



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

WOREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILE (WDRP)

REGION: AFAR

ZONE: ONE

WEREDA: MILE

December, 2020

Addis Ababa

About the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)

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

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PREFACE

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



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

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

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

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

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

*H.E. Ato Mitiku Kassa
Commissioner*

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

PREFACE

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



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

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

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

Abraham Abebe
Director

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

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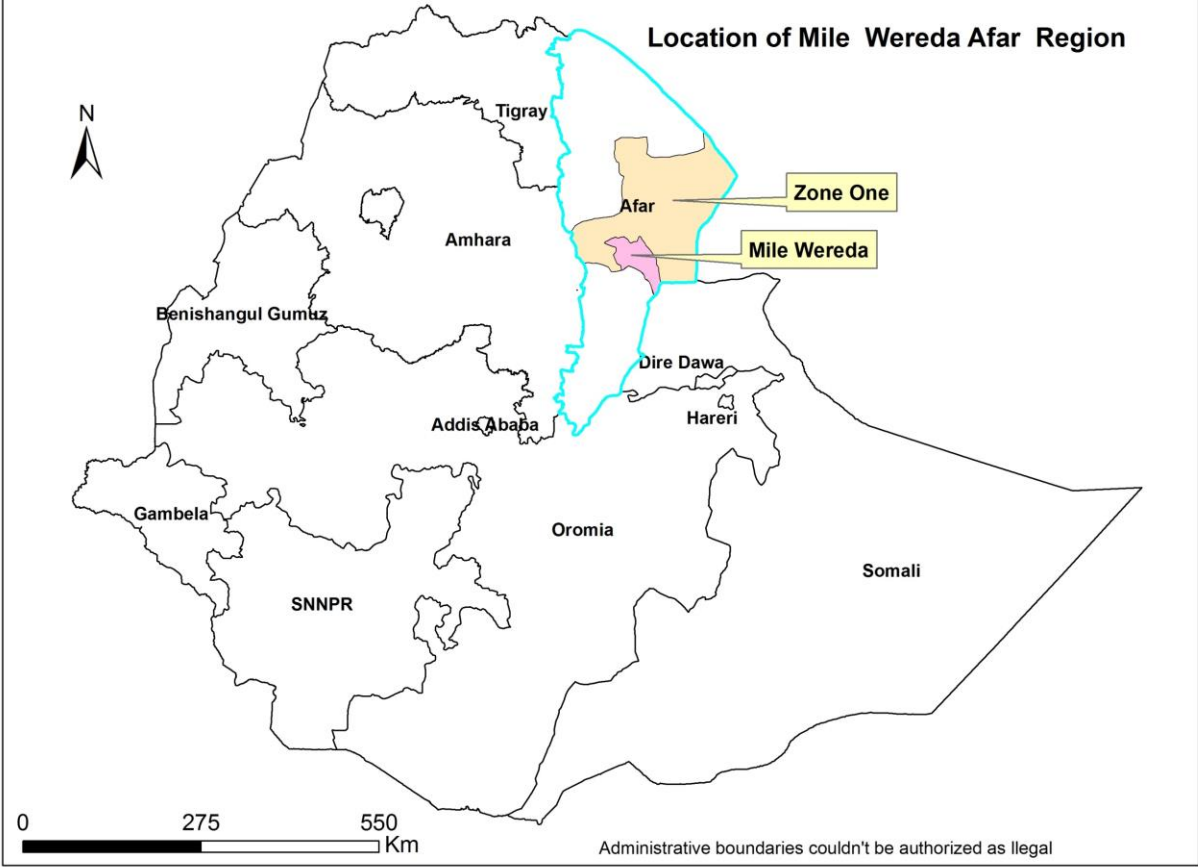
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WEREDA LOCATON



METHODOLOGY

▪ **WDRP Content :**

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

▪ **Research Approach:**

- Mixed Approach
- Both quantitative and qualitative information

▪ **Data Sources:**

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

▪ **Sampling Technique:**

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

▪ **Methods of Analysis:**

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

WEREDA

SUMMARY DISASTER RISK PROFILE

INFORMATION



Disaster Risk Profile: Mile Wereda

SUMMARY OF WEREDA PROFILE

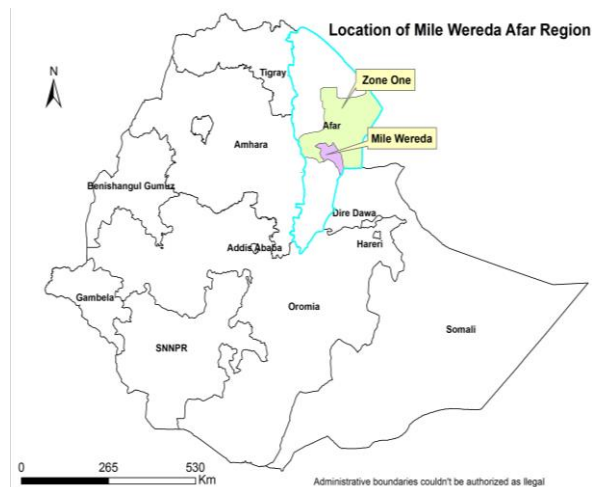
Households face many hazards in the wereda which include drought, animal diseases, human diseases and conflicts are the major ones. Deforestation and soil erosion are among the environmental problems in the wereda. There is an opportunity to diversify livelihood towards crop production by using irrigation.

The livelihood of the community, which is highly dependent on livestock rearing, can be diversified towards crop production by encouraging utilization of irrigation and improved agricultural inputs. Besides, improving livestock production system; resolving conflicts between Afar and Issa; providing mobile veterinary services; and improving institutional and infrastructural facilities are among the interventions required. Much work is also required in improving the awareness of the community on various aspects.

SUMMARY OF LIVELIHOOD ZONE

➤ Araamis ke Adaar Pastoral Zone (LZ6)

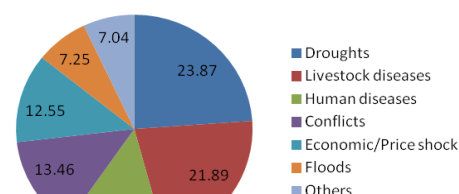
Pastoralism is the main livelihood activity. Cattle, shoats (sheep/goats) and camels are the most important livestock. Land is communally owned by clans. Food sources for all wealth groups are predominantly purchases of cereals (maize, wheat, and sorghum) supplemented by livestock products such as milk and meat from their own livestock.



MAJOR DISASTERS REPORTED IN WEREDA

Kebele	Disaster 1	Disaster 2	Disaster 3	LIU Info
Hintmegetana Hidesa	Drought	Animal disease		Chronic hazards: LZ6: Drought, conflicts, general market shocks, animal and human diseases
Kailuna Asmehamedkudi	Drought	Animal disease	Conflict with Issa	
Deyiluna Graro	Flooding	Drought	Human disease	
Adayitun Abeko	Conflict with Issa	Drought		
Grarona Anakelo	Drought	Conflict	Human disease	
Gegana Burtale	Drought	Animal disease		
Sene'asna Kusrtu	Flood	Drought	Human disease	

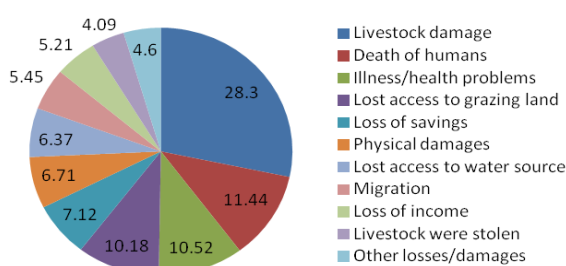
Percentage of households by major disaster faced during the last five years



SHORT NARRATIVE ON MAJOR DISASTERS:

Drought is the major reason for decreasing number of livestock in the wereda followed by livestock diseases. It also causes loss of pasture and water leading to households' migration and exposure to other hazards such as livestock diseases, human diseases and conflict. Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) is the most prevalent livestock disease in the wereda. Lumpy skin disease, CBPP and liver fluke are also common. Besides, Malaria and Diarrhea are the two major health problems that households face in the wereda which are caused by lack of clean drinking water and poor sanitation. Flooding, which is caused by overflow of rivers, Tendaho Dam and high rainfall in highland areas, mainly affects Deyiluna Graro and Sene'asna Kusrtu Kebeles. On the other hand, households frequently face conflict with Issa Ethnic group (from Somali Region) over range land and water points. The community reported to have no solution and they usually go to Wereda administration to resolve conflict. Price shock is also reported as major problem in the wereda resulting in loss of saving and income of households.

Percentage of households by major disaster loss suffered



EFFECT OF DISASTERS

Disasters	Loss 1	Loss 2	Loss 3
Drought	Lack of pasture, water and food	Death of animals	Loss of income
Animal disease	Death of animals	Loss of income	Poverty
Human diseases	Illness/health problems	Death of humans	Loss of income
Conflict	Death of humans	Livestock stolen	Migration
Price shocks	Loss of saving	Loss of income	Lost access to social services
Floods	Damage on houses and property	Damage on pasture	Displacement



Disaster Risk Profile: Mile Wereda

HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY

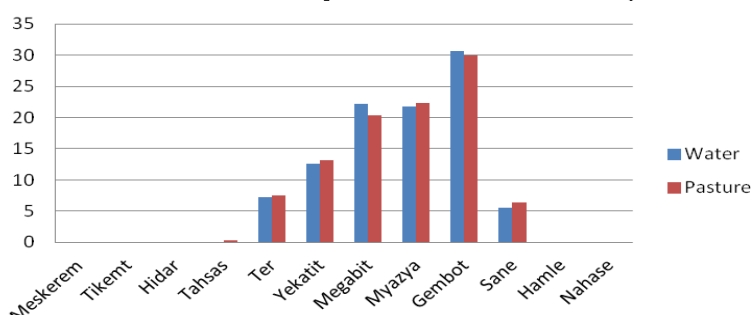
VULNERABILITY

Households are pastoralists, where only 3.2 households have participated in crop production. High dependence on livestock production (i.e., lack of other livelihood source) and poor animal husbandry exposed households to drought and livestock disease, which are the major hazards in the wereda. During drought period, many households migrate with their livestock in search of pasture and water which get them into conflict with other clans.

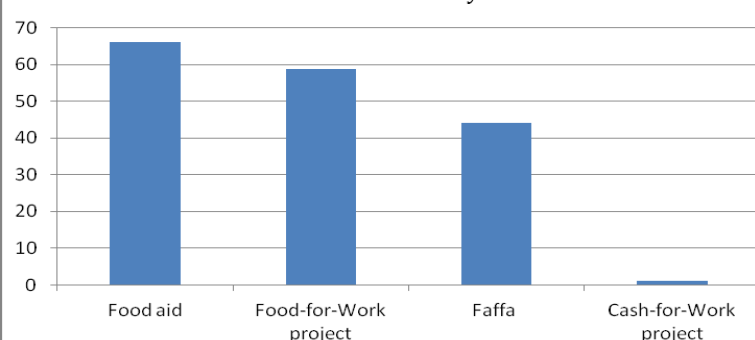
Of the households surveyed, 66% and 44% of them have received food aid and faffa. Moreover, 59% of the households participated in food-for-work project implying weak economic condition (weak capacity) of the community to withstand disaster effects by their own. Besides, more than 64% of the households did not manage to recover from the disaster loss they suffered and 3/4th of the households reported that they are in doubt or it is not possible for them to raise Birr 500 in one week, again indicating weak resilience capacity of the community.

There is high deforestation of tress for charcoal making and selling of woods which in turn results in high soil erosion. Poor access to veterinary service, lack of health service (lack of health professions and drugs) are reported in the wereda. Lack of awareness, high illiteracy, lack of flood protection structures and dependency are additional vulnerability factors.

Percentage of households reporting most problematic months in terms of pasture and water availability



Percentage of households by type of formal transfers received with in a year



Accessibility:

- Access to road and urban center:** average time taken to reach the **nearest paved road** is 2 hours, while it took households more than 5 hours to reach the **nearest urban center**.
- Electricity:** 9.7% of the households are located in the community with electricity, but only 0.3% are actually connected to electric power.
- Credit:** only 6.7% of the households reported borrowing money out of which 82% primarily obtained from friends/relatives. Households used the credit to purchase food items and to pay for health care.
- Access to veterinary service:** 92% of the households reported that access to **veterinary service and livestock drug** is poor/very poor.
- Type of dwelling:** 92% of the households live in mobile home indicating very poor housing condition.
- Access to market** is poor where households need to travel long distances to reach market centers and lack of transportation makes it difficult.
- Access to drinking water and sanitation:** about 56% and 27% of the households primarily obtain drinking water from rivers/streams and open well respectively. Despite this fact, 85% of the households did not make any type of water treatment, and this has exposed them to water borne diseases such as diarrhea. Moreover, 98% of the households reported to have no toilet facility at all.

Level of Awareness and Institutional Development

The **general literacy** level of the population above 7 years of age is only 3.9%. Out of which 79% of them are only below first grade, while 20% and 1% of the population attended primary school (1-6 grade) and secondary school (7-12 grade), respectively. With regard to **gender parity** in education, proportion of male students dominates at all education level. Of the total households surveyed, 8.8% of them are female-headed households.

Community's awareness towards disaster risk management system and actors seem to be poor. No community based organizations are reported in the wereda. On the other hand, **World Food Program (WFP)** is the only NGO reported by households in the wereda which operates on supplying emergency food aid and provision of other materials which adds capacity to DRM activity of the wereda.

InfoBits:

Population	: 92778 (2007)
Sex ratio	: 819 F/1000 M
Urban Population	: 14206 (2007)
Mean Altitude	: 579 m
Mean Slope	: 2.01%
All-weather road density	: 20.3
Measles caseload	: 12 (2004-2009)

Sources: Various Secondary Sources

Community Capacity to Cope

- Selling more livestock than usual and long term/permanent migration are the two **coping mechanisms** frequently used by households against major disasters in their area.
- Sharing resources (helping each other) and asking help from government are the major coping mechanisms households use to cope with drought effect. Boiling water and dissolving water with salt and sugar are coping mechanisms households use to clean water for drinking
- Good **social network and interaction** is reported which enable the society to help each other during disasters.
- Awash and Mile Rivers** crosses the wereda which can be used for irrigation to produce crops and enhance households' food security.
- Livestock and crop diversity:** major types of livestock reared in the area include sheep, goat, camels, donkey and cows. Households mainly sell sheep and goat to purchase food and obtain other necessities and also to meet social obligations. Few households are also engaged in crop production where maize is the major type of crop grown. Sesame, teff and fruits are also grown by very few households.

WDRP Indicators

Hazard Related Characteristics



Data Collected Date

June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

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

<u>Hazard_Name</u>	<u>Cause_Of_Hazard</u>	<u>Effects_Of_Hazard</u>
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Hazard_Sub_Type **Animal disease**

• Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	Lack of rainfall (drought)	Death of animals
• Lumpy skin disease	Lack of grass (forage)	Loss of asset
• Liver fluke	Lack of clean drinking water (water pollution)	Loss of income
• CBPP		Poverty
• Newcastle disease (Chicken)		

Hazard_Sub_Type **Human diseases**

• Malaria	Lack of clean drinking water	Death of humans
• Diarrhea	Poor sanitation	Loss of income



Data Collected Date

June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

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

Hazard_Sub_Type	Geological Hazard
------------------------	--------------------------

No geological hazards has been
reported in the Wereda



Data Collected Date

June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	MILE
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<u>Selected Indicator</u>	Hydro Metrological 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>	Drought	
------------------------	---------	--

Hydro-meterological	Lack of rainfall , Deforestation (lack of forest coverage) , Climate change (weather change)	Famine (food shortage), Lack of forage for animals ,Death of humans, Loss of asset, Occurrence of livestock disease, Death of animals Poverty
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<u>Hazard_Sub_Type</u>	Flood	
------------------------	-------	--

Hydro-meterological	High rainfall in highland areas ,Flooding from Tendaho dam ,Overflow of rivers (Awash and Mile Rivers)	Displacement ,Loss of asset ,Damage on houses ,Death of animals ,Damage on grazing land
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Data Collected Date

June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

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

Hazard_Sub_Type	Conflict	
------------------------	-----------------	--

Socio-economic hazards	Conflict over border and resources (range land and water points) with Issa ethnic group	Death of humans ,Livestock stolen ,Obstacle for development ,Migration
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Hazard_Sub_Type	Economic/price shocks	
------------------------	------------------------------	--

Socio-economic hazards	Loss of saving , Loss of income , Lost access to social services	
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Data Collected Date

June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

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

Selected Indicator Technological Hazards of the Wereda

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

Hazard_Sub_Type Technological hazard

No technological hazard has
been reported in the area



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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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
ADAYITUN ABEKO	Conflicts	April to June		All years worst	Increased	Grazing land and water point	Death humans and loss of asset	They are pastoralist	No strategies
	Droughts		2002	2002	Increased	Deforestation , lack of rainfall	famine, death humans and Animal Death	They are pastoralist	Using traditional Medicine
	Conflicts	Throughout the year		All years	Increased	Border and Grazing land	Death of humans and obstacle for developm ent	They are pastoralist	No Strategies
GEGANA BURTALE	Droughts	April, may and June		Before 12 years	Increased	Lack of Rainfall	Lack of pasture and water, animal death, loss of assets	Pastoralist and poor animal husbandry	Sharing resources



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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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
GEGANA BURTALE	Livestock diseases	April, May, June and July		Still now worst	Increased	Lack of Grassing land	Death of animals and loss of income	Pastoralist	Selling animals
HINTMEGETANA HIDESA	Droughts	April to August	2002 and 2003	2002	Increased	Lack of Rainfall and no forest coverage	Famine, Death, Loss of Asset, Disease of Livestock	Due to Nomadic and poor animal husbandry system, lack of other income source	Common usage of the resource by sharing, expecting help from Governmen t
	Livestock diseases	Throughout the years	It is started from 2002 and 2003	2002	Increased	Lack of rainfall and Grass land	Death, loss of asset or Livestock	Due to Nomadic nature of life they travel for pasture and water	No strategy



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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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
SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	Floods		2002	2002	Decreased	Flood from highland area	Displaced and loss of asset and home	They are pastoralist	Living at highest area to protect them from the flood, change of living area
	Droughts	April and June	2002	2002	Increased	Lack of Rainfall	Death, Loss of income and Homeless	They are pastoralist	Migration in search of water and pasture for animals
	Human diseases	April to June	2,002	2002	Increased	Lack of clean drinking water	Morbidity and loss of income	They are pastoralist	Boiling water and dissolving water with sugar and salt
	Livestock diseases	April and June	2,002	2002	Increased	Lack of clean drinking water	Death and Loss of Income	They are pastoralist	Using traditional Medicine



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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	Conflicts	April	From The ancient	All years worst	Increased	Border and Grazing land	Death	They are pastoralist	No strategies except asking help from government
DEYILUNA GRARO	Livestock diseases	April to June	2002	2002	Increased	By drinking	Death and loss of income	Pastoralist	Using traditional medicine
	Conflicts	April	Long time ago	All years worst	Increased	Border and Grazing land	Death	Pastoralist	No strategies, only expecting help from government
GRARONA ANAKILO	Droughts		2002	2002	NA	Deforestation , Lack of Rainfall and change of weather condition	Famine, Death of Human and Animal		Sharing resources and expecting help from Governmen t



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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
GRARONA ANAKELO	Human diseases	April to June		2002	Increased	Lack of pure drinking water	Morbidity and loss of income		Boiling water, dissolving the water with sugar and salt then drink it
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI	Droughts		2002	2002	Increased	Deforestation , Lack of Rainfall, Change of weather condition	Famine, death of animals	They are pastoralist	Common usage of the resource by sharing, expecting help from government
	Livestock diseases	April to June	2,002	2002	Increased	Lack of pure drinking water (water pollution)	Death and loss of income	They are pastoralist	Traditional medicine utilization
	Conflicts	Throughout the year		All years worst	Increased	Border and Grazing land	Death, Obstacle for development	They are pastoralist	No strategies

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



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Selected Indicator: **Hazards: Conflict as an Issue**

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Description_Of_Conflict</u>	<u>Change_In_Last_Decade</u>	<u>Main_Causes_Of_Conflict</u>
HINTMEGETANA HIDESA	Day to day conflict		
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI	Day to day conflict	Range land and death	
DEYILUNA GRARO	Day to day conflict	Range land and death	
ADAYITUN ABEKO	Day to day conflict	Range land and death	
GRARONA ANAKELO	Day to day conflict	Range land and water point, death or revenge,	
GEGANA BURTALE			
SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	Day to day conflict	Range land and death	



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Selected Indicator:

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Types of Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Description</u>	<u>Effect Of Disaster</u>	<u>Most Severly Affected</u>	<u>Reason</u>
HINTMEGETANA HIDESIA	Drought	1 year	Economical, Health, On development	Children, Mothers and Elders	They cannot travel to other places and they cannot resistant drought
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI	Drought	For Six Months	On economy loss on health	Children, Mothers and Elders	They cannot travel to other places and they cannot resistant drought
DEYILUNA GRARO	Drought	For Six Months	On economy loss on health, On development and loss of livestock by death	Children, Mothers and Elders	They cannot travel to other places and they cannot resistant drought
ADAYITUN ABEKO	Conflicts	For Six Months	On Economic loss and On Death	Children, Mothers and Elders	Children are more affected due to lack of milk
GRARONA ANAKELO	Drought	Throughout the year	Economical crises, loss of livestock, loss of marketing and Human Disease		Children are more affected due to lack of milk
GEGANA BURTALE	Drought	3 years	Loss of livestock and Loss of Asset	Mothers and Children	Children are more affected due to lack of milk
SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	Drought	For Six Months	On economy loss of Health, Loss of Livestock by death and on Development	Children, Mothers and Elders	They cannot travel to other places and they cannot resistant drought



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Selected Indicator:

Frequency of Disaster Occurrence

	4 out of 5 years or more	3 out of 5 years	2 out of 5 years	1 out of 5 years	0 DK
Conflicts	68.00	14.00	11.00	7.00	
Crop diseases	60.00	20.00		20.00	
Droughts	68.00	21.00	8.00	3.00	0.00
Economic / Price shock	43.00	28.00	12.00	15.00	1.00
Floods	17.00	20.00	27.00	35.00	0.00
Frost / Cold waves	38.00		25.00	25.00	13.00
Heat waves/ High temp	54.00	31.00	6.00	8.00	1.00
Heavy Rain	14.00		14.00	71.00	
Human diseases	53.00	27.00	12.00	7.00	
Landslides		100.00			
Livestock diseases	54.00	18.00	20.00	8.00	0.00
Road Accident				100.00	



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Selected Indicator:

Household Exposure to Hazards

Disaster Type	General Exposure	Last Five Years Exposure
Droughts	22.25	23.87
Floods	8.09	7.25
Landslides	0.12	0.03
Crop diseases	0.25	0.17
Livestock diseases	21.48	21.89
Human diseases	15.30	13.93
Heavy Rain	1.23	0.23
Frost / Cold waves	0.25	0.27
Heat waves/ High temp	5.36	4.43
Conflicts	12.62	13.46
Economic / Price shock	12.07	12.55
Earthquake	0.09	
Road Accident	0.58	0.13
N/A	0.31	1.78



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Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector



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Selected Indicator:

Months of Occurrence of Frequent Disasters

	A - Sep (Meskerem)	B - Oct (Tikimt)	C - Nov (Hidar)	D - Dec (Tahsas)	E - Jan (Tir)	F - Feb (Yekatit)	G - Mar (Megabit)	H - Apr (Meazea)	I - May (Ginbot)	J - Jun (Sene)	K - Jul (Hamle)	L - Aug (Nehase)
Conflicts	8.31	14.61	16.62	18.64	21.41	14.11	0.50	2.52	0.25	0.25	0.76	1.51
Crop diseases		60.00		40.00								
Droughts	9.46	12.99	10.45	19.63	33.33	10.88	0.85		0.28	0.14	1.41	0.14
Economic / Price shock	10.19	18.18	11.57	12.95	20.66	8.26	8.26	0.83	0.55	1.10	1.10	5.51
Floods	1.87	4.21	1.87	8.88	10.28	10.75	16.36	18.69	17.29	5.61	3.74	
Frost / Cold waves	25.00	12.50			12.50					37.50		12.50
Heat waves/ High temp	9.09	21.21	6.82	14.39	36.36	8.33	0.76	0.76	1.52			0.76
Heavy Rain		14.29					42.86	42.86				
Human diseases	13.80	8.96	19.85	19.85	12.59	2.66	1.21	1.69	6.78	4.84	4.36	3.15
Landslides			100.00									
Livestock diseases	4.02	12.36	25.19	20.40	15.46	11.44	2.01	0.31	5.10	1.85	1.24	0.46
Road Accident	25.00		25.00		50.00							



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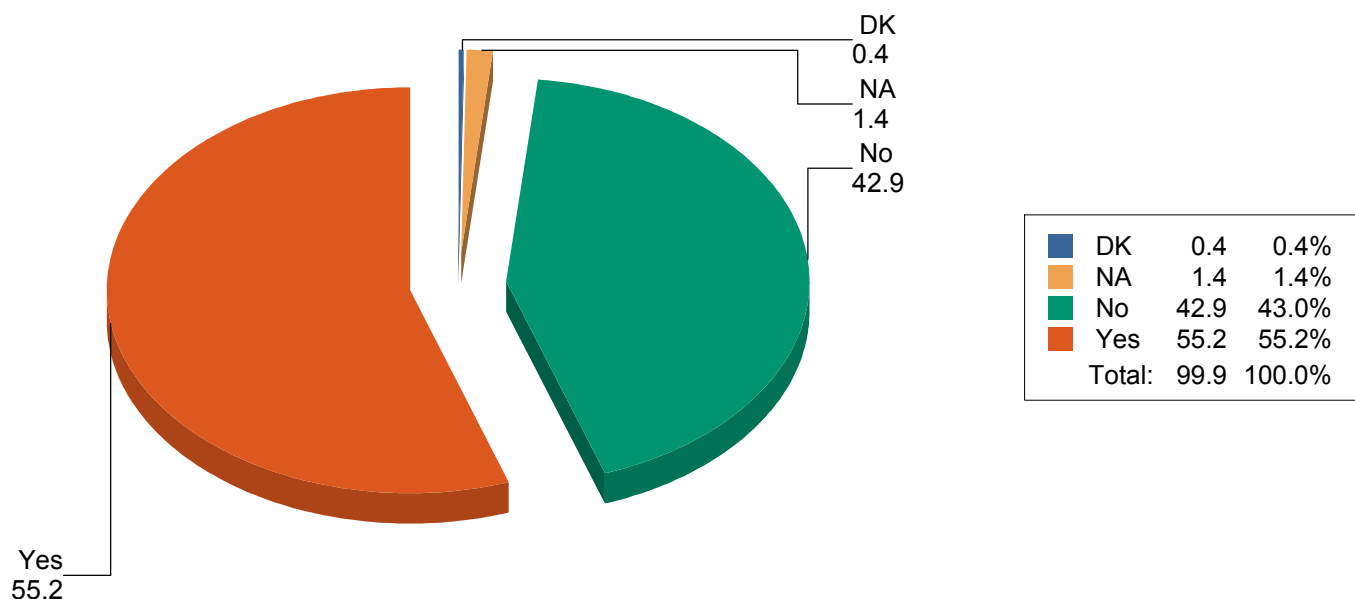
Wereda MILE

Selected Indicator:

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

<u>Is Conflict an Issue in Community?</u>	<u>Response</u> <u>Percent</u>
Yes	55.16
No	42.93
DK	0.41
NA	1.36

Is Conflict an Issue in Community?





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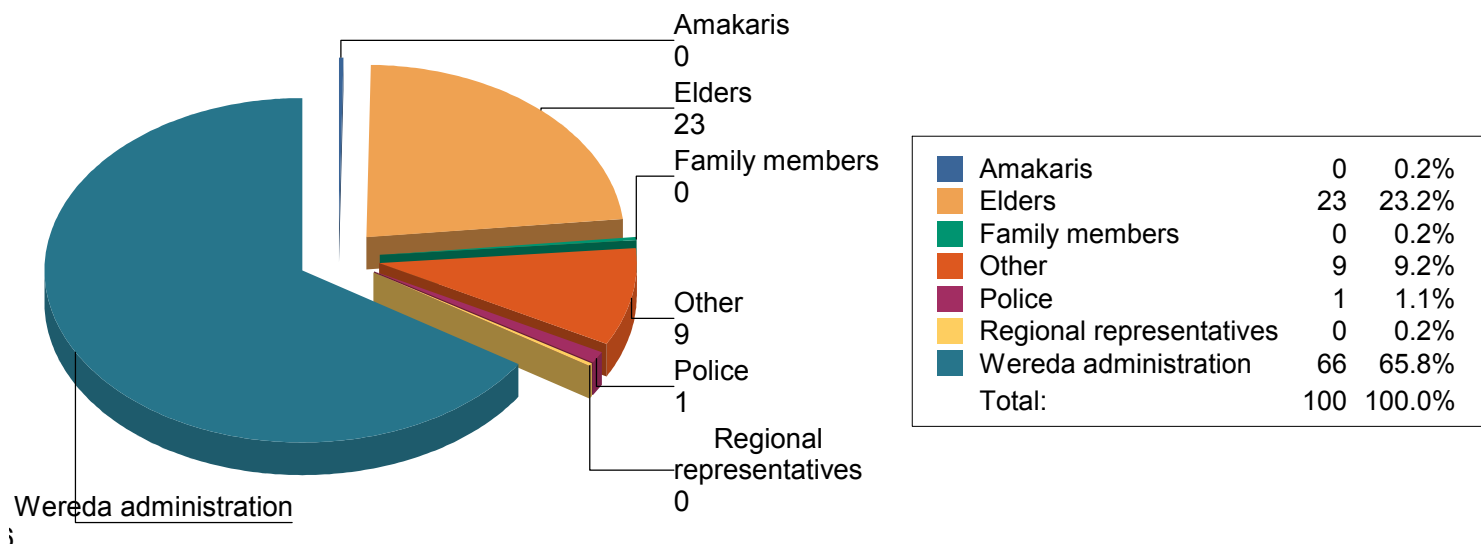
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Selected Indicator: Conflicts: Perception of households on conflict issues - Who To Turn To in case of Conflict?

Who To Turn During Conflict?	Response Percentage
Family members	0.23
Elders	23.20
Amakaris	0.23
Wereda administration	65.77
Police	1.13
Regional representatives	0.23
Other	9.23

Who To Turn During Conflict?





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Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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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	6.71	2.61
Crop damage	0.65	0.57
Livestock damage	28.30	4.52
Death of household members	11.44	5.38
Illness/health problems	10.52	6.68
Loss of access to social services, including school	10.18	7.25
Loss of access to social services, including school	2.21	4.64
Loss of income	7.12	7.45
Loss of income	5.21	21.14
Livestock were stolen	4.09	7.86
Lost access to water source	6.37	11.77
Had to flee/change residence area	5.45	9.90
Other losses/damages	1.74	10.22



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Selected Indicator:

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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses											
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Crop damage	0.51		0.71		3.74						0.62	
Death of household members	55.24		0.56	0.81	0.47		3.88		24.63		0.77	25.00
Had to flee/change residence area	3.58	20.00	15.09	0.54	8.88		3.88	71.43	0.49			
Illness/health problems	0.77		1.69	1.62	3.27		5.43		62.44		2.47	
Livestock damage	0.51		31.03		4.21		0.78			100.00	88.10	



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Zone ZONE 1

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Selected Indicator:

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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses											
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Livestock were stolen	27.37		0.28	0.27	0.47		2.33		0.98		0.15	25.00
Loss of access to social services, including school	0.51		0.85	10.24	0.47				3.66		0.46	
Loss of income	1.53	80.00	1.13	26.42	1.87		3.88		0.24		4.02	
Loss of savings	0.77			52.83	0.47		1.55		1.22		0.15	25.00
Lost access to grazing land	3.84		36.81	0.27	1.87		4.65				1.70	25.00



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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses											
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Lost access to water source	2.30		10.16	2.43	0.47		69.77		1.22			
Other losses/damages				0.81	0.47		0.78		0.49		0.15	
Physical damages on houses and property	3.07		1.69	0.27	73.36	28.57	1.55	28.57	1.46		0.46	



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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses											
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Crop damage	0.90		0.29	1.53	0.55						0.72	
Death of household members	12.84		0.15	1.15	1.09				25.91		0.90	
Had to flee/change residence area	9.55		14.56	5.36	38.25	14.29	14.08	20.00	0.66		2.15	25.00
Illness/health problems	1.49		6.11	1.15	9.29		5.63	60.00	15.28		7.89	
Livestock damage	0.90		5.24	0.77	18.03	14.29	2.82	20.00			5.73	



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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses											
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Livestock were stolen	48.06		0.87	1.15		28.57			4.32		1.43	
Loss of access to social services, including school	1.19		0.58	13.03	4.92		2.82		13.62		3.23	25.00
Loss of income	5.97	50.00	14.99	23.37	2.19	14.29	4.23		7.31	100.00	54.12	25.00
Loss of savings	0.90		0.58	29.89	1.09	14.29	8.45		17.61		6.45	
Lost access to grazing land	6.27		16.45	3.07	6.56		8.45		1.00		2.69	



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda MILE

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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses											
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Lost access to water source	4.18		34.35	8.05	1.09		2.82		2.99		0.90	
Other losses/damages	4.78		2.62	9.20	8.20		47.12		9.63		11.47	25.00
Physical damages on houses and property	1.79	50.00	3.06	1.15	8.20		2.82		1.00		2.33	



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	MILE
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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>	ADAYITUN ABEKO			

E - Jan (Tir)

F - Feb (Yekatit)

G - Mar (Megabit) Conflict

H - Apr (Meazea) Drought

I - May (Ginbot) Animal Disease

J - Jun (Sene)

K - Jul (Hamle)

L - Aug (Nehase)

A - Sep (Meskerem)

B - Oct (Tikimt)

C - Nov (Hidar)

D - Dec (Tahsas)

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



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

Month of Hazard	Major Problems /Disasters	Hazard Severity Rank	Agricultural Activities	Income Level Rank
Kebele	DEYILUNA GRARO			

E - Jan (Tir)

F - Feb (Yekatit)

G - Mar (Megabit)

H - Apr (Meazea)

1

I - May (Ginbot)

Drought

2

J - Jun (Sene)

Animal Disease

3

K - Jul (Hamle)

Human Disease

L - Aug (Nehase)

Flood

A - Sep (Meskerem)

B - Oct (Tikimt)

C - Nov (Hidar)

D - Dec (Tahsas)

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



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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>	GEGANA BURTALE			

E - Jan (Tir)

F - Feb (Yekatit)

G - Mar (Megabit)

H - Apr (Meazea)

I - May (Ginbot)

J - Jun (Sene)

K - Jul (Hamle)

L - Aug (Nehase)

A - Sep (Meskerem)

B - Oct (Tikimt)

C - Nov (Hidar)

D - Dec (Tahsas)

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



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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>	GRARONA ANAKELO			

E - Jan (Tir)

F - Feb (Yekatit)

G - Mar (Megabit)

H - Apr (Meazea)

Drought

2

I - May (Ginbot)

Drought

1

J - Jun (Sene)

Drought

K - Jul (Hamle)

Drought

3

L - Aug (Nehase)

Drought

A - Sep (Meskerem)

Human Disease or Malaria

B - Oct (Tikimt)

Human Disease or Malaria

C - Nov (Hidar)

Human and Animal Disease

D - Dec (Tahsas)

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



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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>	HINTMEGETANA HIDESA			

E - Jan (Tir)

F - Feb (Yekatit)

G - Mar (Megabit)

H - Apr (Meazea)

1

I - May (Ginbot) Drought

J - Jun (Sene) Animal Disease

K - Jul (Hamle)

L - Aug (Nehase)

2

A - Sep (Meskerem)

B - Oct (Tikimt)

C - Nov (Hidar)

D - Dec (Tahsas)

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



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	MILE
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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>	KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI			

E - Jan (Tir)

F - Feb (Yekatit)

G - Mar (Megabit)

H - Apr (Meazea)

Conflict

1

I - May (Ginbot)

Drought

2

J - Jun (Sene)

Animal Disease

3

K - Jul (Hamle)

L - Aug (Nehase)

A - Sep (Meskerem)

B - Oct (Tikimt)

C - Nov (Hidar)

D - Dec (Tahsas)

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

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

Month of Hazard	Major Problems /Disasters	Hazard Severity Rank	Agricultural Activities	Income Level Rank
Kebele	SENE'ASNA KUSRTU			

E - Jan (Tir)

F - Feb (Yekatit)

G - Mar (Megabit)

H - Apr (Meazea)

1

I - May (Ginbot)

Drought

2

J - Jun (Sene)

Animal Disease

3

K - Jul (Hamle)

Human Disease

L - Aug (Nehase)

Flood

A - Sep (Meskerem)

B - Oct (Tikimt)

C - Nov (Hidar)

D - Dec (Tahsas)

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda MILE

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>
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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.

WDRP Indicators

Infrastructure Access Characteristics



Data Collected Date

June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

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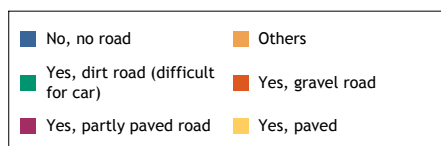
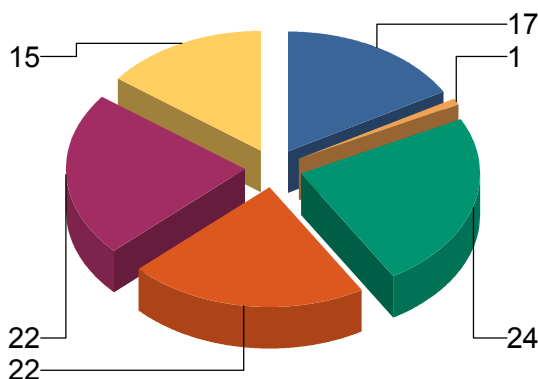
Selected Indicator

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

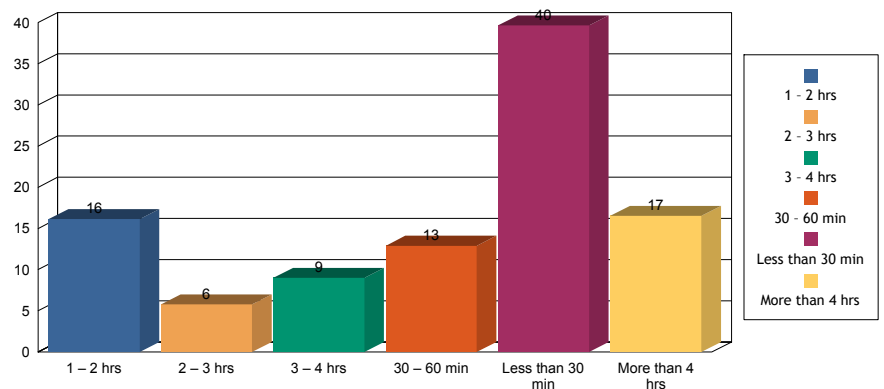
<u>Type of Road</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Time to Nearest Paved Road (Mins.)</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Time To Nearest Urban Center (Mins.)</u>	<u>Response</u>
Yes, paved	14.57	Less than 30 min	39.65	Less than 1 hr	8.78
Yes, partly paved road	22.27	30 - 60 min	12.90	1 - 2 hrs	13.92
Yes, gravel road	21.57	1 - 2 hrs	16.13	2 - 4 hrs	30.41
Yes, dirt road (difficult for car)	23.95	2 - 3 hrs	5.78	4 - 6 hrs	16.89
No, no road	16.53	3 - 4 hrs	9.01	More than 6 hrs	30.00
Others	0.98	More than 4 hrs	16.53	----	0.00

<u>Avg Time To Nearest Urban Center(Mins.)</u>	317.00	<u>Avg Time To Nearest Paved Road</u>	128.00
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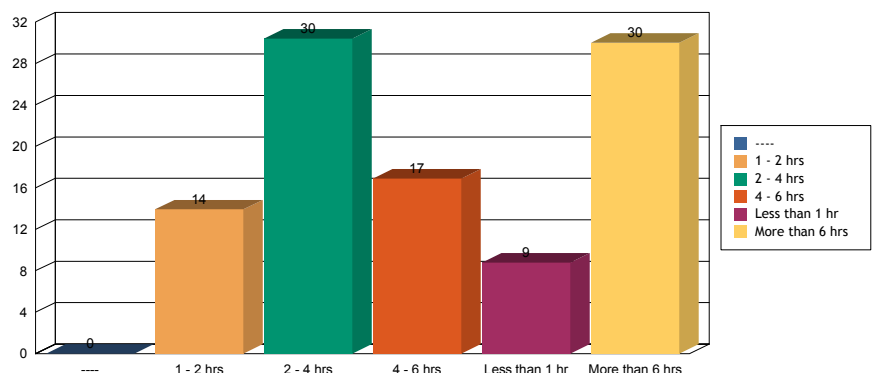
Type of Road



Time to reach the nearest paved road from the HH



Time to reach nearest urban center from the HH





Data Collected Date

June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

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

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

<u>Household Located In Electricity</u>	14.80
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<u>Household Connected To Electricity</u>	0.00
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Data Collected Date June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

