



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

WOREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILE (WDRP)

REGION: AFAR

ZONE: ZONE 2

WEREDA: AFDERA

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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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: Afdera Wereda

SUMMARY OF WEREDA PROFILE

Drought is the major disaster risk in the wereda followed by livestock diseases. Floods from highland areas and heat waves are also additional hazards affecting the livelihood of the community. Water pollution and soil erosion are the major environmental problems in the wereda.

Poor sanitation, lack of clean drinking water, limited livelihood alternatives (dependence on livestock rearing) and weak capacity of the community are among the major vulnerability factors.

Enhancing livestock production through using improved breeds and forages are suggested. Establishment of veterinary facilities and staffing health centers are also highly recommended. Moreover, development of water sources and more works on health extension are also required in the wereda.

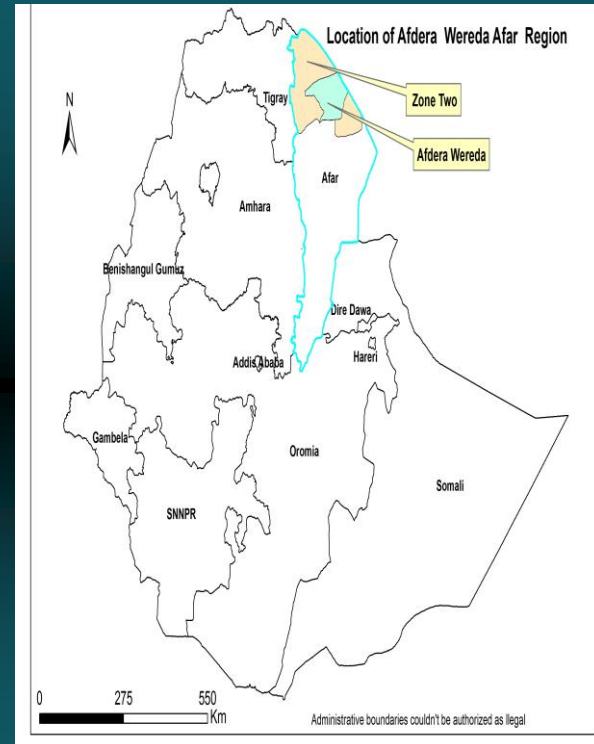
SUMMARY OF LIVELIHOOD ZONE

➤ Asaale Pastoral Zone (LZ1)

Pastoralism is the main livelihood with camel and shoats (sheep/goats) being the most important. The climate is generally dry. Food sources for all wealth groups are predominantly purchases of cereals such as maize and wheat in addition to livestock products such as meat and milk. The sale of livestock, salt mining and the renting out of pack animals are the main sources of income. For the poor additional income is derived from self-employment (salt mining) while for the middle and better-off it comes from the sale of livestock and salt trading.

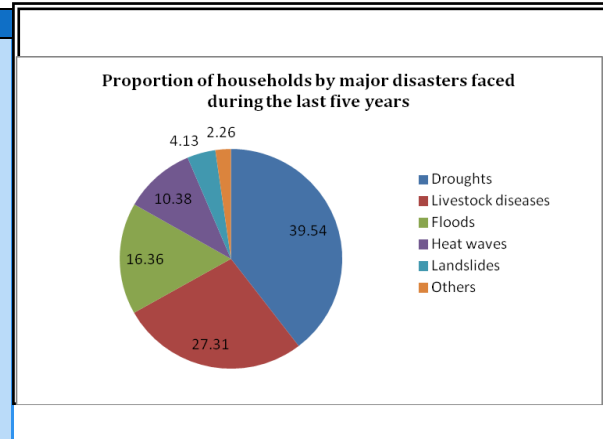
➤ Eli-Daar Pastoral Livelihood Zone (LZ4)

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



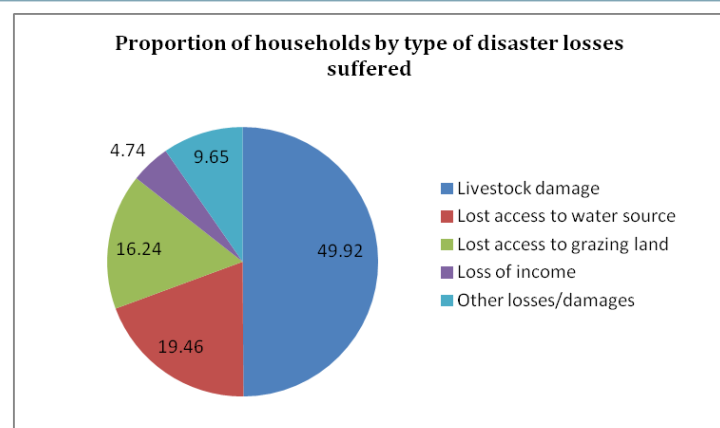
MAJOR DISASTERS REPORTED IN WEREDA

Kebele	Disaster 1	Disaster 2	Disaster 3	LIU Info
Kusrewad	Flooding	Drought		Chronic hazards: LZ1: Drought, livestock disease (anthrax, trypanosomosis, calf diarrhea) and human diseases (malaria, water-borne diseases) LZ4: Droughts, water shortages, border closure and restrictions, price shocks, animal and human diseases
Dabure	Drought	High temperature		
Adeela	Drought	High temperature		
Harsuma	Drought	High temperature		



SHORT NARRATIVE ON MAJOR DISASTERS:

Drought is the most chronic hazard in the wereda which affects the livelihood of the community every year. It results in loss of pasture and water for livestock there by affecting livestock production and leading to household migration to other area. Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), Pasteurellosis, Internal and External Parasite and Black leg are the most prevalent livestock diseases in the wereda. Coupled with drought, these diseases are indicated as the major reasons for decreasing number of livestock in the area. Flooding from northern highland areas and heat waves are additional hazards that households face in the wereda. Malaria is the major health problem in the wereda followed by pneumonia and diarrhea which are caused by poor sanitation and malnutrition (due to lack of food). Information collected from KII also shows that a sudden on-set of fire in June 2012 also caused a huge damage in Afdera town.



EFFECT OF DISASTERS

Disasters	Loss 1	Loss 2	Loss 3
Drought	Livestock damage	Damage on pasture	Loss of access to water sources
Livestock diseases	Death of animals	Loss of animal products	Loss of income
Flood	Livestock damage	Illness and displacement	Damage on pasture
Heat waves	Loss of access to water sources	Illness and death of humans	Death of humans



Disaster Risk Profile: Afdera Wereda

HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY

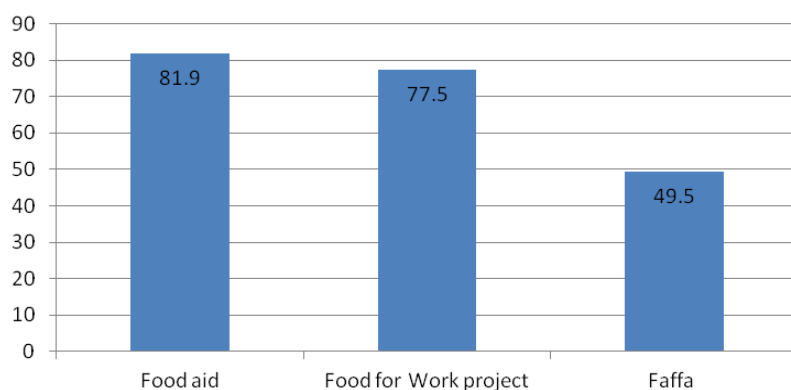
VULNERABILITY

Of the households surveyed, 1/3rd of them did not manage to recover from the disaster losses they suffered indicating weak resilience capacity of the community. Moreover, 2/3rd of the households reported that it would be impossible for them to raise Birr 500 in one week, which makes them vulnerable to a sudden onset of disasters like livestock disease, flooding and human diseases. Weak capacity of the community can also be gauged from the fact that many households obtained formal transfers in the form of food aid, food-for-work and *faffa*.

The livelihood of the community is limited to livestock rearing and there is no crop production undertaken in the wereda. In addition to livestock rearing, labour work in salt production is an important source of income for households. June is the most problematic month in terms of water and pasture availability for livestock followed by May, which are the main reasons for household migration from their area. More than a quarter of the households migrated mainly in search of pasture and water for livestock. Except for milk and other animal products, households obtain all food items through purchase implying their reliance on external sources.

Malnutrition, poor sanitation and lack of pure drinking water are major factors exposing households to human diseases. High illiteracy level (lack of awareness) is another vulnerability factor.

Proportion of households by type of formal transfers received



Accessibility:

- **Access to electricity** is nil, where none of the households are located in the community with electric power.
- **Credit:** inexistence of credit facility can be gauged from the fact that none of the households borrowed money from any sources.
- **Access to veterinary facility:** almost all households reported to have very poor access to **veterinary service and livestock drug**.
- **Access to road, market and urban center:** 47% of the households reported to have no road leading to their home while half the households do have dirty road (which is difficult for car). On the other hand, it will take households the whole day travel to reach the **nearest urban center**. **Access to market** is poor due to the fact that households are very far away from market centers (urban areas) and lack of transportation.
- **Access to drinking water and sanitation:** about 98% of the households primarily obtain drinking water from open well. However, most of them (97%) do not use any type of water treatment before drinking. On the other hand, almost all households reported that they do not have any toilet facility at all.

Level of Awareness and Institutional Development

The **general literacy** level of the population above 7 years of age is only 7.2%. Out of which 85% of them are only below first grade, while 12% and 2% 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 female students dominates at below first grade level, while number of female students dwindles and highly dominated as the education level gets higher. Of the total households surveyed, 16% of them are female-headed households.

Community's awareness towards disaster risk management system and actors seem to be poor which can be seen from the fact that they did not identify government actors working on DRM. There are various NGOs working in the area such as WFP, FAO, UNICEF, USAID, Concern, WHO and VSF-Germany, which can be considered as external capacities to the community towards disaster risk management.

InfoBits:

Population	: 32213 (2007)
Sex ratio	: 772 F/1000 M
Urban Population	: 3566 (2007)
Mean Altitude	: 174.8 m
Mean Slope	: 2.65%
Measles caseload	: 5 (2004-2009)

Sources: Various Secondary Sources

Community Capacity to Cope

- **Major coping mechanisms** adopted by households against disasters include reducing expenditure on non-essential items, relying on less preferred and less expensive food items and selling more livestock than usual
- In case of availability of more resources, households opted for adaptation of economic activities to hazards season and storage of food and other necessities as coping mechanisms against disasters
- **Salt production** is an important source of income in the wereda which can be improved to further increase the capacity of the community.
- Good **social network and interaction** is reported which enables the society to help each other during disasters.
- **Livestock diversity:** major types of livestock reared in the area include goat, donkey, camels, sheep and cows. Donkey and camels are used for transportation mainly water and salt.

WDRP Indicators

Hazard Related Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator

Biological Hazards of the Wereda

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

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

Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	Drought Lack of water and forage Lack of veterinary facility	Drought Lack of water and forage Lack of veterinary facility
Pasteurellosis		
Internal and External Parasite		Death of animals Loss of animal products
Black leg		
Sheep pox		

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

Malaria	Lack of food (malnutrition) Poor sanitation (contamination) Lack of health professionals Lack of clean drinking water	Illness and death of humans
Pneumonia/ lung problem		
Diarrhea		
Chronic fever		



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator	Geological Hazards of the Wereda
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<u>Hazard_Name</u>	<u>Cause_Of_Hazard</u>	<u>Effects_Of_Hazard</u>
--------------------	------------------------	--------------------------

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

No Geological Hazards



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA
Selected Indicator		Hydro Metrological Hazards of the Wereda			
Hazard_Name	Cause_Of_Hazard	Effects_Of_Hazard			
Hazard_Sub_Type		Drought			
Drought	Deforestation Agro-ecology of the area which is dry Lack of rainfall in the wereda	Death of animals due to lack of water and food Famine Maturation due to lack of milk Loss of animal products Occurrence of livestock disease			
Hazard_Sub_Type		Flood			
Flood	Flood from highland areas in the northern part of the country	Displacement of the population Damage on property			
Hazard_Sub_Type		High temperature (heat waves)			
High temperature (heat waves)	Nature of the area Lack of trees (forest) in the area	Loss of appetite among children and pregnant women Illness and death of humans Lost access to water sources			



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
---------------	------	-------------	--------	---------------	--------

Selected Indicator Socio Economic 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 socioeconomic hazard

No socioeconomic hazard



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator	Technological Hazards of the Wereda
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<u>Hazard_Name</u>	<u>Cause_Of_Hazard</u>	<u>Effects_Of_Hazard</u>
--------------------	------------------------	--------------------------

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

No technological hazard



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA
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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
ADELA	Droughts	April, May, June	1999, 2000	1996	Increased	Lack of rain fall, lack of forest	Loss of livestock, malnutriti on due to lack of milk, livestock disease	Nature of the area	Migration to potential kebele, wait for food aid
	Heat waves/ High temp	April, May, June, July, August	1996, 1997	1996	Increased	Absence of forest	Health problem on children and women, death of human, sickness	Location of the area	Using traditional methods
DEBURE	Droughts	April, May, June	1999, 2000	1996	Increased	Lack of rain fall, lack of forest	Loss of livestock, malnutriti on due to lack of milk, livestock disease	Nature of the area	Migration to potential kebele, wait for food aid



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA
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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
DEBURE	Heat waves/ High temp	April, May, June, July, August	1996, 1992	1996	Increased	Absence of forest	Health problem on children and women, death of human, sickness	Location of the area	Using traditional methods
HERSUMA	Droughts	April, May, June	1999, 2000	1996	Increased	Lack of rain fall, lack of forest	Loss of livestock, malnutriti on due to lack of milk, livestock disease	Nature of the area	Migration to potential kebele, wait for food aid
	Heat waves/ High temp	April, May, June, July, August	1996, 1997	1996	Increased	Absence of forest	Health problem on children and women, death of human, sickness	Location of the area	Using traditional methods



