



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

WOREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILE (WDRP)

REGION: AFAR
ZONE: TWO
WEREDA: DALOL

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.

Address: Kirkos Sub-city Behind Dembel City Center, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

P.O.Box: 5686

Tele: 0115524259/4272

Website: www.dppc.gov.et

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PREFACE

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



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

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

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

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

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

*H.E. Ato Mitiku Kassa
Commissioner*

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

PREFACE

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



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

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

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

Abraham Abebe
Director

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

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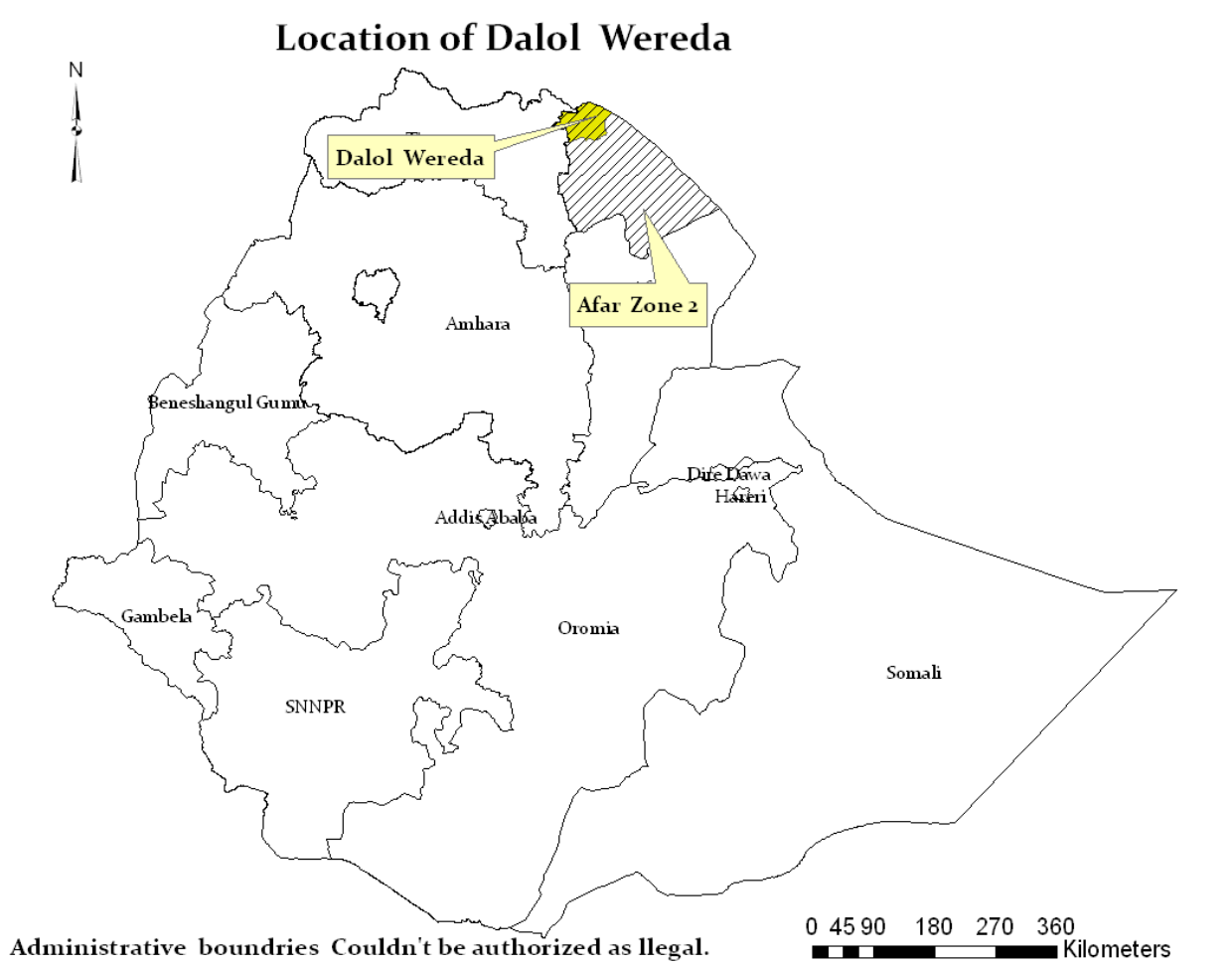
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WEREDA LOCATON



METHODOLOGY

▪ **WDRP Content :**

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

▪ **Research Approach:**

- Mixed Approach
- Both quantitative and qualitative information

▪ **Data Sources:**

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

▪ **Sampling Technique:**

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

▪ **Methods of Analysis:**

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

WEREDA

SUMMARY DISASTER RISK PROFILE

INFORMATION



Disaster Risk Profile: Dalol Wereda

SUMMARY OF WEREDA PROFILE

Drought is the recurrent disaster in Dalol wereda which largely contribute for the occurrences of livestock, human and crop disease in the Wereda and other social problems. But the occurrence of flood is increasing in recent years.

Factors that make the community susceptible to disasters in the Wereda include: population pressure, dependency on livestock production, limited involvement in crop production, harsh climatic condition of the area, absence of alternative livelihood options, lack of education, limited use of agricultural inputs, mobility

Intervention measures in the wereda might include: access to potable water, ground water development, access to both human and livestock health services, access to market, awareness creation on sanitation, livelihood diversification, improving access to education and awareness creation and training on crop production

Summary of livelihood zone

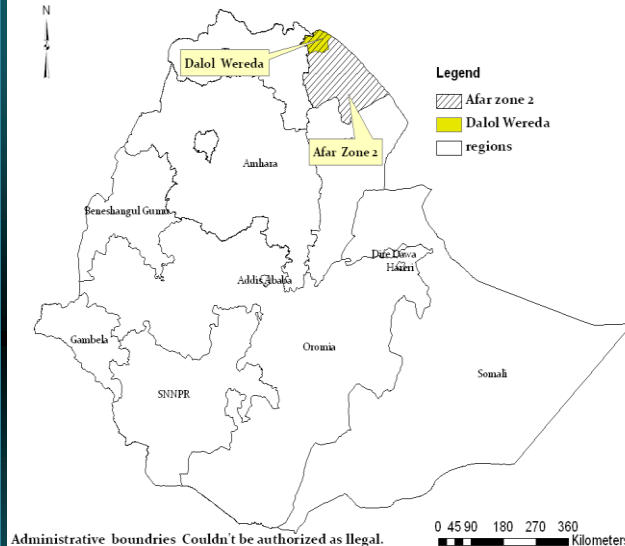
•Asaale Pastoral Zone (LZ1)

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.

•Asaale Agro-Pastoral Zone (LZ2)

Mixed farming zone. Crop production mainly maize and sorghum; and livestock mainly cattle and shoats. The sale of livestock and self-employment are common sources of income across all wealth groups. Poor and middle households obtain significant income from casual labour employment (agricultural activities, salt mining and transportation) while the better-off obtain income from sale of livestock products.

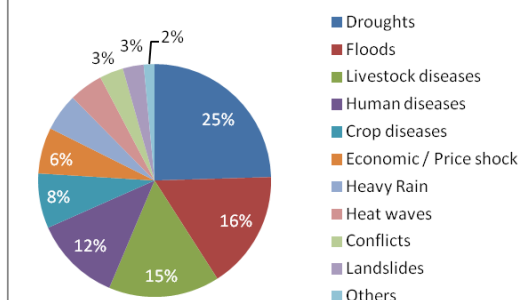
Location of Dalol Wereda



MAJOR DISASTERS REPORTED IN WEREDA

Kebele	Disaster 1	Disaster 2	Disaster 3	LIU Info
1.Adiaro	Flood	Drought		Chronic hazards: • LZ1: Drought, livestock disease (anthrax, trypanosomosis, calf diarrhea) and human diseases (malaria, water-borne diseases) • LZ2: Rainfall delay/failure, livestock diseases, crop pests & weeds and flooding
2.Adukuwa	Drought	Flood	High temperature	
3.Alefan	Drought	Flood	Heavy wind	
4. Bada Ramile	Flood	Drought	Heavy wind	
5. Berih	Flood	Drought		
6.Bheyту	Flood	Drought	Wind	
7. Iynedeb	Flood	Drought		
8. Leasgedi	Flood	Wind	Drought	

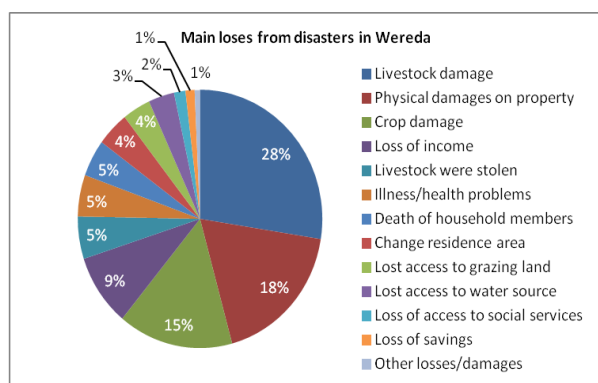
Proportion of households by major disasters suffered in the last five years



SHORT NARRATIVE ON MAJOR DISASTERS:

Drought, flood, livestock and human disease are the major disasters in the wereda. Drought is more recurrent and 2/3 of households are affected by drought for 4 and more years in the last five years. Over the last two years the effect of flood is increased mainly due to high rain fall from high land area of Tigray and deforestation. There is a spread of high animal disease and water born disease related with drought and flood. In addition, population displacement and school dropout are high during drought and flood. Wind is also reported a major problem which mainly caused eye diseases, contamination of air, water and environment. The major livestock diseases in the wereda are Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), Faculiasis, Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Newcastle disease (Chicken). The major human diseases in the wereda are malaria, diarrhea, stomach pain, chronic fever, waterborne diseases. Volcano is active in the Wereda

EFFECT OF DISASTERS



Disasters	Loss 1	Loss 2	Loss 3
Drought	Livestock damage	Crop damage	Loss of access to grazing land
Flood	Physical damage on property	Crop damage	Livestock damage
Livestock disease	Livestock damage	Health problem	Loss of income
Human diseases	Death of household member	Loss of income	Loss of access to social services
Crop disease	Livestock damage	Crop damage	Loss of income
Economic shock	Loss of income	Loss of saving	
Heavy rain	Livestock damage	Physical damage on property	Displacement
Conflict	Displacement	Livestock damage	Physical damage on property

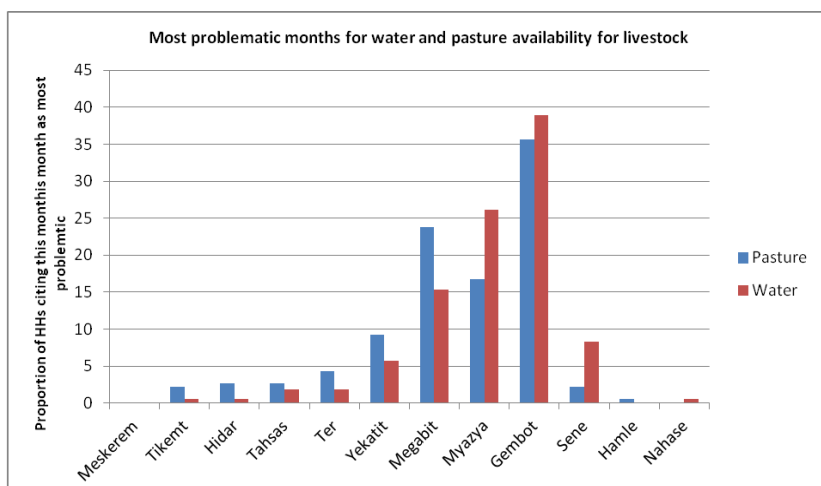


Disaster Risk Profile: Dalol Wereda

HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY VULNERABILITY

SHORT NARRATIVE ON VULNERABILITY

Factors that make households/community vulnerable to disasters in the Wereda include: Population pressure (the average household size is 8), deforestation and lack of knowledge on soil and water conservation, way of life which is dependent on livestock and limited involvement in crop production, harsh climatic condition of the area, absence of other alternative livelihood options, lack of education, limited use of agricultural inputs (only 35% of households use improved variety of seeds), mobility (41% of households have mobile homes). Households are not self sufficient in their own food production. Major sources of food for households is purchasing except milk and beef; and 99.5% of households received food aid as formal transfer in the last 12 months



Accessibility:

- Water:** about ¾ of households reported water is not available regularly for livestock. **Pasture:** all households reported pasture for livestock is not regularly available in their areas. February to June is most problematic months for water and pasture availability for livestock.
- Access to drinking water** is very poor: 89% of households use either rivers/streams or open wells; and on average it takes more than one hour to fetch water
- Access to veterinary services and livestock drugs** is poor. 85% and 96% of households respectively reported access to veterinary services and livestock drugs as either poor or very poor.
- Access to agricultural **extension services** is limited. Only 26% of households received agricultural extension services
- Access to market** is also reported poor. This is because the market areas are far away from kebeles and are especially inaccessible during rainy season because of road problems. Average time taken to reach the nearest urban centre is about 3 hours
- Road:** 62% of households reside in areas with no road leading to their houses and further 13% in areas with road but difficult for car. The average time taken to reach the nearest paved road is more than three hours.
- Sanitation** is poor. 96% of households use open spaces as toilet
- Access to electricity is poor:** only 0.5% of households have electricity connections in their houses

Level of Awareness and Institutional Development

- Literacy rate** is very low. Only 5.8% of those who reach for education (7+years old) can read and understand text easily; and 53% of those who reach for education are less than first grade completed. There is also gender disparity in education in favour of males.
- Community is aware of actors in disaster risk management such as Catholic Church, pastoral community development programme. But their **awareness on disaster risk management** is poor. Because they think everything happens from God; and prefers to pray to God to save their own life and cattle from natural disasters. In addition, the desired intervention for 85% of households is food aid rather than other proactive and developmental measures.
- There is a good traditional **information exchange mechanism** called "Daggu" which the society use to share information about pasture and water availability as well as any situations in and around their areas.
- Few **community based institutions** are established in some of the Kebeles. There are salt producing association, purchasing association and multilateral association which supply different consumption goods at low cost

InfoBits:

Population	: 83,919
Sex ratio	: 787 Fem/1000 M
Urban Population	: 2 %
Mean Altitude	: 660 m
Mean Slope	: 7.4 %
All Weather	
Road Density	:
Measles caseload	: 2(2007)
PLWHA on ART	:
Under-five children eligible for supplementary feeding	:

sources: Various secondary sources

COMMUNITY CAPACITY TO COPE

- Community **coping mechanisms** to major disasters in the Wereda include: Selling of goats, helping each other, reduced expenditure on non-essential items, consumption rather than sale of crop surplus, short-term / seasonal labor migration, reduced expenditure on productive inputs, seek alternative or additional jobs, borrowing of food or cash, receive support from government and NGOs
- Social capital** is good. In the community, there is a tradition that the better of should support those affected by the hazards or those who have nothing to eat.
- Access to credit** is very minimal. This can be judged from the fact that the average number of times households tried to get is 4.2 times, while they have managed for two times only on average
- Coping capacity** of households is limited. This is can e seen from the fact that 40% of households have no the ability to raise 500 birr with in a week and further 30% have a doubt to get this amount of money from any sources. Besides only 35% of households have managed to recover from disaster losses
- Cropping diversity** is not good. On average households grow three types of crops but sorghum and maize are major crops grown.
- There is **livestock diversity** in the form of shoats, camel, cattle and donkey. But majority of households do not own cattle and camel. Good level ownership is for shoats and donkey only

WDRP Indicators

Hazard Related Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	DALOL
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Selected Indicator Biological Hazards of the Wereda

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

Hazard_Sub_Type	Crop diseases
-----------------	---------------

crop diseases	drought	Livestock damage Crop damage oss of income
---------------	---------	--

Hazard_Sub_Type	Human disease
-----------------	---------------

Malaria	Water stagnation due to flooding Lack of environmental and personal sanitation Lack of clean water	Death of household member ,Loss of income ,Loss of access to social services
---------	--	--

Chronic fever		Death of household member Loss of income, Loss of access to social services
---------------	--	--

Back ache		Death of household member Loss of income Loss of access to social services
-----------	--	--

Headache		Death of household member Loss of income Loss of access to social services
----------	--	--

Tuberculosis		
--------------	--	--

Hazard_Sub_Type	HUMAN DISEASES
-----------------	----------------

Diarrhea	Water stagnation due to flooding Lack of environmental and personal sanitation Lack of clean water	• Death of household member Loss of income Loss of access to social services
----------	--	--

Stomach pain		Death of household member Loss of income Loss of access to social services
--------------	--	--

Hazard_Sub_Type	Livestock disease
-----------------	-------------------

Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	Lack of forage Drought	Livestock damage ,Health problem ,Loss of income
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Faculiasis		
------------	--	--

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)		Livestock damage Health problem Loss of income
------------------------------	--	--

Newcastle disease (Chicken)		
-----------------------------	--	--



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
Selected Indicator		Hydro Metrological Hazards of the Wereda			
Hazard_Name		Cause_Of_Hazard		Effects_Of_Hazard	
Hazard_Sub_Type		Drought			
Drought		Deforestation Lack of knowledge on soil and water conservation Improper land use activity Limited use of irrigation		Livestock damage Crop damage Loss of access to grazing land Livestock and human disease Loss of access to water sources Famine and starvation	
Hazard_Sub_Type		Flood			
Flood		Deforestation Heavy rainfall from the high land areas of Tigray region		Physical damage on property Crop damage Livestock damage Land degradation Soil erosion Loss of grazing land	
Hazard_Sub_Type		Heat waves			
Heat waves				Loss of access to grazing land Loss of access to water sources Physical damage on property	
Hazard_Sub_Type		Heavy rain			
Heavy rain				Physical damage on property Livestock damage Displacement	
Hazard_Sub_Type		Heavy wind			
Heavy wind		Deforestation/ shortage of plant coverage shortage of wind breaks		Destroying home, lands, social services and other institutions Contamination of air and water, it brings different eye disease like trachoma	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
Selected Indicator	Socio Economic Hazards of the Wereda				
Hazard_Name	Cause_Of_Hazard	Effects_Of_Hazard			
Hazard_Sub_Type	Conflict				
Conflict	Shortage of pasture and water; and competition over it Way of life which is dependent on livestock rearing; and mobility in search of water and pasture	Displacement Livestock damage Physical damage on property			
Hazard_Sub_Type	Economic/price shocks				
Economic/price shocks	Drought	Loss of income Loss of saving			



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	DALOL
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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>
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<u>Hazard_Sub_Type</u>	Technological Hazards
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No Technological Hazards



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Disaster Type</u>	<u>Common Period</u>	<u>Year Occured</u>	<u>Worst Year</u>	<u>Trends of Effects</u>	<u>Root Causes</u>	<u>Effects</u>	<u>Vulnerability</u>	<u>Coping Strategy</u>
ADIARO	Floods	April, May	2008	2008	Remained the same	Deforestation	Damaging of cattle and goats	Lack of soil and water conservation practices	Change of settlement area
	Droughts	January and February	Mid 2008 and 2009	Mid 2008 and 2009	Decreased	Deforestation and lack of knowledge on soil and water conservation	Famine and starvation , migration of people and cattle		Selling of goats, helping each other
ADKUWA	Droughts	January and February	2008	2008	Remained the same	Deforestation , improper land use activity	Starvation and famine, migration of people and cattle		Helping each other, selling of assets



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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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
ADKUWA	Floods	June, July, August	2010	2010	Increased	Deforestation and soil erosion, environmental degradation	Loss of life or injury, damage of property, social economic disruption, environmental degradation	Lack of soil and water conservation practices	Changing residence area/relocation
	Heat waves/ High temp	May, June	2009	2009	Remained the same	Shortage of wind break and desertification	Eye diseases, contamination of air, water and environment	Lack of afforestation	No strategy and mechanisms to protect the wind disaster



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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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
ALEFAN	Droughts			2000	Remained the same	Climatic change	Displacement of people, loss of animals and human life	Their way of life which is dependent on livestock and the place they settled	Migrate to the wereda town to get support
	Floods				Increased	Heavy rainfall from the high land areas of Tigray region	Land degradation, loss of grazing lands and houses, soil erosion	Settlement in flood prone areas	Making land tracing, they settle in other areas where far from flood and other hazards.
	High Wind				Increased		Destroying home, lands, social services and other institutions	Geographical location and lack of knowledge	Planting trees and praying



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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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
BADA RAMILE	Floods	June, July, August	2010	2010	Increased	Deforestation and environmental degradation	Death of cattle and goats, migration, water born disease	Lack of appropriate knowledge on how to prevent land from flood and stream water	Relocation
	Droughts	January and February	2008	2008	Remained the same	Deforestation and harsh climatic condition of the area	Starvation and famine, migration peoples and cattle, death of people and animals		Helping each other, selling of cattle



