



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

WOREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILE (WDRP)

REGION: AFAR

ZONE: ZONE 5

WEREDA: DALIFAGI

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 strokes.

*H.E. Ato Mitiku Kassa
Commissioner*

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

PREFACE

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



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

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

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

Abraham Abebe
Director

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

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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: Dalifagi Wereda

SUMMARY OF WEREDA PROFILE

Drought, livestock disease, human disease, economic shocks, flood and conflict are the major disasters in Dalifagi wereda. Drought is reported as a major triggering factor for the occurrence of the other disasters.

Poor access to social services and infrastructures (road, market, veterinary service, livestock drug etc) are the major development constraints in the Wereda.

Deforestation and soil erosions are the major environmental problems in the wereda aggravating the intensity of these disasters.

Intervention implication in the wereda include livelihood diversification, awareness creation on family planning, training on agricultural activities, access to social services and infrastructure (road, credit, veterinary services, market, livestock drug), irrigation and water development, awareness creation on environmental conservation practices, awareness creation on

Summary of Livelihood zone

• Araamis ke Adaar Pastoral Zone (LZ6)

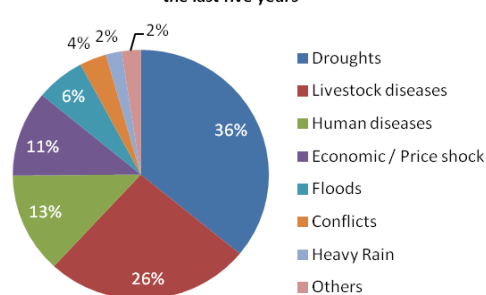
Pastoralism is the main livelihood. Cattle, shoats (sheep/goats) and camels are the most important livestock. Land is communally owned by clans. Food sources for all wealth groups are predominantly purchases of cereals (maize, wheat, and sorghum) supplemented by livestock products such as milk and meat from their own livestock. Livestock sales are the main source of cash income for all wealth groups, with better-off and middle households deriving all their income from this activity. In addition, the poor engage in self employment such as the collection and sale of firewood. Market is outside of the zone and is far.

Map of the wereda

MAJOR DISASTERS REPORTED IN WEREDA

Kebele	Disaster 1	Disaster 2	Disaster 3	LIU Info
1.Asaharana Dimtu	Drought	Human dis.	Livestock dis.	Chronic Hazards: •LZ6: Drought, conflicts, general market shocks, animal and human diseases
2.Atana Ambassie	Drought			
3.Atayena Dulale	Drought	Conflict		
4.Asaharana Dimtu	Drought			
5.Eblogumina Forhaf	Drought	Conflict		
6.Faeya	Drought	Conflict		
7.Ferhinona Gewane	Drought			
8.Hadona Bidarie	Drought			
9.Umedanakusiasidora	Drought	Conflict		
10.Weena Adgontali	Drought	Conflict		
11.welgevina Jara	Drought			

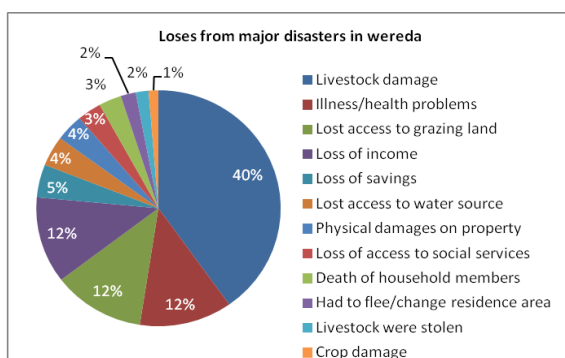
Proportion of households by major disasters suffered in the last five years



SHORT NARRATIVE ON MAJOR DISASTERS:

Drought is the major disaster in the wereda followed by livestock disease, human disease, and economic shocks. It affects all households at least once in the last five years. Drought is also reported the main cause of livestock and human disease, economic shocks as well as a source of conflict in the Wereda. Livestock damage is the major loss from disasters in the wereda. The major livestock diseases in the wereda are Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia, Internal and External Parasite, Pasteurellosis, PPR, CBPP and Liverfluke. Movement from place to place in search of grazing land and water is also reported as one of the cause for easy transmission/occurrences of livestock disease. Malaria, diarrhea, headache, chronic fever, eye problems, pneumonia are the major human disease in the Wereda.

EFFECT OF DISASTERS



Disasters	Loss 1	Loss 2	Loss 3
Drought	Livestock damage	Loss of access to grazing land	Loss of access to water sources
Livestock disease	Livestock damage	Health problems	Loss of income
Human disease	Death of household members	Loss of income	Loss of access to social services
Economic shocks	Loss of income	Loss of saving	Loss of access to social services
Floods	Loss of income & savings	Migration	Physical damage on property
Conflict	Robbing and death of livestock	Death of household member	Physical damage on property
Heavy rain	Physical damage on property	Health problem	Loss of income



Disaster Risk Profile: Dalifagi Wereda

HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY VULNERABILITY

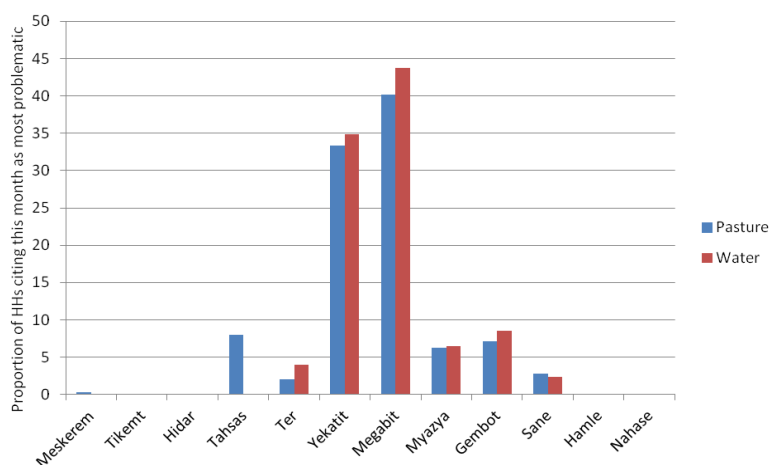
SHORT NARRATIVE ON VULNERABILITY

Vulnerability factors aggravating the disastrous effects of disasters in the wereda include population pressure (on average a household has 7.11 family members); dependency on single livelihood option of livestock rearing; geographical location which is arid or semi-arid; lack of knowledge on how to use own resources and poor saving habit; competition over grazing land and water especially with Essa ethnic group, poor access to market and roads as well as veterinary services and livestock drugs.

Moreover, focus of DRM actors on reactive measures such as food aid rather than proactive measures could not solve the increasing effects of disasters. In line with this 96% of households received food aid during disaster than other measures that can help build household/or community capacity.

Children, female and elderly are more vulnerable. This is because these groups of people are usually left responsible for most of the works in and around home (on house work, taking care of weak livestock, and taking care of children) while adults and the youth migrate in search of water and grazing land for livestock.

Most problematic months for water and pasture availability for livestock



Accessibility:

- **Pasture and water for livestock:** Access to water and pasture is reported seasonal; only less than 1% of household reported pasture and water is regularly available. This forces households to regularly migrate on an annual basis to neighbouring areas of Amhara region in search of water and pasture for livestock. February and March are the most problematic months for water and pasture availability.
- **Access to drinking water** is also poor. About 4/5 of households use Rivers, streams, open well and open access ponds. On average it takes more than 2 and half an hour to fetch water.
- Access to **veterinary service and livestock drugs** is reported poor or very poor by more than 90% of households.
- **Sanitation:** all households use open space. Hence, sanitation level can be judged poor.
- **Road:** access to road is reported poor. 4/5 of household are located in areas with no road leading to their houses; and on average it takes one and half an hour to reach the nearest paved road
- **Market:** The market area is at Dalifagi town which is far from most of the kebeles. Hence, access to market is poor. Reportedly there is also seasonal problem due to overflow of Bookena River. The average time taken to reach the nearest urban centre is more than **four** hours.
- **Electricity:** None of households are either connected to electricity or located in areas with electricity connections.

Level of Awareness and Institutional Development

- Literacy level is low in the wereda. This is because from those who reach for education (7+years) only 4% can read and understand text easily. Furthermore, 86% are less than first grade completed. There is also significant gender disparity in education in favor of male at all levels of schooling.
- Community awareness about disaster risk management is very poor. This can be judged from the fact that more than 2/3 of households prefer to adopt **storage of food and other necessities** as major coping strategy if more resource were available to them
- There is a traditional mechanism called "Daggu" helping the community get information about problems, and where water and pasture for livestock are available.
- There are no community based institutions reported in all the kebeles of the wereda.. The only available community institution is clan based self help group.

InfoBits:

Population	: 36,151
Sex ratio	: 692 Fem/1000 M
Urban Population	: 13.7%
Mean Altitude	:
Mean Slope	:
All Weather	:
Road Density	:
Measles caseload	: 5 (2005)
PLWHA on ART	:
Under-five children eligible for supplementary feeding	:

Sources: Various secondary sources

COMMUNITY CAPACITY TO COPE

- **Coping strategies** of households in the wereda include sales of more livestock than usual, sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.), reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes), collection and sale of firewood, charcoal-making and sale, increased social supports from relatives/clan members.
- Migration in search of water and pasture is also a regular coping strategy. This can be judged from the fact that 93% of household have mobile homes.
- Crop production is very limited in the wereda. Only 12.3% of households cultivate in the last 12 months.. On average households produce 1 types of crop. Maize is the only major crop produced in the wereda However; due to improved irrigation facilities recently households are producing vegetables, sesame in addition to maize.
- There are **diversified livestock** types in the wereda . Majority of households (more than ¾) own cattle, camel and shoats. But almost all household do not own mules, horses, poultry, bee and plough ox. From all types of livestock, good ownership is observed for shoats and camel. This may be due to shifts from browsers to grazers to adapt with the increasing temperature and recurrent drought in the wereda.
- **Social capital** is reported good and is an important culture of the community.
- **Access to credit** is very poor. This is because there is big gap in the demand for and access to credit. For example, on average household managed to get only 1.16 out of their average trial of 3.03(i.e only 38% of their demand)
- Community **capacity to cope** can be judged good. This is because 2/3 of households have managed to recover from disaster loses. Besides majority of households (66%) have the ability to raise 500 birr either from own saving or borrowing and gifts from relatives.

WDRP Indicators

Hazard Related Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator **Biological Hazards of the Wereda**

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

Hazard_Sub_Type	1. Human disease	
------------------------	-------------------------	--

Diarrhea	Hunger and lack of food Drought	? Death of household member loss of savings and assets loss of access to social services
? Chronic fever	? Hunger and lack of food ? Drought	? Death of household member ? loss of savings and assets ? loss of access to social services
? Eye problems		
Pneumonia/ lung problem		

Hazard_Sub_Type	2. Livestock disease	
------------------------	-----------------------------	--

PPR	Drought Migration and movement from place to places which causes transmission of disease	• Death of livestock Loss of income Human health problems
Liverfluke		• Death of livestock Loss of income Human health problems

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

Malaria	Hunger and lack of food Drought	? Death of household member loss of savings and assets loss of access to social services
Headache		

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

Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	Drought Migration and movement from place to places which causes transmission of disease	• Death of livestock Loss of income Human health problems
Internal and External Parasite		Death of livestock Loss of income Human health problems
Pasteurellosis	Drought Migration and movement from place to places which causes transmission of disease	Death of livestock Loss of income Human health problems



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator

Biological Hazards of the Wereda

Hazard_Name	Cause_Of_Hazard	Effects_Of_Hazard	
CBPP	Drought Migration and movement from place to places which causes transmission of disease	Death of livestock Loss of income problems	Human health



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator Geological Hazards of the Wereda

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

Hazard_Sub_Type Geological Hazard

No Geological Hazard has been
reported



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator Hydro Metrological Hazards of the Wereda

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

Hazard_Sub_Type Hydro-Meteorological Hazards

Drought	Aridity of the area	Livestock damage migration Human health problem, Loss of access to grazing land Loss of access to water sources
Flood		Loss of income and savings Migration Physical damage on property
Heavy rain		Physical damage on property Health problem Loss of income



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator	Socio Economic Hazards of the Wereda
--------------------	--------------------------------------

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

<u>Hazard_Sub_Type</u>	Social hazards
------------------------	----------------

Conflict	Lack of pasture and water for livestock and competition over it	- Raiding of animals, - Robbing and death of livestock - Death of household member - Physical damage on property
Economic shocks		- Loss of income - Loss of saving - Loss of access to social services