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA
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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
KUSREWAD	Floods	July	2001	2001	Decreased	Flood from Northern part of Ethiopia (Tigray)	Displacement of population	Deforestation	They leave the area on time
	Droughts	June, July	2001, 2004	2001	Decreased	Deforestation of area	Famine	Pastoral community	Moving from place to place

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



Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda AFDERA

Selected Indicator: Hazards: Conflict as an Issue

KebeleName	Description_Of_Conflict	Change_In_Last_Decade	Main_Causes_Of_Conflict
KUSREWAD	There is no conflict over land or resource in this kebele		
DEBURE	No conflict		
ADELA	There is no conflict over land or resource in this kebele		
HERSUMA	There is no conflict over land or resource in this kebele		



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator:

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

KebeleName	Types of Disasters	Hazard Description	Effect Of Disaster	Most Severly Affected	Reason
KUSREWAD	Drought	It is mild in last year when compared with other years	The community lack water for themselves and for their livestock	Whole community in the kebele	Because they have the same culture
DEBURE	Drought	There was no feed and water for livestock also lack of food for humans	Malnutrition, loss of livestock	Children, pregnant, and lactating mothers, elders	They cannot travel to search for food
ADELA	Drought	There was no feed and water for livestock also lack of food for humans	Malnutrition, loss of livestock	Children, pregnant and lactating mothers, elders	They cannot travel to search for food
HERSUMA	Drought	There was no feed for water for livestock also lack of food for humans	Malnutrition, loss of livestock	Children, pregnant and lactating matures elders	They cannot travel to search for food



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda AFDERA

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
Droughts		5.00	14.00	78.00
Earthquake		100.00		
Economic / Price shock	50.00	50.00		
Floods	3.00	1.00		
Forest Fires				100.00
Heat waves/ High temp	81.00	15.00	4.00	
Human diseases			10.00	90.00
Landslides	44.00		33.00	22.00
Livestock diseases	35.00	40.00	21.00	3.00
Road Accident		100.00		



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator:

Household Exposure to Hazards

<u>Disaster Type</u>	<u>General Exposure</u>	<u>Last Five Years Exposure</u>
Droughts	31.78	39.54
Floods	14.88	16.36
Landslides	6.18	4.13
Livestock diseases	28.88	27.31
Human diseases	2.14	1.42
Heat waves/ High temp	10.21	10.38
Conflicts	1.89	
Economic / Price shock	2.27	0.28
Forest Fires	0.13	0.14
Earthquake	1.64	0.28
Road Accident		0.14



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda AFDERA

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)
Droughts			1.08	0.36				1.08	55.76	34.89	4.68	2.16
Earthquake											100.00	
Economic / Price shock							50.00			50.00		
Floods							89.57			0.87	0.87	8.70
Forest Fires								100.00				
Heat waves/ High temp							1.37	2.74	21.92	34.25	30.14	9.59
Human diseases							10.00	20.00	60.00			10.00
Landslides										37.04	51.85	11.11
Livestock diseases		17.71			2.08	1.04	1.04	7.81	17.71	18.23	31.25	3.13
Road Accident							100.00					



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda AFDERA

Selected Indicator:

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

Is Conflict an Issue in Community?

Response Percent

Yes

0.00

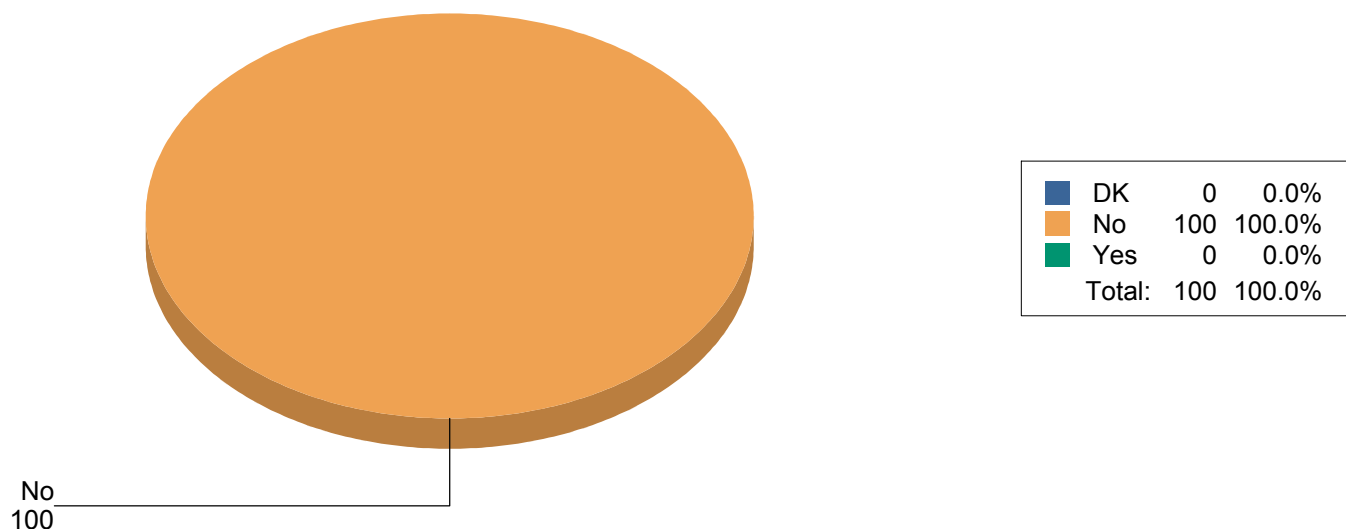
No

100.00

DK

0.00

Is Conflict an Issue in Community?





Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator: Losses from Disasters - Losses from all disasters (household response in %)

Type of Loss	Main Loss Percent	Secondary Loss Percent
Physical damages on houses and property	1.86	2.68
Crop damage	2.54	0.00
Livestock damage	49.92	8.99
Death of household members	2.03	0.19
Illness/health problems	1.86	7.07
Loss of access to social services, including school	0.85	0.76
Loss of income	4.74	17.78
Livestock were stolen	0.17	0.38
Lost access to grazing land	16.24	27.34
Lost access to water source	19.46	10.71
Had to flee/change residence area	0.17	23.33
Other losses/damages	0.17	0.76



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda AFDERA

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

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

	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Crop damage	4.35								1.04	100.00
Death of household members	2.90						11.11	11.54		
Had to flee/change residence area									0.52	
Illness/health problems	0.36			8.33		4.29	22.22		2.08	
Livestock damage	64.86			83.33		17.14	66.67	3.85	45.31	



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda AFDERA

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

Type of Loss Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses

	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Livestock were stolen									0.52	
Loss of access to social services, including school			100.00			1.43		7.69		
Loss of income	0.36								14.06	
Lost access to grazing land	23.91	100.00		8.33	100.00	5.71		69.23	2.08	
Lost access to water source	2.90					64.29		7.69	31.25	



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda AFDERA

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

Type of Loss Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses

	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Other losses/damages									0.52	
Physical damages on houses and property	0.36					7.14			2.60	



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda AFDERA

Selected Indicator:

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

Type of Loss

Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses

	Droughts	Earthquake	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Death of household members								0.59	
Had to flee/change residence area	11.89			100.00	55.07		22.22	29.59	
Illness/health problems	3.28		83.33		1.45			10.65	
Livestock damage	16.80		8.33					2.96	
Livestock were stolen			8.33					0.59	



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda AFDERA

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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses								
	Droughts	Earthquake	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Loss of access to social services, including school						14.29	16.67		
Loss of income	2.46	100.00			10.14			46.75	100.00
Lost access to grazing land	50.00				10.14	85.71	5.56	0.59	
Lost access to water source	10.25				17.39		44.44	6.51	
Physical damages on houses and property	4.51						11.11	0.59	

WDRP Indicators

Infrastructure Access Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Friday, October 3, 2014

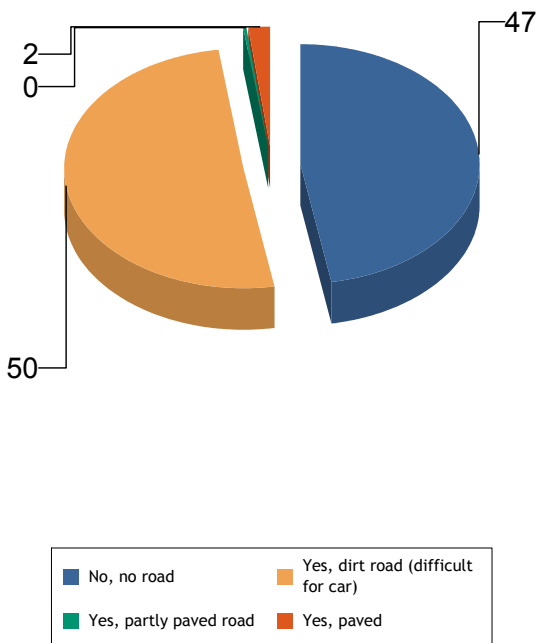
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator

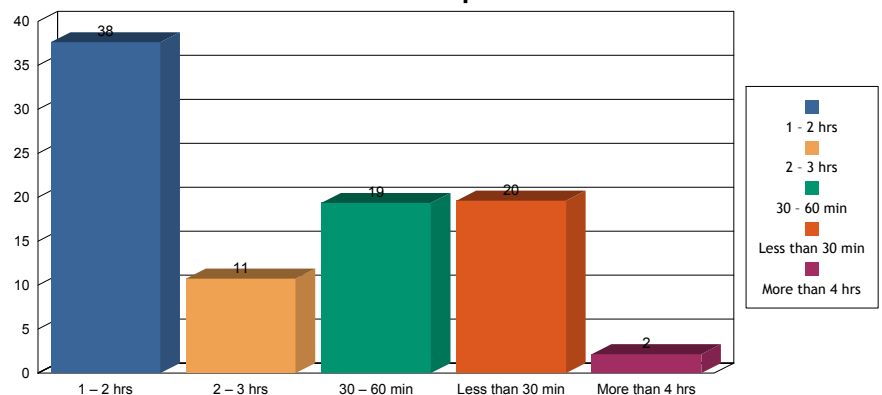
Physical Vulnerability: Access to Roads & Urban Centres - Households access to road and urban centre

<u>Type of Road</u>		<u>Time to Nearest Paved Road (Mins.)</u>		<u>Time To Nearest Urban Center (Mins.)</u>	
<u>Response</u>		<u>Response</u>		<u>Response</u>	
Yes, paved	1.83	Less than 30 min	19.62	Less than 1 hr	11.80
Yes, partly paved road	0.26	30 - 60 min	19.35	1 - 2 hrs	15.45
Yes, dirt road (difficult for car)	49.87	1 - 2 hrs	37.63	2 - 4 hrs	18.54
No, no road	46.74	2 - 3 hrs	10.75	4 - 6 hrs	24.44
No, no road	1.31	More than 4 hrs	2.15	More than 6 hrs	2.15
<u>Avg Time To Nearest Urban Center(Mins.)</u>		1,264.00	<u>Avg Time To Nearest Paved Road</u>	93.00	

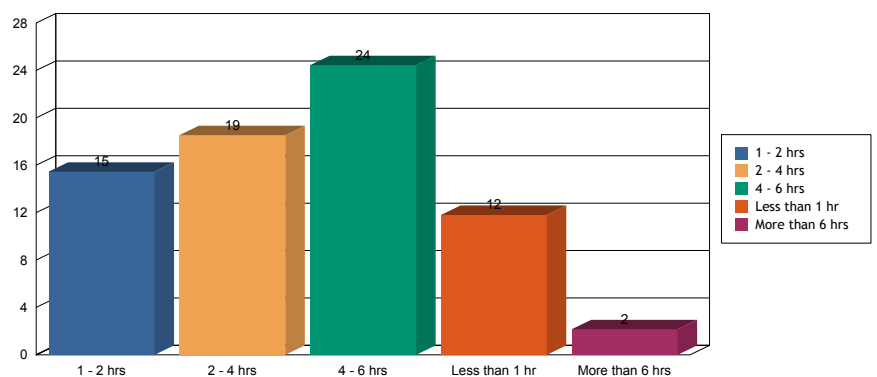
Type of Road



Time to reach the nearest paved road from the HH



Time to reach nearest urban center from the HH





Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator

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

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

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

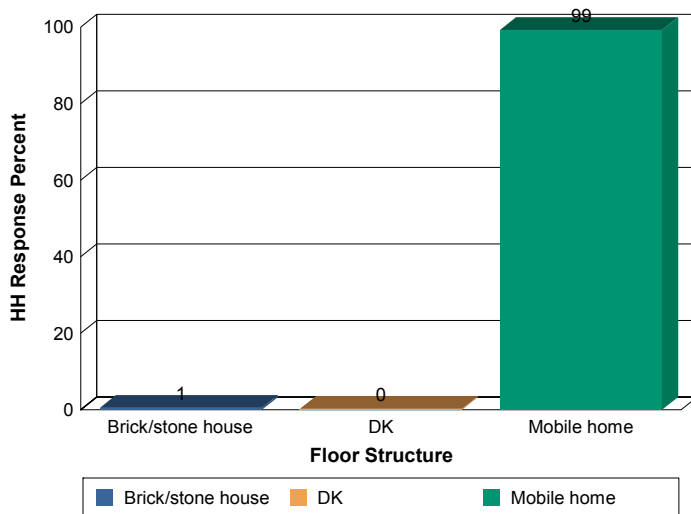
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator