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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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
BADA RAMILE	High Wind	May and June	2009	2009	Remained the same	Deforestation and shortage of wind breaks	Contamination of air and water, it brings different eye disease like trachoma	Lack of afforestation and shortage of wind break	No strategy and mechanisms used. It is beyond community capacity to cope
BERIH	Floods	April May	2008	2008	Remained the same	Deforestation	Damaging of cattle and goats, shortage of milk	Lack of soil and water conservation practices	Change of residence area /relocation
	Droughts	January, February	Mid 2008 and 2009	Mid 2008 and 2009	Decreased	Deforestation and lack of knowledge on soil and water conservation	Famine and starvation , migration of people and cattle		Selling of goat, helping each other



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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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
BHEYTA	Floods	January, February, October, November	2010	2010	Decreased	Heavy rain fall	Destroy road way, loss of animal grass land, loss of soil fertility	Lack of knowledge	Relocation
	Droughts	June, July, August, May	2008	2008	Increased	Deforestation	Reduced animal growth rate, human and animal mortality, environmental degradati on	Lack of using irrigation	Seasonal movement to better areas
	High Wind	May, June and July	2009	2009	Decreased	Lack of planting trees	Loss of soil fertility	People do not make wind break	No mechanism is used



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Disaster Type</u>	<u>Common Period</u>	<u>Year Occured</u>	<u>Worst Year</u>	<u>Trends of Effects</u>	<u>Root Causes</u>	<u>Effects</u>	<u>Vulnerability</u>	<u>Coping Strategy</u>
IYNEDEB	Floods	April, May	2008	2008	Remained the same	Deforestation	Shortage of milk, damaging of cattle and goats	Lack of soil and water conservation practices	Relocation
	Droughts	January and February	Mid 2008 and 2009	Mid 2008 and 2009	Decreased	Deforestation and lack of knowledge on soil and water conservation practices	Famine and starvation , migration of people and cattle		Selling of goats, helping each other
LEASGEDI	Floods				Increased	High rain fall from high land area of Tigray	Loss of assets, soil erosion, land degradati on		Traditional terracing system
	High Wind				Increased	Geographical position of the area, shortage of plant coverage	Loss of assets, water pollution and wind erosion		Afforestation



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Disaster Type</u>	<u>Common Period</u>	<u>Year Occured</u>	<u>Worst Year</u>	<u>Trends of Effects</u>	<u>Root Causes</u>	<u>Effects</u>	<u>Vulnerability</u>	<u>Coping Strategy</u>
LEASGEDI	Droughts				Increased	High temperature	Loss of animals and lack of balanced diet	Large family size	Storing food and harvesting water during summer season
ADIARO	Floods	April, May	2008	2008	Remained the same	Deforestation	Damaging of cattle and goats	Lack of soil and water conservation practices	Change of settlement area
	Droughts	January and February	Mid 2008 and 2009	Mid 2008 and 2009	Decreased	Deforestation and lack of knowledge on soil and water conservation	Famine and starvation , migration of people and cattle		Selling of goats, helping each other
ADKUWA	Droughts	January and February	2008	2008	Remained the same	Deforestation , improper land use activity	Starvation and famine, migration of people and cattle		Helping each other, selling of assets



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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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
ADKUWA	Floods	June, July, August	2010	2010	Increased	Deforestation and soil erosion, environmental degradation	Loss of life or injury, damage of property, social economic disruption, environmental degradation	Lack of soil and water conservation practices	Changing residence area/relocation
	Heat waves/ High temp	May, June	2009	2009	Remained the same	Shortage of wind break and desertification	Eye diseases, contamination of air, water and environment	Lack of afforestation	No strategy and mechanisms to protect the wind disaster



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Disaster Type</u>	<u>Common Period</u>	<u>Year Occured</u>	<u>Worst Year</u>	<u>Trends of Effects</u>	<u>Root Causes</u>	<u>Effects</u>	<u>Vulnerability</u>	<u>Coping Strategy</u>
ALEFAN	Droughts			2000	Remained the same	Climatic change	Displacement of people, loss of animals and human life	Their way of life which is dependent on livestock and the place they settled	Migrate to the wereda town to get support
	Floods				Increased	Heavy rainfall from the high land areas of Tigray region	Land degradation, loss of grazing lands and houses, soil erosion	Settlement in flood prone areas	Making land tracing, they settle in other areas where far from flood and other hazards.
	High Wind				Increased		Destroying home, lands, social services and other institutions	Geographical location and lack of knowledge	Planting trees and praying



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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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
BADA RAMILE	Floods	June, July, August	2010	2010	Increased	Deforestation and environmental degradation	Death of cattle and goats, migration, water born disease	Lack of appropriate knowledge on how to prevent land from flood and stream water	Relocation
	Droughts	January and February	2008	2008	Remained the same	Deforestation and harsh climatic condition of the area	Starvation and famine, migration peoples and cattle, death of people and animals		Helping each other, selling of cattle



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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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
BADA RAMILE	High Wind	May and June	2009	2009	Remained the same	Deforestation and shortage of wind breaks	Contamination of air and water, it brings different eye disease like trachoma	Lack of afforestation and shortage of wind break	No strategy and mechanisms used. It is beyond community capacity to cope
BERIH	Floods	April May	2008	2008	Remained the same	Deforestation	Damaging of cattle and goats, shortage of milk	Lack of soil and water conservation practices	Change of residence area /relocation
	Droughts	January, February	Mid 2008 and 2009	Mid 2008 and 2009	Decreased	Deforestation and lack of knowledge on soil and water conservation	Famine and starvation , migration of people and cattle		Selling of goat, helping each other



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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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
BHEYTA	Floods	January, February, October, November	2010	2010	Decreased	Heavy rain fall	Destroy road way, loss of animal grass land, loss of soil fertility	Lack of knowledge	Relocation
	Droughts	June, July, August, May	2008	2008	Increased	Deforestation	Reduced animal growth rate, human and animal mortality, environmental degradati on	Lack of using irrigation	Seasonal movement to better areas
	High Wind	May, June and July	2009	2009	Decreased	Lack of planting trees	Loss of soil fertility	People do not make wind break	No mechanism is used



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Disaster Type</u>	<u>Common Period</u>	<u>Year Occured</u>	<u>Worst Year</u>	<u>Trends of Effects</u>	<u>Root Causes</u>	<u>Effects</u>	<u>Vulnerability</u>	<u>Coping Strategy</u>
IYNEDEB	Floods	April, May	2008	2008	Remained the same	Deforestation	Shortage of milk, damaging of cattle and goats	Lack of soil and water conservation practices	Relocation
	Droughts	January and February	Mid 2008 and 2009	Mid 2008 and 2009	Decreased	Deforestation and lack of knowledge on soil and water conservation practices	Famine and starvation , migration of people and cattle		Selling of goats, helping each other
LEASGEDI	Floods				Increased	High rain fall from high land area of Tigray	Loss of assets, soil erosion, land degradati on		Traditional terracing system
	High Wind				Increased	Geographical position of the area, shortage of plant coverage	Loss of assets, water pollution and wind erosion		Afforestation



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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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
LEASGEDI	Droughts				Increased	High temperature	Loss of animals and lack of balanced diet	Large family size	Storing food and harvesting water during summer season

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



Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

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

Hazards: Conflict as an Issue

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Description_Of_Conflict</u>	<u>Change_In_Last_Decade</u>	<u>Main_Causes_Of_Conflict</u>
BADA RAMILE	Sometimes conflicts happen because of grazing land and farming land	There is some change but not much enough	
ALEFAN	There is no conflict		
LEASGEDI			
BHEYTA	No more conflicts between community		
ADKUWA	Sometimes conflicts happen because of grazing land and farming land	There is some change but not much enough	
BERIH	Conflict is resolved using cultural ways		
ADIARO	Conflict is resolved using cultural ways		
IYNEDEB	Conflict is resolved using cultural ways		



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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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
BADA RAMILE	Flood, Drought, and unexpected wind	January to August	Death, health problem, migration of peoples and cattle	Children, women, elders	They have insufficient capacity or measures to reduce the potential negative consequences of the disaster
ALEFAN	Drought	It covers all the people and animals living in the kebele	Loss of human life	The people who live far from the centre of the kebele are highly affected by the hazard	Absence of other alternative livelihood options to escape from hazards
LEASGEDI	Flood	Flood is major problem and occurs every year for 4 months in this kebele and it covers large area causing damage	Loss of assets, soil erosion and land degradation	Member of community that lived around the gorge and old aged people	They were too close to the gorge
BHEYTA	Flood, drought, and wind erosion	May to July	Death of human and animals and food scarcity	Children	Lack of education, lack of resource management
ADKUWA	Drought, flood and wind	January to June	Health problem, death, population displacement, damage to educational infrastructures and interrupts schooling	Women and girls, children, aged and youths	Lack of resource management, they have no sufficient knowledge about land use management



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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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
BERIH	Flood, drought	January to May	Death, health problem, school dropout	Children and aged part of the community.	Lack of land use management.
ADIARO	Flood, drought	January to May	Death, health problem, school dropout	Children and aged part of the community	Lack of land use management
IYNEDEB	Flood, drought	January to May	Death, health problem, school dropout	Children and aged part of the community.	Lack of land use management.
BADA RAMILE	Flood, Drought, and unexpected wind	January to August	Death, health problem, migration of peoples and cattle	Children, women, elders	They have insufficient capacity or measures to reduce the potential negative consequences of the disaster
ALEFAN	Drought	It covers all the people and animals living in the kebele	Loss of human life	The people who live far from the centre of the kebele are highly affected by the hazard	Absence of other alternative livelihood options to escape from hazards
LEASGEDI	Flood	Flood is major problem and occurs every year for 4 months in this kebele and it covers large area causing damage	Loss of assets, soil erosion and land degradation	Member of community that lived around the gorge and old aged people	They were too close to the gorge



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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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
BHEYTA	Flood, drought, and wind erosion	May to July	Death of human and animals and food scarcity	Children	Lack of education, lack of resource management
ADKUWA	Drought, flood and wind	January to June	Health problem, death, population displacement, damage to educational infrastructures and interrupts schooling	Women and girls, children, aged and youths	Lack of resource management, they have no sufficient knowledge about land use management
BERIH	Flood, drought	January to May	Death, health problem, school dropout	Children and aged part of the community.	Lack of land use management.
ADIARO	Flood, drought	January to May	Death, health problem, school dropout	Children and aged part of the community	Lack of land use management
IYNEDEB	Flood, drought	January to May	Death, health problem, school dropout	Children and aged part of the community.	Lack of land use management.



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Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator:

Frequency of Disaster Occurrence

	4 out of 5 years or more	3 out of 5 years	2 out of 5 years	1 out of 5 years	0 Never
Conflicts	4.00	27.00	58.00	12.00	
Crop diseases	14.00	40.00	23.00	23.00	
Droughts	67.00	11.00	9.00	12.00	
Earthquake	50.00	25.00		25.00	
Economic / Price shock	11.00	34.00	40.00	13.00	
Floods	5.00	50.00	28.00	18.00	
Frost / Cold waves				100.00	
Heat waves/ High temp	8.00	24.00	57.00	11.00	
Heavy Rain	2.00	20.00	56.00	22.00	
Human diseases	12.00	5.00	49.00	34.00	
Landslides	5.00	5.00	14.00	77.00	
Livestock diseases	31.00	17.00	15.00	35.00	1.00
No Disaster				100.00	
Storms / Cyclone/hail storm	20.00		20.00	60.00	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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Selected Indicator:

Household Exposure to Hazards

Disaster Type	General Exposure	Last Five Years Exposure
Droughts	23.50	24.50
Floods	14.40	16.40
Landslides	1.60	2.90
Crop diseases	7.10	7.60
Livestock diseases	14.60	15.40
Human diseases	12.30	12.00
Storms / Cyclone/hail storm	0.70	0.60
Heavy Rain	5.00	5.20
Frost / Cold waves	0.90	0.30
Conflicts	4.90	3.30
Economic / Price shock	7.10	6.40
Forest Fires	0.10	
Earthquake	2.50	0.50
No Disaster	0.10	0.10
Heat wave	5.00	4.70



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator:

Months of Occurrence of Frequent Disasters

	A - Sep (Meskerem)	B - Oct (Tikimt)	C - Nov (Hidar)	D - Dec (Tahsas)	E - Jan (Tir)	F - Feb (Yekatit)	G - Mar (Megabit)	H - Apr (Meazea)	I - May (Ginbot)	J - Jun (Sene)	K - Jul (Hamle)	L - Aug (Nehase)
Conflicts	3.80		42.30	26.90	26.90							
Crop diseases	1.70	15.50	36.20			3.40	5.20	6.90	6.90	10.30	12.00	1.70
Droughts	1.20	3.10	3.10	1.90	3.10	6.20	16.10	14.30	43.50	4.30	3.10	
Earthquake	100.00											
Economic / Price shock		4.80	9.50	9.50	9.50	16.70	11.90	4.80	7.10	7.10	14.30	4.80
Floods	38.40	5.10	1.00				2.00		1.00	16.20	22.20	14.00
Heat waves/ High temp							2.70	5.40	73.00	10.80	5.40	
Heavy Rain	50.00	8.30				5.60						36.00
Human diseases	1.50	13.60	18.20	21.20	3.00	15.20	4.50	3.00	6.10	4.50	3.00	4.50
Landslides	16.70	5.60								27.80	16.70	33.30
Livestock diseases		20.40	17.30	6.10	8.20	5.00	4.00	4.00	17.30	8.20	6.10	2.00
No Disaster			100.00									
Storms / Cyclone/hail sto					33.30					33.30		33.30



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

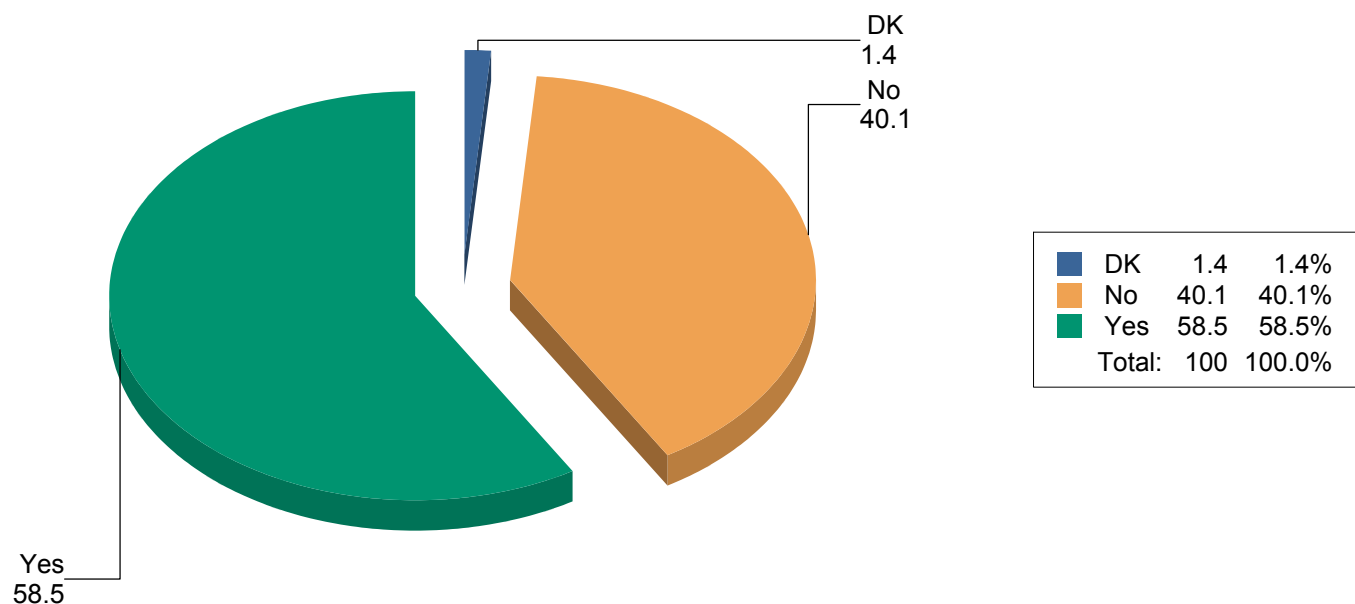
Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator:

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

<u>Is Conflict an Issue in Community?</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Yes	58.50	
No	40.10	
DK	1.40	

Is Conflict an Issue in Community?





Data Collected Date

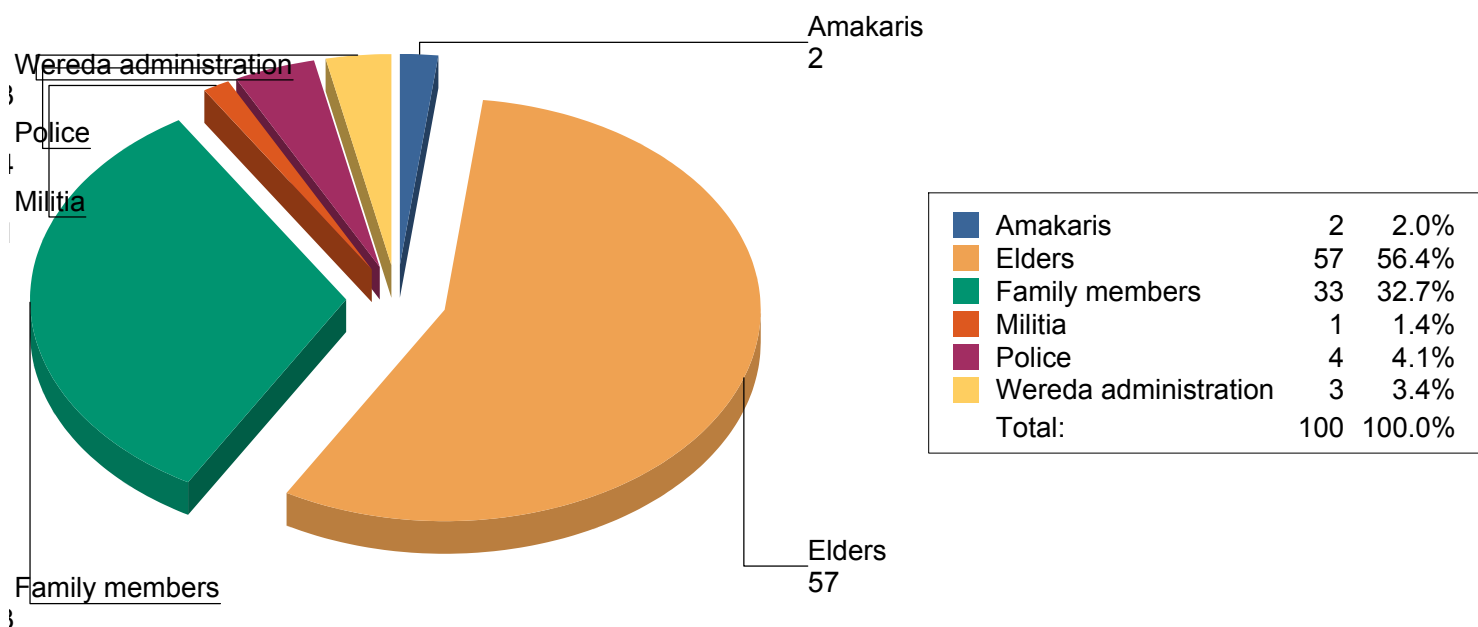
Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda DALOL

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

Who To Turn During Conflict?	Response Percentage
Family members	32.70
Elders	56.50
Amakaris	2.00
Wereda administration	3.40
Police	4.10
Militia	1.40

Who To Turn During Conflict?