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator	Technological Hazards of the Wereda
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<u>Hazard_Name</u>	<u>Cause_Of_Hazard</u>	<u>Effects_Of_Hazard</u>
--------------------	------------------------	--------------------------

<u>Hazard_Sub_Type</u>	Technological Hazards
------------------------	-----------------------

No Technological Hazards has
been reported



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI
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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
ASEHARANA DINTU	Droughts	April, May	1998, 2000	1998	Decreased	Aridity of the area	Death of human and livestock, migration and loss of community assets	Dependency on livestock only, lack of capacity to cope, geographical location	Selling of livestock and migration
	Human diseases	October	1998, 1999.	1998	Decreased	Hunger and lack of food	Death of people, loss of savings and assets	Pastoralist, lack of knowledge about the case	Selling of livestock and migration
	Livestock diseases	May	1998, 1999	1998	Decreased	Drought and lack of pasture and water	Death of animals, loss of assets and migration	Dependency on livestock rearing only	Selling of livestock and migration



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI
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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
ABOSENSA ATEA	Droughts	May	1998, 1999, 2000, 2001	2002, 2003	Increased	Geographical location	Death of people and livestock, migration	Lack of knowledge on how to use own resources , unfavorable location	Selling of livestock and migration
ATAYENA DULLAALE	Droughts	February, March, April	1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003	2001, 2003	Increased	Geographical location (arid area)	Increase both human and livestock death, migration	Unfavorable geographical location, lack of knowledge of the community on how to use own resources	Selling livestock and migration
	Conflicts		1999, 2000, 2001, 2003	2001	Increased	Lack of pasture and water for livestock and competition over it	Raiding of animals, death of livestock, death of people	Lack of grazing land and water, unfavorable location	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
BLUNA DERMENA	Droughts	April, may	1998, 1999, 2000	2000, 2002	Increased	Geographical location	Death of human and livestock, migration and loss of community assets	Geographical location (arid area)	Selling of livestock
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF	Droughts	March, April, May	1998, 1999, 2000	2001	Increased	Geographical location	Migration, death of human and livestock	Unfavorable location, low income generating activity.	Selling of livestock and migration
	Conflicts	April, May	1998, 1999, 2000, 2001	2001	Increased	Competition over grazing land and water for livestock	Death of livestock and migration	Shortage of grazing land and water, Geographical location	Migration
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE	Droughts		1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002,	2001, 2002	Increased	Limited concern from government side about pastoralist	Migration, death of both animal and human, robbing of livestock	Geographical environment of the area (arid)	Selling of animals and migration



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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Disaster Type</u>	<u>Common Period</u>	<u>Year Occured</u>	<u>Worst Year</u>	<u>Trends of Effects</u>	<u>Root Causes</u>	<u>Effects</u>	<u>Vulnerability</u>	<u>Coping Strategy</u>
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE	Conflicts		1999, 2002, 2003	2003	Increased	Competition over grazing land and water for animals	Death of human and animals, robbing of animals	Lack of grazing land and water, Geographical location	Migration
GEWANENA FENHERU	Droughts	April, May	1998, 1999, 2000	2002, 2003	Increased	Geographical location	Migration, death of human and livestock	Unfavorable location	Selling of livestock, relief aid
HADONA BDURI	Droughts	April, May	2002	2001	Increased		Migration of the communit y to zone 3, more death of livestock		Migration and relief from government
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	Droughts	February, March, April	1998, 1999, 2000.	2000, 2002	Increased	Lack of rain fall, geographical location	Human and animal death, migration	Unfavorable landscape, due to nomadic characteristi cs of the community	Selling of livestock, 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
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	Conflicts	April, May	1999, 2000		Increased	Shortage of grazing land and water	Both animal and human death, robbing of livestock	Lack of grazing land and water	Migration
WIENA ADGENTOLE	Droughts	September, November, January	2000, 2001, 2003	2001	Decreased	Deforestation	Human health problem, Death of livestock and migration	No early warning information reaching to the community	Selling of livestock, migration to get grazing land
	Conflicts	July, August	2000, 2001, 2003		Decreased	Competition over grazing land and water with Essa	Death of human and animals, robbing of animals.	Always migrate to other areas in search of grazing land and water	
WELGELNA JERA	Droughts	April, may	1998, 1999, 2000, 2001	2001	Decreased	Lack of rain fall, geographical location.	Migration, death of human and livestock	Unfavorable location, low income generating activities	Relief from government , selling of livestock, migration

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



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Selected Indicator:

Hazards: Conflict as an Issue

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Description_Of_Conflict</u>	<u>Change_In_Last_Decade</u>	<u>Main_Causes_Of_Conflict</u>
WELGELNA JERA	No conflict		
GEWANENA FENHERU	No conflict		
BLUNA DERMENA	No conflict		
ASEHARANA DINTU	No conflict		
ATAYENA DULLAALE	Conflict is due to competition over grazing land and water	No change	
ABOSEN ATEA	There is conflict sometimes	No change	
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	There is conflict due to competition over grazing land and water	No change	
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF	There is conflict due to competition over grazing land and water as well as border issues	No change	
FAAYANA KEYNEE DOSE	Grazing land and water supply demands	No change	
WIENA ADGENTOLE	No conflict		
HADONA BDURI	There is conflict due to lack of land and resources	No change	



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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
WELGELNA JERA	Drought	Very severe and stayed for 3 to 5 months	Death of human and animals, migration	Children, female and elderly	Since they are exposed for more works around their home while adults and the youth migrate in search of water and grazing land
GEWANENA FENHERU	Drought	Very severe and stayed for 3 to 6 months	Death of human and animals, migration	Children, female and elders society	Since they are exposed for more works around their home while adults and the youth migrate in search of water and grazing land
BLUNA DERMENA	Drought	Severity is increased, it stayed for 3 to 6 months	Loss of livestock, migration	Children, female and elderly	Since they are exposed for more works around their home while adults and the youth migrate in search of water and grazing land
ASEHARANA DINTU	Drought	It was severe and 13961 people were food aid beneficiaries, stayed for 3 to 4 months	Death of human and animals, migration	Children, female and elderly	Home dependents, not able to cope the case



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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
ATAYENA DULLAALE	Drought and border conflict	The drought was severe and stayed for 3 to 6 month, the border conflict also was severe but for short time	Death of human and animals, migration	Mostly children and women are affected, elders also affected.	No ways to protect themselves, they cannot move to other areas to escape
ABOSENSA ATEA	Drought	Was severe and stayed for 3 to 5 months	Death of human and animals, migration	Mostly children and women are affected, elders also affected	they cannot move to other areas to escape and they are exposed for more works around their home while adults and the youth migrate in search of water and grazing land
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	Drought and conflict around borders	The drought was severe and stayed for 3 to 6 month, the border conflict also was severe and for two weeks	Robbing of animals, Death of human and animals, migration	Mostly children and women are affected, elders also affected	they cannot move to other areas to escape and they are exposed for more works around their home while adults and the youth migrate in search of water and grazing land



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI
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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
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF	Drought and conflict around borders	Drought is so severe and stayed for 3 to 6 months, the conflicts results death of livestock and humans	Robbing of animals, Death of human and animals, migration	Children, female and elders	they cannot move to other areas to escape and they are exposed for more works around their home while adults and the youth migrate in search of water and grazing land
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE	Drought	Very severe stayed for 6 months	Death of human and animals, migration	Mostly children and women are affected, elders also affected	
WIENA ADGENTOLE	Drought and conflict	The magnitude is severe and short time conflict.	Death of human and animals.	Children, female and elders society.	Mostly exposed to keep their animals, always female and children join to keep the domestic animal.



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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
HADONA BDURI	Drought	Too much severe, stay for 3 to 4 months.	Migration and livestock death increased, loss of income	Female and children are mostly affected.	Women are responsible for most of the works in and around home (on house work, taking care of weak livestock, and taking care of children)



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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 Never
Conflicts	26.00	41.00	15.00	19.00	
Crop diseases		100.00			
Droughts	21.00	26.00	21.00	31.00	1.00
Economic / Price shock	35.00	35.00	25.00	5.00	
Floods	14.00	31.00	10.00	45.00	
Heat waves/ High temp	40.00	40.00		20.00	
Heavy Rain	25.00	17.00	17.00	33.00	
Human diseases	7.00	23.00	48.00	23.00	
Landslides		14.00		86.00	
Livestock diseases	10.00	51.00	28.00	11.00	0.00
Storms / Cyclone/hail storm				100.00	



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Selected Indicator:

Household Exposure to Hazards

<u>Disaster Type</u>	<u>General Exposure</u>	<u>Last Five Years Exposure</u>
Droughts	35.50	35.90
Floods	6.80	6.20
Landslides	1.10	0.90
Crop diseases	0.10	0.10
Livestock diseases	26.30	25.90
Human diseases	15.80	13.00
Storms / Cyclone/hail storm		0.30
Heavy Rain	2.20	2.00
Frost / Cold waves	0.20	0.10
Heat waves/ High temp	0.60	0.70
Conflicts	3.80	3.40
Economic / Price shock	7.50	11.10
No Disaster	0.10	0.30



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Selected Indicator:

Months of Occurrence of Frequent Disasters

	A - Sep (Meskerem)	B - Oct (Tikimt)	C - Nov (Hidar)	D - Dec (Tahsas)	E - Jan (Tir)	F - Feb (Yekatit)	G - Mar (Megabit)	H - Apr (Meazea)	I - May (Ginbot)	J - Jun (Sene)	K - Jul (Hamle)	L - Aug (Nehase)
Conflicts							1.20	9.70	29.00	32.30	12.90	3.20
Crop diseases								100.00				
Droughts	0.30	0.30	1.20	7.10	2.20	23.00	43.50	12.10	8.70	1.20	0.30	
Economic / Price shock	1.10		1.10	1.10		5.70	34.50	36.80	6.90	4.60		6.90
Floods	6.80	4.50				2.30	36.40	9.10	9.10	4.50	20.50	6.80
Forest Fires								6.90				
Heat waves/ High temp	8.30		40.00	40.00								
Heavy Rain		50.00						41.70	33.30	8.30		8.30
Human diseases	4.30	4.30	5.10	5.10	14.50	8.50	12.00	12.00	32.50	0.90	0.90	
Landslides								100.00				
Livestock diseases	1.70	1.70		2.10	6.40	15.80	21.80	35.90	9.80	3.00	0.90	0.40
Storms / Cyclone/hail sto						50.00	50.00					



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Selected Indicator:

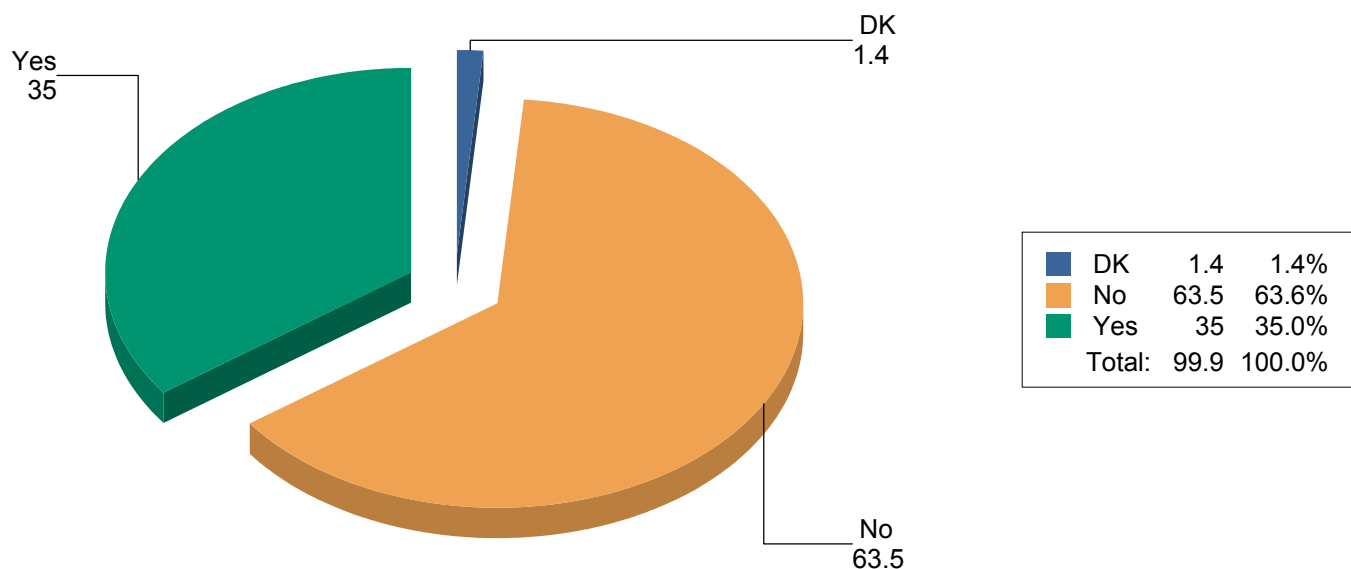
Conflicts: Perception of households on conflict issues - Is conflict an issue in this community?