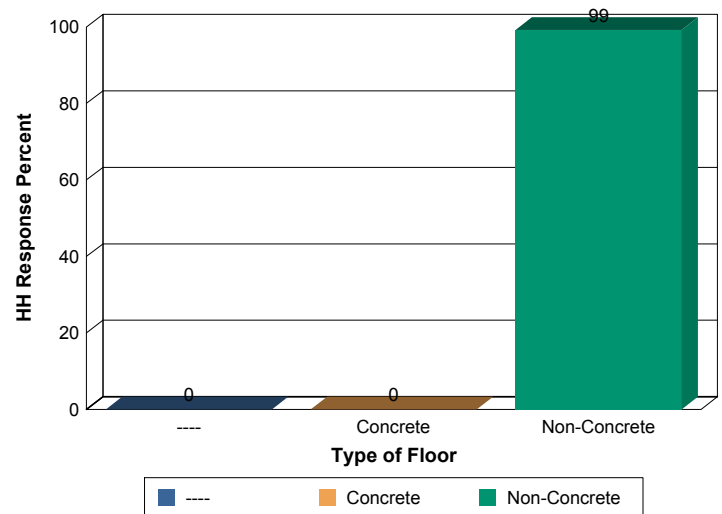
Physical Vulnerability: Type of Dwelling Units - Households type of dwelling houses

<u>Floor Structure</u>	<u>HH Response</u>	<u>Type of Floor</u>	<u>HH Response</u>
Brick/stone house	0.52	Concrete	0.00
Mobile home	99.22	Non-Concrete	99.22
DK	0.26	----	0.00

Floor Structure



Type of Floor



WDRP Indicators

Socio Demographic Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA
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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
KUSREWAD	2000	All	Male and F		Decreased	Since the community need water for their livestock, they move from place to place during dry season	Neighbouring kebele example Aytunaa
DEBURE	50	All age group	Both		Increased	Search of feed and water for livestock	Berehale wereda and kebele to kebele
ADELA	50	All age group	both		Increased	Search of feed and water for livestock	Bidu, Erebt, outside the wereda
HERSUMA	50	All age group	both		Increased	Search of feed and water for livestock	Bidu, Erebt, outside the wereda



Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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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	44.09	Family reasons	31.20
A month - 3 months	9.45	Working elsewhere	0.80
3 - 6 months	20.47	In grazing camp	44.00
Less than 2 weeks	25.98	Visiting	1.60
		Feeding/IDP camp	4.80
		Away at school	15.20
		To beg in urban areas	0.80
		Other	0.80



Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda AFDERA

Selected Indicator

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

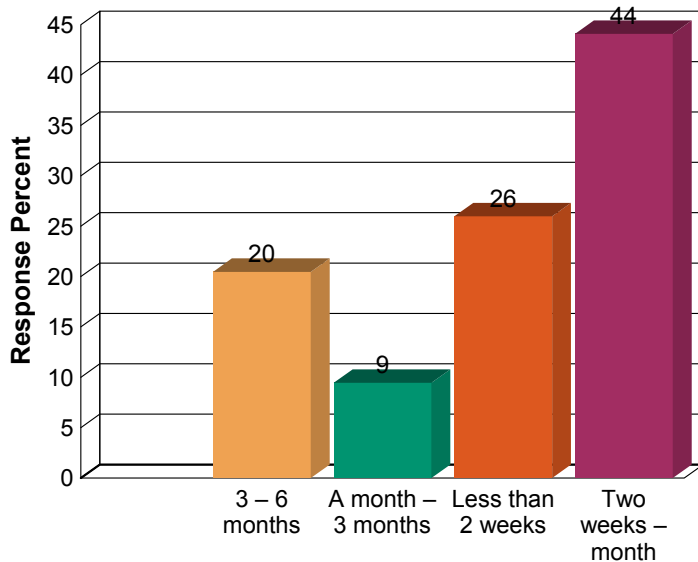
Duration of Migration

Response Percent

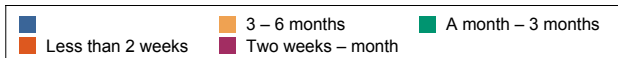
Migration Reason

Response Percent

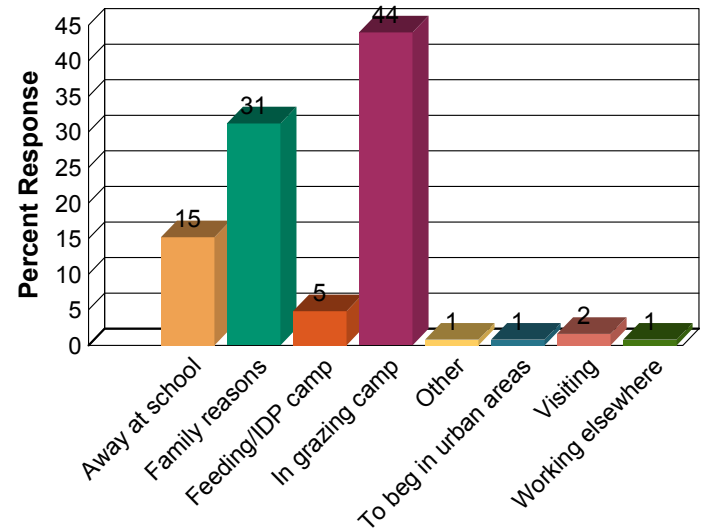
Duration of Migration



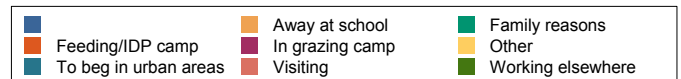
Duration of Migration



Migration Reason



Migration Reason





Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA
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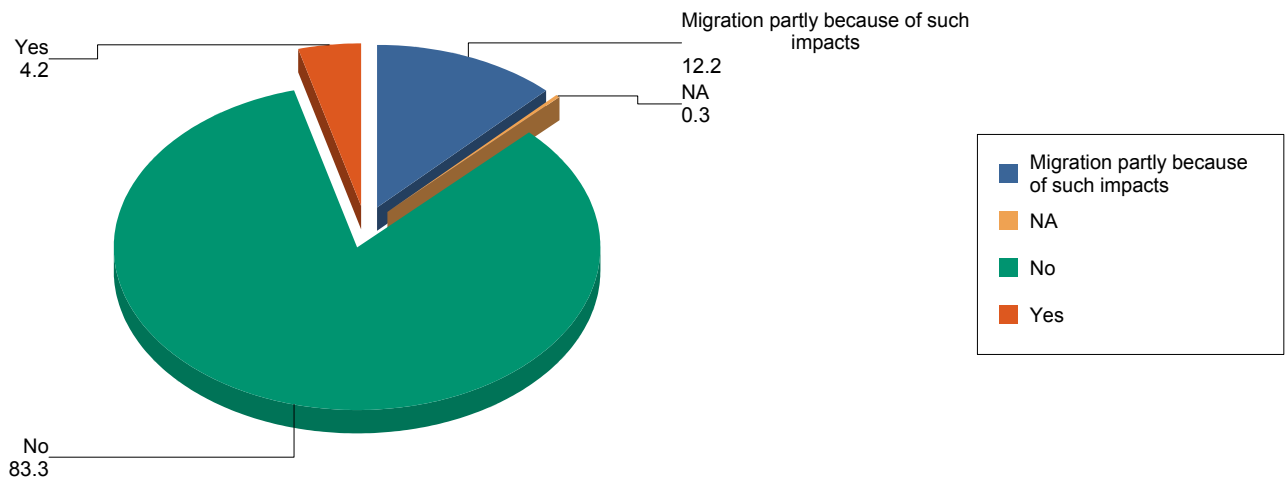
Selected Indicator

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	83.33
Yes	4.17
Migration partly because of such impacts	12.24
NA	0.26

Is Migration Due to Hazard?





Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda AFDERA

Selected Indicator:

Demography: Population Structure

KEY:

Male	Female
------	--------

	Children (0-12 yrs)	Older (Above 55 yrs)	Working (25-55 yrs)	Youth (12-25 yrs)
ADELA	2	25	30	10
	1	17	6	30
DEBURE	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
HERSUMA	2	25	8	10
	1	17	5	30
KUSREWAD	7	0	28	18
	7	0	22	17



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda AFDERA

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>
KUSREWAD	Increased	More children	Afar
DEBURE	Increased	More children as a result of one man can marry up to four wives	Genderto and Demoloyte
ADELA	Increased	More children as a result of one man can marry up to four wives	Genderto and Demoloyte
HERSUMA	Increased	More children as a result of one man can marry up to four wives	Genderto and Demoloyte



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator

Social Vulnerability: Household Demographic Characteristics - Demographic characteristics of households

<u>Demographic Indicator</u>	<u>Indicator Value</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Average household size	5	
Sex ratio	876	Number of females per 1000 males
Child sex ratio (under 14 yrs)	728	Number of females per 1000 males
Adult sex ratio (18 & Above yrs)	1,077	Number of females per 1000 males
Dependency ratio $\left(\frac{[(0-14)+(64+)]}{(15-64)} \right)$ yrs)	1	



Data Collected Date

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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>General Awareness</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Educational Level</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Read and understand text - with difficulty	8.90	From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)	12.15
Can write letters - with difficulty	9.00	From Proportion of population (7+) - Technical	0.93
----	0.00	From Proportion of population (15+) - Less than 1st grade	91.69
----	0.00	From Proportion of population (15+) - Primary (1-6)	5.54
----	0.00	From Proportion of population (15+) - Secondary (7-12)	2.52
----	0.00	From Proportion of population (15+) - Technical	0.25
Read and understand text - Easily	5.10	From Proportion of population (7+) - Less than 1st grade	84.49
Can write letters - easily	5.10	From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)	2.43
<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	7.20	Proportion of literate population (15+) to total 15+ population	6.40



Data Collected Date

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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
Selected Indicator	Social Vulnerability: Gender Parity - Gender parity in education level (7+ years) and household heading				
<u>Educational Level</u>	<u>Male_Percent</u>		<u>Female_Percent</u>		
From Proportion of population (7+) - Less than 1st grade	49.12		50.88		
From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)	61.90		38.10		
From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)	84.62		15.38		
From Proportion of population (7+) - Technical	80.00		20.00		
<u>Male Head of HH</u>	84.00		<u>Female Head of HH</u>	16.00	

WDRP Indicators

Environmental Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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>	
KUSREWAD	Soil erosion	Deforestation	Air pollution		
DEBURE	Water pollution				
ADELA	Water pollution				
HERSUMA	Water pollution				



Data Collected Date

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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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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>
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KUSREWAD

Water pollution

drought

DEBURE

ADELA

HERSUMA



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	KUSREWAD
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Water	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Decreased from time to time	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Dryness	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>
<u>Resources_2</u>	land	<u>Resources_4</u>
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Not improved	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	The land is full of stones	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>

KebeleName	DEBURE
------------	--------

<u>Resources_1</u>	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>
<u>Resources_2</u>	<u>Resources_4</u>
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName ADELA

Resources_1

Resources_3

Observed_Change_1

Observed_Change_3

Problems_Changes_1

Problems_Changes_3

Resources_2

Resources_4

Observed_Change_2

Observed_Change_4

Problems_Changes_2

Problems_Changes_4

KebeleName HERSUMA

Resources_1

Resources_3

Observed_Change_1

Observed_Change_3

Problems_Changes_1

Problems_Changes_3

Resources_2

Resources_4

Observed_Change_2

Observed_Change_4

Problems_Changes_2

Problems_Changes_4



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA
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		
KUSREWAD	Decreasing		Increasing from year to year Dryness		
DEBURE	Level of rain fall is decreasing from year to year Shortage of water, high temperature		Increasing from year to year		
ADELA	Level of rain fall is decreasing from year to year Shortage of water, high temperature		Increasing from year to year		
HERSUMA	Level of rain fall is decreasing from year to year Shortage of water, high temperature				



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator

Environmental Situation: Reasons for Environmental Changes

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Reason For Environmental Changes</u>
-------------------	---

KUSREWAD	Geographical location of the area (low land)
DEBURE	Deforestation conducted in other kebeles (no afforestation in our kebele), location of the wereda (lowland)
ADELA	Deforestation conducted in other kebeles (no afforestation in our kebele), location of the wereda (lowland)
HERSUMA	Deforestation conducted in other kebeles (no afforestation in our kebele), location of the wereda (lowland)



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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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>
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KUSREWAD	Decreased	Flood disaster
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DEBURE		
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ADELA		
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HERSUMA		
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WDRP Indicators

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



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator

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

Occupational Categories and Percent of Population engaged within these occupational categories

Percent (%) of Population

KebeleName	Occupation 1	Population	Occupation 2	Population	Occupation 3	Population	Occupation 4	Population
KUSREWAD	Livestock rearing	0		0		0		0
DEBURE	Livestock rearing	0		0		0		0
ADELA	Livestock rearing	95	Salt production	5		0		0
HERSUMA	Livestock rearing	95	Salt production	5		0		0



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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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
Begging activities	0.00	33.33	0.00
Daily laborer	0.00	42.42	0.00
Rearing & selling animals (camels, cattle, sheep, goats)	100.00	0.00	0.00
Salaried job	0.00	15.15	0.00
Selling hides and skins (from goats, sheep, cattle)	0.00	6.06	0.00
Water-carrier, Porter	0.00	3.03	0.00



