



The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT COMMISSION
(NDRMC)

WOREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILE (WDRP)

REGION: AFAR

ZONE: FOUR

WEREDA: TERU

December, 2020

Addis Ababa

About the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)

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

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PREFACE

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



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

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

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

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

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

*H.E. Ato Mitiku Kassa
Commissioner*

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

PREFACE

Woreda Disaster Risk Profiling (WDRP) is a government owned programme undertaken by the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) in collaboration with regional DRM offices and supported by development partners which aims 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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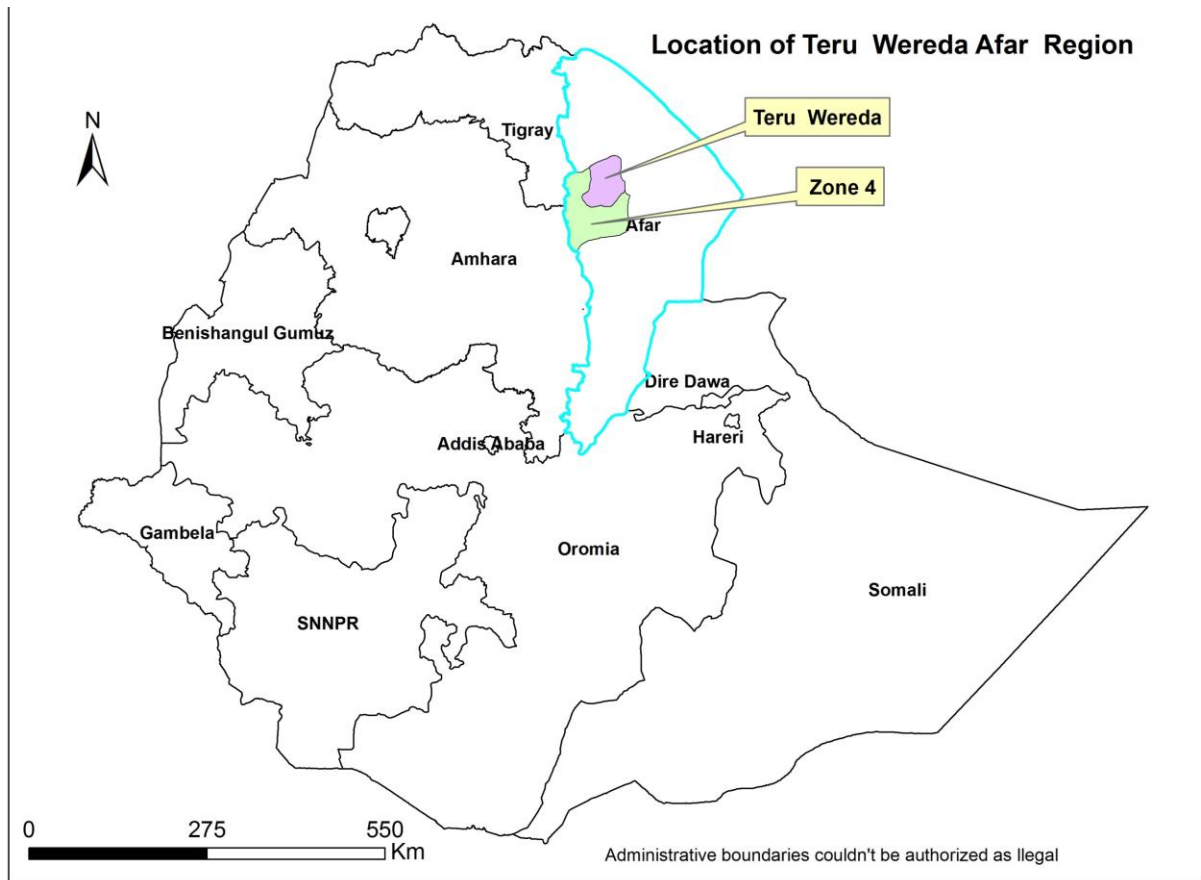
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WEREDA LOCATON



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: Teru Wereda

SUMMARY OF WEREDA PROFILE

Drought and livestock diseases are the major disaster risks affecting the livelihood of the community in the wereda. Human diseases, floods and volcano are additional hazards affecting some households. Soil erosion, deforestation and desertification are the major environmental problems indicated in the wereda.

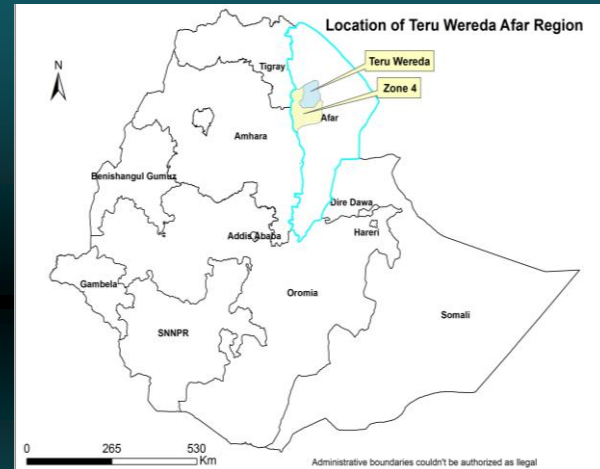
Lack of clean drinking water; poor personal and environmental sanitation; very weak economic capacity of the community; lack of veterinary and health stations; the livelihood condition of the community (i.e., pure pastoralist); and lack of awareness are the major vulnerability factors in the wereda.

Developing water sources, improving animal husbandry and establishing veterinary facilities equipped with professionals and materials are highly demanded. Construction of human health posts is also recommended. More importantly, much work is required in improving the awareness of the community.

SUMMARY OF LIVELIHOOD ZONE

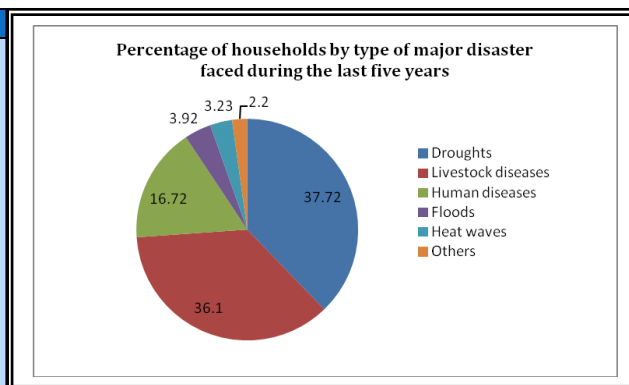
➤ Teru Pastoral Livelihood Zone (LZ3)

Teru Pastoral Livelihood Zone is remote and livestock-dependent – mainly cattle, camels, goats and sheep. A traditional and extensive livestock rearing system is practiced. A small number of households along the permanent rivers practice agro-pastoralism. Households in all wealth groups obtain most of their cash income from the sale of livestock



MAJOR DISASTERS REPORTED IN WEREDA

Kebele	Disaster 1	Disaster 2	Disaster 3	LIU Info
Boyina	Drought	Volcano	Human Disease	Chronic hazards: LZ3: Drought, livestock diseases, human diseases, low livestock price
Digdiga	Drought	Livestock Disease	Human Disease	
Alelu	Drought	Livestock Disease	Human Disease	
Nemara	Drought	Livestock Disease	Human Disease	
Berentu	Drought	Livestock Disease	Human Disease	
Meramer	Drought	Livestock Disease	Human Disease	
Asabera	Drought	Human Disease	Livestock disease	
Awidy	Drought	Livestock Disease	Human Disease	
Yudulule	Drought	Livestock Disease	Flood	
Debaho	Drought	Livestock Disease	Human Disease	
Serma	Drought	Livestock Disease	Flood	

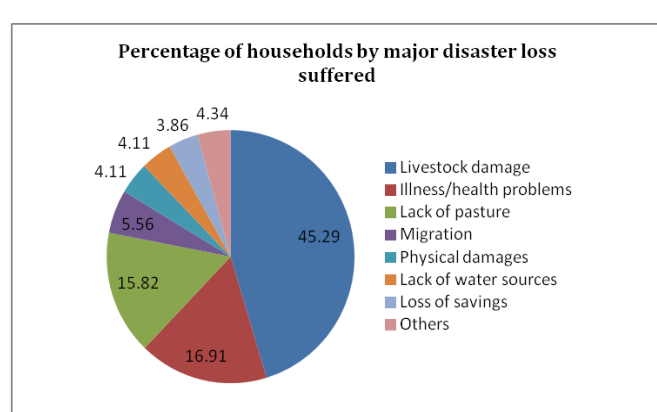


SHORT NARRATIVE ON MAJOR DISASTERS:

Drought is the most problematic disaster in the wereda which is also the cause for other disaster risks such as livestock diseases and human diseases. It results in loss of pasture and water, death of animals and migration of households. Drought is the major reason for decreasing number of livestock in the wereda followed by livestock diseases (such as Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) and Pasteurellosis). The prevalence of livestock diseases is reported increasing overtime due to drought, poor animal rearing and lack of pasture and water. Malaria and diarrhea are the two major human diseases in the wereda. Poor personal and environmental sanitation, lack of clean drinking water and lack of food (malnutrition) are the major causes of health problems.

Some Kebeles also face flooding problem which is due to high rainfall in highland areas. Volcanic eruption is another disaster risk causing damage on pasture and water sources and also resulting in disease occurrence and migration of households. Landslides and earthquake were among the major hazards before but now their effect on the livelihood of the community is reported decreasing overtime.

EFFECT OF DISASTERS



Disasters	Loss 1	Loss 2	Loss 3
Drought	Death of animals	Loss of pasture and water	Migration
Livestock disease	Death of animals	Loss of animal products	Loss of income
Human disease	Death of humans	Illness	Lack of manpower to tend animals
Flooding	Damage on shelters	Damage on pasture	Death of animals
Volcanic eruption	Damage on water sources	Damage on pasture	Migration of households
Heat waves	Dry up of water sources	Damage on pasture	Health problems



Disaster Risk Profile: Teru Wereda

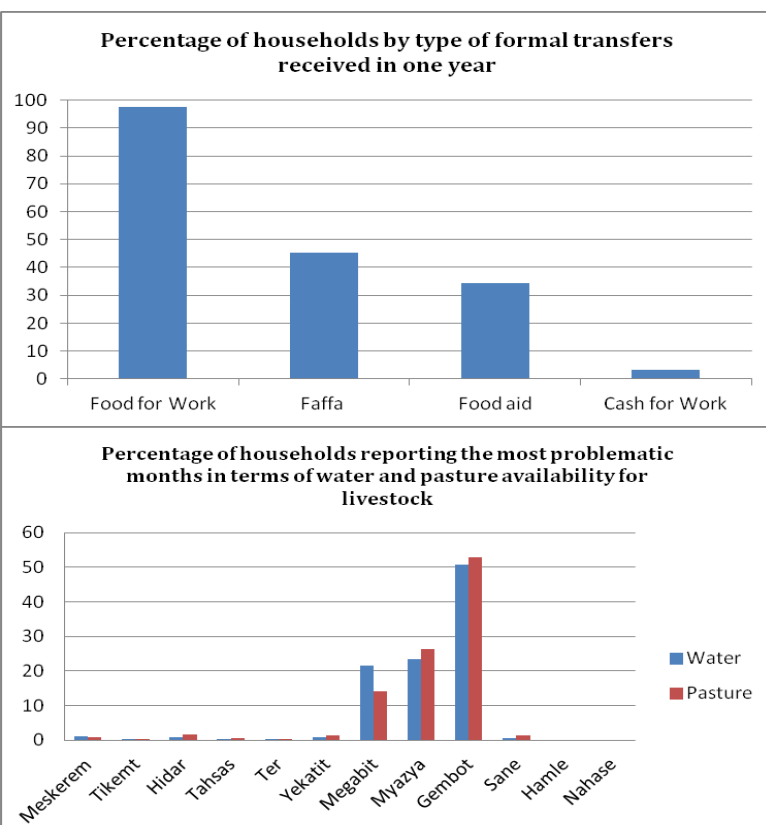
HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY

VULNERABILITY

The wereda is purely pastoralist, and alternative livelihood means are limited to collecting and selling firewood. The economic condition and resilience capacity of the community are very poor where 84% of the households did not manage to recover from the disaster losses they suffered. As a result, 97.4% of the households have participated in PNSP (Food-for-work projects); while another 45% and 34% of the households have received *faffa* and food aid respectively.

Poor access to veterinary, traditional animal rearing (poor feeding system) and lack of pasture and water exposed animals to diseases. Households migrate with their animals in search of pasture and water for months, particularly in March, April and May. During this period, there is high probability of disease transmission from one herd to another. Poor personal and environmental sanitation and the climatic condition of the area exposed households to malaria. Open well is the main source of drinking water for households in the wereda and most of them do not make any kind of water treatment which exposed them to water borne diseases. Moreover, households spent an average time of more than 2 hours per day to fetch water. Poor sanitation, poor housing condition and lack of food (malnutrition) are additional factors exposing households to human diseases. Children are mainly affected by Diarrhea in the wereda.

Some Kebeles are exposed to flooding due to settlement around river banks and lack of protection structures. On the other hand, lack of awareness, lack of preparedness for future disaster risks and dependency syndrome are additional vulnerability factors.



Accessibility:

- Access to road and urban centre:** access to road is poor and it took households one hour and 30 minutes to reach the nearest paved road. On other hand, average time taken to reach the nearest urban centre is more than 6 hours.
- Of the households surveyed, 98.9% of them live in **mobile homes** indicating poor housing condition. **Access to electricity** is nil.
- Access to veterinary facility:** 85% and 90% of the households reported to have very poor access to **veterinary service** and **livestock drugs** respectively.
- Access to market:** access to market is poor due to lack of road particularly during rainy season.
- Access to water and sanitation:** 64% of the households primarily obtain drinking water from open wells while another 13.5% of the households use water obtained from rivers and streams. Despite this fact, 90% of the households did not make any type of water treatment before using, which exposed them to water borne diseases. With regard to sanitation, 99.7% of the households reported to have no toilet facility.
- Access to credit:** 7.4% of the households have borrowed money from friends/relatives and sometimes neighbours. Households borrowed money for health care and to purchase food.

Level of Awareness and Institutional Development

The **literacy level** of the population above 7 years of age is only **5.7%**, out of which 77.6% of them completed only below first grade level, while 21.7% and 0.7% attended primary and secondary schools respectively. With regard to **gender parity** in education, proportion of male students dominates at all education level. This implies very poor literacy level and poor participation of women in education. Of the total households interviewed, 5.1% of them are female-headed households.

Community awareness about disaster risk management system and actors is poor. Besides, no community based organizations as well as non-governmental organizations are reported operating in the wereda.

InfoBits:

Population	: 75342 (2007)
Sex ratio	: 719 F/1000 M
Urban Population	: 1838 (2007)
Mean Altitude	: 519.9 m
Mean Slope	: 2.9%
Measles caseload	: 2 (2004-2009)

Sources: Various Secondary Sources

COMMUNITY CAPACITY TO COPE

- Long term migration, selling more livestock than usual and reducing expenditure on non-essential items are the **major coping mechanisms** households adopted when faced with disasters.
- Strong social cooperation** is available in the area, where the community help each other with lending money with no interest and by contributing animals for affected households.
- Livestock diversity:** No household is reported undertaking crop production activities. Households are purely pastoralists where most of them own goat and sheep followed by cattle, donkey and camels.

WDRP Indicators

Hazard Related Characteristics



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, February 16, 2021

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	TERU
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Selected Indicator	Biological Hazards of the Wereda
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Hazard_Name	Cause_Of_Hazard	Effects_Of_Hazard
-------------	-----------------	-------------------

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

Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	Drought, Air pollution due to volcanic eruption Disease transmission from other herds during migration Lack of pasture and water Poor veterinary service	Death of animals Loss of animal products Poor physical condition of animals and low market value Loss of asset Loss of income Migration
Pasteurellosis		
Newcastle disease (Chicken)		
Sheep pox		

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

Malaria	Change in weather condition Poor personal and environmental sanitation Lack of clean drinking water Lack of food (malnutrition) Hot temperature Air pollution due to volcanic eruption Drought	Death of humans Illness/health problems Lack of manpower to tend animals
Diarrhea		
Tuberculosis		



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, February 16, 2021

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	TERU
---------------	------	-------------	--------	---------------	------

Selected Indicator	Geological Hazards of the Wereda
--------------------	----------------------------------

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

Hazard_Sub_Type	Geological Hazards
-----------------	--------------------

Volcanic eruption	Geological condition of the area Earthquake	Damage on spring water, Damage on grass land Occurrence of livestock disease and human disease Migration of households
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Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, February 16, 2021

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	TERU
---------------	------	-------------	--------	---------------	------

Selected Indicator	Hydro Metrological Hazards of the Wereda
--------------------	--

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

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

Drought	Shortage of rainfall	Death of animals Occurrence of human and livestock diseases Migration Loss of asset Loss of income
Flood	Seasonal rainfall from highland area	Damage shelter (mobile homes) Death of animals Damage on grass land Damage on roads



Data Collected Date Wednesday, March 3, 2021

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	TERU
--------	------	------	--------	--------	------

Selected Indicator Socio Economic Hazards of the Wereda

Hazard_Name	Cause_Of_Hazard	Effects_Of_Hazard
Hazard_Sub_Type		

No socio economic hazard is
reported



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, March 3, 2021

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	TERU
---------------	------	-------------	--------	---------------	------

Selected Indicator Technological Hazards of the Wereda

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

Hazard_Sub_Type

No technological hazard is reported



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, February 16, 2021

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	TERU				
Selected Indictor: Disaster Characteristics By Kebele									
Kebele Name	Disaster_Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst_Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
ALELO	Drought	April, May, Jun and July	1997 to 2002, 2004	1998	Increased	Loss of rainfall	Migration, Human disease, Livestock disease and Loss of assets	Depends on rainfall	Migration, Selling livestock and selling wood
	Livestock diseases	September, October, November, April, May and June	1997 to 2004	1997	Increased	Drought	Death of animal and loss of assets	Poor livestock production system	Cultural treatment method
	Human diseases	October, November, December, May and June	1997 to 2002, 2004	1997	Decreased	Drought, lack of clean water	Death of Human	Loss of sanitation, Livelihood condition	Cultural treatment method, By going to health station
ASABERA	Drought	January, February, March, April, May and June	1997 to 2004	2004	Increased	Loss of rainfall	Livestock disease, Desertification, Human disease, Degradation, Migration, Livestock death, Loss of assets		Migration and selling of livestock



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, February 16, 2021

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4		Wereda	TERU			
Selected Indictor:		Disaster Characteristics By Kebele							
Kebele Name	Disaster_Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst_Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
ASABERA	Human diseases	July, August, September, October, November, December	1997 to 2004	2004	Increased	Environmenta l condition, Drought, poor water sanitation	Death of children, Death of women	Poor water and food sanitation	Cultural treatment and medicine
	Livestock diseases	September, October, November, December and January	1997, 1998, 2002 and 2004	1997	Increased	Disease	Loss of assets, Loss of livestock production, death of livestock	Poor livestock production	Cultural treatment and Medicine
	Flood	July and August	1989 and 2003	1989	Decreased	Seasonal rainfall from highland area	Damage of shelter and death of animals	The community live around the river	No coping mechanisms
BERENTU	Drought	April, May, Jun and July	1997 to 2002, 2004	1999	Increased	Loss of rainfall	Migration, Human disease, Livestock disease and Loss of assets	Their livelihood depends on rainfall	Migration and Selling livestock
	Livestock diseases	September, October, November, April, May and June	1997 to 2004	1997	Increased	Drought	Death of animal and loss of assets	Poor production system	Cultural treatment



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	TERU				
Selected Indictor: Disaster Characteristics By Kebele									
Kebele Name	Disaster_Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst_Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
BERENTU	Human diseases	October, November, December, May and June	1997, 2002 and 2004	2002	Decreased	Drought and poor water sanitation	Death of Human	Loss of sanitation, Livelihood condition	Cultural treatment
	Flood	July and August	2000 and 2001	2000	Decreased		Death of animals and damage on shelter	Residence around rivers	Move to mountain area
BOYNA	Drought	April, May, Jun and July	1997 and 1998	1997	Increased	Shortage of rainfall	Death of animals	Depends on rainfall, lack of preparedness	Migration, Selling livestock, Selling firewood
	Walda Ibsa	October and March	1998 and 2003	1998	Decreased	Volcano	Damage of spring water, Damage of grazing land, Livestock disease and human disease	Residence around volcano area	Migration
	Human diseases	November, December, February, March, May, June and July	1997, 1999 to 2004	1997	Increased	Drought, Water sanitation, Environmental temperature, Water born disease	Death of Human	Lack of clean water, Awareness problem about modern treatment	Cultural treatment and medicine



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	TERU				
Selected Indictor: Disaster Characteristics By Kebele									
Kebele Name	Disaster_Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst_Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
BOYNA	Livestock diseases	October, December, April, May, June and July	1997, 1998, 2001 to 2004	1998	Decreased	Drought, air pollution due to Volcano and Disease	Death of animal, Loss of production, Loss of animal body performance	Poor livestock productivity, Sanitation problem	Migration, Cultural treatment and Medicine
DEBAHO	Drought	April, May, June and July	1997 to 2004	1997	Increased	Loss of rainfallLoss of rainfall	Migration, Human disease, Livestock disease, Animal death and Loss of assets	Depends on rainfall and lack of preparedness	Migration, Selling livestock, Selling firewood
	Livestock diseases	November, December, January, February, April, May, June and July	1997 to 2004	1997	Increased	Drought	Death of animal	Poor production system, lack of grass land	Cultural treatment and medicine