Is Conflict an Issue in Community?

Response Percent

Yes	35.00
No	63.50
DK	1.40

Is Conflict an Issue in Community?





Data Collected Date

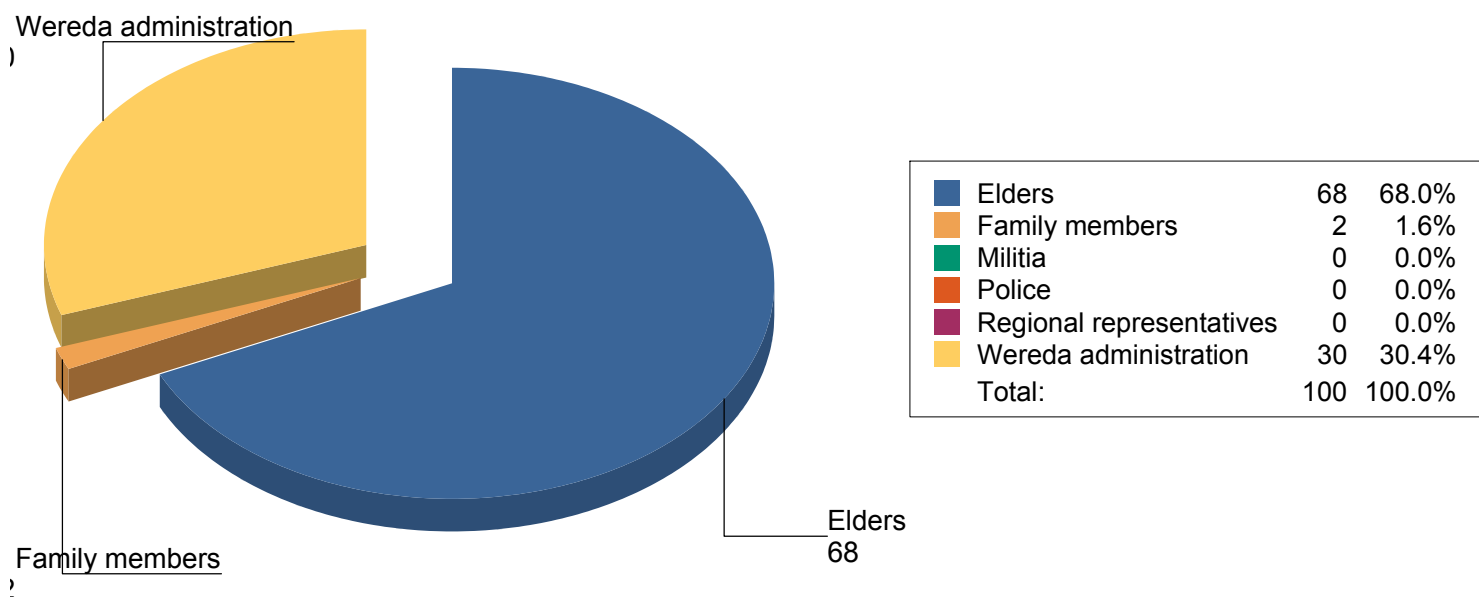
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Selected Indicator: Conflicts: Perception of households on conflict issues - Who To Turn To in case of Conflict?

Who To Turn During Conflict?	Response Percentage
Family members	1.60
Elders	68.00
Wereda administration	30.40
Police	0.00
Militia	0.00
Regional representatives	0.00

Who To Turn During Conflict?





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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	3.70	3.80
Crop damage	1.30	1.70
Livestock damage	40.10	4.60
Death of household members	3.00	3.30
Illness/health problems	12.30	8.90
Loss of access to social services, including school	3.20	4.50
Loss of income	11.80	14.70
Loss of savings	4.50	7.20
Lost access to grazing land	12.20	18.00
Lost access to water source	4.10	18.70
Had to flee/change residence area	2.00	10.90
Other losses/damages	0.00	0.40
Livestock were stolen	1.70	3.30



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Selected Indicator:

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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses										
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Crop damage			0.60	3.70	8.30				0.90		1.30
Death of household members	25.90			2.70	2.80						9.40
Had to flee/change residence area	7.40		0.60		16.70			11.10	2.60		1.30
Illness/health problems		100.00	1.20		5.60		50.00	33.30	37.60		21.00
Livestock damage	7.40		58.00	1.40	5.60		25.00		8.50	71.40	54.10



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DALIFAGI

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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses										
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Livestock were stolen	29.60			1.40					0.90	14.30	1.30
Loss of access to social services, including school	3.70		0.30	5.40					14.50		1.30
Loss of income	3.70		2.70	59.50	19.40	66.70	25.00	22.20	18.80	14.30	5.20
Loss of savings	3.70		1.50	27.00	25.00						
Lost access to grazing land			24.50	1.40					1.70		8.30



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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses										
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Lost access to water source	7.40	1.70	6.90	1.40	5.60				1.70		
Physical damages on houses and property	7.40		3.60		11.10	33.30		33.30	2.60		2.60



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Selected Indicator:

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

Type of Loss

Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses

	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Crop damage		1.00		6.50				4.30		1.90
Death of household members	3.60	2.70	2.80				12.50	6.50	14.30	2.90
Had to flee/change residence area	21.40	11.00		6.50			25.00	32.30		4.30
Illness/health problems		4.70	2.80	22.60		33.30	25.00	15.10	85.70	10.10
Livestock damage	3.60	6.70	1.40	3.20				3.20		4.30



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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses									
	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Livestock were stolen	32.10	0.70	9.90	16.10				1.10		
Loss of access to social services, including school		1.00	8.50	6.50	66.70		12.50	15.10		2.90
Loss of income	3.60	6.00	11.30	6.50				3.20		37.50
Loss of savings	7.10	0.70	57.70	3.20				2.20		2.90
Lost access to grazing land	21.40	33.30	1.40	9.70		33.30	12.50	5.40		8.70



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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses									
	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Lost access to water source	7.10	27.70	1.40	6.50	33.30	33.30		6.50		21.60
Other losses/damages			2.80	3.20						
Physical damages on houses and property		4.70		9.70			12.50	5.40		2.90



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

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

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



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

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele</u>	ASEHARANA DINTU			
E - Jan (Tir)	Livestock diseases	2		
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Drought	3		
G - Mar (Megabit)	Drought	3		
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought	3		
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought	3		
J - Jun (Sene)	Livestock diseases	2		
K - Jul (Hamle)	Human diseases	2		
L - Aug (Nehase)	Human diseases	2		
A - Sep (Meskerem)				
B - Oct (Tikimt)				
C - Nov (Hidar)				
D - Dec (Tahsas)				

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



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

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele</u>	ATAYENA DULLAALE			
E - Jan (Tir)	Drought and conflict	3		
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Drought	2		
G - Mar (Megabit)	Drought and conflict	3		
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought and conflict	3		
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought	3		
J - Jun (Sene)	Animal diseases	3		
K - Jul (Hamle)	Animal diseases	1		
L - Aug (Nehase)				
A - Sep (Meskerem)				
B - Oct (Tikimt)				
C - Nov (Hidar)				
D - Dec (Tahsas)				

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



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator: Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level By Kebele

Month of Hazard	Major Problems /Disasters	Hazard Severity Rank	Agricultural Activities	Income Level Rank
<u>Kebele</u>	BLUNA DERMENA			
E - Jan (Tir)	Drought and conflict	3		
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Drought and conflict	3		
G - Mar (Megabit)	Drought and conflict	3		
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought	2		
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought	2		
J - Jun (Sene)				
K - Jul (Hamle)				
L - Aug (Nehase)				
A - Sep (Meskerem)				
B - Oct (Tikimt)				
C - Nov (Hidar)				
D - Dec (Tahsas)				

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator: Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level By Kebele

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele</u>	EBLEGOMONA FORHAF			
E - Jan (Tir)	Drought and conflict	3		
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Drought and conflict	3		
G - Mar (Megabit)	Drought and conflict	3		
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought and conflict	3		
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought	2		
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought	2		
K - Jul (Hamle)				
L - Aug (Nehase)				
A - Sep (Meskerem)				
B - Oct (Tikimt)				
C - Nov (Hidar)				
D - Dec (Tahsas)				

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator: Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level By Kebele

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele</u>	FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE			
E - Jan (Tir)	Drought and conflict	3		
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Drought and conflict	3		
G - Mar (Megabit)	Drought and conflict	3		
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought	2		
I - May (Ginbot)	Animal disease	1		
J - Jun (Sene)	Animal disease	1		
K - Jul (Hamle)		1		
L - Aug (Nehase)		1		
A - Sep (Meskerem)		1		
B - Oct (Tikimt)		1		
C - Nov (Hidar)		1		
D - Dec (Tahsas)		1		

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator: Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level By Kebele

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

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator: Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level By Kebele

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele</u>	HADONA BDURI			
E - Jan (Tir)	Drought	2		
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Drought	3		
G - Mar (Megabit)	Drought	3		
H - Apr (Meazea)	Animal disease	3		
I - May (Ginbot)	Human disease	2		
J - Jun (Sene)	Conflict	2		
K - Jul (Hamle)	Drought	3		
L - Aug (Nehase)	Drought	3		
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Drought	3		
B - Oct (Tikimt)				
C - Nov (Hidar)				
D - Dec (Tahsas)				

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator: Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level By Kebele

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele</u>	UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI			
E - Jan (Tir)	Drought, conflict and loss of assets	2		
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Drought	2		
G - Mar (Megabit)	Drought	2		
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought	3		
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought and conflict	3		
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought and conflict	3		
K - Jul (Hamle)	Human disease	1		
L - Aug (Nehase)	Animal disease	1		
A - Sep (Meskerem)		1		
B - Oct (Tikimt)		1		
C - Nov (Hidar)		1		
D - Dec (Tahsas)		1		

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator: Seasonal Calendar for Hazards, Activities and Income Level By Kebele

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele</u>	WELGELNA JERA			
E - Jan (Tir)	Drought	3	Livestock production	
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Drought	3	Livestock production	
G - Mar (Megabit)	Drought	3	Livestock production	
H - Apr (Meazea)	Human disease	2	Livestock production	9th
I - May (Ginbot)	Animal disease	2	Livestock production	6th
J - Jun (Sene)	Lack of drinking water	2	Livestock production	3rd
J - Jun (Sene)			Livestock production	8th
K - Jul (Hamle)			Livestock production	7th
L - Aug (Nehase)			Livestock production	1st
A - Sep (Meskerem)			Livestock production	2nd
B - Oct (Tikimt)			Livestock production	2nd
C - Nov (Hidar)	Livestock production			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

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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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>
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D - Dec (Tahsas)			Livestock production	5th
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<u>Kebele</u>	WIENA ADGENTOLE
---------------	-----------------

E - Jan (Tir)

F - Feb (Yekatit)

G - Mar (Megabit)

H - Apr (Meazea)

I - May (Ginbot)

J - Jun (Sene)

K - Jul (Hamle)

L - Aug (Nehase)

A - Sep (Meskerem)

B - Oct (Tikimt)

C - Nov (Hidar)

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DALIFAGI

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

D - Dec (Tahsas)

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

WDRP Indicators

Infrastructure Access Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Friday, October 3, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI
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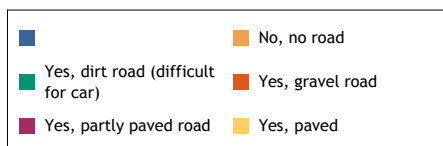
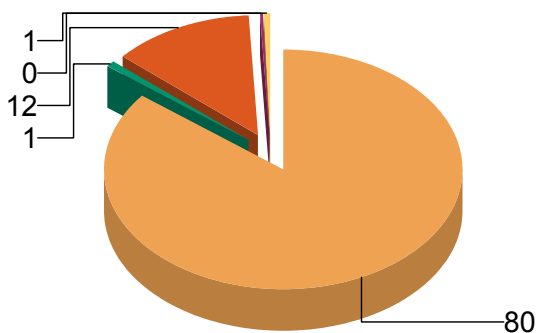
Selected Indicator