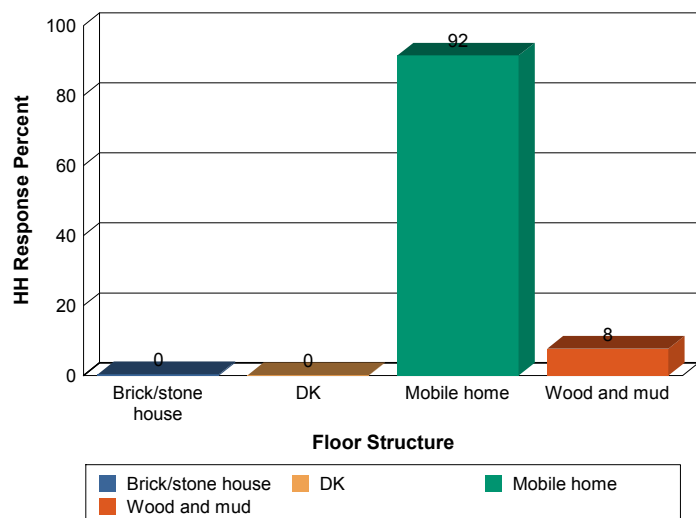
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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Selected Indicator

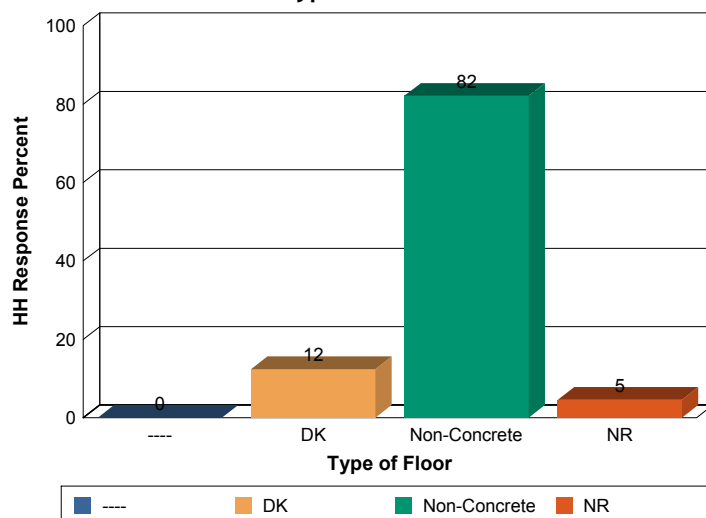
Physical Vulnerability: Type of Dwelling Units - Households type of dwelling houses

Floor Structure	HH Response	Type of Floor	HH Response
Wood and mud	7.69	Non-Concrete	82.14
Brick/stone house	0.40	DK	12.43
Mobile home	91.50	NR	4.57
DK	0.13	---	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 June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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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
HINTMEGETANA HIDESA	3200	All	All		Increased	Drought, Search for grazing land and Animal Disease	From Hintimegeyta to Deyelina Geraro
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI	1800	All	All		Decreased	Conflict, Economic hardship due to drought	From Kailuna Asmehamedkudi or Weranse to Weayetu
DEYILUNA GRARO	2000	All	All		Decreased	Job Opportunity, Economic Hard ship and conflict	Chifra, Dubti, Shewhabat, Shekoyta, Urban area or Mille Town
ADAYITUN ABEKO	1880	All	All		Decreased	Conflict and economic Hardship due to drought	From Adytona leady to Chefarobit or Amhara Region
GRARONA ANAKALO	2500	All	All		Decreased	Conflict, economically crises	From Geraro to Weranso of Mille
GEKANA BURTALE		All Groups	All		Increased	Economic Hardship	Dokea
SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	2400	All	All		Decreased	Job Opportunity, Economic Hard ship and conflict	Chifra, Dubti, Shewhabat, Shekoyta, Urban area or Mille Town



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

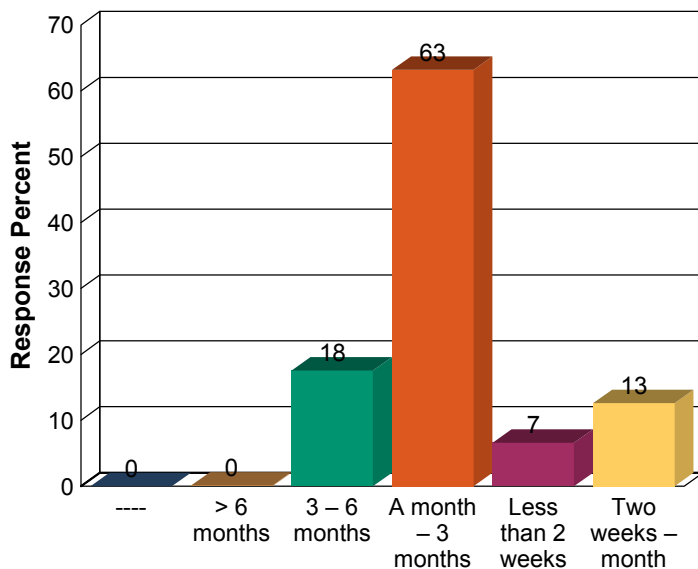
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	MILE
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Selected Indicator

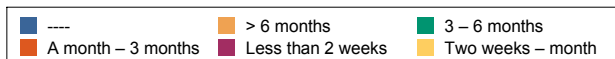
Economic Vulnerability: Household Migration - Household migration and reason for migration

<u>Duration of Migration</u>	<u>Response Percent</u>	<u>Migration Reason</u>	<u>Response Percent</u>
Two weeks - month	12.61	Family reasons	4.79
A month - 3 months	63.19	Looking for work	0.49
3 - 6 months	17.54	Working elsewhere	0.18
> 6 months	0.08	In grazing camp	90.34
----	0.00	Fleeing/hiding	0.04
----	0.00	Feeding/IDP camp	3.22
----	0.00	Away at school	0.22
----	0.00	To beg in urban areas	0.36
----	0.00	Other	0.27
Less than 2 weeks	6.57	Visiting	0.04

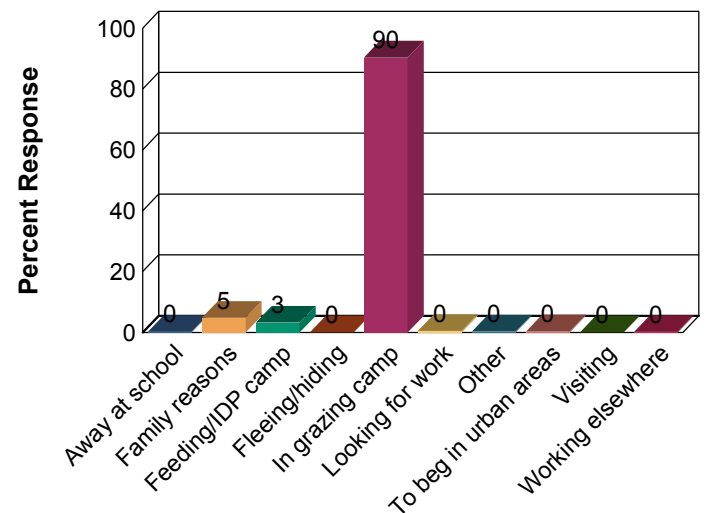
Duration of Migration



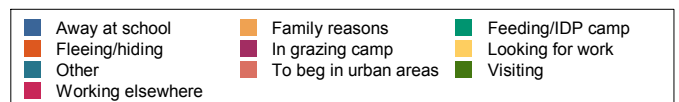
Duration of Migration



Migration Reason



Migration Reason





Data Collected Date June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

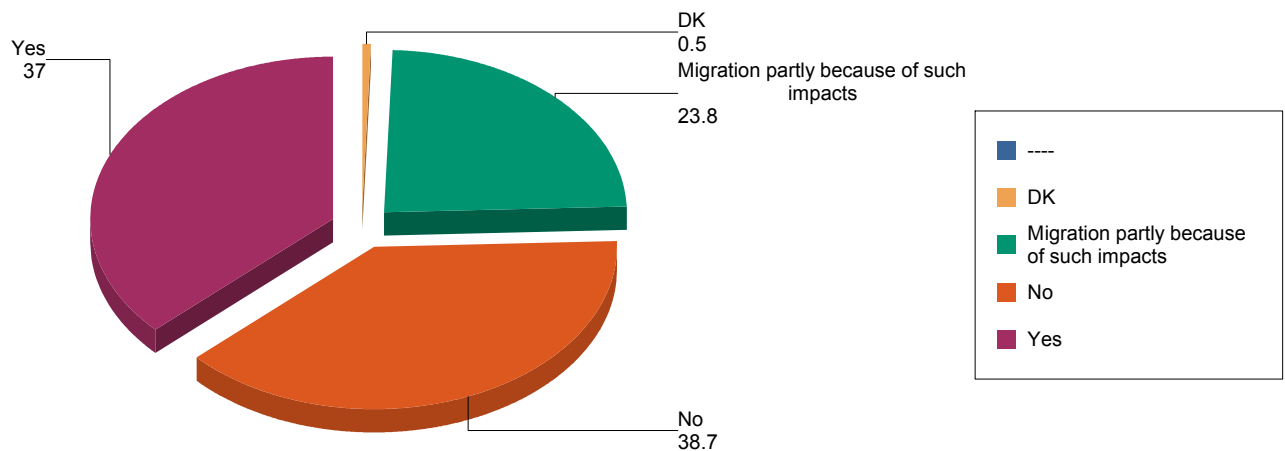
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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Selected Indicator

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

Is Migration Due to Hazard?	HH Response - Due To Hazard
No	38.70
Yes	37.00
Migration partly because of such impacts	23.80
DK	0.54
----	0.00

Is Migration Due to Hazard?





Data Collected Date

June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda MILE

Selected Indicator:

Demography: Population Structure

KEY:

Male Female

	Children (0-12 yrs)	Older (Above 55 yrs)	Working (25-55 yrs)	Youth (12-25 yrs)
ADAYITUN ABEKO	20% 50%	2% 3%	2% 3%	10% 10%
DEYILUNA GRARO	20% 40%	5% 5%	5% 5%	10% 10%
GEKANA BURTALE				
GRARONA ANAKILO	20% 50%	2% 3%	2% 3%	10% 10%
HINTMEGETANA HIDEA	20% 50%	2% 4%	4% 2%	8% 10%
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI	20% 50%	2% 3%	2% 3%	10% 10%
SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	20% 50%	2% 3%	2% 3%	10% 10%



Data Collected Date June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	MILE
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Selected Indicator **Demography: Population Trends and Ethnic Groups**

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Population Change Trend</u>	<u>Population Change Reasons</u>	<u>Ethnic Groups</u>
HINTMEGETANA HIDESA	Increased	More children and In-migration	Chaides
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI	Increased	More children and Early marriage	
DEYILUNA GRARO	Increased	Early marriage (Female less than Twelve and Male Less than Fourteen)	Chaides
ADAYITUN ABEKO	Increased	Early Marriage	
GRARONA ANAKELO	Increased	Early marriage (Female less than Twelve and Male Less than Fourteen)	Chaides
GEGANA BURTALE	----		
SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	Increased	Early marriage (Female less than Twelve and Male Less than Fourteen)	Chaides



Data Collected Date

June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

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

Social Vulnerability: Household Demographic Characteristics - Demographic characteristics of households

<u>Demographic Indicator</u>	<u>Indicator Value</u>	<u>Comments</u>
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Average household size	7	
Sex ratio	890	Number of females per 1000 males
Child sex ratio (under 14 yrs)	846	Number of females per 1000 males
Adult sex ratio (18 & Above yrs)	955	Number of females per 1000 males
Dependency ratio $\left(\frac{[(0-14)+(64+)]}{(15-64)} \right)$ (yrs)	1	



Data Collected Date June 2012

Monday, October 6, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	MILE
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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	3.20	From Proportion of population (7+) - Less than 1st grade	79.26
Read and understand text - with difficulty	8.50	From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)	19.47
Cannot read and understand text	3.20	From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)	1.27
Can write letters - with difficulty	7.30	From Proportion of population (15+) - Less than 1st grade	86.42
		From Proportion of population (15+) - Primary (1-6)	12.10
		From Proportion of population (15+) - Secondary (7-12)	1.48
<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	3.90	Proportion of literate population (15+) to total 15+ population	3.00



Data Collected Date June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	MILE
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>		
Technical / vocational certificate or diploma	0.00		0.00		
Pursuing University degree	0.00		0.00		
From Proportion of population (7+) - Less than 1st grade	50.90		49.10		
From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)	60.40		39.60		
From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)	33.30		66.70		
<u>Male Head of HH</u>	77.90		<u>Female Head of HH</u>	22.10	

WDRP Indicators

Environmental Characteristics



Data Collected Date

June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

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

Environmental Situation: Environmental Problems - Major environmental problems by Kebele

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Problem_1</u>	<u>Problem_2</u>	<u>Problem_3</u>	<u>Problem4</u>
HINTMEGETANA HIDESA	Deforestation	Soil Erosion		
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI	Deforestation	Soil Erosion		
DEYILUNA GRARO	Deforestation	Soil Erosion		
ADAYITUN ABEKO	Deforestation	Soil Erosion		
GRARONA ANAKILO	Deforestation	Soil Erosion		
GEGANA BURTALE	Deforestation	Soil Erosion		
SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	Deforestation	Soil Erosion		



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June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	MILE
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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>
HINTMEGETANA HIDESA	The level of deforestation increased due to source of income	Loss of source of income, loss of feed for livestock, environment change
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI	The level of deforestation increased due to source of income	Loss of source of income, loss of feed for livestock, environment change
DEYILUNA GRARO	The level of deforestation increased due to source of income	Loss of source of income, loss of feed for livestock, environment change
ADAYITUN ABEKO	The level of deforestation increased due to source of income	Loss of source of income, loss of feed for livestock, environment change
GRARONA ANAKILO	The level of deforestation increased due to source of income	Loss of source of income, loss of feed for livestock, environment change
GEGANA BURTALE	The level of deforestation increased due to source of income	Loss of source of income, loss of feed for livestock, environment change
SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	The level of deforestation increased due to source of income	Loss of source of income, loss of feed for livestock, environment change



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	HINTMEGETANA HIDESA				
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Forest	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	No change	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Deforestation	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>
<u>Resources_2</u>	Wood	<u>Resources_4</u>
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	No change	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Fire wood	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>

KebeleName	KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI				
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Forest	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	No change	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Deforestation	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>
<u>Resources_2</u>	Wood	<u>Resources_4</u>
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	No change	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Fire wood	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date June 2012

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	DEYILUNA GRARO
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Forest	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	No change	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Deforestation	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>
<u>Resources_2</u>	Wood	<u>Resources_4</u>
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	No change	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Fire wood	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>

KebeleName	ADAYITUN ABEKO
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Forest	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	No change	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Deforestation	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>
<u>Resources_2</u>	Wood	<u>Resources_4</u>
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	No change	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Fire wood	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	GRARONA ANAKELO				
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Forest	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	No change	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Deforestation	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>
<u>Resources_2</u>	Wood	<u>Resources_4</u>
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	No change	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Fire wood	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>

KebeleName	GEGANA BURTALE				
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Wood	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Minimize the woody species in area	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	If it is minimize the land exposed to erosion	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>
<u>Resources_2</u>		<u>Resources_4</u>
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>		<u>Observed_Change_4</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>		<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	SENE'ASNA KUSRTU
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Forest	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	No change	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Deforestation	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>
<u>Resources_2</u>	Wood	<u>Resources_4</u>
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	No change	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Fire wood	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
Selected Indicator	Environmental Situation: Rainfall & Temperature - Observed changes on rainfall and temperature by the community over the last decade				
	Rainfall		Temperature		
Kebele Name	Changes Observed	Problems	Changes Observed	Problems	
HINTMEGETANA HIDESA	The level of Rainfall changed where it rains for only 10 minutes and dispersed by wind	This exposed the community to drought	The level of temperature is increasing and now it is 41 Degree centigrade	Indigenous trees and streams are drying	
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI	The level of Rainfall changed where it rains for only 10 minutes and dispersed by wind	This exposed the community to drought	The level of temperature is increasing and now it is 41 Degree centigrade	Indigenous trees and streams are drying	
DEYILUNA GRARO	The level of Rainfall changed where it rains for only 10 minutes and dispersed by wind	This exposed the community to drought	The level of temperature is increasing and now it is 41 Degree centigrade	Indigenous trees and streams are drying	



Data Collected Date June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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	
ADAYITUN ABEKO	The level of Rainfall changed where it rains for only 10 minutes and dispersed by wind	This exposed the community to drought	The level of temperature is increasing and now it is 41 Degree centigrade	Indigenous trees and streams are drying	
GRARONA ANAKELO	The level of Rainfall changed where it rains for only 10 minutes and dispersed by wind	This exposed the community to drought	The level of temperature is increasing and now it is 41 Degree centigrade	Indigenous trees and streams are drying	
GEGANA BURTALE	The level of Rainfall changed where it rains for only 10 minutes and dispersed by wind	This exposed the community to drought	The level of temperature is increasing and now it is 41 Degree centigrade	Indigenous trees and streams are drying	



Data Collected Date June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR		Zone	ZONE 1		Wereda	MILE	
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	
SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	The level of Rainfall changed where it rains for only 10 minutes and dispersed by wind		This exposed the community to drought		The level of temperature is increasing and now it is 41 Degree centigrade		Indigenous trees and streams are drying	



Data Collected Date

June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

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

Environmental Situation: Reasons for Environmental Changes

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Reason For Environmental Changes</u>
HINTMEGETANA HIDESA	"Loss of rainfall leads to drought, Drought leads to loss of asset (livestock death) and which leads to looking for other opportunities like deforestation for charcoal making and
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI	"Loss of rainfall leads to drought, Drought leads to loss of asset (livestock death) and which leads to looking for other opportunities like deforestation for charcoal making and
DEYILUNA GRARO	Loss of rainfall leads to drought, Drought leads to loss of asset (livestock death) and which leads to looking for other opportunities like deforestation for charcoal making and firewood which in turn leads to land degradation
ADAYITUN ABEKO	"Loss of rainfall leads to drought, Drought leads to loss of asset (livestock death) and which leads to looking for other opportunities like deforestation for charcoal making and
GRARONA ANAKELO	"Loss of rainfall leads to drought, Drought leads to loss of asset (livestock death) and which leads to looking for other opportunities like deforestation for charcoal making and
GEKANA BURTALE	"Loss of rainfall leads to drought, Drought leads to loss of asset (livestock death) and which leads to looking for other opportunities like deforestation for charcoal making and
SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	Loss of rainfall leads to drought, Drought leads to loss of asset (livestock death) and which leads to looking for other opportunities like deforestation for charcoal making and firewood which in turn leads to land degradation



Data Collected Date

June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	MILE
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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>
HINTMEGETANA HIDESA	Increasing	The flood from highland makes soil erosion
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI	Increasing	The flood from highland makes soil erosion
DEYILUNA GRARO	Increasing	The flood from highland makes soil erosion
ADAYITUN ABEKO	Increasing	The flood from highland makes soil erosion
GRARONA ANAKELO	Increasing	The flood from highland makes soil erosion
GEKANA BURTALE	Increasing	The flood from highland makes soil erosion
SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	Increasing	The flood from highland makes soil erosion

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

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

Occupational Categories and Percent of Population engaged within these occupational categories

Percent (%) of Population

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Occupation 1</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Occupation 2</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Occupation 3</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Occupation 4</u>	<u>Population</u>
HINTMEGETANA HIDESA	Pastoralist	100						
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI	Pastoralist	100						
DEYILUNA GRARO	Pastoralist	100						
ADAYITUN ABEKO	Pastoralist	100						
GRARONA ANAKILO	Pastoralist	100						
GEGANA BURTALE		100						
SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	Pastoralist	100						



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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
Animal herder	2.28	2.02	1.31
Daily laborer	0.00	1.01	0.00
Others	0.00	3.64	21.40
Rearing & selling animals (camels, cattle, sheep, goats)	87.15	23.08	2.62
Salaried job	0.27	0.61	0.00
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Charcoal	0.94	12.75	22.27
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Firewood	0.54	4.25	21.83
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Precious stones (gold, gem-stones)	0.13	0.00	0.00
Selling Cereal food crops (sorghum, maize, wheat, barley)	0.13	1.42	0.00
Selling dairy products (milk, butter, ghee, cheese)	1.20	34.82	30.13
Selling Fruits (mango, papaya, banana, orange, lemon, etc.)	0.13	0.40	0.00
Selling meat (from own livestock)	0.27	0.00	0.00
Selling tea, coffee, cake, bread, "areki", "tella"	0.13	0.20	0.00



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

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

Type of Livelihood Activity	Order of Importance		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Selling wool (from sheep)	0.13	0.00	0.00