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	DALOL
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Selected Indicator: **Losses from Disasters - Losses from all disasters (household response in %)**

<u>Type of Loss</u>	<u>Main Loss Percent</u>	<u>Secondary Loss Percent</u>
Physical damages on houses and property	18.20	11.80
Crop damage	15.10	8.50
Livestock damage	27.40	15.80
Death of household members	4.60	3.10
Illness/health problems	5.20	6.60
Loss of access to social services, including school	1.50	0.20
Loss of income	9.00	13.50
Loss of savings	1.20	1.90
Livestock were stolen	5.30	3.70
Lost access to grazing land	3.70	14.30
Lost access to water source	3.40	2.90
Had to flee/change residence area	4.30	13.50
Other losses/damages	0.70	2.50
DK	0.10	0.20
NA	0.10	0.00



Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda DALOL

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

Type of Loss Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses

Type of Loss	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Crop damage	7.70	11.60	27.60		10.30	26.30	2.90			10.00	7.30	
Death of household members		2.30	0.50		10.30				24.70		6.30	
DK							2.90					
Had to flee/change residence area	34.60					4.20	8.60	18.40	2.60	10.00	1.00	
Illness/health problems		9.30			6.90	1.70	2.90		14.30	10.00	12.50	25.00



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda DALOL

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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses											
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Livestock damage	30.80	44.20	40.50	66.70	20.70	12.70	5.70	21.10	5.20	15.00	44.80	
Livestock were stolen		2.30	7.00		3.40	1.70	2.90	13.20	2.60	10.00	8.30	
Loss of access to social services, including school			0.80				2.90	2.60	6.50	5.00		
Loss of income	3.80	18.60	3.20	33.30	24.10	5.90	8.60	7.90	22.10		8.30	
Loss of savings					10.30				1.30	15.00	1.00	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	DALOL
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Selected Indicator: **Losses from Disasters - Main Losses by Type of Disasters (household response in %)**

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses											
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Lost access to grazing land	3.80	4.70	3.20		6.90	0.80	14.30	10.50	1.30		1.00	25.00
Lost access to water source		7.00	0.50		6.90		8.60	2.60	13.00		3.10	
NA			0.50									
Other losses/damages	7.70						5.70	2.60				
Physical damages on houses and property	11.50		16.20			45.80	31.40	21.10	6.50	25.00	5.20	50.00



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda DALOL

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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses											
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Crop damage		10.50	12.70	66.70		8.10	5.90	5.60	1.80	21.40	7.60	33.30
Death of household members			1.30			2.30	2.90	8.30				
DK		5.30										
Had to flee/change residence area	46.20	10.50	2.00		8.30	29.10	38.20	22.20	7.00		1.50	
Illness/health problems	3.80	5.30	0.70			1.20			43.90	7.10	6.10	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	DALOL
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Selected Indicator: **Losses from Disasters - Secondary Losses by Type of Disasters (household response in %)**

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses											
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	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Livestock damage		21.10	42.00		12.50	7.00		2.80			6.10	33.30
Livestock were stolen	7.70	5.30	3.30	33.30		4.70	2.90	2.80		7.10	4.50	
Loss of access to social services, including school										7.10		
Loss of income	3.80	5.30	3.30		29.20	2.30	8.80	33.30	12.30		48.50	
Loss of savings					16.70				5.30	14.30	1.50	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR **Zone** ZONE 2 **Wereda** DALOL

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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses											
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Earthquake	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Lost access to grazing land		21.10	26.00		16.70	14.00	2.90	13.90	1.80	7.10	10.60	
Lost access to water source	3.80				4.20	5.80	14.70		3.50			
Other losses/damages	23.10						8.80		3.50		3.00	
Physical damages on houses and property	11.50		7.30		12.50	25.60	11.80	11.10	8.80	35.70	6.10	

WDRP Indicators

Infrastructure Access Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Friday, October 3, 2014

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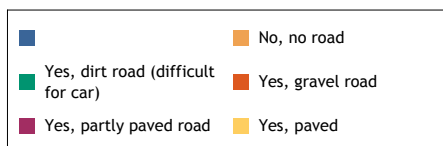
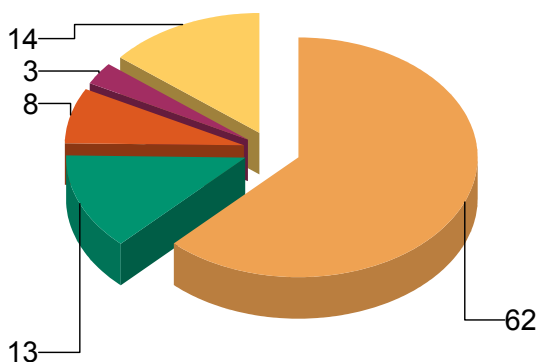
Selected Indicator

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

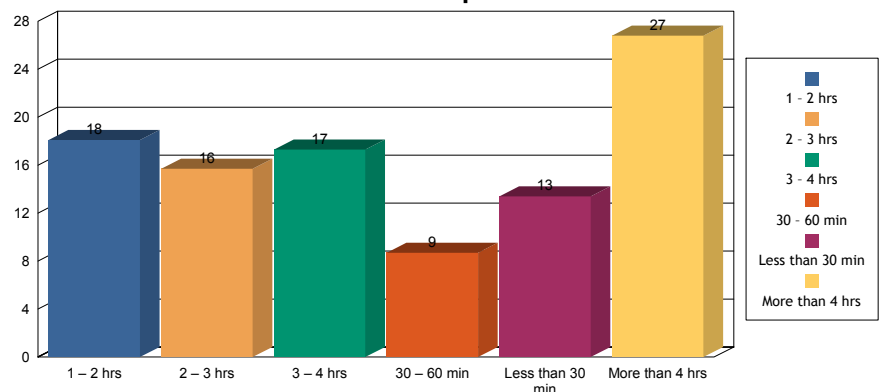
<u>Type of Road</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Time to Nearest Paved Road (Mins.)</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Time To Nearest Urban Center (Mins.)</u>	<u>Response</u>
Yes, paved	14.10	Less than 30 min	13.40	Less than 1 hr	17.10
Yes, partly paved road	3.00	30 - 60 min	8.70	1 - 2 hrs	10.40
Yes, gravel road	7.60	1 - 2 hrs	18.10	2 - 4 hrs	64.60
Yes, dirt road (difficult for car)	13.10	2 - 3 hrs	15.70	4 - 6 hrs	4.30
No, no road	62.10	3 - 4 hrs	17.30	More than 6 hrs	3.70
		More than 4 hrs	26.80		

<u>Avg Time To Nearest Urban Center(Mins.)</u>	167.00	<u>Avg Time To Nearest Paved Road</u>	191.00
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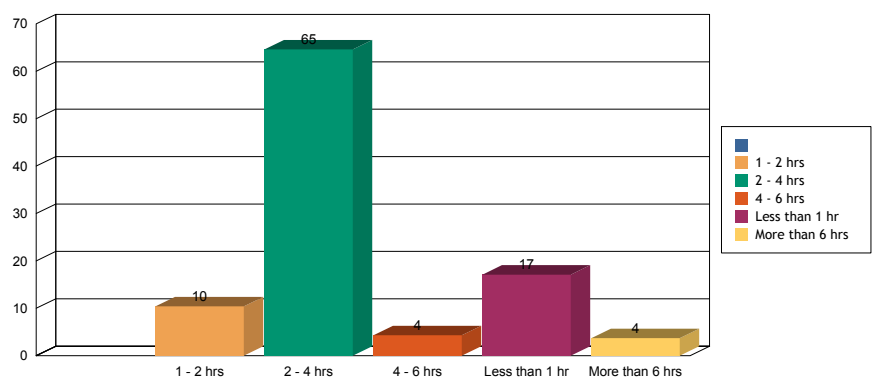
Type of Road



Time to reach the nearest paved road from the HH



Time to reach nearest urban center from the HH





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
Selected Indicator	Physical Vulnerability: Access to Electricity - Households access and utilization of electricity				
Household Located In Electricity	0.50				
Household Connected To Electricity	0.50				



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

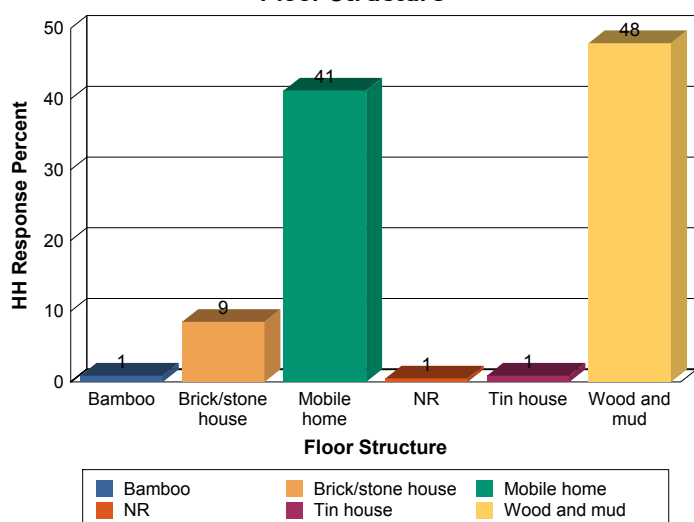
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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Selected Indicator

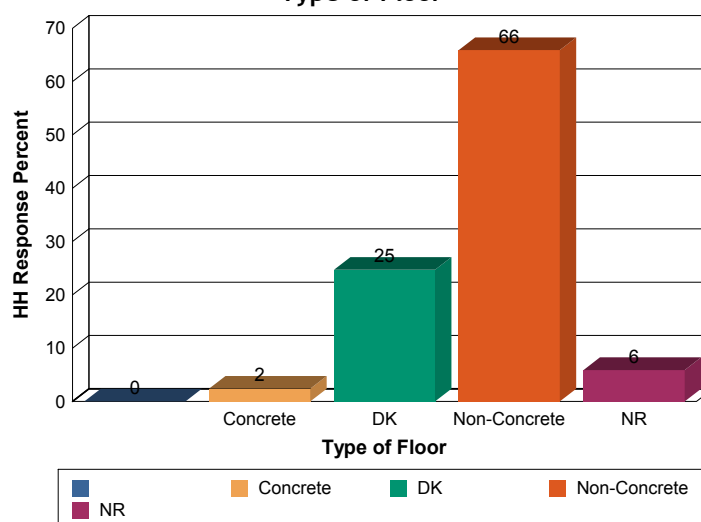
Physical Vulnerability: Type of Dwelling Units - Households type of dwelling houses

Floor Structure	HH Response	Type of Floor	HH Response
Tin house	0.90	Concrete	2.40
Wood and mud	47.90	Non-Concrete	65.90
Bamboo	0.90	DK	24.70
Brick/stone house	8.50	NR	5.90
NR	0.50		0.00
Mobile home	41.20		0.00

Floor Structure



Type of Floor



WDRP Indicators

Socio Demographic Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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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
BADA RAMILE	40	20 to 30	both	May and Junes	Increased	Loss of assets, economic hardship and job opportunities	
ALEFAN	0	Adults	Both sex	May, June, July	Increased	Loss of assets, economic hardship	To neighbour region Tigray and to Saudi Arabia
LEASGEDI	0	Adults	Male		Increased	Economic hardship and loss of assets	Djibouti, urban areas
BHEYTA	30	18 to 30	Both sex	May, June, July	Decreased	Searching of grass land for animals and economic hardship	
ADKUWA	25	20 to 42	Both sex	May and June	Increased	They migrate from place to place in search of comfortable area for their cattle and their own existence. In addition they migrate to different Muslim countries in search of jobs	
BERIH	20	17 to 45	Both sex	April	Decreased	They migrate from place to place in search of comfortable area for their cattle and their own existence	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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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
ADIARO	20	17 to 45	Both sex	April	Decreased	They migrate from place to place in search of comfortable area for their cattle and their own existence	
IYNEDEB	20	17 to 45	Both sex	April	Decreased	They migrate from place to place in search of comfortable area for their cattle and their own existence	
BADA RAMILE	40	20 to 30	both	May and Junes	Increased	Loss of assets, economic hardship and job opportunities	
ALEFAN	0	Adults	Both sex	May, June, July	Increased	Loss of assets, economic hardship	To neighbour region Tigray and to Saudi Arabia
LEASGEDI	0	Adults	Male		Increased	Economic hardship and loss of assets	Djibouti, urban areas
BHEYTA	30	18 to 30	Both sex	May, June, July	Decreased	Searching of grass land for animals and economic hardship	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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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
ADKUWA	25	20 to 42	Both sex	May and June	Increased	They migrate from place to place in search of comfortable area for their cattle and their own existence. In addition they migrate to different Muslim countries in search of jobs	
BERIH	20	17 to 45	Both sex	April	Decreased	They migrate from place to place in search of comfortable area for their cattle and their own existence	
ADIARO	20	17 to 45	Both sex	April	Decreased	They migrate from place to place in search of comfortable area for their cattle and their own existence	
IYNEDEB	20	17 to 45	Both sex	April	Decreased	They migrate from place to place in search of comfortable area for their cattle and their own existence	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator:

Demography: Population Structure

KEY:

Male Female

	Children (0-12 yrs)	Older (Above 55 yrs)	Working (25-55 yrs)	Youth (12-25 yrs)
ADIARO	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
ADKUWA	13 7	10 5	25 15	15 10
ALEFAN	9 8	6 7	18 19	15 17
BADA RAMILE	12 8	7 3	13 17	25 15
BERIH	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
BHEYTA	40 60	70 30	57 43	60 40
IYNEDEB	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
LEASGEDI	10 5	10 5	20 10	23 17



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

Demography: Population Trends and Ethnic Groups

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Population Change Trend</u>	<u>Population Change Reasons</u>	<u>Ethnic Groups</u>
BADA RAMILE	Increased	More children	Afar
ALEFAN	Increased	More children	Afar
LEASGEDI	Increased	More children	Afar
BHEYTA	Increased	In-migration	Afar
ADKUWA	Increased	More children	Afar



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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Selected Indicator

Social Vulnerability: Household Demographic Characteristics - Demographic characteristics of households

Demographic Indicator	Indicator Value	Comments
Average household size	8	On average each household in the wereda has 8.04 household members
Sex ratio	895	There are 895 females per 1000 males
Child sex ratio (under 14 yrs)	868	There are 868 females per 1000 males for under 14 age group
Adult sex ratio (18 & Above yrs)	950	There are 950 females per 1000 males for under 18 age group
Dependency ratio $\left(\frac{[(0-14)+(64+)]}{(15-64)} \right)$ yrs)	1	For every working adult there are 0.68 dependent people on average



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

<u>General Awareness</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Educational Level</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Read and understand text - Easily	4.60	From Proportion of population (7+) - Less than 1st grade	53.20
Read and understand text - with difficulty	4.30	From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)	32.50
Cannot read and understand text	90.90	From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)	3.90
Can write letters - easily	5.80	From Proportion of population (7+) - Technical	0.10
Can write letters - with difficulty	4.00	From Proportion of population (7+) - Diploma	0.60
Cannot write letters	89.90	From Proportion of population (7+) - Pursuing or completed University	
<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	5.80	Proportion of literate population (15+) to total 15+ population	6.90



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
Selected Indicator					
Social Vulnerability: Gender Parity - Gender parity in education level (7+ years) and household heading					
Educational Level			Male_Percent	Female_Percent	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Less than 1st grade			49.50	50.50	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)			57.30	42.70	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)			64.30	35.70	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)			0.00	100.00	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Diploma			85.70	14.30	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Pursuing or completed University			0.00	0.00	
<u>Male Head of HH</u>		87.30	<u>Female Head of HH</u>		12.70

WDRP Indicators

Environmental Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
Selected Indicator	Environmental Situation: Environmental Problems - Major environmental problems by Kebele				
KebeleName	Problem_1	Problem_2	Problem_3	Problem4	
BADA RAMILE	Soil erosion	Land degradation	Air pollution		
ALEFAN	Soil erosion	Land degradation	Land degradation		
ALEFAN	Soil erosion	Water pollution			
BHEYTA	Soil erosion	Water pollution	Deforestation		
ADKUWA	Deforestation	Soil erosion	Air pollution	Water pollution	
BERIH	Soil erosion	Deforestation	Air pollution		
ADIARO	Air pollution	Deforestation	Air pollution		
IYNEDEB	Soil erosion	Deforestation	Air pollution		



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	DALOL
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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>
BADA RAMILE	Minimum	
ALEFAN	Minimum	
LEASGEDI		Wind erosion
BHEYTA	Medium	Desertification
ADKUWA	Increased	
BERIH	Very high	
ADIARO	Very high	
IYNEDEB	Very high	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	BADA RAMILE
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Land degradation and fertility is decreased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Loss of grazing lands and irrigable land	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>

<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	The amount of water is decreased	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Affected agricultural products and water access for animals.	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>

KebeleName	ALEFAN
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Degraded and decreased fertility	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Loss of grazing lands and irrigable land	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>

<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	The amount is decreased	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Affect agricultural production and water access for animals	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	LEASGEDI
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	High degradation	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Flood, soil erosion, land degradation	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>

<u>Resources_2</u>		<u>Resources_4</u>
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>		<u>Observed_Change_4</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>		<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>

KebeleName	BHEYTA
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Land degraded	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>		<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>

<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased water	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Scarcity of water	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	ADKUWA
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Loss of soil fertility	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Food shortage	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	There is some change	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Community faced water born diseases	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

<u>KebeleName</u>	BERIH
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Land degradation and fertility is decreased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Loss of grazing lands and irrigable land	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	The amount of water is decreased	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Affected agricultural products and water access for animals	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	ADIARO
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Degraded and decreased fertility	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Loss of grazing lands and irrigable land	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>

<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased the amount.	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Affect agricultural production and water access for animals	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>

KebeleName	IYNEDEB
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	High degradation	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Flood, soil erosion, land degradation	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>

<u>Resources_2</u>		<u>Resources_4</u>
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>		<u>Observed_Change_4</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>		<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
Selected Indicator	Environmental Situation: Rainfall & Temperature - Observed changes on rainfall and temperature by the community over the last decade				
	Rainfall			Temperature	
	Changes Observed	Problems		Changes Observed	Problems
Kebele Name					
BADA RAMILE	Very low	Very low		Very high	
ALEFAN	Highly decreased	Decrease water covers		Highly increased	
LEASGEDI	Low	Shortage of water		High	
BHEYTA	Low	Drought		High	Desertification
ADKUWA	Decreased			It is very hot	
BERIH	Very low			Very high	
ADIARO	Very low			Very high	
IYNEDEB	Very low			Very high	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

Environmental Situation: Reasons for Environmental Changes

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Reason For Environmental Changes</u>
BADA RAMILE	Natural hazards that occurred around the area, climate change, unseasonal rain fall from the high land areas of Tigray region
ALEFAN	Volcanic eruption, natural hazards that occurred around the area, climate change, unseasonal rain fall from the high land areas of Tigray region
LEASGEDI	Flood and wind erosion
BHEYTA	Lack of rain fall and erratic rainfall
BERIH	Lack of afforestation, cutting trees for different purposes and a harsh climatic condition of the area
ADIARO	Lack of afforestation, cutting trees for different purposes and a harsh climatic condition of the area
GARSAT	Lack of afforestation, cutting trees for different purposes and a harsh climatic condition of the area



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	Changes Observed	Problems Observed
BADA ADMERUG	High	Decreased agricultural production, shortage of grazing land and loss of soil fertility
ALEFAN	High	Decreased agricultural production, shortage of grazing land and loss of soil fertility
LEASGEDI	High	Loss of fertile soil and land degradation
BHEYTA	High	Drought
ADKUWA	Increased	
BERIH	Very high	
ADIARO	Very high	
IYNEDEB	Very high	

WDRP Indicators

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



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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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
BADA RAMILE	Cropping maize	35	Honey production	3	Animal rearing	25		0
ALEFAN	Rearing animals	42	Bee keeping	21	Trade	35		0
LEASGEDI	Rearing animals	0	Selling of milk and milk products	0	Buying and selling animals	0		0
BHEYTA	Pastoralist	65	Cropping maize	15	Cropping maize	20		0
ADKUWA	Cropping maize	45	Honey production	5	Animal rearing	20		0
BERIH	Honey production	60	Selling of sheep and goats	30	Cropping	10		0
ADIARO	Honey production	60	Selling of sheep and goats	30	Cropping	10		0
IYNEDEB	Honey production	60	Selling of sheep and goats	30	Cropping	10		0



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livelihood Activity	Order of Importance		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Agricultural laborer	0.50	7.90	6.80
Animal herder	1.00	2.50	5.40
Basket-making, Mat-making	6.30	4.90	13.50
Begging activities	1.40	0.00	0.00
Buying and selling livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, camels)	11.10	6.90	18.20
Daily laborer	15.50	2.50	4.70
House-maid (domestic servant)	1.40	3.00	0.70
Making jewellery	0.50	0.50	0.00
Making traditional utensils or farm tools	0.00	0.50	0.00
Musician (drum-beater, singer, dancer)	0.00	0.50	0.00
Others	0.00	0.00	0.70
Rearing & selling animals (camels, cattle, sheep, goats)	35.70	23.60	16.90
Religious teacher	4.30	0.50	0.70



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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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
Salaried job	2.40	1.50	0.70
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Animal feed (grass, fodder, forage, salty sand, etc.)	1.00	1.00	0.70
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Charcoal	0.00	1.00	2.00
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Construction materials (sand, grass, wooden poles, etc.)	0.50	0.50	0.70
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Firewood	2.90	1.00	0.70
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Incense, frankincense, and natural gum	0.50	0.00	0.00
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Precious stones (gold, gem-stones)	0.50	0.00	0.00
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Water	0.00	0.50	0.70
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Wild fruits	0.00	0.00	0.70
Selling Building materials and hardware	1.00	0.00	0.00
Selling Cereal food crops (sorghum, maize, wheat, barley)	0.50	2.50	0.70
Selling Chat / Khat	0.50	0.00	0.70
Selling cooked food	0.50	0.00	0.70