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

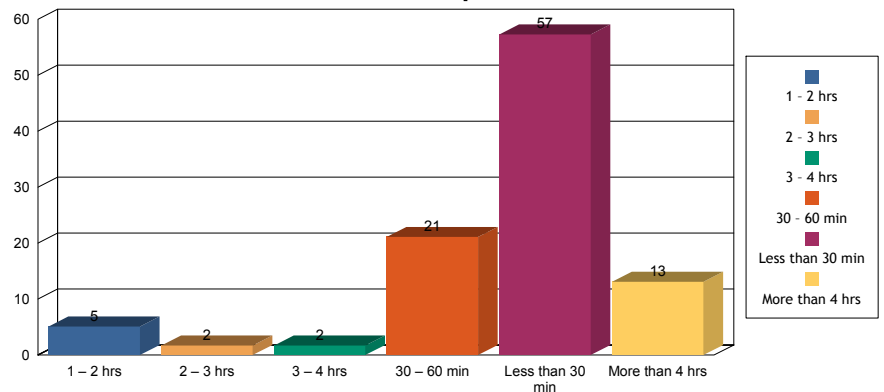
Type of Road	Response	Time to Nearest Paved Road (Mins.)	Response	Time To Nearest Urban Center (Mins.)	Response
Yes, paved	0.60	Less than 30 min	57.30	Less than 1 hr	7.00
Yes, partly paved road	0.30	30 - 60 min	21.10	1 - 2 hrs	17.90
Yes, gravel road	12.00	1 - 2 hrs	5.10	2 - 4 hrs	24.60
Yes, dirt road (difficult for car)	0.60	2 - 3 hrs	1.70	4 - 6 hrs	29.00
No, no road	80.40	3 - 4 hrs	1.70	More than 6 hrs	21.40
		More than 4 hrs	13.10		

Avg Time To Nearest Urban Center(Mins.)	271.00	Avg Time To Nearest Paved Road	87.30
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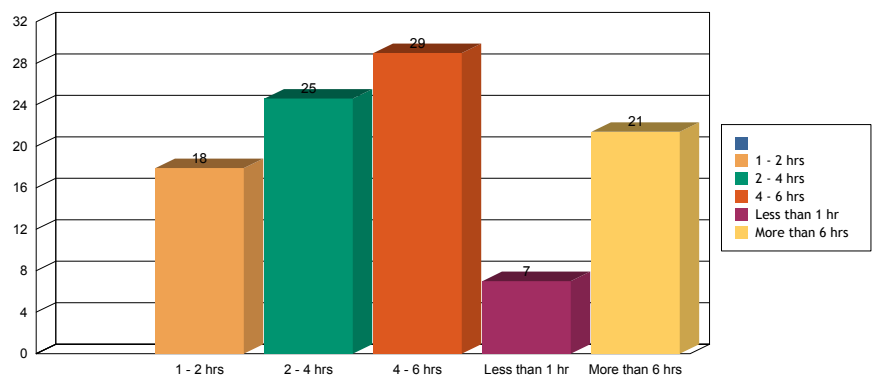
Type of Road



Time to reach the nearest paved road from the HH



Time to reach nearest urban center from the HH





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator

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

Household Located In Electricity 0.30

Household Connected To Electricity 0.00



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

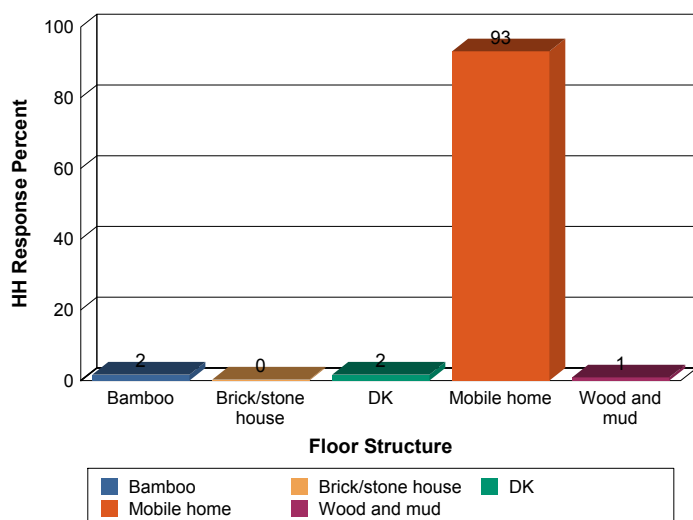
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator

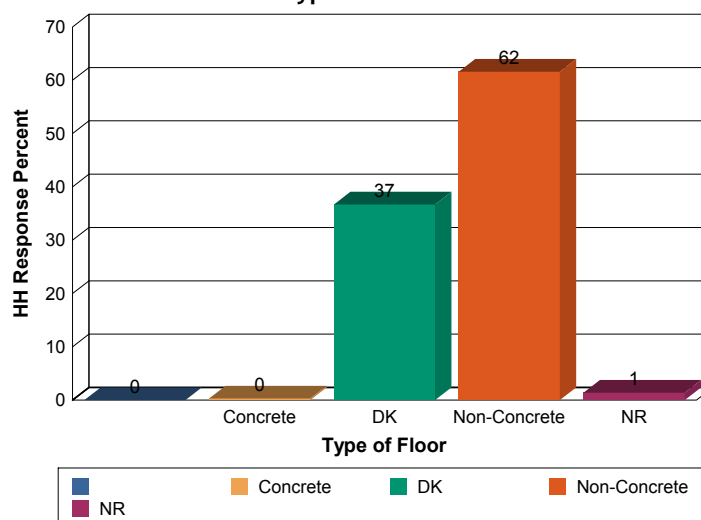
Physical Vulnerability: Type of Dwelling Units - Households type of dwelling houses

Floor Structure	HH Response	Type of Floor	HH Response
Wood and mud	0.90	Concrete	0.30
Bamboo	1.70	Non-Concrete	61.60
Brick/stone house	0.30	DK	36.70
Mobile home	93.10	NR	1.40
DK	1.70		0.00

Floor Structure



Type of Floor



WDRP Indicators

Socio Demographic Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI
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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
WELGELNA JERA	225	Above 15 years old	Both sex	January, February, March and April	Increased	In search of grazing land and water, to protect asset /livestock from robbing.	Inside the region (Gewane, Brumudagfa)
GEWANENA FENHERU	390	Above 15 years old	Both sex	January, February, March and April	Increased	In search of grazing land and water, to protect asset /livestock from the disaster	Inside the region (Gewane, Brumudagfa)
BLUNA DERMENA	350	Above 15 years old	Both sex	January, February, March and April	Increased	In search of grazing land and water, to protect asset /livestock from the disaster	
ASEHARANA DINTU	356	Above 15 years old	Both sex	January, February, March and April	Decreased	In search of grazing land(meno) and water	Outside the region Cheta in Amahara region, Inside the region (Gewana, Brumudagfa)
ATAYENA DULLAALE	350	Above 15 years old	Both sex	January, February, March and April	Decreased	Need of grazing land and water supply system for livestock , to protect their assets from boader conflict.	Inside the region (Gewana, Brumudagfa)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI
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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
ABOSENSA ATEA	350	Above 15 years old	Both sex	January, February, March and April	Increased	To find out their demand, and grazing land and also water, to improve the economic hard ship rather than lossing of their assets.	Outside the region oromia, Inside the region (Gewana, Brumudagfa)
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	535	Above 15 years old	Both sex	January, February, March	Increased	In search of grazing land and water, to protect assets from robbing/thefts	Inside the region (Gewana, Brumudagfa)
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF	350	Above 15 years old	Both sex	January, February, March and April	Increased	In search of grazing land and water supply, to protect assets from robbing / thefts	Inside the region (Gewana, Brumudagfa)
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE	250	Above 15 years old	Both sex	January, February, march and april.	Increased	In search of grazing lands and water, to protect themselves from Essa ethnicity attack	Inside the region (Gewana, Brumudagfa)
WIENA ADGENTOLE	350	15_55	Both sex	November to January	Increased	Drought (lack of water and grazing land), conflict	Boholi, Badu zone, Brumudaytu, Gewena.



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator

Economic Vulnerability: Level of Migration - Migration level and its characteristics by Kebele

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Approx. No.</u>	<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Migration Period</u>	<u>Migration Trend</u>	<u>Migration Reason</u>	<u>Destination</u>
HADONA BDURI	0	25_50	Both sex	July, September, August	Increased	Shortage of grazing land, lack of water for animals and human	Zone 3 Badu rural area.



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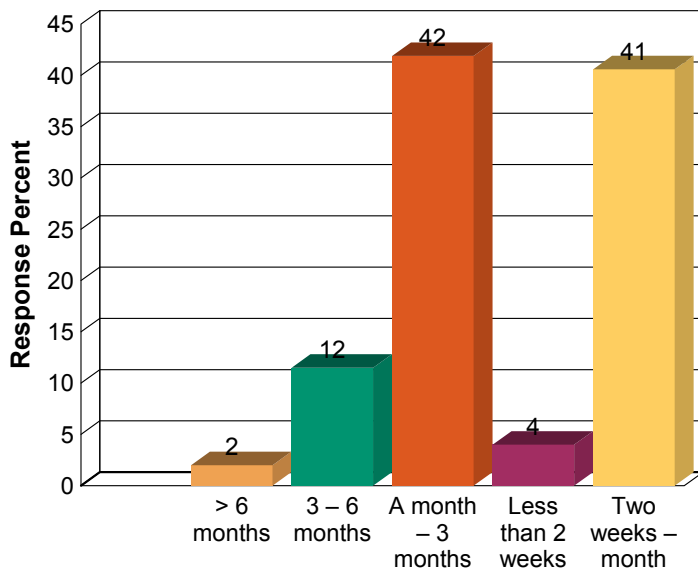
Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator

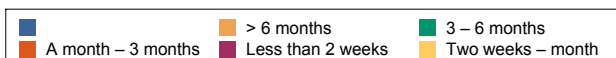
Economic Vulnerability: Household Migration - Household migration and reason for migration

Duration of Migration	Response Percent	Migration Reason	Response Percent
Two weeks - month	40.60	Family reasons	1.60
A month - 3 months	41.90	Looking for work	4.50
3 - 6 months	11.50	Working elsewhere	0.90
> 6 months	2.00	Working elsewhere	91.90
Less than 2 weeks	4.00	Visiting	0.20
		Feeding/IDP camp	0.20
		Away at school	0.20
		Other	0.40

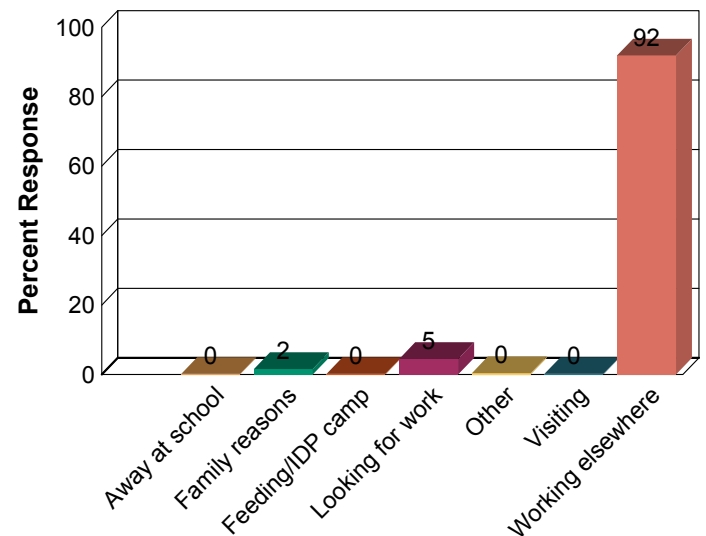
Duration of Migration



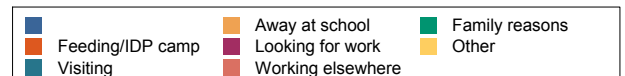
Duration of Migration



Migration Reason



Migration Reason





Data Collected Date

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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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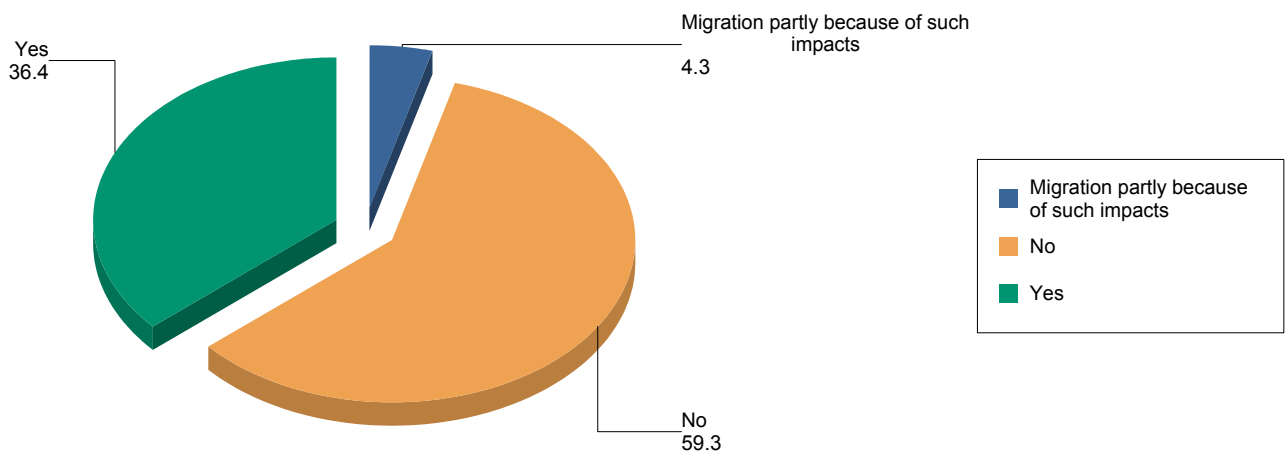
Selected Indicator

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	59.30
Yes	36.40
Migration partly because of such impacts	4.30

Is Migration Due to Hazard?





