



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

WOREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILE (WDRP)

REGION: AFAR

ZONE: ONE

WEREDA: ELIDAR

December, 2020

Addis Ababa

About the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)

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

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PREFACE

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



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

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

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

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

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

*H.E. Ato Mitiku Kassa
Commissioner*

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

PREFACE

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



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

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

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

Abraham Abebe
Director

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

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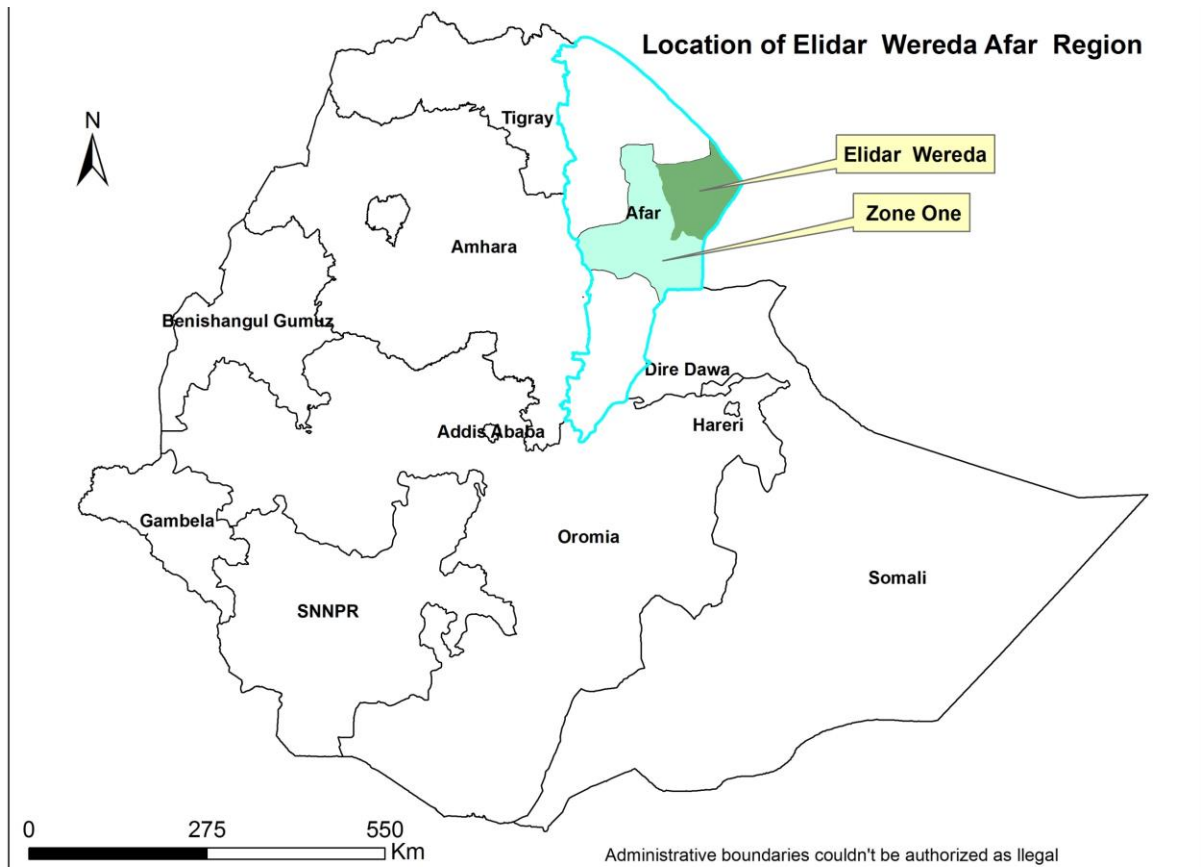
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WEREDA LOCATON



METHODOLOGY

▪ **WDRP Content :**

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

▪ **Research Approach:**

- Mixed Approach
- Both quantitative and qualitative information

▪ **Data Sources:**

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

▪ **Sampling Technique:**

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

▪ **Methods of Analysis:**

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

WEREDA

SUMMARY DISASTER RISK PROFILE

INFORMATION



Disaster Risk Profile: Elidar Wereda

SUMMARY OF WEREDA PROFILE

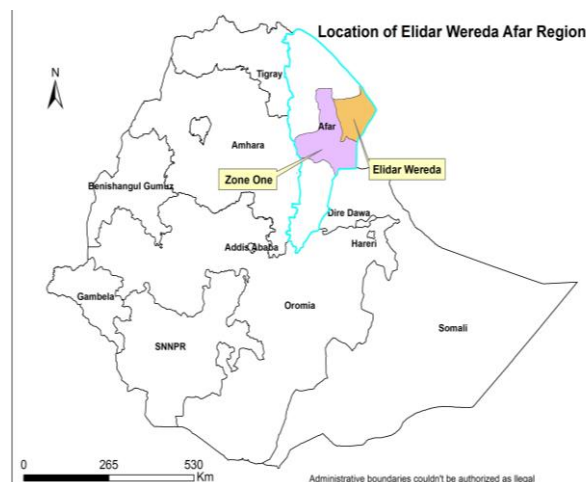
Drought is the most problematic disaster risk households face in the wereda which is the cause for other problems such as lack of clean drinking water for humans, lack of pasture and water for livestock, and partly to human and livestock diseases. Deforestation is the major environmental problem reported by households followed by hot air condition and water pollution. Limited livelihood source, traditional livestock rearing, poor sanitation, lack of pure drinking water and poor infrastructure development are among the major vulnerability factors.

Water harvesting and developing other water sources for humans and animals are priority areas of intervention. Improving access and linkage to markets through enhancing access to transportation, road and market information and establishing market centers in nearby areas is also important to increase the capacity of the pastoralist community. Awareness creation on sanitation and other development issues is also required.

SUMMARY OF LIVELIHOOD ZONE

Eli-Daar Pastoral Livelihood Zone (LZ4)

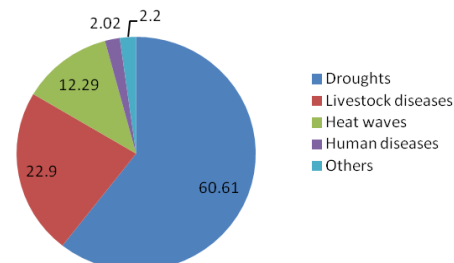
Pastoralism: camel and shoats (sheep/goats) are the most important species. Camel for salt packing and trade are common. Due to the harsh climatic conditions, a limited number of households keep cattle. Wealth is determined by number of livestock owned, in particular the number of camels.



MAJOR DISASTERS REPORTED IN WEREDA

Kebele	Disaster 1	Disaster 2	Disaster 3	LIU Info
Galafi and Gomeri	Drought			Chronic hazards: LZ4: Droughts, water shortages, border closure and restrictions, price shocks, animal and human diseases
Wuhalimat	Drought			
Emino	Lack of water	Animal disease	Lack of Animal feed	
Su'ulla	Drought			
Eldida'ar	Drought	Animal disease		
Maskana Galablu	Drought	Lack of food and feed		
Adegeno and Temukle	Drought	Lack of water		
Seyaru, helunatekebu	Drought			
Bure and Andaba	Drought	Lack of food		
Manda	Drought	Lack of food and feed		

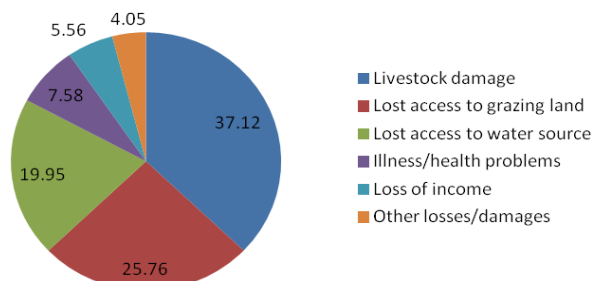
Proportion of households by major disaster suffered during the last five years



SHORT NARRATIVE ON MAJOR DISASTERS:

Drought (in the form of rainfall shortage) is the most chronic hazard in the wereda which mainly occurs from April to August. It is indicated as the major reason for decreasing number of livestock in the wereda. Lack of water is another serious problem due to drought particularly for those Kebeles which are found in relatively highland areas of the wereda resulting in migration to lowland areas and school dropout. Loss of pasture is also another effect of drought that households face. Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), Sheep pox and Pasteurellosis are the two major livestock diseases in the wereda each affecting 41%, 14% and 13% of the households respectively. Coupled with others (such as FMD, Faculiasis and Internal and External parasites), the impact of these livestock diseases on the livelihood of the households is paramount as they are pastoralists. Their prevalence is also reported increasing in most Kebeles of the wereda. Malaria is the major health problem in the wereda followed by Diarrhea, TB and common cold. Human and livestock diseases mainly affect the community in September, October and November. Heat waves are also indicated as major problems causing loss of water and pasture in the wereda.

Proportion of households by major disaster losses suffered



EFFECT OF DISASTERS

Disasters	Loss 1	Loss 2	Loss 3
Drought	Loss of pasture	Loss of water	Death of animals
Livestock disease	Death of animals	Loss of animal products	Loss of income
Heat waves	Loss of water	Loss of grass	Health problems
Human diseases	Health problems and death of humans	Loss of income	



Disaster Risk Profile: Elidar Wereda

HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY

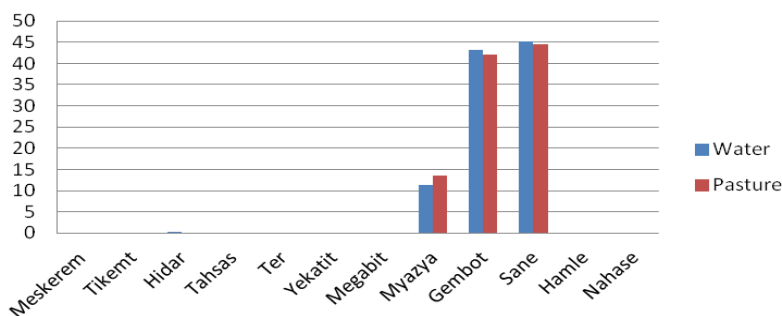
VULNERABILITY

Weak resilience capacity of the community can be inferred from the fact that 32% of households did not manage to recover from the disaster loss they suffered. Moreover, 72%, 67% and 31% of the households have received from transfers in the form of food-for-work, food aid and Faffa. This is partly attributed to the fact that the livelihood of the community totally depends on traditional livestock rearing which is highly susceptible to frequent occurrence of drought and livestock diseases in the wereda.

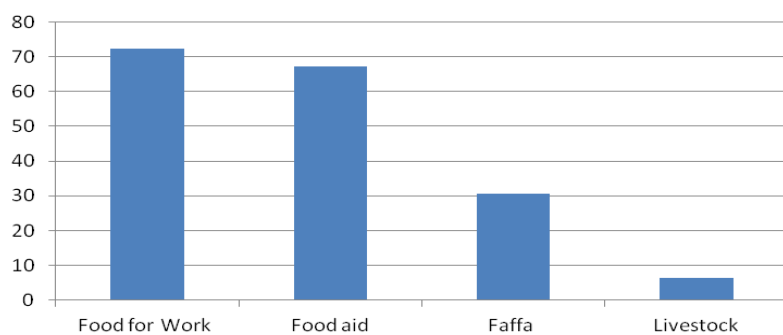
Some Kebeles reported that animals migrate from other areas to them for water thereby exposing them to pasture shortage and disease transmission to their livestock. On the other hand, Kebeles which are found in relatively highland areas of the wereda migrate to lowland areas in search of water particularly during May and June. During this period, students are forced to dropout and much pressure fall on women who are required to fetch water from distant areas for family consumption. Households sell their animals mainly during drought period and sometimes when they need money to purchase food and other necessities.

Presence of mosquito, poor sanitation, lack of clean drinking water, lack of food and environmental condition (hot and dusty) are major factors exposing households to human diseases in the wereda. Lack of infrastructure such as road, transportation, market center and health stations (equipped with professionals and drugs) are additional constraints reported in the wereda.

Proportion of households reporting most problematic months in terms of water and pasture availability for livestock



Proportion of households by type of formal transfers received during one year



Accessibility:

- Access to road and urban centre:** it took households an average of 3 hours and 20 minutes to reach the nearest paved road, while it took them 4 hours and 10 minutes to reach the nearest urban centre.
- Electricity:** 1.4% of the households are located in the community with electricity but none of them are actually connected to electric power.
- Access to Veterinary facility:** 94% and 97% of the households reported to have poor/very poor access to **veterinary service and livestock drugs** respectively.
- Access to market:** access to market is constrained by lack of transportation and road and lack of market information and poor awareness.
- Access to drinking water:** Birka, rain water harvesting and open pond are primary sources of drinking water for 36%, 22% and 14% of the households respectively. Despite this fact, 97% 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:** 98% of the households surveyed reported that they have no toilet facility at all where the rest use outdoor latrine.

Level of Awareness and Institutional Development

The **general literacy** level of the population above 7 years of age is only 2%. Out of which 73% of them are only below first grade, while 24% and 3% 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 all education level.

Community's awareness towards disaster risk management system and actors seem to be good. The level of cooperation in the community is reported to be good during disaster but no community based organizations are reported in the wereda. **Save the Children, USAID** and **PSNP** are the major non-governmental originations and project operating in the wereda in areas of disaster risk management.

InfoBits:

Population	: 79491 (2007)
Sex ratio	: 832 F/1000 M
Urban Population	: 9727 (2007)
Mean Altitude	: 418 m
Mean Slope	: 3.67%
All-weather road density	: 12.76%
Measles caseload	: 11 (2004-2009)

Sources: Various Secondary Sources

Community Capacity to Cope

- Selling more livestock than usual; relying on less preferred and less expensive foods; and reducing expenditure on none-essential items are the general **coping mechanisms** frequently used by households during disasters. Migration is another coping mechanism most frequently used during dry season, particularly by those households living in highland. Some Kebeles also buy drinking water which comes by trucks from other areas such as Logia town.
- Community level of **cooperation and participation** in helping each other during disaster is reported to be high and it is a cultural obligation.
- Livestock and crop diversity:** only 1.4% of the households have participated in crop production which is mainly maize. All households are mainly pastoralists. Most households own goat followed by camels, sheep and donkey.

WDRP Indicators

Hazard Related Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

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

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

Hazard_Sub_Type	Animal disease	
-----------------	----------------	--

Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	In-migration of large number of animals to the wereda for water Lack of vaccination	Reduced productivity of animals Death of animals
--	---	---

Sheep pox

Pasteurellosis

Foot and Mouth Disease

Faculiasis

Internal and External Parasite

Hazard_Sub_Type	Human diseases	
-----------------	----------------	--

Malaria	Mosquito reproduction in the area Dusts (weather change) Poor sanitation Malnutrition (Lack of food) Lack of clean drinking water	Illness/health problems Loss of income due to medication Death of humans
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Diarrhea

Tuberculosis

Typhoid



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

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

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

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

No Geological Hazards



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

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

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

Hazard_Sub_Type Hydro-Meteorological Hazards

Drought	Lack of rainfall for long time	Loss of pasture and water for animals Reduce animal products (milk) Death of animals Food shortage (malnutrition and hunger) Acute shortage of drinking water for humans Migration
Shortage of drinking water	Lack of sufficient rainfall, Absence of water harvesting during rainy time	School dropout
Heat waves		Loss of water sources Loss of pasture Illness/health problems Loss of income
Flood		Livestock damage



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	ELIDAR
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Selected Indicator	Socio Economic 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>	Socio Economic Hazards
------------------------	------------------------

No Socio Economic Hazard



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

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

<u>Hazard_Sub_Type</u>	Technological hazard
------------------------	----------------------

No technological hazard



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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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
ADIGINO NATENKULE	Droughts	April, May, June, July, August	Last five years	2004	Increased	Shortage of rain fall, lack of other water sources	Lack of human and animal food, lack of water, animal death and severe shortage of water	Located on the border of Eretria, lack of transport and electricity	
BURENANDABA	Droughts	May, June, July, August	Every year (last decades)	2004	Increased		Lack of food, death of animals	Immigration of people from the surrounding kebeles, shortage of transport, located at border of Eretria	Using water from Birka
ELIDAR	Droughts	May, June, July	2002, 2003, 2004	2004	Increased	Lack of rain fall	Lack of milk from animals, loss of many animals	Large family size	Support of the government , helping each other (sharing)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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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
ELIDAR	Animal Disease	March, April, May, June	2001, 2002, 2004	2004	Increased	Lack of vaccination, disease transmission from other animals coming to the Kebele for water	Death of large number of animals especially goats and camels	Lack of awareness about animals health service, absence of proper functioning animal health center	Separating sick animals from healthy ones
IMINO	Droughts	May, June, July, August	last ten year(last decades)	2004	Increased	Lack of rain fall	Shortage of drinking water, lack of animals grass lands, lack of food, death of animal	Lack of additional water sources	So save the present water sources



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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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
IMINO	Animal Disease	February, March, April, May, June	2003, 2004	2004	Increased	Incoming of large number of animals to the kebele to obtain water	Decrease d the productivity of animals, death of animals		
GALAFI	Droughts	May, June, July	2002, 2003, 2004	2004	Increased	Lack of rain fall for long period	Death of animals, shortage of human food and water both for animals and humans	Large family size	Migration to Awash River basin areas, buying water from Logia town



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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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	Droughts	April, May, June, July, August	Last decades(last ten years)	2004	Increased	Shortage of rain fall	Shortage of human and animal drinking water, death of animals and shortage of feed and food	Lack of other water sources and decreasing amount of rainfall from time to time	To save water collect to Birka during rainy time, migration in search of water in surrounding areas, to build pond before the disaster to help each other
MESKANA GELEBLU	Droughts	April, May, June, July, August	April, May, June, July, August	2004	Increased	Shortage of rain fall	Shortage of water, death of animals, shortage of human and animals food, migration	Lack of water sources	Migration in search of water, aid from NGOs and GO



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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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
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	Droughts	May, June, July, August	last ten year(last decades)	2004	Increased	Lack of rain fall	Shortage of drinking water, lack of animals grass lands, lack of food, death of animal	Lack of additional water sources	So save the present water sources
SULANA ISILU	Droughts	May, June, Julys	1999, 2002, 2003, 2004	2004	Increased	Shortage of rain	Animal death, hunger of children due to lack of milk		Migration to other places which have water and livestock feed



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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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
WUHA LIMAT	Droughts	June, July, August	2002, 2003, 2004	2004	Increased	Lack of rain fall for almost 3 years	Death of many animals, shortage of feed and drinking water for human and animals	Having large family size	Migration to other places in search of water and grass

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 ELIDAR

Selected Indicator: Hazards: Conflict as an Issue

KebeleName	Description_Of_Conflict	Change_In_Last_Decade	Main_Causes_Of_Conflict
GALAFI	No		
WUHA LIMAT	No		
IMINO	No		
SULANA ISILU	No conflict		
ELIDAR	No conflict		
MESKANA GELEBLU	No conflict		
ADIGINO NATENKULE	No conflict		
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	No conflict		
BURENANDABA	No conflict		
MANDANA MUSALI	No conflict		



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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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
GALAFI	Drought	The kebele has not recovered from effects of rainfall shortage for three years	Heavy loss of animals, increased rate of human disease	Children, elder	Because they are dependent on milk for food
WUHA LIMAT	Drought	The Kebele did not get rain for three years	Death of many livestock	People having many livestock, children	Because they would not get feed and water for that many livestock, children need milk for consumption
IMINO	Drought	Absence of rain fall for many months resulted in extreme lack of water	Most members of the family are forced to migrate to low altitude areas where they can obtain water for their livestock but their children should stay around school, most of the students are unable to continue learning due to lack of water	Students, women, elder	Students need sufficient water for cooking, women are affected because they are responsible to fetch water for the remaining family member around school, elders cannot obtain enough water because they cannot go long distance



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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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
SULANA ISILU	Drought	Long period of drought resulting in death of large number of animals	Death of livestock (loss of assets), lack of sufficient milk for household consumption, migration to better places	Children, lower class groups (people owning small number of animals)	Children are dependent on milk
ELIDAR	Drought	The drought was very severe and resulted in lack of water for human consumption	Severe lack of water even for drinking purpose, excess death of animals combined with the disease	Poor people, children and women	Loss of large number of animals and reduction of their milk production severely affects children whose food is mainly milk of animals, women work burden increased because they fetch water for the family
MESKANA GELEBLU	Drought	It lasts for 6 months	There are many effects on the community such as shortage of water, lack of food, migration and animal death	All community	Drought is the major problem in the area



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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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
ADIGINO NATENKULE	Drought	During five months with in the year it is very severe	Shortage of water, lack of food, animal death	Pastoralists	Delay of rainfall
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	Drought	Within this community the magnitude of drought is very hard and it extends for 6 and 7 months per year	The effects of the drought are shortage of water, death of animals, lack of animal and human food	The poor, elders, mothers, babies	Because poor people have small number of animals and they are not capable to survive during disasters
BURENANDABA	Drought	It was the worst drought in which the community worried a lot for survival	Reduced working capacity of the people due to spending of much of their time in search of water; disease incidence increases due to poor sanitation	Rural people are severely affected because the water supplied by trucks cannot reach them	Because the water supply cannot reach them
HOMECHO DAYO	Drought	Within this community the magnitude of drought is very hard and it extends for 6 and 7 months per year	The effects of the drought are shortage of water, death of animals, lack of animal and human food	The poor, elders, mothers, babies	Because poor people have small number of animals and they are not capable to survive during disasters



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda ELIDAR

Selected Indicator:

Frequency of Disaster Occurrence

	4 out of 5 years or more	3 out of 5 years	2 out of 5 years	1 out of 5 years	0 Never
Droughts	36.00	4.00	55.00	5.00	
Economic / Price shock	50.00	50.00			
Floods		67.00	33.00		
Frost / Cold waves	100.00				
Heat waves/ High temp	92.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	1.00
Human diseases	17.00	25.00	8.00	50.00	
Landslides			100.00		
Livestock diseases	40.00	15.00	13.00	32.00	1.00



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Wednesday, September 3, 2014

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

Household Exposure to Hazards

<u>Disaster Type</u>	<u>General Exposure</u>	<u>Last Five Years Exposure</u>
Droughts	27.30	60.61
Floods	31.34	0.51
Landslides	0.16	0.17
Crop diseases	0.16	0.17
Livestock diseases	23.10	22.90
Human diseases	2.75	2.02
Frost / Cold waves		0.34
Heat waves/ High temp	12.92	12.29
Economic / Price shock	2.26	1.01



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda ELIDAR

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)
Crop diseases												
Droughts		53.80						5.07	29.30	11.83		
Floods									66.67	33.33		
Frost / Cold waves							50.00		50.00			
Heat waves/ High temp								100.00	60.87	13.04		
Human diseases							36.36	27.27		36.36		
Landslides										100.00		
Livestock diseases						1.01	1.01	9.09	41.41	47.47		



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda ELIDAR

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

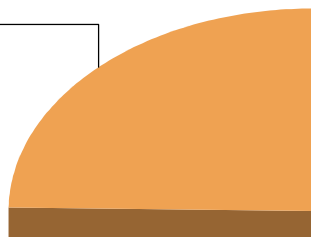
24.86

No

75.14

Is Conflict an Issue in Community?