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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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	2nd
Animal herder	2.28	2.02
Daily laborer	0.00	1.01
Others	0.00	3.64
Rearing & selling animals (camels, cattle, sheep, goats)	87.15	23.08
Salaried job	0.27	0.61
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Charcoal	0.94	12.75
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Firewood	0.54	4.25
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Precious stones (gold, gem-sto	0.13	0.00
Selling Cereal food crops (sorghum, maize, wheat, barley)	0.13	1.42
Selling dairy products (milk, butter, ghee, cheese)	1.20	34.82
Selling Fruits (mango, papaya, banana, orange, lemon, etc	0.13	0.40
Selling meat (from own livestock)	0.27	0.00
Selling tea, coffee, cake, bread, "areki", "tella"	0.13	0.20
Selling wool (from sheep)	0.13	0.00

	3rd
Animal herder	1.31
Daily laborer	0.00
Others	21.40
Rearing & selling animals (camels, cattle, sheep, goats)	2.62
Salaried job	0.00
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Charcoal	22.27
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Firewood	21.83
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Precious stones (gold, gem-sto	0.00
Selling Cereal food crops (sorghum, maize, wheat, barley)	0.00
Selling dairy products (milk, butter, ghee, cheese)	30.13
Selling Fruits (mango, papaya, banana, orange, lemon, etc	0.00
Selling meat (from own livestock)	0.00
Selling tea, coffee, cake, bread, “areki”, “tella”	0.00
Selling wool (from sheep)	0.00



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda MILE

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					2.40	0.40					1.10	
Casual labor						0.40	0.20					
Free meals/Food assistance					4.80		13.90					
Gifts from friends/neighbors		2.70				0.40						
Other					7.20		0.50				2.00	



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda MILE

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
Own cultivation/production	5.60	94.70	100.00			93.50	0.90			100.00		
Purchase from roadside vendor/tuck shop	77.80	1.30		25.00	76.20	3.00	40.40		50.00		25.20	66.70
Purchase subsidized food from Kebele shop							1.50				3.60	
Purchases from main shop	16.70	1.30		75.00	9.50	0.40	57.60		50.00		68.20	33.30

WDRP Indicators

Crop Production Characteristics



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

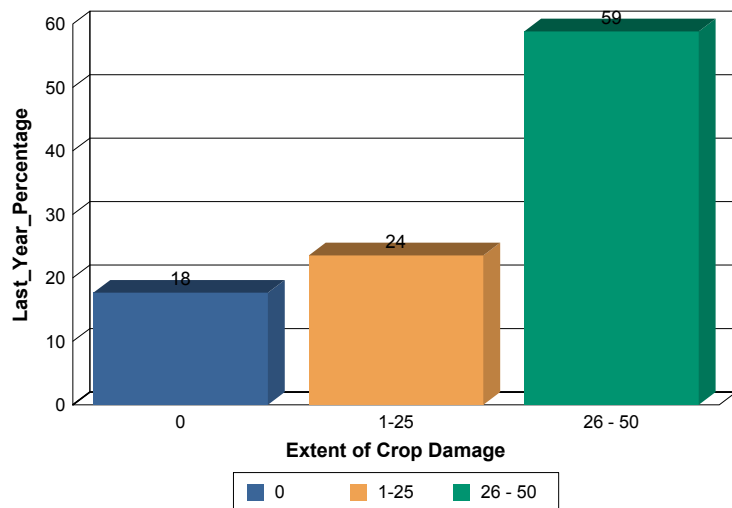
Wereda MILE

Selected Indicator:

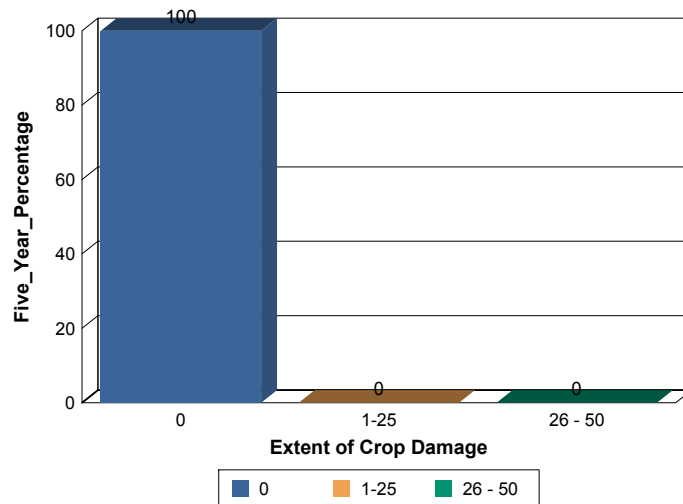
Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Proportion of Total Crop Damage

<u>Extent of Crop Damage (%)</u>	<u>Last_Year_Percentage</u>	<u>Five_Year_Percentage</u>
0	17.65	100.00
1-25	23.53	0.00
26 - 50	58.82	0.00

Extent of Crop Damage Last_Year



Extent of Crop Damage Five Years Ago





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Region AFAR

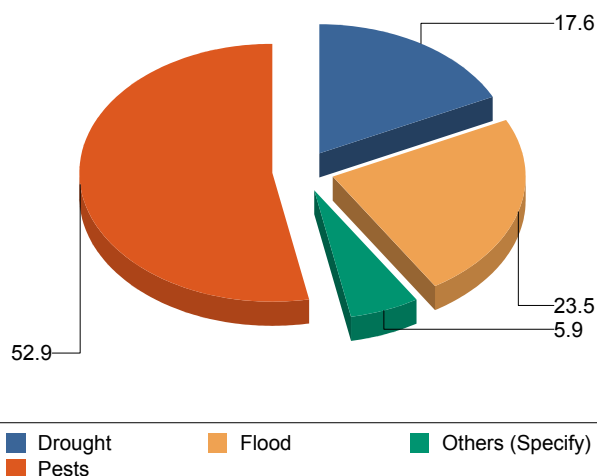
Zone ZONE 1

Wereda MILE

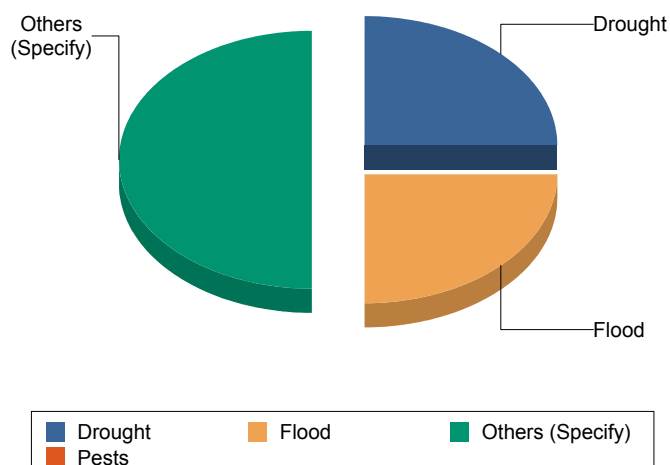
Selected Indicator: Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Major reasons for crop damage

Major Reason of Crop Damage	Last Year	Five Year Ago
Pests	52.94	0.00
Drought	17.65	25.00
Flood	23.53	25.00
Others (Specify)	5.88	50.00

Major Reason of Crop Damage -
Last Year



Major Reason of Crop Damage -
Five Years Ago





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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda MILE

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 %
Fruits		0.00	0.00	100.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00
Maize		21.43	21.43	57.14
		100.00	0.00	0.00
Other cash crop		0.00	100.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00
Sesame		0.00	0.00	0.00
		100.00	0.00	0.00
Teff		0.00	0.00	100.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Selected Indicator:

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

Last Year

Five Years Ago

	Flood	Drought	Others (specify)	Pests / Termite
Fruits	100.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
Maize	23.08 50.00	15.38 0.00	7.69 50.00	53.85 0.00
Other cash crop	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	100.00 0.00
Sesame	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 100.00	0.00 0.00
Teff	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	100.00 0.00



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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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	
KURA	Coffee	Belg	35	35	No change
	Maize	Belg	30	30	No change
	Beans	Belg	15	15	No change
	Enset	Belg	12	12	No change



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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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

28.50

Five Years Ago

7.10

Percentage of households with irrigated area

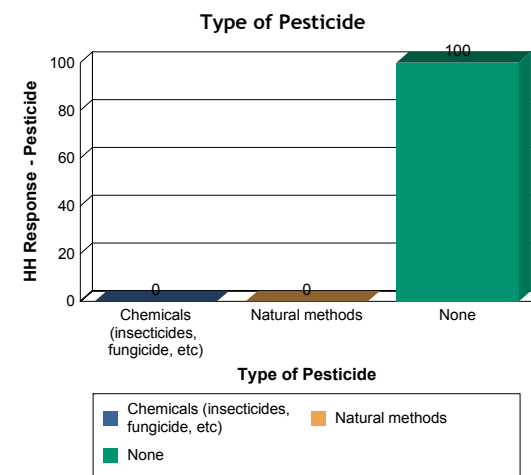
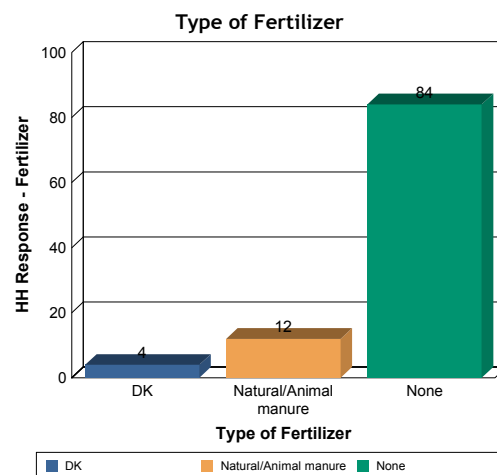
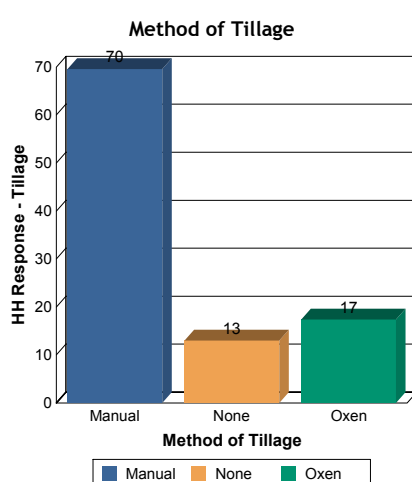
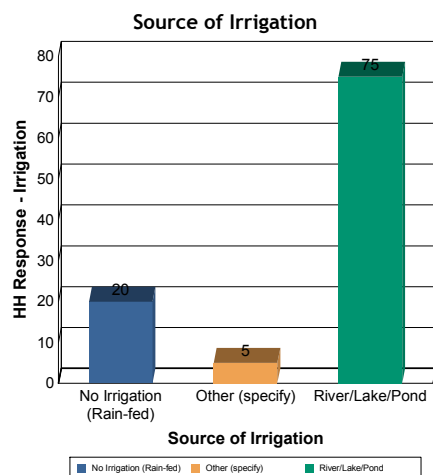
Last Year

0.00

Five Years Ago

0.00

<u>Source of Irrigation</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Method of Tillage</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Type of Fertilizer</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Type of Pesticide</u>	<u>Response</u>
River/Lake/Pond	75.00	Oxen	17.39	Natural/Animal manure	12.00	Chemicals (insecticides, fungicide, etc)	0.00
Other (specify)	5.00	Manual	69.57	None	84.00	Natural methods	0.00
No Irrigation (Rain-fed)	20.00	None	13.04	DK	4.00	None	100.00



Proportion Improved Seeds

48.00

Proportion Agriculture Service

16.00



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda MILE

Selected Indicator

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

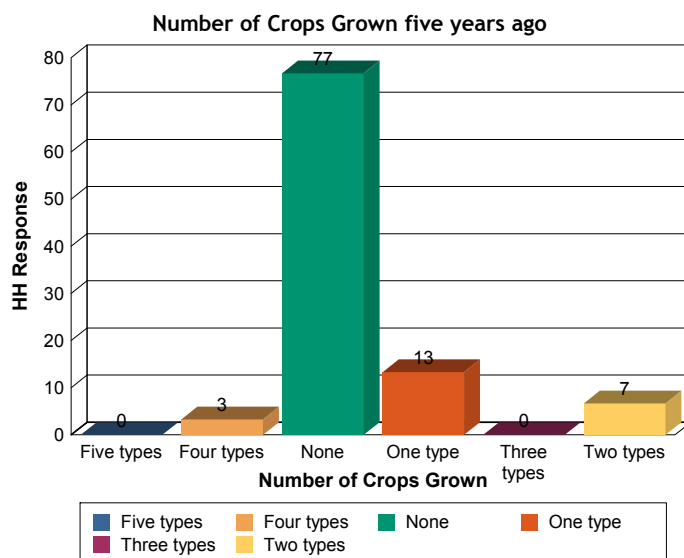
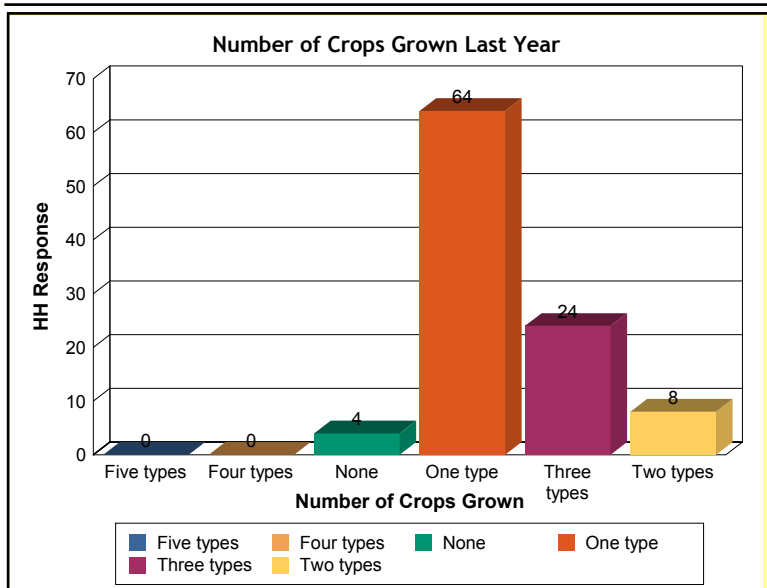
<u>Number of Crops Grown</u>	<u>Crops Grown Last Year</u>	<u>Crops Grown Five Years Ago</u>
None	4.00	76.70
One type	64.00	13.30
Two types	8.00	6.70
Three types	24.00	0.00
Four types	0.00	3.30
Five types	0.00	0.00

Avg Crops Grown Last Year

1.52

Avg Crops Grown Five Years Ago

0.40





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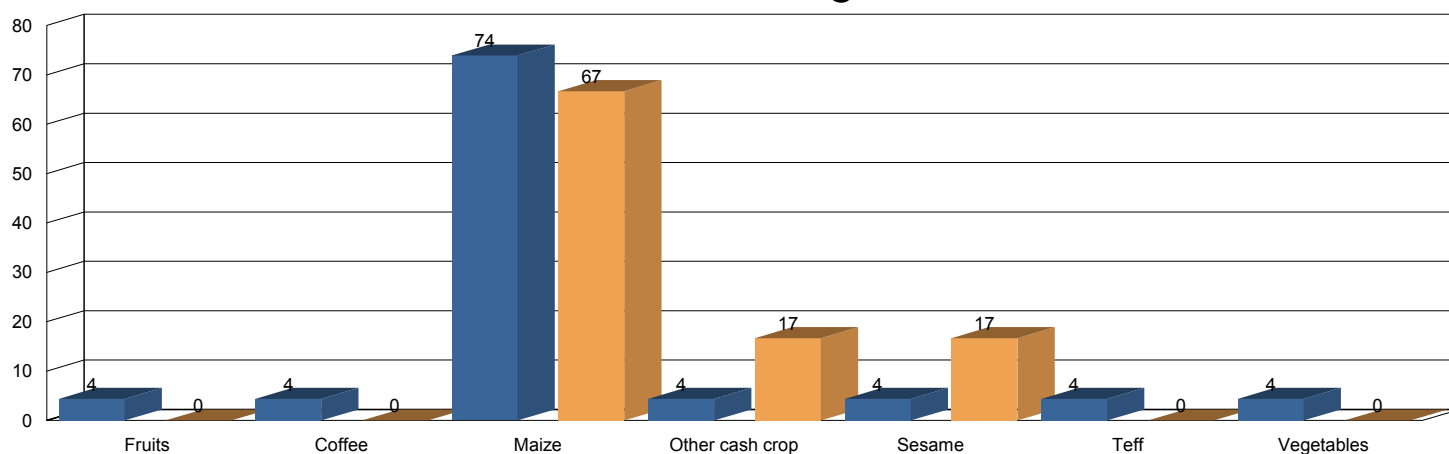
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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Selected Indicator

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

Major Crop Type	Type of Crops Grown Last Year	Type of Crops Grown Five Years Ago
Teff	4.35	0.00
Maize	73.91	66.67
Sesame	4.35	16.67
Vegetables	4.35	0.00
Fruits	4.35	0.00
Coffee	4.35	0.00
Other cash crop	4.35	16.67

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 MILE

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
Fruits		100.00				
Maize	5.88	35.29	35.29	17.65		5.88
Other cash crop	100.00					
Sesame						
Teff						100.00



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda MILE

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
Fruits						
Maize	50.00		50.00			
Other cash crop						
Sesame	100.00					
Teff						



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Selected Indicator:

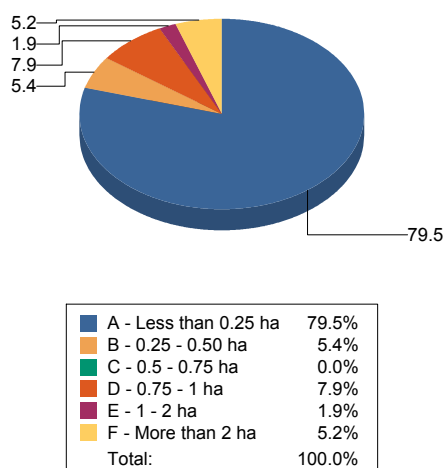
Economic Vulnerability: Land Ownership and Quality - Landownership of households

Households owning land (%)	24.50
Average landholding (in Hectares)s	0.43
Households cultivating land in last 12 months (%)	3.20
Average quantity of land cultivated (in hectares)	0.88

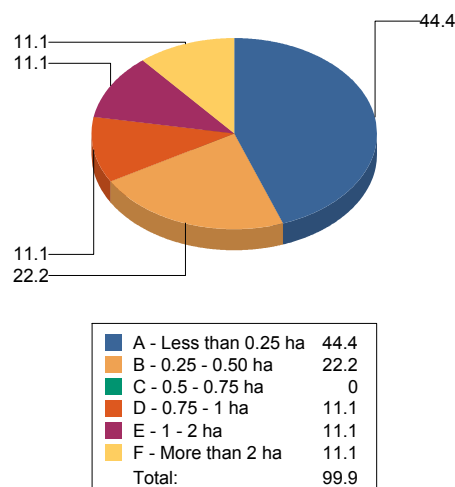
Range Land Holding	Percent Response	Range Cultivated Land	Percent Respons
A - Less than 0.25 ha	80.0	A - Less than 0.25 ha	44.0
B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	5.0	B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	22.0
C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	0.0	C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	0.0
D - 0.75 - 1 ha	8.0	D - 0.75 - 1 ha	11.0
E - 1 - 2 ha	2.0	E - 1 - 2 ha	11.0
F - More than 2 ha	5.0	F - More than 2 ha	11.0

IMPORTANT: ha = Hectar

Household Responses to Range Land Holding



Household Responses to Range Cultivated Land





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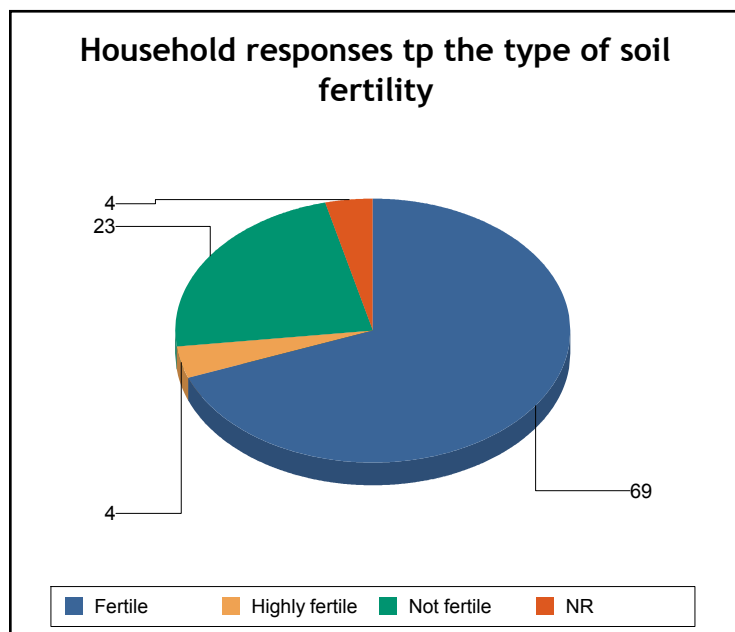
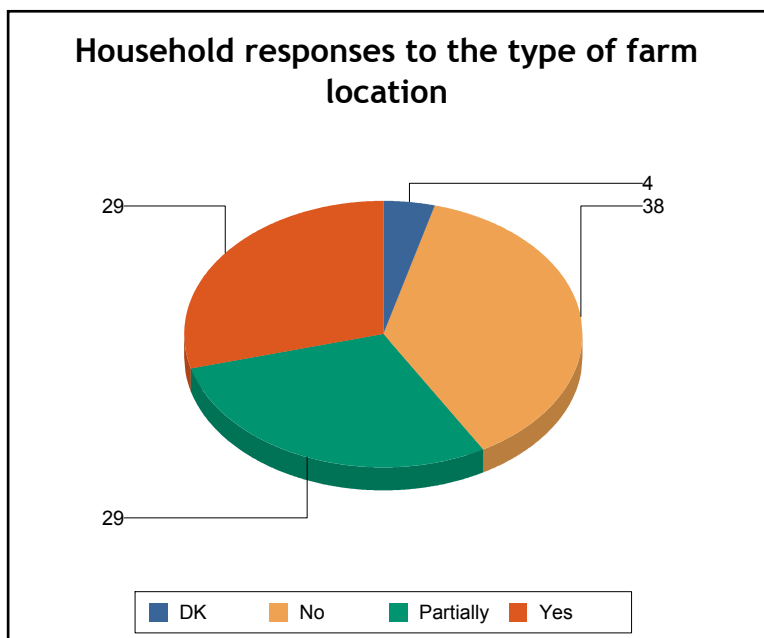
Selected Indicator:

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

Cropping_Intensity *	2.70
Households with enough land for farming	4.20

HHs with favourable location of farm	Response	Households with fertile soil	Response
Yes	29.17	Highly fertile	3.85
Partially	29.17	Fertile	69.23
No	37.50	Not fertile	23.08
DK	4.17	NR	3.85

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





Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Selected Indicator

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

Kebele Name	Landuse_1	Comments_1	Landuse_2	Comments_2	Landuse_3	Comments_3
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HINTMEGETANA HIDESA

KAILUNA

ASMEHAMEDKUDI

DEYILUNA GRARO

ADAYITUN ABEKO

GRARONA ANAKELO

GEKANA BURTALE

Grazing Land

Forest harvest

SENE'ASNA KUSRTU

WDRP Indicators

Livestock Production Characteristics



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Selected Indicator: **Agricultural Situation: Status of Livestock Disease - Change in Livestock Disease Status**

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Change Over Last Decade</u>	<u>Comment</u>
HINTMEGETANA HIDESA	Lumpy skin disease and CCPP		
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI	CBPP, lumpy skin disease and CCPP		
DEYILUNA GRARO	CBPP, Liver Fluke, Lumpy Skin Disease, CCPP		
ADAYITUN ABEKO	CBPP, Lump skin disease and CCPP		
GRARONA ANAKILO	CCPP, CBPP, liver fluke and Lumpy skin disease		
GEKANA BURTALE	CCPP, CBPP, liver fluke and Lumpy skin disease		Veterinary institutions should be functional
SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	CBPP, Liver Fluke, Lumpy Skin Disease, CCPP		



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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
Anthrax affecting cattle	0.67	0.14	1.11
Black leg	0.13		
Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	65.50	17.85	5.69
DK		0.41	1.94
Faciolosis	8.19	6.40	2.08
Foot and mouth disease	4.03	13.35	4.03
Internal & External Parasites (Tick, mange, helminthiasis, fasci	2.15	3.27	7.08
Liverfluke (Sheep and cattle)	0.54	2.32	0.56
Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)	0.13	0.14	0.14
Newcastle disease (Chicken)	11.14	26.29	18.89
Pasteurellosis	5.64	22.62	29.58
PPR	0.13	0.82	0.56
Rinderpest	1.07	1.50	18.75
Sheep pox	0.54	4.90	9.58
Trypanosomiasis	0.13		



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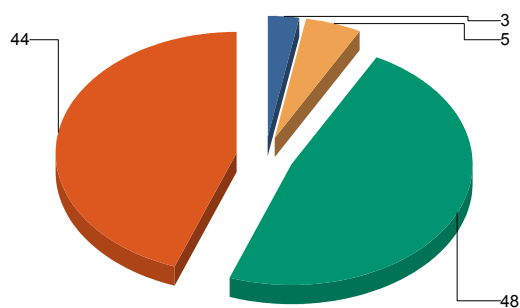
Wereda MILE

Selected Indicator:

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

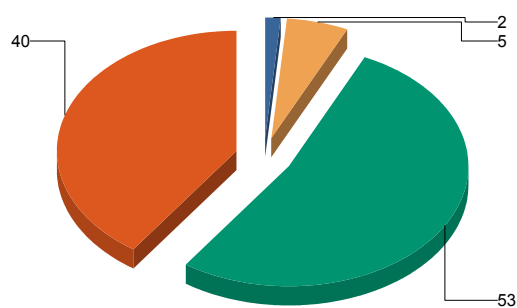
Level of Access	Veternary Service	Livestock_Drugs
Good	4.90	5.33
Adequate	2.86	1.50
Poor	47.55	52.73
Very poor	44.41	40.30

Level of Access to Veterinary Services



Adequate Good Poor Very poor

Access Level of Livestock Drugs



Adequate Good Poor Very poor



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Zone ZONE 1

Wereda MILE

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
HINTMEGETANA	Camels	5.00	For food, It rural bank,
HIDESA			transportation and Asset
	Cattle	3.00	Food and Market
	Goats	20.00	Rural Bank, Food and Market
	Sheep	5.00	Food and Market
	Donkeys	1.00	Transport
KAILUNA	Camels		Transportation
ASMEHAMEDKUDI	Cattle		
	Goats	20.00	Food and selling by food
	Sheep	5.00	consumption
	Donkeys		Marketing sell
DEYILUNA GRARO	Camels	5.00	For food, It rural bank,
			transportation and Asset
	Cattle	3.00	Food and Market
	Goats	20.00	Rural Bank, Food and Market
	Sheep	5.00	Rural Bank, Food and Market
	Donkeys	1.00	Transport
ADAYITUN ABEKO	Camels		Transportation
	Cattle		
	Goats	20.00	Selling by food consumption
	Sheep	5.00	Marketing sell
	Donkeys		
GRARONA ANAKILO	Camels	3.00	For food and Transportation
	Cattle		



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda MILE

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
GRARONA ANAKELO	Goats	30.00	For Food and Selling
	Sheep	10.00	
	Donkeys		
GEGANA BURTALE	Goats	20.00	To sell and buy other needs and food
	Sheep	5.00	To sell and Get the money due to buy other needs food
SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	Camels	5.00	For food, Transportation, It Rural bank and asset
	Cattle	3.00	Food and Market
	Goats	20.00	Rural Bank, Food and Market
	Sheep	5.00	Rural Bank, Food and Market
	Donkeys	1.00	Transport



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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Selected Indicator:

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

	A - 1 to 5	B - 6 to 10	C - 11 to 50	D - 51 to 100	None
Bee keeping	0.40	0.40			99.10
Camels: Female	42.60	15.80	3.60	0.20	37.70
Camels: Male	43.50	5.60	1.10	0.10	49.60
Camels: Young Female	41.70	4.50	1.00	0.30	52.50
Camels: Young Male	33.40	1.60	0.60		64.40
Cattle: Male bulls	13.90	1.40	0.10		84.50
Cattle: Mature Female	30.40	11.90	1.70	0.30	80.10
Cattle: Mature Male	2.80	1.30	0.10		95.70
Cattle: under 1 year	28.90	3.00	1.10	0.60	66.50
Donkeys	43.70	1.30	1.00	0.40	53.60
Goats	5.10	14.40	51.30	29.20	4.80
Horses	0.10	0.40			99.40



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda MILE

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	1.90	0.40			97.60
Poultry	0.20	0.40			99.30
Sheep	24.30	21.20	33.90	6.10	14.40



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda MILE

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livestock Owned

Changes Observed By Households

	Decreased	Increased	Remained the Same
Bee keeping	40.00		60.00
Camels: Female	90.30	2.00	7.60
Camels: Male	81.10	1.70	17.20
Camels: Young Female	80.00	2.10	17.90
Camels: Young Male	85.90	2.40	11.60
Cattle: Female	83.40	2.20	14.40
Cattle: Male bulls	91.60	1.90	6.50
Cattle: Mature Female	91.30	2.90	5.80
Cattle: Mature Male	78.60		21.40
Cattle: under 1 year	79.60	2.50	17.80
Donkeys	76.20	0.60	23.10
Goats	91.90	6.30	1.90
Horses	50.00		50.00
Mules	75.00		25.00
Poultry	50.00		50.00
Sheep	90.00	6.10	3.90



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Zone ZONE 1

Wereda MILE

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livestock Owned

Reason for Decrease in Livestock Number

	Other	Raiding	Sold (not for food)	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Sold for food
Bee keeping					100.00		
Camels: Female	3.30	2.00	0.20	9.90	52.50	31.90	0.20
Camels: Male	4.40	1.40	1.40	10.90	48.60	32.90	0.30
Camels: Young Female	6.10	1.10	1.10		51.50	33.80	0.40
Camels: Young Male	5.30	1.00	2.40	7.20	51.40	31.00	1.90
Cattle: Female	1.80			1.80	83.50	12.20	0.90
Cattle: Male bulls	3.00		1.00		84.70	8.20	2.00



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda MILE

Selected Indicator

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

	Other	Raiding	Sold (not for food)	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Sold for food
Cattle: Mature Female	1.80		0.70	2.80	80.00	11.80	1.40
Cattle: Mature Male					81.00	14.30	4.80
Cattle: under 1 year			1.10	1.60	84.50	10.70	2.10
Donkeys	15.20	1.20	1.20	4.10	66.30	9.50	2.50
Goats	3.30	0.90	2.80	2.50	59.60	22.80	8.20
Horses	25.00				75.00		
Mules	16.60				83.30		
Poultry					75.00	25.00	



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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Selected Indicator

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

	Other	Raiding	Sold (not for food)	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Sold for food
Sheep	5.30	1.10	1.60	2.00	62.90	22.40	4.70



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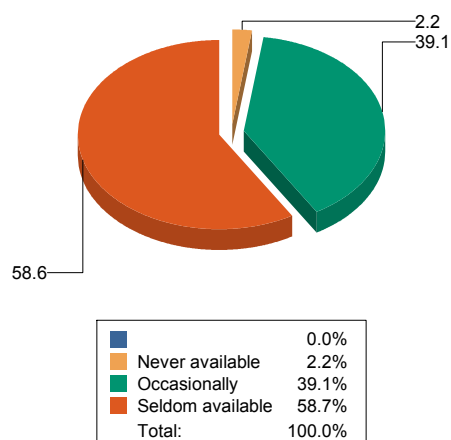
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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Selected Indicator

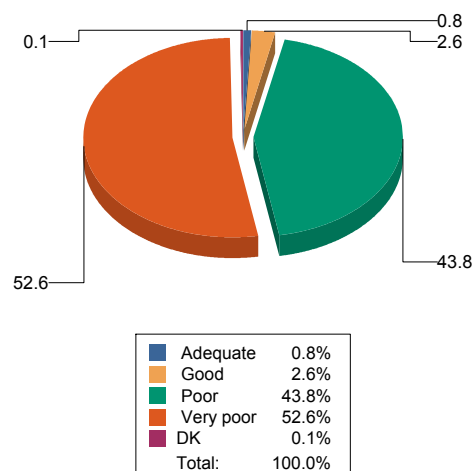
Agriculture (Livestock): Pasture Availability - Households perception on access and quality of pasture

Access to Pasture	Response Percent	Quality of Pasture	Response Percent
Occasionally	39.15	Good	2.61
Seldom available	58.65	Adequate	0.82
Never available	2.20	Poor	43.82
	0.00	Very poor	52.61
	0.00	DK	0.14

Household responses to Access to Pasture for Livestock



Household responses to Quality of Pasture





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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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Selected Indicator

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

Problematic Months	Order of Severity		
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	1st	2nd	3rd
A - Sep (Meskerem)	7.49	0.41	0.82
B - Oct (Tikimt)	13.22	7.36	4.93
C - Nov (Hidar)	20.30	15.80	13.42
D - Dec (Tahsas)	22.34	27.38	29.32
E - Jan (Tir)	29.97	26.84	26.85
F - Feb (Yekatit)	6.40	21.66	20.14
G - Mar (Megabit)		0.41	3.29
H - Apr (Meazea)			0.27
I - May (Ginbot)			0.14
J - Jun (Sene)		0.14	0.27
K - Jul (Hamle)			0.27
L - Aug (Nehase)	0.27		0.27



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Selected Indicator

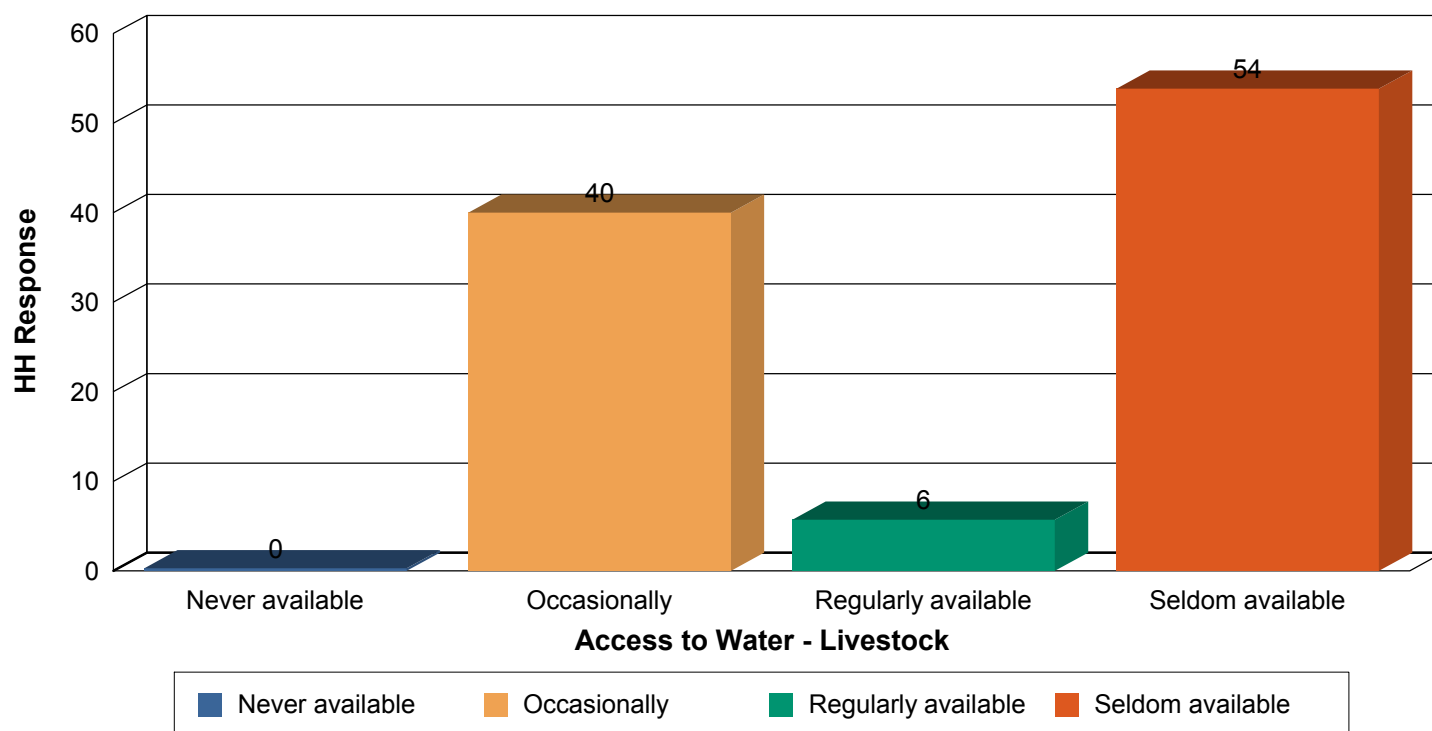
Agriculture (Livestock): Water Availability - Households response on water availability for livestock

Access to Water - Livestock

Household Response

Regularly available	5.71
Occasionally	40.00
Seldom available	53.86
Never available	0.29

Household Access to Water for Livestock





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Region

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Selected Indicator

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

Problematic Months

Order of Severity

	1st	2nd	3rd
A - Sep (Meskerem)	7.29		0.42
B - Oct (Tikimt)	12.65	6.19	4.99
C - Nov (Hidar)	22.15	15.41	13.16
D - Dec (Tahsas)	21.73	28.20	31.16
E - Jan (Tir)	30.67	26.41	27.42
F - Feb (Yekatit)	5.50	23.66	18.70
G - Mar (Megabit)		0.14	3.88
H - Apr (Meazea)			0.14
I - May (Ginbot)			
J - Jun (Sene)			0.14
K - Jul (Hamle)			
L - Aug (Nehase)			



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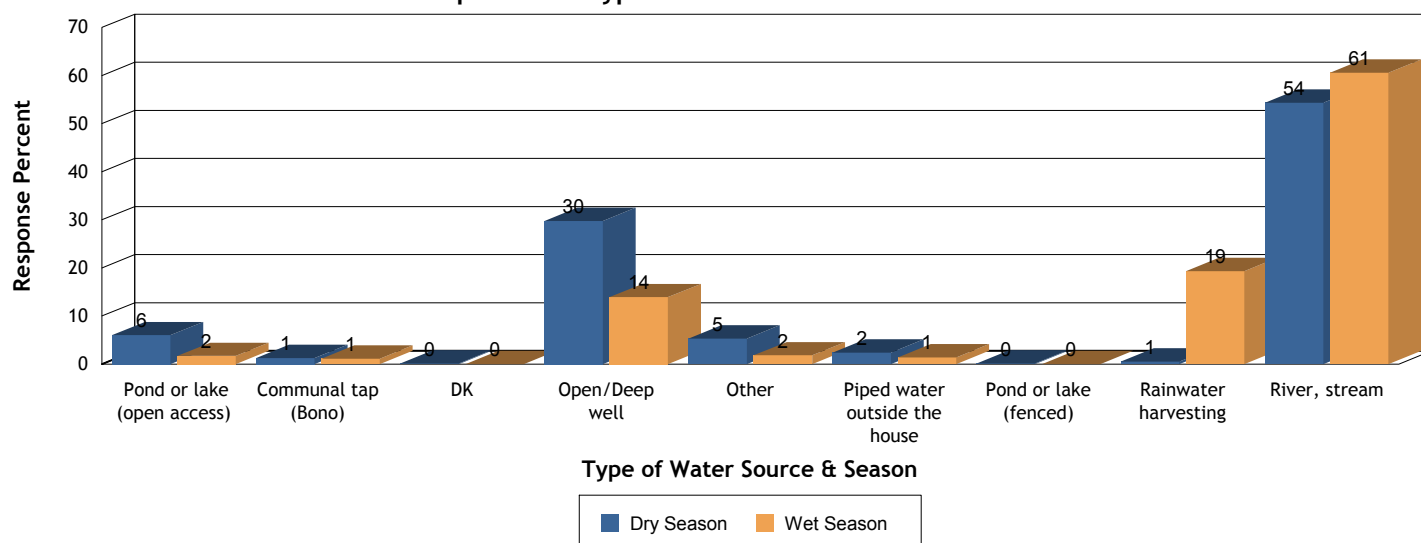
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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Selected Indicator

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)	6.04	1.71
Communal tap (Bono)	1.26	1.14
DK	0.14	
Open/Deep well	29.78	13.94
Other	5.34	1.85
Piped water outside the house	2.39	1.42
Pond or lake (fenced)	0.14	
Rainwater harvesting	0.56	19.35
River, stream	54.35	60.60

Household Responses to Type of Water Source and Season for Livestock



WDRP Indicators

Access to Market and Credit



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	MILE
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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
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GRARONA ANAKELO

30%

GEGANA BURTALE



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
Selected Indicator					
Economic Vulnerability: Kebele Access to Markets - Access to market by Kebele					
Kebele Name	Market_Access_Comments				
ADAYITUN ABEKO	Transport, There is no market access, the long distance marketing area and Drought season				
DEYILUNA GRARO	Market is available only at Chifera wereda or Bati Wereda of Amhara Region, which are very far from the Kebele and there is not transport				
GEGANA BURTALE					
GRARONA ANAKELO	They have to travel 25 Km to reach Mille Town to sell goat or other animals and to buy food items, indicating poor access to market				
HINTMEGETANA HIDESA	Market is available only at Chifera wereda or Bati Wereda of Amhara Region, which are very far from the Kebele and there is not transport				
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI	Poor access to market due to lack of transportation				
SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	Market is available only at Chifera wereda or Bati Wereda of Amhara Region, which are very far from the Kebele and there is not transport				