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator:

Demography: Population Structure

KEY:

Male Female

ABOSENSA ATEA	0
	0
ASEHARANA DINTU	0
	0
ATAYENA DULLAALE	0
	0
BLUNA DERMENA	0
	0
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF	0
	0
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE	0
	0
GEWANENA FENHERU	0
	0
HADONA BDURI	0
	0
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	0
	0
WELGELNA JERA	0
	0
WIENA ADGENTOLE	0
	0



Data Collected Date

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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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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>
WELGELNA JERA	Increased	More children	Afar
WELGELNA JERA	Increased	More children	Afar
BLUNA DERMENA	Increased	More children	Afar
ASEHARANA DINTU	Increased	More children	Afar
ATAYENA DULLAALE	Decreased	Migration and Afar	Afar
ABOSENSA ATEA	Increased	More children	Afar
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	Increased	More children	Afar
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF	Increased	More children	Afar
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE	Increased	Out migration and war	Afar
WIENA ADGENTOLE	Increased	Immigration and more children	Afar
HADONA BDURI	Increased	More children	Afar



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator

Social Vulnerability: Household Demographic Characteristics - Demographic characteristics of households

Demographic Indicator	Indicator Value	Comments
Average household size	7	On average each household in the woreda has 7.11 household members
Sex ratio	1	Male to female ratio is 1.24
Child sex ratio (under 14 yrs)	1	Male to female ratio for age group of under 14 is 1.28
Adult sex ratio (18 & Above yrs)	1	Male to female ratio for age group of 18 and above is 1.1
Dependency ratio $\left(\frac{[(0-14)+(64+)]}{(15-64)} \right)$ yrs)	1	For every working adult there are 1.01 dependent people



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>General Awareness</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Educational Level</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Read and understand text - Easily	3.30	From Proportion of population (7+) - Less than 1st grade	85.80
Read and understand text - with difficulty	5.90	From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)	12.70
Cannot read and understand text	90.70	From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)	0.50
Can write letters - easily	3.10	From Proportion of population (7+) - Technical	
Can write letters - with difficulty	5.00	From Proportion of population (7+) - Diploma	
Can write letters - with difficulty	5.00	From Proportion of population (7+) - Pursuing or completed University	
<u>General Literacy Rate</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Adult Literacy Rate</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Proportion of literate population (7+) to total 7+ population	4.00	Proportion of literate population (15+) to total 15+ population	2.20



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI
Selected Indicator					
Social Vulnerability: Gender Parity - Gender parity in education level (7+ years) and household heading					
Educational Level			Male_Percent	Female_Percent	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Less than 1st grade			53.50	46.50	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Less than 1st grade			67.10	32.90	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)			87.50	12.50	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Technical			0.00	0.00	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Diploma			0.00	0.00	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Pursuing or completed University			0.00	0.00	
Male Head of HH		89.40	Female Head of HH		10.60

WDRP Indicators

Environmental Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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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>
WELGELNA JERA	Deforestation		Soil erosion	
GEWANENA FENHERU	0	0	0	0
BLUNA DERMENA	0	0	0	0
ASEHARANA DINTU				
ATAYENA DULLAALE				
ABOSENSA ATEA				
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI				
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF				
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE	Deforestation			
WIENA ADGENTOLE				
HADONA BDURI				



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Wednesday, October 1, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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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>
WELGELNA JERA	Increased	Low crop production, low livestock production
GEWANENA FENHERU	No change	No
BLUNA DERMENA	No change	
ASEHARANA DINTU	No change	
ATAYENA DULLAALE	No change	No
ABOSENSA ATEA	No change	No
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	No change	No
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF	No change	No
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE	High	The area is becoming more desert
WIENA ADGENTOLE		
HADONA BDURI	High	Shortage of water



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	WELGELNA JERA
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Dry land	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	No	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Lack of pasture	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	No	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>		<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>

<u>KebeleName</u>	GEWANENA FENHERU
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	No	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	No	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	No	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	No	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	BLUNA DERMENA
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	No	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	No	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	ASEHARANA DINTU
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	No	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	No	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>

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



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	ATAYENA DULLAALE
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Dry land	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	No change	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Nothing happened	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	ABOSENSA ATEA
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Dry land	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	No	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	No	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>

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



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Dry land	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	No	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	No	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>

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

KebeleName	EBLEGOMONA FORHAF
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>		<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>		<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>

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



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Dry land	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	No change	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	No	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>		<u>Observed_Change_4</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	High shortage	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>

<u>KebeleName</u>	WIENA ADGENTOLE
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	No	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	No	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>
<u>Resources_2</u>		<u>Resources_4</u>
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>		<u>Observed_Change_4</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>		<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	HADONA BDURI
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Less effective	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Deforestation	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>
<u>Resources_2</u>		<u>Resources_4</u>
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>		<u>Observed_Change_4</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>		<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>



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Region	AFAR		Zone	ZONE 5		Wereda	DALIFAGI	
Selected Indicator	Environmental Situation: Rainfall & Temperature - Observed changes on rainfall and temperature by the community over the last decade							
	Rainfall				Temperature			
	Changes Observed		Problems		Changes Observed		Problems	
Kebele Name								
WELGELNA JERA	Low	No grazing land and water, drought			High	Unfavorable climatic condition that is not suitable for survival		
GEWANENA FENHERU	Low	Leads to drought			High	Increasing desert		
BLUNA DERMENA	Low	Drought and water shortage			High			
ASEHARANA DINTU	Low				High			
ATAYENA DULLAALE	Low	Drought and migration			High			
ABOSENSA ATEA	No	No			No	No		
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	Low	Drought and migration			Increased			
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF	Low	Drought, grazing land shortage			High	Unfavorable climatic condition that is not suitable for survival		
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE	Too low				Too much high			
WIENA ADGENTOLE	Low	High temperature			High	The area becomes more desert		
HADONA BDURI	Low	Climate change and deforestation			High	The area becomes more desert		



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Selected Indicator

Environmental Situation: Reasons for Environmental Changes

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Reason For Environmental Changes</u>
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WELGELNA JERA

GEWANENA FENHERU

BLUNA DERMENA

ASEHARANA DINTU

ATAYENA DULLAALE

ABOSENSA ATEA

UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI

EBLEGOMONA FORHAF

FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE

WIENA ADGENTOLE

HADONA BDURI



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	Changes Observed	Problems Observed
WELGELNA JERA	Increasing	Low pasture
GEWANENA FENHERU	No	No
BLUNA DERMENA	No	No
ASEHARANA DINTU	No	No
ATAYENA DULLAALE	No	No
ABOSENSA ATEA	No	No
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	No	No
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF	No	No
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE	No	No
HADONA BDURI	Low	

WDRP Indicators

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



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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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>
WELGELNA JERA	Increasing	Low pasture
GEWANENA FENHERU	No	No
BLUNA DERMENA	No	No
ASEHARANA DINTU	No	No
ATAYENA DULLAALE	No	No
ABOSENSA ATEA	No	No
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	No	No
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF	No	No
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE	No	No
HADONA BDURI	Low	



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI
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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
WELGELNA JERA	Pastoralist	0		0		0		0
GEWANENA FENHERU	Livestock and livestock products	0		0		0		0
BLUNA DERMENA	Selling of livestock	0		0		0		0
ASEHARANA DINTU	Pastoralist	0		0		0		0
ATAYENA DULLAALE	Selling of livestock	0		0		0		0
ABOSENSA ATEA	Selling of livestock	0		0		0		0
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	Selling of livestock	0		0		0		0
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE	Selling of livestock	0		0		0		0
WIENA ADGENTOLE	Selling of livestock	0		0		0		0
HADONA BDURI	Selling of livestock	0		0		0		0
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF	Pastoralist	99.5	-	0	-	0	-	0



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI
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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
WELGELNA JERA	Pastoralist	0		0		0		0
GEWANENA FENHERU	Livestock and livestock products	0		0		0		0
BLUNA DERMENA	Selling of livestock	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
Agricultural laborer	1.70	1.00	1.10
Animal herder	9.10	2.10	9.00
Barber or Hairdresser	0.00	0.00	0.60
Buying and selling livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, camels)	20.70	0.00	14.70
Circumciser	0.00	1.00	0.60
Counselor (disputes, marriage)	0.00	0.00	0.60
Daily laborer	0.00	3.10	0.00
House-maid (domestic servant)	0.00	0.00	2.30
Others	0.00	0.00	0.60
Rearing & selling animals (camels, cattle, sheep, goats)	66.90	0.00	5.10
Religious teacher	0.00	0.00	0.60
Salaried job	0.00	0.00	1.00
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Animal feed (grass, fodder, forage, salty sand, etc.)	0.30	23.50	0.00



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livelihood Activity	Order of Importnce		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Charcoal	0.30	8.00	0.00
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Construction materials (sand, grass, wooden poles, etc.)	0.30	58.50	0.00
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Firewood	0.00	0.00	1.10
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Water	1.10	0.00	1.10
Selling Cereal food crops (sorghum, maize, wheat, barley)	0.00	0.70	0.60
Selling dairy products (milk, butter, ghee, cheese)	0.80	0.00	36.20
Selling hides and skins (from goats, sheep, cattle)	0.00	0.00	1.70
Selling meat (from own livestock)	0.00	0.00	0.60
Selling wool (from sheep)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Traditional birth attendant (TBA)	0.00	0.30	0.00
Traditional healer	0.00	0.00	1.10



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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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
Below school age children	0.20	0.00
Cultivator	0.40	3.10
Neither studying nor working nor seeking work	3.20	19.60
Others (specify)	0.20	0.00
Retired/ Old	1.80	0.80
Salaried	0.10	1.10
Student	6.10	0.00
Unemployed & seeking work	3.20	6.30
Agricultural labourer	0.20	0.20
Chronically ill	0.10	0.00
Craftsman	0.00	1.20
Home-maker (housewife)	25.70	9.60
Livestock rearing	56.10	30.10
Non-agricultural labour	1.00	17.20
Shopkeeper and Petty trade	1.70	3.70



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator:

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

Source of Food	Types of Food Item								
	Beans	Beef	Fruits	Injera	Other cereals	Pasta	Potatoes	Sugar	Vegetables
Begging									
Borrowed		1.40			2.30			0.40	
Casual labor				4.00	2.70	3.60		0.40	
Free meals/Food assistance					41.50			0.90	
Gifts from friends/neighbors		1.40		1.00	0.80			0.40	
Other				1.00	0.40				



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator:

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

Source of Food	Types of Food Item								
	Beans	Beef	Fruits	Injera	Other cereals	Pasta	Potatoes	Sugar	Vegetables
Own cultivation/production		93.20	50.00	35.60	1.90			3.40	2.70
Purchase from roadside vendor/tuck shop	16.70		10.00	6.90	20.50	36.40	100.00	43.60	62.20
Purchase subsidized food from Kebele shop				1.00					
Purchases from main shop	83.30	4.10	40.00	50.50	29.80	60.00		50.90	35.10