Yes
24.9



No
75.1

No	75.1	75.1%
Yes	24.9	24.9%
Total:	100	100.0%



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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Selected Indicator:

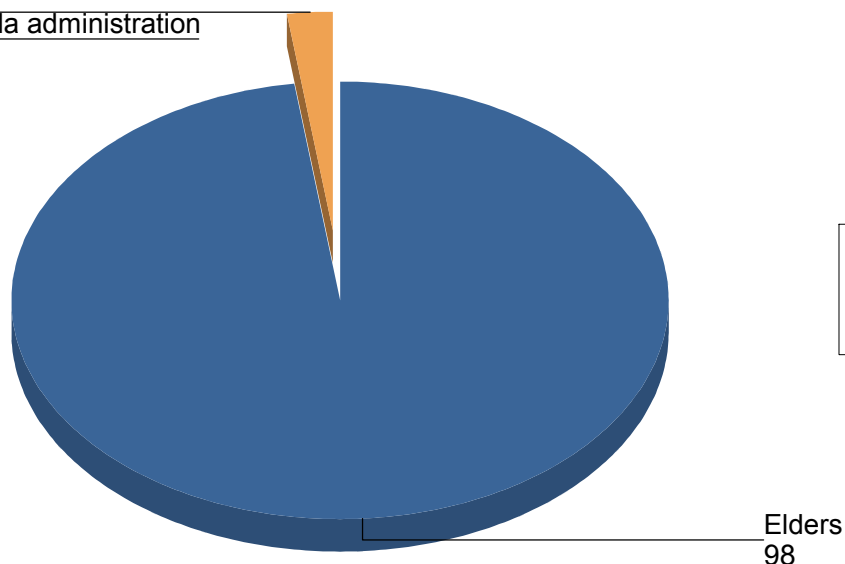
Conflicts: Perception of households on conflict issues - Who To Turn To in case of Conflict?

Who To Turn During Conflict?	Response	Percentage
Elders	97.80	
Wereda administration	2.20	

Who To Turn During Conflict?

Wereda administration

;



Elders	98	97.8%
Wereda administration	2	2.2%
Total:	100	100.0%



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

<u>Type of Loss</u>	<u>Main Loss Percent</u>	<u>Secondary Loss Percent</u>
Physical damages on houses and property	2.02	1.50
Crop damage	0.51	1.50
Livestock damage	37.12	5.41
Illness/health problems	7.58	0.30
Loss of income	5.56	1.20
Loss of savings	0.51	32.43
Lost access to grazing land	25.76	24.02
Lost access to water source	19.95	13.21
Had to flee/change residence area	0.51	11.41
Other losses/damages	0.25	7.21
Livestock were stolen	0.25	1.80



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda ELIDAR

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

	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
AMREF (African Medical and research Foundation)								
Crop damage			33.33					0.75
Had to flee/change residence area	0.59							0.75
Illness/health problems					22.86	75.00		3.76
Livestock damage	15.98	16.67	66.67		5.71			84.96



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda ELIDAR

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**

	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Livestock were stolen								
Loss of income	1.18			50.00	11.43	25.00		6.02
Loss of savings					2.86			0.75
Lost access to grazing land	44.38	50.00		50.00	27.14		100.00	2.26
Lost access to water source	33.73	16.67			30.00			



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda ELIDAR

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

	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Other losses/damages		16.67						
Physical damages on houses and property	4.14							0.75



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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses							
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	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Crop damage	0.65		66.67		2.56			0.81
Death of household members								0.81
Had to flee/change residence area	18.06				17.95			2.42
Illness/health problems				50.00	7.69			
Livestock damage	7.74		33.33		2.56			3.23



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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses							
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	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Loss of income	7.74				5.13			84.68
Loss of savings					10.26	25.00		0.81
Lost access to grazing land	43.23				15.38	75.00		3.23
Lost access to water source	25.81			50.00	2.56		100.00	0.81
Other losses/damages	3.23				35.90			3.23



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	ELIDAR
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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							
	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Physical damages on houses and property	0.65	80.00						



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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

<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>	ADIGINO NATENKULE			
E - Jan (Tir)	Shortage of milk and animal products			--
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Shortage of food and water			--
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Shortage of food and water			--
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought			--
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought			--
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought			--
K - Jul (Hamle)	Drought	1		--
L - Aug (Nehase)	Drought	1		--
A - Sep (Meskerem)	drought	2		--
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Human disease	3		--

<u>Kebele</u>	BURENANDABA			
L - Aug (Nehase)	Death of animal			--

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
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Death of animal			--
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Human and animal disease			--
C - Nov (Hidar)	Human and animal disease			--
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Human and animal disease			--
E - Jan (Tir)	Human and animal disease			--
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Start food shortage of human and animal			--
G - Mar (Megabit)	Food shortage of human and animal			--
H - Apr (Meazea)	Food and water shortage of human and animal			--
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought	1		--
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought	2		--
K - Jul (Hamle)	DROUGHT	3		--

Kebele	ELIDAR
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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>
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Human disease	1		--
C - Nov (Hidar)	Animal disease	1		--
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Animal disease	1		--
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought, animal disease	1		--
E - Jan (Tir)	Lack of water for animal	2		--
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Lack of water for animal	2		--
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought	2		--
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought, lack of animal feed	2		--
K - Jul (Hamle)	Drought, lack of animal feed	2		--
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Human disease	2		--
L - Aug (Nehase)	Shortage of animal feed	3		--
G - Mar (Megabit)	Animal disease and death, lack of water	3		--

<u>Kebele</u>	GALAFI
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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>
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Human disease, animal disease	1		--
C - Nov (Hidar)	Animal and human disease	1		--
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Death of animals	1		--
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Shortage of animal feed	1		--
G - Mar (Megabit)	Shortage of animal feed	1		--
E - Jan (Tir)	Death of animals	2		--
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Human disease	2		--
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought, shortage of feed	2		--
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought, animal disease, shortage of feed	2		--
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought, animal disease	3		--
K - Jul (Hamle)	Drought, death of animals	3		--
L - Aug (Nehase)	Drought	3		--

<u>Kebele</u>	HOMECHO DAYO
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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
E - Jan (Tir)				--
F - Feb (Yekatit)				--
G - Mar (Megabit)	Shortage of human and animal food and water			--
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought			--
L - Aug (Nehase)	Drought			--
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Shortage of human and animal food and water			--
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Death of animals			--
C - Nov (Hidar)	Disease of humans			--
D - Dec (Tahsas)				--
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought	1		--
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought	2		--
K - Jul (Hamle)	Drought	3		--

Kebele	IMINO
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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
C - Nov (Hidar)				--
D - Dec (Tahsas)				--
E - Jan (Tir)	Lack of water for human	1		--
L - Aug (Nehase)	Animal disease	1		--
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Human disease	1		--
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Human disease	1		--
K - Jul (Hamle)	Animal disease, lack of animal feed	2		--
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Lack of water for human, animal disease	2		--
G - Mar (Megabit)	Lack of water for human, animal disease, lack of animal feed	2		--
H - Apr (Meazea)	Lack of water for human, animal disease, lack of animal feed	2		--
I - May (Ginbot)	Lack of water for human, animal disease, lack of animal feed	3		--
J - Jun (Sene)	Animal disease, lack of animal feed	3		--

Kebele	MESKANA GELEBLU
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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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Wednesday, September 3, 2014

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

Month of Hazard	Major Problems /Disasters	Hazard Severity Rank	Agricultural Activities	Income Level Rank
E - Jan (Tir)				--
F - Feb (Yekatit)				--
G - Mar (Megabit)				--
B - Oct (Tikimt)				--
C - Nov (Hidar)				--
D - Dec (Tahsas)				--
L - Aug (Nehase)	Lack of animal and human food	1		--
H - Apr (Meazea)	Lack of drinking water	1		--
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought	1		--
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought	2		--
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Human and animal disease	2		--
K - Jul (Hamle)	Drought	3		--

Kebele	SIYARU HILUTEKIBU
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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 3, 2014

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

Month of Hazard	Major Problems /Disasters	Hazard Severity Rank	Agricultural Activities	Income Level Rank
E - Jan (Tir)				--
F - Feb (Yekatit)				--
G - Mar (Megabit)				--
A - Sep (Meskerem)				--
B - Oct (Tikimt)				--
C - Nov (Hidar)				--
D - Dec (Tahsas)				--
H - Apr (Meazea)	Shortage of clean drinking water	1		--
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought	1		--
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought	2		--
L - Aug (Nehase)	Shortage of human and animal foods	2		--
K - Jul (Hamle)	Drought	3		--

Kebele SULANA ISILU

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 3, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	ELIDAR
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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>
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought, animal disease	1		--
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought, animal disease	1		--
K - Jul (Hamle)	Drought	1		--
L - Aug (Nehase)	Drought	2		--
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Drought	2		--
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Animal feed shortage	2		--
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Animal and human food shortage	2		--
G - Mar (Megabit)	Animal and human food shortage	2		--
H - Apr (Meazea)	Animal disease	2		--
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Animal and human disease	3		--
C - Nov (Hidar)	Animal and human disease	3		--
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Animal and human disease	3		--

<u>Kebele</u>	WUHA LIMAT
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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 3, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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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
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Human disease, animal disease	1		--
C - Nov (Hidar)	Human and animal disease	1		--
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Death of animals	1		--
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Shortage of feed of livestock	1		--
G - Mar (Megabit)	Shortage of feed of livestock feed	1		--
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought, shortage of feed	1		--
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought, shortage of feed	2		--
E - Jan (Tir)	Death of animals	2		--
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Human disease	2		--
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought, animals disease	3		--
K - Jul (Hamle)	Drought, death of animals	3		--
L - Aug (Nehase)	Drought	3		--

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

WDRP Indicators

Infrastructure Access Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Friday, October 3, 2014

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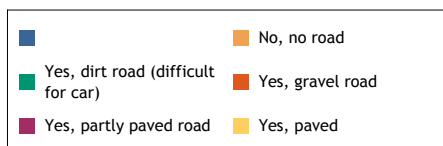
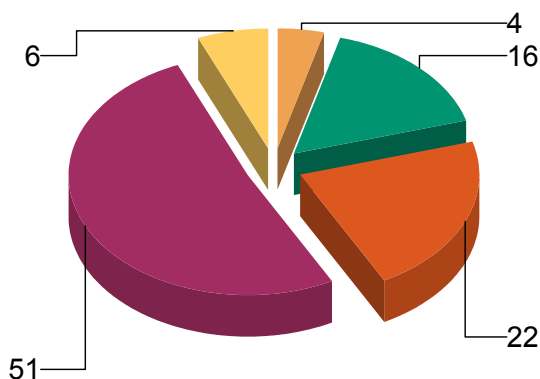
Selected Indicator

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

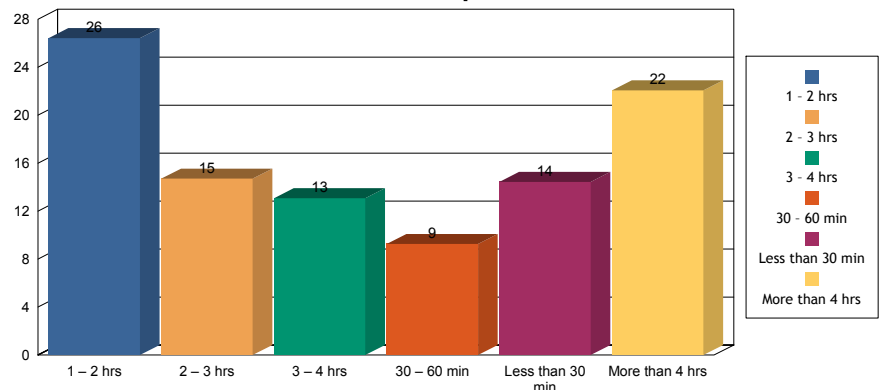
<u>Type of Road</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Time to Nearest Paved Road (Mins.)</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Time To Nearest Urban Center (Mins.)</u>	<u>Response</u>
Yes, paved	6.25	Less than 30 min	14.44	Less than 1 hr	9.62
Yes, partly paved road	51.42	30 - 60 min	9.26	1 - 2 hrs	28.57
Yes, gravel road	21.88	1 - 2 hrs	26.43	2 - 4 hrs	40.66
Yes, dirt road (difficult for car)	16.19	2 - 3 hrs	14.71	4 - 6 hrs	1.92
No, no road	4.26	3 - 4 hrs	13.08	More than 6 hrs	19.23
		More than 4 hrs	22.07		

<u>Avg Time To Nearest Urban Center(Mins.)</u>	249.00	<u>Avg Time To Nearest Paved Road</u>	202.00
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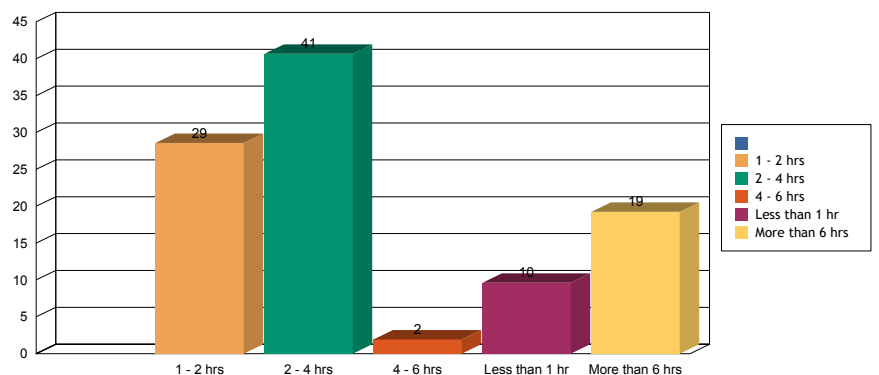
Type of Road



Time to reach the nearest paved road from the HH



Time to reach nearest urban center from the HH





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
Selected Indicator	Physical Vulnerability: Access to Electricity - Households access and utilization of electricity				
Household Located In Electricity			1.40		
Household Connected To Electricity			0.00		



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

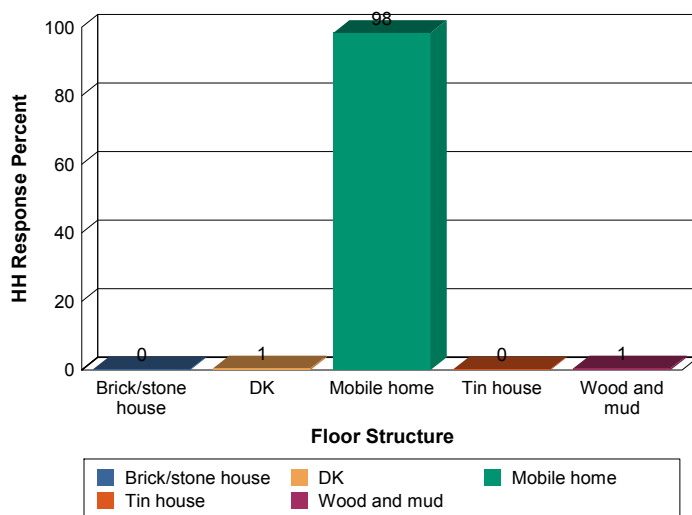
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	ELIDAR
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Selected Indicator

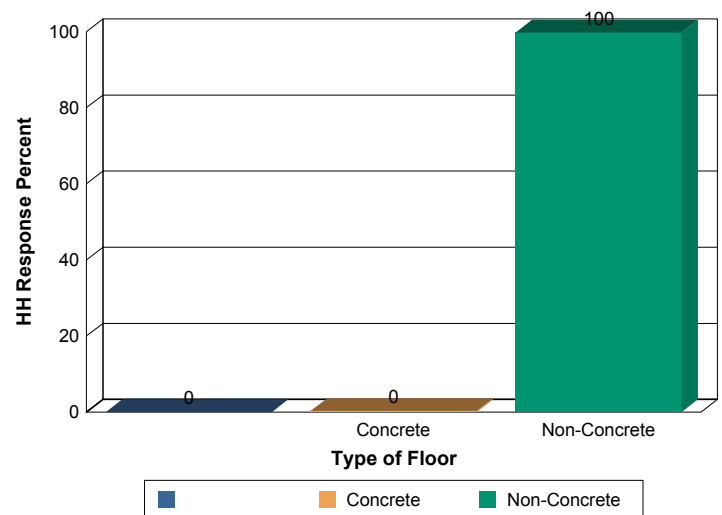
Physical Vulnerability: Type of Dwelling Units - Households type of dwelling houses

<u>Floor Structure</u>	<u>HH Response</u>	<u>Type of Floor</u>	<u>HH Response</u>
Tin house	0.27	Concrete	0.30
Wood and mud	0.55	Non-Concrete	99.70
Brick/stone house	0.27		0.00
Mobile home	98.36		0.00
DK	0.55		0.00

Floor Structure



Type of Floor



WDRP Indicators

Socio Demographic Characteristics



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

Region	AFAR			Zone	ZONE 1		Wereda	ELIDAR
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	
GALAFI	0				----			
WUHA LIMAT	0				----			
IMINO	0				----			
SULANA ISILU	120	All age	both	0	Increased	Lack of water for livestock, lack of animal feed, lack of sufficient milk for household consumption, loss of assets	Emino kebele, Aysaita wereda	
ELIDAR	0				Increased	No	No	
MESKANA GELEBLU	200	All age	Male and F		Increased	The major reasons for migration are lack of sufficient rain fall within the community, loss of assets, lack of sufficient human and animal food	They generally migrate to Kall) between Dubti and Asayta and Awash river border	
ADIGINO NATENKULE	0				----	No	No	