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livelihood Activity	Order of Importance		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Selling dairy products (milk, butter, ghee, cheese)	4.80	27.10	2.70
Selling eggs (from own chickens) Beekeeping (selling honey bees-wax, or bee-hives)	0.00	3.40	2.70
Selling fruit juice (orange, etc) or soft drink (Fanta, etc)	0.50	0.50	0.00
Selling Fruits (mango, papaya, banana, orange, lemon, etc.)	1.90	0.50	0.70
Selling hides and skins (from goats, sheep, cattle)	1.40	2.50	3.40
Selling meat (from own livestock)	0.50	1.00	2.70
Selling Oil seeds (sesame, sunflower)	0.00	0.00	1.40
Selling Other foods (sugar, flour, coffee, etc.)	0.50	0.50	0.70
Selling Root crops (Irish potato, sweet potato)	0.50	2.50	0.70
Selling tea, coffee, cake, bread, "areki", "tella"	0.00	1.00	0.00
Selling Vegetables (onion, tomato, cabbage, pumpkin, etc.)	0.50	0.00	1.40
Traditional birth attendant (TBA)	0.50	0.00	0.00
Traditional healer	1.00	0.00	0.00



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	DALOL
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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
Weaving, Knitting, Embroidery, Tailoring	0.00	0.00	0.70



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

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

Type of Livelihood Activity	Main Occupation	Secondary Occupation
	1st Occupation	2nd Occupation
Cultivator	4.30	14.10
Neither studying nor working nor seeking work	0.00	0.40
Others (specify)	0.20	0.40
Physically disabled	0.30	0.00
Retired/ Old	0.90	1.40
Salaried	0.90	1.80
Student	32.70	19.70
Unemployed & seeking work	1.90	1.40
Agricultural labourer	0.30	0.70
Chronically ill	0.20	0.00
Craftsman	1.40	4.60
Home-maker (housewife)	30.70	32.70
Livestock rearing	19.60	16.20
Non-agricultural labour	5.10	3.90
Shopkeeper and Petty trade	0.90	1.10



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator:

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

Source of Food	Types of Food Item										
	Beans	Beef	Fruits	Injera	Milk	Oil / Butter	Other cereals	Pasta	Potatoes	Sugar	Vegetables
Begging						1.10					
Borrowed		2.80						1.00	10.30	0.70	11.10
Casual labor						1.10	3.20	1.00		1.40	
Free meals/Food assistance				16.70	1.40	2.20	15.80	1.00			
Gifts from friends/neighbors		2.80							3.40		
Other		2.80					0.60				



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Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator:

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

Source of Food	Types of Food Item										
	Beans	Beef	Fruits	Injera	Milk	Oil / Butter	Other cereals	Pasta	Potatoes	Sugar	Vegetables
Own cultivation/production		88.90	33.30	33.30	97.00	31.50	24.10	4.10	6.90	5.80	
Purchase from roadside vendor/tuck shop	100.00	2.80	16.70			15.20	17.10	32.70	20.70	27.50	11.10
Purchase subsidized food from Kebele shop						7.60		3.10	3.40	0.70	
Purchases from main shop			50.00	50.00	1.40	40.20	33.50	56.10	55.20	63.80	63.80

WDRP Indicators

Crop Production Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

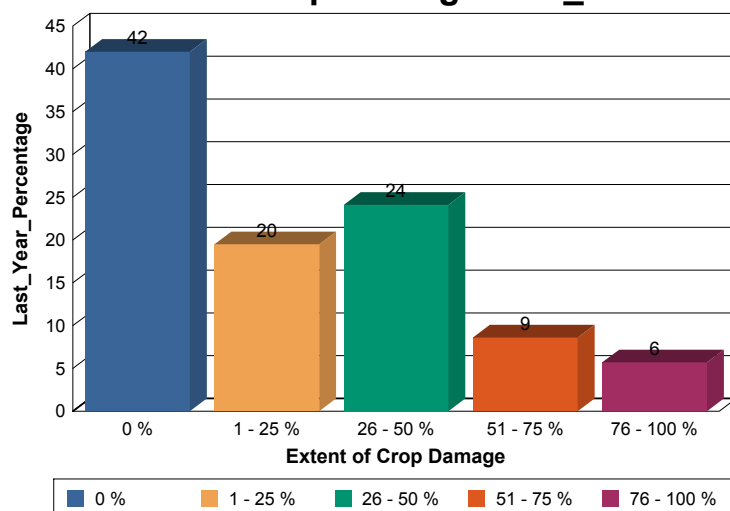
Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator:

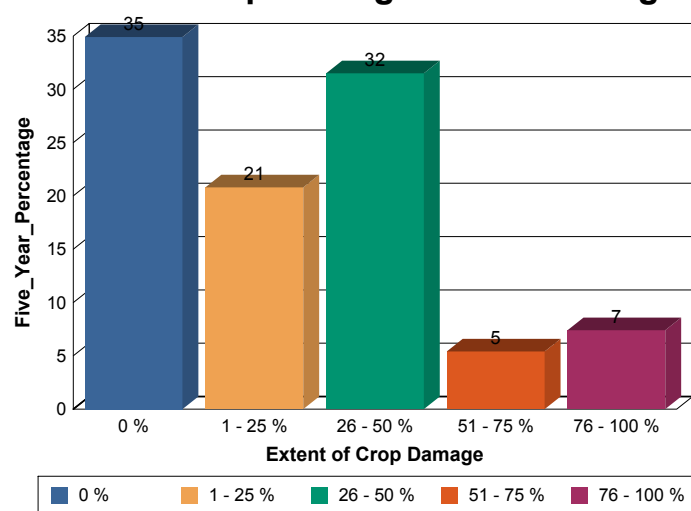
Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Proportion of Total Crop Damage

Extent of Crop Damage (%)	Last Year Percentage	Five Year Percentage
0 %	42.00	34.90
1 - 25 %	19.50	20.80
26 - 50 %	24.10	31.50
51 - 75 %	8.60	5.40
76 - 100 %	5.70	7.40

Extent of Crop Damage Last Year



Extent of Crop Damage Five Years Ago





Data_Collected_Date

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Region AFAR

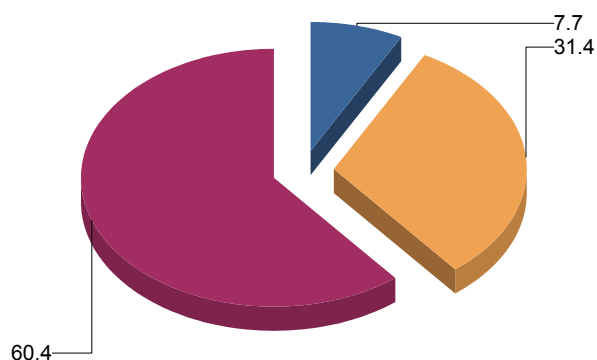
Zone ZONE 2

Wereda DALOL

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

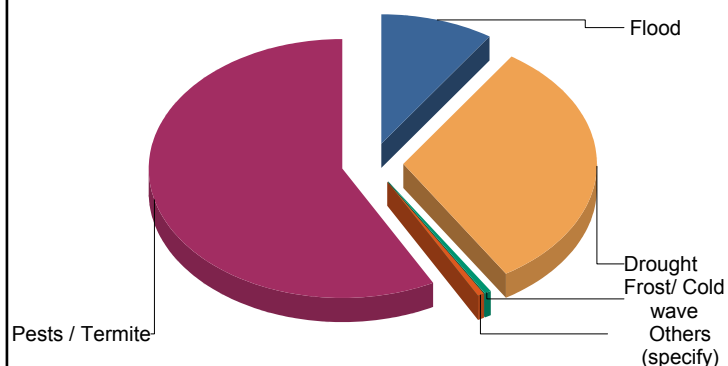
<u>Major Reason of Crop Damage</u>	<u>Last Year</u>	<u>Five Year Ago</u>
Pests / Termite	60.40	55.60
Drought	31.40	30.70
Flood	7.70	9.00
Frost/ Cold wave	0.00	0.50
Others (specify)	0.00	0.50

Major Reason of Crop Damage - Last Year



■ Flood
 ■ Drought
 ■ Frost/ Cold wave
 ■ Pests / Termite
 ■ Others (specify)

Major Reason of Crop Damage - Five Years Ago



■ Flood
 ■ Drought
 ■ Frost/ Cold wave
 ■ Pests / Termite
 ■ Others (specify)



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Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator:

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

Last Year	Five Years Ago	0 %	1 - 25 %	26 - 50 %	51 - 75 %	76 - 100 %
Fruits		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Barley		0.00	66.70	33.30	0.00	0.00
		0.00	70.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Beans		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Maize		0.00	24.40	44.40	22.20	8.90
		4.40	17.80	55.60	8.90	13.30
Other oilseed		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other pulses		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sesame		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sorghum		64.60	8.80	16.80	4.40	5.30
		58.10	11.60	22.10	3.50	4.70
Teff		0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vegetables		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wheat		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator:

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

Last Year

Five Years Ago

	Flood	Drought	Frost/ Cold wave	Others (specify)	Pests / Termite
Fruits	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	100.00 100.00
Barley	14.30 0.00	71.40 70.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	14.30 30.00
Beans	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 100.00
Maize	8.30 8.50	29.20 34.00	2.10 0.00	0.00 0.00	60.40 57.40
Millet	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	100.00 0.00
Other oilseed	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	100.00 0.00
Other pulses	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	100.00 0.00
Peas	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 100.00
Sesame	0.00 0.00	100.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
Sorghum	9.20 9.00	31.70 30.00	0.00 0.00	0.80 0.00	52.50 60.00



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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Selected Indicator:

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

	Flood	Drought	Frost/ Cold wave	Others (specify)	Pests / Termite
Teff	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	100.00 0.00
Vegetables	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	100.00 100.00
Wheat	33.30 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	66.70 100.00



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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Selected Indicator:

Agricultural Situation: Change in Crops Grown - Five major crops grown by proportion of total cultivated land

Kebele Name	Major Crops	Main Season	Cropped Area		Reason For Change
			Present	Five Years Ago	
BADA RAMILE	Sorghum	Belg	30	30	Reduction of land fertility and lack of land fertilizer
	Maize	Belg	0	0	The farming land size is damaged by natural disasters
ALEFAN	Sorghum	Belg	10	10	
	Maize	Belg	10	10	
	Root & tubers	Tsedey	0	0	
LEASGEDI	Sorghum	Belg	0	0	Reduction of land fertility
	Maize	Belg	0	0	Reduction of land fertility
BHEYTA	Maize	Belg	0	0	Desertification, flood and wind erosion
	Sorghum	Belg	0	0	
ADKUWA	Sorghum	Belg	0	0	Reduction of land fertility and lack of fertilizer
	Maize	Belg	0	0	Reduction of land fertility and lack of fertilizer



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

Percentage of
Irrigated Area

Last Year

41.00

Five Years Ago

39.00

Percentage of households
with irrigated area

Last Year

26.00

Five Years Ago

24.00

<u>Source of Irrigation</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Method of Tillage</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Type of Fertilizer</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Type of Pesticide</u>	<u>Response</u>
River/Lake/Pond	23.50	Oxen	80.00	Natural/Animal manure	23.20	Natural methods	23.00
DK	3.10	Tractor	1.00	Both Chemical and Natural	10.10	None	74.00
Other (specify)	3.10	Manual	11.40	None	57.60	DK	2.00
No Irrigation (Rain-fed)	63.30	None	5.70	DK	9.10		0.00
	0.00	NR	1.90		0.00		0.00

Proportion Improved Seeds

35.10

Proportion Agriculture Service

25.90



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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

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

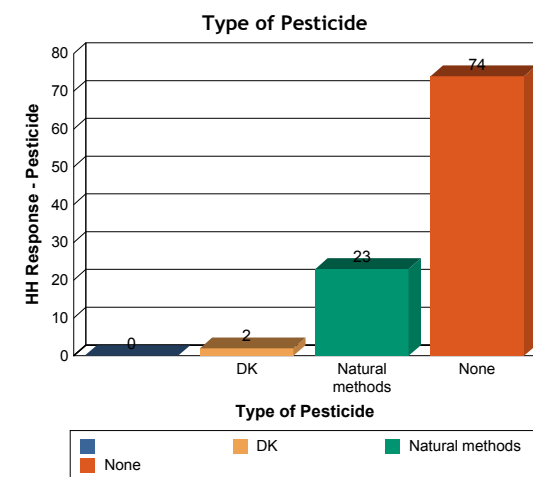
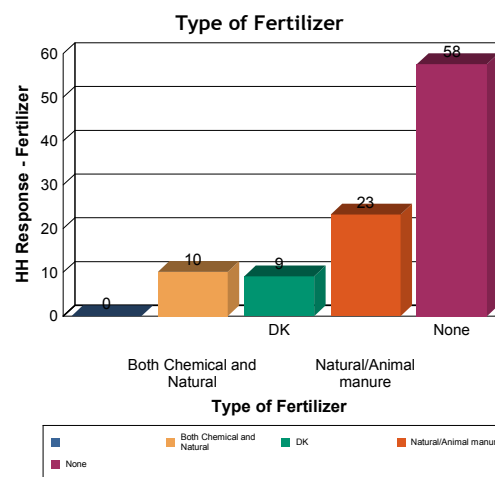
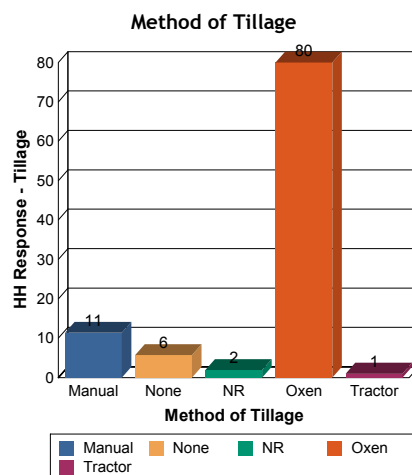
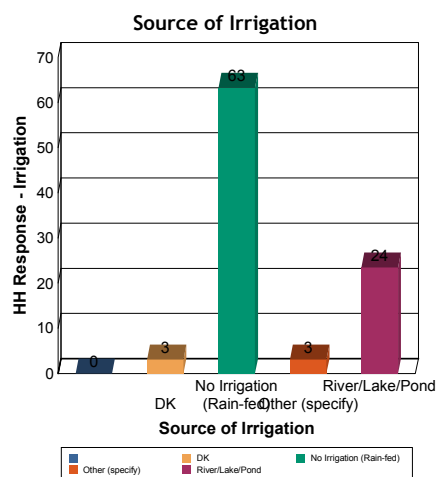
Percentage of Irrigated Area

<u>Last Year</u>	41.00
<u>Five Years Ago</u>	39.00

Percentage of households with irrigated area

<u>Last Year</u>	26.00
<u>Five Years Ago</u>	24.00

<u>Source of Irrigation</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Method of Tillage</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Type of Fertilizer</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Type of Pesticide</u>	<u>Response</u>
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Proportion Improved Seeds

35.10

Proportion Agriculture Service

25.90



Data Collected Date

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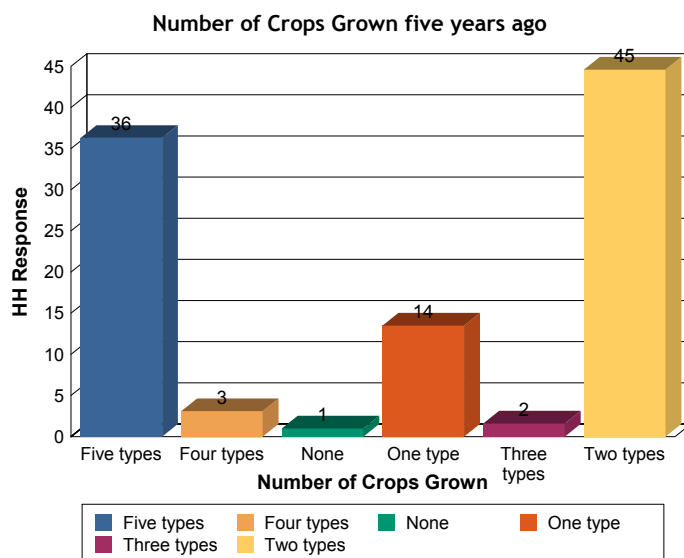
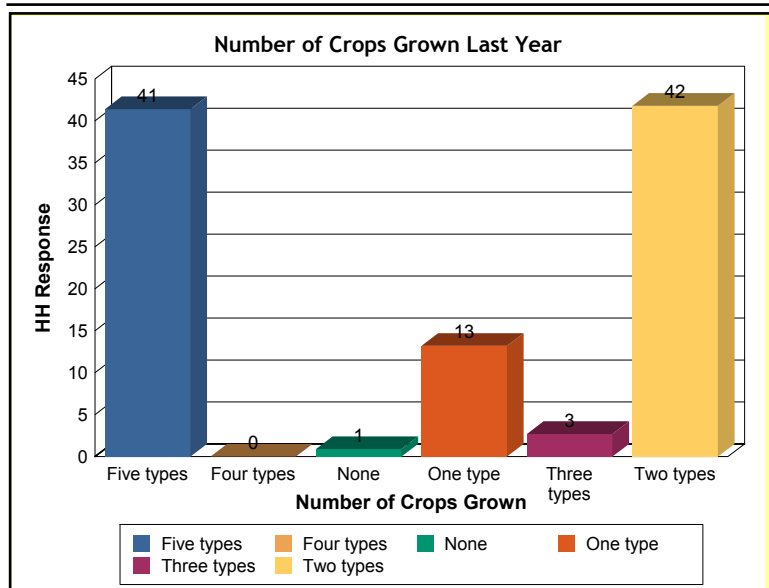
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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Selected Indicator **Economic Vulnerability: Crops Grown - Number of crops grown by households**

Number of Crops Grown	Crops Grown Last Year	Crops Grown Five Years Ago
None	0.90	1.00
One type	13.20	13.50
Two types	41.80	44.60
Three types	2.70	1.60
Four types	0.00	3.10
Five types	41.40	36.30

Avg Crops Grown Last Year 3.12

Avg Crops Grown Five Years Ago 3.01





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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

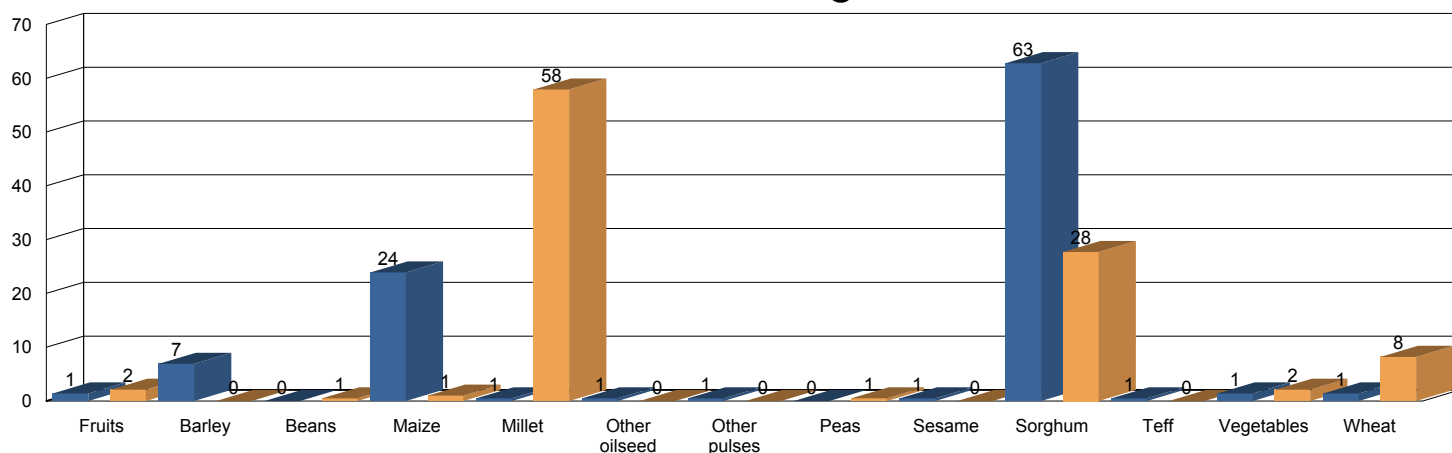
Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator

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

Major Crop Type	Type of Crops Grown Last Year	Type of Crops Grown Five Years Ago
Teff	0.50	0.00
Barley	6.90	0.00
Wheat	1.40	8.20
Maize	23.90	1.00
Sorghum	62.80	27.70
Millet	0.50	57.90
Beans	0.00	0.50
Peas	0.00	0.50
Other pulses	0.50	0.00
Sesame	0.50	0.00
Other oilseed	0.50	0.00
Vegetables	1.40	2.10
Fruits	1.40	2.10

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



LEGEND :

Last year

Five Years Ago



Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator:

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

	A - Less than 100	B - 100-500	C - 501-1000	D - 1001-1500	E - 1501-2000
Fruits		100.00			
Barley	7.10	21.40	71.40		
Beans					
Maize	34.00	50.00	14.00		2.00
Millet	100.00				
Other oilseed			100.00		
Other pulses		100.00			
Peas					
Sesame		100.00			
Sorghum	74.40	17.60	6.40	0.80	0.80
Teff		100.00			
Vegetables	33.30	66.70			
Wheat		100.00			



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator:

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

Types of Major Crops

Category of Yield used to be obtained five years ago

	A - Less than 100	B - 100-500	C - 501-1000	D - 1001-1500	E - 1501-2000
Fruits					
Barley	14.30	42.90	42.90		
Beans			100.00		
Maize	28.60	51.00	20.40		
Millet					
Other oilseed					
Other pulses					
Peas	100.00				
Sesame					
Sorghum	36.80	36.80	16.80		
Teff					
Vegetables	25.00	75.00			
Wheat	50.00	50.00			



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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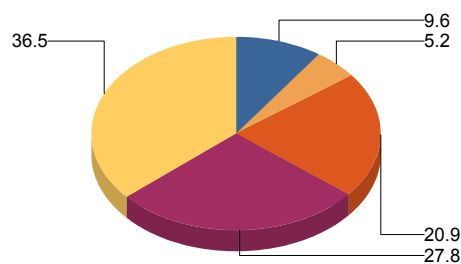
Selected Indicator: **Economic Vulnerability: Land Ownership and Quality - Landownership of households**

Households owning land (%)	56.00
Average landholding (in Hectares)s	4.60
Households cultivating land in last 12 months (%)	45.90
Average quantity of land cultivated (in hectares)	3.20

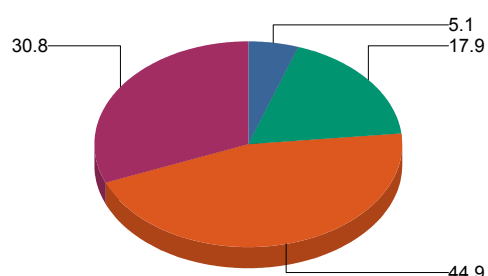
Range Land Holding	Percent Response	Range Cultivated Land	Percent Respons
A - Less than 0.25 ha	10.0	A - Less than 0.25 ha	1.0
B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	5.0	A - Less than 0.25 ha	5.0
C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	0.0	C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	0.0
D - 0.75 - 1 ha	21.0	D - 0.75 - 1 ha	18.0
E - 1 - 2 ha	28.0	E - 1 - 2 ha	45.0
F - More than 2 ha	37.0	F - More than 2 ha	31.0

IMPORTANT: ha = Hectar

Household Responses to Range Land Holding



Household Responses to Range Cultivated Land





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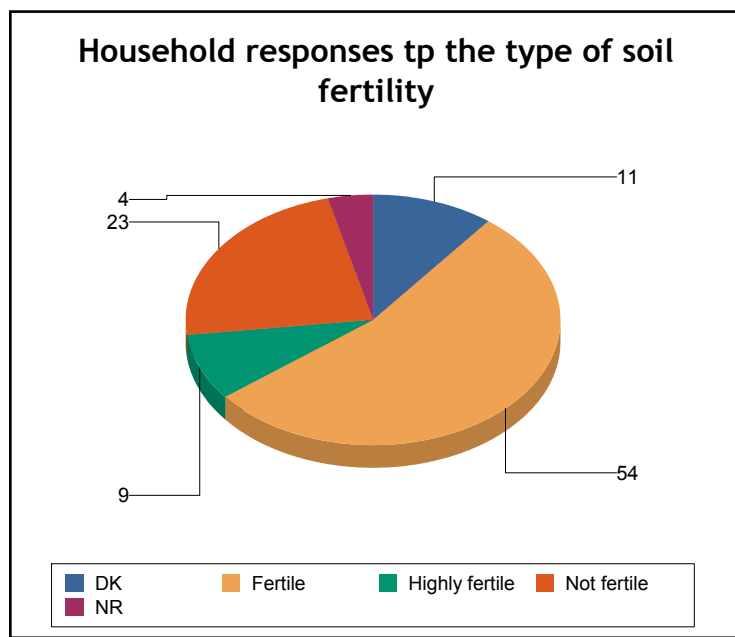
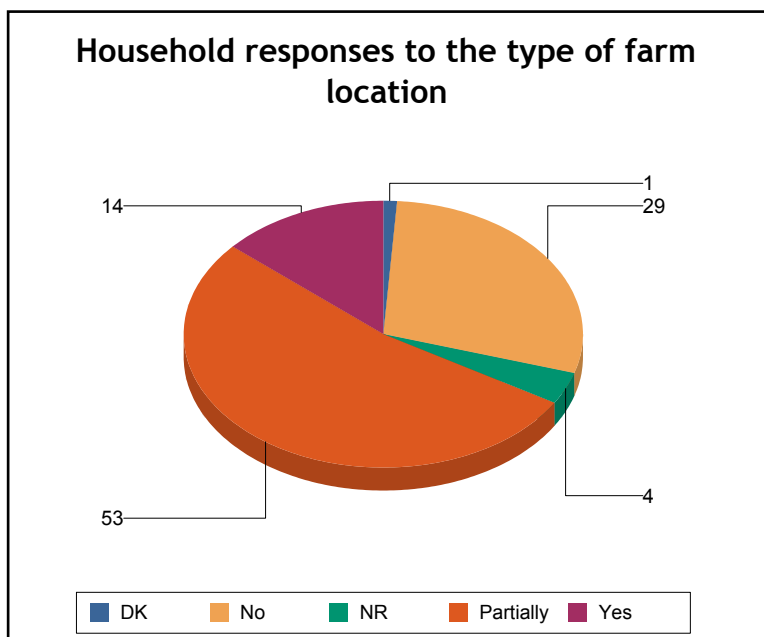
Selected Indicator:

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

Cropping_Intensity *	213.00
Households with enough land for farming	16.30

<u>HHs with favourable location of farm</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Households with fertile soil</u>	<u>Response</u>
Yes	13.50	Highly fertile	8.70
Partially	52.90	Fertile	53.80
No	28.80	Not fertile	23.10
DK	1.00	DK	10.60
NR	3.80	NR	3.80

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





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Landuse_1</u>	<u>Comments_1</u>	<u>Landuse_2</u>	<u>Comments_2</u>	<u>Landuse_3</u>	<u>Comments_3</u>
BADA RAMILE	Grazing land	Covers large area	Honey production	It is not as much		
ALEFAN	Grazing land	Covers large area	Honey production	It is not as much		
LEASGEDI	Grazing land		Honey production	10 to 12 kilogram per household		
BHEYTA	Grazing land	10 hectares	Honey production	30 kg per house hold.		
ADKUWA	Grazing land		Honey production	10 to 12 kilogram per household		
BERIH	Honey production		Forest harvesting			
ADIARO	Honey production		Forest harvesting			
IYNEDEB	Honey production		Forest harvesting			

WDRP Indicators

Livestock Production Characteristics



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda DALOL

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>
BADA RAMILE	Very high	Because the area is highly affected by different disasters	There is a spread of diseases related with drought and flood
ALEFAN	High	Increased	There is a spread of diseases related with drought and flood
LEASGEDI	Medium	Low	
BHEYTA	Some diseases are present	Increased	
ADKUWA	Very high	Increased	There is a spread of diseases related with drought and flood
BERIH	Good		
ADIARO	Good		
IYNEDEB	Good		



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

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

	1st	2nd	3rd
Anthrax affecting cattle	0.50	1.60	12.10
Black leg	0.50		0.60
Contagious Caprine PLeuropneumonia (CCPP)	60.20	28.20	11.50
Faciolosis	17.90	9.60	18.50
Foot and mouth disease	11.20	28.70	28.70
Heart water		1.60	1.90
Internal & External Parasites (Tick, mange, helminthiasis, fasci	1.50	2.70	21.00
Liverfluke (Sheep and cattle)	0.50		0.60
Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)	0.50		0.60
Newcastle disease (Chicken)	5.10	26.60	3.80
Sheep pox		1.10	24.20
Trypanosomiasis	1.50		0.60



Data_Collected_Date

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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

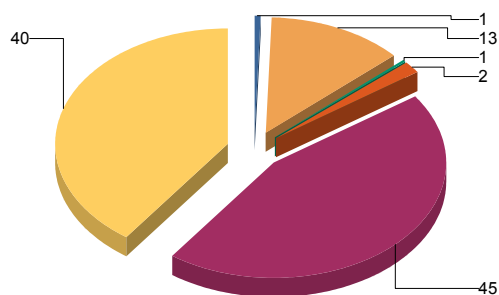
Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator:

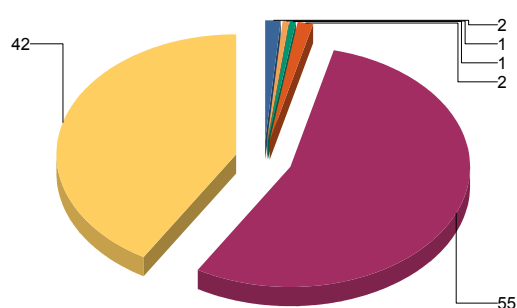
Evaluation of Access to Veterinary Services and Livestock Drugs
Households' evaluation on access to drugs and veterinary services

Level of Access	Veternary Service	Livestock_Drugs
Excellent	0.50	0.50
Good	1.50	1.50
Adequate	0.50	1.50
Poor	44.70	54.80
Very poor	40.10	41.60
DK	12.70	0.50

Level of Access to Veterinary Services



Access Level of Livestock Drugs





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Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda DALOL

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
BADA RAMILE	Goats	40.00	For food/meat and milk, means of income
	Camels	35.00	For food/ meat and milk, means of income
	Sheep	10.00	For food and means of income
	Cattle: Female	5.00	For food and means of income
ALEFAN	Cattle	15.00	For meat and milk, means of income
	Goats	30.00	For meat and milk and means of income
	Sheep	25.00	For food and means of income
	Camels	5.00	For food and means of income
LEASGEDI	Camels		For food and market
	Cattle: Female		For food and market and also milk production
	Donkeys		For transportation services
BHEYTA	Camels	3.00	For transportation and income means
	Cattle	10.00	For getting income
	Goats	15.00	For consumption and income
	Sheep	9.00	For consumption and income
ADKUWA	Cattle	14.00	Selling to the market
	Sheep	10.00	For food and means of income
	Goats	45.00	For consumption and income
	Camels	12.00	For transportation and income means



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda DALOL

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	E - More than
Bee keeping	37.90	7.80			
Camels: Female	39.20	6.40		1.30	0.60
Camels: Male	38.40	12.30	1.40		
Camels: Young Female	13.80	5.40			
Camels: Young Male	14.80	5.50			
Cattle: Female	12.90	4.50	0.80		
Cattle: Male bulls	20.10	4.50	1.50		
Cattle: Mature Female	36.40	2.80	0.70		
Cattle: Mature Male	27.10	8.20			
Cattle: under 1 year	25.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	
Donkeys	64.90	7.40	1.40	0.70	
Goats	19.50	24.10	37.40	37.40	2.60

None
54.40
53.50
47.90
80.80
79.70
81.80
73.90
60.10
64.70
72.00
25.70
9.70



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Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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Selected Indicator:

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

	A - 1 to 5	B - 6 to 10	C - 11 to 50	D - 51 to 100	E - More than
Horses	2.10	7.40			
Mules	6.60	6.10			
Poultry	7.10	8.20			
Sheep	56.30	19.20	6.60	3.00	0.60

None
90.50
87.80
84.70
14.40



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda DALOL

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	80.80		16.70
Camels: Female	88.40	3.20	8.40
Camels: Male	87.40	2.10	10.50
Camels: Young Female	82.80	1.70	15.50
Camels: Young Male	76.40	1.80	20.00
Cattle: Female	76.40	1.80	20.00
Cattle: Male bulls	80.60		17.70
Cattle: Mature Female	80.60		18.10
Cattle: Mature Male	77.20		21.10
Cattle: under 1 year	80.00		18.30
Donkeys	86.30	0.80	12.10
Goats	94.00	1.10	4.40
Horses	70.80		25.00
Mules	73.10		23.10
Poultry	71.70		24.50
Sheep	93.30	1.30	4.70



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livestock Owned

Reason for Decrease in Livestock Number

	Ate at home	Eaten by wild animal (e.g. hyena)	Lost	Other	Raiding	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Poisoned	Sold for food
Bee keeping			9.10	15.00			75.80	9.10		15.00
Camels: Female						3.60	83.30	10.70		2.40
Camels: Male							30.00	52.20		17.80
Camels: Young Female	4.20				6.30	2.10	77.10	6.30		4.20
Camels: Young Male						2.20	37.80	57.80		2.20
Cattle: Female		2.30			2.30		84.10	6.80	4.50	
Cattle: Male bulls					1.90		40.40	50.00	5.80	



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator

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

	Ate at home	Eaten by wild animal (e.g. hyena)	Lost	Other	Raiding	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Poisoned	Sold for food
Cattle: Mature Female		5.20			1.70	1.70	84.50	5.20		1.70
Cattle: Mature Male				2.20		4.40	42.20	46.70		4.40
Cattle: under 1 year		2.00					44.00	52.00	2.00	
Donkeys	1.80				1.80	1.80	73.40	19.30		0.90
Goats		0.60			1.20		74.40	20.90	0.60	2.30
Horses			2.60	2.60			81.60	13.20		
Mules				2.40			41.50	56.10		
Poultry		2.40		2.40			50.00	45.20		



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator

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

	Ate at home	Eaten by wild animal (e.g. hyena)	Lost	Other	Raiding	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Poisoned	Sold for food
Sheep		0.70			1.50	0.70	62.80	33.60		0.70



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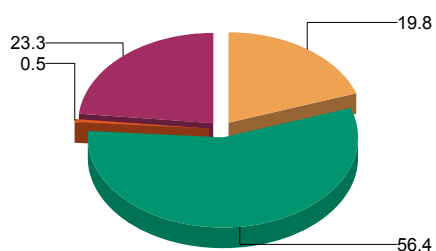
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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Selected Indicator

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

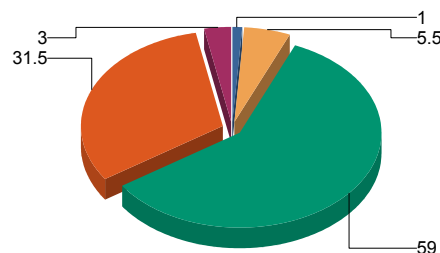
Access to Pasture	Response Percent	Quality of Pasture	Response Percent
Regularly available	0.50	Excellent	0.00
Occasionally	56.40	Good	5.50
Seldom available	23.30	Adequate	1.00
Never available	19.80	Poor	59.00
----	0.00	Very poor	31.50
----	0.00	DK	3.00

Household responses to Access to Pasture for Livestock



----	0.0%
Never available	19.8%
Occasionally	56.4%
Regularly available	0.5%
Seldom available	23.3%
Total:	100.0%

Household responses to Quality of Pasture



Adequate	1.0%
Good	5.5%
Poor	59.0%
Very poor	31.5%
DK	3.0%
Excellent	0.0%
Total:	100.0%



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	DALOL
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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
B - Tikimt	2.20		1.10
C - Hidar	2.70	3.20	1.70
D - Tahsas	2.70	3.20	2.20
E - Tir	4.30	1.60	2.80
F - Yekatit	9.20	3.80	1.70
G - Megabit	23.80	7.50	16.00
H - Meazea	16.80	46.80	6.60
I - Ginbot	35.70	17.20	30.40
J - Sene	2.20	11.80	26.50
K - Hamle	0.50		7.20
L - Nehase			2.20



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Selected Indicator

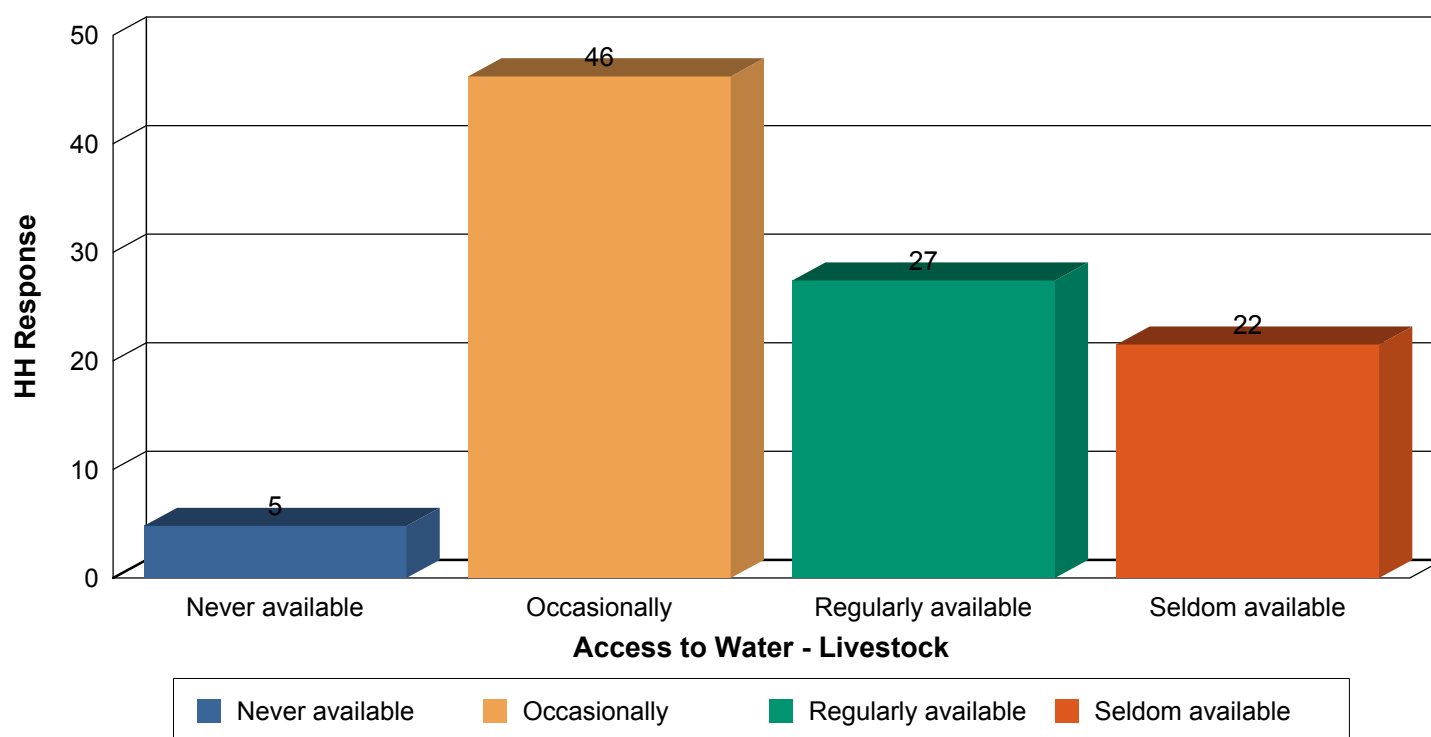
Agriculture (Livestock): Water Availability - Households response on water availability for livestock

Access to Water - Livestock

Household Response

Regularly available	27.40
Occasionally	46.20
Seldom available	21.50
Never available	4.80

Household Access to Water for Livestock





Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator

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

Problematic Months	Order of Severity		
	1st	2nd	3rd
B - Tikimt	0.60	0.60	1.30
C - Hidar	0.60	1.30	
D - Tahsas	1.90	0.60	0.60
E - Tir	1.90	1.90	1.30
F - Yekatit	5.70	1.90	2.60
G - Megabit	15.30	6.40	20.80
H - Meazea	26.10	40.40	7.80
I - Ginbot	38.90	25.60	14.90
J - Sene	8.30	11.50	31.20
K - Hamle		9.60	10.40
L - Nehase	0.60		7.80