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Selected Indictor: Disaster Characteristics By Kebele									
Kebele Name	Disaster_Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst_Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
DEBAHO	Human diseases	November, December, May, June and July	1997, 1999, 2000 to 2003	2001	Increased	Drought, poor water sanitation, Environmental temperature, Water born diseases	Death of human	Sanitation problem, poor living condition (poor housing condition), awareness problem about modern treatment	Cultural treatment and medicine
	Walda lbsa	November	1998, 1999 and 2004	1998	Decreased	Earthquake	Migration, damage spring water, damage grazing land	They live around volcano area	Migration
DIGDIGA	Drought	April, May, Jun and July	1997 to 2004	1997	Increased	Shortage of rainfall	Human disease, Livestock disease, Migration, Loss of assets and Animal death	High dependency on rainfall	Migration, Selling livestock, By using relief from government
	Livestock diseases	November, December, January, February, April, May, June and July	Drought and Disease	1997	Increased	Death of animal	Death of animal	Poor production system, Sanitation problem	Cultural treatment and medicine



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	TERU				
Selected Indictor: Disaster Characteristics By Kebele									
<u>Kebele Name</u>	Disaster_Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst_Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
DIGDIGA	Human diseases	November, December, April, May, June and July	1997, 2000 to 2004	1997	Increased	Drought, Water sanitation	Human Death	Livelihood condition and water sanitation	Cultural treatment and medicine, going to Kebele health post
MEREMER	Drought	May, June and July	1997 and 1998	1997	Increased	Shortage of rainfall	Death of Livestock, death of children, women, elders and women	Livelihood condition, Poor grazing system and Deforestation	By selling of livestock, Migration
	Livestock diseases	May, June and July	1997 and 1998	1997	Increased		Death of animals and loss of animal products	Livestock movement, There is no modern animal production system	Use of cultural medicine or treatment
	Human diseases	August, September and October	1997 and 1998	1998	Increased	Lack of clean water	Death of human	Livelihood system, Sanitation problem	By using cultural method



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4		Wereda	TERU			
Selected Indictor:		Disaster Characteristics By Kebele							
Kebele Name	Disaster_Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst_Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
NAMAARA	Drought	January, February, March, April, May and June	1997 to 2004	1997	Increased	Shortage of rainfall	Human disease, Livestock disease, Migration, Loss of assets, Reduce production and Animal death	Dependency on rainfall production	Migration, Selling animal, By using relief from Government
	Livestock diseases	November, December, February, April, May, June and July	1997 to 2004	1997	Increased	Drought	Death of animal, Loss of body performance, Loss of productivity		Cultural treatment and Medicine
	Human diseases	November, December, April, May, June and July	1997, 2000 to 2004	1997	Increased	Drought and poor water sanitation	Human health and death of human	Livelihood condition, Using unclean water	Cultural treatment and medicine, By going health post
HIDA RURAL	Drought	March, April, May, June and July	1997, 1998 and 2000	1997	Increased	Shortage of rainfall	Migration, Livestock death, Human death, lack of water and grass land	Cutting of tree	Migration



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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
HIDA RURAL	Livestock diseases	September, October, November and December	1997, 1998, 2000 and 2002	1997	Increased	Drought	Loss of assets, Death of animals and reduced quality of animal products	Poor livestock production system	Cultural treatment method
	Human diseases	October and November	2000, 2002 and 2003		-----	Poor water sanitation			
	Flood	July and August	2002 and 2003	2002	Decreased	Seasonal rainfall	Damage on road (poor access to market), the grazing land is damaged	The community live around the river	Moving to mountain area
LEKUMA_MEANDI TO & MAESSERA	Drought	April, May, June and July	1997 to 2004	1999	Increased	Loss of rainfall	Human disease, Livestock disease, Migration and Loss of assets	Depends on rainfall	Migration, Selling livestock and selling gun



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	TERU				
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
LEKUMA_MEANDI TO & MAESSERA	Livestock diseases	November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June	1997 to 2004	1999	Increased	Disease	Death of animals	Poor productive system	Cultural treatment
	Flood	July and August	1999, 2000 to 2004	1999	Increased	Seasonal river from highland area	Damage shelter and animals	Living around river area	Moving to highland area
	Human diseases	September, October, November, December, May and June	1999 to 2004	2000	Decreased	Drought, Water born disease and Malaria	Death of human	Loss of sanitation, Livelihood condition	Cultural treatment and Medicine
ALEBRIMESQUID	Drought	April, May, June and July	1997 to 2004	1999	Increased	Loss of rainfall	Human disease, Livestock disease, Migration and Loss of assets	Depends on rainfall	Migration and Selling of livestock
	Livestock diseases	November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June	1997 to 2004	1999	Increased	Disease	Death of animals	Poor production system	Cultural treatment



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Selected Indicator:		Disaster Characteristics By Kebele							
<u>Kebele Name</u>	Disaster_Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst_Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
ALEBRIMESQUID	Flood	July and August	2000 to 2001	2000	Decreased	Seasonal river from highland area	Damage on shelter, Damage on school, death of animals	Living around river area	Moving to highland area
	Weed (Akenchira)	All months	2002 to 2004	2004	Increased	Transmitted from another Wereda through animals	Loss of grazing land, reproduction of snakes in it	Movement of livestock	Cutting the weed
	Human diseases	October, November, December, May and June	1997, 2002 and 2004	2002	Decreased	Drought, Water born diseases and Malaria	Death of human	Loss of sanitation, Livelihood condition	Cultural treatment and Medicine

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



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Selected Indicator:

Hazards: Conflict as an Issue

KebeleName	Description_Of_Conflict	Change_In_Last_Decade	Main_Causes_Of_Conflict
BOYNA	No conflict		
DIGDIGA	No conflict	No	
ALELO	No conflict		
NAMAARA	No conflict		
BERENTU	No conflict		
MEREMER	No conflict		
ASABERA	No conflict		
HIDA RURAL	No conflict		
ALEBRIMESQUID	No conflict		
DEBAHO	No conflict		
LEKUMA_MEANDITO & MAESSERA	No conflict		



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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
ALELO	Drought	The magnitude is high and duration is 6 months	Migration, Human disease, Livestock disease and Loss of assets	Children, women and elders	There is no resistance
ASABERA	Drought	High Magnitude and 5 months duration	Migration, Loss of assets, Human disease and Livestock disease	Children, women and elders	There is no resistance
BERENTU	Drought	The magnitude is high and duration is 6 months	Migration, Human disease, Livestock disease and Loss of assets	Children, women and elders	There is no resistance
BOYNA	Drought	The magnitude is high and duration is 6 months	Migration, Loss of assets, Loss of water and Shortage of malnutrition	Children, women and elders	No resistance
DEBAHO	Drought	The magnitude is high and duration is 6 months	Migration and Loss of assets	Children, women and elders	There is no resistance
DIGDIGA	Drought	The magnitude is high and duration is 6 months	Migration, Loss of livestock feed, Human disease, Livestock disease, Death of animal, High loss of water, Loss of malnutrition	Children, women and elders	There is no resistance



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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
MEREMER	Drought	The magnitude is high, the duration is 3 months	Migration, Human disease, loss of grazing land and death of livestock	Children, women and elders	No resistance
NAMAARA	Drought	The magnitude is high and duration is 6 months	Migration, Loss of grazing land, Loss of water, Livestock disease and Human disease	Children, women and elders	No resistance
HIDA RURAL	Drought	High Magnitude and 5 months duration	Migration, Loss of water and livestock death	Children and Women	There is no resistance and loss of nutrition
LEKUMA_MEANDITO & MAESSERA	Drought	The magnitude is high and duration is 6 months	Migration, Human disease, Livestock disease	Children, women and elders	There is no resistance
ALEBRIMESQUID	Drought	High magnitude and duration of 6 months	Migration, Human disease, Livestock disease and Loss of assets	Children, women and elders	There is no resistance



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Selected Indicator:

Frequency of Disaster Occurrence

	4 out of 5 years or more	3 out of 5 years	2 out of 5 years	1 out of 5 years	0 NA
Crop diseases			100.00		
Drought	58.41	22.32	14.07	5.20	
Earthquake	36.36	36.36	27.27		
Flood	2.94	8.82	85.29	2.94	
Frost / Cold waves		100.00			
Heat waves/ High temp	25.00	39.29	32.14	3.57	
Heavy Rain				100.00	
Human diseases	4.20	57.34	27.27	10.49	0.70
Landslide			25.00	75.00	
Livestock diseases	13.59	53.72	25.57	6.80	0.32



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Selected Indicator: **Household Exposure to Hazards**

<u>Disaster Type</u>	<u>General Exposure</u>	<u>Last Five Years Exposure</u>
Drought	30.21	37.72
Livestock diseases	28.45	36.10
Human diseases	16.59	16.72
Landslide	7.51	0.46
Earthquake	7.41	1.27
Heat waves/ High temp	4.26	3.23
Flood	3.80	3.92
Crop diseases	0.56	0.12
Road Accident	0.28	
Heavy Rain	0.28	0.23
Forest Fires	0.19	
No Disaster	0.09	
Conflicts	0.09	
Economic / Price shock	0.09	
Frost / Cold waves	0.09	0.12



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Selected Indicator:

Months of Occurrence of Frequent Disasters

	A - Sep (Meskerem)	B - Oct (Tikimt)	C - Nov (Hidar)	D - Dec (Tahsas)	E - Jan (Tir)	F - Feb (Yekatit)	G - Mar (Megabit)	H - Apr (Meazea)	I - May (Ginbot)	J - Jun (Sene)	K - Jul (Hamle)	L - Aug (Nehase)
Crop diseases								100.00				
Drought	0.31	0.61	0.31			0.61	2.15	14.42	80.37	1.23		
Earthquake	9.09	9.09			9.09	9.09	9.09	27.27	9.09	18.18		
Flood								2.94		2.94		94.12
Frost / Cold waves									100.00			
Heat waves/ High temp						3.57	7.14		75.00	14.29		
Human diseases	0.72	5.07	1.45	1.45			2.90	47.10	9.42	1.45	0.72	28.99
Landslide		66.67										33.33
Livestock diseases	0.66	0.33	4.61	2.96	0.33	1.97	12.17	31.58	29.61	2.63	13.16	



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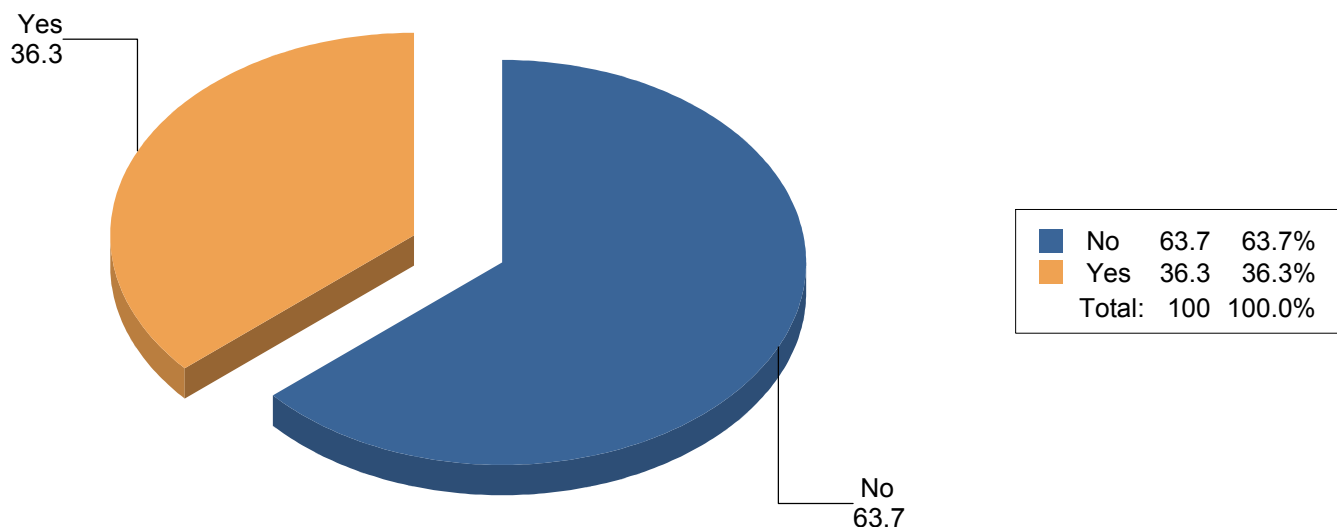
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	TERU
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Selected Indicator:

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		36.30
No		63.70

Is Conflict an Issue in Community?





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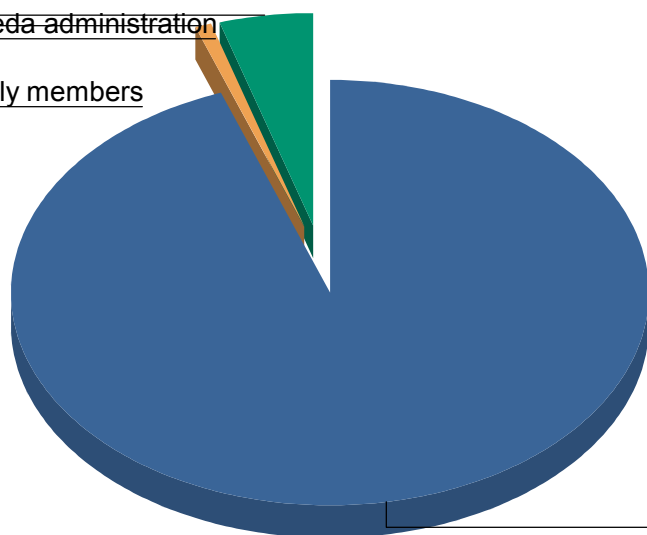
Selected Indicator:

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

<u>Who To Turn During Conflict?</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Family members		0.81
Elders		94.35
Wereda administration		4.84

Who To Turn During Conflict?

Wereda administration
; Family members



Elders
94

Elders	94	94.3%
Family members	1	0.8%
Wereda administration	5	4.8%
Total:	100	100.0%



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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	4.11	1.16
Crop damage	0.36	1.65
Livestock damage	45.29	12.54
Death of household members	2.78	3.47
Illness/health problems	16.91	8.58
Loss of access to social services, including school	0.12	4.29
Loss of income	0.60	13.20
Loss of savings	3.86	9.90
Livestock were stolen	0.48	0.33
Lost access to grazing land	15.82	14.85
Lost access to water source	4.11	9.90
Had to flee/change residence area	5.56	18.15



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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

	Crop diseases	Drought	Earthquake	Flood	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslide	Livestock diseases
Crop damage				2.94				0.75		0.34
Death of household members		2.78						2.99		3.36
Had to flee/change residence area		3.70	16.67	2.94			100.00	3.73		8.72
Illness/health problems	100.00	1.23		2.94		3.85		70.15		13.09
Livestock damage		54.94	16.67	20.59				17.91		55.37



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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

Type of Loss	Crop diseases	Drought	Earthquake	Flood	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslide	Livestock diseases
Livestock were stolen		0.31			100.00					0.67
Loss of access to social services, including school										0.34
Loss of income		0.62	16.67					0.75		0.34
Loss of savings		4.32				3.85		0.75		5.37
Lost access to grazing land		27.47	16.67			7.69		2.99	66.67	11.07



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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

	Crop diseases	Drought	Earthquake	Flood	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslide	Livestock diseases
Lost access to water source		2.47				84.62			33.33	1.01
Physical damages on houses and property		2.16	33.33	70.59						0.34



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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

	Drought	Earthquake	Flood	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslide	Livestock diseases
Crop damage	0.39		3.03		4.76	3.33		2.06
Death of household members	1.93					16.67		0.52
Had to flee/change residence area	16.22	80.00	60.61		61.90	5.56	66.67	12.37
Illness/health problems	10.42		3.03		4.76	11.11		6.70
Livestock damage	11.97		15.15					20.62



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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

	Drought	Earthquake	Flood	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslide	Livestock diseases
Livestock were stolen	0.39			100.00				
Loss of access to social services, including school						1.11		12.89
Loss of income	12.74				4.76	2.22		22.68
Loss of savings						41.11		11.86
Lost access to grazing land	27.80				14.29	10.00		3.09



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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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	Drought	Earthquake	Flood	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Landslide	Livestock diseases
Lost access to water source	16.60	20.00	3.03		9.52	2.22	33.33	5.15
Physical damages on houses and property	0.39		15.15			1.11		



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

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele Name</u>	ALEBRIMESQUID			
E - Jan (Tir)	Livestock disease and Philosophy weed	2	Livestock activities	2nd
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Livestock disease and Philosophy weed	2	Livestock activities and Safety net program	2nd
G - Mar (Megabit)	Philosophy weed	6	Livestock activities and Safety net program	4th
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought	1	Livestock activities and Safety net program	5th
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought, Human Disease and Philosophy weed	1	Livestock activities and Safety net program	6th
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought, Human Disease and Philosophy weed	1	Livestock activities and Safety net program	7th
K - Jul (Hamle)	Philosophy weed and Flood	8	Livestock activities and Safety net program	8th
L - Aug (Nehase)	Philosophy weed and Flood	9	Livestock activities	9th
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Human disease and Philosophy weed	7	Livestock activities	1st
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Human disease and Livestock disease	3	Livestock activities and digging of pond	1st
C - Nov (Hidar)	Human disease and Livestock disease	4	Livestock activities and digging of pond	1st
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Livestock disease	5	Livestock activities and digging of pond	3rd

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



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

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele Name</u>	ALELO			
E - Jan (Tir)	Malnutrition	6	Livestock activities	6th
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Malnutrition	7	Livestock activities and Safety net program	1st
G - Mar (Megabit)	Malnutrition	8	Livestock activities and Safety net program	1st
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought and Livestock disease	1	Livestock activities and Safety net program	1st
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought and Livestock disease, Human disease	1	Livestock activities and Safety net program	1st
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought and Livestock disease, Human disease	1	Livestock activities and Safety net program	1st
K - Jul (Hamle)	Livestock Disease	9	Livestock activities and Safety net program	1st
L - Aug (Nehase)	Livestock Disease	2	Livestock activities	5th
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Livestock Disease	2	Livestock activities	2nd
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Livestock Disease	3	Livestock activities	2nd
C - Nov (Hidar)	Livestock Disease	4	Livestock activities and Digging Pond	3rd
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Human Disease	5	Livestock activities and Digging Pond	4th

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



Data Collected Date

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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	TERU
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Selected Indicator: Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level By Kebele

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele Name</u>	ASABERA			
E - Jan (Tir)	Human nutrition problem	5	Livestock activities and Digging of pond	5th
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Human nutrition problem	6	Livestock activities and Safety net program	2nd
G - Mar (Megabit)	Human nutrition problem	3	Livestock activities and Safety net program	2nd
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought	1	Livestock activities and Safety net program	3rd
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought	1	Livestock activities and Safety net program	4th
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought, Human disease and Trachoma	1	Livestock activities and Safety net program	5th
K - Jul (Hamle)	Flood	5	Livestock activities	6th
L - Aug (Nehase)	Flood	5	Livestock activities	4th
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Human Disease	2	Livestock activities	3rd
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Livestock disease and Human Disease	3	Livestock activities	1st
C - Nov (Hidar)	Livestock disease and Human Disease	2	Livestock activities and digging of pond	1st
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Livestock disease and Human Disease	2	Livestock activities and digging of pond	2nd

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



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

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele Name</u>	BERENTU			
E - Jan (Tir)	Malnutrition	8	Livestock Activities and safety net program	2nd
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Malnutrition	7	Livestock Activities and safety net program	2nd
G - Mar (Megabit)	Malnutrition	6	Livestock Activities and safety net program	4th
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought and Livestock disease	1	Livestock Activities and safety net program	5th
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought, Human disease and Livestock disease	1	Livestock Activities and safety net program	6th
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought, Human disease and Livestock disease	1	Livestock Activities and safety net program	7th
K - Jul (Hamle)	Flood	7	Livestock Activities	8th
L - Aug (Nehase)	Flood	8	Livestock Activities	9th
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Livestock disease	2	Livestock Activities	1st
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Human disease	3	Livestock Activities and Digging of pond water	1st
C - Nov (Hidar)	Human disease	4	Livestock Activities and Digging of pond water	3rd
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Human disease	5	Livestock Activities and Digging of pond water	3rd

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

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele Name</u>	BOYNA			
E - Jan (Tir)	Livestock disease	5	Livestock activity and Digging pond	3rd
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Livestock disease, Loss of water and Drought	1	Livestock activity and safety net program	1st
G - Mar (Megabit)	Livestock disease, Loss of water and Drought	1	Livestock activity and safety net program	1st
H - Apr (Meazea)	Livestock disease, Loss of water and Drought	1	Livestock activity and safety net program	1st
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought, Human disease, Malnutrition and Livestock disease	1	Livestock activity and safety net program	2nd
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought, Human disease and Livestock disease	1	Livestock activity and safety net program	2nd
K - Jul (Hamle)	Drought, Human disease and Livestock disease	1	Livestock activity and safety net program	2nd
L - Aug (Nehase)	Livestock disease and Human disease	2	Livestock activity	7th
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Human Disease	3	Livestock activity	6th
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Human Disease	3	Livestock activity and Digging pond	5th
C - Nov (Hidar)	Human Disease	4	Livestock activity and Digging pond	4th
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Human disease and Livestock disease	2	Livestock activity and Digging pond	3rd