WDRP Indicators

Crop Production Characteristics



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

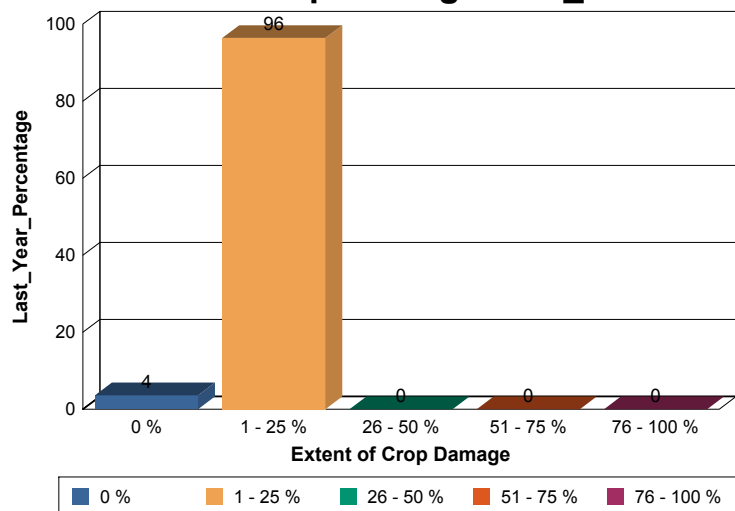
Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator:

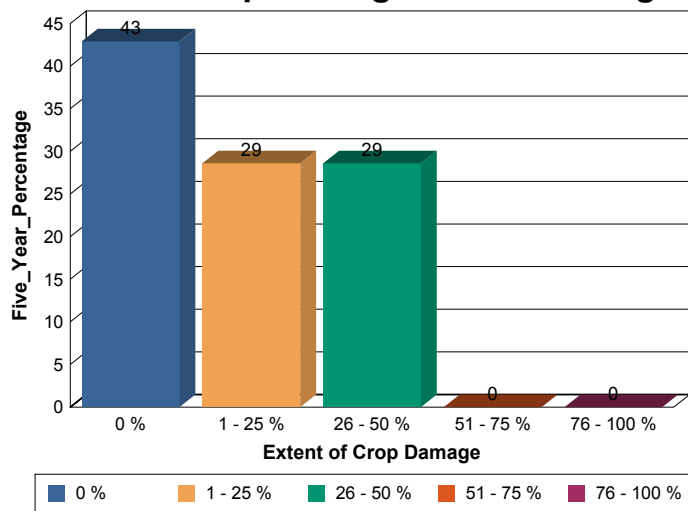
Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Proportion of Total Crop Damage

Extent of Crop Damage (%)	Last_Year_Percentage	Five_Year_Percentage
0 %	3.60	42.90
1 - 25 %	96.40	28.60
26 - 50 %	0.00	28.60
51 - 75 %	0.00	0.00
76 - 100 %	0.00	0.00

Extent of Crop Damage Last_Year



Extent of Crop Damage Five Years Ago





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Region AFAR

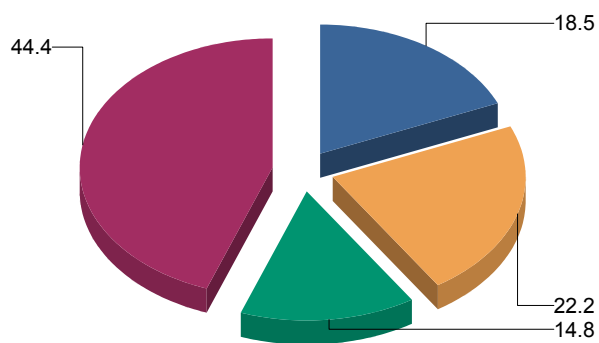
Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DALIFAGI

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

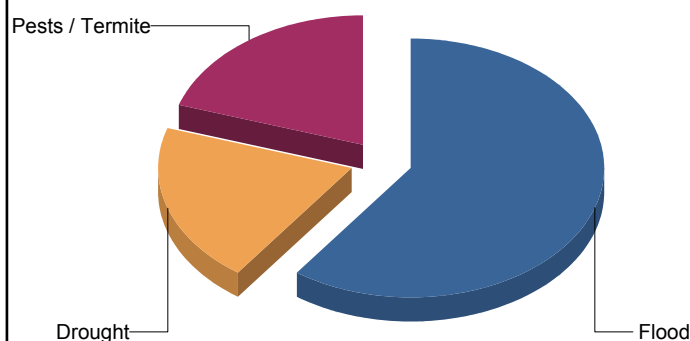
Major Reason of Crop Damage	Last Year	Five Year Ago
Pests / Termite	44.40	16.70
Drought	22.20	16.70
Flood	18.50	50.00
Frost/ Cold wave	14.80	0.00
Others (specify)	0.00	0.00

Major Reason of Crop Damage - Last Year



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

Major Reason of Crop Damage - Five Years Ago



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



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator:

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

Last Year	Five Years Ago	0 %	1 - 25 %	26 - 50 %	51 - 75 %	76 - 100 %
Maize		3.80	96.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
		42.90	28.60	28.60	0.00	0.00



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Selected Indicator:

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

Last Year

Five Years Ago

	Flood	Drought	Frost/ Cold wave	Others (specify)	Pests / Termite
Maize	20.00	24.00	16.00	0.00	40.00
	50.00	16.70	0.00	0.00	16.70



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator:

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

Kebele Name	Major Crops	Main Season	Cropped Area		Reason For Change
			Present	Five Years Ago	
WELGELNA JERA	Maize	Meher	0	0	
	Walda Ibsa	Meher	0	0	
GEWANENA FENHERU	----	----	0	0	
BLUNA DERMENA	----	----	0	0	
ASEHARANA DINTU	----	----	0	0	
ATAYENA DULLAALE	----	----	0	0	
ABOSENSA ATEA	----	----	0	0	
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	----	----	0	0	
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF	----	----	0	0	
	Maize	Meher	0	0	
WIENA ADGENTOLE	Maize	Meher	0	0	
HADONA BDURI	Maize	Meher	0	0	



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator:

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

Percentage of
Irrigated Area

Last Year

12.20

Five Years Ago

80.60

Percentage of households
with irrigated area

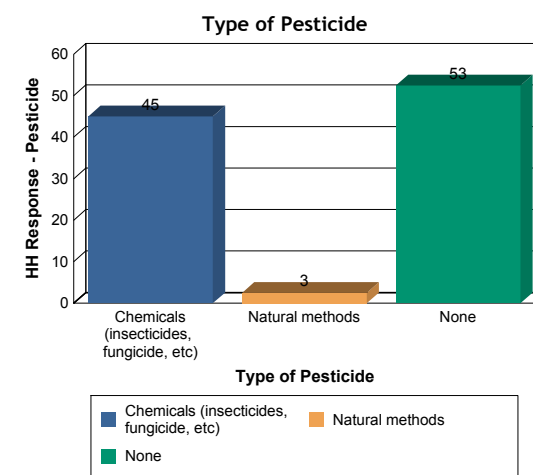
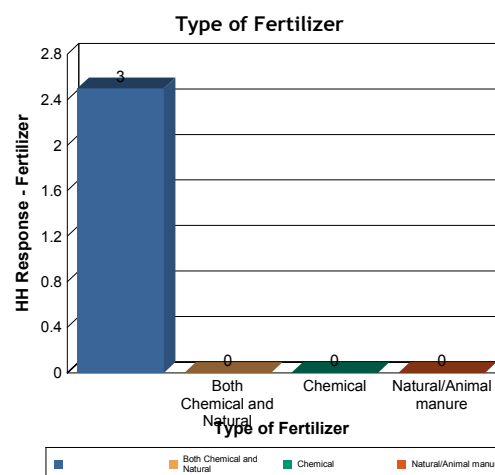
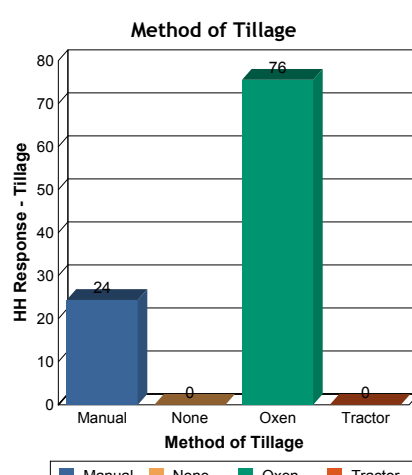
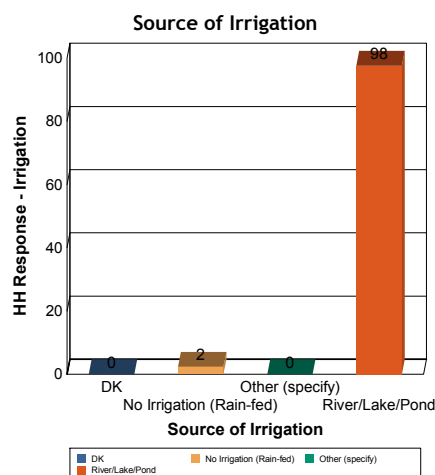
Last Year

63.60

Five Years Ago

50.00

<u>Source of Irrigation</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Method of Tillage</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Type of Fertilizer</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Type of Pesticide</u>	<u>Response</u>
River/Lake/Pond	97.60	Oxen	75.60	Chemical	0.00	Chemicals (insecticides, fungicide, etc)	45.00
DK	0.00	Manual	24.40	Natural/Animal manure	0.00	Natural methods	2.50
Other (specify)	0.00	Tractor	0.00	Both Chemical and Natural	0.00	None	52.50
No Irrigation (Rain-fed)	2.40	None	0.00		2.50	None	0.00



Proportion Improved Seeds

87.50

Proportion Agriculture Service

66.70



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator

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

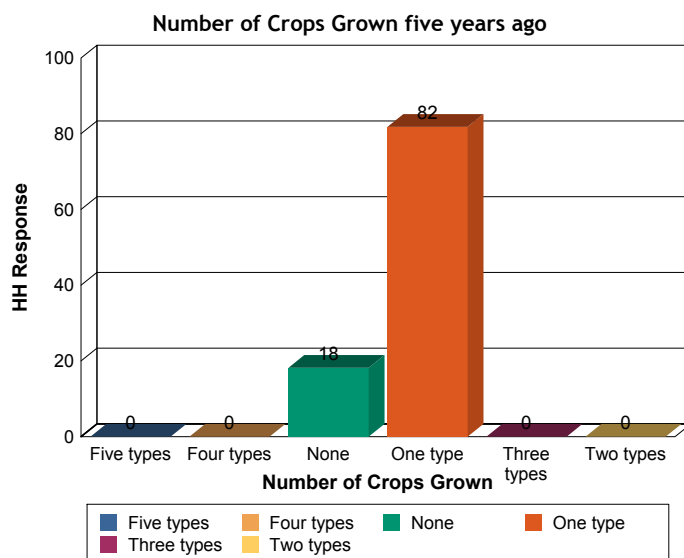
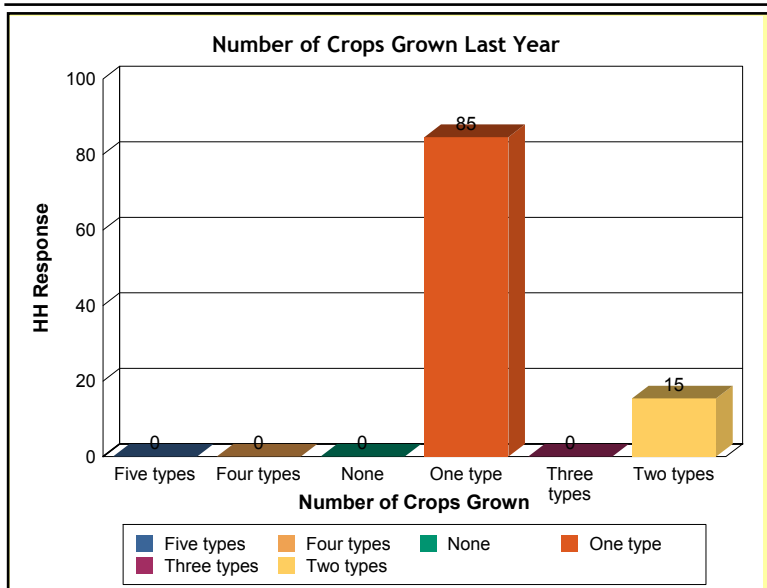
<u>Number of Crops Grown</u>	<u>Crops Grown Last Year</u>	<u>Crops Grown Five Years Ago</u>
None	0.00	18.20
One type	84.60	81.80
Two types	15.40	0.00
Three types	0.00	0.00
Four types	0.00	0.00
Five types	0.00	0.00