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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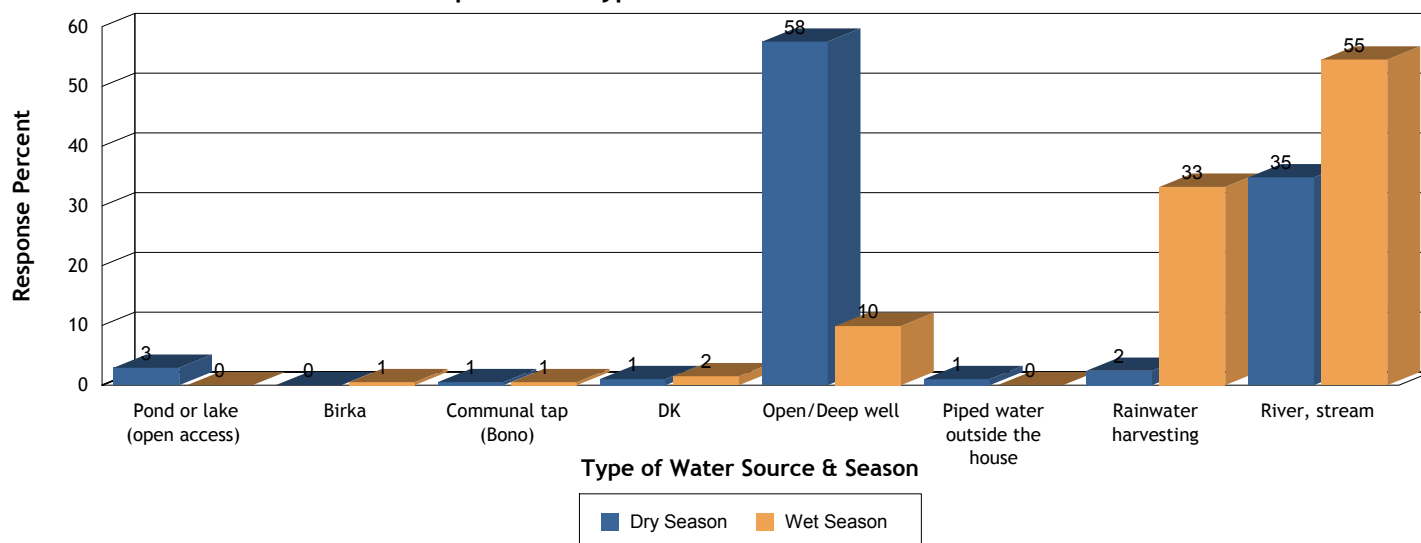
Selected Indicator

Sources of water for livestock (households response in %)

Type of Livestock Owned	Changes Observed By Households
-------------------------	--------------------------------

	Dry Season	Wet Season
Pond or lake (open access)	2.90	
Birka		0.50
Communal tap (Bono)	0.50	0.50
DK	1.00	1.50
Open/Deep well	57.50	9.90
Piped water outside the house	1.00	
Rainwater harvesting	2.40	33.20
River, stream	34.80	54.50

Household Responses to Type of Water Source and Season for Livestock





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Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	DALOL
Selected Indicator	Economic Vulnerability: Kebele Access to Markets - Access to market by Kebele				
Kebele Name	Market_Access_Comments				
ADIARO	Transportation problems affects access to markets				
ADKUWA	The current level of market services in the kebele is insufficient and adversely impacts the socio economic condition of households				
ALEFAN	Absence of road and other social services makes access to market poor				
BADA RAMILE	Absence of road and other social services makes access to market poor				
BERIH	Transportation problems affect access to markets				
BHEYTA	There is no transportation access and there is no market centre in the kebele				
IYNEDEB	Transportation problems affects access to markets				
LEASGEDI	The market areas are far away from kebeles and are especially inaccessible during rainy season because of road problems				



Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
Selected Indicator	Economic Vulnerability: Kebele Access to Markets - Access to market by Kebele				
Kebele Name	Market_Access_Comments				
ADIARO	Transportation problems affects access to markets				
ADKUWA	The current level of market services in the kebele is insufficient and adversely impacts the socio economic condition of households				
ALEFAN	Absence of road and other social services makes access to market poor				
BADA RAMILE	Absence of road and other social services makes access to market poor				
BERIH	Transportation problems affect access to markets				
BHEYTA	There is no transportation access and there is no market centre in the kebele				
IYNEDEB	Transportation problems affects access to markets				
LEASGEDI	The market areas are far away from kebeles and are especially inaccessible during rainy season because of road problems				



Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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	99.50		Remittances (from relative living elsewhere)	49.30	
Food-for-Work project	25.00		Zakaat	44.00	
Cash-for-Work project	9.00		Other cash gift	5.40	
Faffa	61.10		Cash loan (no interest)	16.20	
Free cash	4.50		Seed gift	4.80	
Seeds	7.70		Seed loan	7.10	
Credit support	10.80		Food or grain gift	35.50	
Livestock	4.60		Grain loan (no interest)	6.00	
			Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)	2.40	
			Restocking of poorer relatives	8.20	
			Cash or kind gift to married daughters when they visit parents or relatives	41.20	
			Donations of cash or animals to disaster stricken people	18.40	
			Free labour	7.10	
			Free use of oxen or plough	2.40	



Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

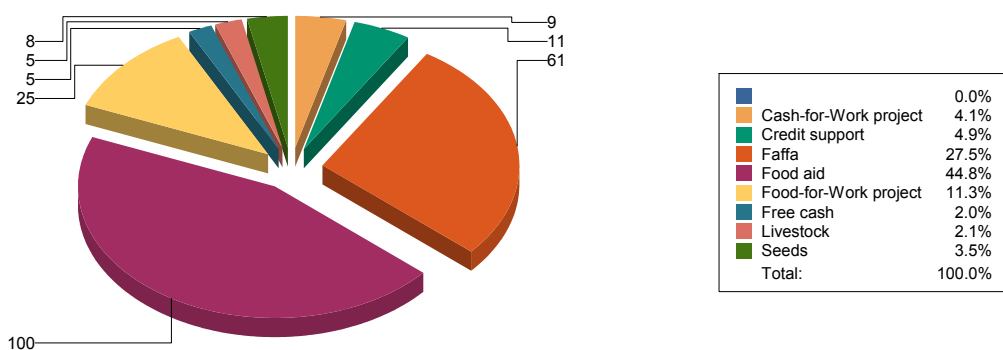
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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Selected Indicator

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

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





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	DALOL
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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 (%)	13.20
Households who borrowed any money in the last one year (%)	25.10
Households who tried to borrow 1-2	42.90
Households who tried to borrow 3-4	6.10
Households who tried to borrow 5 & Above	51.00
Households who managed to get credit 1-2	70.80
Households who managed to get credit 3-4	27.10
Households who managed to get credit 5 & Above	2.10
<u>Average No. of HHs Tried to get Credit</u>	4.20
<u>Average No. HHs Managed to get Credit</u>	2.00



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Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator

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

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

	1st Important	2nd Important	3rd Important
Buy agricultural input		1.90	14.30
Buy food	60.70	28.80	19.00
Buy or rent land			2.40
Others (specify)	9.80		
Pay for education	1.60	3.80	35.70
Pay for health care	27.90	65.40	7.10
Pay for social event			19.00



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Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator

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

Major Sources of Credit for Households

Degree of Importance of the Credit Source

	1st Important	2nd Important	3rd Important
Bank/formal lending institution	1.90		
Friends/relatives	47.20	30.40	11.90
Help associations (Edir)			2.40
Informal savings group (Ekub)			7.00
Local shops / moneylenders	15.10	19.60	54.80
Neighbors	26.40	50.00	21.40
Others (specify)	9.40		



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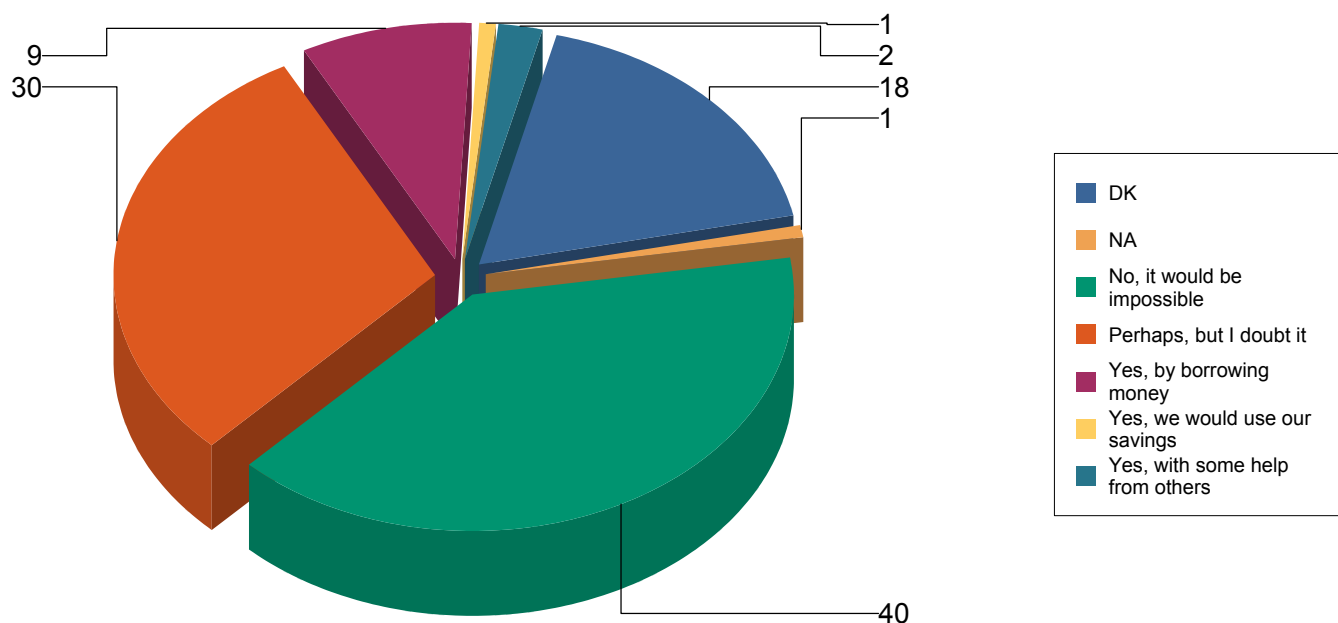
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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Selected Indicator

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

HH Ability To Raise 500 Br in One Week	Response_Percent
Yes, we would use our savings	0.80
Yes, by borrowing money	8.50
Yes, with some help from others	2.30
Perhaps, but I doubt it	30.00
No, it would be impossible	40.00
DK	17.70
NA	0.80

Households' Ability To Raise 500 Br in One Week



WDRP Indicators

Health and Sanitation

Characteristics

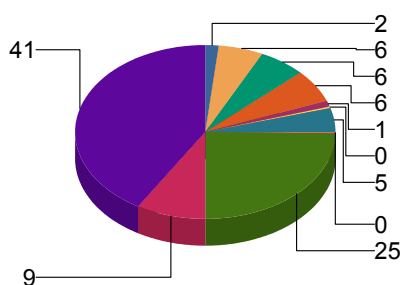


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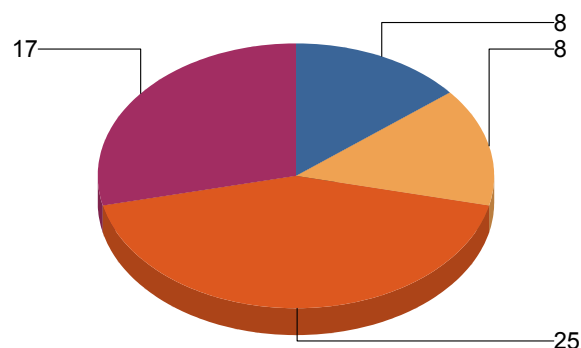
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
Selected Indicator					
Household Access to Health Facilities - Where do patients go for health care?					
Constraints to adequate healthcare					
Where do Patients Go for Healthcare	HH Response	Constraints to Adequate Health Car	HH Responses		
Traditional/spiritual healer	41.30	No money for treatment costs	25.00		
Pharmacy	24.50	Poor quality of service	16.70		
Private hospital/clinic	8.70	Did not need formal health care	8.30		
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic	6.30	Don't believe in health care	8.30		
Did not get Health Care	5.60	NA			
Community health worker	5.60				
Other public	4.50				
Central Hospital	1.70				
Other private	0.30				
Outside Ethiopia	0.30				
Other	1.00				

Where Do Patients go for Health care?



Central Hospital	1.7%
Community health worker	5.6%
Did not get Health Care	5.6%
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic	6.3%
Other	1.0%
Other private	0.3%
Other public	4.5%
Outside Ethiopia	0.3%
Pharmacy	24.5%
Private hospital/clinic	8.7%
Traditional/spiritual healer	41.4%
Total:	100.0%

Constraints to Adequate Health Care



Did not need formal health care	14.2%
Don't believe in health care	14.2%
NA	0.0%
No money for treatment costs	42.9%
Poor quality of service	28.6%
Total:	100.0%



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda DALOL

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>
BADA RAMILE	Malaria and different water born disease	Still there is no change
ALEFAN	Diarrhoea and malaria	Same
LEASGEDI	Health is an issue	Decreasing
BHEYTA	Malaria, common cold.	
ADKUWA	Malaria and different water born disease	Still there is no change



Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda DALOL

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	73.0	Malaria	38.0	Malaria	48.0
Ill for <3 months	20.0	Diarrhea	16.0	Diarrhea	20.0
Ill for more than three months	6.0	Stomach pain	12.0	Chronic fever	12.0
		Pneumonia/ lung problem	1.0		
		Mental illness	0.0		
		Headache	5.0		
		Tuberculosis	3.0		
		Asthma	3.0		
		Meningitis	2.0		
		Hyper tension	2.0		
		Eye problems	2.0		
		Chronic fever	8.0	Pneumonia/ lung problem	4.0
		Back ache	7.0		



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator

Household Health Status - Households health condition and major health problems

Health Condition

HH Response

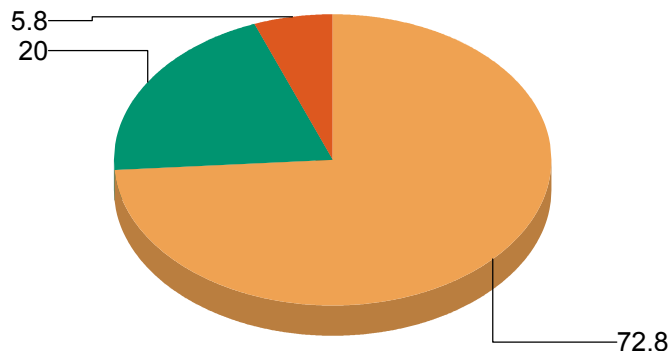
Population Sickness

HH Response

Children Sickness

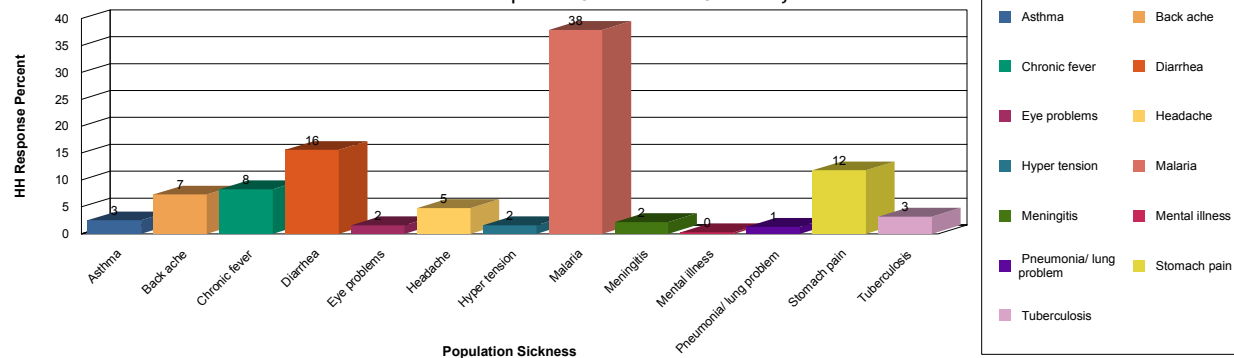
HH Response

Health Condition of the Community

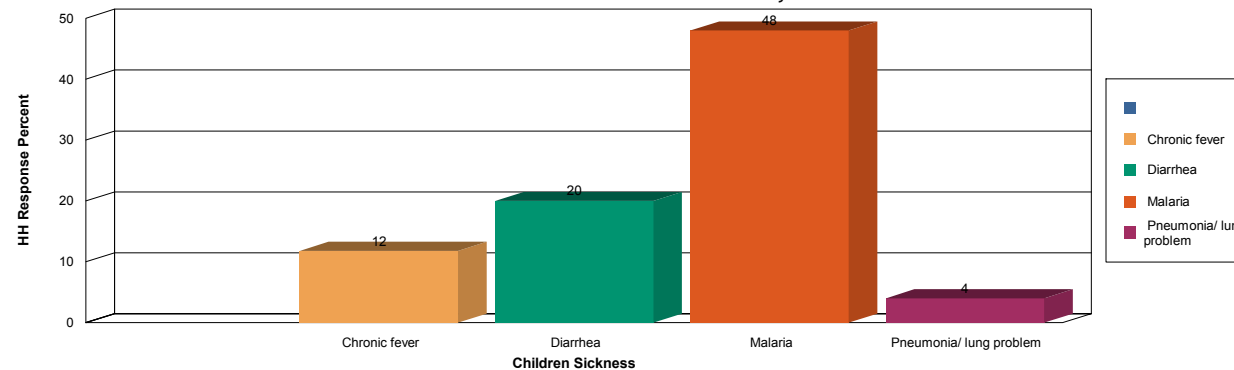


Good health	73.8%
Ill for <3 months	20.3%
Ill for more than three months	5.9%
Total:	100.0%

Population Sickness in the Community



Children Sickness in the Community





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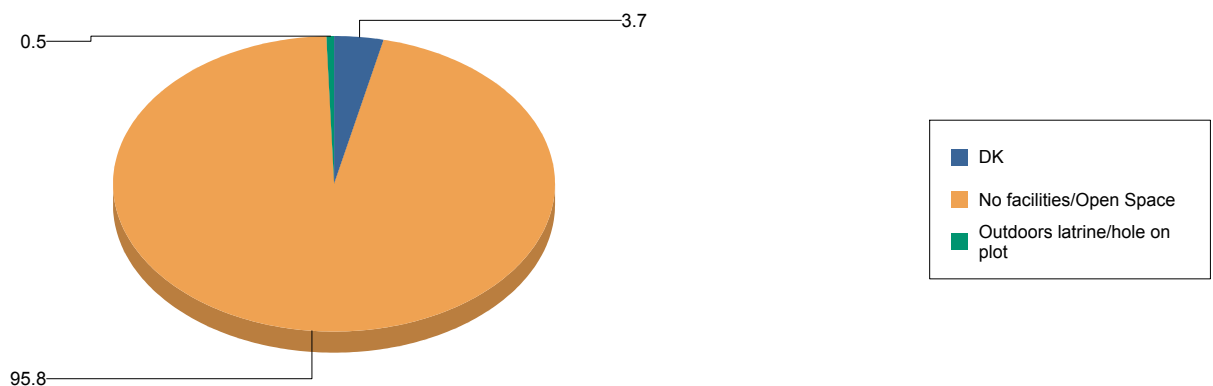
Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Toilet Facility	HH Response
Outdoors latrine/hole on plot	0.50
No facilities/Open Space	95.80
DK	3.70
HH Sharing Toilet	4.50

Household Responses to the type of toilet facilities in the community





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Region AFAR **Zone** ZONE 2 **Wereda** DALOL