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



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

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele Name</u>	DEBAHO			
E - Jan (Tir)	Livestock Disease	5	Livestock activity	6th
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Livestock Disease and Loss of water	3	Livestock activities and Safety net program	1st
G - Mar (Megabit)	Livestock Disease and Loss of water	3	Livestock activities and Safety net program	1st
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought, Human disease and Livestock disease	1	Livestock activities and Safety net program	1st
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought, Human disease and Livestock disease	1	Livestock activities and Safety net program	1st
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought, Human disease and Livestock disease	1	Livestock activities and Safety net program	1st
K - Jul (Hamle)	Drought, Human disease and Livestock disease	1	Livestock activities and Safety net program	1st
L - Aug (Nehase)	Human disease	4	Livestock activity	5th
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Human disease	4	Livestock activity	2nd
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Human disease and Livestock disease	2	Livestock activity	2nd
C - Nov (Hidar)	Human disease and Livestock disease	2	Livestock activities and digging of pond	2nd
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Livestock Disease	3	Livestock activities and digging of pond	4th

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

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele Name</u>	DIGDIGA			
E - Jan (Tir)	Shortage of water	2	Livestock activities and Digging pond	5th
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Shortage of water	2	Livestock activities and safety net program	1st
G - Mar (Megabit)	Drought and Malnutrition	2	Livestock activities and safety net program	1st
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought and Malnutrition	2	Livestock activities and safety net program	1st
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought, Human disease and Livestock disease	1	Livestock activities and safety net program	1st
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought, Human disease and Livestock disease	1	Livestock activities and safety net program	1st
K - Jul (Hamle)	Drought, Human disease and Livestock disease	1	Livestock activities and safety net program	1st
L - Aug (Nehase)	Human disease	4	Livestock activities	4th
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Human disease	4	Livestock activities	3rd
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Human disease and Livestock disease	4	Livestock activities	2nd
C - Nov (Hidar)	Livestock disease	3	Livestock activities and Digging pond	2nd
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Livestock disease	3	Livestock activities and Digging pond	3rd

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



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

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele Name</u>	HIDA RURAL			
E - Jan (Tir)	Shortage of water and Grazing land	2	Livestock activities	2nd
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Shortage of water and Grazing land	2	Livestock activities and Safety net program	2nd
G - Mar (Megabit)	Shortage of water and Grazing land	3	Livestock activities and Safety net program	6th
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought and Grazing land	1	Livestock activities and Safety net program	7th
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought and Water pollution	1	Livestock activities and Safety net program	8th
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought, Water pollution and grazing land	1	Livestock activities and Safety net program	9th
K - Jul (Hamle)	Drought, Water pollution and grazing land, flood	8	Livestock activities and Safety net program	4th
L - Aug (Nehase)	Flood	9	Livestock activities	5th
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Livestock disease	3	Livestock activities	1st
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Water born disease and Livestock disease	5	Livestock activities and digging of pond	1st
C - Nov (Hidar)	Human disease and Livestock disease	6	Livestock activities and digging of pond	1st
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Human disease and Livestock disease	7	Livestock activities and digging of pond	3rd

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

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele Name</u>	LEKUMA_MEANDITO & MAESSERA			
E - Jan (Tir)	Livestock Disease	2	Livestock activities	2nd
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Livestock Disease	3	Livestock activities and Safety net program	2nd
G - Mar (Megabit)	Livestock Disease	4	Livestock activities and Safety net program	4th
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought	1	Livestock activities and Safety net program	5th
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought and Human Disease	1	Livestock activities and Safety net program	6th
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought and Human Disease	1	Livestock activities and Safety net program	7th
K - Jul (Hamle)	Flood	9	Livestock activities and Safety net program	8th
L - Aug (Nehase)	Flood	10	Livestock activities	9th
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Human Disease	8	Livestock activities	1st
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Human Disease	7	Livestock activities and digging of pond	1st
C - Nov (Hidar)	Human Disease and Livestock disease	5	Livestock activities and digging of pond	1st
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Human Disease and Livestock disease	6	Livestock activities and digging of pond	3rd

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

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele Name</u>	MEREMER			
E - Jan (Tir)	Loss of water, Livestock disease, Loss of livestock feed	3	Livestock productive and Digging pond	4th
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Loss of water, Livestock disease, Loss of livestock feed	3	Livestock production and Safety net program	1st
G - Mar (Megabit)	Drought, Loss of water, Malnutrition and loss of livestock feed	2	Livestock activities and Safety net program	5th
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought, loss of water, Livestock disease and Human Disease	2	Livestock activities and Safety net program	7th
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought, Livestock disease and Human disease	1	Livestock activities and Safety net program	8th
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought, Livestock disease and Human disease, loss of water	1	Livestock activities and Safety net program	9th
K - Jul (Hamle)	Drought, Livestock disease and Human Disease	1	Livestock activities and Safety net program	10th
L - Aug (Nehase)	Human Disease	5	Livestock activities	6th
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Human Disease	3	Livestock activities	1st
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Human disease and Livestock disease	4	Livestock activities	1st
C - Nov (Hidar)	Human disease and Livestock disease	3	Livestock activities	2nd
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Human disease and Livestock disease	3	Livestock activities	3rd

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	TERU
Selected Indicator: Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level By Kebele					
Month of Hazard	Major Problems /Disasters	Hazard Severity Rank	Agricultural Activities	Income Level Rank	
Kebele Name	NAMAARA				
E - Jan (Tir)	Shortage of water	3	Livestock activities and Digging Pond	2nd	
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Drought, Human Disease and Livestock disease	2	Livestock activities and Safety net Program	1st	
G - Mar (Megabit)	Drought, Human Disease and Livestock disease	2	Livestock activities and Safety net Program	1st	
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought, Human Disease and Livestock disease	2	Livestock activities and Safety net Program	1st	
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought, Human Disease and Livestock disease	1	Livestock activities and Safety net Program	1st	
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought, Human Disease and Livestock disease	1	Livestock activities and Safety net Program	2nd	
K - Jul (Hamle)	Drought, Human Disease and Livestock disease	1	Livestock activities and Safety net Program	2nd	
L - Aug (Nehase)	Livestock disease	4	Livestock activities	3rd	
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Livestock disease	5	Livestock activities	3rd	
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Livestock disease	6	Livestock activities	1st	
C - Nov (Hidar)	Shortage of water	3	Livestock activities and Digging Pond	4th	
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Shortage of water	3	Livestock activities and Digging Pond	3rd	

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WDRP Indicators

Infrastructure Access Characteristics



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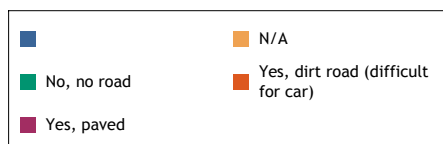
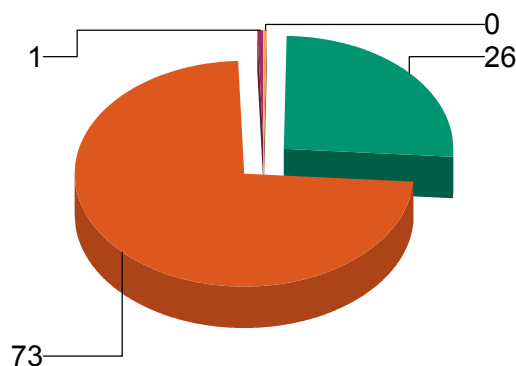
Selected Indicator

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

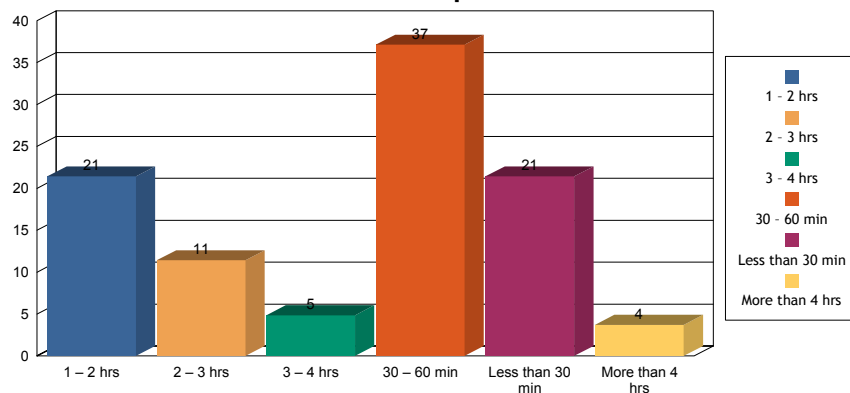
<u>Type of Road</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Time to Nearest Paved Road (Mins.)</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Time To Nearest Urban Center (Mins.)</u>	<u>Response</u>
Yes, paved	0.58	Less than 30 min	21.43	Less than 1 hr	5.20
Yes, dirt road (difficult for car)	73.26	30 - 60 min	37.14	1 - 2 hrs	14.74
No, no road	25.87	1 - 2 hrs	21.43	2 - 4 hrs	33.82
N/A	0.29	2 - 3 hrs	11.43	4 - 6 hrs	25.43
	0.00	3 - 4 hrs	4.86	More than 6 hrs	20.81
	0.00	More than 4 hrs	3.71		0.00

<u>Avg Time To Nearest Urban Center(Mins.)</u>	369.00	<u>Avg Time To Nearest Paved Road</u>	90.00
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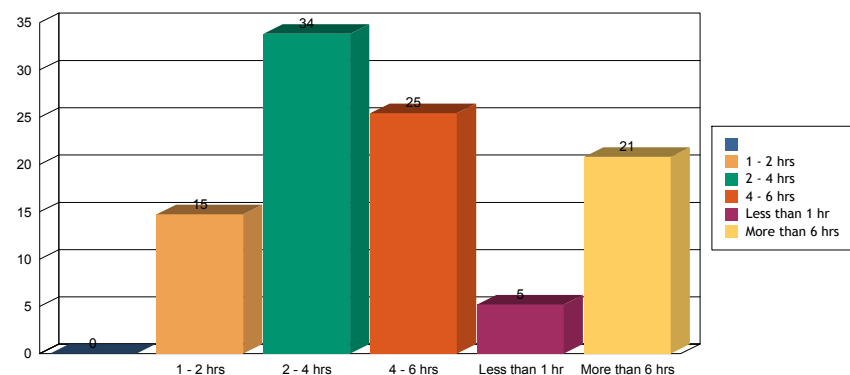
Type of Road



Time to reach the nearest paved road from the HH



Time to reach nearest urban center from the HH





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Selected Indicator

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

Household Located In Electricity 0.00

Household Connected To Electricity 0.00



Data Collected Date

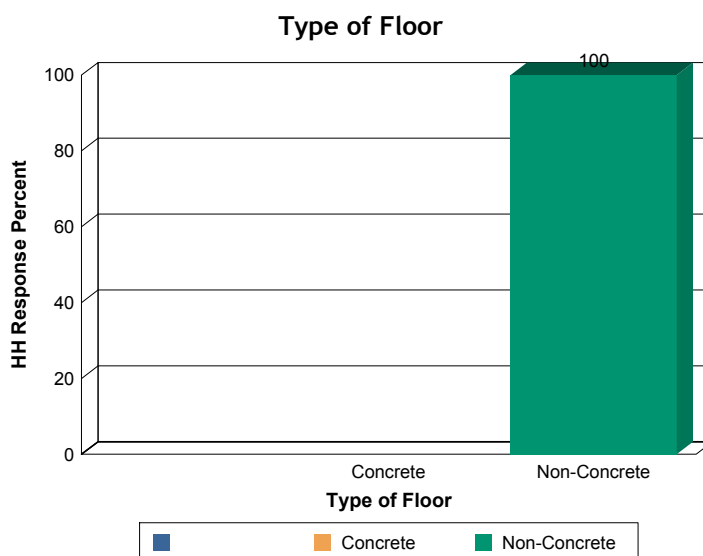
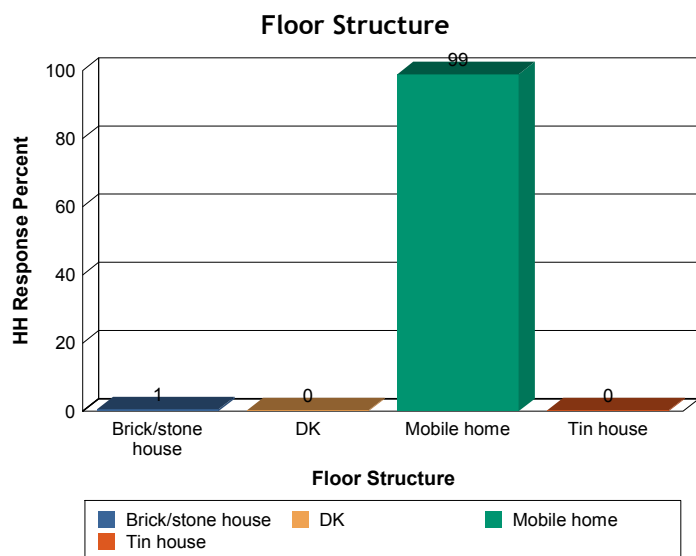
Tuesday, February 16, 2021

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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
Brick/stone house	0.57	Non-Concrete	100.00
Tin house	0.28	Concrete	
Mobile home	98.87		
DK	0.28		



WDRP Indicators

Socio Demographic Characteristics



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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
ALELO	1500	All	All		Increased	uSearching for pasture and water and also food for humans	Migrate to another Wereda or Yallo and Tigray region
DIGDIGA	1800	Young	All		Increased	Searching for pasture and water and also food for humans	To another Wereda Awra, Chifra, Ewa and To another region Tigray and Alamata wereda
NAMAARA	1100	Young	All		Increased	Searching for pasture and water and also food for humans	To another Wereda Awra, Chifra, Ewa and To another region Tigray and Alamata wereda
BERENTU	1200	All	All		Increased	Searching for pasture and water and also human food	Migrate to another Wereda and Tigray Region
MEREMER	900	All	All		Increased	Searching for pasture and water	
ASABERA	600	Younger	Male		Increased	Fund livestock feeds and Job Opportunities	Migrate to another Wereda and Tigray region
HIDA RURAL	1800	All	All		Increased	Searching for pasture and water	Rural area the name of place to Tigray region
ALEBRIMESQUID	1300	All	All		Increased	For pasture	Migrate to another Wereda and Kebele



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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
DEBAHO	1200	All	All		Increased	Searching for pasture and water and also food for humans	To another Wereda or Megale and Erebt and Tigray
LEKUMA_MEANDITO & MAESSERA	1100	All	All		Increased	For pasture	Migrate to another Wereda and Kebele or Yallo, Alamata and Megale



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 4

Wereda TERU

Selected Indicator

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

Households who migrated (%)

0.00

Duration of Migration

Response Percent

Migration Reason

Response Percent

Two weeks - month

9.28

Family reasons

26.59

A month - 3 months

80.92

Looking for work

0.07

3 - 6 months

7.24

Working elsewhere

0.13

> 6 months

In grazing camp

70.54

Less than 2 weeks

2.50

Visiting

0.27

Feeding/IDP camp

0.80

Away at school

1.14

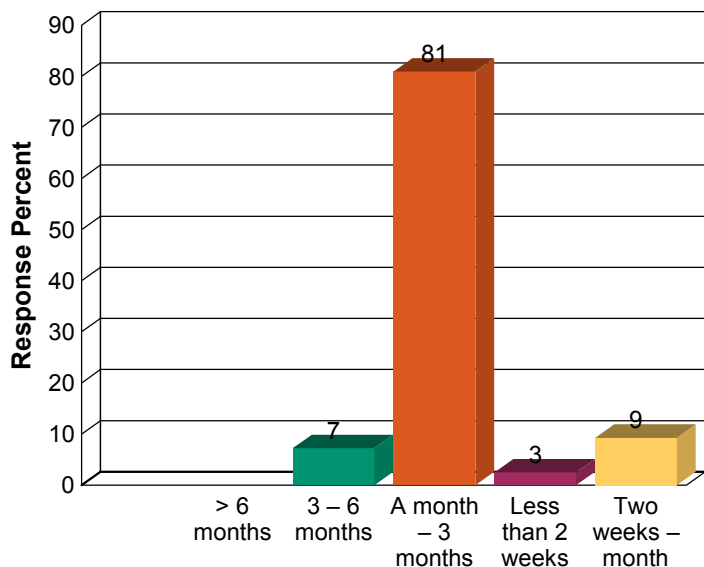
To beg in urban areas

0.27

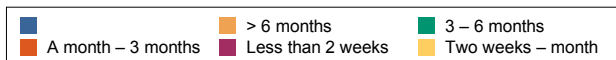
Other

0.20

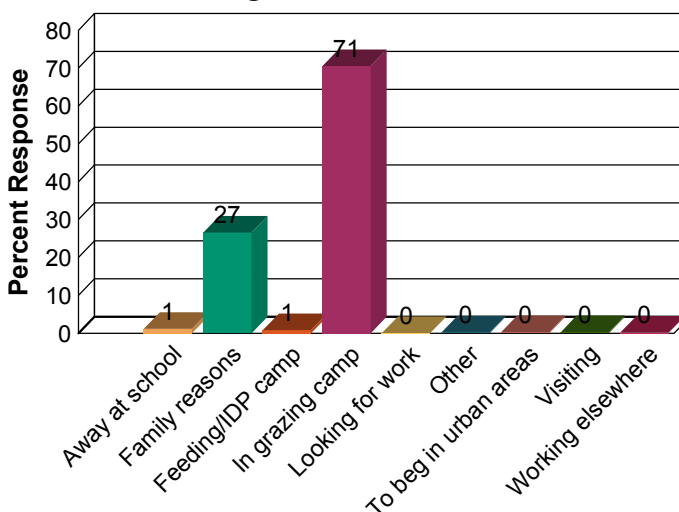
Duration of Migration



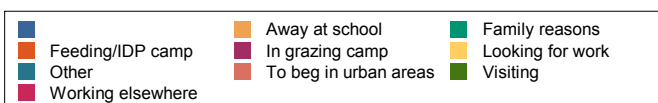
Duration of Migration



Migration Reason



Migration Reason





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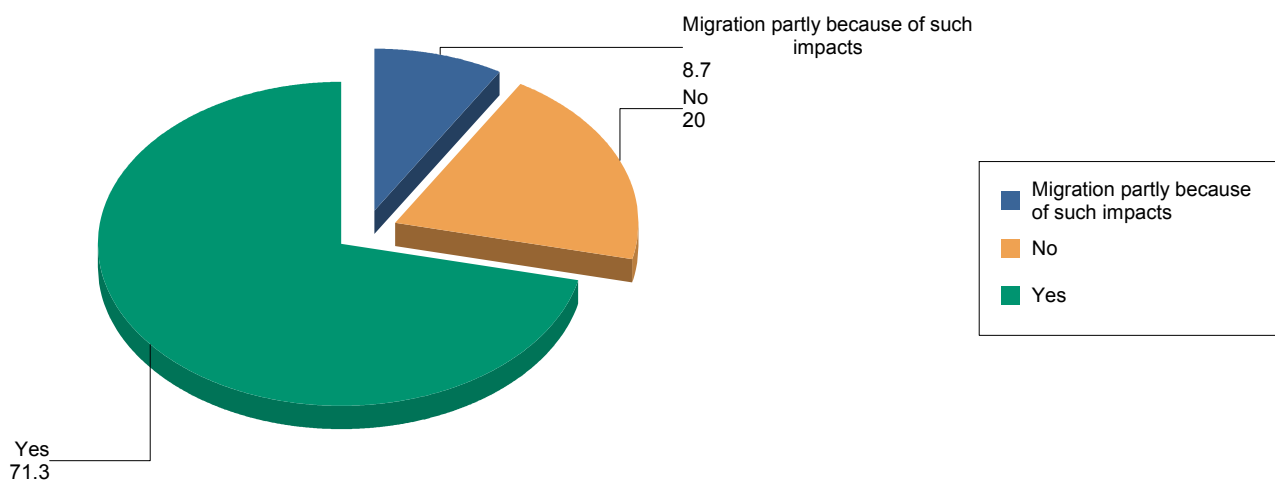
Selected Indicator

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

<u>Is Migration Due to Hazard?</u>	<u>HH Response - Due To Hazard</u>
------------------------------------	------------------------------------

No	20.00
Yes	71.30
Migration partly because of such impacts	8.70

Is Migration Due to Hazard?