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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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
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	25	All age	Male and F		Increased	Within this community the major reasons for migration are drought, lack of job opportunities, loss of assets, economic hardship and	This community people migrate to surrounding kebeles like Emino and Elidaar or rural area
BURENANDABA	0				----	No	No
HOMECHO DAYO	0				----	No	No



Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

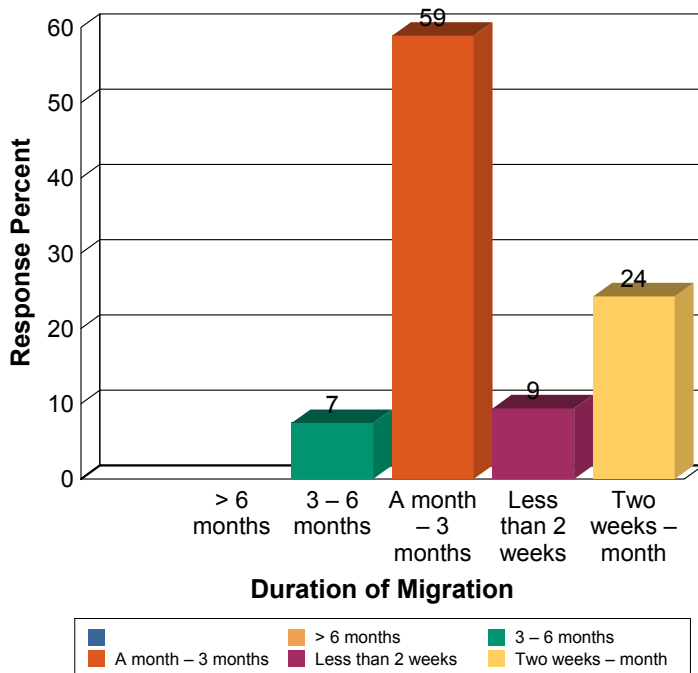
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	ELIDAR
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Selected Indicator

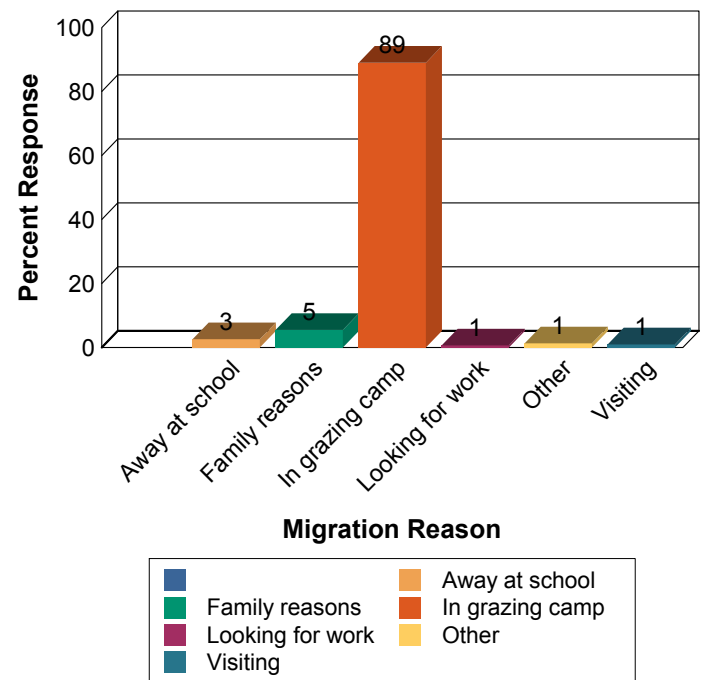
Economic Vulnerability: Household Migration - Household migration and reason for migration

<u>Duration of Migration</u>	<u>Response Percent</u>	<u>Migration Reason</u>	<u>Response Percent</u>
Two weeks - month	24.27	Family reasons	5.48
A month - 3 months	58.90	Looking for work	0.65
3 - 6 months	7.44	In grazing camp	89.03
> 6 months		Away at school	2.58
> 6 months		Other	1.29
Less than 2 weeks	9.39	Visiting	0.97

Duration of Migration



Migration Reason





Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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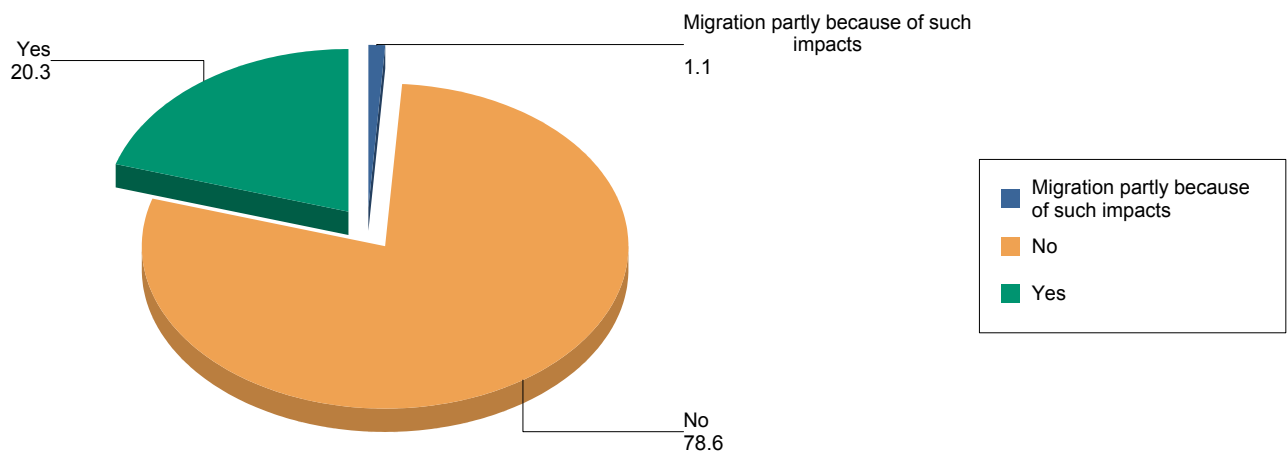
Selected Indicator

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

Is Migration Due to Hazard?	HH Response - Due To Hazard
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No	78.63
Yes	20.27
Migration partly because of such impacts	1.10

Is Migration Due to Hazard?





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda ELIDAR

Selected Indicator:

Demography: Population Structure

KEY:

Male

Female

	Children (0-12 yrs)	Older (Above 55 yrs)	Working (25-55 yrs)	Youth (12-25 yrs)
ADIGINO NATENKULE	75 25	50 50	80 20	85 15
BURENANDABA	50 50	70 30	65 35	75 25
ELIDAR	60 40	50 50	65 35	75 25
GALAFI	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
HOMECHO DAYO	50 50	65 35	85 15	60 40
IMINO	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
MESKANA GELEBLU	50 50	20 20	85 15	75 25
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	72 28	60 40	80 20	68 32
SULANA ISILU	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
WUHA LIMAT	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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Selected Indicator

Demography: Population Trends and Ethnic Groups

Kebele Name	Population Change Trend	Population Change Reasons	Ethnic Groups
ADIGINO NATENKULE	Decreased	Because this area is on the border of Ethiopia and Eritrea and the people migrate to surrounding kebeles	Afar
BURENANDABA	Increased	In-migration from neighbouring kebeles	Afar
ELIDAR	Increased	In-migration for job opportunity	Afar, Amhara
GALAFI	Increased	Large family size	Afar
IMINO	Decreased	In-migration of people from other places in search of livestock water and grass	Afar
MESKANA GELEBLU	Decreased	Out migration	Afar, poor and pastorals
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	Decreased	Migration of households due to increasing severity of different disasters	Afar
SULANA ISILU	Decreased	Polygamy, more children per household	Afar
WUHA LIMAT	Decreased	Out migration to Aysaita	Afar
HOMECHO DAYO	Remains the same	No	Afar



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

Social Vulnerability: Household Demographic Characteristics - Demographic characteristics of households

<u>Demographic Indicator</u>	<u>Indicator Value</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Average household size	5	
Sex ratio	844	Number of females per 1000 males
Child sex ratio (under 14 yrs)	858	Number of females per 1000 males
Adult sex ratio (18 & Above yrs)	783	Number of females per 1000 males
Dependency ratio $\left(\frac{[(0-14)+(64+)]}{(15-64)} \right)$ yrs)	1	



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	ELIDAR
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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	1.60	From Proportion of population (7+) - Less than 1st grade	73.10
Read and understand text - with difficulty	13.00	From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)	24.28
Can write letters - easily	1.30	From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)	2.62
Can write letters - with difficulty	9.80	From Proportion of population (15+) - Less than 1st grade	83.48
	0.00	From Proportion of population (15+) - Primary (1-6)	13.29
	0.00	From Proportion of population (15+) - Secondary (7-12)	3.23
<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	2.00	Proportion of literate population (15+) to total 15+ population	1.90



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	ELIDAR
Selected Indicator	Social Vulnerability: Gender Parity - Gender parity in education level (7+ years) and household heading				
<u>Educational Level</u>	<u>Male_Percent</u>		<u>Female_Percent</u>		
From Proportion of population (7+) - Less than 1st grade	50.99		49.01		
From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)	60.00		40.00		
From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)	75.00		25.00		
<u>Male Head of HH</u>	94.70	<u>Female Head of HH</u>		5.30	

WDRP Indicators

Environmental Characteristics



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
Selected Indicator					
Environmental Situation: Environmental Problems - Major environmental problems by Kebele					
KebeleName	Problem_1	Problem_2	Problem_3	Problem4	
GALAFI	No	No	No	No	
WUHA LIMAT	No	No	No	No	
IMINO	No	No	No	No	
SULANA ISILU	No	No	No	No	
ELIDAR	Deforestation	Because of shortage of rainfall and to use for cooking and building materials			
MESKANA GELEBLU	Deforestation	It resulted in shortage of rainfall	Air pollution		
ADIGINO NATENKULE	Deforestation	Excess cutting of trees by military and shortage of rainfall	Very hot air	Natural problems	
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	Deforestation		Hot air and water pollution		
BURENANDABA	Deforestation	Excess cutting of trees by military and shortage of rainfall			
HOMECHO DAYO	Deforestation	Because of shortage of rainfall and to use for cooking and building materials			



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Selected Indicator

Environmental Situation: Deforestation - Observed changes over levels of deforestation by the community and its problems

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Changes_Observed</u>	<u>Problems_Due_To_Changes</u>
GALAFI	Increases	Lack of trees used for camel feed, lack of trees which animals and humans rest under their shadow
WUHA LIMAT	Increased	Lack of trees used for camel feed, lack of trees which animals and humans rest under their shadow
IMINO	Increased	Shortage of trees intended for camel feed
SULANA ISILU	Increased	Lack of trees used for camel feed, lack of trees which animals and humans rest under their shadow
ELIDAR	Increased	Over grazing and soil erosions, hot temperature, lack of rain fall
MESKANA GELEBLU	Increased	Decreasing amount of rainfall, lack of wood
ADIGINO NATENKULE	Increased	Hot temperature, soil erosion, lack of animal grass lands and rain fall
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	Increased	Hot temperature, soil erosion, lack of animal grass lands and rain fall
BURENANDABA	Increased	Hot temperature, soil erosion, lack of animal grass lands and rain fall
HOMECHO DAYO	Increased	Hot temperature, soil erosion, lack of animal grass lands and rain fall



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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Selected Indicator	Environmental Situation: Natural Resources Availability - Natural resources available and changes observed by the community
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KebeleName	GALAFI
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Resources_1	Unga tree	Resources_3
Observed_Change_1	Decreased	Observed_Change_3
Problems_Changes_1		Problems_Changes_3

Resources_2		Resources_4
Observed_Change_2		Observed_Change_4
Problems_Changes_2		Problems_Changes_4

KebeleName	WUHA LIMAT
------------	------------

Resources_1	no	Resources_3
Observed_Change_1		Observed_Change_3
Problems_Changes_1		Problems_Changes_3

Resources_2		Resources_4
Observed_Change_2		Observed_Change_4
Problems_Changes_2		Problems_Changes_4



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
Selected Indicator	Environmental Situation: Rainfall & Temperature - Observed changes on rainfall and temperature by the community over the last decade				
Kebele Name	Rainfall		Temperature		
	Changes Observed	Problems	Changes Observed	Problems	
GALAFI	Decreased	Extended period of drought, loss of large number of animals, lack of milk for human consumption	Increased	Increased daily water requirement for human and animals	
WUHA LIMAT	Decreased	Lack of water for animals and human consumption	Increased	Increased daily water requirement for human and animals	
IMINO	Decreased	Lack of sufficient growth of grass, lack of water for people living in higher parts of the kebele	Increasing	Increased the amount of water requirement per day	
SULANA ISILU	Decreasing	Occurrence of extreme drought for extended periods	Increasing	Increased the amount of water consumption of both animals and humans	
ELIDAR	Decrease	Shortage of water, deforestation, loss of food and feed and animal death	High hot increase	Change in weather condition	
MESKANA GELEBLU	Decrease	Shortage of water, deforestation, loss of food and feed and animal death	Increase	Shortage of rain fall, increased deforestation are the main problem of to increase level of temperature	
ADIGINO NATENKULE	Decrease	Shortage of water, deforestation, loss of food and feed and animal death	Increase	Hot weather condition	
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	Decrease	Change in weather condition	Increase	Shortage of rain fall, increased deforestation are the main problem of to increase level of temperature	



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR		<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1		<u>Wereda</u>	ELIDAR	
Selected Indicator	Environmental Situation: Rainfall & Temperature - Observed changes on rainfall and temperature by the community over the last decade							
	<u>Rainfall</u>				<u>Temperature</u>			
	<u>Changes Observed</u>		<u>Problems</u>		<u>Changes Observed</u>		<u>Problems</u>	
<u>Kebele Name</u>								
BURENANDABA	Decrease	Shortage of water, deforestation, loss of food and feed and animal death			Very hot increase	Hot weather condition		
HOMECHO DAYO	Decreased	Shortage of water, deforestation, loss of food and feed and animal death			Increase	Hot temperature		



Data Collected Date

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

Environmental Situation: Reasons for Environmental Changes

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Reason For Environmental Changes</u>
ADIGINO NATENKULE	The main causes of the environmental changes in this area are decreased amount of rain fall and increased deforestation
BURENANDABA	Decreasing amount of rainfall, increasing level of deforestation, population size increase and increasing level of temperature
ELIDAR	The main cause of environmental changes of this area are shortage of rain fall, unbalanced resource and population sizes, deforestations
GALAFI	Lack of sufficient rain fall, global warming, very strong wind current
IMINO	Incoming of large number of livestock and people to access livestock water which would not be obtained in their original area, reduction in the amount of rain
MESKANA GELEBLU	The main cause of environmental changes are shortage of rain fall and deforestation
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	Drought, deforestation, high population of humans and animals beyond the capacity of the land
SULANA ISILU	No
WUHA LIMAT	Lack of rain fall and extended drought for many years
HOMECHO DAYO	



Data Collected Date

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

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Changes Observed</u>	<u>Problems Observed</u>
GALAFI	no	
WUHA LIMAT	Increasing	
IMINO	Increasing	Overgrazing
SULANA ISILU	Increasing	
ELIDAR	Increasing	Overgrazing
MESKANA GELEBLU	Increasing	Deforestation
ADIGINO NATENKULE	Increasing	Deforestation and overgrazing
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	Increasing	Deforestation
BURENANDABA	Increasing	Deforestation and overgrazing
HOMECHO DAYO	Increasing	Deforestation and overgrazing

WDRP Indicators

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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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
GALAFI	Livestock production	100		0		0		0
WUHA LIMAT	Livestock production	100		0		0		0
IMINO	Livestock production	100		0		0		0
SULANA ISILU	Livestock production	100		0		0		0
ELIDAR	Livestock production	100		0		0		0
MESKANA GELEBLU	Livestock production	100		0		0		0
ADIGINO NATENKULE	Livestock production	100		0		0		0
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	Livestock production	100		0		0		0
BURENANDABA	Livestock production	100		0		0		0
HOMECHO DAYO	Livestock production	100		0		0		0



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	ELIDAR
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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
Basket-making, Mat-making	0.00	4.98	7.69
Buying and selling livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, camels)	3.27	14.43	7.69
Daily laborer	0.27	2.99	0.00
House-maid (domestic servant)	0.27	0.00	0.00
Others	0.00	0.50	5.77
Rearing & selling animals (camels, cattle, sheep, goats)	91.01	11.44	13.46
Salaried job	1.09	0.00	1.92
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Charcoal	1.63	0.50	0.00
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Construction materials (sand, grass, wooden poles, etc.)	0.27	0.00	0.00
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Firewood	0.00	8.96	51.92
Selling Cereal food crops (sorghum, maize, wheat, barley)	0.82	0.00	3.85
Selling dairy products (milk, butter, ghee, cheese)	1.36	56.22	7.69



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	ELIDAR
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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	0.80	0.00
Neither studying nor working nor seeking work	1.00	0.85
Others (specify)	0.60	0.85
Physically disabled	0.80	0.00
Retired/ Old	2.00	1.71
Salaried	0.80	0.85
Student	10.42	2.56
Unemployed & seeking work	4.41	29.06
Craftsman	0.40	13.68
Home-maker (housewife)	29.46	5.13
Livestock rearing	48.90	38.46
Non-agricultural labour	0.20	6.84
Shopkeeper and Petty trade	0.20	0.00



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda ELIDAR

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							0.30					
Casual labor					3.20							
Free meals/Food assistance							4.50					
Gifts from friends/neighbors		4.50			37.10	0.60	0.30	2.00				
Other					9.70							
Own cultivation/production		92.40	100.00	33.30	3.20	91.40	5.60			100.00	0.30	



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	ELIDAR
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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
Purchase from roadside vendor/tuck shop	80.00	3.00		66.70	22.60	5.60	51.40	47.10	47.10		64.50	100.00
Purchase subsidized food from Kebele shop					1.60		1.00				1.20	
Purchases from main shop	20.00				22.60	2.50	36.70	36.30	52.90		34.00	

WDRP Indicators

Crop Production Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

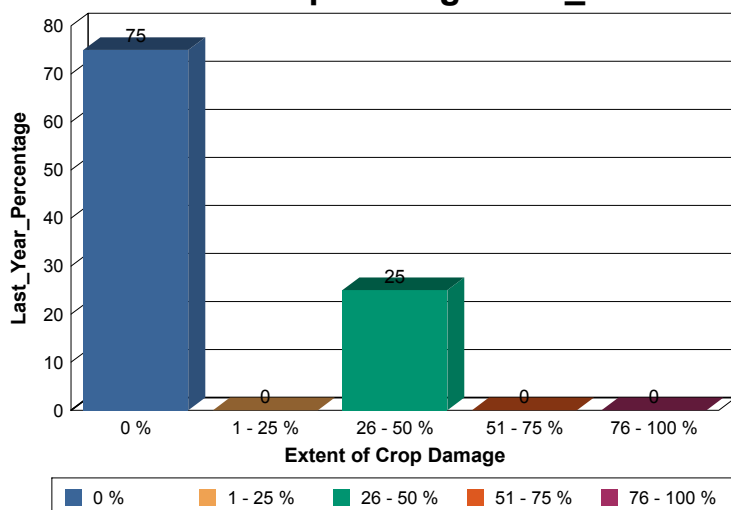
Wereda ELIDAR

Selected Indicator:

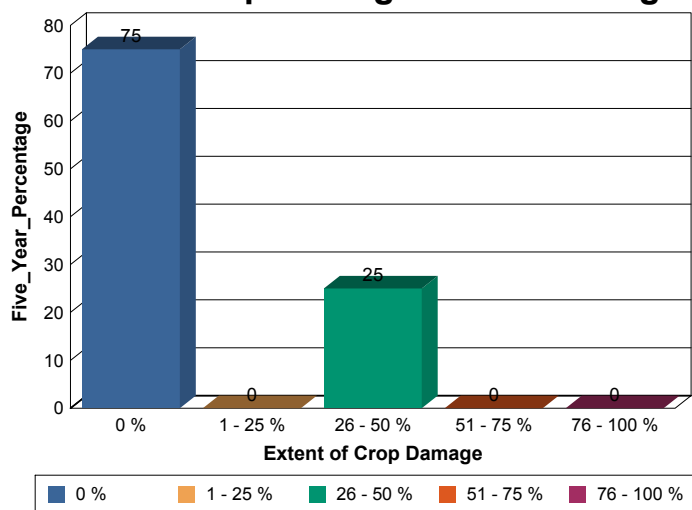
Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Proportion of Total Crop Damage

Extent of Crop Damage (%)	Last_Year_Percentage	Five_Year_Percentage
0 %	75.00	75.00
1 - 25 %	0.00	0.00
26 - 50 %	25.00	25.00
51 - 75 %	0.00	0.00
76 - 100 %	0.00	0.00

Extent of Crop Damage Last_Year



Extent of Crop Damage Five Years Ago





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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda ELIDAR

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

Major Reason of Crop Damage

Last Year

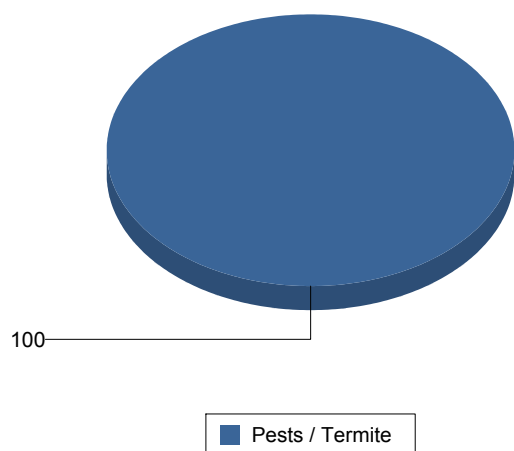
Five Year Ago

Pests / Termite

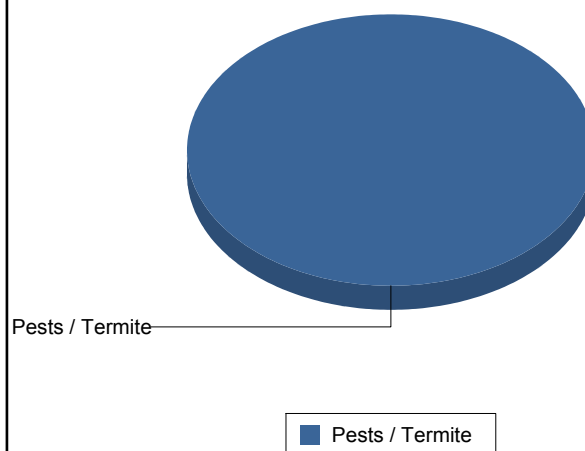
100.00

100.00

Major Reason of Crop Damage - Last Year



Major Reason of Crop Damage - Five Years Ago





Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda ELIDAR

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 %
Maize		75.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00
		75.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda ELIDAR

Selected Indicator:

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

Last Year

Five Years Ago

	Flood	Drought	Frost/ Cold wave	Others (specify)	Pests / Termite
Maize	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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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	
ADIGINO NATENKULE	----	----	0	0	
BURENANDABA	----	----	0	0	
ELIDAR	----	----	0	0	
GALAFI	----	----	0	0	
IMINO	----	----	0	0	
SULANA ISILU	----	----	0	0	
WUHA LIMAT	----	----	0	0	
HOMECHO DAYO	----	----	0	0	



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

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

100.00

Five Years Ago

100.00

Percentage of households
with irrigated area

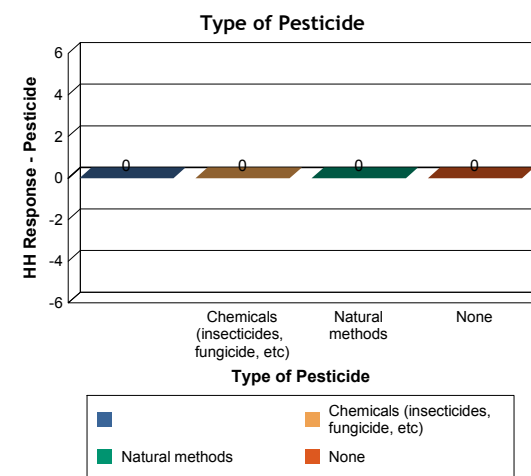
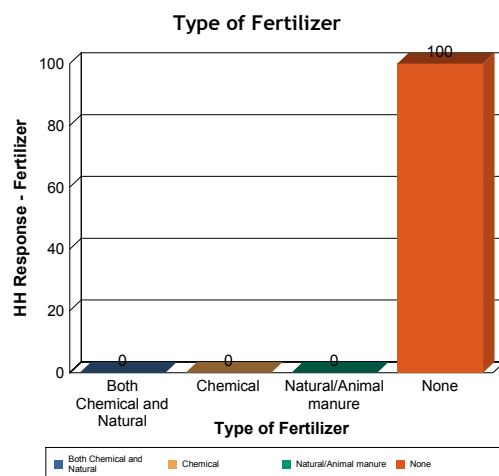
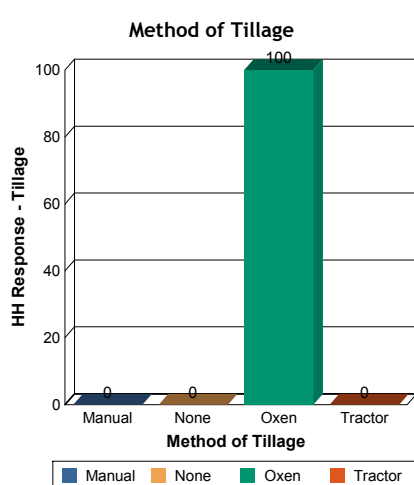
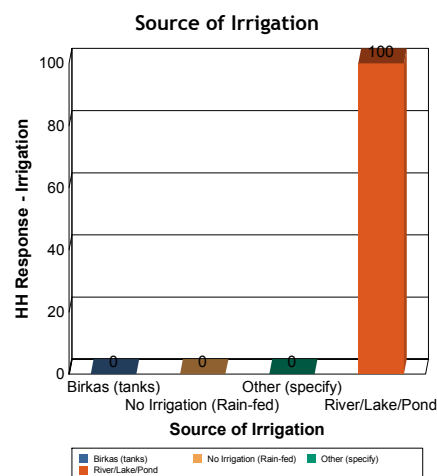
Last Year

100.00

Five Years Ago

100.00

<u>Source of Irrigation</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Method of Tillage</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Type of Fertilizer</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Type of Pesticide</u>	<u>Response</u>
River/Lake/Pond	100.00	Oxen	100.00	Chemical	0.00	Chemicals (insecticides, fungicide, etc)	0.00
Birkas (tanks)	0.00	Tractor	0.00	Natural/Animal manure	0.00	Natural methods	0.00
Other (specify)	0.00	Manual	0.00	Both Chemical and Natural	0.00	None	0.00
No Irrigation (Rain-fed)	0.00	None	0.00	None	100.00		0.00



Proportion Improved Seeds

0.00

Proportion Agriculture Service

0.00



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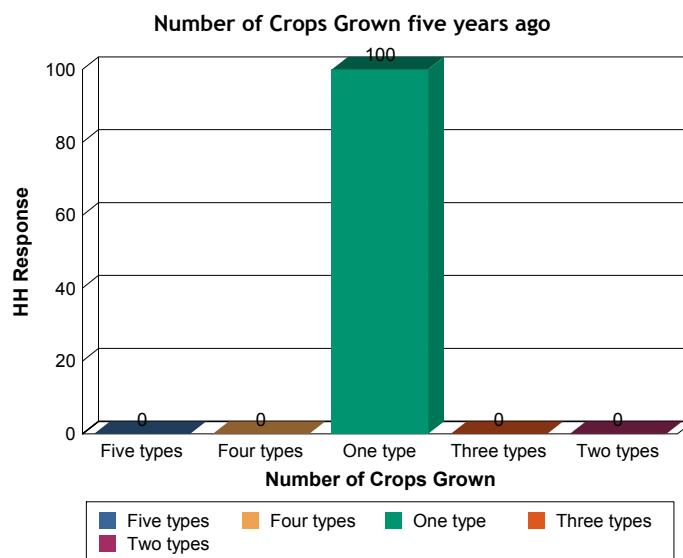
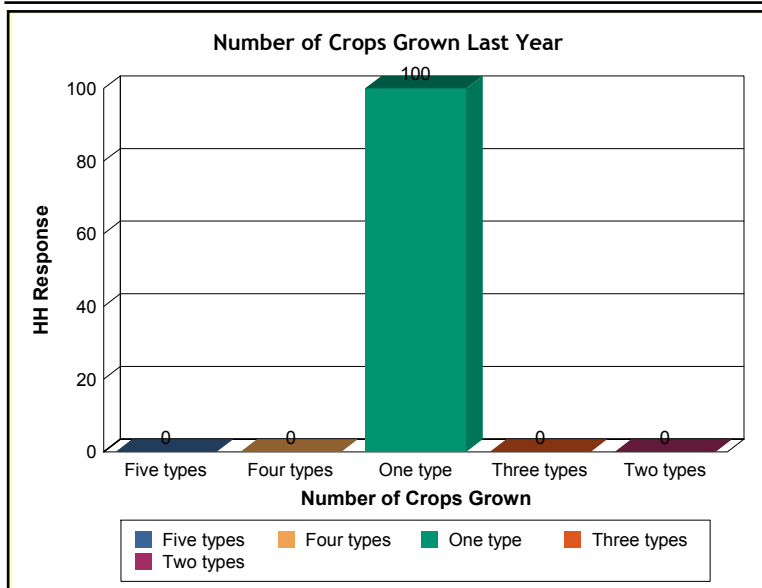
Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda ELIDAR

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	100.00	100.00
Two types	0.00	0.00
Three types	0.00	0.00
Four types	0.00	0.00
Five types	0.00	0.00

Avg Crops Grown Last Year 1.00

Avg Crops Grown Five Years Ago 1.00





Data Collected Date

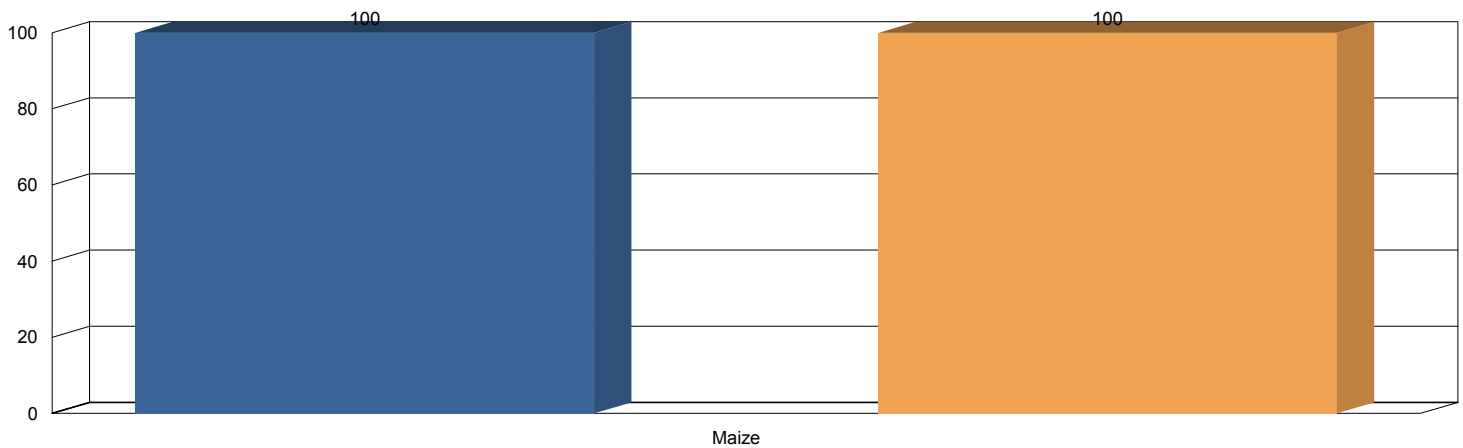
Wednesday, September 3, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda ELIDAR

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

Major Crop Type	Type of Crops Grown Last Year	Type of Crops Grown Five Years Ago
Maize	100.00	100.00

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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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda ELIDAR

Selected Indicator:

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

	A - Less than 100	B - 100-500	C - 501-1000	D - 1001-1500	E - 1501-2000	F - >2000
Maize			20.00		40.00	40.00



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda ELIDAR

Selected Indicator:

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

Types of Major Crops

Category of Yield used to be obtained five years ago

	A - Less than 100	B - 100-500	C - 501-1000	D - 1001-1500	E - 1501-2000	F - >2000
Maize				25.00	50.00	25.00



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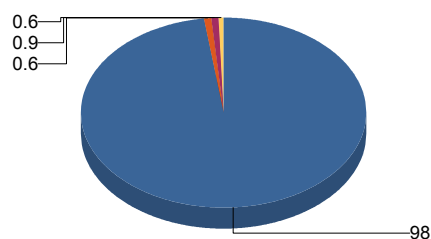
Selected Indicator: **Economic Vulnerability: Land Ownership and Quality - Landownership of households**

Households owning land (%)	1.60
Average landholding (in Hectares)s	0.04
Households cultivating land in last 12 months (%)	1.40
Average quantity of land cultivated (in hectares)	2.00

Range Land Holding	Percent Response	Range Cultivated Land	Percent Respons
A - Less than 0.25 ha	98.0	A - Less than 0.25 ha	0.0
B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	0.0	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	1.0	D - 0.75 - 1 ha	25.0
E - 1 - 2 ha	1.0	E - 1 - 2 ha	50.0
F - More than 2 ha	1.0	F - More than 2 ha	25.0

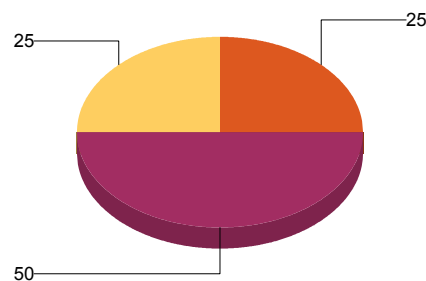
IMPORTANT: ha = Hectar

Household Responses to Range Land Holding



A - Less than 0.25 ha	97.9%
B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	0.0%
C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	0.0%
D - 0.75 - 1 ha	0.6%
E - 1 - 2 ha	0.9%
F - More than 2 ha	0.6%
Total:	100.0%

Household Responses to Range Cultivated Land



A - Less than 0.25 ha	0
B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	0
C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	0
D - 0.75 - 1 ha	25
E - 1 - 2 ha	50
F - More than 2 ha	25
Total:	100



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

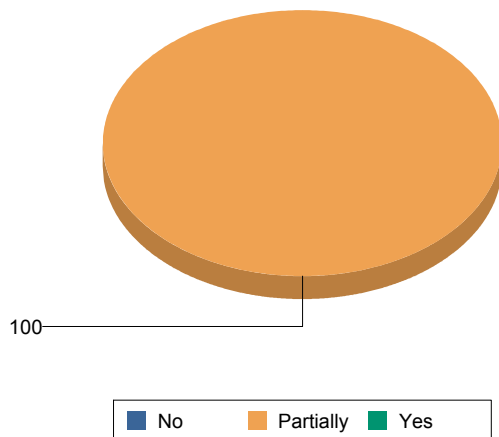
Economic Vulnerability: Land Ownership and Quality - Farmers' perception on the quality of their agricultural land

Cropping_Intensity *	1.40
Households with enough land for farming	40.00

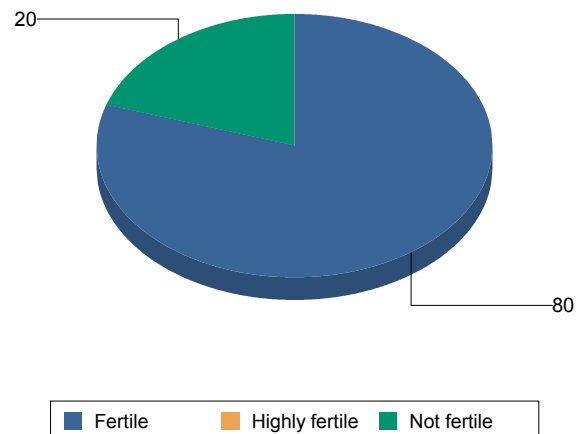
<u>HHs with favourable location of farm</u>		<u>Response</u>	<u>Households with fertile soil</u>		<u>Response</u>
Yes			Highly fertile		
Partially	100.00		Fertile	80.00	
No			Not fertile	20.00	

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

Household responses to the type of farm location



Household responses to the type of soil fertility





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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda ELIDAR

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>
GALAFI	Unga trees	Almost on the way of extinction due to excess human activities				
WUHA LIMAT	Forest Harvest (locally called "Alah" tree)	Now a day it is very diminished and on the wary of extinction				
IMINO	Grazing land	The amount of pasture is decreasing from time to time due to over grazing				
SULANA ISILU	Grazing land					
ELIDAR						
MESKANA GELEBLU						
ADIGINO NATENKULE	Grazing land	For livestock feed	Forest harvest	To sell wood for income		
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	Grazing land	For livestock feed				
BURENANDABA	Grass land	For livestock feed	Forest	To sell wood for income		
HOMECHO DAYO	NO					

WDRP Indicators

Livestock Production Characteristics



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	ELIDAR
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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>
GALAFI	Pasteurellosis, external parasite (Ticks) infestation	INCREASING	Prolonged drought, reduced ability of animals
WUHA LIMAT	Parasite infestation (ticks)	Decreasing	Establishments of animals health service in the Kebele
IMINO	Tick infestation, pasteurellosis	Increasing	Reduced animal productivity
SULANA ISILU	Camel-pasteurellosis, goat- parasite	Increasing	Periodic and extensive decrease
ELIDAR			
MESKANA GELEBLU	Camel disease	Increasing	Very fatal, reduce working capacity
ADIGINO NATENKULE	Camel disease, pasteurellosis	Increasing	Very fatal, reduce working capacity
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	Very fatal, reduce working capacity	Increasing	Reduce productivity
BURENANDABA	External parasite,	Decreasing	Presence of animal health service
HOMECHO DAYO	Camel pasteurellosis, tick infestation in camel	Increasing	Reduce working capacity, reduce productivity



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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
ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT	0.27	1.31	0.90
CBPP	1.37		
Contagious Caprine PLeuropneumonia (CCPP)	41.48	41.48	24.89
Faciolosis	7.69	3.28	3.62
Foot and mouth disease	8.24	10.16	15.84
Internal & External Parasites (Tick, mange, helminthiasis, fasci	6.32	4.92	6.33
Liverfluke (Sheep and cattle)	1.37	0.33	
Lymphangitis	0.55		
Newcastle disease (Chicken)	4.40	16.72	19.46
Pasteurellosis	13.74	11.48	10.41
PPR	0.27	0.33	1.36
Sheep pox	14.01	24.59	16.74
Trypanosomiasis	0.27		0.45



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

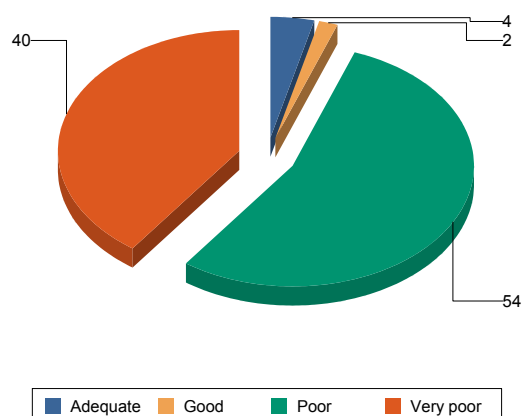
Wereda ELIDAR

Selected Indicator:

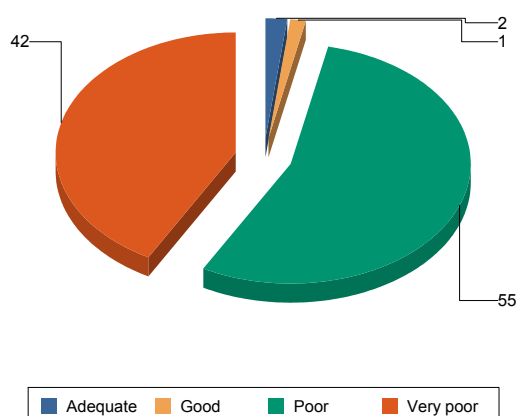
Evaluation of Access to Veterinary Services and Livestock Drugs
Households' evaluation on access to drugs and veterinary services

Level of Access	Veterinary Service	Livestock_Drugs
Good	1.67	1.39
Adequate	3.90	1.95
Poor	54.32	54.60
Very poor	40.11	42.06

Level of Access to Veterinary Services



Access Level of Livestock Drugs





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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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Selected Indicator:

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

KebeleName	Type of Livestock	Avg_Num_Per_HH	Economic_Importance_Rank
GALAFI	Goats	16.00	meat and selling
	Sheep	2.00	meat and selling
	Camels	1.00	meat,milk, selling and transportation
	Donkeys	1.00	transportation
WUHA LIMAT	Goats	4.00	meat and selling
	Sheep	2.00	meat and selling
	Donkeys	1.00	transportation
IMINO	Goats	90.00	meat and selling
	Sheep	55.00	meat and selling
	Cattle	45.00	meat and milk
	Camels	5.00	meat,milk and selling
	Donkeys	2.00	transportation
SULANA ISILU	Goats	17.00	meat and selling
	Sheep	1.00	meat and selling
	Camels	1.00	milk and transportation
	Donkeys	1.00	transportation
ELIDAR	Goats	15.00	milk and selling
	Sheep	5.00	milk and selling
	Cattle	5.00	milk,meat and selling
	Camels	1.00	meat,milk and selling
	Donkeys	1.00	tranportation
MESKANA GELEBLU	Goats	10.00	meat and selling
	Sheep	1.00	meat and selling



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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Selected Indicator:

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

KebeleName	Type of Livestock	Avg_Num_Per_HH	Economic_Importance_Rank
MESKANA GELEBLU	Camels	1.00	milk, meat and selling
	Cattle	1.00	meat,milk and selling
	Donkeys	1.00	transportation
ADIGINO	Goats	12.00	meat and selling
NATENKULE	Sheep	2.00	meat and selling
	Camels	1.00	meat,milk and selling
	Donkeys		
	Cattle	1.00	meat,milk and selling
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	Goats	10.00	meat and selling
	Sheep	5.00	meat and selling
	Cattle	5.00	meat milk and selling
	Camels	5.00	meat,milk , transportation and selling
	Donkeys	1.00	transportation
BURENANDABA	Goats	15.00	meat and selling
	Sheep	5.00	meat and selling
	Cattle	1.00	meat,milk and selling
	Camels	1.00	meat,milk,transportation and selling
	Donkeys	1.00	transportation
HOMECHO DAYO	Goats	15.00	meat and selling
	Sheep	5.00	meat and selling
	Cattle	1.00	meat, milk and selling
	Camels	1.00	meat, milk, selling and transportation



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda ELIDAR

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	Donkeys	1.00	transportation



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda ELIDAR

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					100.00
Camels: Female	53.20	10.80	0.60		35.50
Camels: Male	72.90	2.50			24.70
Camels: Young Female	23.40	0.30			76.40
Camels: Young Male	16.80	0.30			82.90
Cattle: Female	3.20	0.60			96.30
Cattle: Male bulls	2.00	0.30			97.70
Cattle: Mature Female	5.50	1.70	0.30		92.50
Cattle: Mature Male	1.50				98.50
Cattle: under 1 year	3.70	0.60	0.90	0.30	94.60
Donkeys	36.60	2.30			61.10
Goats	10.60	27.00	52.30	6.50	3.50
Horses	0.30				99.70



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda ELIDAR

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	1.80				98.20
Poultry					100.00
Sheep	46.40	14.40	4.40	0.30	34.40



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda ELIDAR

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			100.00
Camels: Female	75.50	8.30	16.10
Camels: Male	70.30	9.90	19.80
Camels: Young Female	68.70	10.90	20.40
Camels: Young Male	66.90	12.50	20.60
Cattle: Female	57.90	4.00	38.00
Cattle: Male bulls	51.70	9.80	22.50
Cattle: Mature Female	82.10	10.50	7.40
Cattle: under 1 year	34.70	15.60	49.50
Donkeys	6.10		93.80
Goats	34.50	15.00	60.00
Mules	6.90	0.30	92.60
Poultry	0.60	0.20	99.10
Sheep	19.40	0.10	80.40



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda ELIDAR

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livestock Owned

Reason for Decrease in Livestock Number

	Ate at home	Eaten by wild animal (e.g. hyena)	Lost	Raiding	Sold (not for food)	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Poisoned	Sold for food
Camels: Female			1.70		0.60	21.60	17.00	47.70		9.10
Camels: Male	0.80		1.60	3.20	0.80	20.80	13.20	38.40		18.40
Camels: Young Female		2.90				6.80	19.40	47.60	1.90	19.40
Camels: Young Male		1.00			2.90	2.90	23.30	40.80	1.90	21.40
Cattle: Female			1.50	4.90		84.10	9.30			
Cattle: Male bulls			0.90	6.40		81.50	11.20			
Cattle: Mature Female		0.70		0.50	0.50	5.80	74.30	5.80	0.20	10.90



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda ELIDAR

Selected Indicator

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

	Ate at home	Eaten by wild animal (e.g. hyena)	Lost	Raiding	Sold (not for food)	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Poisoned	Sold for food
Cattle: under 1 year		0.20	3.20	5.50		79.90	11.20			
Donkeys			1.80	76.80		12.50	5.40			1.80
Goats			7.40	8.00		75.60	8.50			0.50
Mules			11.70	27.30		33.80	26.00			
Poultry			3.40	69.00		13.80	13.80			
Sheep			6.10	55.80		30.60	4.80			1.40



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

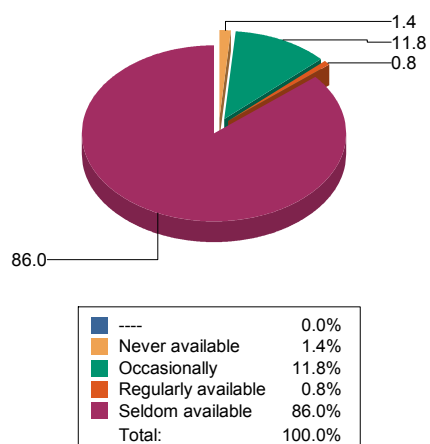
Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda ELIDAR

Selected Indicator

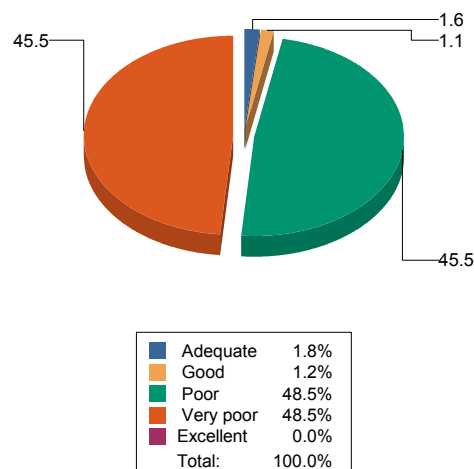
Agriculture (Livestock): Pasture Availability - Households perception on access and quality of pasture

Access to Pasture		Response Percent		Quality of Pasture		Response Percent	
Regularly available		0.82		Excellent		0.00	
Occasionally		11.81		Good		1.10	
Seldom available		85.99		Adequate		1.65	
Never available		1.37		Poor		45.45	
----		0.00		Very poor		45.45	

Household responses to Access to Pasture for Livestock



Household responses to Quality of Pasture





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	ELIDAR
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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			
B - Tikimt			
C - Hidar			
D - Tahsas			
E - Tir			0.28
F - Yekatit			
G - Megabit		0.28	15.92
H - Meazea	15.92	33.33	53.07
I - Ginbot	41.99	41.99	1.12
J - Sene	44.48	10.00	29.61
K - Hamle			
L - Nehase			



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

Selected Indicator

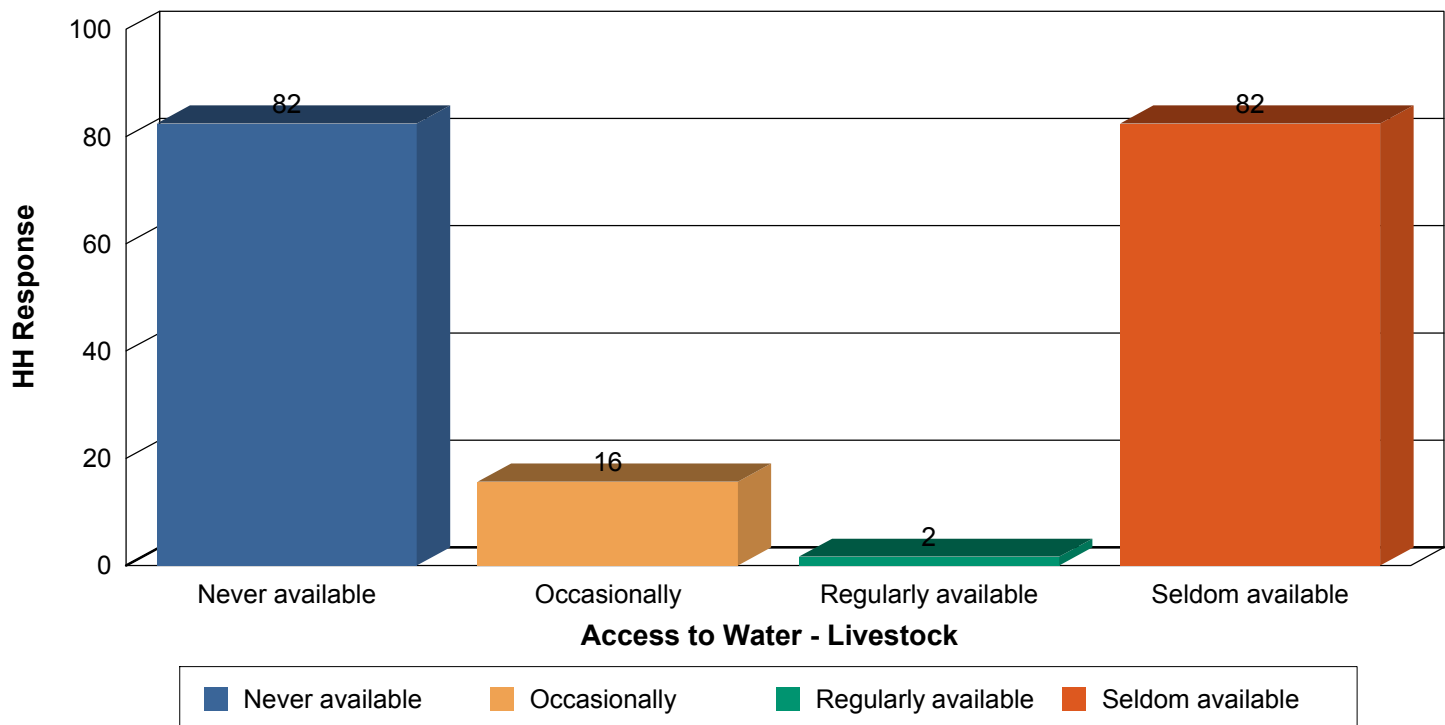
Agriculture (Livestock): Water Availability - Households response on water availability for livestock

Access to Water - Livestock

Household Response

Regularly available	1.65
Occasionally	15.66
Seldom available	82.42
Never available	82.42

Household Access to Water for Livestock





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

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

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			
B - Tikimt			
C - Hidar			
D - Tahsas			
E - Tir			
F - Yekatit			
G - Megabit		0.28	16.29
H - Meazea	16.29	31.20	57.30
I - Ginbot	43.18	55.71	0.56
J - Sene	45.13	12.81	25.84
K - Hamle			
L - Nehase			



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

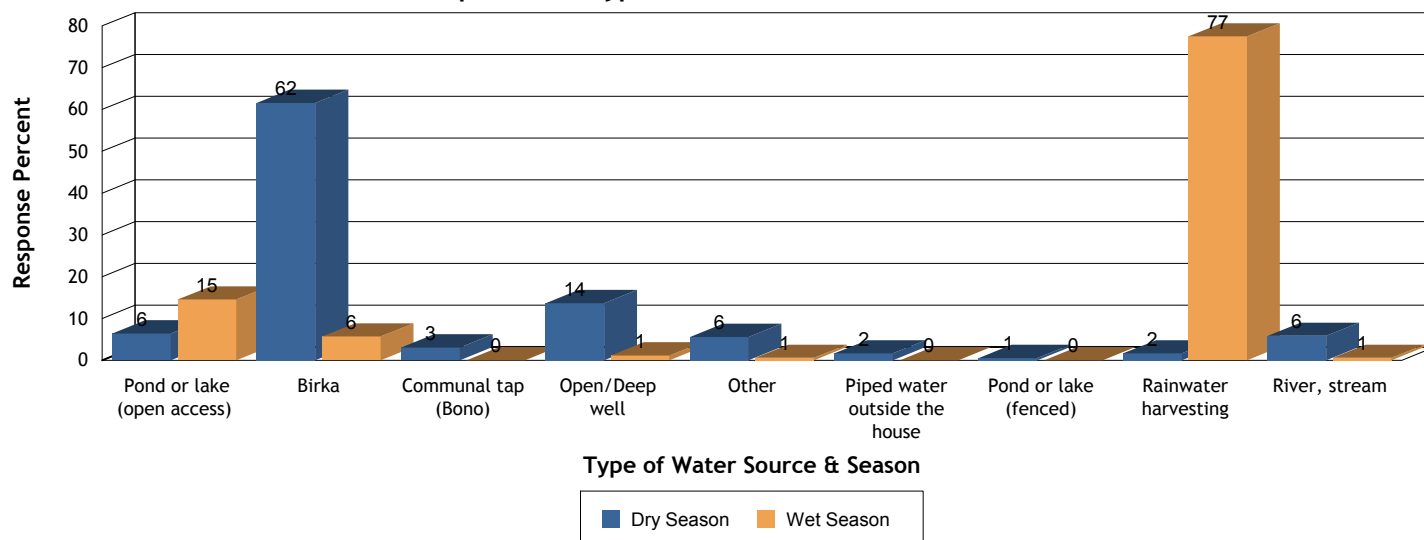
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	ELIDAR
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Selected Indicator

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)	6.41	14.53
Birka	61.56	5.70
Communal tap (Bono)	3.06	
Open/Deep well	13.65	1.14
Other	5.57	0.57
Piped water outside the house	1.67	
Pond or lake (fenced)	0.56	
Rainwater harvesting	1.67	77.49
River, stream	5.85	0.57

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	ELIDAR
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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
GALAFI		In their kebele center (Galafi)		70	
WUHA LIMAT		Dichotto and logia		80	
IMINO		In Elida'ar and sometimes in		90	
SULANA ISILU		Manda kebele			
ELIDAR		No specific market place		70	
MESKANA GELEBLU		No specific market place		60	
ADIGINO NATENKULE		No specific market places		60	
ADIGINO NATENKULE		No specific market places		70	
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU		No specific market places		60	
HOMECHO DAYO		No specific market places		70	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
Selected Indicator					
Economic Vulnerability: Kebele Access to Markets - Access to market by Kebele					
Kebele Name	Market_Access_Comments				
ADIGINO NATENKULE	Lack of transportation problem, lack of market information and lack of road are major constraints hindering access to market				
BURENANDABA	Lack of transportation problem, lack of market information and lack of road are major constraints hindering access to market				
ELIDAR	The main problem is shortage of transportation, lack of awareness, lack of market information and adequate knowledge				
GALAFI	No access to and linkage with markets				
IMINO	They have access to Elidaar and Dichotto towns but they have to go 25-30 km with their animals which is very difficult				
MESKANA GELEBLU	The main problem is shortage of transportations, not specific market place, lack of market awareness, and lack of road				
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	Lack of transportation problem, lack of market information and lack of road are major constraints hindering access to market				
SULANA ISILU	No access to market				
WUHA LIMAT	Have access to Dichotto and Logia markets for livestock				
HOMECHO DAYO	Lack of transportation problem, lack of market information and lack of road are major constraints hindering access to market				



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

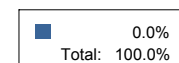
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	ELIDAR
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Type of Formal Transfer</u>	<u>HH Response</u>	<u>Type of Informal Transfer</u>	<u>HH Response</u>
		Seed loan	
		FSDPP	72.20
		SC-USA	67.30
		MERCY CORPS	30.70
		CIFA	6.40
		insafficient irrigation available	1.10
		less rainfall	0.30
		Adequate rainfall	

Type of Formal Transfer Received By Households





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

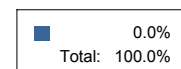
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	ELIDAR
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Type of Formal Transfer</u>	<u>HH Response</u>	<u>Type of Informal Transfer</u>	<u>HH Response</u>
		Seed loan	
		FSDPP	72.20
		SC-USA	67.30
		MERCY CORPS	30.70
		CIFA	6.40
		insafficient irrigation available	1.10
		less rainfall	0.30
		Adequate rainfall	

Type of Informal Transfer Received By Households





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda ELIDAR

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Access To Credit Facilities

Indicator Value

Households with membership in any credit /micro finance society (%) 0.00

Households who borrowed any money in the last one year (%) 0.60

Households who tried to borrow 1-2 100.00

Households who tried to borrow 3-4 0.00

Households who tried to borrow 5 & Above 0.00

Households who managed to get credit 1-2 100.00

Households who managed to get credit 3-4 0.00

Households who managed to get credit 5 & Above 0.00

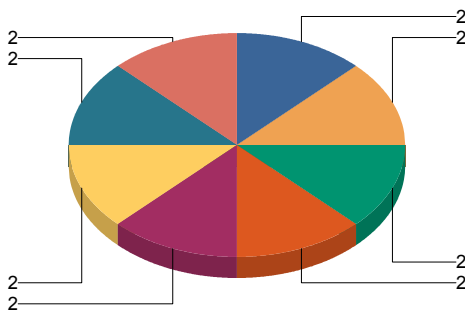
Average No. of HHs Tried to get Credit

2.00

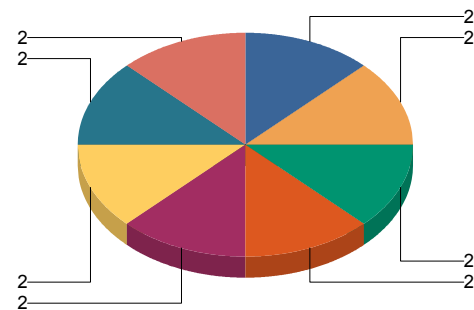
Average No. HHs Managed to get Credit

2.00

Type of Access To Credit Facilities



Type of Access To Credit Facilities





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda ELIDAR

Selected Indicator

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

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

	1st Important	2nd Important	3rd Important
Buy food	50.00	50.00	
Pay for health care	50.00	50.00	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

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

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

Major Sources of Credit for Households	Degree of Importance of the Credit Source		
	1st Important	2nd Important	3rd Important
Friends/relatives	100.00		
Neighbors		100.00	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 3, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda ELIDAR