Selected Indicator

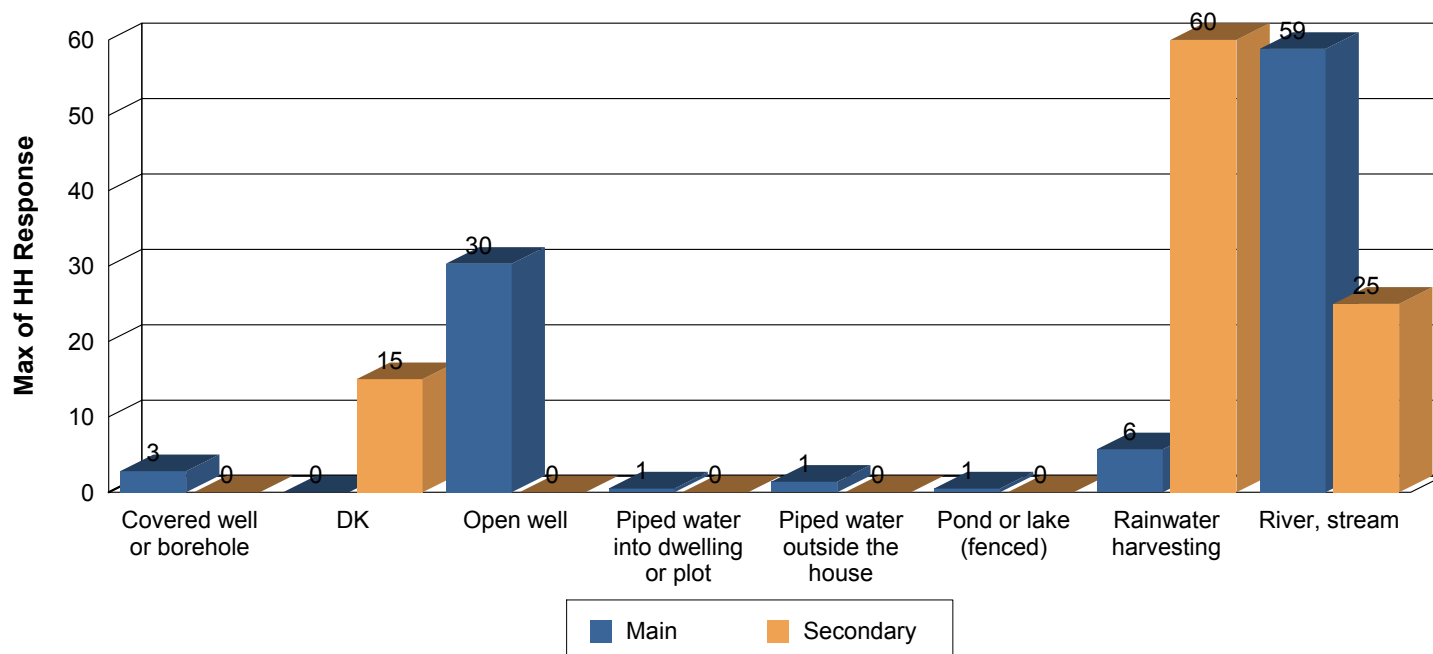
**Household Access to Drinking Water - Sources of drinking water for households
(response in %)**

Sources of drinking water for Households

Priority of the Water Source

	Main	Secondary
Covered well or borehole	2.80	0.00
DK	0.00	15.00
Open well	30.30	0.00
Piped water into dwelling or plot	0.50	0.00
Piped water outside the house	1.40	0.00
Pond or lake (fenced)	0.50	0.00
Rainwater harvesting	5.70	60.00
River, stream	58.80	25.00

Source of Drinking Water & Type of Source





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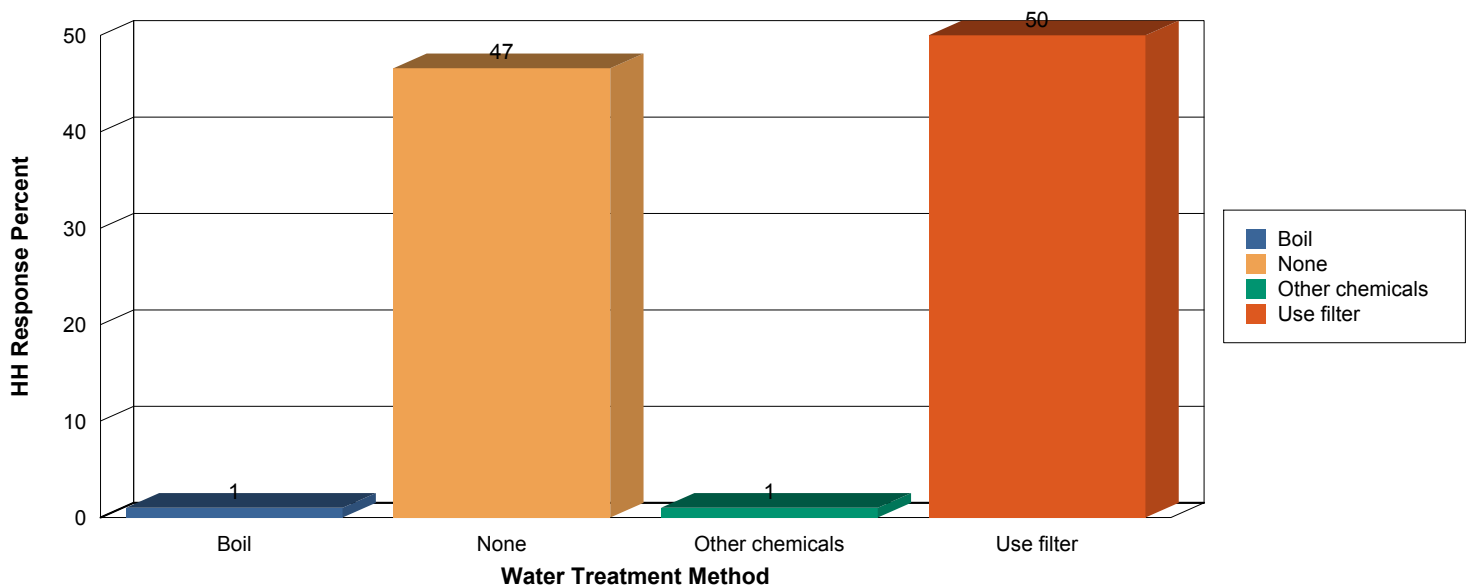
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	DALOL
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Method of Treating Water</u>	<u>HH Response</u>
Boil	1.00
Use filter	50.00
Other chemicals	1.00
None	46.60

Method of Treating Water by Households





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Selected Indicator

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

Number of Times Households Fetch Water in a Week

HH Response

Once	2.10
------	------

Twice	0.50
-------	------

Three times	1.00
-------------	------

Four times	1.60
------------	------

Five times	5.20
------------	------

Six times	15.10
-----------	-------

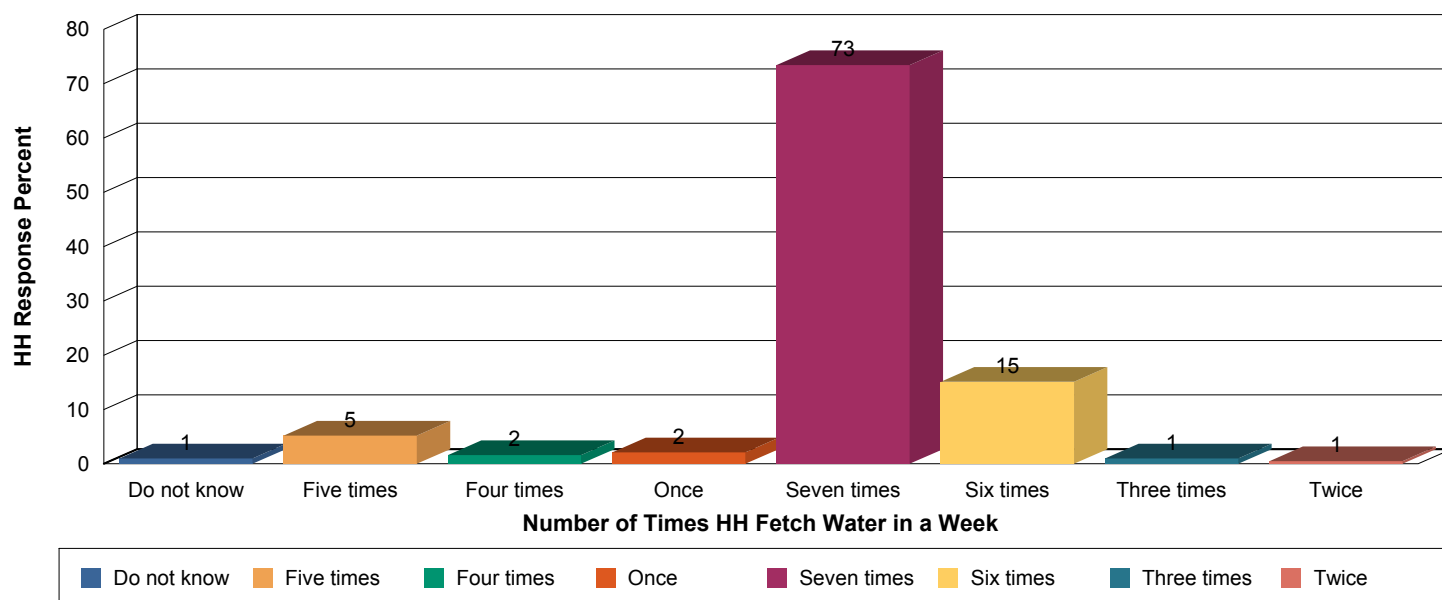
Seven times	73.40
-------------	-------

Do not know	1.00
-------------	------

Average Number of Times HH Fetch Water Per Week

6.52

Number of Times HH Fetch Water in a Week





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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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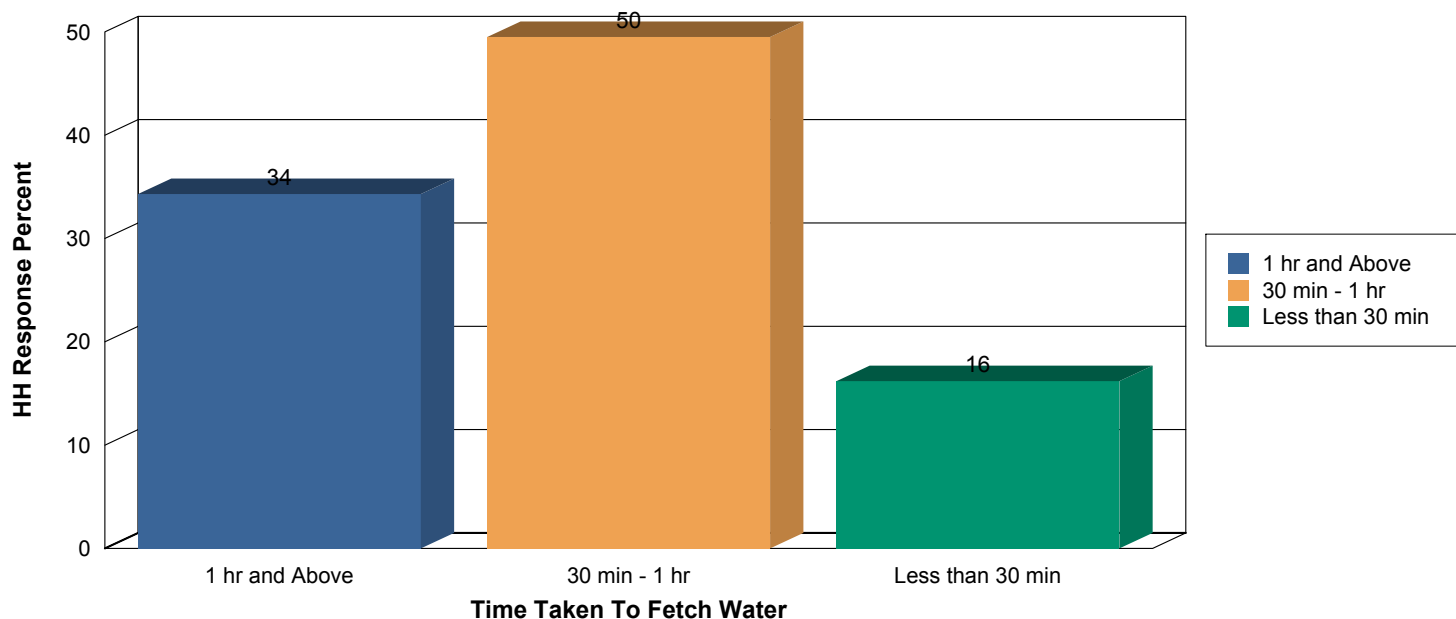
Selected Indicator

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

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

Less than 30 min	16.20
30 min - 1 hr	49.50
1 hr and Above	34.30
Average Number of Times Taken To Fetch Water	73.00

Time Taken To Fetch Water for the HH



WDRP Indicators

Coping Mechanisms and Preparedness



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Precaution_1</u>	<u>Comment_1</u>	<u>Precaution_2</u>	<u>Comment_2</u>	<u>Precaution_3</u>	<u>Comment_3</u>
BADA RAMILE	Inform the responsible body	Disasters are beyond community capacity to minimize or prevent				
ALEFAN	They take no measure because they think the disaster is beyond their capacity					
LEASGEDI	Migration		Repair homes and fence		To save animals from flood and wind erosion	
BHEYTA	Inform the responsible body	Beyond their capacity to minimize the disasters.				
ADKUWA	They take no measure because they think everything happens from God	Influence of culture and belief				
BERIH	They take no measure because they think everything happens from God	Influence of culture and belief				



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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Precaution_1</u>	<u>Comment_1</u>	<u>Precaution_2</u>	<u>Comment_2</u>	<u>Precaution_3</u>	<u>Comment_3</u>
ADIARO	They take no measure because they think everything happens from God	Influence of culture and belief				
IYNEDEB	They take no measure because they think everything happens from God	Influence of culture and belief.				



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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>
BADA RAMILE	They take no measure because they think everything happens by the will of God.	Influence of culture and belief				
LEASGEDI	Migration		Selling and buying animals	To save animals from uncontrolled disasters		
BHEYTA	Leave their residence					
ADKUWA	All community members prefer pray to God to save their own life and cattle from natural disasters	Influence of belief				
BERIH	They gather together and pray to Allah to prevent disaster	Influence of belief				



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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>
ADIARO	They gather together and pray to Allah to prevent disaster	Influence of belief				
IYNEDEB	They gather together and pray to Allah to prevent disaster	Influence of belief				



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL	
Selected Indicator		Capacity: Community Preparedness against Disasters				
Kebele Name	Precaution 1	Comment 1	Precaution 2	Comment 2	Precaution 3	Comment 3
BADA RAMILE	Awareness creation to the community	Before the disaster happen they can prevent and minimize the number of victims	Before the occurrence of disaster people prepare traditional disaster controlling system		Construction of terraces	To minimize the loss of soil fertility
ALEFAN	Awareness creation to the community	They avoid negative influence of traditional belief and cultures				
LEASGEDI	Selling and buying animals	To minimize animal disease and drought	Migration	To search water		
BHEYTA	migration		Construction of terraces	To minimize loss of soil fertility		
ADKUWA	Inform the responsible body about the current disaster		Awareness creation and Promote a culture of prevention		Construction of terraces	To minimize the loss of soil fertility



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name BADA RAMILE

Type of Disaster(s) Flood, Drought, and unexpected wind

Coping Strategy Receive support from governmental and NGO and they help each other

Description construct new temporary home

Recovery Strategy

Description Helping each other through material and finance

Community

Participation Ways

Description They gain some support from governmental and NGO and they help each other



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name ALEFAN

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Praying, received aid from government and NGOs

Description

Recovery Strategy The disaster risk management and food security office provide food aid

Description

Community Supporting each other is traditional in the area

Participation Ways

Description



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Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Selected Indicator

Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name

LEASGEDI

Type of Disaster(s)

Flood

Coping Strategy

Construction of terracing using traditional gabion to keep soil from erosion and land degradation

Description

Recovery Strategy

Description

Community

Participation Ways

Description



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Selected Indicator

Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name

BHEYTA

Type of Disaster(s)

Flood, drought, and wind erosion

Coping Strategy

Description

Conservation practices

Recovery Strategy

Description

Community

Participation Ways

Description



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name ADKUWA

Type of Disaster(s) Drought, flood and wind

Coping Strategy Some supports from the government and NGOs, helping each other

Description Constructing temporary home far from disaster areas

Recovery Strategy

Description Helping each other by money and material

Community

Participation Ways

Description



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name BERIH

Type of Disaster(s) Flood, drought

Coping Strategy Some supports from the government and helping each other

Description Almost all in all recovered

Recovery Strategy

Description Helping each other

Community

Participation Ways

Description



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name ADIARO

Type of Disaster(s) Flood, drought

Coping Strategy Some supports from the government and helping each other

Description Almost all in all recovered

Recovery Strategy

Description Helping each other

Community

Participation Ways

Description Some supports from the government and helping each other



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Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name IYNEDEB

Type of Disaster(s) Flood, drought

Coping Strategy Some supports from the government and helping each other

Description Almost all in all recovered

Recovery Strategy

Description Helping each other

Community

Participation Ways

Description



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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Type Community Participation

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Levels Comm Participation</u>	<u>Changes In Last Decade</u>
BADA RAMILE	Highly social bond and religious bond	Good
ALEFAN	They cooperate each other highly	No change
LEASGEDI	The people are highly integrated through traditional way of clan	Number of educated members of a clan is increased from time to time
BHEYTA	Having good culture for working together	
ADKUWA	Highly interact and motivated to work together	
BERIH	Helping each other is the traditional belief in the community	
ADIARO	Helping each other is the traditional belief in the community	
IYNEDEB	Helping each other is the traditional belief in the community	



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	DALOL
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

34.80 %

Comments



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator

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

<u>Type of Disaster</u>	<u>Recovered Percentage</u>
Droughts	17.90
Floods	17.50
Landslides	2.40
Crop diseases	0.40
Livestock diseases	5.60
Human diseases	19.00
Storms / Cyclone/hail storm	0.80
Heavy Rain	13.90
Heat waves/ High temp	11.10
Conflicts	9.10
Economic / Price shock	2.40



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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Selected Indicator:

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

Type of Loss	Percentage
Physical damages on houses and property	19.00
Crop damage	3.60
Livestock damage	27.80
Death of household members	8.10
Illness/health problems	4.40
Loss of access to social services, including school	0.40
Loss of income	6.50
Livestock were stolen	7.30
Lost access to grazing land	6.00
Lost access to water source	6.90
Had to flee/change residence area	8.50
Other losses/damages	1.60



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Coping Strategy To Be Adopted</u>	<u>Response (%)</u>
Adaptation of economic activities to hazards season (e.g. cropping cycle, short term crops, etc.)	38.00
Storage of food and other necessities	21.10
Physical protection of buildings and property	38.50
None	1.90



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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.)	28.50	7.80
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	12.90	15.10
Sell more livestock than usual	4.80	12.70
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc.)	4.40	0.00
Reduced expenditure on health and education (including taking children out of school)	0.80	12.70
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	12.40	16.90
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	3.60	0.00
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	1.60	7.20
Seek alternative or additional jobs	8.40	6.00
Limit portion size at meals	0.00	1.20
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	6.40	9.60
Increased working hours	0.40	1.20
Sending children of household for work	0.00	0.60
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, etc)	8.80	2.40
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	6.40	3.60



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda DALOL

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

Begging for money or for food 0.00 0.60

Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.) 0.40 1.20



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator

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

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

	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)			4.50	16.70	7.00			12.80	16.70	21.40	
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus		100.00	18.20	16.70	39.50	3.60	5.90	2.10	16.70		
Increased working hours							2.90				



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator

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

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

	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	26.10				2.30	14.30	2.90	8.50			
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day						3.60	17.60	4.30			
Reduced expenditure on health and education							2.90			7.10	



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator

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

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

	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)			77.30		4.70	7.10		57.40		35.70	50.00
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, etc)				16.70	9.30		38.20	8.50			
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	8.70					3.60					



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator

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

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

	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)											50.00
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc)						25.00	11.80				
Seek alternative or additional jobs	56.50			16.70		7.10	8.80	2.10		7.10	



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Selected Indicator

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

Coping Strategies Adopted

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

	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Sell more livestock than usual				16.70	7.00		2.90		66.70	21.40	
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	8.70			16.70	30.20	35.70	5.90	4.30		7.10	



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Selected Indicator

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Begging for money or for food						3.10				
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	6.70	6.70		7.90		28.10	5.00		10.00	
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	6.70	20.00	66.70	28.90			15.00	33.30	20.00	100.00
Increased working hours	6.70					3.10				
Limit portion size at meals					3.60				10.00	



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)		6.70		10.50					10.00	
Reduced expenditure on health and education	13.30			5.30	14.30	28.10	20.00			
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)	6.70	40.00		2.60	3.60		5.00	33.30	20.00	
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, etc)	13.30			2.60	3.60					
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	33.30	6.70			3.60	6.30	10.00		10.00	
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)				2.60			5.00			



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Zone ZONE 2

Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Seek alternative or additional jobs				5.30	17.90		10.00		10.00	
Sell more livestock than usual	6.70	20.00	33.30	7.90	25.00	9.40	5.00	33.30	10.00	
Sending children of household for work							5.00			
Short-term / seasonal labor migration				23.70	28.60	21.90	20.00			



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted

Type of Loss

	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Livestock were stolen	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Other losses/damages
Begging for money or for food			5.30									
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	14.30			11.10	24.20		100.00			14.30		
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	28.60		5.30	11.10	27.30	30.80		23.10		7.10	16.70	
Increased working hours			5.30									