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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 4

Wereda TERU

Selected Indicator:

Demography: Population Structure

KEY:

Male

Female

	A-Children (0-12 yrs)	B-Youth (12-25 yrs)	C-Working (25-55 yrs)	D-Older (Above 55)
ALEBRIMESQUID	15 10	20 8	35 5	3 2
ALELO	20 20	15 10	20 10	4 1
ASABERA	15 10	20 8	25 8	5 4
BERENTU	20 15	15 15	20 5	3 7
BOYNA	10 10	25 15	20 10	7 3
DEBAHO	25 15	20 10	10 10	4 6
DIGDIGA	15 10	25 10	15 15	7 8
HIDA RURAL	20 10	15 20	17 10	5 3
LEKUMA_MEANDITO & MAESSERA	15 10	20 15	20 10	5 5
NAMAARA	20 10	25 15	10 15	39 1



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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>
BOYNA	Increased	More children	Afar
DIGDIGA	Increased	More children	Afar
ALELO	Increased	More children	Afar
NAMAARA	Increased	More children	Afar
BERENTU	Increased	More children	Afar
MEREMER	Increased	More children	Afar
ASABERA	Increased	More children	Afar
HIDA RURAL	Increased	More children	Afar
ALEBRIMESQUID	Increased	More children	Afar
DEBAHO	Increased	More children	Afar
LEKUMA_MEANDITO & MAESSERA	Increased	More children	Afar



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Selected Indicator

Social Vulnerability: Household Demographic Characteristics - Demographic characteristics of households

<u>Demographic Indicator</u>	<u>Indicator Value</u>	<u>Comments</u>
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Average household size	6.6	
Sex ratio	747.0	Number of females per 1000 males
Child sex ratio (under 14 yrs)	724.0	Number of females per 1000 males
Adult sex ratio (18 & Above yrs)	861.0	Number of females per 1000 males
Dependency ratio $\left(\frac{[(0-14)+(64+)]}{(15-64)} \right)$ yrs)	1.3	



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Selected Indicator					
Social Vulnerability: Level of Educational Attainment - Education status of household members					
General Awareness		Percentage	Educational Level		Percentage
Read and understand text - Easily		4.30	From Proportion of population (7+) - Less than 1st grade		77.62
Read and understand text - with difficulty		6.20	From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)		21.72
Can write letters - easily		4.30	From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)		0.66
Can write letters - with difficulty		5.10	From Proportion of population (7+) - Technical		0.00
			From Proportion of population (15+) - Primary (1-6)		8.45
			From Proportion of population (15+) - Secondary (7-12)		0.98
			From Proportion of population (15+) - Technical		0.00
			From Proportion of population (15+) - Pursuing or completed University		0.00
			From Proportion of population (7+) - Pursuing or completed University		0.00
			From Proportion of population (15+) - Less than 1st grade		3.20
General Literacy Rate		Percentage	Adult Literacy Rate		Percentage
Proportion of literate population (7+) to total 7+ population		5.70	Proportion of literate population (15+) to total 15+ population		3.20



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Selected Indicator

Social Vulnerability: Gender Parity - Gender parity in education level (7+ years) and household heading

<u>Educational Level</u>		<u>Male Percent</u>	<u>Female Percent</u>
From Proportion of population (7+) - Less than 1st grade		55.60	44.20
From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)		67.70	32.30
Male Head of HH	94.50	Female Head of HH	5.10

WDRP Indicators

Environmental Characteristics



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Selected Indicator

Environmental Situation: Environmental Problems - Major environmental problems by Kebele

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Problem_1</u>	<u>Problem_2</u>	<u>Problem_3</u>	<u>Problem4</u>
BOYNA	Soil erosion	Land degradation	Air pollution	Deforestation
DIGDIGA	Soil erosion	Deforestation	Desertification	Loss of grass land
ALELO	Soil Erosion	Deforestation	Loss of water	Desertification
NAMAARA	Soil erosion	Deforestation	Desertification	Loss of grass land
BERENTU	Soil erosion	Deforestation	Desertification	Water pollution
MEREMER	Soil erosion	Loss of water	Deforestation	Hot Temperature
ASABERA	Soil erosion	Desertification	Loss of water	Deforestation
HIDA RURAL	Deforestation	Loss of grazing land	Water Pollution	Temperature
ALEBRIMESQUID	Soil erosion	Desertification	Loss of water	Deforestation
DEBAHO	Soil erosion	Land degradation	Air pollution	Deforestation
LEKUMA_MEANDIT O & MAESSERA	Soil erosion	Loss of water	Loss of grazing land	Deforestation



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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>
BOYNA	High deforestation, high soil erosion, climate change, desertification and land degradation	Migration, loss of animal feed, decreased livestock productivities and drought
DIGDIGA	High deforestation, high soil erosion, loss of land coverage, loss of grazing land, high temperature	Migration, loss of animal feed, decreased livestock production, increased environmental temperature, loss of water for livestock
ALELO	Deforestation, high soil erosion, temperature increase, loss of grazing land, reduce land coverage	Migration, loss of animal feed, decrease livestock productivities, drought
NAMAARA	High deforestation, high soil erosion, loss of land coverage, loss of grazing land, high temperature, desertification	Migration, loss of animal feed, decreased livestock production, increased environmental temperature, high loss of water for livestock
BERENTU	Climate change, loss of grazing land, deforestation by nature, environmental degradation	Migration, loss of grazing land, loss of shelter, decrease livestock productivities, human disease and livestock disease
MEREMER	Decrease	To exposure drought
ASABERA	High deforestation by natural, high soil erosion, loss of grazing land	Migration from living area, loss of animal feed, loss of human and animal water, decrease livestock productivities
HIDA RURAL	Degraded land, deforestation and loss of water body	Migration from living area, loss of animal feed, loss of human and animal water, decrease livestock productivities
ALEBRIMESQUID	Climate change, loss of grazing land, deforestation by nature, environmental degradation	Migration, loss of animal feeding, decrease livestock productivities



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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>
DEBAHO	Climate change, loss of grazing land, deforestation by nature, environmental degradation	Migration, loss of animal feed, decrease livestock productivities, drought
LEKUMA_MEANDITO & MAESSERA	Climate change, loss of grazing land, deforestation by nature, environmental degradation	Migration from living area, loss of animal feed, loss of human and animal water, decrease livestock productivities



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Selected Indicator

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

Kebele Name	Landuse_1	Comments_1	Landuse_2	Comments_2	Landuse_3	Comments_3
BOYNA	Grazing land	For livestock feed	Forest	Used as shade for humans and animals, meeting place and animal feed		
DIGDIGA	Grazing land	For livestock feed	Forest	For building shelter, For meeting, for firewood, for livestock feed		
ALELO	Grazing land	For livestock feed	Forest	For building shelter, For meeting, for firewood, for livestock feed		
NAMAARA	Grazing land	For livestock feed	Forest	For building shelter, For meeting, for firewood, for livestock feed		
BERENTU	Grazing land	For livestock feed	Forest	For building shelter, For meeting, for firewood, for livestock feed		



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 4

Wereda TERU

Selected Indicator

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

Kebele Name	Landuse_1	Comments_1	Landuse_2	Comments_2	Landuse_3	Comments_3
MEREMER	Grazing land	For livestock feed	Forest	For shade, animal feed and firewood		
ASABERA	Grazing land	For livestock feed	Forest	For meeting under it, for firewood and for shade		
HIDA RURAL	Grazing land	For livestock feed	Forest	For meeting under it, for firewood and for shade and animal feed		
ALEBRIMESQUID	Grazing land	For livestock feed	Forest	Used as shade for humans and animals, meeting place and animal feed		
DEBAHO	Grazing land	For livestock feed	Forest	Used as shade for humans and animals, meeting place and animal feed		
LEKUMA_MEANDITO & MAESSERA	Grazing land	For livestock feed	Forest	Used as shade for humans and animals, meeting place and animal feed		



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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>
BOYNA	Increasing	Loss of shelter, loss of animal feed, increased temperature, desertification
DIGDIGA	Increasing	Loss of shelter, loss of animal feed, desertification
ALELO	Increasing	Loss of shelter and loss of animal feed
NAMAARA	Increasing	Loss of shelter, loss of animal feed and desertification
BERENTU	Increasing	Loss of shelter and loss of animal feed
MEREMER	Increasing	To exposure drought
ASABERA	Increasing	Loss of shelter and loss of animal feed
HIDA RURAL	Increasing	Loss of shelter and loss of animal feed
ALEBRIMESQUID	Increasing	Loss of shelter and loss of animal feed
DEBAHO	Increasing	Loss of shelter, loss of animal feed, increased temperature, desertification
LEKUMA_MEANDIT O & MAESSERA	Increasing	Loss of shelter and loss of animal feed



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	ALEBRIMESQUID
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Fertility decreased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Loss of grazing land	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Desertification and shortage of animal feed
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Migration	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

<u>KebeleName</u>	ALELO
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Fertility decreased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Loss of grazing land	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Desertification and shortage of animal feed
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Migration	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

<u>KebeleName</u>	ASABERA
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Fertility decreased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Loss of grazing land	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	No problem
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Migration and Human disease	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

<u>KebeleName</u>	BERENTU
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Fertility decreased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Loss of grazing land	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	No problem
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Migration	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

<u>KebeleName</u>	BOYNA
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Grazing land
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Fertility decreased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Loss of grazing land	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Migration and reduce production
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Migration, Loss of water for humans and animals	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

<u>KebeleName</u>	DEBAHO
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Grazing land
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Fertility decreased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Loss of grazing land	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Migration and reduce production
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Migration and Loss of water for human and animal	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

<u>KebeleName</u>	DIGDIGA
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Water
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Fertility decreased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Loss of grazing land, decreased productivity	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Loss of water for domestic animals
<u>Resources_2</u>	Forest	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Loss of animal feed, Loss of human shelter	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

KebeleName	HIDA RURAL
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Fertility decreased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Loss of grazing land	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Desertification and shortage of animal feed
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Migration	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

KebeleName	LEKUMA_MEANDITO & MAESSERA
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Fertility decreased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Loss of grazing land	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Desertification and shortage of animal feed
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Migration	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

<u>KebeleName</u>	MEREMER
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Fertility decreased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Migration	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Deforestation
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Migration	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

<u>KebeleName</u>	NAMAARA
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Selected Indicator					
Environmental Situation: Natural Resources Availability - Natural resources available and changes observed by the community					
<u>Resources_1</u>	Land			<u>Resources_3</u>	Water
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Fertility decreased			<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Loss of grazing land, decreased productivity			<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Loss of water for domestic animals
<u>Resources_2</u>	Forest			<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased			<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Loss of animal feed, Loss of human shelter			<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	TERU
Selected Indicator	Environmental Situation: Rainfall & Temperature - Observed changes on rainfall and temperature by the community over the last decade				
Kebele Name	Rainfall		Temperature		
	Changes Observed	Problems	Changes Observed	Problems	
BOYNA	Highly decreased	Drought, migration, loss of grazing land, loss of water for human and animal	Increasing from year to year	Human disease, livestock disease and desertification	
DIGDIGA	Highly decreased	Deforestation, loss of animal water, loss of grazing land and migration	Increasing from year to year	Human disease, animal disease and desertification	
ALELO	Highly decreased	Migration, drought, loss of water for human and animal, loss of grazing land	Increasing from year to year	Desertification, human disease, livestock disease and deforestation	
NAMAARA	Highly decreased	Migration, drought, loss of water for human and animal, loss of grazing land	Increasing from year to year	Human disease, animal disease and desertification	
BERENTU	Highly decreased	Deforestation, desertification, loss of grazing land and migration	Increasing from year to year	Loss of water for human and animal, human disease and livestock disease	
MEREMER	Highly decreased	Drought occurrence	Increasing from year to year	Desertification, human disease, livestock disease and deforestation	
ASABERA	Highly decreased	Deforestation, desertification, loss of grazing land and migration	Increasing from year to year	Loss of water for human and animal, human disease and livestock disease	
HIDA RURAL	Highly decreased	Deforestation, desertification, loss of grazing land	Increasing from year to year	Loss of water for human and animal, human disease and livestock disease	



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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	
ALEBRIMESQUID	Highly decreased	Migration, drought, loss of water for human and animal, loss of grazing land	Increasing from year to year	Loss of water for human and animal, human disease and livestock disease	
DEBAHO	Highly decreased	Drought, migration, loss of grazing land, loss of water for human and animal	Increasing from year to year	Human disease, livestock disease and desertification	
LEKUMA_MEANDIT O & MAESSERA	Highly decreased	Deforestation, desertification and loss of grazing land	Increasing from year to year	Loss of water for human and animal, human disease and livestock disease	



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Selected Indicator

Environmental Situation: Reasons for Environmental Changes

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Reason For Environmental Changes</u>
BOYNA	Climate change, loss of rainfall and deforestation
DIGDIGA	Climate change, loss of rainfall, deforestation and soil erosion
ALELO	
NAMAARA	Climate change, loss of rainfall, deforestation and soil erosion
BERENTU	Climate change, loss of rainfall, deforestation and soil erosion
MEREMER	Drought because of high shortage of rainfall
ASABERA	Climate change, loss of rainfall, deforestation, soil erosion, temperature increase
HIDA RURAL	Climate change, loss of rainfall, deforestation, soil erosion, temperature increase
ALEBRIMESQUID	Climate change, loss of rainfall, deforestation, soil erosion, temperature increase
DEBAHO	Climate change, loss of rainfall and deforestation
LEKUMA_MEANDITO & MAESSERA	Climate change, loss of rainfall, deforestation, soil erosion, temperature increase



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Changes Observed</u>	<u>Problems Observed</u>
BOYNA	Highly increased particularly wind erosion	Loss of grazing land, air pollution and Desertification
DIGDIGA	Highly increased	Loss of grazing land, reduce land coverage, air pollution and reduce soil fertility
ALELO	Highly increased	Loss of grazing land, Desertification, Loss of soil fertility and air pollution
NAMAARA	Highly increased particularly wind erosion	Loss of grazing land, reduce land coverage, air pollution and reduce soil fertility
BERENTU	Highly increased	Loss of grazing land and loss of soil fertility
MEREMER	Highly increased	Soil fertility decrease
ASABERA	Highly increased particularly wind erosion	Loss of grazing land and loss of soil fertility
HIDA RURAL	Increase	Loss of grazing land and loss of soil fertility
ALEBRIMESQUID	Highly increased	Loss of grazing land and loss of soil fertility
DEBAHO	Highly increased	Loss of grazing land
LEKUMA_MEANDITO & MAESSERA	Highly increased	Loss of grazing land and loss of soil fertility

WDRP Indicators

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



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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
BOYNA	Livestock rearing	90	PNSP	10		0		0
DIGDIGA	Livestock rearing	0		0		0		0
ALELO	Livestock rearing	100		0		0		0
NAMAARA	Livestock rearing	90	PNSP	10		0		0
BERENTU	Livestock rearing	100		0		0		0
MEREMER	Livestock rearing	100	Digging pond water	0	PNSP	0		0
ASABERA	Livestock rearing	100		0		0		0
HIDA RURAL	Livestock rearing	0		0		0		0
ALEBRIMESQUID	Livestock rearing	100		0		0		0
DEBAHO	Livestock rearing	100		0		0		0
LEKUMA_MEANDIT O & MAESSERA	Livestock rearing	0		0		0		0



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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
Buying and selling livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, camels)	59.32	27.64	1.79
Henna (decoration)	0.00	0.28	0.00
Rearing & selling animals (camels, cattle, sheep, goats)	38.14	50.14	1.79
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Charcoal	0.00	0.28	3.57
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Construction materials (sand, grass, wooden poles, etc.)	1.13	0.57	0.00
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Firewood	0.00	0.00	4.46
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Incense, frankincense, and natural gum	0.28	0.00	0.00
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Precious stones (gold, gem-stones)	0.56	0.28	0.00
Selling dairy products (milk, butter, ghee, cheese)	0.56	20.51	87.50
Selling Other foods (sugar, flour, coffee, etc.)	0.00	0.28	0.89



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	TERU
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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
A)Below school age children	0.36	
B)Student	5.95	3.87
C)Unemployed & seeking work	2.98	4.73
D)Neither studying nor working nor seeking work	0.12	8.82
E)Retired/ Old	0.71	0.43
F)Cultivator	0.12	1.51
H)Livestock rearing	50.48	66.24
K)Shopkeeper and Petty trade	0.12	0.43
L)Home-maker (housewife)	38.69	9.46
M)Salaried	0.12	0.86
O)Physically disabled	0.24	
P)Others (specify)	0.12	2.37
Walda Tukuma		0.22



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

Source of Food	Types of Food Item											
	A)Injera	B)Other cereals	C)Potatoes	D)Pasta	E)Sugar	F)Beans	G)Vegetables	H)Fruits	I)Beef	J)Poultry	K)Fish	L)Milk
A)Own cultivation/production								50.00	97.60		100.00	98.00
B)Casual labor		4.70										
C)Borrowed												
D)Gifts from friends/neighbors		0.30							2.40			
E)Purchases from main shop	100.00	22.40	80.00	82.60	61.70			50.00				1.60



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Zone ZONE 4

Wereda TERU

Selected Indicator:

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

Source of Food	Types of Food Item											
	A)Injera	B)Other cereals	C)Potatoes	D)Pasta	E)Sugar	F)Beans	G)Vegetables	H)Fruits	I)Beef	J)Poultry	K)Fish	L)Milk
F)Free meals/Food assistance		39.10			0.40							
G)Purchase from roadside vendor/tuck shop		33.50	20.00	17.40	37.00							0.40
H)Purchase subsidized food from Kebele shop												
J)Begging												
K)Other					0.80							

WDRP Indicators

Crop Production Characteristics



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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>
BOYNA	No	No	
DIGDIGA	No		
ALELO	No		
NAMAARA	No		
BERENTU	No		
MEREMER	No		
ASABERA	No	No	No
HIDA RURAL	No	No	No
ALEBRIMESQUID	No	No	No
DEBAHO	No	No	No
LEKUMA_MEANDIT O & MAESSERA	No	No	No



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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>
BOYNA	The community is pastoralist		
DIGDIGA	The community is pastoralist		
ALELO	The community is pastoralist		
NAMAARA	The community is pastoralist		
BERENTU	The community is pastoralist		
MEREMER	The community is pastoralist		
ASABERA	The community is pastoralist		
HIDA RURAL	The community is pastoralist		
ALEBRIMESQUID	The community is pastoralist		
DEBAHO	The community is pastoralist		
LEKUMA_MEANDI TO & MAESSERA	The community is pastoralist		



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Selected Indicator:	Agricultural Situation: Access to Inputs - Perception of the community on access to improved agricultural inputs
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<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Change In Last Decade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
BOYNA	The community is pastoralist		
DIGDIGA	The community is pastoralist		
ALELO	The community is pastoralist		
NAMAARA	The community is pastoralist		
BERENTU	The community is pastoralist		
MEREMER	The community is pastoralist		
ASABERA	The community is pastoralist		
HIDA RURAL	The community is pastoralist		
ALEBRIMESQUID	The community is pastoralist		
DEBAHO	The community is pastoralist		
LEKUMA_MEANDI TO & MAESSERA	The community is pastoralist		



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Selected Indicator:

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Change In Last Decade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
BOYNA	There is no irrigation water	No change	No water access
DIGDIGA	Good access to water for irrigation	There is no activities	
ALELO	There is no irrigation water	No change	No water access
NAMAARA	There is no irrigation water	No change	No water access
BERENTU	There is no irrigation water	No change	No water access
MEREMER	There is no irrigation water		
ASABERA	There is no irrigation water	No change	No water access
HIDA RURAL	There is no irrigation water	No change	No water access
ALEBRIMESQUID	There is no irrigation water	No change	No water access
DEBAHO	There is no irrigation water	No change	No water access
LEKUMA_MEANDITO & MAESSERA	There is no irrigation water	No change	No water access



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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>
BOYNA	Low soil fertility	Decreased	Wind erosion, deforestation and degradation
DIGDIGA	Low fertility	Soil fertility decreased	Wind erosion, deforestation and desertification
ALELO	Land degradation and the land is change to sandy soil	Decreased	Desertification and high temperature
NAMAARA	Low fertility	Soil fertility decreased	Wind erosion, deforestation and desertification
BERENTU	Low fertility	Soil fertility decreased	Desertification, deforestation and soil erosion
MEREMER	Well	Decrease	Drought
ASABERA	Low soil fertility	Soil fertility decreased	Desertification, deforestation and soil erosion
HIDA RURAL	Low fertility	Soil fertility decreased	Flood, deforestation and desertification
ALEBRIMESQUID	Low fertility	Soil fertility decreased	Soil erosion, deforestation and desertification
DEBAHO	Low soil fertility	Decreased	Soil erosion, deforestation and degradation
LEKUMA_MEANDIT O & MAESSERA	Low fertility	Soil fertility decreased	Soil erosion, deforestation and desertification

WDRP Indicators

Livestock Production Characteristics



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Selected Indicator:

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

Kebele Name	Current Level	Change Over Last Decade	Comment
BOYNA	Tick born disease, CCPP, PPR, CBPP, Internal and external parasite	Increased	Drought, poor livestock production system
DIGDIGA	PPR, Tick born disease, CBPP, Internal and External parasite, CCPP	Increased	Drought from year to year, poor livestock production system
ALELO	Tick born disease, CCPP, PPR, CBPP, Internal and external parasite	Increased	Drought, poor livestock production system and lack of pure water
NAMAARA	PPR, Tick born disease, CBPP, Internal and External parasite, CCPP	Increased	Drought the whole year, poor livestock production system
BERENTU	Tick born disease, CCPP, PPR, CBPP, Internal and external parasite	Increased	Drought, poor livestock production system
MEREMER	CCPP, Liver fluke and FMD	Increased	There is no animal health expert and health post
ASABERA	Tick born disease, Pest despetisis ruminant, Contagious bovine pleura pneumonia	Increased	Drought, poor livestock production system, environmental temperature
HIDA RURAL	PPR, Tick born disease, CBPP, Internal and External parasite	Increased	Drought and poor livestock production system
ALEBRIMESQUID	Tick born disease, PPR, CCPP, CBPP and Internal parasite	Increased	Drought, poor livestock production system
DEBAHO	Tick born disease, PPR, CCPP, CBPP and Internal parasite	Increased	Drought and poor livestock production system
LEKUMA_MEANDIT O & MAESSERA	PPR, Tick born disease, CBPP, Internal parasite	Increased	Drought, poor livestock production system