Avg Crops Grown Last Year

1.15

Avg Crops Grown Five Years Ago

0.82





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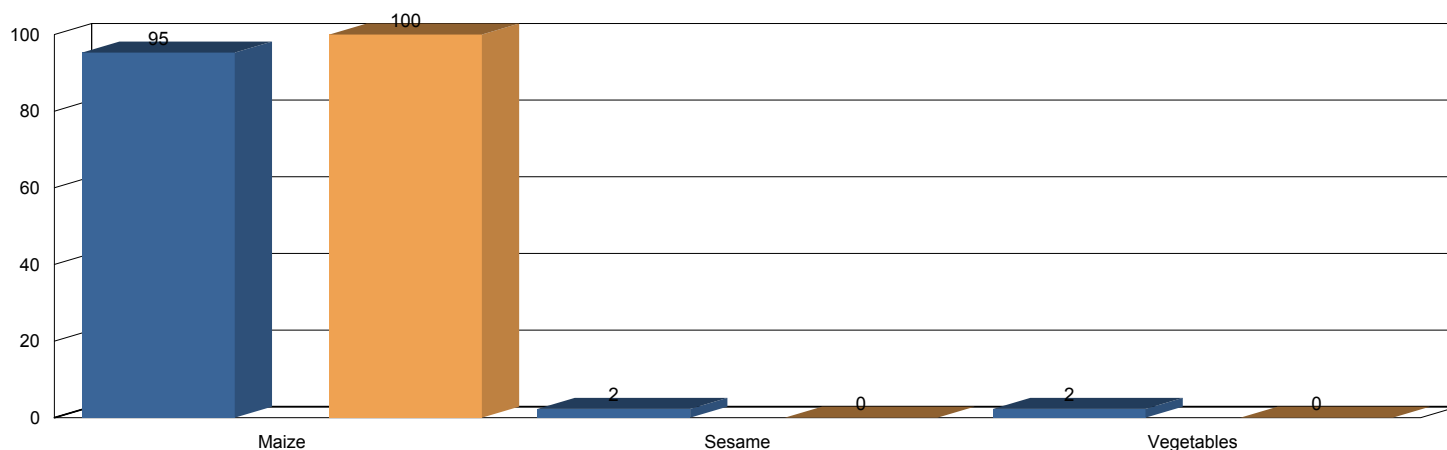
<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Major Crop Type</u>	<u>Type of Crops Grown</u> <u>Last Year</u>	<u>Type of Crops Grown</u> <u>Five Years Ago</u>
Maize	95.30	100.00
Sesame	2.30	0.00
Vegetables	2.30	0.00

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



LEGEND : Last year Five Years Ago



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator:

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

	A - Less than 100	B - 100-500	C - 501-1000	D - 1001-1500	E - 1501-2000	F - >2000
Maize	2.80	44.40	44.40		5.60	2.80



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator:

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

Types of Major Crops

Category of Yield used to be obtained five years ago

	A - Less than 100	B - 100-500	C - 501-1000	D - 1001-1500	E - 1501-2000	F - >2000
Maize	33.30	44.40		11.10		11.10



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI
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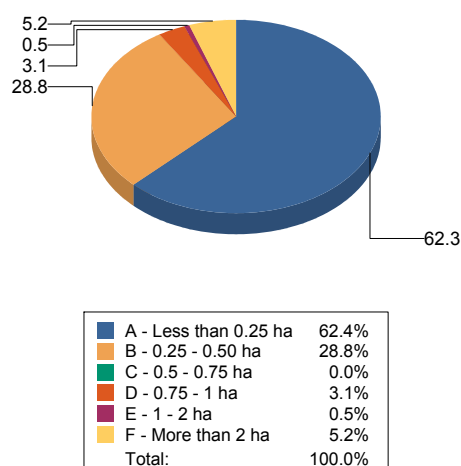
Selected Indicator: **Economic Vulnerability: Land Ownership and Quality - Landownership of households**

Households owning land (%)	45.00
Average landholding (in Hectares)s	0.63
Households cultivating land in last 12 months (%)	12.30
Average quantity of land cultivated (in hectares)	0.39

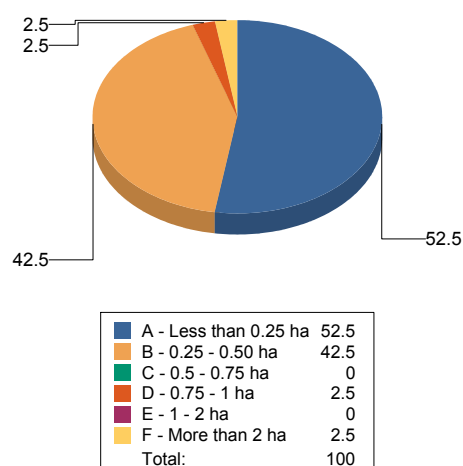
Range Land Holding	Percent Response	Range Cultivated Land	Percent Respons
A - Less than 0.25 ha	62.0	A - Less than 0.25 ha	53.0
B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	29.0	B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	43.0
C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	0.0	C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	0.0
D - 0.75 - 1 ha	3.0	D - 0.75 - 1 ha	3.0
E - 1 - 2 ha	1.0	E - 1 - 2 ha	0.0
F - More than 2 ha	5.0	F - More than 2 ha	3.0

IMPORTANT: ha = Hectar

Household Responses to Range Land Holding



Household Responses to Range Cultivated Land





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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI
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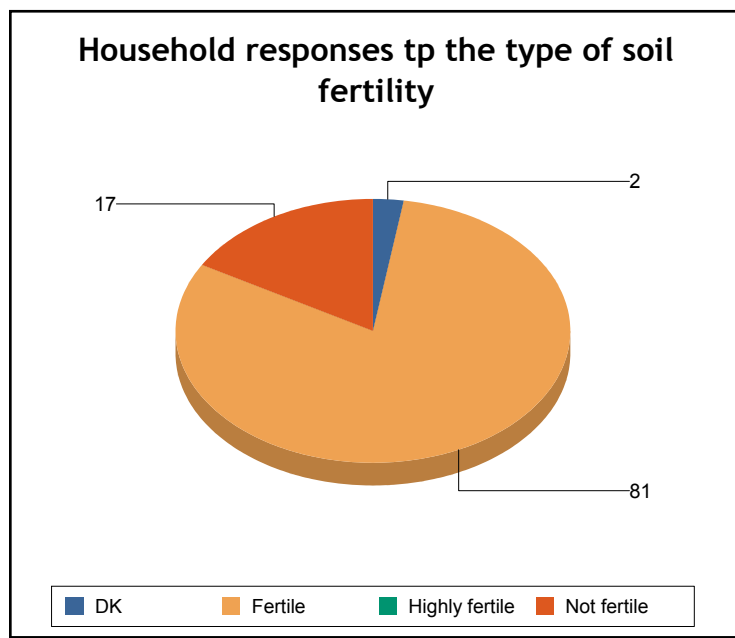
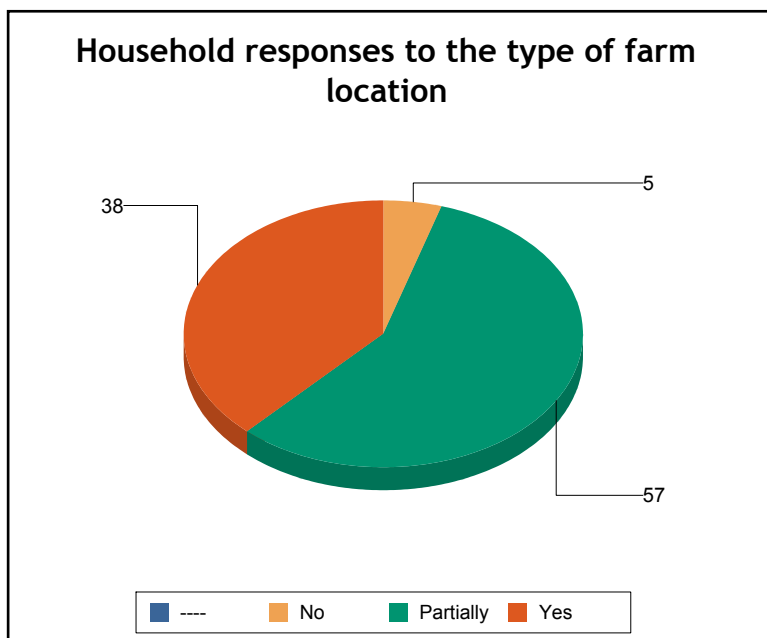
Selected Indicator:

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

Cropping_Intensity *	214.00
Households with enough land for farming	17.10

HHs with favourable location of farm	Response	Households with fertile soil	Response
Yes	38.10	Highly fertile	
Partially	57.10	Fertile	81.00
No	4.80	Not fertile	16.70
----		DK	2.40

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





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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Landuse_1</u>	<u>Comments_1</u>	<u>Landuse_2</u>	<u>Comments_2</u>	<u>Landuse_3</u>	<u>Comments_3</u>
WELGELNA JERA	Grazing land		Cultivated area	Fertility is good		
GEWANENA FENHERU	Grazing land					
BLUNA DERMENA						
ASEHARANA DINTU	Grazing land					
ATAYENA DULLAALE	Grazing land					
ABOSENSA ATEA	Grazing land					
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	Grazing land					
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF						
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE						
WIENA ADGENTOLE	Grazing land					
HADONA BDURI	Grazing land					

WDRP Indicators

Livestock Production Characteristics



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DALIFAGI

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Change Over Last Decade</u>	<u>Comment</u>
WELGELNA JERA	There are limited case of livestock	Livestock disease is decreasing	There are cases in drought periods
GEWANENA FENHERU	Low level of livestock disease	Livestock disease is decreasing	Due to improvements in animal veterinary services
BLUNA DERMENA	Low level of livestock disease	Livestock disease is decreasing	Due to improvements in animal veterinary services
ASEHARANA DINTU	Low level of livestock disease	Livestock disease is decreasing	Due to improved agricultural extension services
ATAYENA DULLAALE	Still there is problem of livestock disease	No change	No animal health post, no agricultural extension services
ABOSENSA ATEA	Improved	Livestock disease is decreasing	Due to improved agricultural extension services
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	Low level of livestock disease	Livestock disease is decreasing	Due to uncertain agricultural extension services
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF	Still there is a problem of livestock disease	No change	
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE	Low level of livestock disease	Livestock disease is decreasing	Due to improvements in animal veterinary services
WIENA ADGENTOLE	High	No change	Due to transmission in times of migration
HADONA BDURI	High level of livestock disease	No change	Due to transmission in times of migration



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Selected Indicator: **Livestock Diseases Prevalence**

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

	1st	2nd	3rd
Anthrax affecting cattle			0.30
Black leg	1.40	0.30	1.00
CBPP	9.50	6.50	25.50
Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	29.80	12.10	7.80
Faciolosis	1.10	3.40	3.60
Foot and mouth disease	0.30	8.40	3.30
Heart water	0.60		
Internal & External Parasites (Tick, mange, helminthiasis, fasci	16.60	23.90	21.60
Liverfluke (Sheep and cattle)	6.30	3.40	1.00
Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)	1.10	1.90	1.30
Newcastle disease (Chicken)			0.70
Pasteurellosis	16.30	15.50	5.60
PPR	12.30	12.10	10.50
Respiratory complex of camels	1.70	2.80	8.20
Sheep pox	1.40	4.00	2.00
Tick born diseases	1.40	5.00	7.80
Trypanosomiasis		0.60	



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Zone ZONE 5

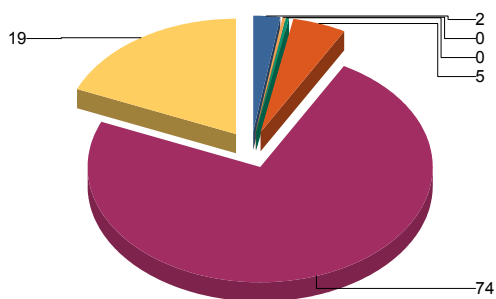
Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator:

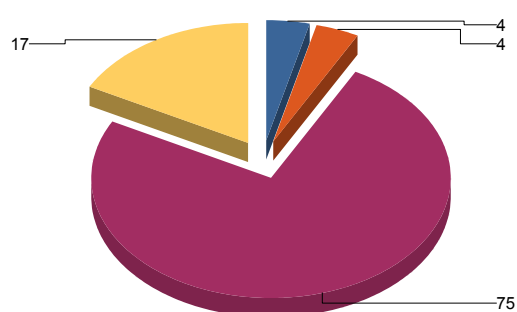
Evaluation of Access to Veterinary Services and Livestock Drugs
Households' evaluation on access to drugs and veterinary services