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livelihood Activity	Main Occupation	Secondary Occupation
	1st Occupation	2nd Occupation
Neither studying nor working nor seeking work	0.50	0.78
Retired/ Old	0.25	0.78
Salaried	0.00	3.10
Student	2.24	2.33
Unemployed & seeking work	0.50	1.55
Craftsman	0.50	0.00
Home-maker (housewife)	41.79	36.43
Livestock rearing	53.73	11.63
Manufacturing	0.00	40.30
Non-agricultural labour	0.00	3.10
Shopkeeper and Petty trade	0.25	0.00



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda AFDERA

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									10.00			
Casual labor												
Free meals/Food assistance	35.30	27.80				0.70	56.00				5.30	
Gifts from friends/neighbors												
Other											0.30	
Own cultivation/production	5.60	66.70	100.00			96.30	0.90				0.60	



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda AFDERA

Selected Indicator:

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

Source of Food	Types of Food Item											
	Beans	Beef	Fish	Fruits	Injera	Milk	Other cereals	Pasta	Potatoes	Poultry	Sugar	Vegetables
Purchase from roadside vendor/tuck shop	41.20	5.60		100.00		3.00	27.80	61.30	80.00	100.00	84.70	
Purchase subsidized food from Kebele shop											0.60	
Purchases from main shop	38.70						1.30	38.70	10.00		8.60	

WDRP Indicators

Crop Production Characteristics



Data_Collected_Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

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

Economic Vulnerability: Land Ownership and Quality - Landownership of households

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

<u>Range Land Holding</u>	<u>Percent Response</u>	<u>Range Cultivated Land</u>	<u>Percent Respons</u>

IMPORTANT: ha = Hectar

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Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region	Zone	Wereda
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Selected Indicator:

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

Cropping_Intensity *	
Households with enough land for farming	

HHs with favourable location of farm	Response	Households with fertile soil	Response
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* Cropping Intensity = (Gross Cropped Area / total land owned Area)x 100%

WDRP Indicators

Livestock Production Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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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>
--------------------	----------------------	--------------------------------	----------------

KUSREWAD

DEBURE	PPR, pox (sheep and Goat)	Prevalence is increasing	Due to low resistance, animals are affected easily by disease
ADELA	PPR, pox (sheep and Goat)	Prevalence is increasing	Due to low resistance, animals are affected easily by disease
HERSUMA	PPR, pox (sheep and Goat)	Prevalence is increasing	Due to low resistance, animals are affected easily by disease



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator: **Livestock Diseases Prevalence**

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

	1st	2nd	3rd
ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT	0.26	1.12	7.36
Black leg	11.75	6.70	9.20
Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	27.94	25.42	12.27
Foot and mouth disease	6.53	18.44	2.45
Heart water	1.31	13.13	21.17
Internal & External Parasites (Tick, mange, helminthiasis, fasci	12.01	11.17	2.45
Lymphangitis	0.52		
Newcastle disease (Chicken)	15.93	18.72	33.74
Pasteurellosis	13.32	2.23	5.52
PPR	0.52		
Sheep pox	9.66	3.07	5.83
Tick born diseases	0.26		



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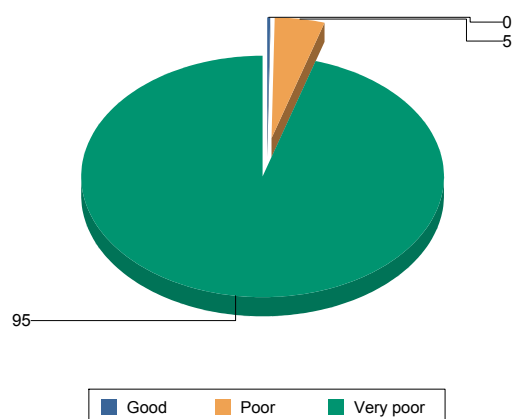
Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda AFDERA

Selected Indicator:

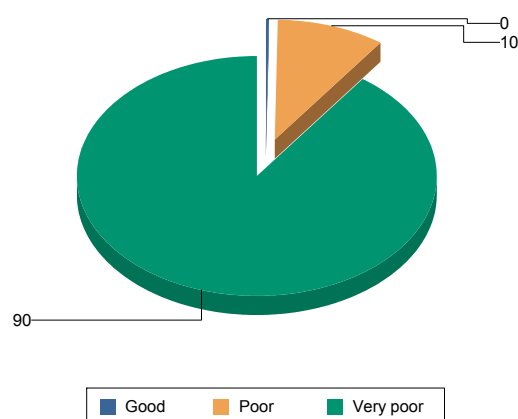
Evaluation of Access to Veterinary Services and Livestock Drugs
Households' evaluation on access to drugs and veterinary services

Level of Access	Veterinary Service	Livestock_Drugs
Good	0.26	0.29
Poor	4.50	9.65
Very poor	95.24	90.06

Level of Access to Veterinary Services



Access Level of Livestock Drugs





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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda AFDERA

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
KUSREWAD	Camels	20.00	Asset and transportation and high economic importance
	Donkeys	5.00	For transporting water and others
	Goats	40.00	Source of income
	Cattle	35.00	
DEBURE	Cattle	5.00	Source of income
	Goats	3.00	Source of income
ADELA	Cattle	5.00	Main resource of milk and butter
	Camels	3.00	Asset and transportation and high economic importance
	Goats	15.00	Used to carry material especially water, source of income
HERSUMA	Cattle	5.00	Main resource of milk and butter
	Camels	3.00	Asset and transportation and high economic importance
	Goats	18.00	Used to carry materials and source of income



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda AFDERA

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				99.60
Camels: Female	42.00	9.10	29.30	4.10	15.50
Camels: Male	47.90	26.10	9.50		16.60
Camels: Young Female	32.60	28.20	2.20	0.30	36.70
Camels: Young Male	27.20	25.20	8.70	0.30	38.60
Cattle: Female	20.40	23.30	1.20		55.20
Cattle: Male bulls	33.50	17.50	0.30		48.70
Cattle: Mature Female	40.90	3.10	15.30	15.10	25.60
Cattle: Mature Male	18.80				81.20
Cattle: under 1 year	35.80	5.00	14.70	0.90	43.70
Donkeys	61.20	22.30	7.40		9.00
Goats	22.50	13.00	43.00	12.10	7.30
Horses					100.00



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda AFDERA

Selected Indicator:

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

	A - 1 to 5	B - 6 to 10	C - 11 to 50	D - 51 to 100	None
Mules	0.40				99.60
Poultry					100.00
Sheep	38.00	10.40	21.90	12.90	16.80



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda AFDERA

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livestock Owned

Changes Observed By Households

	Decreased	Increased	Remained the Same
Bee keeping	100.00		
Camels: Female	94.60		5.40
Camels: Male	92.50		7.50
Camels: Young Female	88.30	0.50	11.30
Camels: Young Male	93.80	0.50	5.70
Cattle: Female	78.80	0.70	20.50
Cattle: Male bulls	82.80	8.00	9.20
Cattle: Mature Female	96.10	0.40	3.50
Cattle: Mature Male	100.00		
Cattle: under 1 year	81.10	0.50	18.40
Donkeys	86.40		13.60
Goats	93.20	61.90	4.30



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda AFDERA

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	4.50	0.30	8.30	0.30	70.00	16.20	0.30
Camels: Male	1.50		8.20	0.40	36.50	48.90	4.60
Camels: Young Female	33.80			0.50	34.40	30.60	0.50
Camels: Young Male	57.40			0.50	16.40	20.50	0.50
Cattle: Female	42.80		0.80		43.70	12.60	
Cattle: Male bulls	72.50				14.80	12.70	



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda AFDERA

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	6.50		6.00		36.80	49.00	0.40
Cattle: Mature Male	94.00	4.00	2.00				
Cattle: under 1 year	0.60		0.60	0.60	53.90	44.20	
Donkeys	0.40	0.40	1.90		157.00	40.30	
Goats	13.60		0.90	0.60	40.20	35.20	10.20



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

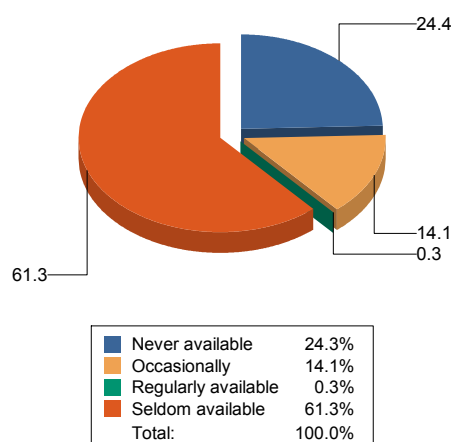
Wereda AFDERA

Selected Indicator

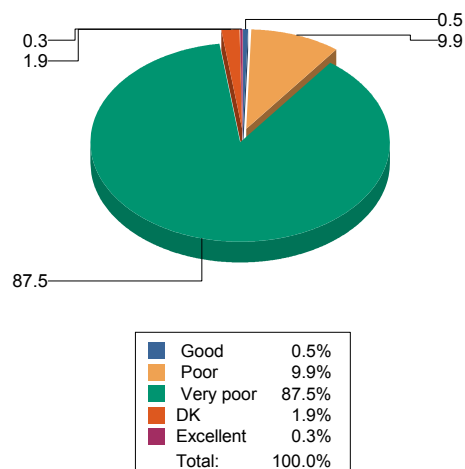
Agriculture (Livestock): Pasture Availability - Households perception on access and quality of pasture

Access to Pasture		Response Percent		Quality of Pasture		Response Percent	
Regularly available		0.26		Excellent		0.27	
Occasionally		14.14		Good		0.53	
Seldom available		61.26		Poor		9.87	
Never available		24.35		Very poor		87.47	
Never available		24.35		DK		1.87	

Household responses to Access to Pasture for Livestock



Household responses to Quality of Pasture





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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator

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

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

	1st	2nd	3rd
A - Meskerem			
B - Tikimt			
C - Hidar			
D - Tahsas	0.27	0.27	
E - Tir			
F - Yekatit		0.27	
G - Megabit	0.27		0.27
H - Meazea	0.53	0.27	73.94
I - Ginbot	17.24	76.80	2.13
J - Sene	77.19	15.73	4.26
K - Hamle	3.45	5.00	15.96
L - Nehase	1.06	1.60	3.19



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Selected Indicator

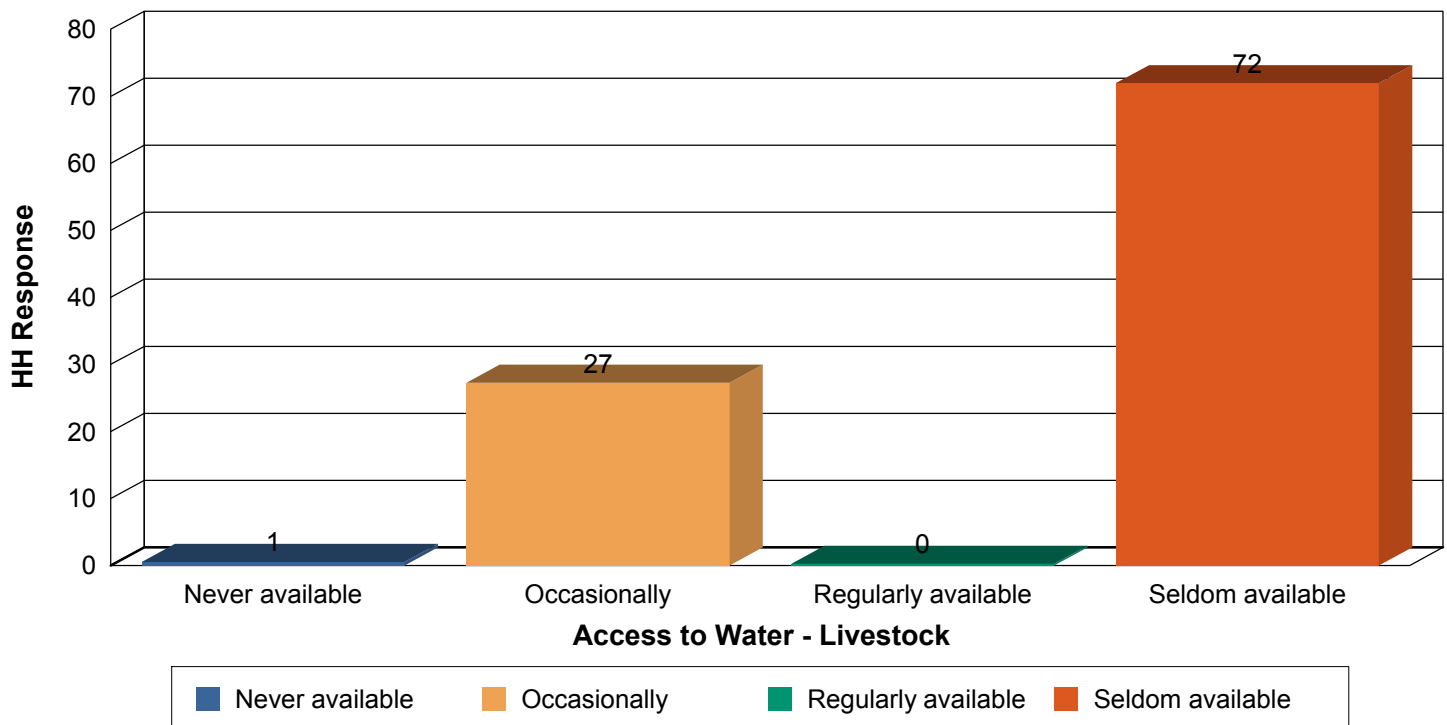
Agriculture (Livestock): Water Availability - Households response on water availability for livestock

Access to Water - Livestock

Household Response

Regularly available	0.26
Occasionally	27.25
Seldom available	71.96
Never available	0.52

Household Access to Water for Livestock





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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda AFDERA