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Selected Indicator: **Livestock Diseases Prevalence**

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

	1st	2nd	3rd
African horse disease		0.86	0.31
Anthrax affecting cattle	5.37	1.73	0.31
Black leg	0.56	0.29	0.31
Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	31.92	14.99	12.38
Faciolosis	1.41	1.44	0.62
Foot and mouth disease	5.08	6.05	4.02
Heart water	0.56		
Liverfluke (Sheep and cattle)	1.13	2.59	2.48
Lymphangitis	0.28		
Newcastle disease (Chicken)	14.41	36.60	21.05
OPDO Office	0.56	0.29	0.31
Pasteurellosis	22.88	5.19	2.48
Sheep pox	8.76	5.76	26.32
Tick born diseases	5.65	22.77	27.55
Trypanosomiasis	1.41	1.15	1.55



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Region AFAR

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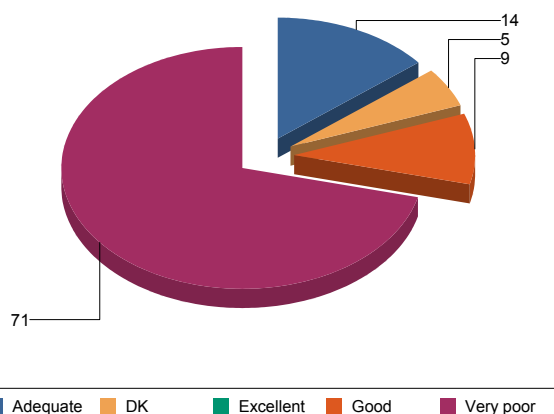
Wereda TERU

Selected Indicator:

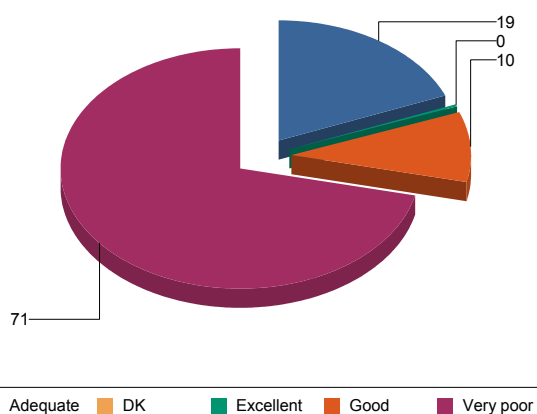
Evaluation of Access to Veterinary Services and Livestock Drugs
Households' evaluation on access to drugs and veterinary services

Level of Access	Veterinary Service	Livestock_Drugs
Excellent		0.29
Good	9.25	9.51
Adequate	0.87	0.29
Adequate	14.16	18.73
Very poor	70.52	71.18
DK	5.20	

Level of Access to Veterinary Services



Access Level of Livestock Drugs





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Selected Indicator:

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Current_Level</u>	<u>Change_In_Last_Decade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
BOYNA	Poor access	No change	
DIGDIGA	Poor access	Decreased	
ALELO	Poor access		
NAMAARA	Poor access	Decreased	
BERENTU	Poor access	Decreased	
MEREMER	Poor access	Decreased	
ASABERA	Poor access	Decreased	
HIDA RURAL	Poor access	Decreased	
ALEBRIMESQUID	Poor access	Decreased	
DEBAHO	Poor access	Decreased	
LEKUMA_MEANDIT O & MAESSERA	Poor access	Decreased	



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Selected Indicator:

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

Kebele Name	Type of Livestock	Avg_Number	Economic_Importance_Rank
ALEBRIMESQUID	Cattle	7	Meat and milk
	Camels	5	To use milk
	Goats	25	For milk and income
	Sheep	20	Income and meat
	Donkeys	2	For transportation
ALELO	Cattle	6	For milk and meat production
	Camels	4	Meat, milk and income
	Goats	20	Meat, milk and income
	Sheep	15	Meat, milk and income
	Donkeys	2	For transportation
ASABERA	Cattle	8	Meat and milk
	Sheep	25	Milk and income
	Goats	20	Meat, milk and income
	Camels	3	For meat and transportation
	Donkeys	1	For transportation
BERENTU	Cattle	10	Meat and milk
	Goats	25	Milk and income
	Sheep	20	Meat and income
	Camels	4	For use
	Donkeys	2	For use transportation
BOYNA	Cattle	3	Meat and milk
	Camels	2	For milk and meat
	Goats	15	Meat and milk
	Sheep	10	Meat and income



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Zone ZONE 4

Wereda TERU

Selected Indicator:

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

Kebele Name	Type of Livestock	Avg_Number	Economic_Importance_Rank
BOYNA	Donkeys	1	For transportation
DEBAHO	Cattle	5	Milk and meat
	Camels	3	To use milk
	Goats	25	For milk and income
	Sheep	20	For meat and income
	Donkeys	2	For transportation
DIGDIGA	Cattle	4	Meat and milk
	Camels	3	Meat, milk and income
	Goats	15	Meat, milk and income
	Sheep	14	For meat and selling
	Donkeys	2	Rearing
HIDA RURAL	Cattle	4	For milk and meat
	Camels	4	For milk and meat
	Goats	10	For milk and income
	Sheep	10	Meat and income
	Donkeys	2	For transportation
LEKUMA_MEANDITO & MAESSERA	Cattle	5	Milk and meat
	Camels	3	Milk and meat
	Goats	20	Milk and income
	Sheep	15	For meat and income
	Donkeys	2	For transportation
MEREMER	Cattle	5	To milk and meat
	Sheep	15	To selling



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Selected Indicator:

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

Kebele Name	Type of Livestock	Avg_Number	Economic_Importance_Rank
MEREMER	Goats	20	Milk and income
	Camels	2	For milk production
	Donkeys	1	For transportation
NAMAARA	Cattle	5	For milk and meat production
	Camels	2	For milk and meat
	Goats	15	Meat, milk and income
	Sheep	10	Meat and income
	Donkeys	1	Transportation



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Selected Indicator:

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

	A - None	B - 1 to 5	C - 6 to 10	D - 11 to 50	E - 51 to 100
Bee keeping	100.00				
Camels: Female	64.20	29.90	5.00	0.60	0.30
Camels: Male	43.40	52.80	3.10	0.60	
Camels: Young Female	83.30	10.80	4.50	1.40	
Camels: Young Male	84.30	9.80	4.90	0.70	0.30
Cattle: Female	45.30	46.00	7.00	1.30	0.30
Cattle: Male bulls	90.60	32.30	4.40	1.00	
Cattle: Mature Female	18.50	56.60	19.90	5.10	
Cattle: under 1 year	39.90	50.00	7.70	2.00	0.30
Donkeys	33.90	61.80	2.50	1.30	0.60
Goats	4.60	13.40	41.00	29.60	11.40
Horses	100.00				
Mules	97.20	2.00	0.40	0.40	



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Selected Indicator:

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

	A - None	B - 1 to 5	C - 6 to 10	D - 11 to 50	E - 51 to 100
Poultry	100.00				
Sheep	5.70	34.00	27.10	26.90	6.30



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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livestock Owned	Changes Observed By Households		
	A - Decreased	B - Remained the Same	C - Increased
Camels: Female	70.50	27.70	1.80
Camels: Male	39.00	61.00	
Camels: Young Female	81.30	18.80	
Camels: Young Male	77.80	22.20	
Cattle: Female	78.60	20.10	1.30
Cattle: Male bulls	77.50	50.00	1.80
Cattle: Mature Female	74.90	23.40	1.70
Cattle: under 1 year	83.40	16.00	0.60
Donkeys	45.70	52.40	1.90
Goats	75.90	22.00	2.10
Mules	60.00	40.00	
Sheep	72.80	24.40	2.80



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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livestock Owned

Reason for Decrease in Livestock Number

	A)Conflict	B)Raiding	C)Died in drought	D)Disease	F)Sold for food	G)Sold (not for food)	R)Other
Camels: Female			60.80	24.10	5.10	7.60	2.50
Camels: Male	1.50		55.90	16.20	5.90	8.80	11.80
Camels: Young Female	2.60			30.80	2.60	53.80	7.80
Camels: Young Male	2.90		62.90	22.90			11.60
Cattle: Female	0.80	0.80	74.00	15.40	3.30	0.80	4.80
Cattle: Male bulls	1.20		71.80	11.80	33.30	58.30	8.30
Cattle: Mature Female	0.60		72.40	17.80	1.10	2.90	5.20
Cattle: under 1 year	1.40	0.70	59.70	27.80	4.90	2.10	3.50



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Selected Indicator

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

	A)Conflict	B)Raiding	C)Died in drought	D)Disease	F)Sold for food	G)Sold (not for food)	R)Other
Donkeys		1.10	40.90	26.10	4.50	2.30	25.00
Goats	0.40	0.40	48.50	25.70	10.00	1.70	13.30
Mules			66.70				33.30
Sheep	1.30	0.40	58.50	14.80	7.90	3.50	13.50



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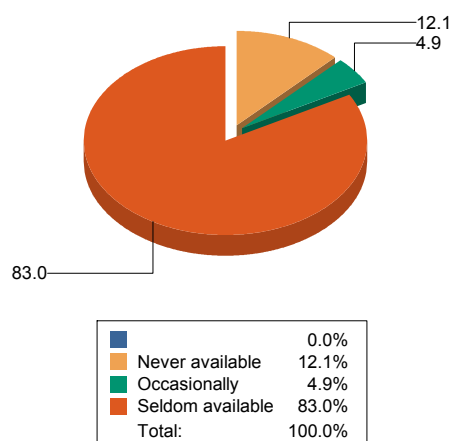
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	TERU
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Selected Indicator

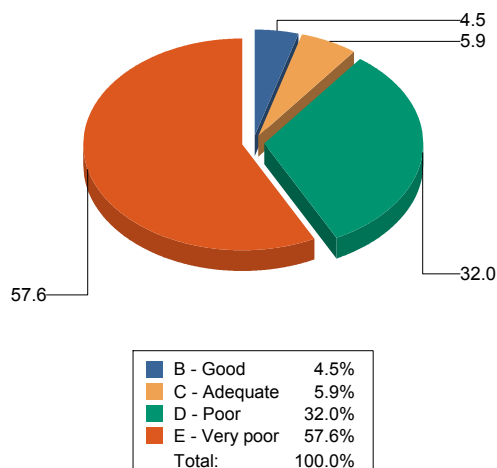
Agriculture (Livestock): Pasture Availability - Households perception on access and quality of pasture

Access to Pasture	Response Percent	Quality of Pasture	Response Percent
Seldom available	82.95	C - Adequate	5.93
Never available	12.14	D - Poor	32.05
Occasionally	4.91	B - Good	4.45
		E - Very poor	57.57

Household responses to Access to Pasture for Livestock



Household responses to Quality of Pasture





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Selected Indicator

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

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

	1st	2nd	3rd
A - Meskerem	0.87	0.29	0.29
B - Tikimt	0.29	1.16	
C - Hidar	1.73	0.58	0.58
D - Tahsas	0.58	1.16	0.58
E - Tir	0.29	0.29	2.04
F - Yekatit	1.45	1.45	1.17
G - Megabit	14.16	4.34	28.57
H - Meazea	26.30	61.85	5.25
I - Ginbot	52.89	27.46	13.99
J - Sene	1.45	1.45	46.36
K - Hamle			0.58
L - Nehase			0.29



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Selected Indicator

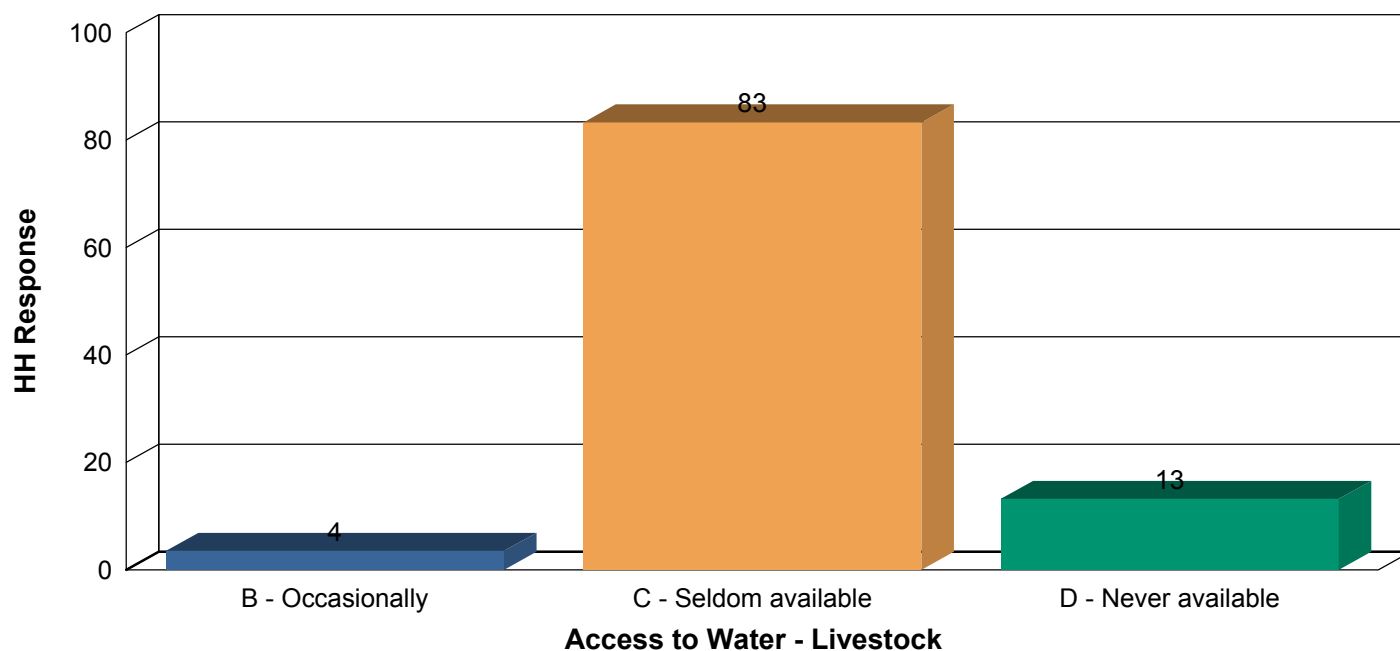
Agriculture (Livestock): Water Availability - Households response on water availability for livestock

Access to Water - Livestock

Household Response

B - Occasionally	3.52
C - Seldom available	83.28
D - Never available	13.20

Household Access to Water for Livestock



B - Occasionally C - Seldom available D - Never available



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Selected Indicator

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

Problematic Months

Order of Severity

	1st	2nd	3rd
A - Meskerem	1.16		
B - Tikimt	0.29	0.87	
C - Hidar	0.87	0.58	0.87
D - Tahsas	0.29	0.87	0.87
E - Tir	0.29	0.29	1.75
F - Yekatit	0.87	1.16	0.58
G - Megabit	21.45	7.25	28.28
H - Meazea	23.48	66.96	4.96
I - Ginbot	50.72	20.29	24.49
J - Sene	0.58	1.45	37.90
K - Hamle		0.29	0.29
L - Nehase			



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Selected Indicator

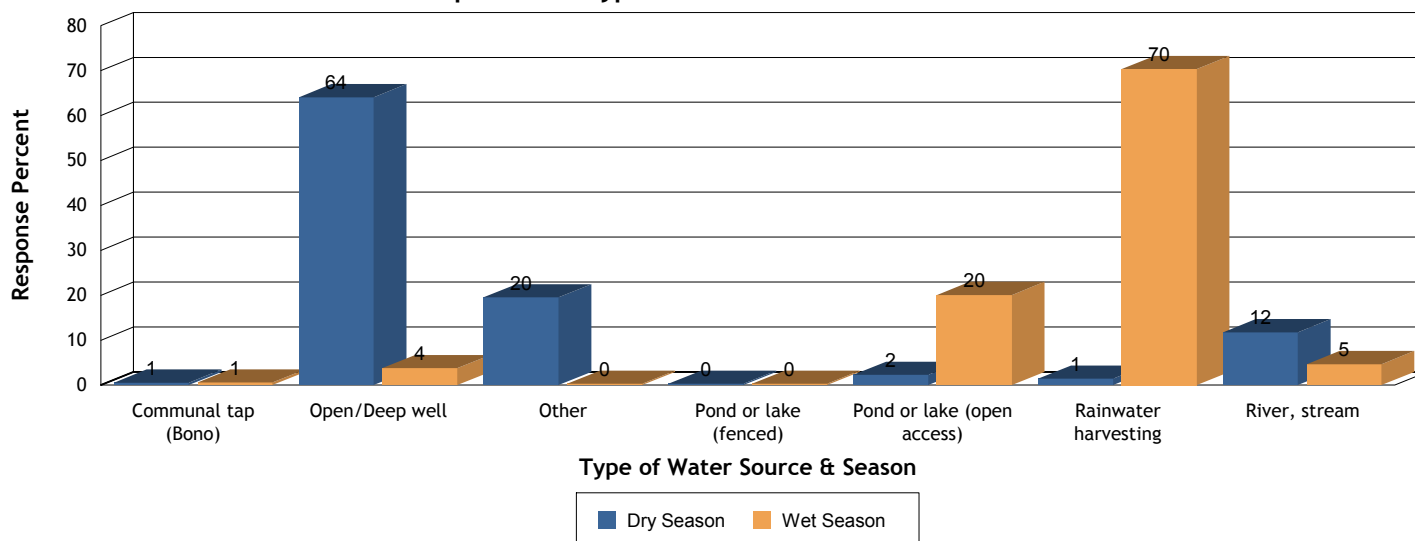
Sources of water for livestock (households response in %)

Type of Livestock Owned

Changes Observed By Households

	Dry Season	Wet Season
Communal tap (Bono)	0.57	0.58
Open/Deep well	64.08	3.78
Other	19.54	0.29
Pond or lake (fenced)	0.29	0.29
Pond or lake (open access)	2.30	20.06
Rainwater harvesting	1.44	70.35
River, stream	11.78	4.65

Household Responses to Type of Water Source and Season for Livestock



WDRP Indicators

Access to Market and Credit



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



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Selected Indicator:

Economic Vulnerability: Proportion of Produce Sold and Market - Proportion of crops and livestock sold from total production and markets

KebeleName	Market_For_Crops	Market_For_Livestock_Produce	Percent Livestock_Sold	Total_% Sold	Comments
BOYNA				15	
DIGDIGA		Yallo market		15	
ALELO		Yallo market		10	
NAMAARA		Yallo market		10	
BERENTU		Yallo market		15%	
MEREMER		Yallo market		15	
ASABERA		Yallo market		10	
HIDA RURAL		Yallo market		15	
ALEBRIMESQUID		Yallo market		20	
DEBAHO		Yallo market		20%	
LEKUMA_MEANDITO & MAESSERA		Yallo market		15	



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Market_Access_Comments</u>
BOYNA	No road access to market. The road situation is difficult; the main problem of the road is sandy soil and it is seasonal
DIGDIGA	No road access to market. The road situation is difficult; the main problem of the road is sandy soil and it is seasonal
ALELO	No road access to market. The road situation is difficult; the main problem of the road is sandy soil and it is seasonal
NAMAARA	No road access to market, the road situation is difficult and the road is seasonal
BERENTU	No road access to market. The road situation is difficult; the main problem of the road is sandy soil and it is seasonal
MEREMER	There is access to and linkages with markets
ASABERA	No road access to market. The road situation is difficult; the main problem of the road is sandy soil and it is seasonal
HIDA RURAL	No road access to market. The road situation is difficult; the main problem of the road is sandy soil and it is seasonal
ALEBRIMESQUID	No road access to market. The road situation is difficult; the main problem of the road is sandy soil and it is seasonal
DEBAHO	No road access to market. The road situation is difficult; the main problem of the road is sandy soil and it is seasonal
LEKUMA_MEANDITO & MAESSERA	No road access to market. The road situation is difficult; the main problem of the road is sandy soil and it is seasonal



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Type of Formal Transfer</u>	<u>HH Response</u>	<u>Type of Informal Transfer</u>	<u>HH Response</u>
Food aid	34.30	Zakaat	3.80
Food-for-Work project	97.40	Restocking of poorer relatives	14.70
Cash-for-Work project	3.30	Food or grain gift	1.60
Faffa	45.30	Other cash gift	7.70
Free cash	0.50	Remittances (from relative living elsewhere)	0.50
Seeds		Cash loan (no interest)	0.50
Credit support		Distribution of meat to neighbours after a slaughter takes place	0.50
Livestock	1.00	Grain loan (no interest)	1.10
		Gift of livestock to newly-weds	
		Donation or loan of milking animals to a relative or friend	
		Dowry given to bride's parents	
		Donations of cash or animals to disaster stricken people	
		Blood money - compensation	
		Seed loan	
		Free labour	
		Free use of oxen or plough	
		Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)	
		Sacrifice made to feed the poor	
		Cash or kind gift to married daughters when they visit parents or relatives	
		Seed gift	