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Formal Transfer	HH Response	Type of Informal Transfer	HH Response
Food aid	66.20	Food or grain gift	5.90
Food-for-Work project	58.80	Cash loan (no interest)	1.80
Cash-for-Work project	1.20	Sacrifice made to feed the poor	1.60
Faffa	44.10	Gift of livestock to newly-weds	1.80
Free cash	0.40	Remittances (from relative living elsewhere)	1.30
Seeds	0.40	Other cash gift	1.00
Credit support	0.10	Donations of cash or animals to disaster stricken people	1.00
Livestock		Free labour	0.90
		Seed loan	
		Sacrifice made to feed the poor	
		Blood money - compensation	0.60
		Grain loan (no interest)	0.40
		Seed gift	0.10
		Free use of oxen or plough	0.10
		Distribution of meat to neighbours after a slaughter takes place	0.10
		Donation or loan of milking animals to a relative or friend	0.10
		Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)	0.90
		Zakaat	0.70
		Restocking of poorer relatives	0.70
		Dowry given to bride's parents	0.60



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Region AFAR

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Wereda MILE

Selected Indicator

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

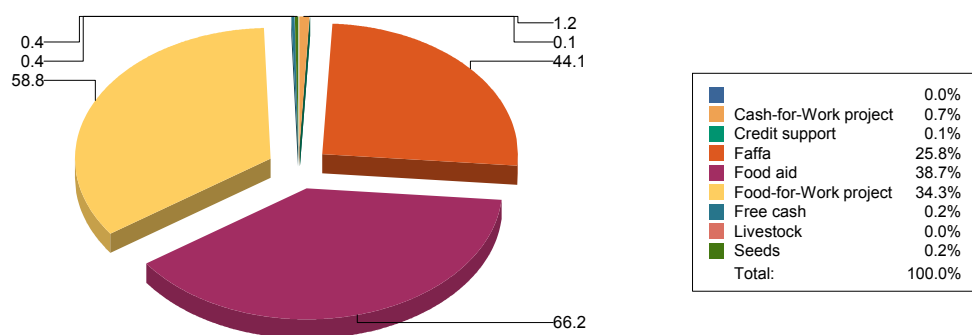
Type of Formal Transfer

HH Response

Type of Informal Transfer

HH Response

Type of Formal Transfer Received By Households





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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
Selected Indicator					
Economic Vulnerability: Formal & Informal Transfers - Percentage of households reporting received Informal transfers					
Type of Formal Transfer	HH Response		Type of Informal Transfer	HH Response	
Food aid	66.20		Food or grain gift	5.90	
Food-for-Work project	58.80		Cash loan (no interest)	1.80	
Cash-for-Work project	1.20		Sacrifice made to feed the poor	1.60	
Faffa	44.10		Gift of livestock to newly-weds	1.80	
Free cash	0.40		Remittances (from relative living elsewhere)	1.30	
Seeds	0.40		Other cash gift	1.00	
Credit support	0.10		Donations of cash or animals to disaster stricken people	1.00	
Livestock			Free labour	0.90	
			Seed loan		
			Sacrifice made to feed the poor		
			Blood money - compensation	0.60	
			Grain loan (no interest)	0.40	
			Seed gift	0.10	
			Free use of oxen or plough	0.10	
			Distribution of meat to neighbours after a slaughter takes place	0.10	
			Donation or loan of milking animals to a relative or friend	0.10	
			Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)	0.90	
			Zakaat	0.70	
			Restocking of poorer relatives	0.70	
			Dowry given to bride's parents	0.60	



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Region AFAR

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Wereda MILE

Selected Indicator

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

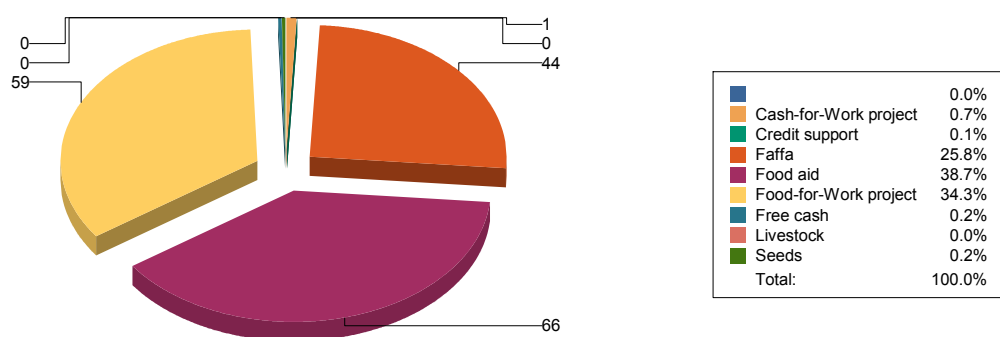
Type of Formal Transfer

HH Response

Type of Informal Transfer

HH Response

Type of Informal Transfer Received By Households





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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda MILE

Selected Indicator

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

<u>Type of Access To Credit Facilities</u>	<u>Indicator Value</u>
Households with membership in any credit /micro finance society (%)	0.70
Households who borrowed any money in the last one year (%)	6.70
Households who tried to borrow 1-2	66.67
Households who tried to borrow 3-4	31.25
Households who tried to borrow 5 & Above	2.08
Households who managed to get credit 1-2	89.80
Households who managed to get credit 3-4	10.20
Households who managed to get credit 5 & Above	0.00
<u>Average No. of HHs Tried to get Credit</u>	2.20
<u>Average No. HHs Managed to get Credit</u>	1.66



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda MILE

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	2nd	3rd
Buy agricultural input	4.08		6.25
Buy food	57.14	42.42	50.00
Others (specify)		6.06	18.75
Pay for health care	36.73	48.48	6.25
Pay for social event	2.04	3.03	18.75



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda MILE

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	2nd	3rd
Bank/ formal lending institution	4.44		
Friends/relatives	82.22	16.00	
Local shops / moneylenders	2.22		40.00
Neighbors	11.11	72.00	
Others		12.00	60.00



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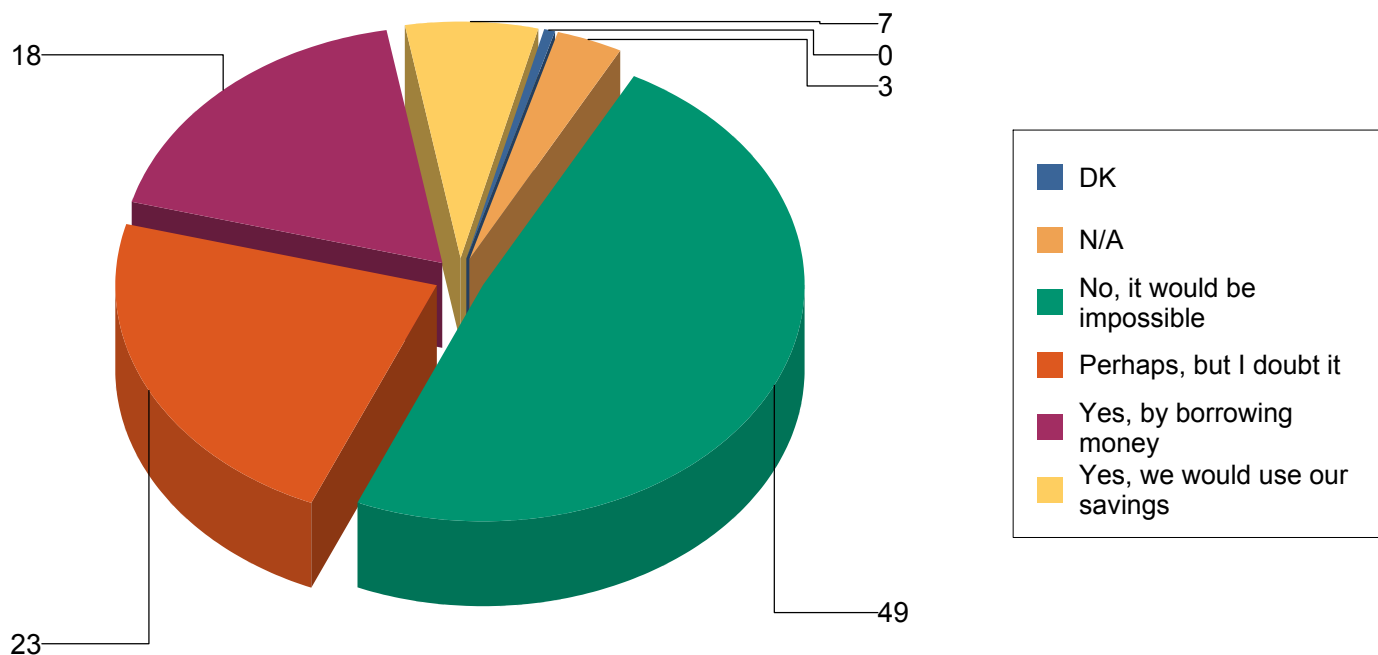
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	MILE
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>HH Ability To Raise 500 Br in One Week</u>	<u>Response_Percent</u>
Yes, we would use our savings	6.80
Yes, by borrowing money	18.04
Perhaps, but I doubt it	22.78
No, it would be impossible	48.58
DK	0.47
N/A	3.32

Households' Ability To Raise 500 Br in One Week



WDRP Indicators

Health and Sanitation

Characteristics



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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		2.59		No money for treatment costs	
Central Hospital		0.95		No money for travel	
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic		30.97		Religious reasons	
Other public		20.36		Shortage of health professionals	
Mission facility		0.09		No Reasons	
Community health worker		22.69		DK	
Private hospital/clinic		6.38		NA	
Other private		0.52			
Outside Ethiopia		0.09			
Traditional/spiritual healer		5.09			
Other		1.81			
Pharmacy		8.46			



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Selected Indicator

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

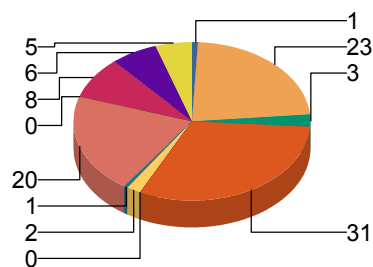
Where do Patients Go for Healthcare

HH Response

Constraints to Adequate Health Car

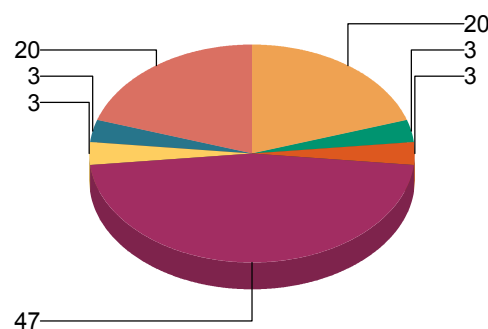
HH Responses

Where Do Patients go for Health care?



Central Hospital	0.9%
Community health worker	22.7%
Did not get Health Care	2.6%
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic	31.0%
Mission facility	0.1%
Other	1.8%
Other private	0.5%
Other public	20.4%
Outside Ethiopia	0.1%
Pharmacy	8.5%
Private hospital/clinic	6.4%
Traditional/spiritual healer	5.1%
Total:	100.0%

Constraints to Adequate Health Care



DK	0.0%
NA	20.0%
No money for travel	3.3%
No money for treatment costs	46.7%
No Reasons	3.3%
Religious reasons	3.3%
Shortage of health professionals	20.0%
Total:	100.0%



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	MILE
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Selected Indicator Hazards: Health problems and changes over the last decade

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Health Problems</u>	<u>Changes In Last Decade</u>
HINTMEGETANA HIDESA	Lack of health service problem	No solution
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI	Lack of health service problem	No solution
DEYILUNA GRARO	Lack of health service problem	No solution
ADAYITUN ABEKO	Lack of health service problem	No solution
GRARONA ANAKILO	Lack of health service problem	No solution
SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	Lack of health service problem	No solution



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date June 2012

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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda MILE

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	71.0	Malaria	59.0	Malaria	46.0
Ill for <3 months	26.0	Diarrhea	13.0	Diarrhea	24.0
Ill for more than three months	3.0	Headache	7.0	Headache	6.0
DK	1.0	Chronic fever	3.0	Eye problems	3.0
NR	0.0	Back ache	3.0	Chronic fever	2.0
		HIV/AIDS	1.0	DK	1.0
		Mental illness	0.0		
		Meningitis	0.0		
		Asthma	0.0		
		Others	2.0		
		DK	2.0		
		Pneumonia/ lung problem	3.0	Tuberculosis	1.0
		Eye problems	2.0	Pneumonia/ lung problem	1.0
		Stomach pain	2.0	Back ache	1.0
		Tuberculosis	1.0	HIV/AIDS	0.0



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda MILE

Selected Indicator

Household Health Status - Households health condition and major health problems

Health Condition

HH Response

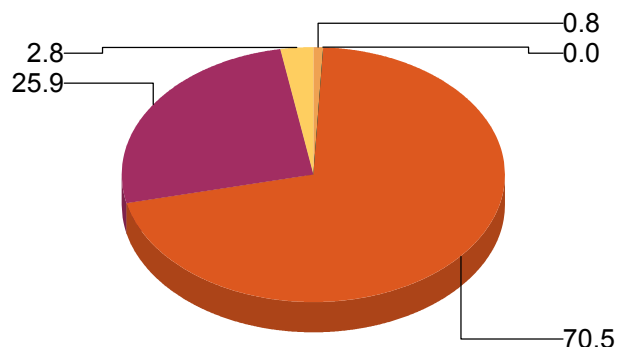
Population Sickness

HH Response

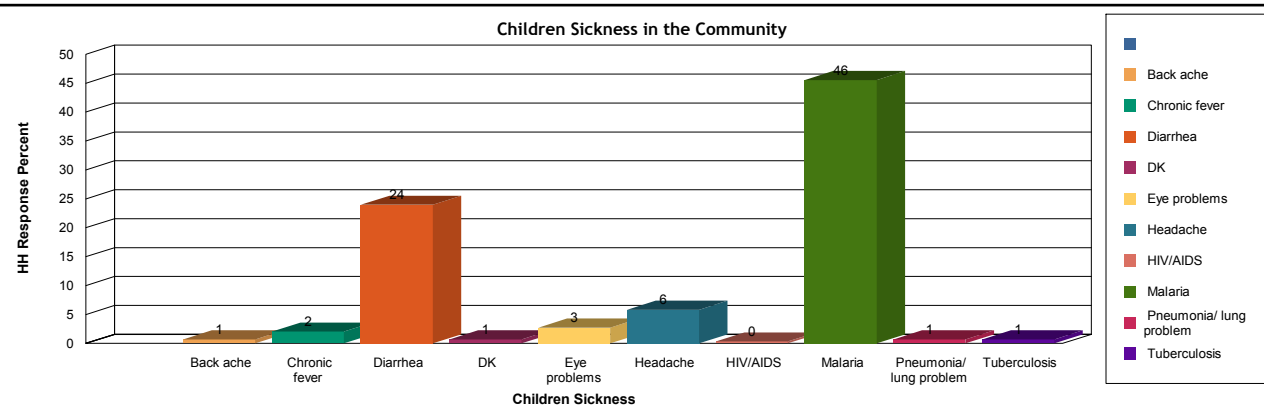
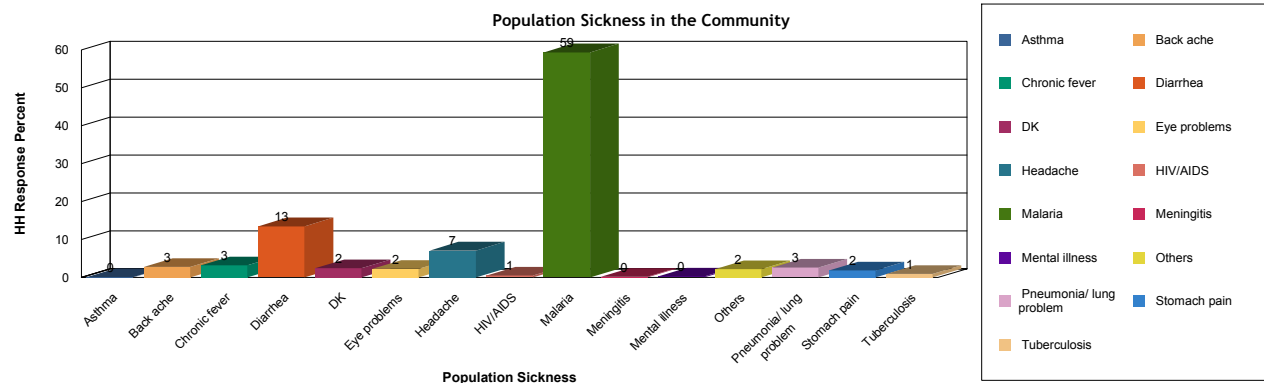
Children Sickness

HH Response

Health Condition of the Community



DK	0.0%
NR	0.0%
Good health	70.5%
Ill for <3 months	25.9%
Ill for more than three months	2.8%
Total:	100.0%





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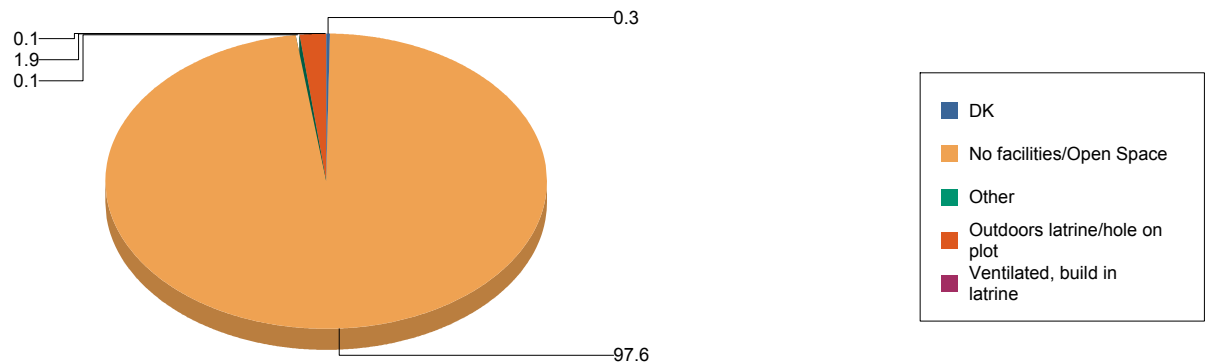
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Toilet Facility	HH Response
Ventilated, build in latrine	0.13
Outdoors latrine/hole on plot	1.88
No facilities/Open Space	97.59
Other	0.13
DK	0.27
HH Sharing Toilet	24.00

Household Responses to the type of toilet facilities in the community





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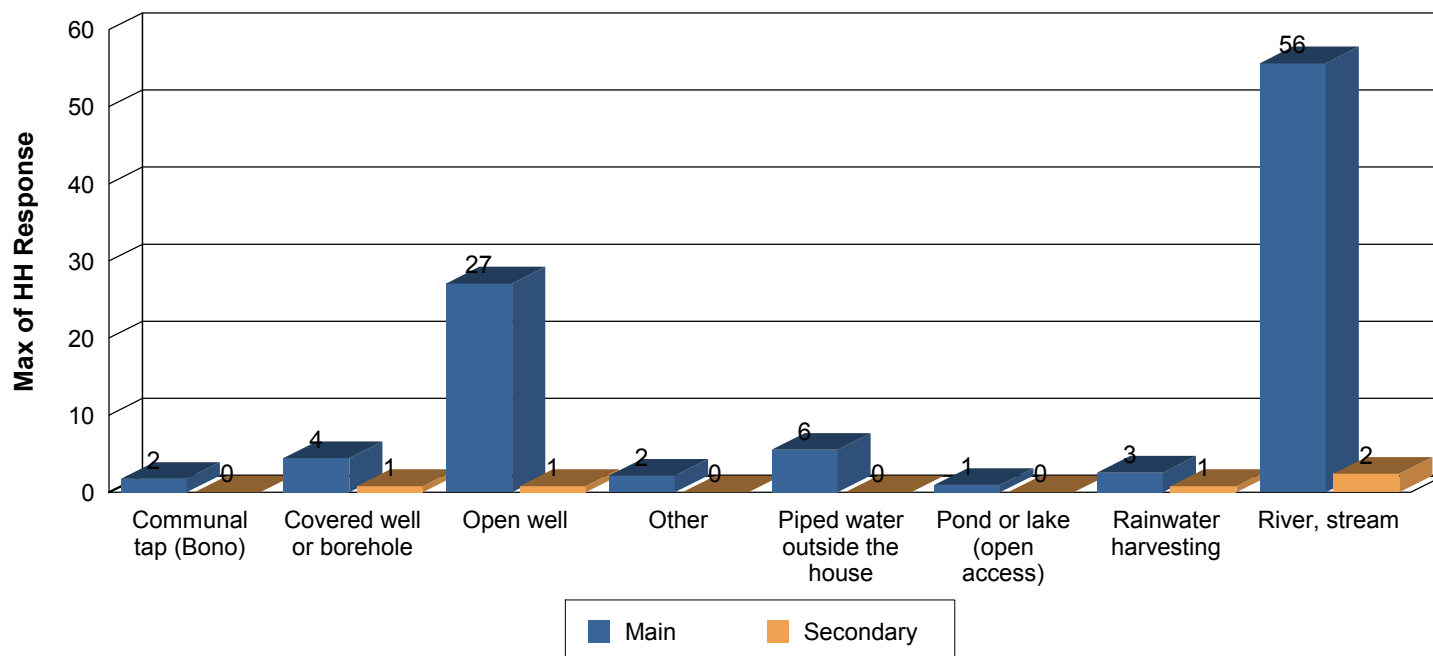
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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Selected Indicator