Selected Indicator

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

Problematic Months

Order of Severity

	1st	2nd	3rd
A - Meskerem	1.03		
B - Tikimt			
C - Hidar			
D - Tahsas			
E - Tir			
F - Yekatit			
G - Megabit			3.13
H - Meazea	0.26	3.90	70.83
I - Ginbot	21.45	21.45	1.82
J - Sene	72.35	15.58	4.95
K - Hamle	3.62	5.19	15.63
L - Nehase	1.29	1.56	3.65



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Region AFAR

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Wereda AFDERA

Selected Indicator

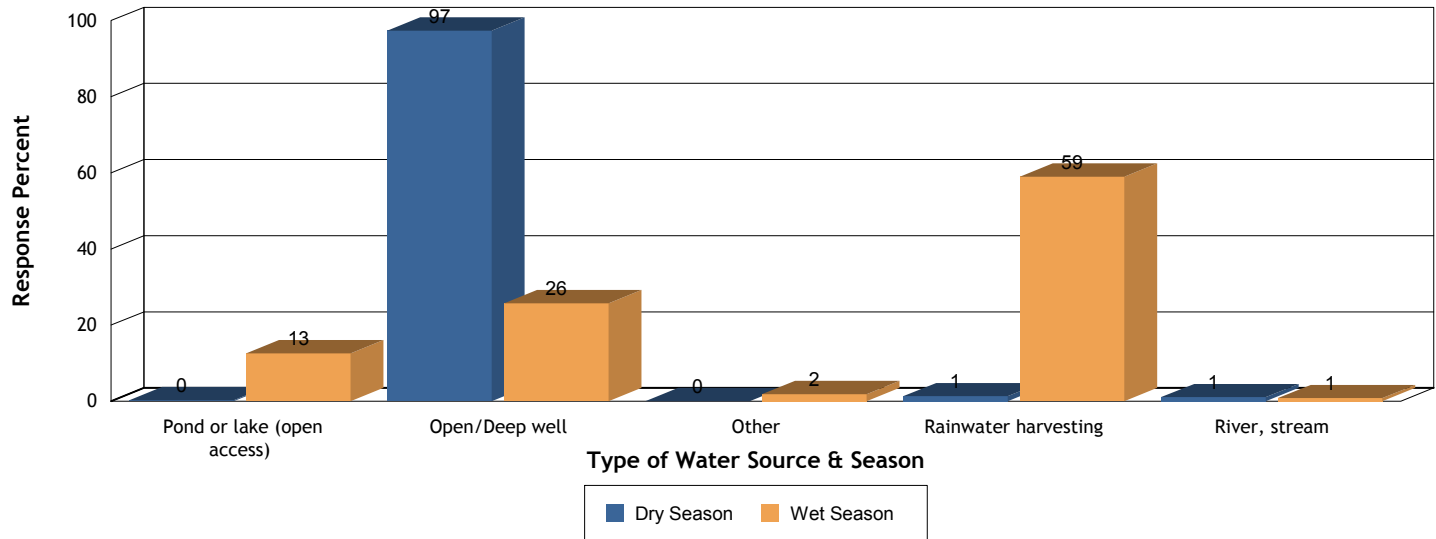
Sources of water for livestock (households response in %)

Type of Livestock Owned

Changes Observed By Households

	Dry Season	Wet Season
Pond or lake (open access)	0.27	12.60
Open/Deep well	97.35	25.74
Other		1.88
Rainwater harvesting	1.33	58.98
River, stream	1.06	0.80

Household Responses to Type of Water Source and Season for Livestock



WDRP Indicators

Access to Market and Credit



Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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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
KUSREWAD		Afdera town		80	
DEBURE					
ADELA		Afdera town		80	
HERSUMA		Afdera town		50	



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator

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

Kebele Name	Market_Access_Comments
ADELA	Sometimes crop is more expensive than animals and animal products. The community uses Afdera market for both selling of animals and purchase of crop and non food items
DEBURE	
HERSUMA	Sometimes crop is more expensive than animals and animal products. The community uses Afdera market for both selling of animals and purchase of crop and non food items
KUSREWAD	Duet to lack of enough infrastructure, there is no enough market linkage in the area

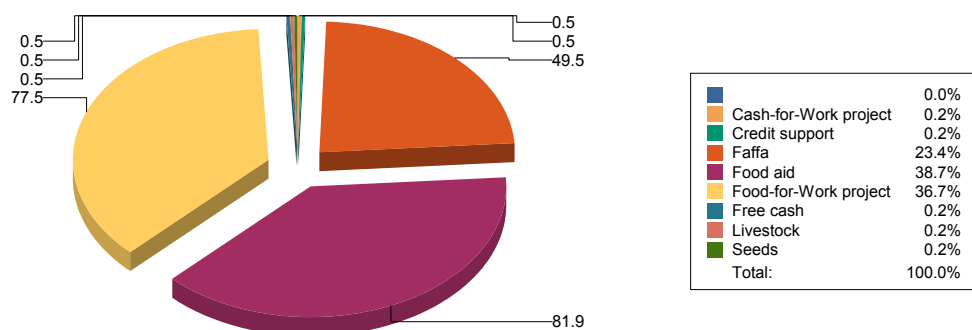


Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA
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		81.90	Restocking of poorer relatives		36.10
Food-for-Work project		77.50	Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)		28.60
Cash-for-Work project		0.50	Grain loan (no interest)		25.90
Faffa		49.50	Food or grain gift		28.40
Free cash		0.50	Remittances (from relative living elsewhere)		7.80
Seeds		0.50	Cash or kind gift to married daughters when they visit parents or relatives		6.10
Credit support		0.50	Cash loan (no interest)		3.90
Livestock		0.50	Sacrifice made to feed the poor		2.00
			Blood money - compensation		0.40
			Dowry given to bride's parents		2.00
			Free use of oxen or plough		0.80
			Distribution of meat to neighbours after a slaughter takes place		0.80
			Free labour		0.40
			Gift of livestock to newly-weds		0.40

Type of Formal Transfer Received By Households





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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA
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		81.90	Restocking of poorer relatives		36.10
Food-for-Work project		77.50	Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)		28.60
Cash-for-Work project		0.50	Grain loan (no interest)		25.90
Faffa		49.50	Food or grain gift		28.40
Free cash		0.50	Remittances (from relative living elsewhere)		7.80
Seeds		0.50	Cash or kind gift to married daughters when they visit parents or relatives		6.10
Credit support		0.50	Cash loan (no interest)		3.90
Livestock		0.50	Sacrifice made to feed the poor		2.00
			Blood money - compensation		0.40
			Dowry given to bride's parents		2.00
			Free use of oxen or plough		0.80
			Distribution of meat to neighbours after a slaughter takes place		0.80
			Free labour		0.40
			Gift of livestock to newly-weds		0.40



Data Collected Date

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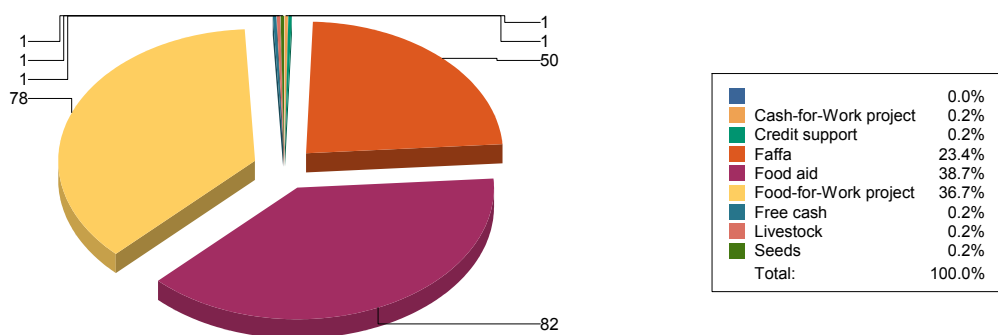
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator

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

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





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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator

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

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

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

Households who borrowed any money in the last one year (%)	0.00
--	------

Households who tried to borrow 1-2	0.00
------------------------------------	------

Households who tried to borrow 3-4	0.00
------------------------------------	------

Households who tried to borrow 5 & Above	0.00
--	------

Households who managed to get credit 1-2	0.00
--	------

Households who managed to get credit 3-4	0.00
--	------

Households who managed to get credit 5 & Above	0.00
--	------

Average No. of HHs Tried to get Credit

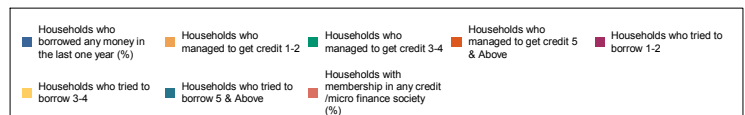
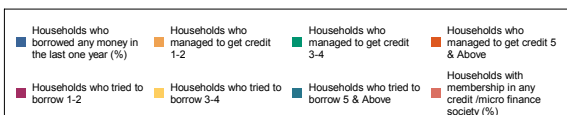
0.00

Average No. HHs Managed to get Credit

0.00

Type of Access To Credit Facilities

Type of Access To Credit Facilities





Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

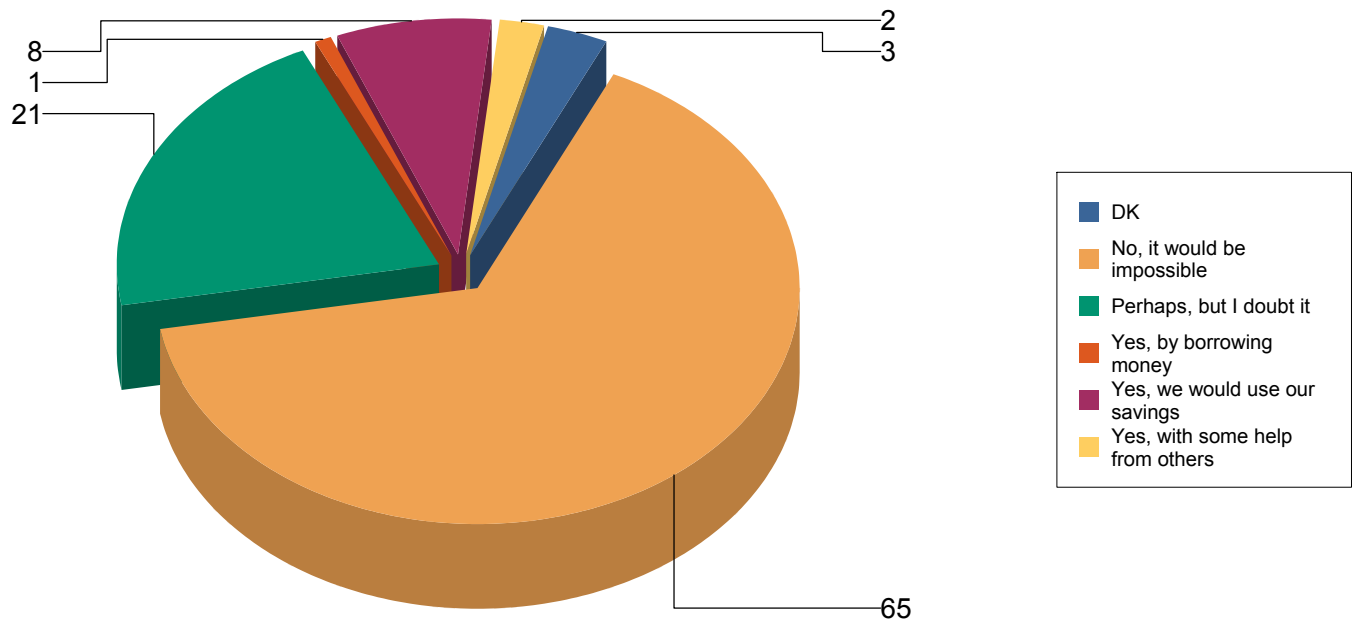
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator

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</u> <u>Percent</u>
Yes, we would use our savings	7.82
Yes, by borrowing money	0.65
Yes, with some help from others	2.28
Perhaps, but I doubt it	20.85
No, it would be impossible	65.47
DK	2.93

Households' Ability To Raise 500 Br in One Week



WDRP Indicators

Health and Sanitation

Characteristics



Data Collected Date

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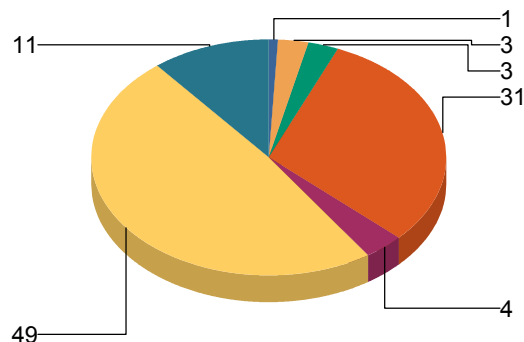
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator

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

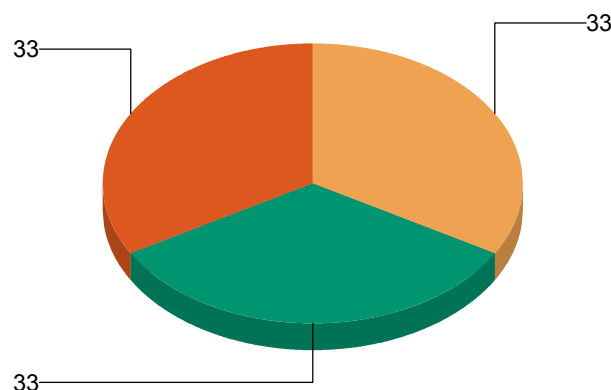
Where do Patients Go for Healthcare	HH Response	Constraints to Adequate Health Car	HH Responses
Did not get Health Care	2.70	No money for treatment costs	33.33
Central Hospital	0.90	Don't believe in health care	33.33
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic	30.63	insufficient fertilizer	33.33
Other public	48.65	----	0.00
Community health worker	2.70		0.00
Traditional/spiritual healer	10.81		0.00
Other	3.60		0.00

Where Do Patients go for Health care?