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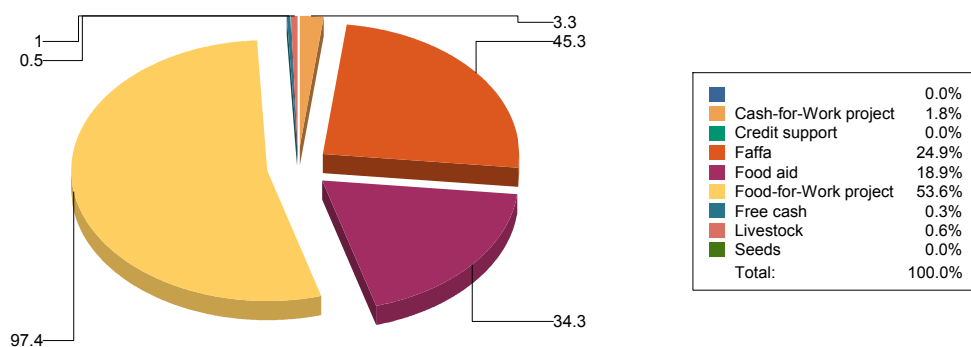
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	TERU
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Selected Indicator

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

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





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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 who borrowed any money in the last one year (%)	7.40
Households who tried to borrow 1-2	7.41
Households who managed to get credit 1-2	88.89
Households who tried to borrow 5 & Above	29.63
Households with membership in any credit /micro finance society (%)	0.00
Households who tried to borrow 3-4	62.96
Households who managed to get credit 3-4	7.41
Households who managed to get credit 3-4	3.70
<u>Average No. of HHs Tried to get Credit</u>	4.26
<u>Average No. HHs Managed to get Credit</u>	2.06



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Selected Indicator

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

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

	1st Important	2nd Important	3rd Important
Buy food	29.63	73.08	50.00
Pay for health care	70.37	23.08	
Pay for social event		3.85	50.00



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Selected Indicator

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

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



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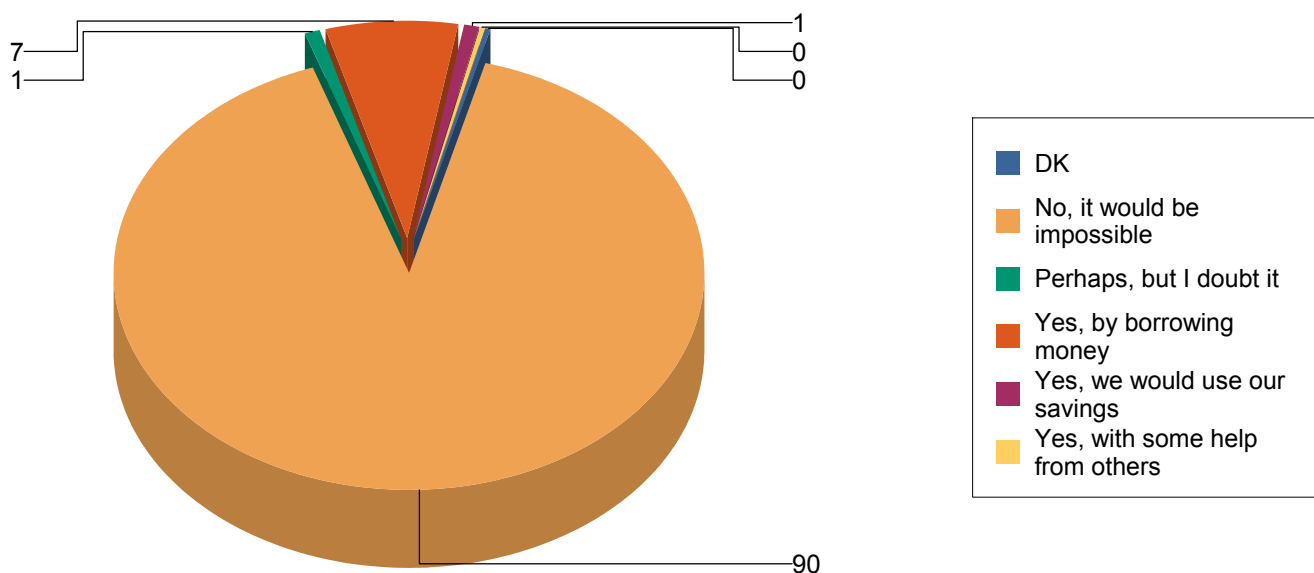
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	TERU
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Selected Indicator

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	0.66
Yes, with some help from others	0.33
No, it would be impossible	90.43
DK	0.33
Yes, by borrowing money	7.26
Perhaps, but I doubt it	0.99

Households' Ability To Raise 500 Br in One Week



WDRP Indicators

Health and Sanitation

Characteristics



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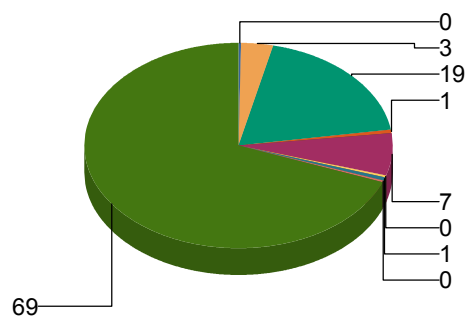
Wereda TERU

Selected Indicator

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

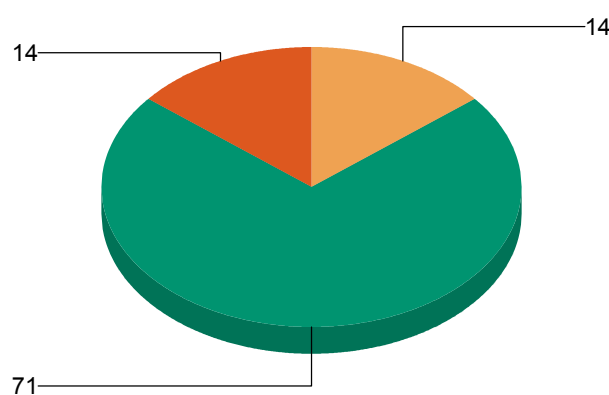
<u>Where do Patients Go for Healthcare</u>	<u>HH Response</u>	<u>Constraints to Adequate Health Care</u>	<u>Response</u>
Did not get Health Care	3.33	No money for treatment costs	71.43
Central Hospital	0.26	Religious reasons	14.29
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic	18.97	ACF	14.29
Traditional healer	69.23		
Other	0.51		
Other public	6.67		
Private hospital/clinic	0.26		
Pharmacy	0.51		
Outside Ethiopia	0.26		

Where Do Patients go for Health care?



Central Hospital	0.3%
Did not get Health Care	3.3%
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic	19.0%
Other	0.5%
Other public	6.7%
Outside Ethiopia	0.3%
Pharmacy	0.5%
Private hospital/clinic	0.3%
Traditional healer	69.2%
Total:	100.0%

Constraints to Adequate Health Care



ACF	0.0%
No money for treatment costs	71.4%
Religious reasons	14.3%
Total:	100.0%



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Selected Indicator

Hazards: Health problems and changes over the last decade

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Health Problems</u>	<u>Changes In Last Decade</u>
BOYNA	Malaria, TB, Water Born Disease and Malnutrition	Highly increased
DIGDIGA	Malaria, TB, Kidney, Trachoma, Water Born Disease and Malnutrition	Highly increased
ALELO	Malaria, Water born disease, Malnutrition and TB	Highly increased
NAMAARA	Malaria, TB, Kidney, Water born disease and Trachoma	Increased
BERENTU	Malaria, Water born disease, Malnutrition and TB	Highly increased
MEREMER	Malaria, Water born disease, Human nutrition, TB and Trachoma	Highly increased
ASABERA	Malaria, Kidney, TB, Trachoma, Water born disease and Kintarot	Highly increased
HIDA RURAL	Malaria, Malnutrition, TB and Trachoma	Highly increased
ALEBRIMESQUID	Malaria, Kidney, TB, Water born disease and Kintarot	Highly increased
DEBAHO	Malaria, Kidney, TB, Water born disease, Malnutrition	Highly increased
LEKUMA_MEANDIT O & MAESSERA	Malaria, TB, Trachoma and Malnutrition	Highly increased



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Selected Indicator	Household Health Status - Households health condition and major health problems				
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Health Condition	HH Response	Population Sickness	HH Response	Children Sickness	HH Response
Good health	81.06	Malaria	40.00	Diarrhea	56.59
Ill for <3 months	13.34	Diarrhea	36.20	Malaria	32.56
Ill for more than three months	5.60	Pneumonia/ lung problem	8.10	Pneumonia/ lung problem	7.75
		Tuberculosis	1.77		
		Mental illness	1.52		
		Back ache	1.01		
		Stomach pain	1.01		
		HIV/AIDS	0.76		
		Asthma	0.51		
		Chronic fever	4.30	Mental illness	1.55
		Eye problems	2.78	Chronic fever	0.78
		Headache	1.77	Back ache	0.78



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Selected Indicator

Household Health Status - Households health condition and major health problems

Health Condition

HH Response

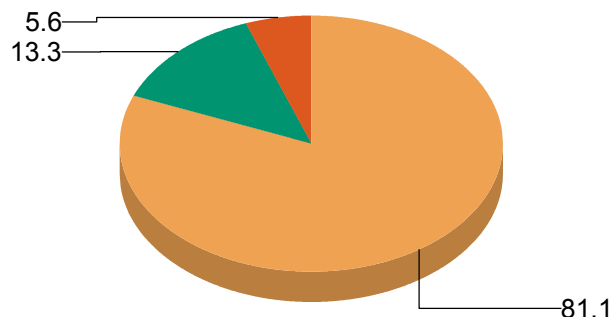
Population Sickness

HH Response

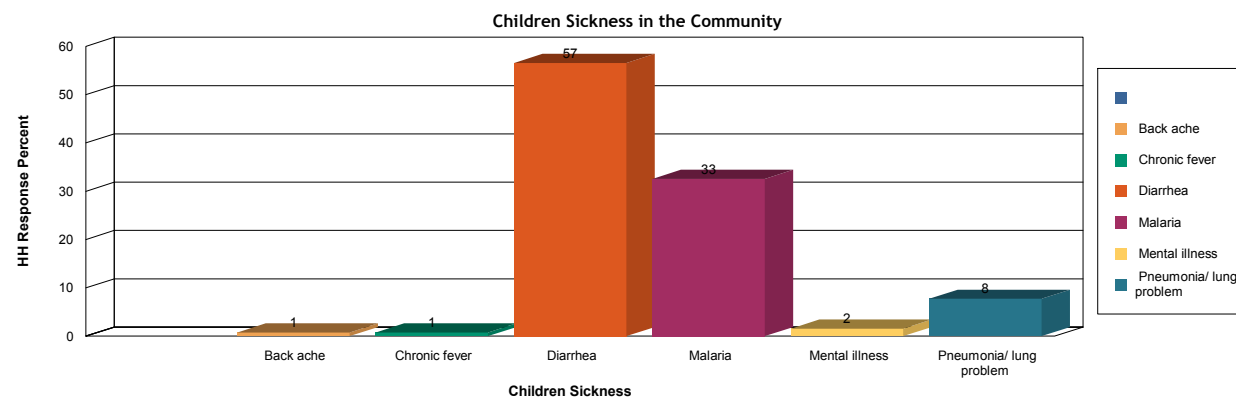
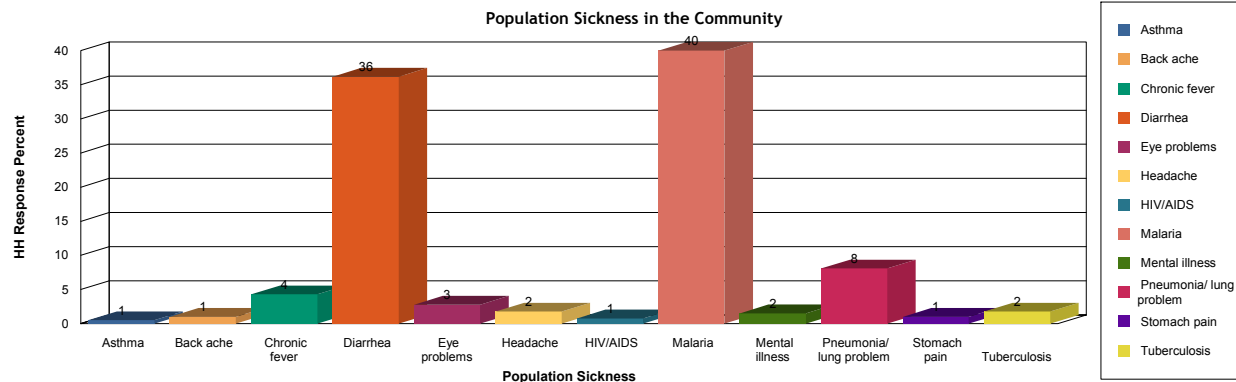
Children Sickness

HH Response

Health Condition of the Community



Good health	81.1%
Ill for <3 months	13.3%
Ill for more than three months	5.6%
Total:	100.0%





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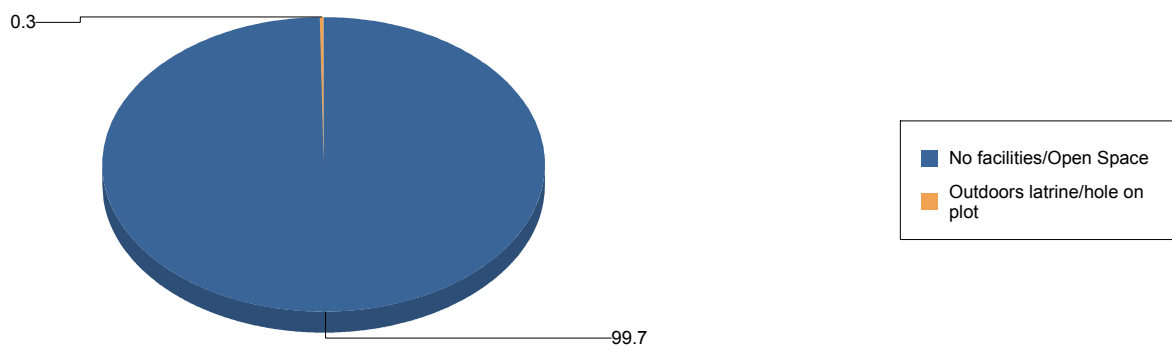
Wereda TERU

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	0.28
No facilities/Open Space	99.72
HH Sharing Toilet	0.00

Household Responses to the type of toilet facilities in the community





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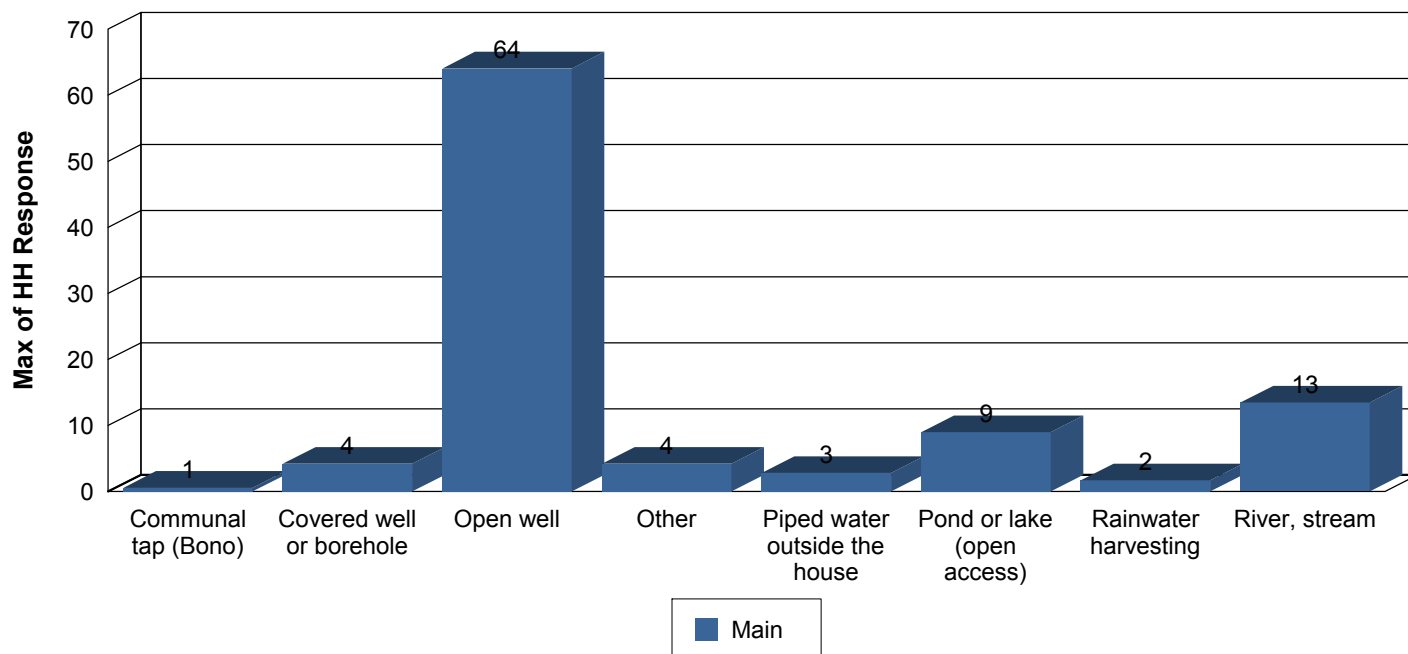
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	TERU
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Selected Indicator

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

Sources of drinking water for Households	Priority of the Water Source
	Main
Communal tap (Bono)	0.56
Covered well or borehole	4.21
Open well	64.04
Other	4.21
Piped water outside the house	2.81
Pond or lake (open access)	8.99
Rainwater harvesting	1.69
River, stream	13.48

Source of Drinking Water & Type of Source





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Selected Indicator

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

Method of Treating Water

HH Response

Water Guard

0.58

Use filter

8.43

Other chemicals

0.29

Other Method (specify)

0.87

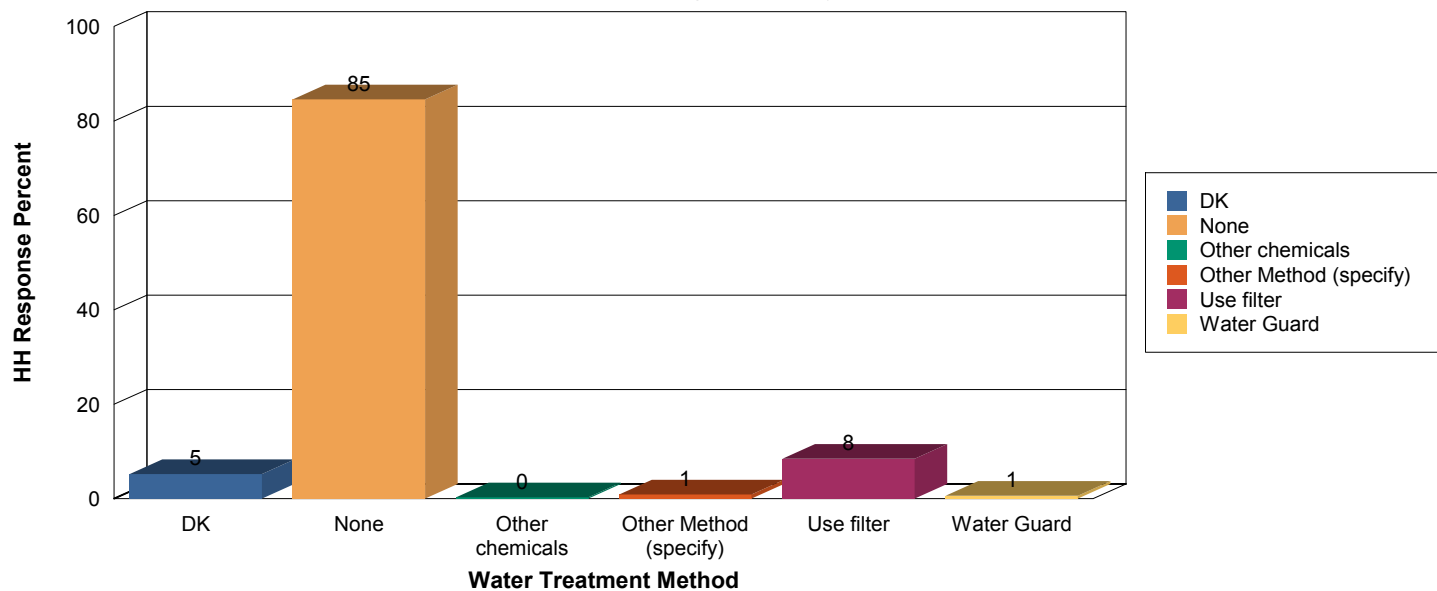
None

84.59

DK

5.23

Method of Treating Water by Households





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Selected Indicator

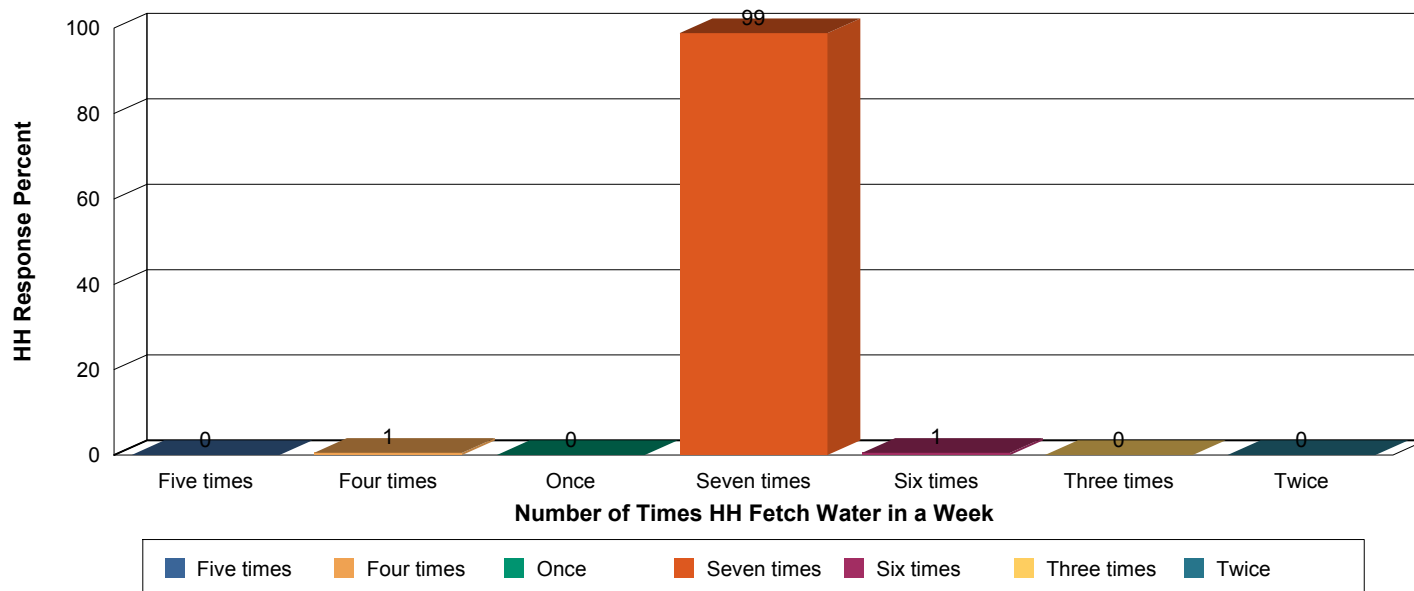
Household Access to Drinking Water - Number of times households fetch water in a week