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

Sources of drinking water for Households	Priority of the Water Source	
	Main	Secondary
Communal tap (Bono)	1.74	0.00
Covered well or borehole	4.42	0.80
Open well	27.08	0.80
Other	2.14	0.00
Piped water outside the house	5.50	0.00
Pond or lake (open access)	0.94	0.00
Rainwater harvesting	2.55	0.80
River, stream	55.63	2.40

Source of Drinking Water & Type of Source





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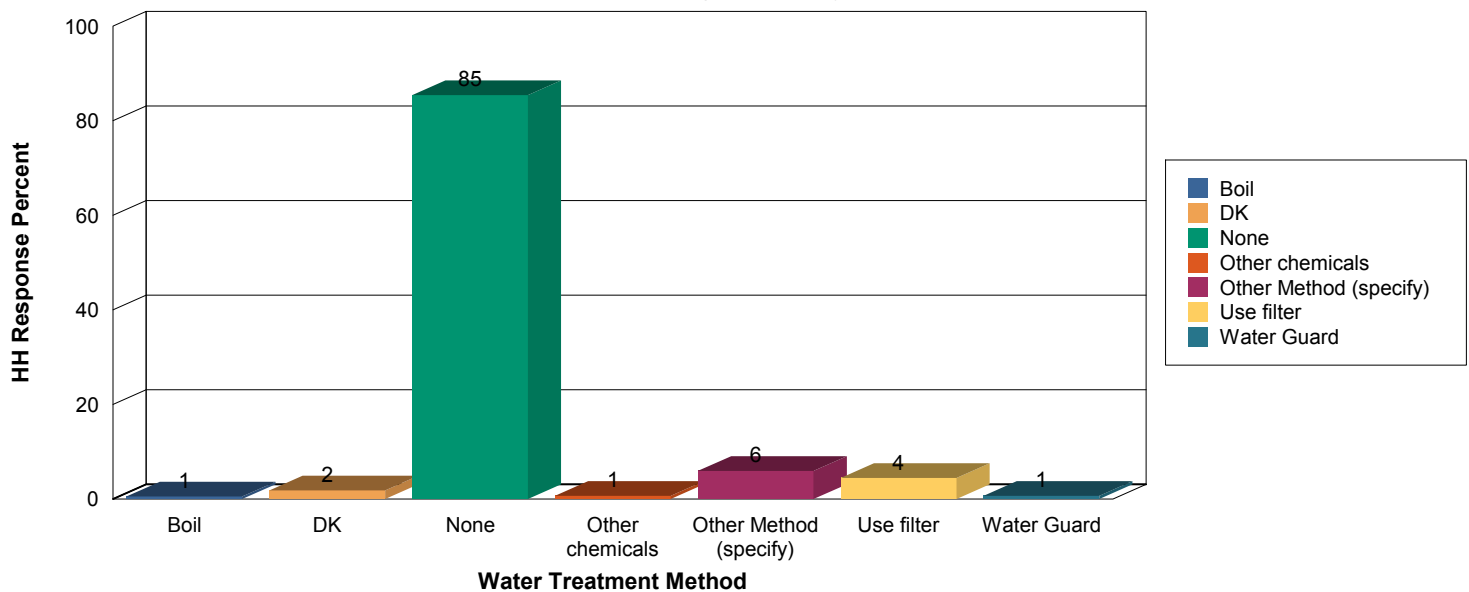
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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Selected Indicator

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

Method of Treating Water	HH Response
Boil	0.55
Water Guard	0.69
Use filter	4.44
Other chemicals	0.69
Other Method (specify)	5.96
None	85.44
DK	1.80

Method of Treating Water by Households





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Selected Indicator

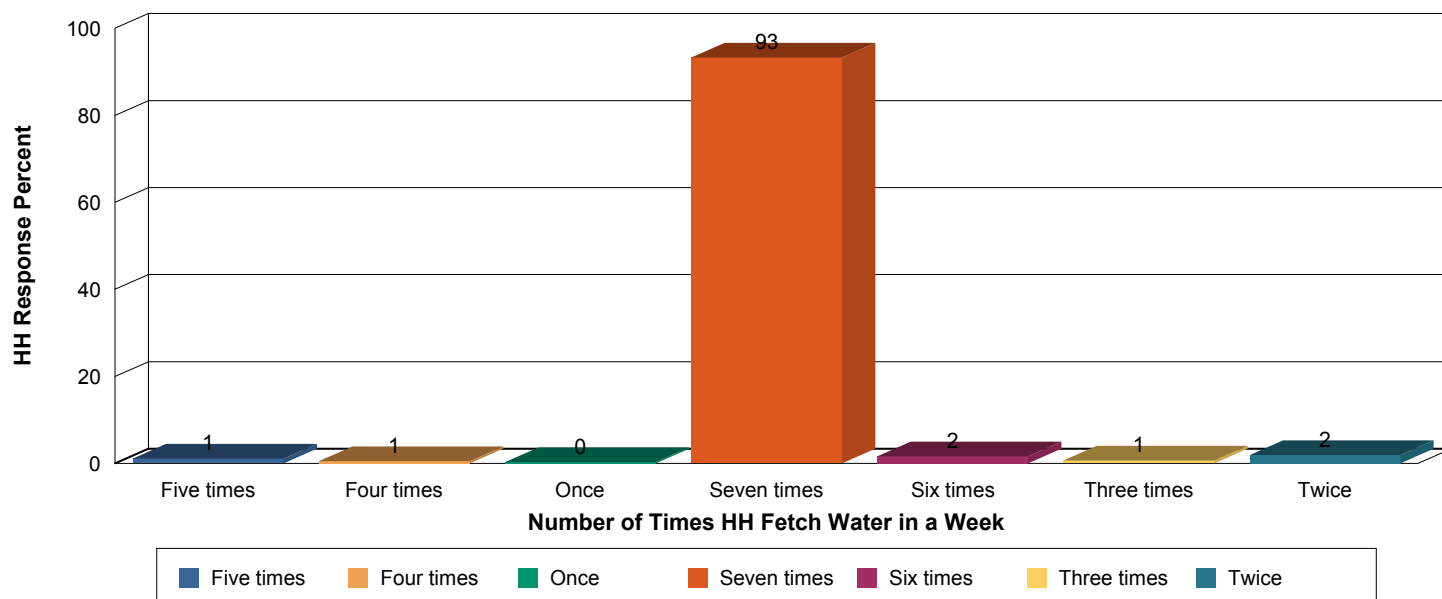
Household Access to Drinking Water - Number of times households fetch water in a week

Number of Times Households Fetch Water in a Week

HH Response

Number of Times Households Fetch Water in a Week	HH Response
Once	0.27
Twice	1.89
Three times	0.67
Four times	0.54
Five times	1.08
Six times	1.62
Seven times	93.26
Average Number of Times HH Fetch Water Per Week	6.76

Number of Times HH Fetch Water in a Week





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Wereda MILE

Selected Indicator

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

Time Taken To Fetch Water

HH Response

Less than 30 min

46.20

30 min - 1 hr

17.20

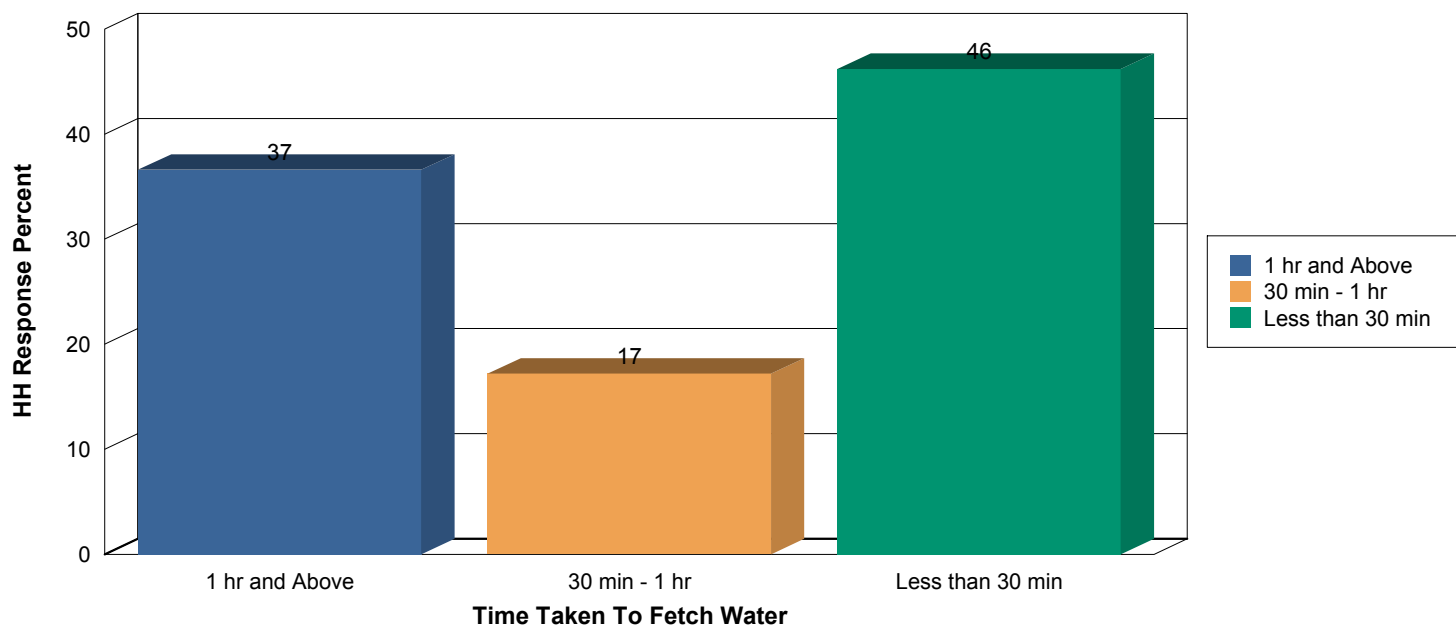
1 hr and Above

36.60

Average Number of Times Taken To Fetch Water

88.70

Time Taken To Fetch Water for the HH



WDRP Indicators

Coping Mechanisms and Preparedness



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE	
Selected Indicator		Capacity: Community Preparedness against Sudden Onset Disasters				
KebeleName	Precaution_1	Comment_1	Precaution_2	Comment_2	Precaution_3	Comment_3
HINTMEGETANA HIDESA	Informing wereda administration	They take measure when the disaster is sudden by asking support from government				
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI	Informing wereda administration	They take measure when the disaster is sudden by asking support from government				
DEYILUNA GRARO	Informing wereda administration	They take measure when the disaster is sudden by asking support from government				
ADAYITUN ABEKO	Informing wereda administration	They take measure when the disaster is sudden by asking support from government				



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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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
GRARONA ANAKELO	Selling of materials, selling of livestock and deposit the money to be used during problem					
GEGANA BURTALE	Informing wereda administration	They take measure when the disaster is sudden by asking support from government				
SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	Informing wereda administration	They take measure when the disaster is sudden by asking support from government				



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

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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>
HINTMEGETANA HIDESA	If it is drought, migration in search of grass and water	Lack of grass and water point are the major problems				
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI	If it is drought, migration in search of grass and water	Lack of grass and water point are the major problems				
DEYILUNA GRARO	If it is drought, migration in search of grass and water	Lack of grass and water point are the major problems				
ADAYITUN ABEKO	Going far from conflict area					
GRARONA ANAKILO	If it is drought, migration in search of grass and water	Lack of grass and water point are the major problems				
GEGANA BURTALE	Stop our children from going to school	Learning by itself requires cost and time since we are pastoralist				



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda MILE

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>
SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	If it is drought, migration in search of grass and water	Lack of grass and water point are the major problems				



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

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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>
HINTMEGETANA HIDESA	Poor preparedness measure due to lack of access to load					
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI	Skipping breakfast, searching for loan and skipping lunch					
DEYILUNA GRARO	No preparedness for flood					
ADAYITUN ABEKO	No measure	Lack of knowledge on preventing conflict and drought				
GRARONA ANAKELO	Skipping breakfast, searching for loan and skipping lunch	Selling livestock purchase food				
GEGANA BURTALE	Selling of the livestock (especially sheep and cattle)	By selling livestock and saving the money				
SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	No preparedness for flood					



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name HINTMEGETANA HIDESA

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Sharing resources, looking for job opportunities

Description It culture of the community to help each other and share resources but now it is decreasing

Recovery Strategy Poor recovery in the community when affected by disaster

Description Lack of loan and there is no habits of cooperation

Community Helping each other is cultural

Participation Ways

Description



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Sharing resources, looking for job opportunities

Description It culture of the community to help each other and share resources but now it is decreasing

Recovery Strategy Poor recovery in the community when affected by disaster

Description Lack of loan and there is no habits of cooperation

Community Helping each other is cultural

Participation Ways

Description



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name DEYILUNA GRARO

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Sharing resources, looking for job opportunities

Description It culture of the community to help each other and share resources but now it is decreasing

Recovery Strategy Poor recovery in the community when affected by disaster

Description Lack of loan and there is no habits of cooperation

Community Helping each other is cultural

Participation Ways

Description



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name ADAYITUN ABEKO

Type of Disaster(s) Conflicts

Coping Strategy No measure

Description

Recovery Strategy Without any measure there is no recovery

Description

Community There is no helping of each other

Participation Ways

Description



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name GRARONA ANAKELO

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Migration

Description It is the last option

Recovery Strategy No Recovery

Description If there is no constant and continuous rainfall hence cannot recover

Community Participation Ways There is no helping of each other

Description Before sharing was our culture but now there is no resource to be shared



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name GEGANA BURTALE

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy

Description

Recovery Strategy No Recovery

Description

If once livestock effected by disaster they will die; Lack of loan and there is no habits of cooperation

Community There is no helping of each other

Participation Ways

Description

Because sharing was our culture but now there is no resource to be shared



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name SENE'ASNA KUSRTU

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Sharing resources, looking for job opportunities

Description It culture of the community to help each other and share resources but now it is decreasing

Recovery Strategy Poor recovery in the community when affected by disaster

Description Lack of loan and there is no habits of cooperation

Community Helping each other is cultural

Participation Ways

Description



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Selected Indicator **Capacity: Type Community Participation**

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Levels Comm Participation</u>	<u>Changes In Last Decade</u>
--------------------	----------------------------------	-------------------------------

HINTMEGETANA

HIDESA

KAILUNA There is no cooperation on natural disaster

ASMEHAMEDKUDI

DEYILUNA GRARO

ADAYITUN ABEKO There is no cooperation on natural disaster

GRARONA There is no cooperation on natural disaster

ANAKELO

GEGANA BURTALE

SENE'ASNA

KUSRTU



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

35.70 %

Comments



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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	38.30
Floods	7.15
Landslides	0.10
Crop diseases	6.37
Livestock diseases	21.65
Heat waves/ High temp	3.23
Conflicts	3.62
Economic / Price shock	19.59



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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	5.21
Crop damage	1.08
Livestock damage	30.65
Death of household members	2.46
Illness/health problems	6.19
Loss of access to social services, including school	1.87
Loss of income	8.84
Loss of savings	10.02
Livestock were stolen	1.08
Lost access to grazing land	18.47
Lost access to water source	7.07
Had to flee/change residence area	6.68
Other losses/damages	0.20



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Selected Indicator

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

Coping Strategy To Be Adopted Response (%)

Adaptation of economic activities to hazards season (e.g. cropping cycle, short term crops) 23.62

Storage of food and other necessities 33.42

Physical protection of buildings and property 35.17

Migration 7.65



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

Coping Strategy Adopted	Main Strategy	Secondary Strategy
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, clothes, meat, etc.)	10.80	5.10
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	3.87	1.24
Sell more livestock than usual	38.35	16.39
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	1.19	4.82
Sale of non-productive assets (Jewelry, clothing, etc.)	0.30	0.14
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc.)	0.00	0.14
Sending children of household for work	0.40	0.96
Reduced expenditure on health and education (including taking children out of school)	0.40	2.20
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, livestock drugs, etc.)	0.00	0.14
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	4.96	3.86
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration of whole families)	23.19	25.21
Increased working hours	0.30	0.96
Seek alternative or additional jobs	1.88	7.02
Collection of wild food	0.40	0.28
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	3.57	19.15



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Selected Indicator:

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

<u>Coping Strategy Adopted</u>	<u>Main Strategy</u>	<u>Secondary Strategy</u>
Limit portion size at meals	0.69	2.20
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat	0.50	1.38
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	9.12	4.55
Others -	0.10	4.27



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda MILE

Selected Indicator

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

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)		58.30	8.30			16.70		16.70
Collection of wild food		75.00		25.00				
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	2.60	46.20	5.10	10.30	2.60	5.10		28.20



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda MILE

Selected Indicator

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

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Increased working hours			66.70	33.30				
Limit portion size at meals			57.10	14.30		28.60		
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration of whole families)	7.30	56.40	2.60	14.10	4.70	8.10	0.40	6.40



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda MILE

Selected Indicator

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

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	1.09	6.52	71.74		2.17	5.43		13.04
Reduced expenditure on health and education (including taking children out of school)			25.00			75.00		
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, clothes, meat, etc.)	3.70	22.00	59.60	0.90	0.90	8.30		4.60



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda MILE

Selected Indicator

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

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	5.60	2.80	75.00	5.60	2.80	5.60		2.80
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat		40.00				20.00		40.00
Sale of non-productive assets (Jewelry, clothing, etc.)	33.30	33.30						33.30



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Selected Indicator

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

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Seek alternative or additional jobs	5.30	15.80	26.30	36.80				15.80
Sell more livestock than usual	1.30	47.50	2.80	2.10		3.90		42.40
Sending children of household for work		75.00		25.00				



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda MILE

Selected Indicator

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

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	2.00	14.00	18.00	28.00	30.00	4.00		4.00



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Selected Indicator

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Begging for money or for food						100.00	
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)		62.90				2.90	34.30
Collection of wild food		50.00	50.00				
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus		33.30	11.10	11.10	22.20	22.20	
Increased working hours		28.60	28.60	28.60			14.30



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda MILE

Selected Indicator

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Limit portion size at meals		12.50	81.25				6.25
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	0.50	89.60	0.50	2.70		1.10	5.50
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	3.00	30.30	60.60				6.10
Reduced expenditure on health and education	6.30	68.80	6.30			12.50	6.30
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)		43.20	29.70	8.10	2.70	5.40	10.80
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, etc)		100.00					



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Selected Indicator

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	4.30	8.60	78.40	0.70	1.40	3.60	2.90
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children		30.00	20.00	10.00	10.00		30.00
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)							100.00
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc)							100.00
Seek alternative or additional jobs	2.00	27.50	7.80	15.70		2.00	45.10
Sell more livestock than usual	3.40	68.10	4.20	9.20		0.80	14.30



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda MILE

Selected Indicator

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Sending children of household for work		14.30					85.70
Short-term / seasonal labor migration		32.10		35.70	14.30	7.10	10.70



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda MILE

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss											
	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Livestock were stolen	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Begging for money or for food				100.00								
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)				2.86	91.43					5.71		
Collection of wild food									50.00		50.00	
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus			11.11	11.11			11.11			11.11	3.33	22.22



Data Collected Date June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda MILE

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted

Type of Loss

	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Livestock were stolen	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Increased working hours		14.30			28.60			42.90		14.30		
Limit portion size at meals					18.75		6.25	18.75	56.25			
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration of whole families)	1.10	0.50	11.00	2.20	25.30			1.60		46.20	11.00	1.10
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	3.00		12.10		3.00	3.00	6.10	27.30	27.30	18.20		



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Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda MILE

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted

Type of Loss

	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Livestock were stolen	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Reduced expenditure on health and education (including taking children out of school)			25.00	6.30	18.80				6.30	37.50		6.25
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, clothes, meat, etc.)	2.70		8.11	10.81	32.43			13.51	8.11	0.81	8.11	5.41
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, livestock drugs, etc.)										100.00		
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food		4.30	3.60	2.20	5.80	2.20	2.20	32.40	43.20	2.90	0.70	



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date June 2012

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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda MILE

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted

Type of Loss

	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Livestock were stolen	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat					70.00				10.00		10.00	
Sale of non-productive assets (Jewelry, clothing, etc.)					100.00							
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc.)					100.00							
Seek alternative or additional jobs			3.90	3.90	49.00		3.90	2.00	2.00	15.70	3.90	15.70