Central Hospital	0.9%
Community health worker	2.7%
Did not get Health Care	2.7%
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic	30.6%
Other	3.6%
Other public	48.7%
Traditional/spiritual healer	10.8%
Total:	100.0%

Constraints to Adequate Health Care



----	0.0%
Don't believe in health care	33.3%
insufficient fertilizer	33.3%
No money for treatment costs	33.3%
Total:	100.0%



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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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>
KUSREWAD	We have one health post in kebele	Increased
DEBURE	People are easily affected by debases such as TB and Typhoid	Increased
ADELA	People are easily affected by debases TB, Typhoid, typhus	Increased
HERSUMA	People are easily affected by debases TB, Typhoid, typhus	Increased



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda AFDERA

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	83.0	Malaria	30.0	Malaria	26.0
Ill for <3 months	13.0	Headache	16.0	Headache	26.0
Ill for more than three months	1.0	Pneumonia/ lung problem	16.0	Diarrhea	21.0
DK	3.0	Chronic fever	9.0	Pneumonia/ lung problem	16.0
----	0.0	Back ache	2.0	----	0.0
	0.0	Hyper tension	1.0		0.0
	0.0	Eye problems	1.0		0.0
	0.0	Others	1.0		0.0
	0.0	Stomach pain	6.0	Chronic fever	11.0
	0.0	Tuberculosis	3.0	----	0.0



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Selected Indicator

Household Health Status - Households health condition and major health problems

Health Condition

HH Response

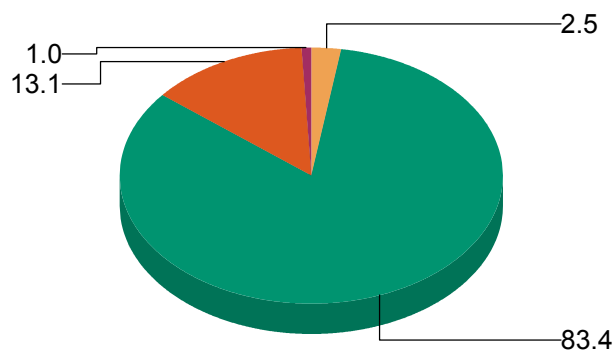
Population Sickness

HH Response

Children Sickness

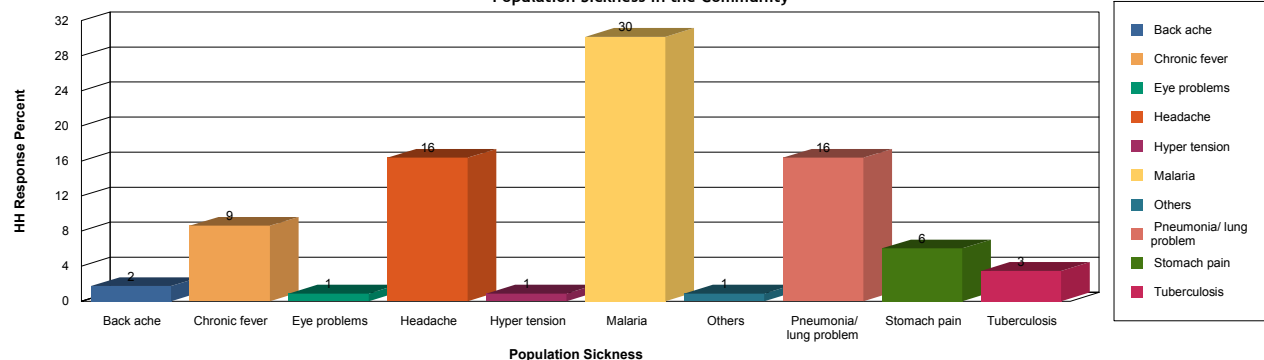
HH Response

Health Condition of the Community

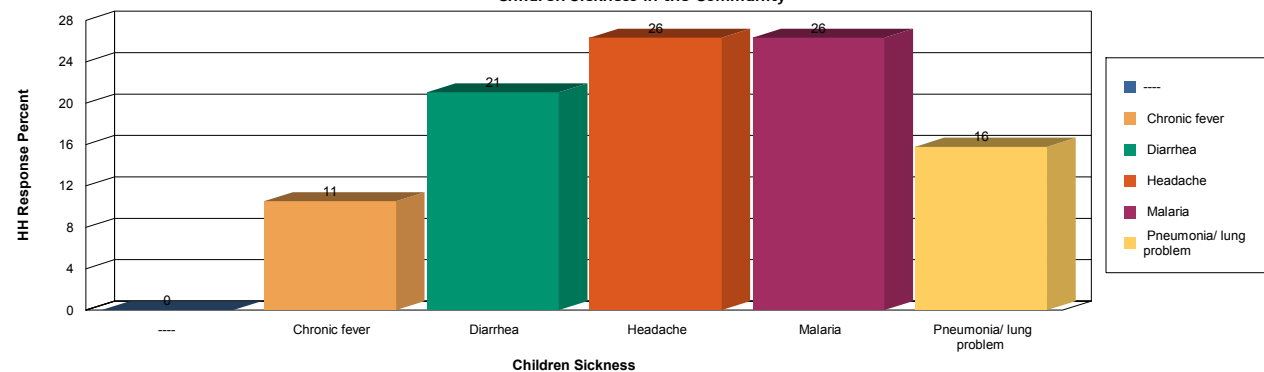


---	0.0%
DK	2.5%
Good health	83.4%
Ill for <3 months	13.1%
Ill for more than three months	1.0%
Total:	100.0%

Population Sickness in the Community



Children Sickness in the Community





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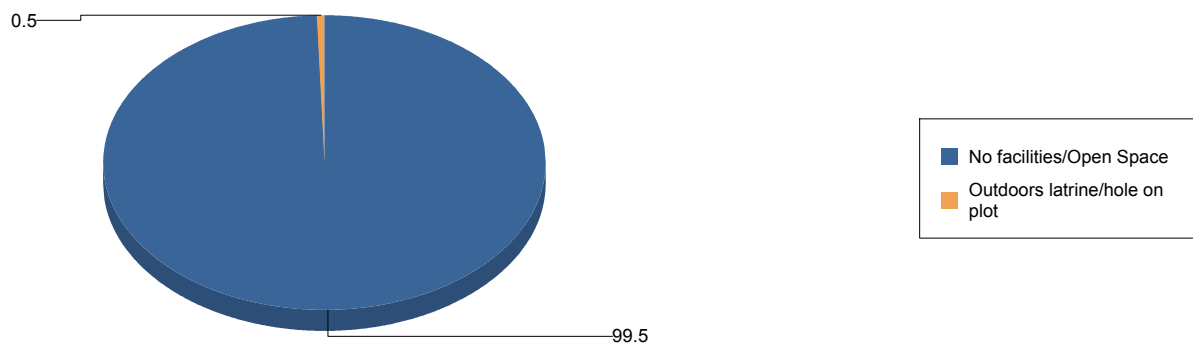
Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda AFDERA

Selected Indicator

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

<u>Type of Toilet Facility</u>	<u>HH Response</u>
Outdoors latrine/hole on plot	0.52
No facilities/Open Space	99.48
<u>HH Sharing Toilet</u>	0.00

Household Responses to the type of toilet facilities in the community





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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda AFDERA

Selected Indicator

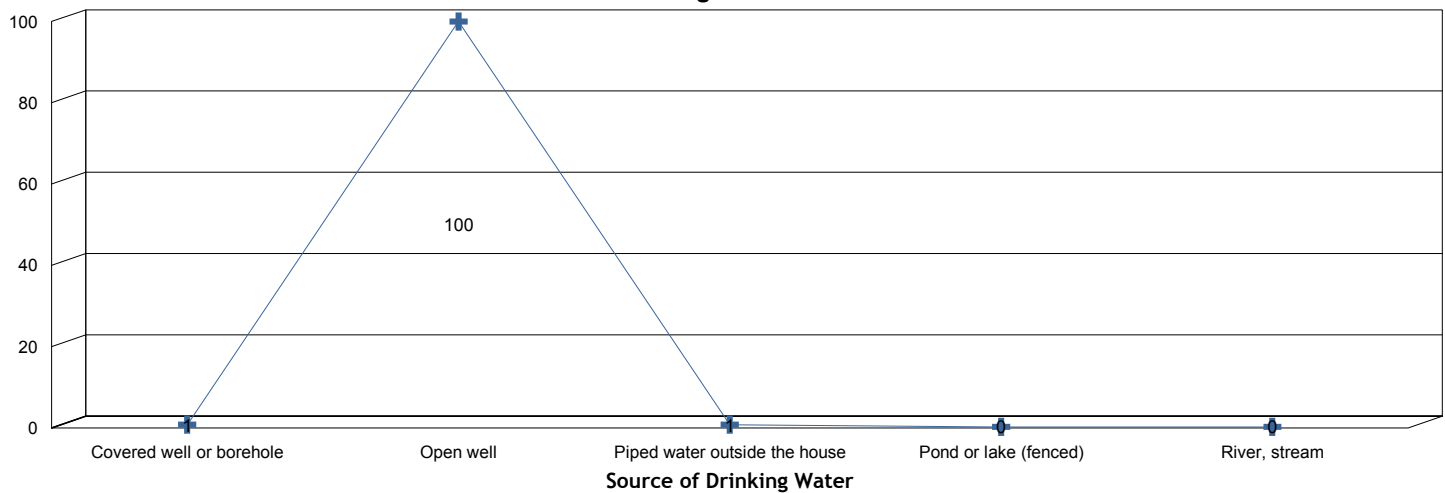
**Household Access to Drinking Water - Sources of drinking water for households
(response in %)**

Sources of drinking water for Households

Priority of the Water Source

	Main	Secondary
Covered well or borehole	0.79	0.00
Open well	97.91	100.00
Piped water outside the house	0.79	0.00
Pond or lake (fenced)	0.26	0.00
River, stream	0.26	0.00

Source of Drinking Water for Households





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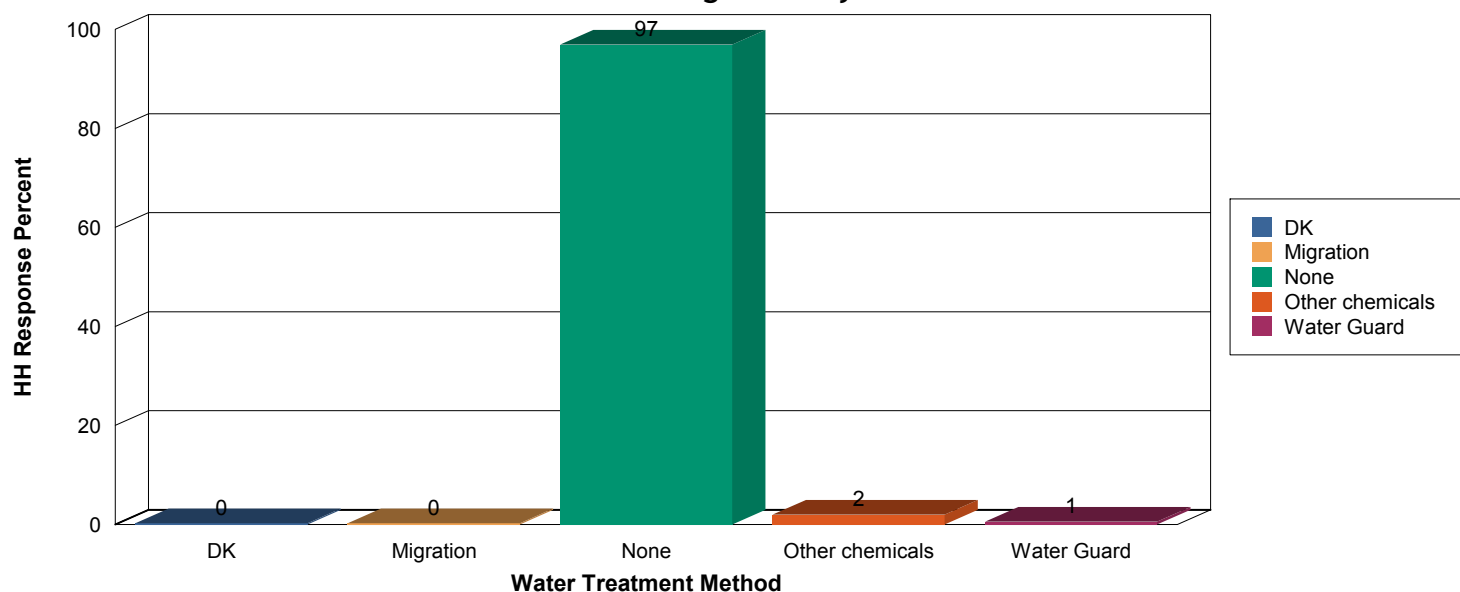
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Method of Treating Water</u>	<u>HH Response</u>
Water Guard	0.56
Other chemicals	1.97
None	96.91
DK	0.28
Migration	0.28

Method of Treating Water by Households





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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda AFDERA