Selected Indicator

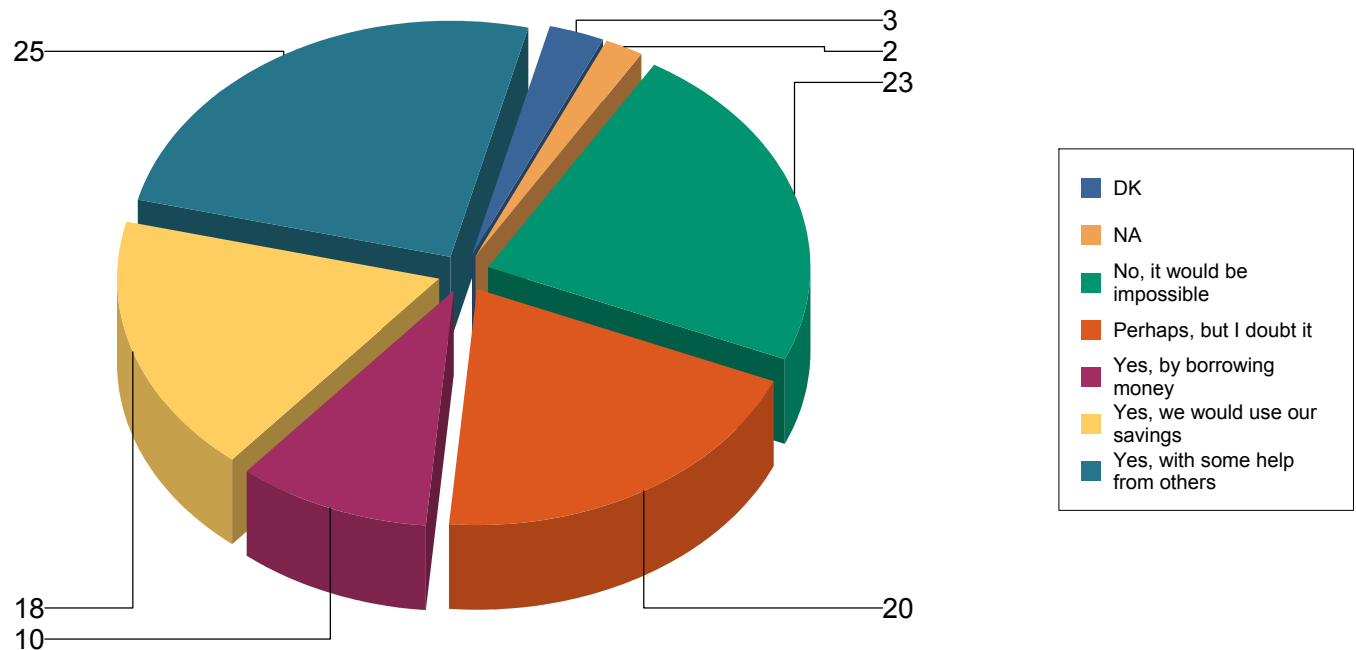
Capacity: Access to Credit Facilities - Percent of households with ability to raise 500 birr in one week

HH Ability To Raise 500 Br in One Week

Response Percent

Yes, we would use our savings	17.63
Yes, by borrowing money	9.83
Yes, with some help from others	25.08
Perhaps, but I doubt it	20.00
No, it would be impossible	22.71
DK	2.71
NA	2.03

Households' Ability To Raise 500 Br in One Week



WDRP Indicators

Health and Sanitation

Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 4, 2014

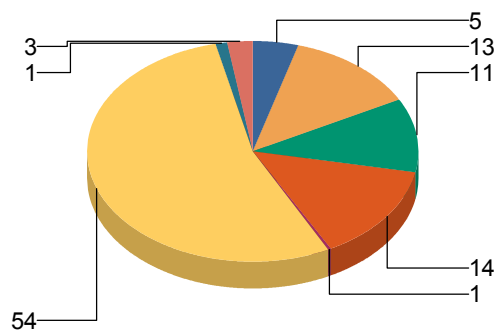
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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Selected Indicator

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

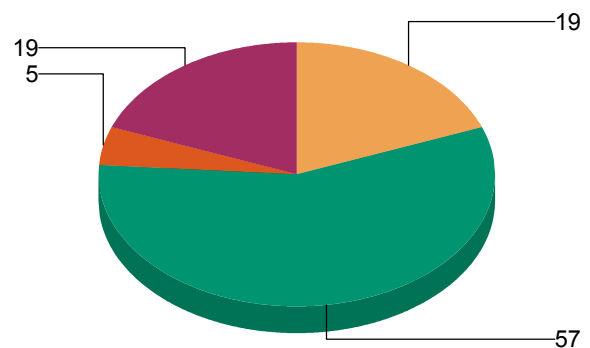
Where do Patients Go for Healthcare	HH Response	Constraints to Adequate Health Car	HH Responses
Did not get Health Care	10.66	No money for treatment costs	57.14
Central Hospital	4.57	Poor quality of service	4.76
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic	14.21	Shortage of health professionals	19.05
Other	0.51	----	0.00
Community health worker	12.69		0.00
Private hospital/clinic	1.02		0.00
Traditional/spiritual healer	2.54		0.00
Other public	53.81	insufficient fertilizer	19.05

Where Do Patients go for Health care?



Central Hospital	4.6%
Community health worker	12.7%
Did not get Health Care	10.7%
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic	14.2%
Other	0.5%
Other public	53.8%
Private hospital/clinic	1.0%
Traditional/spiritual healer	2.5%
Total:	100.0%

Constraints to Adequate Health Care



----	0.0%
insufficient fertilizer	19.1%
No money for treatment costs	57.1%
Poor quality of service	4.8%
Shortage of health professionals	19.1%
Total:	100.0%



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 4, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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Selected Indicator

Hazards: Health problems and changes over the last decade

Kebele Name	Health Problems	Changes In Last Decade
GALAFI	Tuberculosis, common cold malaria	Malaria decreased others increased
WUHA LIMAT	Common cold, malaria	Malaria decreased others increased
IMINO	Malaria, Amoebiasis, Giardia	Malaria decreased others increased
SULANA ISILU	Tuberculosis, typhoid	Increasing
ELIDAR	Malaria, Amoebiasis,	Malaria decreased others increased
MESKANA GELEBLU	Malaria, common cold	Malaria decreased others increased
ADIGINO NATENKULE	Malaria, common cold	Malaria decreased others increased
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	Malaria, common cold, water born disease	Malaria decreased others increased
BURENANDABA	Malaria, TB, Eye disease	Malaria decreased others increased
HOMECHO DAYO	Malaria, common cold	Malaria decreased others increased



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 4, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda ELIDAR

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	78.0	Malaria	42.0	Diarrhea	44.0
Ill for <3 months	18.0	Diarrhea	18.0	Malaria	38.0
Ill for more than three months	4.0	Headache	14.0	Headache	6.0
	0.0	Pneumonia/ lung problem	4.0	Pneumonia/ lung problem	6.0
	0.0	Mental illness	4.0	Meningitis	3.0
	0.0	Tuberculosis	3.0	Mental illness	3.0
	0.0	Back ache	3.0		0.0
	0.0	Chronic fever	3.0		0.0
	0.0	Eye problems	3.0		0.0
	0.0	Stomach pain	3.0		0.0
	0.0	Meningitis	1.0		0.0
	0.0	Hyper tension	1.0		0.0
	0.0	NA	3.0		0.0
	0.0	DK	1.0		0.0



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 4, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda ELIDAR

Selected Indicator

Household Health Status - Households health condition and major health problems

Health Condition

HH Response

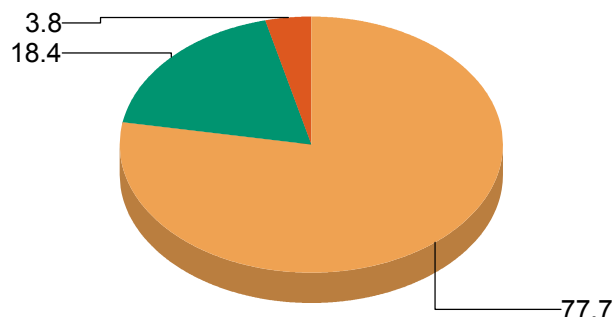
Population Sickness

HH Response

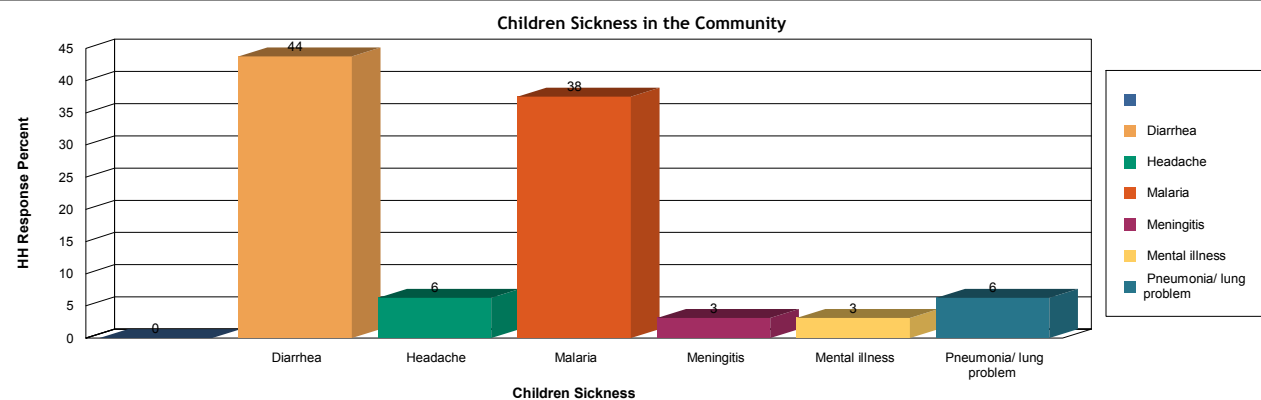
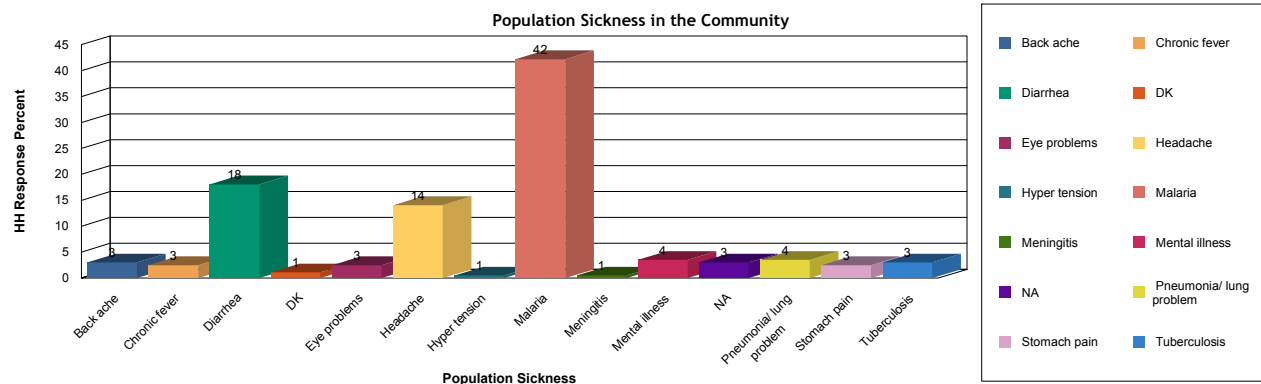
Children Sickness

HH Response

Health Condition of the Community



Good health	77.7%
Ill for <3 months	18.4%
Ill for more than three months	3.8%
Total	100.0%





Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 4, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda ELIDAR

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Toilet Facility

HH Response

Outdoors latrine/hole on plot

1.91

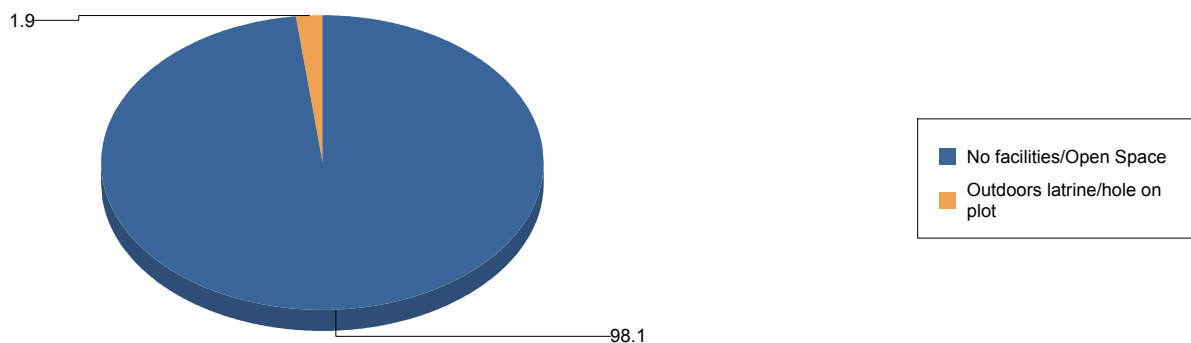
No facilities/Open Space

98.09

HH Sharing Toilet

50.00

Household Responses to the type of toilet facilities in the community





Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 4, 2014

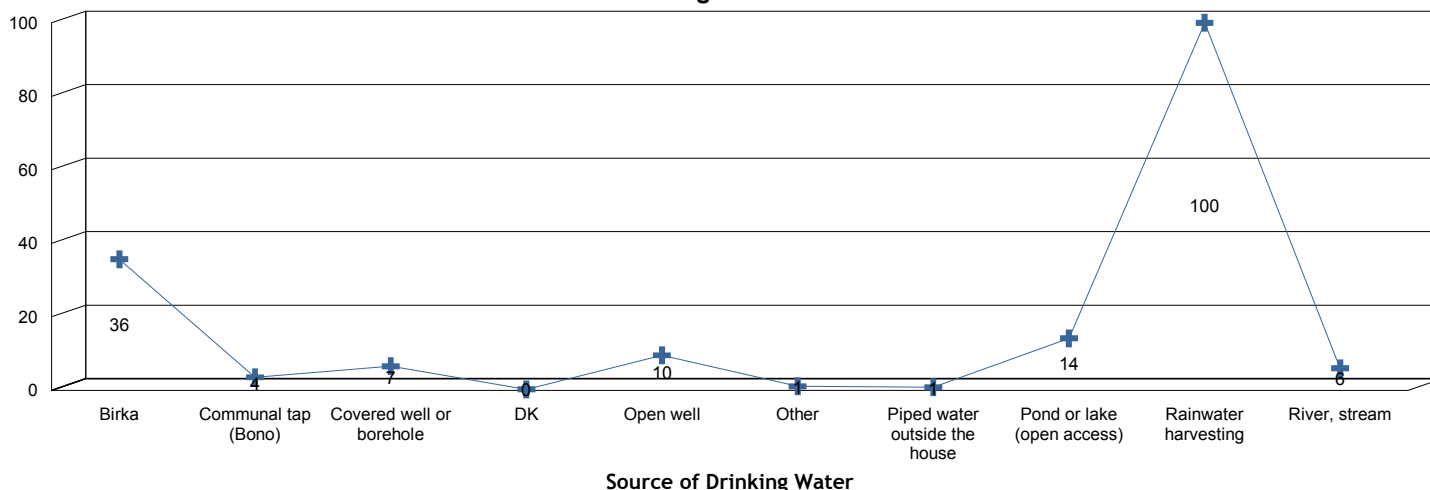
Region AFAR **Zone** ZONE 1 **Wereda** ELIDAR

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	35.69	0.00
Communal tap (Bono)	3.54	0.00
Covered well or borehole	6.54	0.00
DK	0.27	0.00
Open well	9.54	0.00
Other	1.09	0.00
Piped water outside the house	0.82	0.00
Pond or lake (open access)	14.17	0.00
Rainwater harvesting	22.34	100.00
River, stream	5.99	0.00

Source of Drinking Water for Households





Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 4, 2014

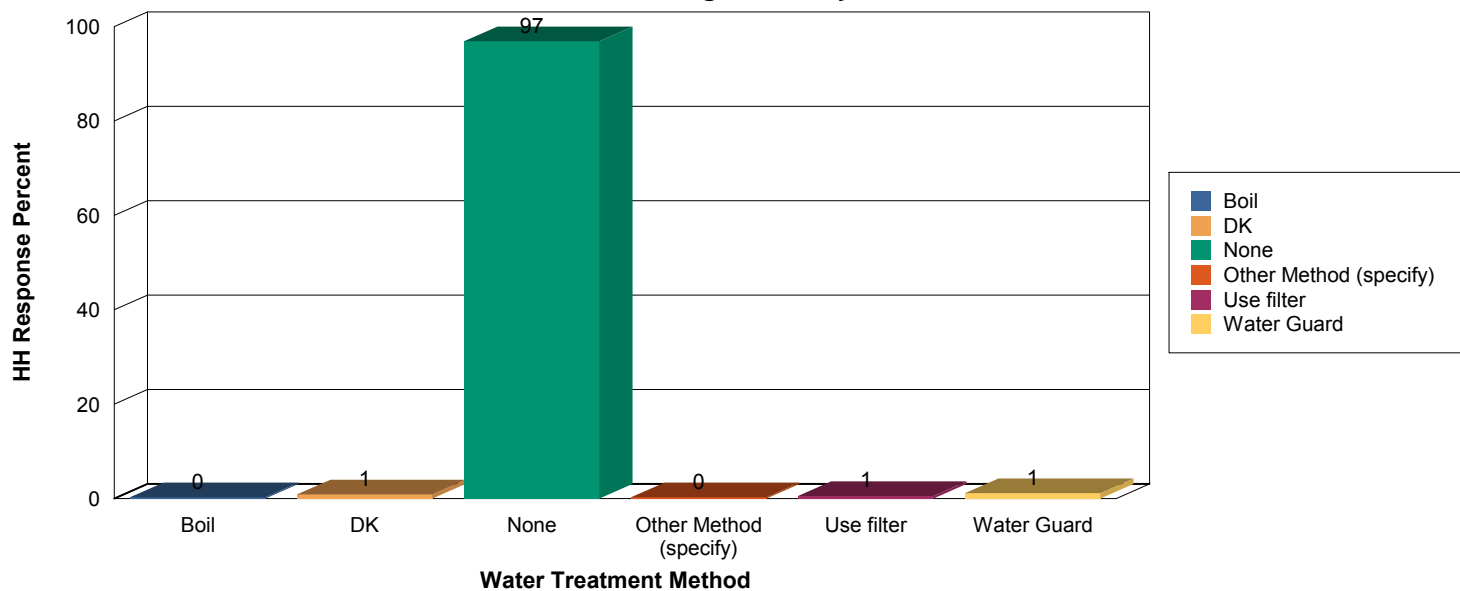
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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Selected Indicator

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

Method of Treating Water	HH Response
Boil	0.28
Water Guard	1.13
Use filter	0.56
Other Method (specify)	0.28
None	96.90
DK	0.85

Method of Treating Water by Households





Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 4, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda ELIDAR

Selected Indicator

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

Number of Times Households Fetch Water in a Week

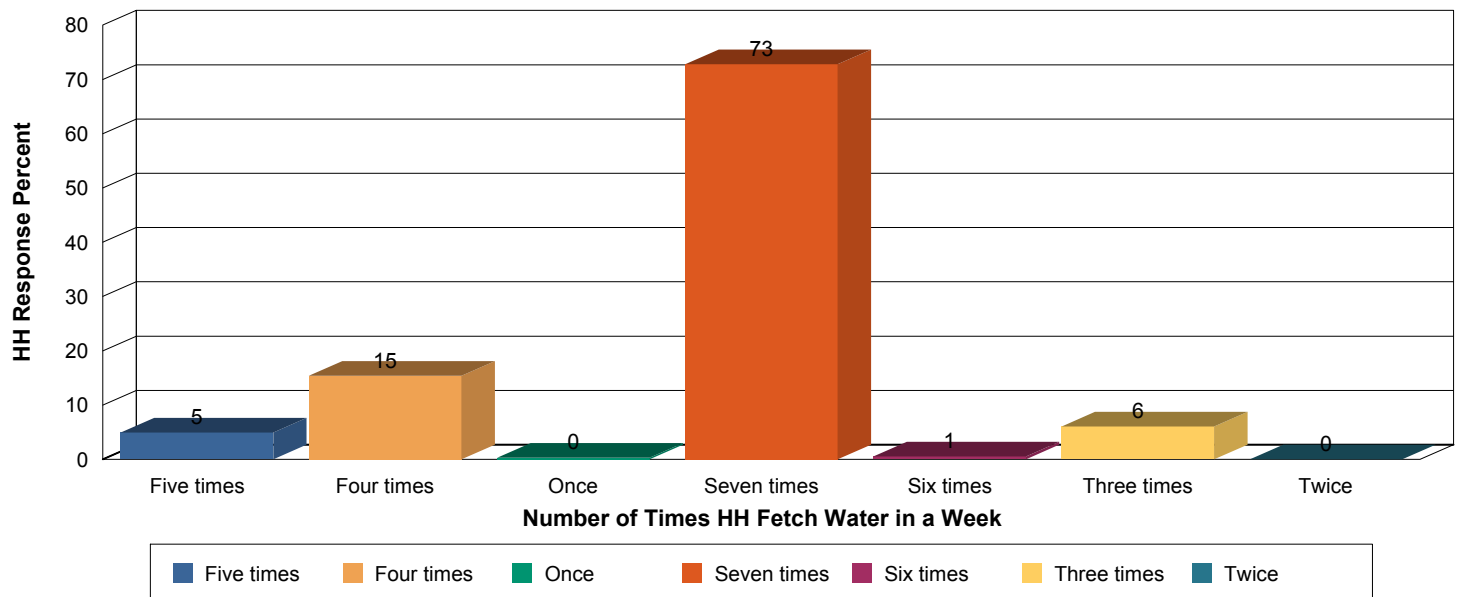
HH Response

Once	0.27
Twice	0.00
Three times	6.04
Four times	15.38
Five times	4.95
Six times	0.55
Seven times	72.80