<u>Number of Times Households Fetch Water in a Week</u>	<u>HH Response</u>
---	--------------------

Once	0.00
Twice	0.00
Three times	0.00
Four times	0.57
Five times	0.00
Six times	0.57
Seven times	98.87

Average Number of Times HH Fetch Water Per Week **6.97**

Number of Times HH Fetch Water in a Week





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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 4 Wereda TERU

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

18.41

30 min - 1 hr

18.98

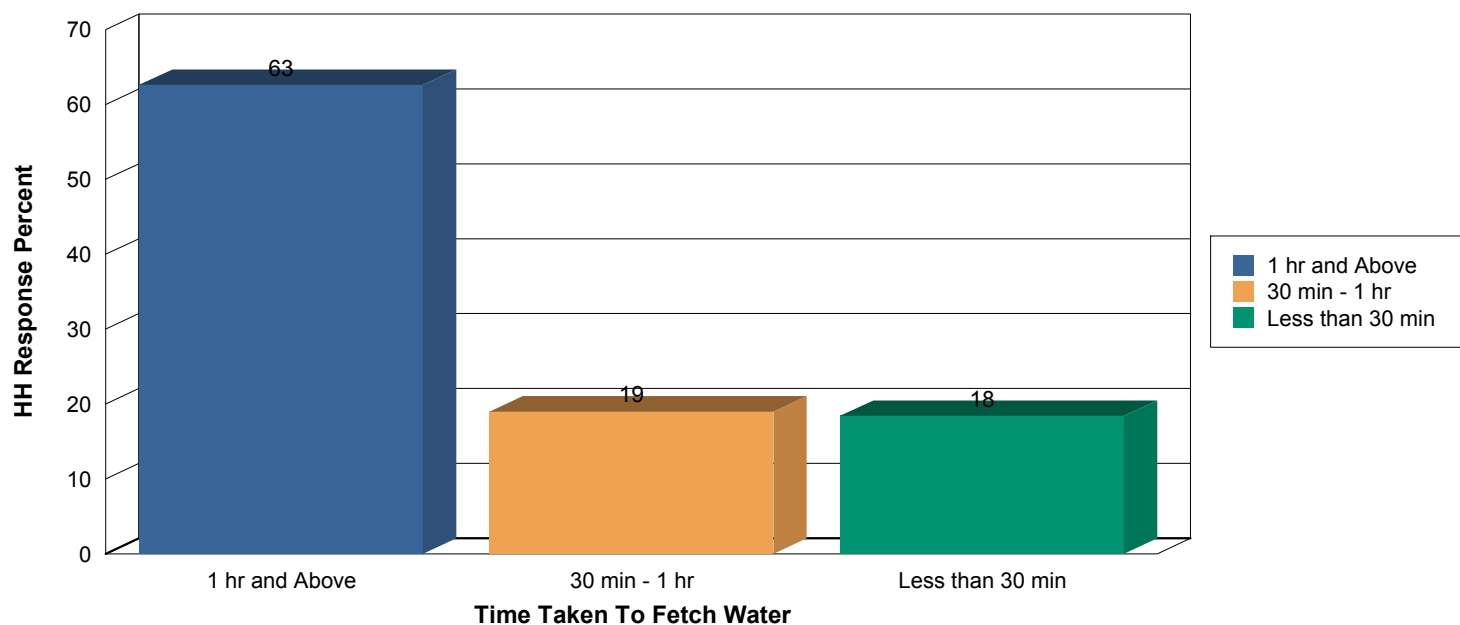
1 hr and Above

62.61

Average Number of Times Taken To Fetch Water

140.00

Time Taken To Fetch Water for the HH



WDRP Indicators

Coping Mechanisms and Preparedness



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

KebeleName	Precaution_1	Comment_1	Precaution_2	Comment_2	Precaution_3	Comment_3
BOYNA	Reporting to Wereda administrative office	To get aid from government	Reporting to Wereda pastoral and Rural development	To get relief aid	Migration	To avoid human and animal death
DIGDIGA	Reporting to Wereda administrative office	To get aid from government	Reporting to Wereda pastoral and Rural development	To get relief aid	By reporting Wereda health office	To get treatment and medicine
ALELO	Reporting to Wereda administrative office	To get aid from government	Reporting to Wereda pastoral and Rural development	To get relief aid	Report Wereda health Office	To get treatment and medicine
NAMAARA	Reporting to Wereda administrative office	To get aid from government	Migration	To get relief aid	Reporting to Wereda pastoral and Rural development	To get relief aid
BERENTU	Reporting to Wereda administrative office	To get aid from government	Reporting to Wereda pastoral and Rural development	To get relief aid	By report Wereda health office	To find the health treatment
MEREMER	Reporting to Wereda administrative office	To get aid from government	Reporting to Wereda pastoral and Rural development	To get relief aid	Report Wereda health Office	To get medicine and treatment



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

KebeleName	Precaution_1	Comment_1	Precaution_2	Comment_2	Precaution_3	Comment_3
ASABERA	Reporting to Wereda administrative office	To get aid from government				
HIDA RURAL	Reporting to Wereda administrative office	To get aid from government				
ALEBRIMESQUID	Reporting to Wereda administrative office	To get aid from government	Reporting to Wereda pastoral and Rural development	To get relief aid	By reporting Wereda health office	To find Treatment and Medicine
DEBAHO	Reporting to Wereda administrative office	To get aid from government	Reporting to Wereda pastoral and Rural development	To get relief aid	By reporting Wereda health office	To get treatment and medicine
LEKUMA_MEANDIT O & MAESSERA	Reporting to Wereda administrative office	To get aid from government	Reporting to Wereda pastoral and Rural development	To get relief aid	Reporting Wereda health Office	To get treatment and medicine



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Selected Indicator **Capacity: Community Preparedness against Increase in Disaster Intensity**

KebeleName	Precaution_1	Comment_1	Precaution_2	Comment_2	Precaution_3	Comment_3
BOYNA	Selling livestock	To save money and purchase food items	Selling guns	Alternative source of income to purchase food items	Migration	To reduce the effect of disaster
DIGDIGA	Selling livestock	To save money and purchase food items	Selling guns	Alternative source of income to purchase food items	Migration	To reduce the effect of disaster
ALELO	Selling livestock	To save money and purchase food items	Selling guns	Alternative source of income to purchase food items	Migration	To reduce the effect of disaster
NAMAARA	Selling livestock	To save money and purchase food items	Selling guns	Alternative source of income to purchase food items	Migration	To reduce the effect of disaster
BERENTU	Selling livestock	To save money and purchase food items	Selling guns	Alternative source of income to purchase food items	Migration	To reduce the effect of disaster
MEREMER	Migration	There is no alternative	Selling of assets	To reduce the disaster	Relief aid	To reduce the disaster and to get food, Shelter and Medicine
ASABERA	Selling livestock	To save money and purchase food items	Selling guns	Alternative source of income to purchase food items		



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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Community Preparedness against Increase in Disaster Intensity

KebeleName	Precaution_1	Comment_1	Precaution_2	Comment_2	Precaution_3	Comment_3
HIDA RURAL	Selling livestock	To save money and purchase food items	Migration	To reduce the disaster		
ALEBRIMESQUID	Selling livestock	To save money and purchase food items	Selling guns	Alternative source of income to purchase food items	Migration	To reduce the effect of disaster
DEBAHO	Selling livestock	To save money and purchase food items	Selling guns	Alternative source of income to purchase food items	Migration	To reduce the effect of disaster
LEKUMA_MEANDIT O & MAESSERA	Selling livestock	To save money and purchase food items	Selling guns	Alternative source of income to purchase food items	Migration	To reduce the effect of disaster



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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Community Preparedness against Disasters

Kebele Name	Precaution 1	Comment 1	Precaution 2	Comment 2	Precaution 3	Comment 3
ALELO	Selling livestock	To get money and purchase food items	Selling guns	Buying household food		
ASABERA	Selling livestock	To get money and purchase food items				
BERENTU	Selling livestock	To get money and purchase food items	Selling guns	Buying household food		
BOYNA	Selling livestock	To purchase food	Selling guns	It is an alternative source of income to reduce negative effect of disaster	Migration	To reduce negative effect of disasters
DEBAHO	Selling livestock	To get money and purchase food items	Selling guns	To reduce negative effect of disasters	Migration	To reduce negative effect of disasters
DIGDIGA	Selling livestock	To get money and purchase food items	Migration	To reduce negative effect of disaster		
MEREMER	Selling of livestock like Goat, Sheep and Cattle	To reduce livestock death and to saving money	Selling guns	Buying household food	Migration	To protect the disaster



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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Community Preparedness against Disasters

Kebele Name	Precaution 1	Comment 1	Precaution 2	Comment 2	Precaution 3	Comment 3
NAMAARA	Selling livestock	To get money and purchase food items	Migration	To reduce negative effect of disaster	Selling of Gun	Purchase food items
HIDA RURAL	Selling livestock	To get money and purchase food items and to reduce animal death due to disaster	Selling guns	To reduce negative effect of disaster	Migration	
LEKUMA_MEANDI TO & MAESSERA	Selling livestock	To get money and purchase food items	Selling guns	To reduce negative effect of disaster	Migration	
ALEBRIMESQUID	Selling livestock	To get money and purchase food items	Selling guns	Buying household food		



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

Kebele Name ALEBRIMESQUID

<u>Type of Disaster(s)</u>	Drought
<u>Coping Strategy</u>	Migration
<u>Description</u>	Supporting each other with money and by giving animals
<u>Recovery Strategy</u>	No capacity to withstand future disaster
<u>Description</u>	Supporting each other
<u>Community Participation Ways</u>	By giving animal and Money
<u>Description</u>	By giving animal and money

Kebele Name ALELO

<u>Type of Disaster(s)</u>	Drought
<u>Coping Strategy</u>	Migration
<u>Description</u>	Supporting each other with money and by giving animals
<u>Recovery Strategy</u>	No capacity to withstand future disaster
<u>Description</u>	Supporting each other
<u>Community Participation Ways</u>	By giving animal and Money
<u>Description</u>	By giving animal and money



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

Kebele Name ASABERA

<u>Type of Disaster(s)</u>	Drought
<u>Coping Strategy</u>	Migration
<u>Description</u>	Supporting each other with money and by giving animals
<u>Recovery Strategy</u>	No capacity to withstand future disaster
<u>Description</u>	Supporting each other
<u>Community Participation Ways</u>	By giving Animals and Money
<u>Description</u>	By giving animals and Money

Kebele Name BERENTU

<u>Type of Disaster(s)</u>	Drought
<u>Coping Strategy</u>	Migration
<u>Description</u>	Supporting each other with money and by giving animals
<u>Recovery Strategy</u>	No capacity to withstand future disaster
<u>Description</u>	Supporting each other
<u>Community Participation Ways</u>	By giving animal and money
<u>Description</u>	By giving animal and money



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

Kebele Name BOYNA

<u>Type of Disaster(s)</u>	Drought
<u>Coping Strategy</u>	Migration and Selling of livestock
<u>Description</u>	Supporting each other with money and by giving animals
<u>Recovery Strategy</u>	No capacity to withstand future disaster
<u>Description</u>	Supporting each other
<u>Community Participation Ways</u>	By giving money and food
<u>Description</u>	By giving animal and money

Kebele Name DEBAHO

<u>Type of Disaster(s)</u>	Drought
<u>Coping Strategy</u>	Migration and sell of livestock
<u>Description</u>	Supporting each other with money and by giving animals
<u>Recovery Strategy</u>	No capacity to withstand future disaster
<u>Description</u>	Supporting each other
<u>Community Participation Ways</u>	By giving money and food
<u>Description</u>	By giving animal and money



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

Kebele Name DIGDIGA

<u>Type of Disaster(s)</u>	Drought
<u>Coping Strategy</u>	Migration and Selling of animal
<u>Description</u>	Supporting each other with money and by giving animals
<u>Recovery Strategy</u>	No capacity to withstand future disaster
<u>Description</u>	Supporting each other
<u>Community Participation Ways</u>	By giving money and food
<u>Description</u>	By giving animal and money

Kebele Name HIDA RURAL

<u>Type of Disaster(s)</u>	Drought
<u>Coping Strategy</u>	There is no activities
<u>Description</u>	Selling of gun because we get the asset, support each other
<u>Recovery Strategy</u>	No capacity to withstand future disaster
<u>Description</u>	Supporting each other
<u>Community Participation Ways</u>	The community help each other with money and food, Credit money
<u>Description</u>	The community help each other by livestock



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

Kebele Name LEKUMA_MEANDITO & MAESSERA

<u>Type of Disaster(s)</u>	Drought
<u>Coping Strategy</u>	Migration
<u>Description</u>	Supporting each other with money and by giving animals
<u>Recovery Strategy</u>	No capacity to withstand future disaster
<u>Description</u>	Supporting each other
<u>Community Participation Ways</u>	By giving animal and Money
<u>Description</u>	By giving animal and money

Kebele Name MEREMER

<u>Type of Disaster(s)</u>	Drought
<u>Coping Strategy</u>	Selling of livestock and Migration
<u>Description</u>	By asking support from community
<u>Recovery Strategy</u>	No capacity to withstand future disaster
<u>Description</u>	Supporting each other
<u>Community Participation Ways</u>	Support each other by money or food
<u>Description</u>	By giving assets or cattle, Goat and Sheep help each other



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Selected Indicator	Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster				
<u>Kebele Name</u>	NAMAARA				
<u>Type of Disaster(s)</u>	Drought				
<u>Coping Strategy</u>	Migration, Selling livestock, Supporting one to each other				
<u>Description</u>	Supporting each other with money and by giving animals				
<u>Recovery Strategy</u>	No capacity to withstand future disaster				
<u>Description</u>	Supporting each other				
<u>Community Participation Ways</u>	By giving animal and Money, food				
<u>Description</u>	By giving animal				



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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>
BOYNA	By giving animal and money	No change
DIGDIGA	Good	No change
ALELO	Good	No change
NAMAARA	Good	No change
BERENTU	Good	No change
MEREMER	The community support each other by money and food	There is no change
ASABERA	Good	No change
HIDA RURAL	Good	No change
ALEBRIMESQUID	Good	No change
DEBAHO	Good	No change
LEKUMA_MEANDIT O & MAESSERA	Good	No change



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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

16.20 %

Comments



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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss								
	Crop damage	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Livestock were stolen	Loss of income	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Increased working hours				85.71					14.29
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration of whole families)		6.25		50.00		6.25	37.50		
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, clothes, meat, etc.)							100.00		
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food				33.33			66.67		



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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss								
	Crop damage	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Livestock were stolen	Loss of income	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Seek alternative or additional jobs							100.00		
Sell more livestock than usual		6.67	6.67	26.67	6.67		40.00	6.67	6.67
Short-term / seasonal labor migration			100.00						
Skip entire day without eating	100.00								



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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Frequency of Adoption			
	2 - Often (1-2 times/week)	3 - Sometimes (2-3 times/month)	4 - Seldom (1-3 - times in 6 months)	5 - Never
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)		100.00		
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)		28.57	65.71	5.71
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)	100.00			
Seek alternative or additional jobs			100.00	
Sell more livestock than usual		60.00	40.00	
Short-term / seasonal labor migration		33.33	33.33	33.33



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Selected Indicator

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

Kebele Name	Work Option 1	Comment 1	Work Option 2	Comment 2	Work Option 3	Comment 3
BOYNA	Selling livestock	No other alternative source	Working in PSNP	To get household food		
DIGDIGA	Selling livestock	They have no alternative				
ALELO	Selling livestock	They have no alternative	Selling of firewood		Selling of pond water	
NAMAARA	Selling livestock	They have no alternative				
BERENTU	Selling livestock	They have no alternative				
MEREMER	Selling of animals like cattle, Goat and Sheep	To save money and to avoid the effect of disaster on animals				
ASABERA	Selling livestock	No other alternative source				
HIDA RURAL	Selling livestock	No other alternative source	Working in PSNP	To get household food		
ALEBRIMESQUID	Selling livestock	No other alternative source				
DEBAHO	Selling livestock	No other alternative source	Working in PSNP	To get household food		
LEKUMA_MEANDIT O & MAESSERA	Selling livestock	No other alternative source	Working in PSNP	To get household food		



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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>
Drought	50.86
Flood	1.72
Livestock diseases	26.72
Human diseases	1.72
Frost / Cold waves	0.86
Heat waves/ High temp	17.24
Earthquake	0.86



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Selected Indicator:

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

<u>Type of Loss</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Physical damages on houses and property	2.59
Crop damage	0.86
Livestock damage	31.03
Illness/health problems	2.59
Loss of income	0.86
Livestock were stolen	0.86
Lost access to grazing land	38.79
Lost access to water source	16.38
Had to flee/change residence area	6.03



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Selected Indicator

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

Coping Strategy To Be Adopted

Response (%)

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

2.63

Storage of food and other necessities

54.97

Physical protection of buildings and property

8.48

None

0.88

CIFA

33.04



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Selected Indicator:

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

<u>Coping Strategy Adopted</u>	<u>Main Strategy</u>	<u>Secondary Strategy</u>
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration of whole families)	39.82	24.24
Sell more livestock than usual	30.97	22.73
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, clothes, meat, etc.)	21.24	1.52
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	3.54	1.52
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	1.77	0.00
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	0.88	0.00
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)	0.88	0.00
Seek alternative or additional jobs	0.88	1.52
Increased working hours	0.00	10.61
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	0.00	36.36
Skip entire day without eating	0.00	1.52



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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

	Drought	Earthquake	Flood	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	100.00						
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	100.00						
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	57.78			2.22	37.78		2.22



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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

	Drought	Earthquake	Flood	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)	100.00						
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)		100.00					
Seek alternative or additional jobs	100.00						



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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

	Drought	Earthquake	Flood	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Sell more livestock than usual	8.57		2.86		5.71	2.86	80.00
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	50.00		25.00		25.00		



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Selected Indicator

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

	Drought	Flood	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Increased working hours	100.00					
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	100.00					
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)						100.00
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	8.33					91.67
Seek alternative or additional jobs	100.00					
Sell more livestock than usual	80.00		6.67	6.67	6.67	



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Selected Indicator

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

	Drought	Flood	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Short-term / seasonal labor migration				100.00		
Skip entire day without eating		100.00				

WDRP Indicators

Community

Perceptions and Suggestions



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Institution_1</u>	<u>Process_Description</u>	<u>Institution_2</u>	<u>Process_Description</u>	<u>Institution_3</u>	<u>Process_Description</u>
ALELO	Wereda administration office	Official letter but no response	Wereda pastoralist and rural development office	By official letter but no response	Wereda water supply office	By official letter but response is poor
ASABERA	Wereda administration office	By official letter but no response	Wereda pastoral office	By official letter but no response	Wereda water supply office	By official letter but response is poor
BERENTU	Wereda administration office	Official letter but no response	Wereda pastoralist and rural development office	By official letter but no response	Wereda water supply office	By official letter but response is poor
BOYNA	Wereda administration office	By official letter but no response	Wereda pastoralist and rural development office	By official letter but no response	Wereda water supply office	By official letter but response is poor
DEBAHO	Wereda administration office	Official letter but no response	Wereda pastoralist and rural development office	By official letter but no response	Wereda water supply office	By official letter but response is poor



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Selected Indicator

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

Kebele Name	Institution_1	Process_Description	Institution_2	Process_Description	Institution_3	Process_Description
DIGDIGA	Wereda administration office	By official letter but no response	Wereda pastoralist and rural development office	By official letter but no response	Wereda water supply office	By official letter but response is poor
MEREMER	Wereda administration office	No response	Wereda pastoralist and rural development office	By official letter but no response	Wereda health office	By official letter but response is poor
NAMAARA	Wereda administration office	By official letter but no response	Wereda pastoralist and rural development office	By official letter but no response	Wereda water supply office	By official letter but response is poor
HIDA RURAL	Wereda administration office	By official letter but no response	Wereda pastoralist and rural development office	By official letter but no response	Wereda water supply office	By official letter but response is poor
LEKUMA_MEANDIT O & MAESSERA	Wereda administration office	Official letter but no response	Wereda pastoralist and rural development office	By official letter but no response	Wereda water supply office	By official letter but response is poor