Selected Indicator

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

Number of Times Households Fetch Water in a Week

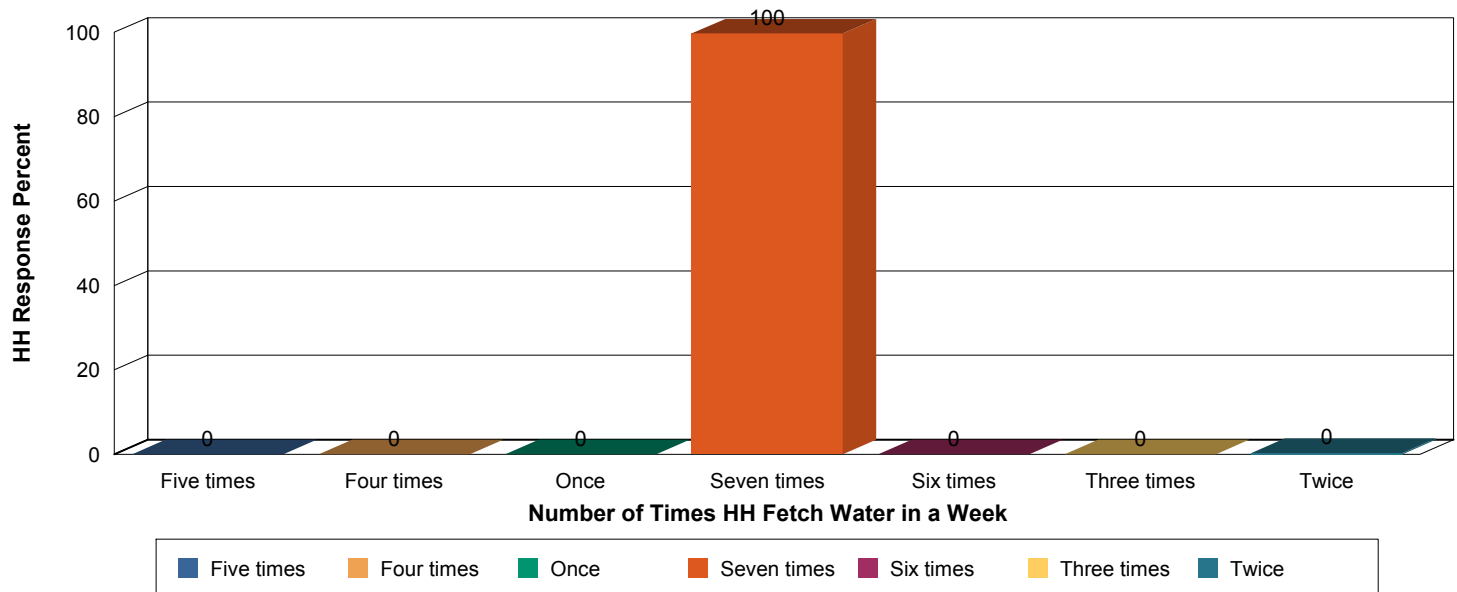
HH Response

Once	0.00
Twice	0.30
Three times	0.00
Four times	0.00
Five times	0.00
Six times	0.00
Seven times	99.70

Average Number of Times HH Fetch Water Per Week

6.99

Number of Times HH Fetch Water in a Week

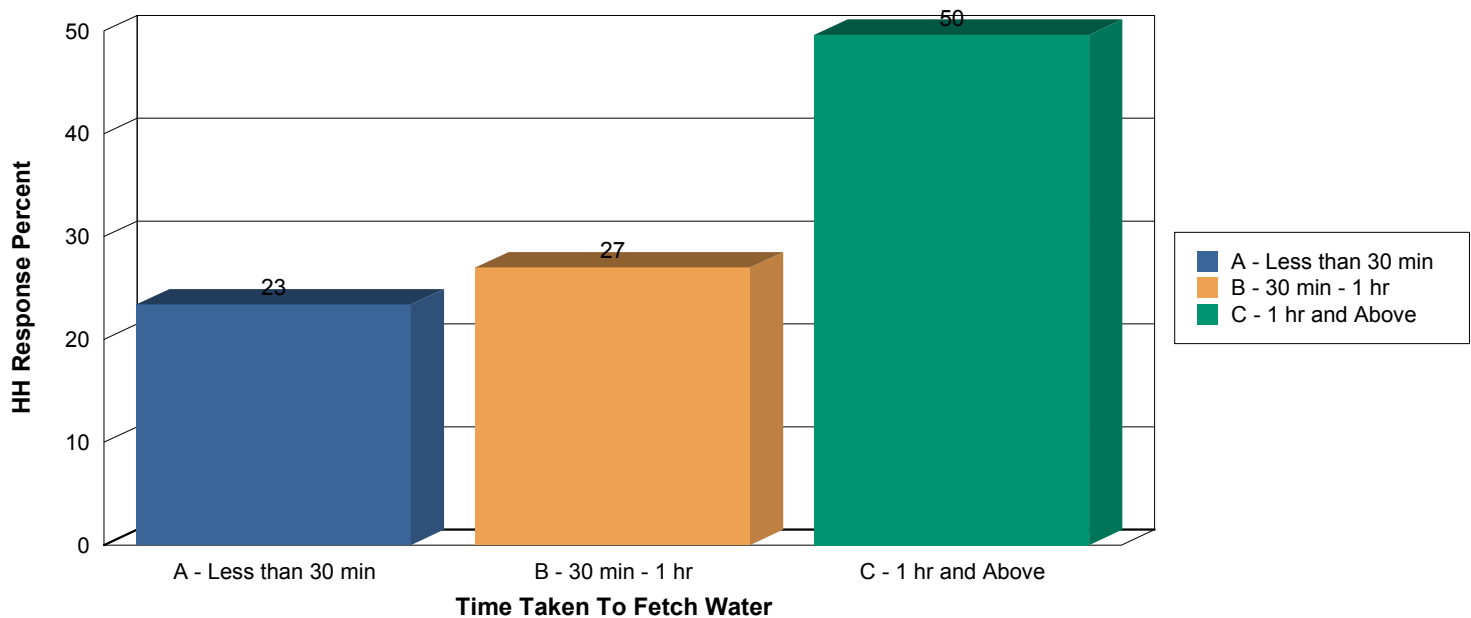


Data_Collected_Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA
Selected Indicator	Household Access to Drinking Water - Time taken per day to fetch water for households				
Time Taken To Fetch Water			HH Response		
A - Less than 30 min			23.39		
B - 30 min - 1 hr			26.99		
C - 1 hr and Above			49.61		
Average Number of Times Taken To Fetch Water			98.34		

Time Taken To Fetch Water for the HH



WDRP Indicators

Coping Mechanisms and Preparedness



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA
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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
KUSREWAD	Informing and helping each other to minimize risk		Making timely report to concerned bodies	Because they can help in preventing the disaster and saving the community	Becoming ready before the disaster happens	Enables to give response timely
DEBURE	Informing and helping each other to minimize risk					
ADELA	Informing and helping each other to minimize risk					
HERSUMA	Informing and helping each other to minimize risk					



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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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>
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KUSREWAD	We have to move to other place If it natural	The area is pastoral	If it is man-made disaster we solve the root cause	This would enable us to control		
----------	--	----------------------	--	---------------------------------	--	--

DEBURE

ADELA	Simply we will pray to Allah					
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HERSUMA	Simply we will pray to Allah					
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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Community Preparedness against Disasters

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Precaution 1</u>	<u>Comment 1</u>	<u>Precaution 2</u>	<u>Comment 2</u>	<u>Precaution 3</u>	<u>Comment 3</u>
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KUSREWAD	Buy donkey to fetch water from long distance		Digging pond water			
----------	--	--	--------------------	--	--	--

DEBURE	Migration	Migration with animal in order to save animals				
--------	-----------	--	--	--	--	--

ADELA	Migration	Migration with animal in order to save animals				
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HERSUMA	Migration	Migration with animal in order to save animals				
---------	-----------	--	--	--	--	--



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

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

Coping Strategy They move from kebele to kebeles

Description They take all livestock and their children to other area where water is available

Recovery Strategy They cope by digging pond water

Description For drought they dig out pond water and use from it

Community Participation Ways If they dig one point in this month for next they dig to another area

Description Help each other



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
Selected Indicator	Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster				
<u>Kebele Name</u>	DEBURE				
<u>Type of Disaster(s)</u>	Drought				
<u>Coping Strategy</u>	Migration				
<u>Description</u>	Migration to potential areas				
<u>Recovery Strategy</u>					
<u>Description</u>					
<u>Community Participation Ways</u>	Support each other				
<u>Description</u>	Support each other and the better off give their livestock for the poor; but now all households in the community are at the same level of exposure				



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
Selected Indicator	Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster				
<u>Kebele Name</u>	ADELA				
<u>Type of Disaster(s)</u>	Drought				
<u>Coping Strategy</u>	Migration				
<u>Description</u>	Migration to potential areas				
<u>Recovery Strategy</u>					
<u>Description</u>					
<u>Community Participation Ways</u>	Support each other				
<u>Description</u>	Support each other and the better off give their livestock for the poor; but now all households in the community are at the same level of exposure				



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
Selected Indicator	Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster				
<u>Kebele Name</u>	HERSUMA				
<u>Type of Disaster(s)</u>	Drought				
<u>Coping Strategy</u>	Migration				
<u>Description</u>	Migration to potential areas				
<u>Recovery Strategy</u>					
<u>Description</u>					
<u>Community Participation Ways</u>	Support each others				
<u>Description</u>	Support each other and the better off give their livestock for the poor; but now all households in the community are at the same level of exposure				



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Type Community Participation

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

DEBURE

ADELA

HERSUMA



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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 67.90 %

Comments



Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda AFDERA

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 49.25

Floods 0.25

Landslides 2.76

Livestock diseases 31.16

Human diseases 1.76

Heat waves/ High temp 14.32

Forest Fires 0.25

Road Accident 0.25



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda AFDERA

Selected Indicator:

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

<u>Type of Loss</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
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Physical damages on houses and property	2.78
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Crop damage	3.79
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Livestock damage	46.46
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Death of household members	3.03
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Illness/health problems	1.26
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Loss of access to social services, including school	0.51
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Loss of income	5.56
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Lost access to grazing land	15.15
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Lost access to water source	20.96
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Had to flee/change residence area	0.25
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Other losses/damages	0.25
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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda AFDERA

Selected Indicator

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

Coping Strategy To Be Adopted

Percentage Response

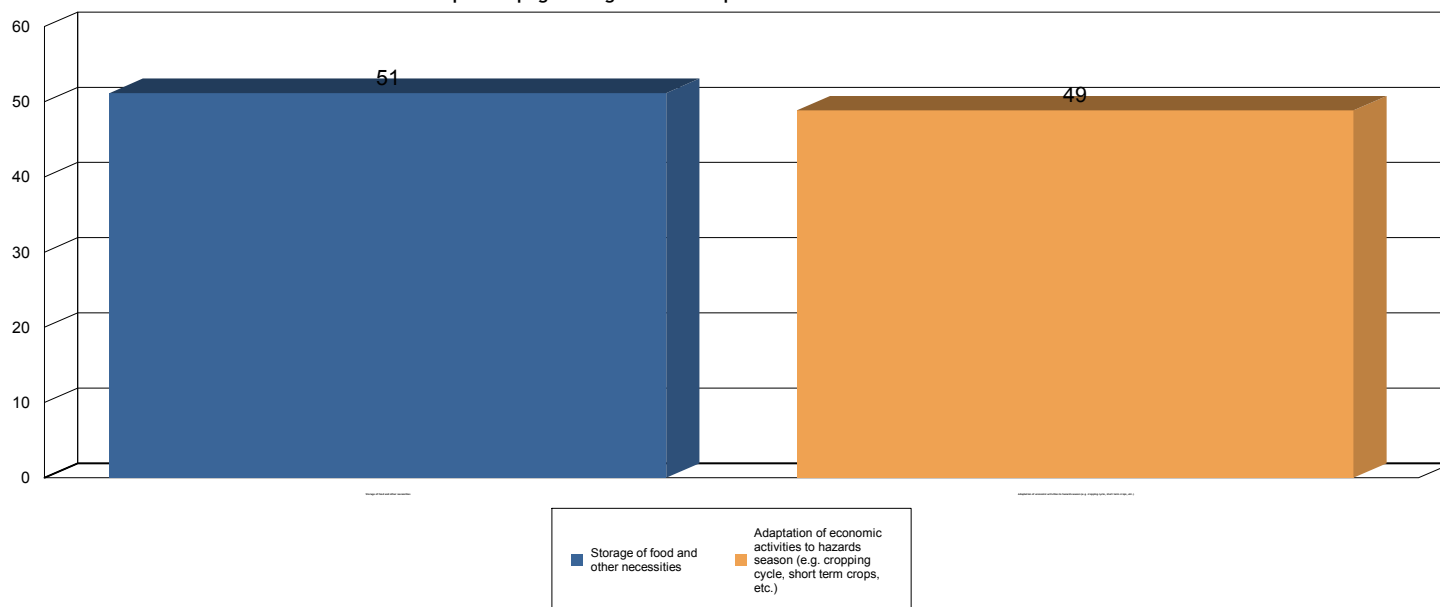
Adaptation of economic activities to hazards season (e.g. cropping cycle, short term crops, etc.)