Data Collected Date June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda MILE

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted

Type of Loss

	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Livestock were stolen	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Sell more livestock than usual	0.84	4.20	10.08	1.68	16.81		1.68	0.20	0.84	41.18	8.40	10.08
Sending children of household for work					85.70					14.30		
Short-term / seasonal labor migration		3.70	7.40		14.80					8.50	5.90	29.60



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Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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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)		63.64	9.09	27.27	
Collection of wild food				100.00	
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	2.63	76.32	7.89	10.53	
Increased working hours		33.33		33.33	33.33
Limit portion size at meals		16.67		33.33	50.00
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration of whole families)	0.43	4.76	12.99	78.35	3.46
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day		65.22	5.43	26.09	3.26
Reduced expenditure on health and education (including taking children out of school)				66.67	33.33
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, clothes, meat, etc.)	15.09	62.26	7.55	12.26	2.83
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	2.78	27.78	16.67	44.44	8.33
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat			40.00	60.00	
Sale of non-productive assets (Jewelry, clothing, etc.)		66.67	33.33		



Data Collected Date June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

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

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

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date June 2012

Friday, October 3, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE	
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
HINTMEGETANA HIDESA	There is no other income source	Because lack of knowledge which leads to food security				
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI	There is no other income source	Because lack of knowledge which leads to food security				
DEYILUNA GRARO	There is no other income source	Because lack of knowledge which leads to food security				
ADAYITUN ABEKO	There is no other income source	Conflict cannot give us time to do work on drought to avoid when it occurs through generating other income sources				
GRARONA ANAKELO	There is no other income source	Because lack of knowledge which leads to food security				
GEGANA BURTALE	Fire wood and charcoal selling					



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date June 2012

Friday, October 3, 2014

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

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Work Option 1</u>	<u>Comment 1</u>	<u>Work Option 2</u>	<u>Comment 2</u>	<u>Work Option 3</u>	<u>Comment 3</u>
SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	There is no other income source	Because lack of knowledge which leads to food security				

WDRP Indicators

Community

Perceptions and Suggestions



Data Collected Date

June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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Selected Indicator:

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

KebeleName	Current Level	Change In Last Decade	Comments
HINTMEGETANA HIDESA	Government, Human Health and Animal Health	No change	There is access extension services by government
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI	Government, Human Health and Animal Health	No change	There is no Pastoral Training center and There is no developing agent in the Kebele
DEYILUNA GRARO	Government, Human Health and Animal Health	No change	There is access extension services by government
ADAYITUN ABEKO	Government, Human Health and Animal Health	No change	There is no Pastoral Training center and There is no developing agent in the Kebele
GRARONA ANAKILO	No		There is no Pastoral Training center and There is no developing agent in the Kebele
GEKANA BURTALE	No		There is no Pastoral Training center and There is no developing agent in the Kebele
SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	Government, Human Health and Animal Health	No change	There is access extension services by government



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	MILE
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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>
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HINTMEGETANA

HIDESA

KAILUNA

ASMEHAMEDKUDI

DEYILUNA GRARO

ADAYITUN ABEKO

GRARONA

ANAKILO

No access

GEGANA

BURTALE

Veterinary institutions should be functional

No access

SENE'ASNA

KUSRTU



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda MILE

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>
HINTMEGETANA HIDESA	There is Awash river but it cannot be used for irrigation	Decreased	Currently Awash river is stopped
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI	There is Awash river but it cannot be used for irrigation	Decreased	Currently Awash river is stopped
DEYILUNA GRARO	There is Awash river but it cannot be used for irrigation	Decreased	Currently Awash river is stopped
ADAYITUN ABEKO	There is Awash river but it cannot be used for irrigation		
GRARONA ANAKELO	Mille River is across the Kebele	No change	
GEKANA BURTALE	Mille River is across the Kebele	No change	When construct the irrigation canal there is fertile land in the Kebele
SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	There is Awash river but it cannot be used for irrigation	Decreased	Currently Awash river is stopped



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

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Change In Last Decade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
HINTMEGETANA HIDESA	Awash and Mille river	Tendaho dams	It will be the cause of animal disease
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI	Awash and Mille river	Tendaho dams	It will be the cause of animal disease
DEYILUNA GRARO	Awash and Mille river	Tendaho dams	It will be the cause of animal disease
ADAYITUN ABEKO	Awash and Mille river		
GRARONA ANAKALO	Streams or Pond Water	It is used for domestic animal and Human it is highly stressed	
GEKANA BURTALE	There is water point	It is used for domestic animal and Human it is highly stressed	Needed other water point
SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	Awash and Mille river	Tendaho Dams	It will be the cause of animal disease



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda MILE

Selected Indicator:

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

Kebele Name

Current Level

Change In Last Decade

Comments

HINTMEGETANA

HIDESA

KAILUNA

ASMEHAMEDKUDI

DEYILUNA GRARO

ADAYITUN ABEKO

GRARONA

It is fertile soil

Soil is eroded by flood

ANAKELO

GEGANA BURTALE

It is fertile soil

Soil is eroded by flood

SENE'ASNA

KUSRTU



Data Collected Date June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	MILE
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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	30.00	%
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	1st	2nd	3rd
Insufficient fertilizer	0.00	0.00	100.00
Insufficient irrigation available	100.00	0.00	0.00
Less rainfall	0.00	100.00	0.00

Proportion of households reporting change in size of area cultivated	30.00	%
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	1st	2nd	3rd
Adequate irrigation available	50.00	0.00	0.00
Adequate rainfall	0.00	50.00	0.00
Insufficient irrigation available	50.00	0.00	0.00

Proportion of households reporting change in crop yield	40.00	%
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	1st	2nd	3rd
Adequate fertilizer	0.00	0.00	100.00
Insufficient irrigation available	66.70	0.00	0.00
Insufficient rainfall	33.30	100.00	0.00



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June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 1	<u>Wereda</u>	MILE
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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>
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HINTMEGETANA
HIDESA

It is Good

KAILUNA
ASMEHAMEDKUDI

It is Good

DEYILUNA GRARO

It is Good

ADAYITUN ABEKO

It is Good

GRARONA
ANAKILO

It is Good

GEGANA
BURTALE

It is Good

SENE'ASNA
KUSRTU

It is Good



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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Institution_1</u>	<u>Process_Description</u>	<u>Institution_2</u>	<u>Process_Description</u>	<u>Institution_3</u>	<u>Process_Description</u>
HINTMEGETANA HIDESA	Animal Health expert and Kebele chairman	Human Health and animal health, Data collection	Private health extension			
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI	Kebele health extension, Private and kebele chairman	Human Health and animal health, Data collection				
DEYILUNA GRARO	Kebele health extension, Private and kebele chairman	Human Health and animal health, Data collection				
ADAYITUN ABEKO	Kebele health extension, Private and kebele chairman	Human Health and animal health, Data collection				
GRARONA ANAKELO	Kebele health extension, Private and kebele chairman	human Health and animal health				
SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	Kebele health extension, Private and kebele chairman	Human Health and animal health, Data collection				



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

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Community Suggestions</u>
ADAYITUN ABEKO	Government and other sectors do not give attention to pastoralist
DEYILUNA GRARO	Government and other sectors do not give attention to pastoralist
GRARONA ANAKILO	Government and other sectors do not give attention to pastoralist
HINTMEGETANA HIDESA	Government and other sectors do not give attention to pastoralist
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI	Government and other sectors do not give attention to pastoralist



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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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
HINTMEGETANA HIDES	231	Lack of Rain fall, when rain is not coming at expected season	Selling animals (goat and sheep) and saving money	232		
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUD I	231	When rain is not coming at expected season	Selling animals (goat and sheep) and saving money	232		
DEYILUNA GRARO	231	When rain is not coming at expected season	Selling animals (goat and sheep) and saving money	232		
ADAYITUN ABEKO	241	Lack of rainfall	There is no preparedness measure			
GRARONA ANAKOLO	231	When rain is not coming at expected season	Selling animals (goat and sheep) and saving money			
GEKANA BURTALE	231	When rain is not coming at expected season	Migration			
SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	231	When rain is not coming at expected season	Selling animals (goat and sheep) and saving money	232		



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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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
HINTMEGETANA HIDESA	Establish animal and human health centers	Through government support				
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKU DI	Government support of food, Strength early warning and data collection	To ensure food security				
DEYILUNA GRARO	Government support of food, Strength early warning and data collection	To ensure food security				
ADAYITUN ABEKO	Government support of food, Strength early warning and data collection	To ensure food security				
GRARONA ANAKELO	Government support of food, Strength early warning and data collection	To ensure food security				
GEGANA BURTALE						



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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
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SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	Government support of food, Strength early warning and data collection	To ensure food security				
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Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

Wereda MILE

Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
HINTMEGETANA HIDESA	Collecting firewood	Selling fire wood	Making charcoal	Selling Charcoal	Cutting forest	Selling for construction
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI	Collecting firewood	Selling fire wood	Making charcoal	Selling Charcoal	Cutting forest	Selling for construction
DEYILUNA GRARO	Collecting firewood	Selling fire wood	Making charcoal	Selling Charcoal	Cutting forest	Selling for construction
ADAYITUN ABEKO	Collecting firewood	Selling fire wood	Making charcoal	Selling Charcoal	Cutting forest	Selling for construction
GRARONA ANAKILO	Collecting firewood	Selling fire wood	Making charcoal	Selling Charcoal	Cutting forest	Selling for construction
GEGANA BURTALE	Collecting firewood	Socking of income	Harvest Forest	Selling wood for construction		
SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	Collecting firewood	Selling fire wood	Making charcoal	Selling Charcoal	Cutting forest	Selling for construction



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Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date June 2012

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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Selected Indicator **Community Awareness of Disaster Risk Management System and Actors**

Kebele Name	Institution 1	Responsibility	Activity	Institution 2	Responsibility	Activity	Institution 3	Responsibility	Activity
HINTMEGETANA HIDESA	Religious Leader	Solat Player	Meeting decision make	Youth chairman	Unit Worked	Youth	Clan Leaders	Scientific method use	Communi ty conferen ce
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUD I	Clan leader	Chairman	Meet discussion maker	Youth chairman	Female Affairs		Religious affairs	Hadis and Quran Prayer	
DEYILUNA GRARO	Clan leader	Chairman		Youth chairman	Youth chairman		Female Affairs	Female Affair	
ADAYITUN ABEKO	Strength early warning			Surviving			Female Affairs	Female Affair	
GRARONA ANAKILO	Clan leader	Chairman	Meeting decision make	Youth chairman	Youth chairman	Youth	Female Affairs		
GEGANA BURTALE	There is no any Institutions in the area								
SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	Clan leader	Chairman	Meeting decision make	Youth chairman	Youth chairman	Youth	Female Affairs	Female Affair	



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Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 1 Wereda MILE

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>
HINTMEGETANA HIDESA	Good prevention		Religious leaders prayer	
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI	Good prevention	Discussion	Community asset collection	
DEYILUNA GRARO	Good prevention	Discussion	Community asset collection	
ADAYITUN ABEKO	Good prevention	Discussion	Community asset collection	
GRARONA ANAKELO	Good prevention	Discussion	Community asset collection	
GEKANA BURTALE				
SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	Good prevention	Discussion	Community asset collection	



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June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region AFAR

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MILE

Selected Indicator

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

Major public interventions desired by the community

Degree of Importance for the community

	1st	2nd	3rd
Better job	29.40	19.80	19.00
Cash-for-work activities (not employment)	2.60	12.80	4.30
Food Aid	51.70	18.80	10.30
Food-for-work activities	1.90	10.60	12.50
Fuel subsidies	0.70	0.20	0.50
Medical assistance	0.50	1.90	6.70
Micro-credit programmes	2.60	6.30	10.60
Other (specify)	2.40	2.90	3.10
Rental subsidies	0.70	1.00	0.00
School feeding for children	0.50	2.90	2.60
School fees for children	0.00	0.70	0.50
Subsidized food	1.70	5.80	5.50
Subsidized health care	1.40	11.80	13.90
Supplementary feeding for women and young children	3.80	4.60	10.30

WDRP Indicators

Other Community Characteristics



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<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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June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 1

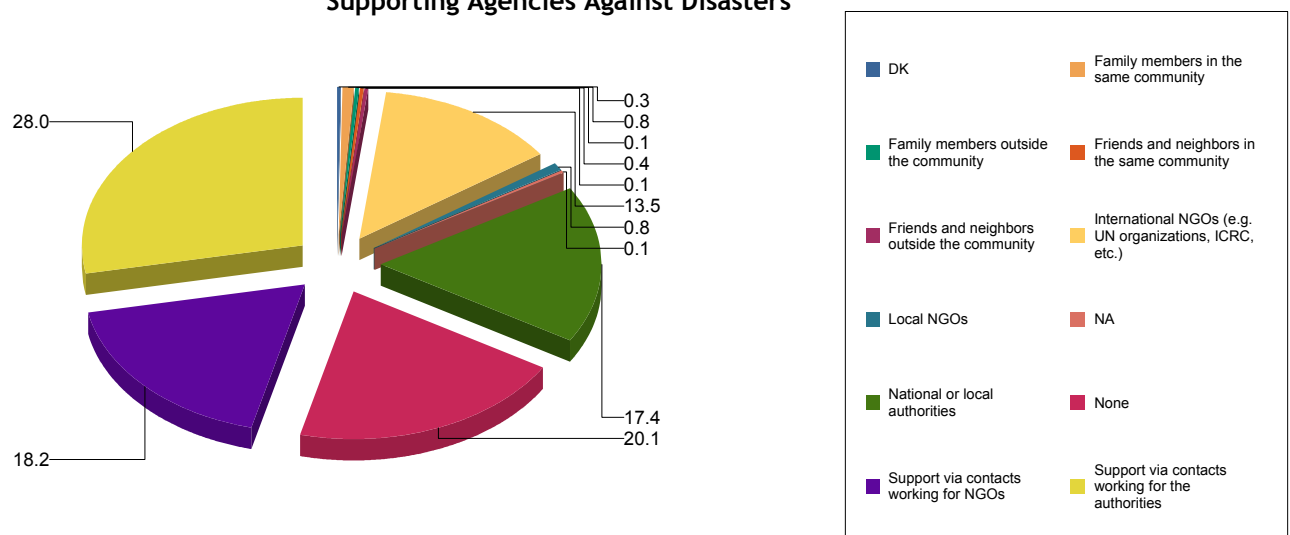
Wereda MILE

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	17.35
International NGOs (e.g. UN organizations, ICRC, etc.)	13.51
Local NGOs	0.85
Family members in the same community	0.85
Friends and neighbors in the same community	0.43
Family members outside the community	0.14
Support via contacts working for the authorities	28.02
Support via contacts working for NGOs	18.21
None	20.06
DK	0.28
NA	0.14
Friends and neighbors outside the community	0.14

Supporting Agencies Against Disasters





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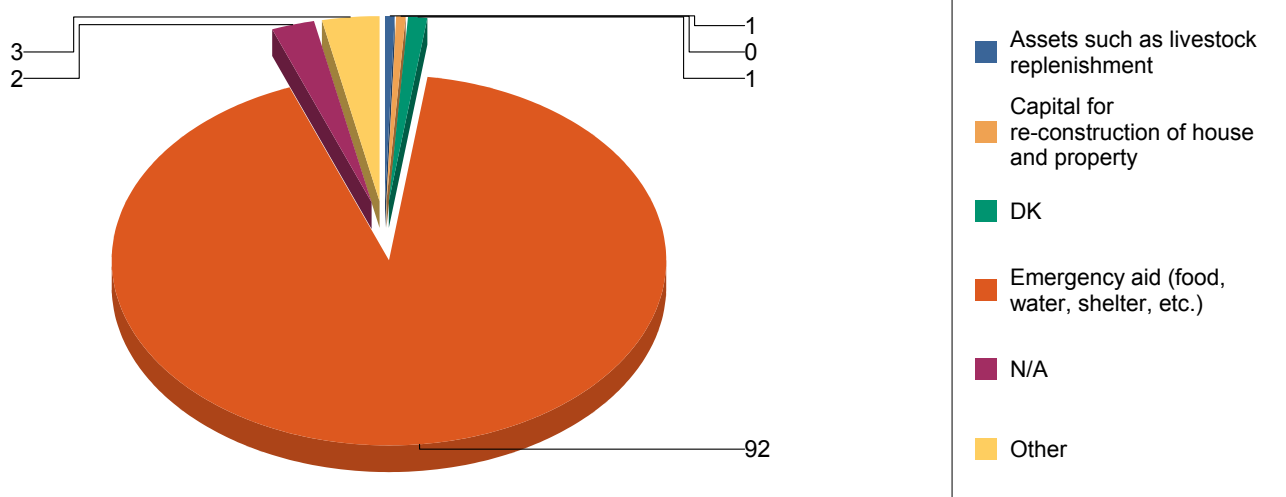
Tuesday, October 14, 2014

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

Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies	Response Percentage
DK	1.22
N/A	2.45
Emergency aid (food, water, shelter, etc.)	91.90
Capital for re-construction of house and property	0.46
Assets such as livestock replenishment	0.61
Other	3.36

Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies





Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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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	Surveying	Routine checking of Disaster prone area	Preparedness plan	Preparedness plan in relation to the specific disasters and disease like flood and associated acute waterish diarrhea and Malaria	Disaster Mitigation and control activities	"Distribution of Household commodities		
Education Office								
Agriculture Office	Awareness Creation	Aware of the community and strengthening the cope up mechanism of the community	Improving early warning system	Monthly early warning system improved through community level with community early warning information recorders	Prevention and control of animal diseases	Preventive and control of animal disease outbreak, treating mass animal disease	Recording monthly and Animal pattern of climate, production of different crop and other fruit	the climatic condition or Rainfall, Temperature and humidity will be accessed and recovered, Improving the Production of crop and other cereals



Data Collected Date June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

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

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

<u>Non Governmental Actors in the Wereda</u>	<u>Activities</u>
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WFP	Supply of emergency food aid and material support
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Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data_Collected_Date June 2012

November 13, 2014

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

Kebele Name	HINTMEGETANA HIDESA
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Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	Lack of Rain fall, when rain is not coming at expected season	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Selling animals (goat and sheep) and saving money	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2	232	Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure

Kebele Name	KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI
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Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	When rain is not coming at expected season	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Selling animals (goat and sheep) and saving money	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2	232	Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure

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

Kebele Name		DEYILUNA GRARO	
Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3	
Early Warning Indicator	When rain is not coming at expected season	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	Selling animals (goat and sheep) and saving money	Preparedness Measure	
Type Of Disaster 2	232	Type Of Disaster 4	
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure	

Kebele Name		ADAYITUN ABEKO	
Type Of Disaster 1	conflict	Type Of Disaster 3	
Early Warning Indicator	Lack of rainfall	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	There is no 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	MILE
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Selected Indicator: Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors

Kebele Name	GRARONA ANAKELO
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Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	When rain is not coming at expected season	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Selling animals (goat and sheep) and saving money	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2		Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure

Kebele Name	GEGANA BURTALE
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Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	When rain is not coming at expected season	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Migration	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	MILE
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Selected Indicator: Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors

Kebele Name		SENE'ASNA KUSRTU	
Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3	
Early Warning Indicator	When rain is not coming at expected season	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	Selling animals (goat and sheep) and saving money	Preparedness Measure	
Type Of Disaster 2	232	Type Of Disaster 4	
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure	



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 1	Wereda	MILE
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Selected Indicator

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

Kebele Name	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
HINTMEGETANA HIDESA	High social Interaction	Illiteracy Lack of awareness Lack of commitment Expecting funding	Road Traditional Structure	Lack of funding Problem of adaptation to future changes, i.e., growing crops in addition to livestock rearing
KAILUNA ASMEHAMEDKUDI	High social Interaction	Lack of effort Illiteracy Lack of awareness	Natural Resource	
DEYILUNA GRARO	High social Interaction	Expecting of Funding Lack of awareness Illiteracy	Commitment to development Good endogenous natural resource or trees	Lack of funding
ADAYITUN ABEKO	High social Interaction	Effortless Illiteracy Lack of awareness	Natural Resource	
GRARONA ANAKILO	High social Interaction	Illiteracy Lack of awareness Lack of Commitment Speculation of funding	Road Traditional Structure	Lack of funding Problem of adaptation to future changes, i.e., growing crops in addition to livestock rearing
GEGANA BURTALE	High social Interaction Interest or seeking of development	Illiteracy Lack of awareness Lack of commitment	Road Respected traditional structure	Lack of funding Problem of adaptation to future changes, i.e., growing crops in addition to livestock rearing



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date June 2012

Wednesday, September 10, 2014

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

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
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SENE'ASNA	High social Interaction	Expecting of Funding	Commitment to development	Lack of funding
KUSRTU		Lack of awareness Illiteracy	Good endogenous natural resource or trees	