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Selected Indicator	Interventions: Community Perception on Mediums to Influence DRM Actors - Community perception on the effectiveness of institutional channels to use to influence DRM actors					
Kebele Name	Institution_1	Process_Description	Institution_2	Process_Description	Institution_3	Process_Description
ALEBRIMESQUID	Wereda administration office	Official letter but no response	Wereda pastoralist and rural development office	By official letter but no response	Wereda water supply office	By official letter but response is poor



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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName Community Suggestions

BOYNA	No
DIGDIGA	No Institution
ALELO	No
NAMAARA	
BERENTU	No
MEREMER	No
ASABERA	There is no institution
HIDA RURAL	No
ALEBRIMESQUID	No
DEBAHO	No
LEKUMA_MEANDIT O & MAESSERA	No



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Selected Indicator	Interventions: Suggestions to DRM Actors in the Area - Community suggested measures to DRM actors in the area for effective DRM actions					
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Kebele Name	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
ALELO	Water supply	To reduce water problem for animals and humans and avoid migration	Human health post, Expert and Medicine	To reduce the human disease	Establishing veterinary centres and equipping with professionals and medicine	Reduce livestock disease
ASABERA	Water supply	To reduce water problem for animals and humans and avoid migration	Establishing veterinary centres and equipping with professionals and medicine	Reduce livestock disease	Human health post, Expert and Medicine	Human Disease
BERENTU	Water supply	To reduce water problem for animals and humans and avoid migration	Establishing veterinary centres and equipping with professionals and medicine	Reduce livestock disease	Human health expert and medicine	To reduce the human disease
BOYNA	Water supply	To reduce water problem	Establishing health posts and equipping with professional and medicine	To protect livestock disease, To get treatment and medicine easily, To reduce disease transmission	Early warning	To reduce high magnitude of disaster, To prevent human disease, To prevent animal disease



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Selected Indicator	Interventions: Suggestions to DRM Actors in the Area - Community suggested measures to DRM actors in the area for effective DRM actions					
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Kebele Name	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
DEBAHO	Water supply	To reduce water problem for animals and humans and avoid migration	Establishing health posts and equipping with professional and medicine	To protect human disease	Establishing veterinary centres and equipping with professionals and medicine	Reduce livestock disease
DIGDIGA	Water supply	To reduce water problem for animals and humans and avoid migration	Livestock food supply	To reduce migration, improve livestock production and productivity	Establishing veterinary centres and equipping with professionals and medicine	Reduce livestock disease
MEREMER	Modern range land management	To increase assets, To reduce migration, To improve livestock production	Establishing veterinary centres and equipping with professionals and medicine	Reduce livestock disease	Supply of human medicine and skilled man power of experts	To reduce human death and to create healthy community
NAMAARA	Water supply	To reduce water problem for animals and humans and avoid migration	Livestock food supply	To reduce migration, To improve livestock productivities	Establishing veterinary centres and equipping with professionals and medicine	Reduce livestock disease



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Selected Indicator

Interventions: Suggestions to DRM Actors in the Area - Community suggested measures to DRM actors in the area for effective DRM actions

Kebele Name	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
HIDA RURAL	Water supply	To reduce water problem for animals and humans and avoid migration	Livestock food supply	To reduce migration and to improve livestock production	Establishing veterinary centres and equipping with professionals and medicine	To reduce livestock death, To reduce livestock transmitted disease, To protect disease
LEKUMA_MEAN DITO & MAESSERA	Water supply	To reduce water problem for animals and humans and avoid migration	Livestock food supply	To reduce migration and to improve livestock production	Establishing veterinary centres and equipping with professionals and medicine	Reduce livestock disease
ALEBRIMESQUID	Water supply	To reduce water problem for animals and humans and avoid migration	Establishing health posts and equipping with professional and medicine	To protect human disease	Establishing veterinary centres and equipping with professionals and medicine	Reduce livestock disease



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Measure 1</u>	<u>Comment 1</u>	<u>Measure 2</u>	<u>Comment 2</u>	<u>Measure 3</u>	<u>Comment 3</u>
BOYNA	No suggestion	Lack of alternative solution				
DIGDIGA	No suggestion	Lack of alternative solution				
ALELO	No opportunity	Lack of alternative solution				
NAMAARA	No suggestion	Lack of alternative solution				
BERENTU	No suggestion	Lack of alternative solution				
MEREMER	No opportunity	Lack of alternative solution				
ASABERA	No suggestion	Lack of alternative solution				
HIDA RURAL	No suggestion	Lack of alternative solution				
ALEBRIMESQUID	No suggestion	Lack of alternative solution				
DEBAHO	No suggestion	Lack of alternative solution				



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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
LEKUMA_MEANDI TO & MAESSERA	No suggestion	Lack of alternative solution				



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Selected Indicator Community Awareness of Disaster Risk Management System and Actors					
Kebele Name ALEBRIMESQUID					
Institution 1	We have no Institution				
Responsibility					
Activity					
Institution 2					
Responsibility					
Activity					
Institution 3					
Responsibility					
Activity					
Kebele Name ALELO					
Institution 1	We have no Institution				
Responsibility					
Activity					
Institution 2					
Responsibility					
Activity					
Institution 3					
Responsibility					
Activity					



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Selected Indicator Community Awareness of Disaster Risk Management System and Actors					
Kebele Name ASABERA					
Institution 1	We have no Institution				
Responsibility					
Activity					
Institution 2					
Responsibility					
Activity					
Institution 3					
Responsibility					
Activity					
Kebele Name BERENTU					
Institution 1	Animal Health Post				
Responsibility	No				
Activity	No				
Institution 2					
Responsibility					
Activity					
Institution 3					
Responsibility					
Activity					



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

Kebele Name BOYNA

Institution 1	We have no Institution
Responsibility	
Activity	
Institution 2	
Responsibility	
Activity	
Institution 3	
Responsibility	
Activity	

Kebele Name DEBAHO

Institution 1	We have no Institution
Responsibility	
Activity	
Institution 2	
Responsibility	
Activity	
Institution 3	
Responsibility	
Activity	



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

Kebele Name	DIGDIGA
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<u>Institution 1</u>	We have no Institution
<u>Responsibility</u>	
<u>Activity</u>	
<u>Institution 2</u>	
<u>Responsibility</u>	
<u>Activity</u>	
<u>Institution 3</u>	
<u>Responsibility</u>	
<u>Activity</u>	

Kebele Name	HIDA RURAL
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<u>Institution 1</u>	We have no Institution
<u>Responsibility</u>	
<u>Activity</u>	
<u>Institution 2</u>	
<u>Responsibility</u>	
<u>Activity</u>	
<u>Institution 3</u>	
<u>Responsibility</u>	
<u>Activity</u>	



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Selected Indicator Community Awareness of Disaster Risk Management System and Actors					
Kebele Name LEKUMA_MEANDITO & MAESSERA					
Institution 1	We have no Institution				
Responsibility					
Activity					
Institution 2					
Responsibility					
Activity					
Institution 3					
Responsibility					
Activity					
Kebele Name MEREMER					
Institution 1	Health Post				
Responsibility	Health service				
Activity	No				
Institution 2	School				
Responsibility	Teaching				
Activity					
Institution 3					
Responsibility					
Activity					



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Selected Indicator	Community Awareness of Disaster Risk Management System and Actors				
<u>Kebele Name</u>	NAMAARA				
<u>Institution 1</u>	We have no Institution				
<u>Responsibility</u>					
<u>Activity</u>					
<u>Institution 2</u>					
<u>Responsibility</u>					
<u>Activity</u>					
<u>Institution 3</u>					
<u>Responsibility</u>					
<u>Activity</u>					



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Selected Indicator

Community Perception of DRM System and Actors - Perception of the community on the effectiveness of DRM system in helping them to prevent, cope and recover from disasters

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Prevention</u>	<u>Coping</u>	<u>Recovery</u>	<u>Overall Effectiveness</u>
ALELO	No Institution	No Institution	No Institution	No Institution
ASABERA	No Institution	No Institution	No Institution	No Institution
BERENTU	No Institution	No Institution	No Institution	No Institution
BOYNA	No Institution	No Institution	No Institution	No Institution
DEBAHO	No Institution	No Institution	No Institution	No Institution
DIGDIGA	No Institution	No Institution	No Institution	No Institution
MEREMER	No Institution	No Institution	No Institution	No Institution
NAMAARA	No Institution	No Institution	No Institution	No Institution
HIDA RURAL	No Institution	No Institution	No Institution	No Institution
LEKUMA_MEANDITO & MAESSERA	No Institution	No Institution	No Institution	No Institution
ALEBRIMESQUID	No Institution	No Institution	No Institution	No Institution



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	TERU
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Selected Indicator

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

Major public interventions desired by the community	Degree of Importance for the community		
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	1st	2nd	3rd
Better job	1.69	6.25	12.03
Cash transfers/social assistance	0.28	6.85	1.90
Cash-for-work activities (not employment)	0.28	1.79	4.75
Food-for-work activities	11.58	0.60	0.63
Micro-credit programmes	0.56	2.08	7.28
Other	2.82	1.79	2.85
Rental subsidies	0.00	0.60	10.76
Subsidized food	2.54	55.36	7.91
Subsidized health care	0.28	2.08	12.97
Supplementary feeding for women and young children	0.00	13.69	0.32
Food aid	79.66	7.74	0.63
Wereda Finance and economy Office	0.28	1.19	37.97

WDRP Indicators

Other Community Characteristics



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



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Selected Indicator Capacity: Community Based Organizations in the Wereda

<u>Name Of Organization</u>	<u>Est. Year</u>	<u>Formal/Informal</u>	<u>Type of Members</u>	<u>Activity</u>
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<u>Kebele Name</u>	BOYNA
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No established institution Formal



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Region AFAR

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Wereda TERU

Selected Indicator

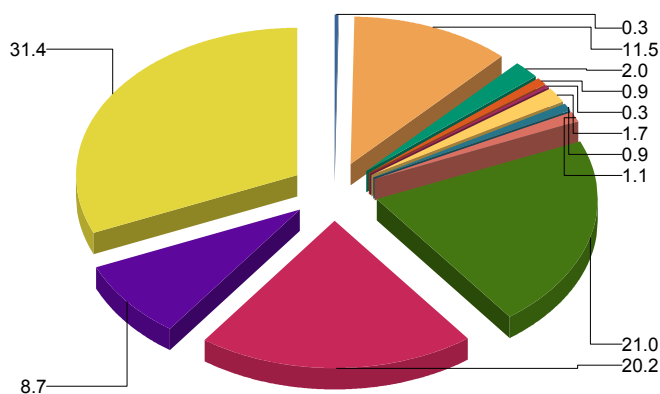
Supporting Agencies against Disasters - Percentage of households by supporting institutions to handle or recover from disaster damages

Supporting Agencies Against Disasters

Response Percentage

National or local authorities	21.04
International NGOs (e.g. UN organizations, ICRC, etc.)	1.73
Local NGOs	0.86
Family members in the same community	11.53
Friends and neighbors in the same community	0.86
Family members outside the community	2.02
Support via contacts working for the authorities	31.41
Support via contacts working for NGOs	8.65
None	20.17
DK	0.29
NA	1.15
Friends and neighbors outside the community	0.29

Supporting Agencies Against Disasters





Data Collected Date

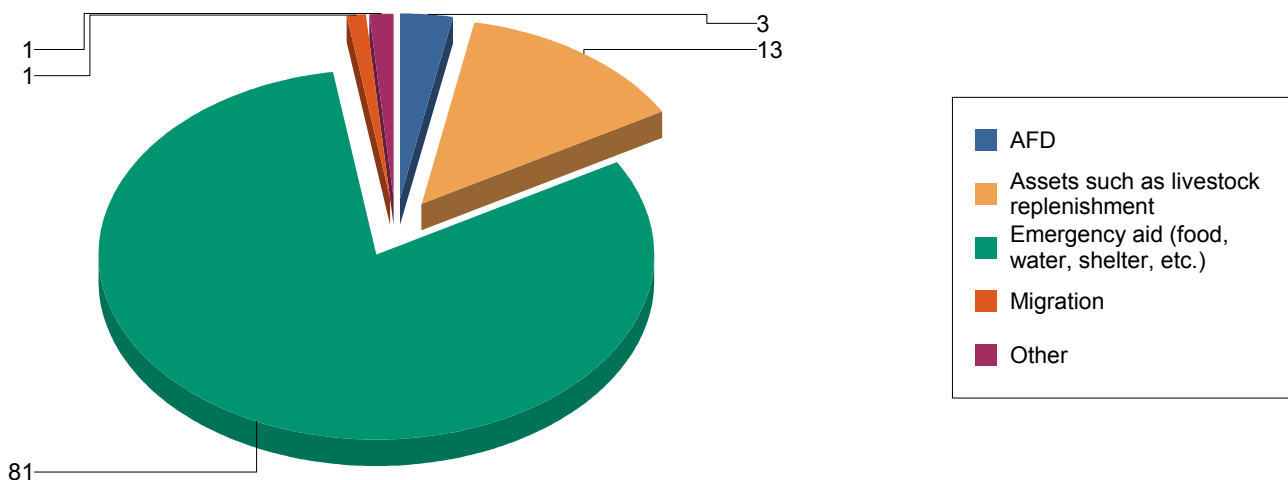
Tuesday, February 16, 2021

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 4	<u>Wereda</u>	TERU
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Selected Indicator **Types of support received by households during disasters**

<u>Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies</u>	<u>Response Percentage</u>
Emergency aid (food, water, shelter, etc.)	80.85
Other	1.42
AFD	3.19
Assets such as livestock replenishment	13.48
Migration	1.06

Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies





Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



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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
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Government Institution	Pastoral Community Development Office
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Activity	Monthly early warning report
Description	To prepare relief
Activity	Relief
Description	To reduce negative effect the disaster
Activity	Animal vaccination
Description	To protect disease
Activity	
Description	

Government Institution	Wereda Health Office
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Activity	
Description	
Activity	
Description	
Activity	
Description	
Activity	
Description	



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)



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Region		AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	TERU
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		Wereda Water Resource Development Office				
Activity	Water supply and sanitation					
Description	Awareness on hygiene and sanitation					
Activity						
Description						
Activity						
Description						
Activity						
Description						



Data_Collected_Date

November 14, 2014

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Selected Indicator: Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors

Kebele Name	BOYNA
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Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3	Livestock disease
Early Warning Indicator	Shortage of rainfall, higher temperature condition and looking stars	Early Warning Indicator	Reduce animal body performance, reduced milk and meat
Preparedness Measure	We pray together, selling of livestock and buying human food	Preparedness Measure	By using cultural medicine
Type Of Disaster 2	Human disease	Type Of Disaster 4	
Early Warning Indicator	Change of climate condition or temperature, loss of quality water	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	By using cultural medicine, cleaning water	Preparedness Measure	

Kebele Name	DIGDIGA
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Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3	Livestock disease
Early Warning Indicator	Shortage of rainfall	Early Warning Indicator	Loss of grazing land and animal performance
Preparedness Measure	Selling of livestock	Preparedness Measure	By using cultural medicine
Type Of Disaster 2	Human disease	Type Of Disaster 4	
Early Warning Indicator	Drought	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	By using cultural medicine	Preparedness Measure	

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	TERU
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Selected Indicator: Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors

Kebele Name ALELO			
Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3	Livestock disease
Early Warning Indicator	Shortage of rainfall	Early Warning Indicator	Reduce animal body performance, reduced milk and meat
Preparedness Measure	Selling livestock and buying human food	Preparedness Measure	By using cultural medicine
Type Of Disaster 2	Human disease	Type Of Disaster 4	
Early Warning Indicator	Change of climate condition and looking stars	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	By using cultural medicine	Preparedness Measure	

Kebele Name NAMAARA			
Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3	Livestock disease
Early Warning Indicator	Shortage of rainfall	Early Warning Indicator	Loss of grazing land and animal performance
Preparedness Measure	Selling livestock	Preparedness Measure	By using cultural medicine
Type Of Disaster 2	Human disease	Type Of Disaster 4	
Early Warning Indicator	Drought	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	By using cultural medicine	Preparedness Measure	

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	TERU
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Selected Indicator: Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors

Kebele Name BERENTU			
Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3	Livestock disease
Early Warning Indicator	Shortage of rainfall, higher temperature condition and looking stars	Early Warning Indicator	Reduce animal body performance, reduced milk and meat
Preparedness Measure	We pray together, selling of livestock and buying human food	Preparedness Measure	By using cultural medicine
Type Of Disaster 2	Human disease	Type Of Disaster 4	
Early Warning Indicator	Change of climate condition and looking stars	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	By using cultural medicine, cleaning water	Preparedness Measure	

Kebele Name MEREMER			
Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3	Human disease
Early Warning Indicator	Shortage of rainfall	Early Warning Indicator	Drought
Preparedness Measure	Migration	Preparedness Measure	To using cultural medicine
Type Of Disaster 2	Livestock disease	Type Of Disaster 4	
Early Warning Indicator	Drought	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	To using cultural medicine	Preparedness Measure	

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	TERU
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Selected Indicator: Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors

Kebele Name		ASABERA	
Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3	Livestock disease
Early Warning Indicator	Loss of rainfall, high temperature,	Early Warning Indicator	Reduce animal body performance, reduced milk and meat
Preparedness Measure	We pray together, selling of livestock and buying human food	Preparedness Measure	By using cultural medicine
Type Of Disaster 2	We pray together, selling of livestock and buying human food	Type Of Disaster 4	
Early Warning Indicator	Change of climate condition and looking stars	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	By using cultural medicine, cleaning water	Preparedness Measure	

Kebele Name		AWIDY	
Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3	Using cultural medicine
Early Warning Indicator	Environmental condition or high temperature, shortage of rainfall	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure	
Type Of Disaster 2	Livestock disease	Type Of Disaster 4	
Early Warning Indicator	Loss performance of livestock and high temperature	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	Using cultural medicine	Preparedness Measure	

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	TERU
Selected Indicator:		Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors			
Kebele Name		ABIDI			
Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3	Livestock disease		
Early Warning Indicator	Shortage of rainfall, high temperature, by looking at stars	Early Warning Indicator	Reduce animal body performance and reduce animal production		
Preparedness Measure	We pray together, selling of livestock to buy food	Preparedness Measure	By using cultural medicine		
Type Of Disaster 2	Human disease	Type Of Disaster 4			
Early Warning Indicator	Change of climate condition and looking stars	Early Warning Indicator			
Preparedness Measure	By using cultural medicine, cleaning water	Preparedness Measure			
Kebele Name		DEBAHO			
Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3	Livestock disease		
Early Warning Indicator	Shortage of rainfall and high temperature	Early Warning Indicator	Reduce animal body performance, reduce animal production or milk and meat		
Preparedness Measure	We pray together, selling of livestock to buy food	Preparedness Measure	By using cultural medicine		
Type Of Disaster 2	Human disease	Type Of Disaster 4			
Early Warning Indicator	Change of climate condition or temperature, loss of quality water	Early Warning Indicator			
Preparedness Measure	By using cultural medicine, water treatment	Preparedness Measure			

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 4	Wereda	TERU
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Selected Indicator: Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors

Kebele Name		ABIDI	
Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3	Human disease
Early Warning Indicator	Shortage of rainfall	Early Warning Indicator	Drought, change of climatically condition
Preparedness Measure	Selling of livestock	Preparedness Measure	By using cultural medicine
Type Of Disaster 2	Livestock disease	Type Of Disaster 4	
Early Warning Indicator	Loss of grazing land and loss of animal body performance	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	By using cultural medicine	Preparedness Measure	



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Selected Indicator **Wereda Strengths, weaknesses, opportunitites and treats (SWOT) Analysis**

<u>Kebele Name</u>	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
ALELO	Supporting each other	Lack of awareness to reduce the disaster	There is no opportunity	Drought and Lack of relief
ASABERA	Supporting each other	Lack of awareness and Illiteracy	There is no opportunity	Lack of relief and new disaster
BERENTU	Supporting each other	Lack of awareness and Illiteracy	There is no opportunity	Lack of relief, Increased disaster and Drought
BOYNA	Supporting each other	Lack of awareness about future disaster	There is no opportunity	Lack of relief, Increased disaster and Drought
DEBAHO	Supporting each other	Lack of awareness about future disaster	There is no opportunity	Lack of relief, Increased disaster and Drought
DIGDIGA	Supporting each other	Lack of awareness and preparedness	There is no opportunity	Drought and Lack of relief
MEREMER	High social interaction	Lack of awareness about that coming disaster and Deforestation	There is no opportunity	Highly increasing effect of disaster
NAMAARA	Supporting each other	Lack of awareness and preparedness	There is no opportunity	Drought and Lack of relief
HIDA RURAL	Supporting each other	Lack of awareness and preparedness	There is no opportunity	Drought and Lack of relief
LEKUMA_MEANDI TO & MAESSERA	Supporting each other	Lack of awareness and preparedness	There is no opportunity	Drought and Lack of relief
ALEBRIMESQUID	Supporting each other	Lack of awareness and Illiteracy	There is no opportunity	Lack of relief and new disaster