48.84

Storage of food and other necessities

51.16

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





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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA
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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.)	35.06	13.99
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	1.30	0.29
Sale of non-productive assets (Jewelry, clothing, etc.)	12.73	38.48
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	0.52	1.46
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration of whole families)	4.94	6.41
Collection of wild food	0.00	2.04
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	24.16	3.50
Sell more livestock than usual	21.04	5.54
Seek alternative or additional jobs	0.00	26.53
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	0.26	0.00
Increased working hours	0.00	1.46



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda AFDERA

Selected Indicator

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

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

	Droughts	Fire problem	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Adaptation of economic activities to hazards season (e.g. cropping cycle, short term crops,	66.67				8.89	4.44	0.74	19.26	
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)					20.00				
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	100.00								
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	84.21				10.53			5.26	
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food			1.08		41.94		3.23	53.76	
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)	91.84				2.04			6.12	



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda AFDERA

Selected Indicator

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

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

	Droughts	Fire problem	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Sell more livestock than usual	46.91	1.23						50.62	1.23
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	50.00							50.00	



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda AFDERA

Selected Indicator

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

	Droughts	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)		100.00						
Increased working hours	20.00			40.00		20.00	20.00	
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	90.91			9.09				
Other reasons				100.00				
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)	70.83						29.17	



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda AFDERA

Selected Indicator

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

	Droughts	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Road Accident
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food				25.00			66.67	8.33
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)	77.27		0.76		17.42		17.42	
Seek alternative or additional jobs				40.66		3.30	56.04	
Sell more livestock than usual	100.00							
Short-term / seasonal labor migration				20.00		80.00		



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss
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	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Other losses/damages	Physical damages on houses and property
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)				100.00							
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus					52.63			31.58	15.79		
Increased working hours		20.00			20.00				60.00		
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration of whole families)					50.00			41.00	9.00		



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss										
	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Other losses/damages	Physical damages on houses and property
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, clothes, meat, etc.)					31.25		2.08	64.58			2.08
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	25.00			33.33	16.67				25.00		
Sale of non-productive assets (Jewelry, clothing, etc.)	7.58	1.52			71.97		12.88	0.76	5.30		
Seek alternative or additional jobs			1.10		18.70				68.00	1.10	11.00



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss										
	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Other losses/damages	Physical damages on houses and property
Short-term / seasonal labor migration						40.00		60.00			
Walda Ibsa					100.00						



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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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				
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	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)			80.00	20.00	
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	100.00				
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)		5.26		94.74	
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)	34.07	22.96		38.52	4.44
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food		93.55	6.45		
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)		6.00	2.04	89.80	2.04
Sell more livestock than usual	27.16	14.81		58.02	
Short-term / seasonal labor migration		50.00		50.00	



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA	
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>
KUSREWAD	No other option except livestock rearing					
DEBURE	Labor work	Participation in salt production for investors				
ADELA	Labor work	Participation in salt production for investors				
HERSUMA	Labor work	Participation in salt production for investors				

WDRP Indicators

Community

Perceptions and Suggestions



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda AFDERA

Selected Indicator:

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Current_Level</u>	<u>Change_In_Last_Decade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
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KUSREWAD	Good access	Increased	
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DEBURE			
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ADELA			
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HERSUMA			
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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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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>
-------------------	----------------------	------------------------------	-----------------

KUSREWAD

DEBURE	There is shortage of water	Water shortage increased	Lack of rain
ADELA	There is shortage of water	Water shortage increased	Lack of rain and decreasing water source
HERSUMA	There is shortage of water	Shortage increased	Lack of rain and decreasing water source



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

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

Proportion of households reporting change in crops grown	%
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Proportion of households reporting change in size of area cultivated	%
--	---

Proportion of households reporting change in crop yield	%
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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Changes_Observed</u>	<u>Problems_Due_To_Changes</u>
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KUSREWAD

Decreased

Dryness, drought

DEBURE

ADELA

HERSUMA



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA	
Selected Indicator		Interventions: Community Perception on Mediums to Influence DRM Actors - Community perception on the effectiveness of institutional channels to use to influence DRM actors				
Kebele Name	Institution_1	Process_Description	Institution_2	Process_Description	Institution_3	Process_Description
KUSREWAD	Wereda administrative office	Sending letter	Wereda health office	Contacting Wereda health Bureau	Wereda agriculture and pastoral office	Sending letter
DEBURE	Through kebele leader		Through wereda head			
ADELA	Through wereda head	Informing kebele leaders about the problem	Through wereda head	Sometimes we directly contact wereda heads		
HERSUMA	Through kebele leader	Informing kebele leaders about the problem	Through wereda head	Sometimes we directly contact wereda heads		



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda AFDERA

Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName Community Suggestions

ADELA	Our suggestion influences authorities as we are a victim of disaster
DEBURE	Our idea and suggestion and knowledge represents the community and management institution must work with community
HERSUMA	Our suggestion influences authorities as we are a victim of disaster
KUSREWAD	Our idea and suggestion and knowledge represents the community and management institution must work with community



Data_Collected_Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA	
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
KUSREWAD	They have to report timely to higher body	The higher body responds timely to disaster	They have to give any kind of support to the community	This helps community to cope with disaster	Enhancing communication of risk management institutions	This helps more in preparing and responding to disaster
DEBURE	Participation in other income generation activities (trade by accessing credit facility)	Livestock production is affected by repeated drought, additional income sources are needed				
ADELA	Participation in other income generation activities (trade by accessing credit facility)	Livestock production is affected by repeated drought, additional income sources are needed				



Data_Collected_Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA
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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
HERSUMA	Participation in other income generation activities (trade by accessing credit facility)	Livestock production is affected by repeated drought, additional income sources are needed				



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda AFDERA

Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Measure 1</u>	<u>Comment 1</u>	<u>Measure 2</u>	<u>Comment 2</u>	<u>Measure 3</u>	<u>Comment 3</u>
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KUSREWAD	No alternative option	Because we have no suitable land to use				
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DEBURE	No alternative option					
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ADELA	Livestock feed provision	The livelihood of the community depends on livestock	Construction of veterinary facility			
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HERSUMA	Livestock feed provision	The livelihood of the community depends on livestock	Construction of veterinary facility			
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Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda AFDERA

Selected Indicator

Community Awareness of Disaster Risk Management System and Actors

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Institution 1</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Institution 2</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Institution 3</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Activity</u>
KUSREWAD	Agricultural extension worker	Give education on livestock	Giving education	Health extension worker	Give health education	Prevent disease			
DEBURE									
ADELA									
HERSUMA									



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda AFDERA

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>
KUSREWAD	Poor management	No immediate response	Lack of immediate response	Weak communication
DEBURE				
ADELA				
HERSUMA				



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda AFDERA

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	14.73	9.33	4.19
Cash transfers/social assistance	0.00	4.40	0.52
Food-for-work activities	23.26	5.70	2.10
Medical assistance / access to health facilities	0.78	4.15	21.73
Micro-credit programmes	2.84	4.15	6.02
Other	0.00	1.55	0.26
Subsidized food	20.93	33.94	6.28
Subsidized health care	0.26	2.85	23.56
Supplementary feeding for women and young children	0.26	18.00	2.09
Food aid	36.18	5.70	12.30
more yielding crop	0.78	10.00	20.94

WDRP Indicators

Other Community Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator **Capacity: Community Based Organizations in the Wereda**

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Name Of Organization</u>	<u>Est. Year</u>	<u>Formal/Informal</u>	<u>Type of Members</u>	<u>Activity</u>
ADELA	Youth association	2001	Formal	Youth group (18 - 30)	Development
DEBURE	Youth association	1977	Formal		
	Women association	1997	Formal		



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

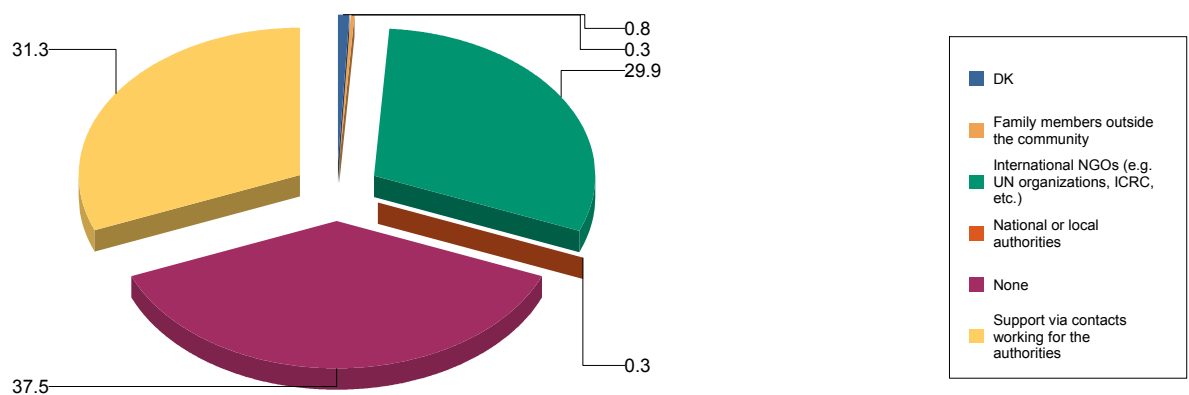
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Supporting Agencies Against Disasters</u>	<u>Response Percentage</u>
National or local authorities	0.26
International NGOs (e.g. UN organizations, ICRC, etc.)	29.95
Family members outside the community	0.26
Support via contacts working for the authorities	31.25
None	37.50
DK	0.78

Supporting Agencies Against Disasters





Data Collected Date

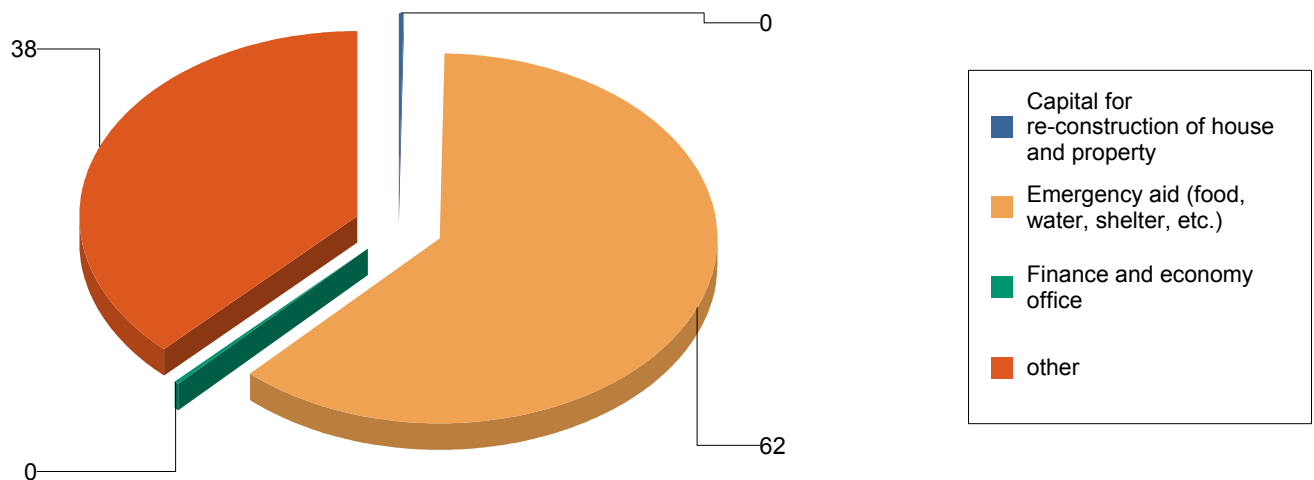
Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator **Types of support received by households during disasters**

Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies	Response Percentage
Emergency aid (food, water, shelter, etc.)	61.76
Capital for re-construction of house and property	0.26
other	37.73
Finance and economy office	0.26

Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies





Data Collected Date

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA				
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
Education Office	Food aid	Purchase and provision of food items for students in order to avoid school dropout	Support by money	Provision of money for poor students which cannot continue education by travelling to other area					
Water Resource Development Office	Support water	Provision of water for all people							
Pastoral Community Development Office	Agriculture and pastoral rural development	Disaster risk management and ensuring food security							
Health Office	We put some emergency drugs ready to use during di	When emergency occurs they supply drugs immediately to save life and recover from communicable disease	We give health education to community	this health education helps community more to focus on communicabl e disease prevention	Giving phloxes drug to prevent disease	Helps vulnerable people from exposure to disease	Helps Health Workers to give immediate response		



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Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda AFDERA

Selected Indicator

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

Non Governmental Actors in the Wereda Activities

UNICEF	Provision of learning materials, provision of shelter materials
Walda Tukuma	Livelihood based children nutrition international project
WFP	Provision of food in schools for students, capacity building
FAO	Livestock vaccination, area closure and other activities which are implemented by community participation, capacity building
Concern	Housing material
USAID	Prevision of food and water
WHO	Provision of water and food and equipments
ACF	Play major in disaster prevention and preparedness by leading, teaching and giving support



Data_Collected_Date

November 13, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator: Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors

Kebele Name	KUSREWAD
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Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	Increasing temperature	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Moving from place to place	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2	Disease outbreak	Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator	Increase in number of sick individuals	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Taking the vulnerable to health centers	Preparedness Measure

Kebele Name	KUSREWAD
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Type Of Disaster 1	Erosion	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	Irregular rain	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Leaving the area	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2		Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator: Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors

Kebele Name	DEBURE
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Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2	High temperature	Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure

Kebele Name	ADELA
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Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2	High temperature	Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure

Selected Indicator:

Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors

Kebele Name		HERSUMA	
Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3	
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure	
Type Of Disaster 2	High temperature	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

Tuesday, September 16, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	AFDERA
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Selected Indicator

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

Kebele Name	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
KUSREWAD	Good social bond between the community Culturally Afar people support one another The population is dispersed and less chance for communicable diseases	Lack of educated human power in area Since they are pastoralist they have no alternative income sources	Ertale which is active volcano is source of income for some people	Lack of regular government support
DEBURE	High social interaction	Illiteracy and Lack of awareness	Presence of salt production in the area	Increased severity of disaster Lack of funding
ADELA	High social interaction	Lack of awareness Illiteracy	Presence of salt production in the area	Increased severity of disaster Lack of terracing
HERSUMA	High social interaction	Lack of awareness Illiteracy	Presence of salt production in the area	Increased severity of disaster Lack of terracing