Average Number of Times HH Fetch Water Per Week

6.18

Number of Times HH Fetch Water in a Week





Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 4, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda ELIDAR

Selected Indicator

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

Time Taken To Fetch Water

HH Response

A - Less than 30 min

21.04

B - 30 min - 1 hr

23.22

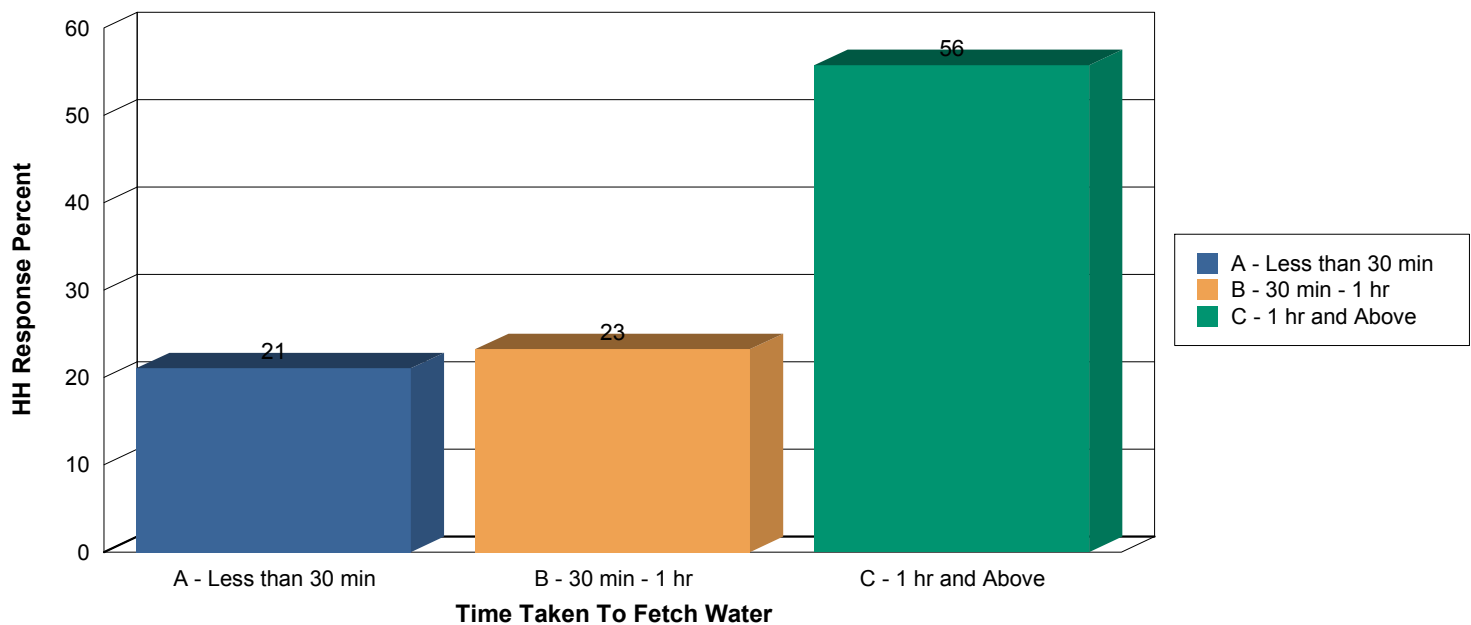
C - 1 hr and Above

55.74

Average Number of Times Taken To Fetch Water

103.00

Time Taken To Fetch Water for the HH



WDRP Indicators

Coping Mechanisms and Preparedness



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 4, 2014

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

KebeleName	Precaution_1	Comment_1	Precaution_2	Comment_2	Precaution_3	Comment_3
GALAFI	Ask for help	They will ask the wereda for help				
WUHA LIMAT	Buying and proper utilization of water	The water in Birka will be used properly and safely for drinking purpose	Migrating the animals	To Awash river area		
IMINO	Safely use their resource	Try to properly manage especially their animals feed				
SULANA ISILU	Praying					
ELIDAR	No measure					
MESKANA GELEBLU	No measure					
ADIGINO NATENKULE						
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	No measure					
BURENANDABA	To collect water from Birka					
HOMECHO DAYO	No measure					



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 4, 2014

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Precaution_1</u>	<u>Comment_1</u>	<u>Precaution_2</u>	<u>Comment_2</u>	<u>Precaution_3</u>	<u>Comment_3</u>
GALAFI	Leave the area					
WUHA LIMAT	Leave the area	Migrate to better places that have water and grazing land				
IMINO	Reduce the number of their animals	The amount of feed needed for large number of animals if difficult to obtain, so they are forced to sell more animals than usual				
SULANA ISILU	Leave the area	Migrating to better places				
ELIDAR	Migrating to better places	Because no any option without moving to other place				
MESKANA GELEBLU	Out migration	Because no any option without moving to other place				
ADIGINO NATENKULE	To migrate					



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 4, 2014

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Precaution_1</u>	<u>Comment_1</u>	<u>Precaution_2</u>	<u>Comment_2</u>	<u>Precaution_3</u>	<u>Comment_3</u>
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	Migrate to other places	Because no any option without moving to other place				
BURENANDABA	Migration	The main hazard of this kebele is lack of water and grass land	To migrate to other areas	Because no capacity to survive the disasters		
HOMECHO DAYO	Migrate to other places	Because no capacity to survive hazards				



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

Capacity: Community Preparedness against Disasters

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Precaution 1</u>	<u>Comment 1</u>	<u>Precaution 2</u>	<u>Comment 2</u>	<u>Precaution 3</u>	<u>Comment 3</u>
GALAFI	Buying water from Logia town	There is no any water source in the surrounding	Taking the animals to water areas	The mainly migrate to Kell around Dubti and Aysaita weredas		
WUHA LIMAT	Buying water from Logia town	There is no any water source in the surrounding				
IMINO	Moving to water areas					
SULANA ISILU	Construction of Birka					
ELIDAR	Save well water					
MESKANA GELEBLU	To save their present water sources					
ADIGINO NATENKULE	To collect water from Birka		To save water and animal food			
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	Migration to pasture and water area					
BURENANDABA	To save water		Migration to better grass land areas			



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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Precaution 1</u>	<u>Comment 1</u>	<u>Precaution 2</u>	<u>Comment 2</u>	<u>Precaution 3</u>	<u>Comment 3</u>
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HOMECHO DAYO	To collect water from Birka		To save grass land			
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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

<u>Kebele Name</u>	GALAFI
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Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy By bringing water from Logia town, migration

Description They buy water from Logia town by water trucks, some member of the family migrate to Asayta and the surrounding with their livestock

Recovery Strategy

Description

Community Cooperating

Participation Ways

Description They cooperate with each other by sharing what they have



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

<u>Kebele Name</u>	WUHA LIMAT
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Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Migration

Description Most member of the family migrate to Awash basin areas with their livestock leaving their children with relatives or other people for school

Recovery Strategy Support by government and non government organization

Description There is support from government and NGOs (such as Save UK)

Community Participation Ways Sharing the water in Birka

Description People with enough money can buy water from Logia town and share with neighbour



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

<u>Kebele Name</u>	IMINO
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Type of Disaster(s) Shortage of water

Coping Strategy Migration and water harvesting during rainy season and fetching water from other area

Description Lowest place of the kebele has plenty of wells and hence people migrate from highland area to lowland area, the camel and donkeys are their transport system to supply water but animals are getting very weak due to lack of feed

Recovery Strategy Mutual cooperation of the community

Description

Community Participation Ways Sharing their pack animals and other materials

Description Culturally the society is cooperative to each other especially during hazard situation



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name SULANA ISILU

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy By migrating to other places

Description Some member of the family migrate to other places with their livestock in search of water and grass and then return home when rain comes

Recovery Strategy Governmental support

Description Government supports them by supplying water and feed

Community Participation Ways Re-stocking

Description They support the most affected member of the community



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

<u>Kebele Name</u>	ELIDAR
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Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Government water supply by trucks

Description

Recovery Strategy Recover when they get rain water

Description

Community

Participation Ways

Description



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

Kebele Name MESKANA GELEBLU

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy By migrating to other places

Description Some member of the family migrate to other places with their livestock in search of water and grass and then return home when rain comes

Recovery Strategy Migration in search of pasture and water

Description They do not adopt recovery measures

Community Participation Ways Helping each other

Description They help each other during and after the incident



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name ADIGINO NATENKULE

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Selling animals and migrating to neighbouring kebele

Description The community do not have any chances to move without selling their animals

Recovery Strategy No recovery

Description

Community They have good culture to help each other

Participation Ways

Description They help each other during and after the incident



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

Kebele Name SIYARU HILUTEKIBU

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy To save present water sources

Description Within this community no any recovery measures and coping during the disaster but the people save their present sources before the disaster

Recovery Strategy Migration in search of pasture and water

Description They do not adopt recovery measures

Community Participation Ways This community people cultures to help each other during and after the incidents

Description They help help each other during and after the incident



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

Kebele Name BURENANDABA

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Selling animals and animal products and purchasing basic necessities

Description People do not have any other income sources except livestock rearing

Recovery Strategy Migration in search of pasture and water

Description

Community Participation Ways They have good culture to help each other

Description They help each other during and after the incident



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

<u>Kebele Name</u>	HOMECHO DAYO
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Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy To minimize amount of use water, to sell animals

Description Water shortage is the major problem in the area

Recovery Strategy Migration in search of pasture and water

Description

Community Participation Ways They have good culture to help each other

Description They help each other during and after the incident



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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>
GALAFI	Strong cooperation	No change
WUHA LIMAT	Highly cooperative	No change
IMINO	Strong cooperation	Culturally people are obligated to help each other
SULANA ISILU	Strong cooperation	Culturally people are obligated to help each other
ELIDAR	Strong cooperation	There is good culture of helping each other
MESKANA GELEBLU	Strong cooperation	Increase
ADIGINO NATENKULE	Strong cooperation	Cooperation and participation among the community is increasing within the last decade
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	Strong cooperation	Cooperation and participation among the community is increasing within the last decade
BURENANDABA	Strong cooperation	No change
HOMECHO DAYO	Good cooperation	Decrease, because the community lost many resources by disasters and this minimized level of cooperation



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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 68.00 %

Comments



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda ELIDAR

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 43.28

Floods 1.12

Livestock diseases 38.43

Human diseases 3.36

Frost / Cold waves 0.75

Heat waves/ High temp 11.57

Economic / Price shock 1.49



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

<u>Type of Loss</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Physical damages on houses and property	2.63
Crop damage	0.75
Livestock damage	45.49
Illness/health problems	3.38
Loss of income	6.39
Loss of savings	0.75
Lost access to grazing land	28.20
Lost access to water source	11.65
Had to flee/change residence area	0.75



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Selected Indicator

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

Coping Strategy To Be Adopted

Percentage Response

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

32.51

Storage of food and other necessities

53.83

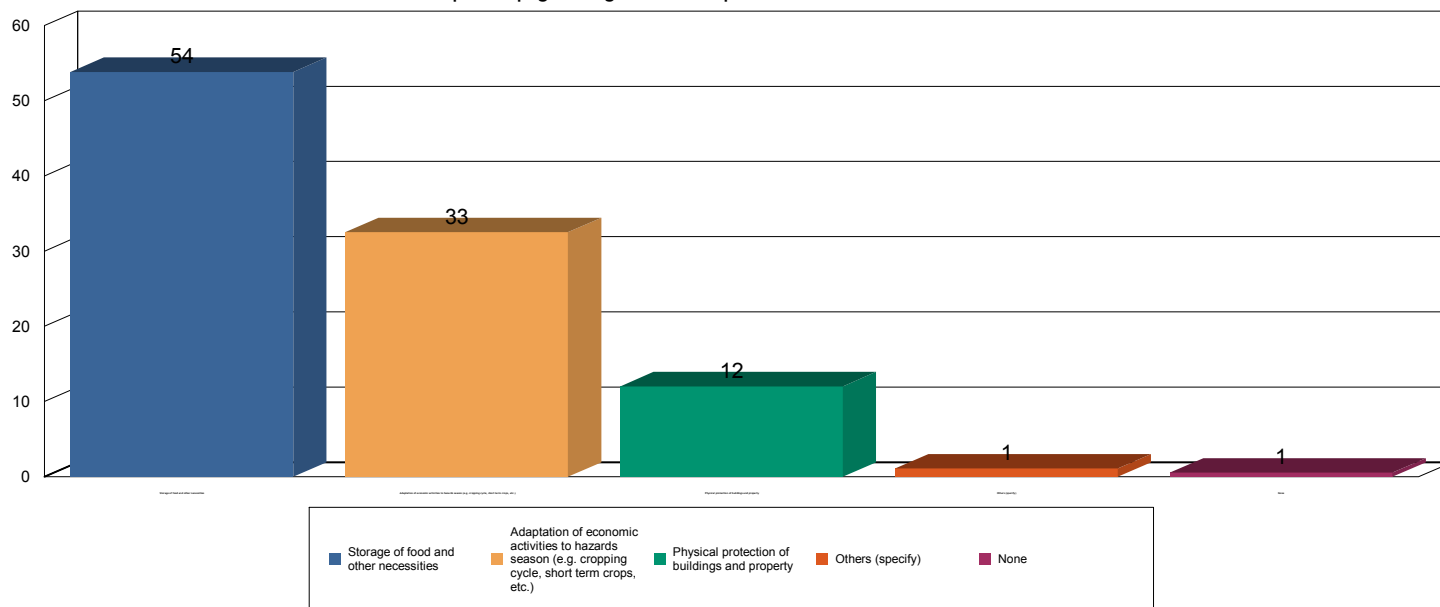
Physical protection of buildings and property

12.02

Others (specify)

1.09

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





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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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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
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Sell more livestock than usual	39.76	7.80
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	15.26	4.69
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	0.40	21.88
Others -	3.21	0.00
Seek alternative or additional jobs	4.02	1.56
Limit portion size at meals	2.81	9.38
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	10.04	37.50
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	3.61	1.56
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	2.41	0.00
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)	6.02	12.50
Increased working hours	5.22	0.00
Sending children of household for work	2.01	0.00
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	5.22	3.13



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda ELIDAR

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**

	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	66.67				33.33		
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	92.00		8.00				
Increased working hours					30.77		46.15
Limit portion size at meals	100.00						
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	92.31						7.69
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)	93.33				6.67		



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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**

	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	47.37				47.37		5.26
Seek alternative or additional jobs	30.00				20.00	20.00	30.00
Sell more livestock than usual	2.02		1.01		3.03	6.06	87.88
Sending children of household for work	40.00			20.00			40.00
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	66.67			11.11	22.22		



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Selected Indicator

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

	Droughts	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus		4.17	4.17		91.67
Limit portion size at meals	83.33				16.67
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	50.00				50.00
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	78.57			7.14	14.29
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)	87.50				12.50



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Selected Indicator

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

	Droughts	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	33.33				66.67
Seek alternative or additional jobs	100.00				
Sell more livestock than usual	80.00		20.00		
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	100.00				



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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss
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	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Loss of income	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus		95.83		4.17		
Limit portion size at meals		33.33		16.67	50.00	
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration of whole families)		50.00			50.00	
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	7.14	50.00			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
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	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Loss of income	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, clothes, meat, etc.)		25.00		50.00	25.00	
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food		66.67			33.33	
Seek alternative or additional jobs				100.00		
Sell more livestock than usual			20.00		60.00	20.00



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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

	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Loss of income	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Short-term / seasonal labor migration					100.00	



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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted Frequency of Adoption

	1 - Daily	2 - Often (1-2 times/week)	3 - Sometimes (2-3 times/month)	4 - Seldom (1-3 times in 6 months)	5 - Never
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)				100.00	
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus			10.00	75.00	15.00
Increased working hours		20.00	20.00	40.00	20.00
Limit portion size at meals				100.00	
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)		23.08	15.38	61.54	
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day				100.00	
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)		6.67		46.67	42.86
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food		11.11	22.22	58.33	8.33
Seek alternative or additional jobs	33.33	11.11		55.56	
Sell more livestock than usual		3.13	6.25	89.58	1.04
Sending children of household for work		20.00		80.00	
Short-term / seasonal labor migration				77.78	22.22



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

Kebele Name	Work Option 1	Comment 1	Work Option 2	Comment 2	Work Option 3	Comment 3
GALAFI	No					
WUHA LIMAT	Support by their relatives and the community	Supporting each other is cultural obligation of Afar people				
IMINO	No					
SULANA ISILU	No					
ELIDAR	No option					
MESKANA GELEBLU	No option					
ADIGINO NATENKULE	No option					
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	No option					
BURENANDABA	No option					
HOMECHO DAYO						

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>
GALAFI	No		
WUHA LIMAT	No		
IMINO	No		
SULANA ISILU	No		
ELIDAR	No access to agricultural extension service	No access	No access
MESKANA GELEBLU	No access	No access	No access
ADIGINO NATENKULE	No agriculture extension service	No access	No access
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	No access to agricultural extension services	No access	No access
BURENANDABA	No access	No access	No access
HOMECHO DAYO	No access	No access	No access



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Selected Indicator:

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Change In Last Decade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
GALAFI	No		
WUHA LIMAT	No		
IMINO			
SULANA ISILU	No		
ELIDAR	No		
MESKANA GELEBLU	No		
ADIGINO NATENKULE	No		
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	No		
BURENANDABA			
HOMECHO DAYO	No		



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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>
GALAFI	No		
WUHA LIMAT	No		
IMINO	Have access for irrigation	Decreased	Every year large number of animals come to share the water
SULANA ISILU	No		
ELIDAR	No irrigation		
MESKANA GELEBLU	No irrigation		
ADIGINO NATENKULE	No irrigation		
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	No irrigation		
BURENANDABA	No access to water for irrigation		
HOMECHO DAYO	No irrigation		



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Selected Indicator:

Agricultural Situation: Water Availability for Livestock - Water availability for livestock in the community

KebeleName	Current Level	Change In Last Decade	Comments
GALAFI	No		
WUHA LIMAT	No access to water for livestock	Decreasing	There were places that retain water when they receive rain but for 3 years no rain obtained
IMINO	Enough water for domestic animals	Not change	
SULANA ISILU	Very little	Decreasing	Animal are dying of water due to increasing intensity of drought
ELIDAR	low	Increase	Lack of rain fall
MESKANA GELEBLU	low	Increase	Because this community gets sufficient rain fall within the years
ADIGINO NATENKULE	low	Increase	Shortage of rain fall
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	low	low	Shortage of water
BURENANDABA	Very small	Increase	Shortage of sufficient rain fall in the area
HOMECHO DAYO	Decrease	Decrease	Lack of rain fall



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Selected Indicator:

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Change In Last Decade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
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GALAFI

WUHA LIMAT

IMINO	Poor	Decreased	Over grazing of the land reduced soil fertility
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SULANA ISILU	No		
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ELIDAR

MESKANA
GELEBLU

ADIGINO
NATENKULE

SIYARU
HILUTEKIBU

BURENANDABA

HOMECHO DAYO



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<u>Region</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Wereda</u>
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Selected Indicator:

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

Proportion of households reporting change in crops grown	%
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Proportion of households reporting change in size of area cultivated	%
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Proportion of households reporting change in crop yield	%
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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>
GALAFI			
WUHA LIMAT			
IMINO	poor	Decreased	Overgrazing effect
SULANA ISILU	No		
ELIDAR	Decrease	Increase	Lack of rain fall
MESKANA GELEBLU	Decrease	Increase	Because the amount of rain fall decreased from time to time
ADIGINO NATENKULE	Decrease	Increase	
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	Decrease	Increase	Shortage of rain fall
BURENANDABA	Decrease	Increase	Because the amount of rain fall decreased from time to time
HOMECHO DAYO	Decrease	Increase	Shortage of rain fall



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Selected Indicator

Environmental Situation: Changes in Landscape - Changes observed by the community on landscape and the problems due to the changes

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Changes_Observed</u>	<u>Problems_Due_To_Changes</u>
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GALAFI	No	
WUHA LIMAT	No	
IMINO	Over grazing of the land	Scarcity of pasture
SULANA ISILU		
ELIDAR		
MESKANA GELEBLU		
ADIGINO NATENKULE		
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU		
BURENANDABA		
HOMECHO DAYO		



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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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
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GALAFI	Community Leaders	The people speak through their representatives who can contact either kebele or wereda administration				
WUHA LIMAT	Kebele Administration	The society contacts kebele leaders so that the kebele administration contacts wereda administration	Community	Clan and/or community leaders can also contact kebele or wereda administration to describe the problems		
IMINO	By community leaders	Community or clan leaders are representatives of the people to express community problems				
SULANA ISILU	Kebele Administration	The society contacts kebele leaders so that the kebele administration contacts wereda administration	Community	Clan and/or community leaders can also contact kebele or wereda administration to describe the problems		



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR	
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
ELIDAR	Kebele Administration	The society contacts kebele leaders so that the kebele administration contacts wereda administration	Clan leaders	Clan leaders are influential		
MESKANA GELEBLU	Kebele Administration	The society contacts kebele leaders so that the kebele administration contacts wereda administration	Clan leaders	Clan leaders are influential		
ADIGINO NATENKULE	Kebele Administration	The society contacts kebele leaders so that the kebele administration contacts wereda administration				
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	Kebele Administration	The society contacts kebele leaders so that the kebele administration contacts wereda administration	Clan leaders	Clan leaders are influential		



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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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
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BURENANDABA	Kebele Administration	The society contacts kebele leaders so that the kebele administration contacts wereda administration
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HOMECHO DAYO	Kebele Administration	The society contacts kebele leaders so that the kebele administration contacts wereda administration
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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda ELIDAR

Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName Community Suggestions

ADIGINO NATENKULE	Lack of capacity of the institutions to act on the problems
BURENANDABA	Lack of capacity of the institutions to act on the problems
ELIDAR	Most of the times the management and authorities do not take the suggestions of the community
GALAFI	The management institutions are negligent to the suggestions of the society till now
IMINO	Most of the times the management and authorities do not take the suggestions of the community
MESKANA GELEBLU	Not any organized institutions in this kebele
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	Lack of capacity of the institutions to act on the problems
SULANA ISILU	It will positively influence their measures because knowing the problem and needs of the community is the first step to help that society
WUHA LIMAT	Most of the times the management and authorities do not take the suggestions of the community
HOMECHO DAYO	Lack of capacity of the institutions to act on the problems



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Thursday, September 4, 2014

Region	Zone	Wereda
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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
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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR	
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
GALAFI	Digging permanent water point (hole)	They need permanent solution for	Animal feed support	Animals are not getting sufficient amount of feed for maintenance and productivity	Human food support	People are not getting their major food (milk) from their animals
WUHA LIMAT	Supply of water from Logia town	It is very expensive	Construction of ponds	Collecting and retaining of rain water	Construction and rehabilitation of Birkas	
IMINO	Construction and rehabilitation of Birkas	Lack of water is the major problem	Construction or rehabilitation of the road	Lack of proper road	Animal feed support	Animals have access to water but no enough pasture
SULANA ISILU	Construction of water points such as ponds	Lack of sufficient water has resulted	Feed support for both human	Loss of animal which supply milk and lack of sufficient feed sources	Supply of electricity	
ELIDAR	Reduce shortage of water	Lack of water is the major problem	Reduce shortage of animal feed		Reduce shortage of human	Reduce shortage of transportation



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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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
MESKANA GELEBLU	Reduce shortage of water	Lack of water is the major problem	Reduce shortage of animal feed		Reduce shortage of human food	
ADIGINO NATENKULE	Reduce shortage of water	Lack of water is the major problem	Reduce shortage of animal feed		Reduce shortage of human food	
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	Reduce shortage of water	Lack of water is the major problem	Reduce shortage of animal feed		Reduce shortage of human food	
BURENANDABA	Reduce shortage of water	Lack of water is the major problem	Reduce shortage of animal feed		Reduce shortage of human food	
HOMECHO DAYO	Reduce shortage of water	Lack of water is the major problem	Reduce shortage of animal feed		Reduce shortage of human feed	



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda ELIDAR

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>
GALAFI	Establishing market linkages	Association can provide many benefits mainly in selling animals				
WUHA LIMAT	Establishing market linkages	This can increase profit at household level	Water and feed support for animals	This may avoid migration to other area		
IMINO	Construction of road and facilitating transportation	It is very far and tiresome to take animals to Elidaar or Dichotto market	Establishment of market linkages	Market association enhances market activity of the society	Improvement of animal health service	Vaccination and treatment activities will minimize effect of disease
SULANA ISILU	Establishment of market association					
ELIDAR	To give the problem of transport		Provision of electric power to the community	It is the second problem of this community	To learn the importance of markets from people	



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

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Measure 1</u>	<u>Comment 1</u>	<u>Measure 2</u>	<u>Comment 2</u>	<u>Measure 3</u>	<u>Comment 3</u>
MESKANA GELEBLU	To give sufficient water services	Severe water shortage in the kebele	To give the solution of transport problem	This kebele does not have transportation service	To give sufficient animal and human food services	With in this area high shortage of food
ADIGINO NATENKULE	To reduce the problem of transportation	The main problem of this kebele is lack of transportation	To build the cooperation		To build market place	Lack of market place
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	To reduce the problem of water	Severe water shortage in the kebele	To reduce the problem of animal and human foods	The second problem is shortage of food	To reduce the problem of transport	
BURENANDABA	To give solution to transport problem	Because transportation is the main problem of the area	To build cooperation	Because cooperation works better	Improving market	Lack of market in the area
HOMECHO DAYO	To reduce the problem of water		Provision of animal feed		Food aid	



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Thursday, September 4, 2014

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

Community Awareness of Disaster Risk Management System and Actors

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Institution 1</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Institution 2</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Institution 3</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Activity</u>
GALAFI	Human Health Center	To give human health service	Diagnosis and treatment of sick people	Police	To protect peace and security of people	Arrest people disturbing peace and security of others			
WUHA LIMAT	Human Health Personnels	Give human health service	Diagnosis and treatment of sick people	Animal Health Personnel	Give animal health service	Diagnosis and treatment of sick animale			
IMINO	Human Health Staffs	Protection of the community health	Diagnosis and treatment of sick people						
SULANA ISILU	Human Health Center	Giving health service for the people	Vaccination and , diagnosis	Animal Health Personnel	Prevention and control of sick animals	Treatment of sick and vaccination			
ELIDAR	Human Health Center	To keep human services	Prevention and control human disease	Animal Health Center	To keep animal health services	Prevention and control animal death			



Data Collected Date

Thursday, September 4, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda ELIDAR

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Institution 1</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Institution 2</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Institution 3</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Activity</u>
MESKANA GELEBLU	No Institutions	No establish institution to respond hazard							
ADIGINO NATENKULE	Animal Health Center	To reduce animal death	To keep animal health	Human Health Extension	To prevent human disease	To keep human health			
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	School	To reduce illiterate people	To teach	Health post	To give human health services	To control and prevent human disease			
BURENANDABA	Human Health Center	To keep human health	To give any health service	Animal Health Center	To keep animal health	To give animal health services			
HOMECHO DAYO	To keep animal health	To keep animal health	Animal Health Center	Prevent and control human death	To keep animal health	Human Health Center			



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	ELIDAR
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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>
GALAFI	Good	Good	Good	Good
WUHA LIMAT	They tried their best	Good	Good	
IMINO	Not enough	Not enough	Not enough	Lack of road, lack of animal vaccination and treatment system, lack of water retaining or collecting Birka for the school
SULANA ISILU	Not much effective	Not much effective	Not much effective	Shortage of materials and equipments especially drugs for treating sick people, lack of electricity for refrigerating drugs and also for laboratory diagnosis activities
ELIDAR	There activities to prevent the effect of disaster	Limited activity	No activities help to recover from the disaster	lack of material, lack of skilled persons, shortage of water, food, transport, awareness of people etc.
MESKANA GELEBLU	No	No	No	No
ADIGINO NATENKULE	Good	Good	Good	Good



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	ELIDAR
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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>
SIYARU HILUTEKIBU	Good	Good	Good	Good
BURENANDABA	Lack of capacity	No	No	Lack of monitoring and evaluate from head office, lack of materials and full services, shortage of sufficient animal feed and clean water
HOMECHO DAYO	Limited capacity	Limited activities	Limited activities	Lack of office materials and experienced manpower, lack of monitoring and evaluation from head office



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Thursday, September 4, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda ELIDAR

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	5.46	4.43	5.34
Cash transfers/social assistance	0.00	0.28	0.00
Cash-for-work activities (not employment)	1.64	7.76	7.76
Food-for-work activities	16.67	5.54	7.12
Fuel subsidies	0.00	0.28	0.00
Medical assistance / access to health facilities	1.64	8.03	10.39
Micro-credit programmes	10.66	8.86	10.68
Other	0.00	0.55	1.19
Rental subsidies	0.00	1.11	0.30
School fees for children	2.73	1.94	3.26
Subsidized food	12.30	13.02	10.39
Subsidized health care	1.37	2.49	6.23
Supplementary feeding for women and young children	0.55	4.43	23.15
Food aid	43.99	10.53	9.50
more yielding crop	3.01	30.75	2.67

WDRP Indicators

Other Community Characteristics



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Thursday, September 4, 2014

<u>Region</u>		<u>Zone</u>		<u>Wereda</u>	
Selected Indicator		Capacity: Community Based Organizations in the Wereda			
<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Name_Of_Organization</u>	<u>Est._Year</u>	<u>Formal/Informal</u>	<u>Type of Members</u>	<u>Activity</u>



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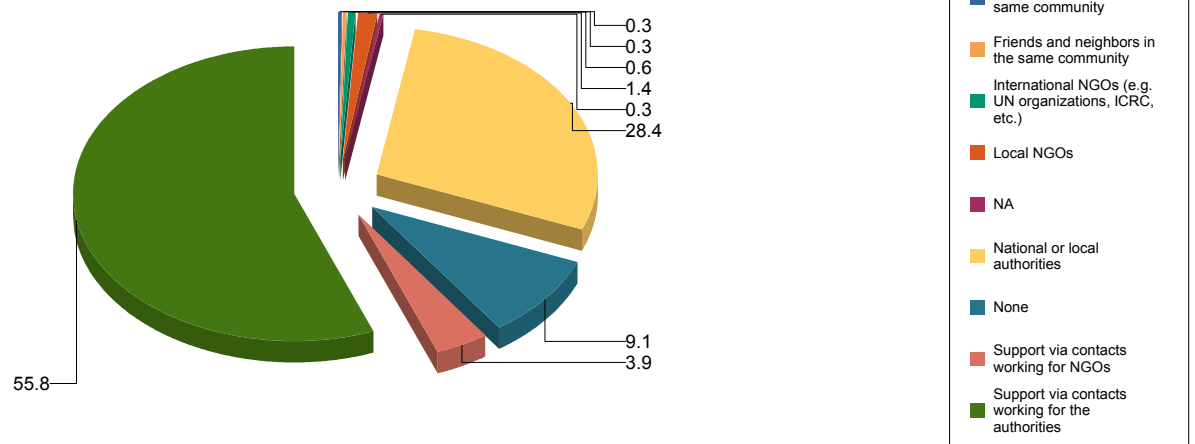
Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda ELIDAR

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	28.45
International NGOs (e.g. UN organizations, ICRC, etc.)	0.55
Local NGOs	1.38
Family members in the same community	0.28
Friends and neighbors in the same community	0.28
Support via contacts working for the authorities	55.80
Support via contacts working for NGOs	3.87
None	9.12
NA	0.28

Supporting Agencies Against Disasters





Data Collected Date

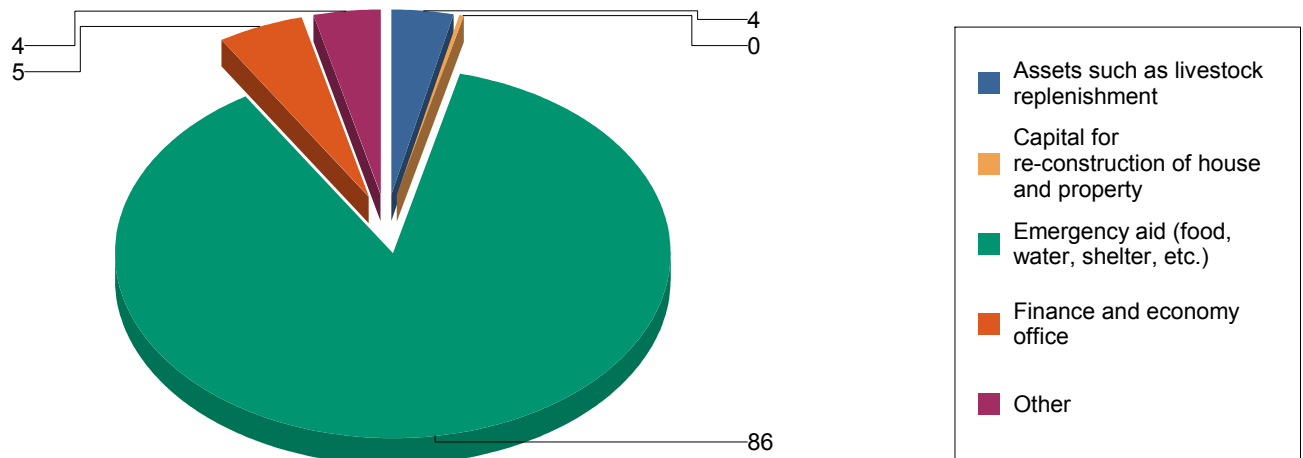
Thursday, September 4, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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Selected Indicator **Types of support received by households during disasters**

Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies	Response Percentage
Emergency aid (food, water, shelter, etc.)	85.71
Capital for re-construction of house and property	0.28
Assets such as livestock replenishment	3.64
Other	3.92
other	1.68
Finance and economy office	4.76

Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies





Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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Selected Indicator

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

Government Institution	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity	Description
Health Office	Construct health post	To give enough health service	Supplying water treatment	To minimize water borne diseases	Supplying different medicine			
Water Resource Development Office	Supplying of water by trucks	During drought time, supplying water by using trucks to community	Maintain water channels, pond and birkas	Supplying enough water to community	Construction of birkas and ponds	To fulfil communities need during drought time	Supplying water treatment	To prevent the community from water born disease
Education Office	Awareness creation	To enable the community to respond to disasters	Construct alternative basic education and pit latrine	To expand education and to keep the area clean	Supply food and water for school	To cover good gap		



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda ELIDAR

Selected Indicator

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

Non Governmental Actors
in the Wereda Activities

Save the children	Construct ponds and supply water, distribution of nutrient food for children and mothers, awareness creation, construction of latrine pit, provision of water truck,
USAID	Supplying food, water and other materials for schools
Safety Net	Construct human health post, latrine pits, alternative basic education and pond construction



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November 13, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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Selected Indicator: Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors

Kebele Name	GALAFI
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Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	Season of the year	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2	Water shortage	Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Constructing Birka and filling it with water	Preparedness Measure

Kebele Name	WUHA LIMAT
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Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	Season of the year	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2		Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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Selected Indicator: Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors

Kebele Name	EMINO
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Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	Season of the year, number of in-migrating animal and people	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Safe use of pasture and water, buying concentrate feed for their livestock	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2		Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure

Kebele Name	SULANA ISILU
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Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	The amount of rain obtained during the last rainy season, and season of the year	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Migrating to other places with their livestock	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2		Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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Selected Indicator: Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors

Kebele Name		ELIDAR
Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	Season of the year and amount of rain fall	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Moving their animals to places having water such Emino	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2		Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure

Kebele Name		MESKANA GELEBLU
Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	The present amount of rain fall	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	To save water	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2		Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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Selected Indicator: Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors

Kebele Name	ADIGINO NATENKULE
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Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	The present rain fall capacity	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Save water sources at rainfall times	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2		Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure

Kebele Name	SIYARU HILUTEKIBU
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Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	The present amount of rain fall	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Safe use of water sources	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2		Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	ELIDAR
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Selected Indicator: Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors

Kebele Name		BURENANDABA	
Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3	
Early Warning Indicator	The amount of present rain fall	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	Save water during rain fall times	Preparedness Measure	
Type Of Disaster 2		Type Of Disaster 4	
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure	

Kebele Name		MANDANA MUSALI	
Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3	
Early Warning Indicator	The present amount of rain fall	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	Save water during rain fall times into ponds and birkas	Preparedness Measure	
Type Of Disaster 2		Type Of Disaster 4	
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	ERABTI
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Selected Indicator

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

Kebele Name	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
ADU	High social interaction cultural connection Good cultural Sharing food and shelter in problems	Illiteracy Lack of awareness Social problems Lower living standards	Construction of road Good acceptance of any information School building Building of health institution	Lack of funding New disaster Increased the severity of disaster Animal disease
FE'AYITU	High social interaction cultural connection Good cultural acceptance of leaders Sharing of food and shelter in problems	Illiteracy Lack of awareness Social problem Low living standard	Construction of road Good acceptance of information School building Health post building	Lack of funding New disaster Increasing occurrence of disaster
BAHIRIN	High social interaction	Illiteracy Lack of awareness	School, community participation Dam construction, Construction of road, creating local market Dissemination of better animal breed	Global warming Increasing severity of disasters Lack of fund
ANDERGOLO	High social interaction Good information acceptance Adaptation to disaster	Back ward practices Illiterate (lack of awareness) Lack of awareness Social problems	Proximity to towns Construction of schools and health posts Decreased social problems Construction of road	Poor connection system Transportation problem Lack of funds Increased severity of disasters



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	ERABTI
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Selected Indicator

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

Kebele Name	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
GARBENA	High social interaction Cultural connection Good cultural acceptance Sharing of food and shelter	Illiteracy Lack of awareness Social problems Lower living standards	Construction of road Good acceptance of information School building Building of health posts	Lack of funding New disaster Increased severity of disaster
INBILE	High social interaction Cultural connection Sharing of food and shelter Good cultural acceptance of leaders	Illiteracy Lack of awareness Social problems	Construction of road School building Construction of health centers	Lack of funding Drought New disasters Increased severity of disaster
ALBO	High social interaction Good cultural acceptance of leaders Sharing of basic human needs during disaster	Illiteracy Lack of awareness Social problems Low living standard	Construction of road Good acceptance of information Schools Health posts	Sudden onset of disaster Lack of funding New disaster Increased severity of disasters
HOMECHO DAYO	High social interaction Good information acceptance Adaptation to disaster	Bad cultures Illiterate Lack of awareness Social problems	Development of town in nearby areas Construction of schools and health posts Decreased social problems Construction of road	Poor connection system Transportation problem Lack of funds Increased severity of disasters



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	ERABTI
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Selected Indicator

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

Kebele Name	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
EREBTI	High social interaction Cultural connection Good cultural acceptance of leaders Sharing of food and shelter	Illiteracy Lack of awareness Social problems Low living standard	Construction of road Good acceptance of information Schools building Building of health posts	Lack of funding New disasters Increased severity of disaster
ARODELE	High social interaction	Illiteracy and lack of awareness	Construction of road, dam construction, afforestation, soil and water conservation	Lack of funding
LE'AD	High social interaction	Illiteracy, lack of awareness	Health station, Construction of road, market center	Flood, lack of funding
HIDELA	Social interaction	Illiteracy Lack of awareness	School, community participation Dam construction, Construction of road, creating local market Dissemination of better animal breeds	Diseases new disaster Lack of funding
DALEGOSO	High social interaction	Illiteracy Lack of awareness	Health station, community participation Construction of road	Global warming Lack of funding