2.40	7.30	7.30	Physical damages on houses and property
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Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss											
	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Livestock were stolen	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Other losses/damages
Limit portion size at meals		20.00										
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration of whole families)			15.80		3.00					7.10	16.70	
Reduced expenditure on health and education (including taking children out of school)		40.00	5.30		6.10	38.50		46.20		7.10	16.70	75.00
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, clothes, meat, etc.)	14.30	40.00			12.10	7.70				14.30		

7.30			2.40	Physical damages on houses and property
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Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss											
	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Livestock were stolen	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Other losses/damages
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, livestock drugs, etc.)			5.30		3.00							
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food			21.10	22.20	6.10					14.30		
Sale of non-productive assets (Jewelry, clothing, etc.)			10.50									
Seek alternative or additional jobs	14.30		10.50	11.10	3.00					28.60		

			4.90	4.90	Physical damages on houses and property
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Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted

Type of Loss

	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Livestock were stolen	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Other losses/damages
Sell more livestock than usual	28.60				12.10	7.70		15.40		7.10	16.70	
Sending children of household for work						7.70						
Short-term / seasonal labor migration			15.80	44.40	3.00			7.70	7.70		33.30	25.00

36.60		24.40	Physical damages on houses and property
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Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Frequency of Adoption				
	1 - Daily	2 - Often (1-2 times/week)	3 - Sometimes (2-3 times/month)	4 - Seldom (1-3 times in 6 months)	5 - Never
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)			40.00	46.70	13.30
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus		3.20	38.70	32.30	25.80
Increased working hours				100.00	
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)			37.50	62.50	
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day			22.20	77.80	
Reduced expenditure on health and education			50.00	50.00	
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)		3.00	1.50	12.10	83.30
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, etc)			71.40	28.60	
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food		25.00	50.00	25.00	
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)				100.00	
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc)				100.00	
Seek alternative or additional jobs	4.80		47.60	47.60	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Frequency of Adoption				
	1 - Daily	2 - Often (1-2 times/week)	3 - Sometimes (2-3 times/month)	4 - Seldom (1-3 times in 6 months)	5 - Never
Sell more livestock than usual		10.00	20.00	20.00	50.00
Short-term / seasonal labor migration			40.00	60.00	



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Thursday, October 2, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	DALOL	
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>
LEASGEDI	Livestock trading		Mining	There are minerals in the area	Crop production	

WDRP Indicators

Community

Perceptions and Suggestions



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Change In Last Decade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
BADA RAMILE	Minimum	No	Extension services should be based on the contexts of the area
ALEFAN	Minimum	no	Extension services should be based on the contexts of the area
LEASGEDI	High		High
BHEYTA	No access	Not at all	
ADKUWA	Yes but not much enough	Nothing special	Need special focus on the area
BERIH	Not good		
ADIARO	Not good		
IYNEDEB	Not good		



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Change In Last Decade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
LEASGEDI	Medium	High	
BHEYTA	No access		
ADKUWA	Not much enough	No difference	
BERIH	Very good		
ADIARO	Very good		
IYNEDEB	Very good		



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator:

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Change In Last Decade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
BADA RAMILE	Minimum	Decreased	
ALEFAN	Minimum	Decreased	
LEASGEDI	low	High	
BHEYTA	Available for irrigation	The same	
ADKUWA	Not much enough	There is some change	Annual rain fall is relatively decreased



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda DALOL

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>
BADA RAMILE	No access	The amount of water is highly decreased	There is high shortage of water in the area
ALEFAN	No access	The amount of water is highly decreased	There is high shortage of water in the area
LEASGEDI	Low	HIGH	
BHEYTA	Used for drinking	The same	
ADKUWA	Good but not much enough	No change	There is high shortage of water in the area
BERIH	Good		
ADIARO	Good		
IYNEDEB	Good		



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Change In Last Decade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
BADA RAMILE	Decreased	Decreased	Due to erosion and flood
ALEFAN	Decreased	Decreased	Due to erosion and flood
LEASGEDI	Low	High	Quality of land can improve through different mechanism.
BHEYTA	Infertile	Decreased	
ADKUWA	Poor	There is no difference over the last decade	Due to erosion and flood
BERIH	Poor		
ADIARO	Poor		
IYNEDEB	Poor		



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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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	54.00	%
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	1st	2nd	3rd
Adequate fertilizer	5.30	30.00	13.60
Adequate rainfall	28.90	6.70	0.00
Insufficient fertilizer	0.00	30.00	4.50
Insufficient irrigation available	26.30	0.00	0.00
Less rainfall	34.20	23.30	4.50
More drought resistant crop	0.00	0.00	18.20
More pest resistant crop	0.00	6.70	9.10
More yielding crop	5.30	3.30	50.00

Proportion of households reporting change in size of area cultivated	54.00	%
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	1st	2nd	3rd
Addition of area	2.30	9.40	0.00
AFD	14.00	0.00	0.00
CRE	25.60	3.10	0.00
FAO	0.00	6.30	50.00
Insufficient rainfall	27.90	3.10	0.00
Landslides	0.00	12.50	6.90
OXFAM	0.00	37.50	4.20
Salinity problem	14.00	15.60	8.30



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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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

	1st	2nd	3rd
Water logging	0.00	0.00	12.50

Proportion of households reporting change in crop yield	54.00	%
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	----	1st	2nd
----	0.00	0.00	0.00
Adequate irrigation available	0.00	2.70	0.00
Adequate rainfall	0.00	24.30	10.30
Better yielding crop	0.00	5.40	17.20
Improved variety of seeds	0.00	12.50	6.90
Insufficient fertilizer	0.00	2.70	24.10
Insufficient irrigation available	0.00	16.20	0.00

3rd
0.00
0.00
4.80
38.10
4.80
23.80
0.00



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

Environmental Situation: General Land Quality - Perceptions of the community on changes in the general quality of land over a decade

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Current Situation</u>	<u>Change Last Decade</u>	<u>Comment</u>
BADA RAMILE	Quality of land is deteriorating because of recurrent drought and flood	There is no change	It was damaged by flood and water
ALEFAN	Quality of land is deteriorating because of recurrent drought and flood	Many changes occurred	It was damaged by flood and wind
LEASGEDI	Low	There is high change	
BHEYTA	Its quality has decreased from time to time	Gradually decreased quality of land	
ADKUWA	Not good	There is no change	It was affected by flood and wind
BERIH	Not good		
ADIARO	Not good		
IYNEDEB	Not good		



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	DALOL
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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>
BADA RAMILE	Landscape is changed due to flood	Shortage of food, loss of lands, drought and famine
ALEFAN	Decrease irrigation land, degraded land due to flood	Shortage of food, loss of lands, drought and famine
LEASGEDI	Land cover is washed by flood so there is loss of fertility of land	Loss of grazing land
BHEYTA	Degraded due to unwise use of land	Decreasing productivity
ADKUWA	The land fertility is decreased and the size of land is decreased	Environmental degradation, disruption of the normal social economic function of society
BERIH	Land is degraded due to drought, lack of shifting cultivation	Famine and starvation, migration from one place to another place
ADIARO	Land is degraded due to drought	Famine and starvation, migration from one place to another place
IYNEDEB	Land is degraded due to drought	Famine and starvation, migration from one place to another place



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL	
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
BADA RAMILE	Wereda administration office	The community representatives go to the district centre and they give written report for wereda chief administration	Office of environmental protection	Through written report about the disaster situation	Kebele administration	Community goes to kebele and inform orally for kebele administrator
ALEFAN	Wereda administration office	The community representatives go to the district centre and they give written report for wereda chief administration	Office of environmental protection	They give written report for the office		
LEASGEDI	Kebele administration	Leader of a clan report to kebele administration in order to get solution	Wereda administration	Through kebele leader and clan leader communications	Office of environmental protection	Through kebele leader and clan leader



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL	
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
ADKUWA	Government/ administration office	The community representatives go to the district centre and they give written report for governmental officials and sometimes face to face communication with other concerned body about the current disaster situation	Use governmental mass media		They mostly used traditional information communication system what they call it "Dagu"	This traditional information communication system mostly implemented by discussion with the community
BERIH	Administration office		Government journalists			
ADIARO	Administration office		Government journalists			
IYNEDEB	Administration office		Government journalists			



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
BADA RAMILE	Awareness creation on how to control and protect their lands and cattle from natural disaster		Awareness creation and training on crop production	Because they are far from science and technology	Access to adequate fertilizers and pesticides	
ALEFAN	Improving access to education					
LEASGEDI	Food aid	To minimize the effect of drought	Improving access to both human and livestock health services	To minimize death rate of people and animals		
BHEYTA	To train community on how to mitigate the disaster before the occurrence					
ADKUWA	Training on proper land and resources use for the community.	Because they have no adequate knowledge how to manage their lands and resources properly	Awareness creation and training on crop production			
BERIH	Improving access to education					



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
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ADIARO	Improving access to education
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IYNEDEB	Improving access to education
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Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL	
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
BADA RAMILE	Regular assessment, prediction, prevention and mitigation of natural disasters through programmes of technical assistance and technological transfer , education and training		Provision of appropriate guide lines and strategies for applying existing scientific and technical knowledge for the community		Provision of equipment , material, transport means and improving access to social services	
LEASGEDI	Improving access to transport		Coordination between NGOs, government agencies and community members	To avoid corruption		
BHEYTA	Awareness creation on resource management		Natural resource conservation activities		Developing communities working habit	
ADKUWA	Introducing conservation and afforestation practices	To improve land use management	Mobilize the community to participate in development and conservation activities		Introducing modern agricultural methods	To increase crop production



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL	
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
BERIH	Mobilizing community for different activities to improve working habit		Introducing conservation and afforestation practices			
ADIARO	Mobilizing community for different activities to improve working habit		Introducing conservation and afforestation practices			
IYNEDEB	Mobilizing community for different activities to improve working habit		Introducing conservation and afforestation practices			



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda DALOL

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>
BADA RAMILE	Improvement of transport means and services		Enhancement of productive assets		Livelihood diversification	
ALEFAN	Improvement of transport means and services					
LEASGEDI	Mining activities		Cropping drought resistant crop.	Because of shortage of water	Establishing cooperatives	To be competent through market
ADKUWA	Improve transportation services		Livelihood diversification			
BERIH	Special training on afforestation and crop production or agricultural activities		Improving access to education			
ADIARO	Special training on afforestation and crop production or agricultural activities		Improving access to education			



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 2

Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName

Measure 1

Comment 1

Measure 2

Comment 2

Measure 3

Comment 3

IYNEDEB

Special training on
afforestation and crop
production or
agricultural activities

Improving access to
education



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2				Wereda	DALOL	
Selected Indicator		Community Awareness of Disaster Risk Management System and Actors							
Kebele Name	Institution 1	Responsibility	Activity	Institution 2	Responsibility	Activity	Institution 3	Responsibility	Activity
BADA RAMILE	Catholic church	Small scale irrigation and health post construction	Education , health and road maintenance	Pastoral community development programe	Construct schools	Constructio n of Check dam and provision of gabion	ACC	They give training for district	
ALEFAN	Kebele chair man	to administer the kebele community	Announcin g the hazards to concerned bodies	Disaster risk managemen t and food security office	Preventing disaster risk and food security.		Designing strategies to solve the problem		
LEASGEDI	Kebele administrati on.	To keep environmental suitable	Discussion between staff and communit ies	Pastoral community developmen t programe	Support social and development activities	Building health centres and schools			
BHEYTA	Government and NGO organization institution	Community participation	Check dam constructi on						



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL				
Selected Indicator		Community Awareness of Disaster Risk Management System and Actors							
Kebele Name	Institution 1	Responsibility	Activity	Institution 2	Responsibility	Activity	Institution 3	Responsibility	Activity
ADKUWA	Pastoral community development program	Construct school, human health post and animal health post,	Construct health post and clean drinking water, check dam						
BERIH	Pastoral community development program	Construct school, human health post and animal health post through community mobilization	Construct health post and clean drinking water, check dam						
ADIARO	Pastoral community development program	Construct school, human health post and animal health post through community mobilization	Construct health post and clean drinking water, check dam						



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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Selected Indicator

Community Awareness of Disaster Risk Management System and Actors

Kebele Name	Institution 1	Responsibility	Activity	Institution 2	Responsibility	Activity	Institution 3	Responsibility	Activity
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IYNEDEB	Pastoral community developmen t program.	Construct school, human health post and animal health post through community mobilization	Construct health post and clean drinking water, check dam						
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Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda DALOL

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>
BADA RAMILE	They have to teach and help those communities in every aspect of life	Participating in the problem of techniques of avoiding the disaster	They must improve early warning systems to people at district and kebele level	They have no adequate awareness about disaster prevention and mitigation and technology adoption is very poor
ALEFAN	Need to strengthen their net work among the stakeholders, they can minimize or solve the problem		In addition to Allah, they help us to recover from hazards better	
LEASGEDI	NGOs, local government and other concerned bodies need to make integration so as to participate communities through environmental protection program	Food aid is not provided for communities who faces drought properly	They need to work on restocking of animals and assets	This area is too far from the wereda. So there is shortage of transport service, lack of clean water, net work coverage and electric service. So they need to work in solving these problems
BHEYTA	They need to work on awareness creation			



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda DALOL

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>
ADKUWA	They have to teach and help those communities in every aspect of life		They must improve early warning systems to people at district and kebele level	
BERIH	They have to teach and help those communities in every aspect of life		By saving a large amount of money	
ADIARO	They have to teach and help those communities in every aspect of life		By saving a large amount of money	
IYNEDEB	They have to teach and help those communities in every aspect of life		By saving a large amount of money	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

Region AFAR **Zone** ZONE 2 **Wereda** DALOL

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	1.90	37.80	5.40
Cash transfers/social assistance	2.40	5.60	13.20
Cash-for-work activities (not employment)	0.00	3.30	17.40
Food-for-work activities	0.00	0.00	9.60
Medical assistance / access to health facilities	0.00	7.80	0.00
Micro-credit programmes	0.00	2.80	23.40
Rental subsidies	1.40	0.60	0.60
School fees for children	0.50	2.80	0.60
Subsidized food	0.50	3.30	1.20
Subsidized health care	0.50	0.60	7.20
Supplementary feeding for women and young children	4.70	12.80	8.40
Food aid	84.80	5.60	5.40
more yielding crop	3.30	16.10	2.40

WDRP Indicators

Other Community Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 2	<u>Wereda</u>	DALOL
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>
BADA RAMILE	Bada kebele multi lateral salt producing association	2008 G.C	Formal	Farmers and self help groups	To provide salt for kebele people at low cost
ALEFAN	Alifan kebele multilateral association	2010	Formal	Both civil servant and self he	To provide different commodities at low costs
LEASGEDI	Leasgedi kebele multilateral association	2009	Formal	Self help groups and farmers.	They are providing different products at low cost
ADKUWA	Adekwa kebele multilateral association	2009	Formal	Both farmers and self help gro	They provide sugar, salt for kebele people at lower costs
	Adekwa kebele purchasing association	2010	Formal	Both civil servants and self h	Both civil servants and self help groups



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

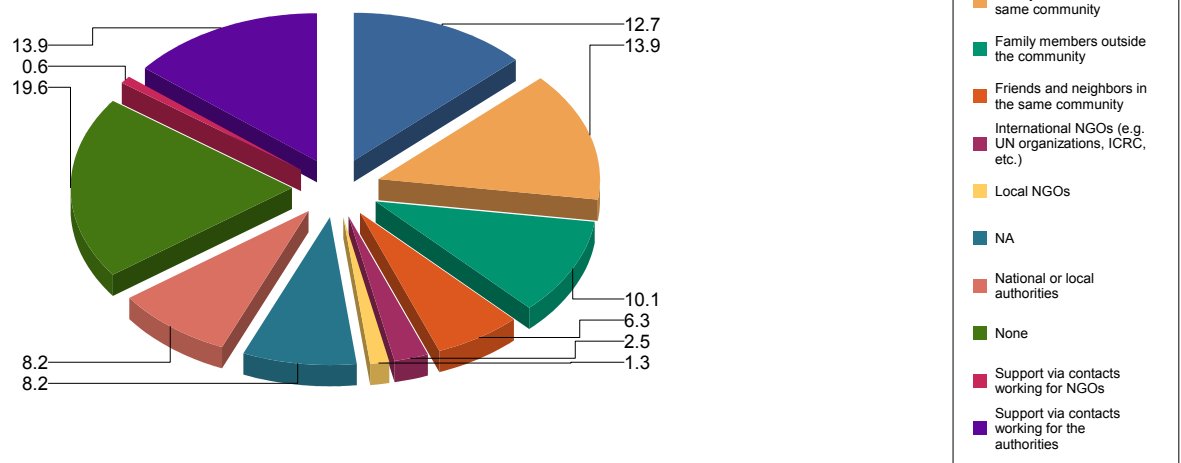
Region AFAR Zone ZONE 2 Wereda DALOL

Selected Indicator

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

Supporting Agencies Against Disasters	Response Percentage
National or local authorities	8.20
International NGOs (e.g. UN organizations, ICRC, etc.)	2.50
Local NGOs	1.30
Family members in the same community	13.90
Friends and neighbors in the same community	6.30
Family members outside the community	10.10
Support via contacts working for the authorities	13.90
Support via contacts working for NGOs	0.60
None	19.60
DK	12.70
NA	8.20

Supporting Agencies Against Disasters





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

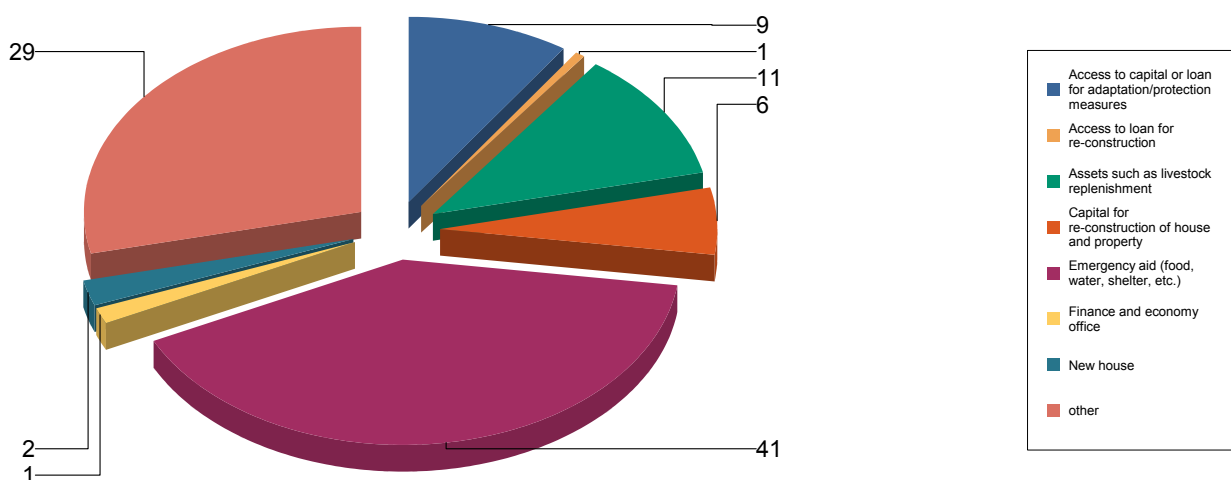
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 2	Wereda	DALOL
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Selected Indicator

Types of support received by households during disasters

Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies	Response Percentage
Emergency aid (food, water, shelter, etc.)	40.70
Capital for re-construction of house and property	5.70
New house	2.10
Access to loan for re-construction	0.70
Access to capital or loan for adaptation/protection measures	9.30
Assets such as livestock replenishment	11.40
other	28.60
Finance and economy office	1.40

Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

Government Institution	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity	Description
Pastoral Community Development Office	Gathering early warning information	Using the early warning indicators, gathering monthly early warning data			They distribute food monthly for the beneficiaries			



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

<u>Non Governmental Actors in the Wereda</u>	<u>Activities</u>
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Catholic church

Small scale irrigation and health post construction and Education, health
and road maintenance



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
BADA RAMILE	High social interaction Culture of helping each other	Poor working habit Lack of learning from the past experience	Gabion construction Road construction	Lack of funding Harsh environment Lack of skilled man power
ALEFAN	High social interaction Culture of helping each other	Lack of learning from the past experience Dependency on Government and NGO aid	Gabion construction Improvement in access to education	Lack of funding Lack of skilled man power
BHEYTA				No funding and road access Increase severity of disaster Absence of dam The topography of the kebele is unfavorable No literate people
ADKUWA	High social interaction between the community	Poor belief that disaster is act of God Lack of preparedness Lack of awareness	Gabion construction Improving access to education Road construction	Gabion construction Improving access to education Road construction
BERIH	High social interaction Culture of helping each other			



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, September 17, 2014

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

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
ADIARO	High social interaction Culture of helping each other			
IYNEDEB	High social interaction Culture of helping each other			