safety net program	Implementing food-for-work activities	Coordinating and managing public works and direct support			



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Selected Indicator

Community Awareness of Disaster Risk Management System and Actors

Kebele Name	Institution 1	Responsibility	Activity	Institution 2	Responsibility	Activity	Institution 3	Responsibility	Activity
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Pastoral community developmen t program	Implementing project activities	Implemen ting the constructi on activities	Productive safety net program	Implementing food-for-work activities	Coordinati ng the public work and direct support beneficiari es			
SEHANA MUSELI	Pastoral community developmen t program	Coordinating construction activities	Monitoring kebele infrastruc ture developm ent activities	Productive safety net program	Implementing food-for-work activities	Coordinati ng the public work and direct support beneficiari es			
DAGIBA	Pastoral community developmen t program	Implementing project activities	Implemen ting the constructi on activities	Productive safety net program	Implementing food-for-work activities	Coordinati ng the public work and direct support beneficiari es			



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Wereda DUBTI

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>
HOMECHO DAYO	There is management meeting every 15 days to discuss and prevent problems	There is meeting every month between the people and the management to solve problems and share ideas	Receive necessary help	
BEYIHAYILE	There is management meeting every 15 days to discuss and prevent problems	There is meeting every month between the people and the management to solve problems and share ideas	Identify core problems and find the solution	
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	There is management meeting every 15 days to discuss and prevent problems	There is meeting every month between the people and the management to solve problems and share ideas	Identify core problems and find the solution	
MEGENITA	There is management meeting every 15 days to discuss and prevent problems	There is meeting every month between the people and the management to solve problems and share ideas	Identify core problems and find the solution	



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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>
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Reporting to the concerned bodies about the disaster	Discussing with the community and finding the solution to problems	Supplying of grain food	Poor attention given by the community about development works and there is problem of participating on remedial and development activities done in the area
SEHANA MUSELI	The selected committee identifies the core problems and make discussion with the community and government and solve the problem	Finding solution together with the community	Through construction of pure underground water, construction of livestock and human health stations and supply of drugs, preparing grazing land, constructing water harvesting schemes	Identification of the problem and doing community development activities
DAGIBA	Finding the solution of the problem with the community and reporting to the concerned bodies	Discussing with the community and finding the solution of the problem	Through construction of pure underground water, construction of livestock and human health stations and supply of drugs, preparing grazing land, constructing water harvesting schemes	Poor attention given by the community about development works and there is problem of participating on remedial and development activities done in the area



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Selected Indicator

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

Major public interventions desired by the community		Degree of Importance for the community		
		1st	2nd	3rd
Better job		29.43	19.76	18.99
Cash transfers/social assistance		2.63	12.77	4.33
Food-for-work activities		1.91	10.60	12.50
Fuel subsidies		0.72	0.24	0.48
Medical assistance / access to health facilities		0.48	1.93	6.73
Micro-credit programmes		2.63	6.27	10.58
Other		2.39	2.89	3.13
Rental subsidies		0.72	0.96	0.00
School fees for children		0.00	0.72	0.48
Subsidized food		1.67	5.78	5.53
Subsidized health care		1.44	11.81	13.94
Supplementary feeding for women and young children		3.83	4.58	10.34
Finance and economy office		0.48	2.89	2.64
Food aid		51.67	18.80	10.34

WDRP Indicators

Other Community Characteristics



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
Selected Indicator Capacity: Community Based Organizations in the Wereda					
Kebele Name	Name Of Organization	Est. Year	Formal/Informal	Type of Members	Activity
HOMECHO DAYO	Family association	2000	Formal	20	Agricultural activities
	Construction stone producing association	2001	Formal		Producing/making stones for construction purposes
BEYIHAYILE	No		Formal		
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	No		Formal		
MEGENITA	Family association	2002	Formal	20	Agricultural activities
	Construction stone producing association	2001	Formal		Producing/making stones for construction purposes
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	Fish production association	2003	Formal		Catching fish from the dam and selling to the community
	Farming association	2001	Formal	5 different groups of associat	Producing crops and vegetables
SEHANA MUSELI	No		Formal		
DAGIBA	No		Formal		



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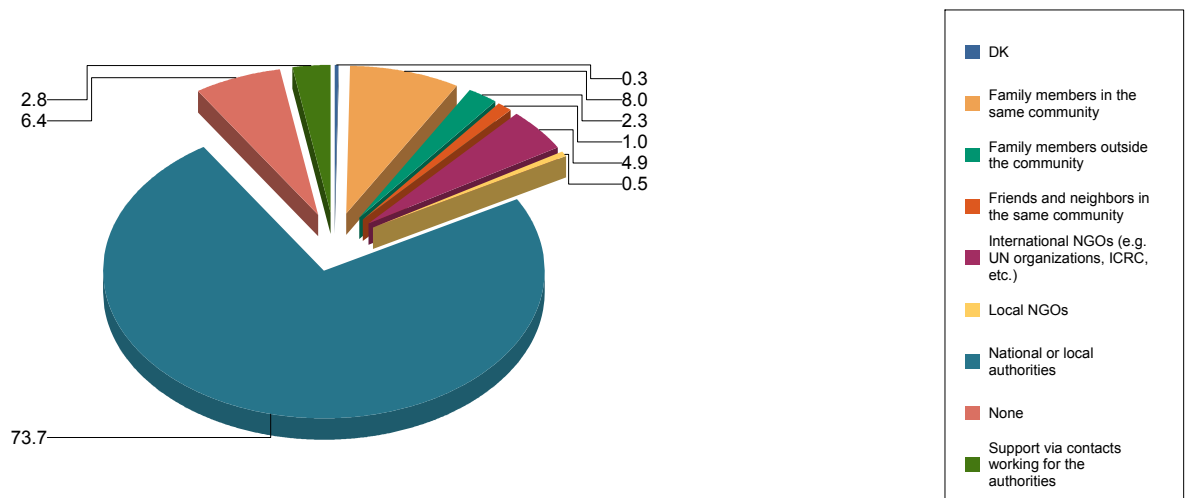
Wereda DUBTI

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	73.71
International NGOs (e.g. UN organizations, ICRC, etc.)	4.90
Local NGOs	0.52
Family members in the same community	7.99
Friends and neighbors in the same community	1.03
Family members outside the community	2.32
Support via contacts working for the authorities	2.84
None	6.44
DK	0.26

Supporting Agencies Against Disasters





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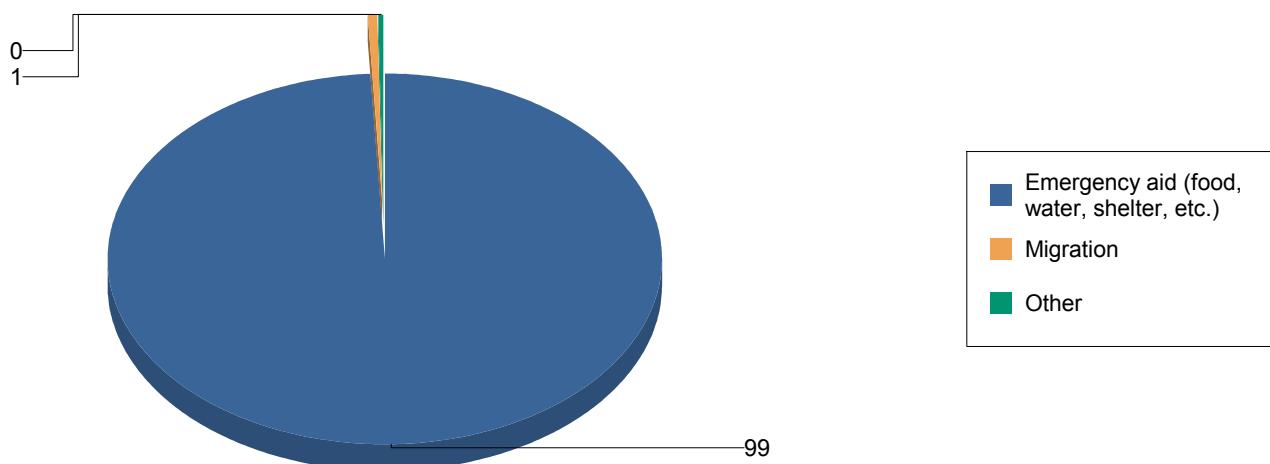
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator

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.)	99.24
Other	0.25
Migration	0.51

Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies





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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI			
Selected Indicator	Government Actors in the Field of Disaster Risk Management - Government actors and their activities in the field of Disaster Risk Managements							
Government Institution	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity	Description
Health Office	Environmental sanitation	Teaching hand wash, use of latrine and personal hygiene						
Pastoral Community Development Office	Treatment	Give veterinary services for the community	Distribution of food	Distribution of food and cooking utensils	Distribution of seed and small agricultural tools	Encouraging agro pastoralism for sustainable development , distribution of small agricultural tools		
Education Office	Feeding of students	Informing to the wereda and regional offices about the disaster and asking food support from WFP	Support educational materials	Arranging to deliver educational materials to the students				



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Non Governmental Actors in the Wereda</u>	<u>Activities</u>
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FAO	Livestock vaccination against diseases such as PPR
WFP	Distribution of food in collaboration with other institutions
UNICEF	Supporting educational materials (such as books and black boards), distribution of housing materials
Red cross	Distribution of housing materials and blankets



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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	DUBTI
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Selected Indicator

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

Kebele Name	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
HOMECHO DAYO	Good social cooperation	The community live in unfavorable area	Sugar project construction and road construction	Lack of funding
BEYIHAYILE	Good social cooperation	The community live in unfavorable area (near to the river)	Road and house construction, sugar project and the kebele is near to the wereda town	Lack of funding
BEBEDETA NA KORELE	Good social cooperation during disaster	The community live in unfavorable area (near to the river)	Road and house construction, sugar project and the kebele is near to the wereda	Lack of funding
MEGENITA	Good social cooperation and interaction	The community live in unfavorable area	Sugar project construction and road construction	Lack of funding
GURIMU DALENA GAYIDARO	The people helping each other	Poor saving culture	Opportunity to use irrigation for crop cultivation	Lack of funding
SEHANA MUSELI	Lack of funding	There is no early warning and preparedness before disaster occurs	Good culture for helping each other by other supportive groups	Lack of funding
DAGIBA	Helping each other	There is no early preparedness before disaster occurs	Good motivation to participate in development activities	Lack of funding