Level of Access	Veternary Service	Livestock_Drugs
Excellent	0.30	
Good	5.00	4.10
Adequate	2.40	3.80
Poor	73.70	74.90
Very poor	18.60	17.10
DK	0.30	

Level of Access to Veterinary Services



Access Level of Livestock Drugs





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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator:

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

KebeleName	Type of Livestock	Avg_Num_Per_HH	Economic_Importance_Rank
WELGELNA JERA	Camels	5.00	Selling and transporting
	Cattle	5.00	Selling and household consumption
	Sheep	10.00	Selling and household consumption
	Goats	5.00	Selling and household consumption
	Donkeys	1.00	Selling and transporting
GEWANENA FENHERU	Camels	5.00	Selling and transporting
	Sheep	10.00	Selling and household consumption
	Goats	10.00	Selling and household consumption
	Cattle	5.00	Selling and household consumption
	Donkeys	1.00	Selling and transporting
BLUNA DERMENA	Camels	5.00	Selling and transporting
	Donkeys	1.00	Selling and transportation
	Sheep	10.00	Selling and household consumption
	Goats	10.00	Selling and household consumption
	Cattle	10.00	Selling and household consumption
ASEHARANA DINTU	Camels	5.00	Selling and transporting
	Camels	10.00	Selling and household consumption
	Sheep	15.00	Selling and household consumption



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator:

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

KebeleName	Type of Livestock	Avg_Num_Per_HH	Economic_Importance_Rank
ASEHARANA DINTU	Goats	15.00	Selling and household consumption
	Donkeys	2.00	Selling and transporting.
ATAYENA DULLAALE	Cattle	15.00	Selling and household consumption
	Sheep	25.00	Selling and household consumption
	Goats	30.00	Selling and household consumption
	Camels	10.00	Selling and transportation.
	Donkeys	1.00	Selling and transporting.
ABOSENSA ATEA	Camels	5.00	Selling and household consumption
	Goats	10.00	Selling and household consumption
	Sheep	5.00	Selling and household consumption
	Cattle	3.00	Selling and household consumption
	Donkeys	1.00	Selling and transporting.
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	Camels	5.00	Selling, household consumption & transportation.
	Goats	10.00	Selling and household consumption
	Sheep	15.00	Selling and household consumption
	Cattle	15.00	Selling and household consumption
	Donkeys	2.00	Selling and transporting
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF	Camels	5.00	Selling and transporting



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Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator:

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

KebeleName	Type of Livestock	Avg_Num_Per_HH	Economic_Importance_Rank
EBLEGOMONA	Goats	10.00	Selling and household consumption
FORHAF	Sheep	10.00	Selling and household consumption
	Cattle	5.00	Selling and household consumption
	Donkeys	1.00	Selling and transporting
FAAYANA	Cattle	10.00	Selling and household consumption
KEYNEEDOSE	Sheep	20.00	Selling and household consumption
	Goats	20.00	Selling and household consumption
	Camels	8.00	Selling and transportation
	Donkeys	1.00	Selling and transportation
WIENA ADGENTOLE	Cattle	15.00	Selling and household consumption
	Sheep	15.00	Selling and household consumption
	Cattle	30.00	Selling and household consumption
	Camels	43.00	Selling and transportation
	Donkeys	10.00	Selling and transportation
HADONA BDURI	Goats	45.00	Selling and household consumption
	Camels	15.00	Selling and transportation
	Cattle	20.00	Selling and household consumption
	Donkeys	10.00	Selling and transportation



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Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator:

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

	A - 1 to 5	B - 6 to 10	C - 11 to 50	D - 51 to 100	E - More than
Bee keeping	0.60				
Camels: Female	60.20	22.90	9.00	0.30	0.30
Camels: Male	73.40	8.20	2.30	0.30	0.60
Camels: Young Female	70.00	6.20	1.10	0.60	
Camels: Young Male	62.30	3.10	1.70		
Cattle: Female	41.50	12.20	0.90		
Cattle: Male bulls	31.30	8.50	0.30	0.30	
Cattle: Mature Female	31.70	31.70	9.90	0.60	0.30
Cattle: under 1 year	58.90	10.80	0.80	1.10	
Donkeys	65.20	6.20	1.10	0.30	
Goats	12.10	10.50	38.10	30.50	6.80
Horses					

None
99.40
7.30
15.30
22.10
32.90
45.50
59.50
41.10
28.30
27.20
2.00
100.00



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator:

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

	A - 1 to 5	B - 6 to 10	C - 11 to 50	D - 51 to 100	E - More than
Mules	1.40	0.30			
Poultry					
Sheep	15.30	32.50	35.90	7.30	1.40

None
98.30
100.00
7.60



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Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livestock Owned

Changes Observed By Households

	Decreased	Increased	Remained the Same
Camels: Female	92.70		7.30
Camels: Male	92.30	0.30	7.40
Camels: Young Female	89.20	0.40	
Camels: Young Male	90.40		9.60
Cattle: Male bulls	83.70		15.00
Cattle: Mature Female			0.40

Type of Livestock Owned

Reason for Decrease in Livestock Number

	Ate at home	Eaten by wild animal (e.g. hyena)	Lost	Raiding	Sold (not for food)	Stolen	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Sold for food
Camels: Female		1.30	0.70	2.70	1.00		2.00	61.30	31.00	
Camels: Male		2.60	0.80	3.00	2.70		2.60	41.70	33.20	13.70
Camels: Young Female		1.20		3.30	51.20	1.20	2.50		37.20	2.10



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Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator

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

	Ate at home	Eaten by wild animal (e.g. hyena)	Lost	Raiding	Sold (not for food)	Stolen	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Sold for food
Camels: Young Male	0.50	0.50	1.80	2.80	1.40		1.40	55.50	29.40	6.60
Cattle: Male bulls			3.20	7.40			2.50	53.30	19.70	13.90
Cattle: Mature Female			0.40	4.90	5.20		3.40	68.20	21.30	94.80



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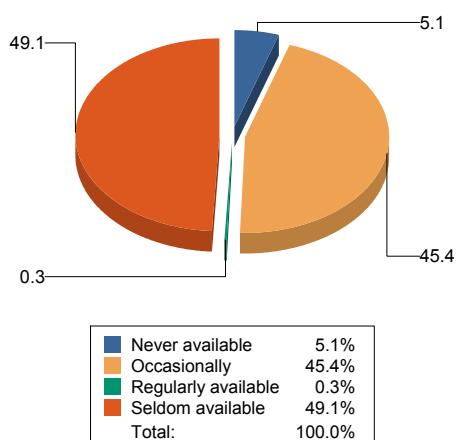
Region AFAR **Zone** ZONE 5 **Wereda** DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator

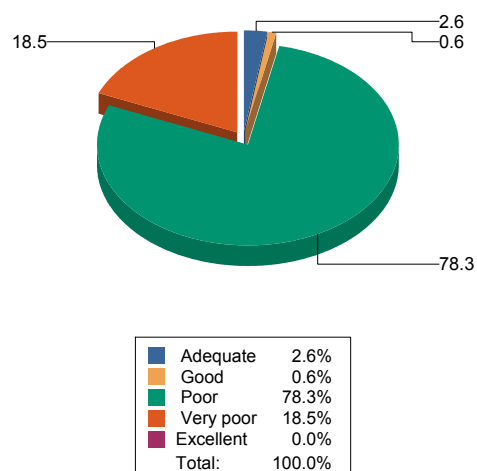
Agriculture (Livestock): Pasture Availability - Households perception on access and quality of pasture

Access to Pasture		Quality of Pasture	
	Response Percent		Response Percent
Regularly available	0.30	Excellent	0.00
Occasionally	45.40	Good	0.60
Seldom available	49.10	Adequate	2.60
Never available	5.10	Poor	78.30
Never available	5.10	Very poor	18.50

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

Problematic Months	Order of Severity		
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	1st	2nd	3rd
A - Meskerem	0.30	0.90	
B - Tikimt			
C - Hidar		0.30	
D - Tahsas	8.00		
E - Tir	2.00	6.80	0.60
F - Yekatit	33.30	10.80	10.80
G - Megabit	40.20	34.50	9.40
H - Meazea	6.30	37.60	40.20
I - Ginbot	7.10	8.50	33.30
J - Sene	2.80	0.60	5.70
K - Hamle			
L - Nehase			



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Selected Indicator

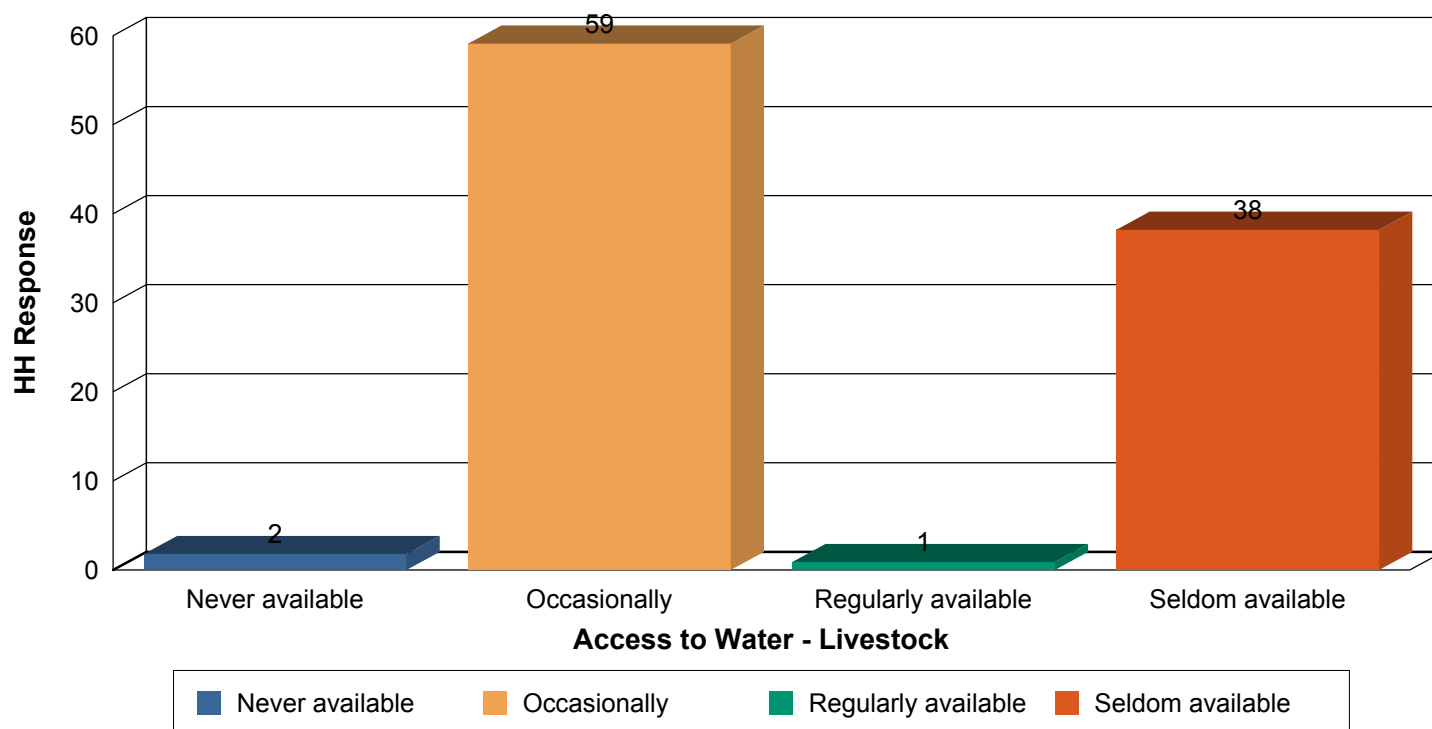
Agriculture (Livestock): Water Availability - Households response on water availability for livestock

Access to Water - Livestock

Household Response

Regularly available	0.90
Occasionally	59.10
Seldom available	38.20
Never available	1.80

Household Access to Water for Livestock





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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator

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

Problematic Months	Order of Severity		
	1st	2nd	3rd
A - Meskerem			
B - Tikimt			
C - Hidar			
D - Tahsas			
E - Tir			
F - Yekatit	34.90	13.10	3.40
G - Megabit	43.80	36.90	11.40
H - Meazea	6.50	40.60	41.80
I - Ginbot	8.50	8.50	36.60
J - Sene	2.30	0.90	6.50
K - Hamle			0.30
L - Nehase			



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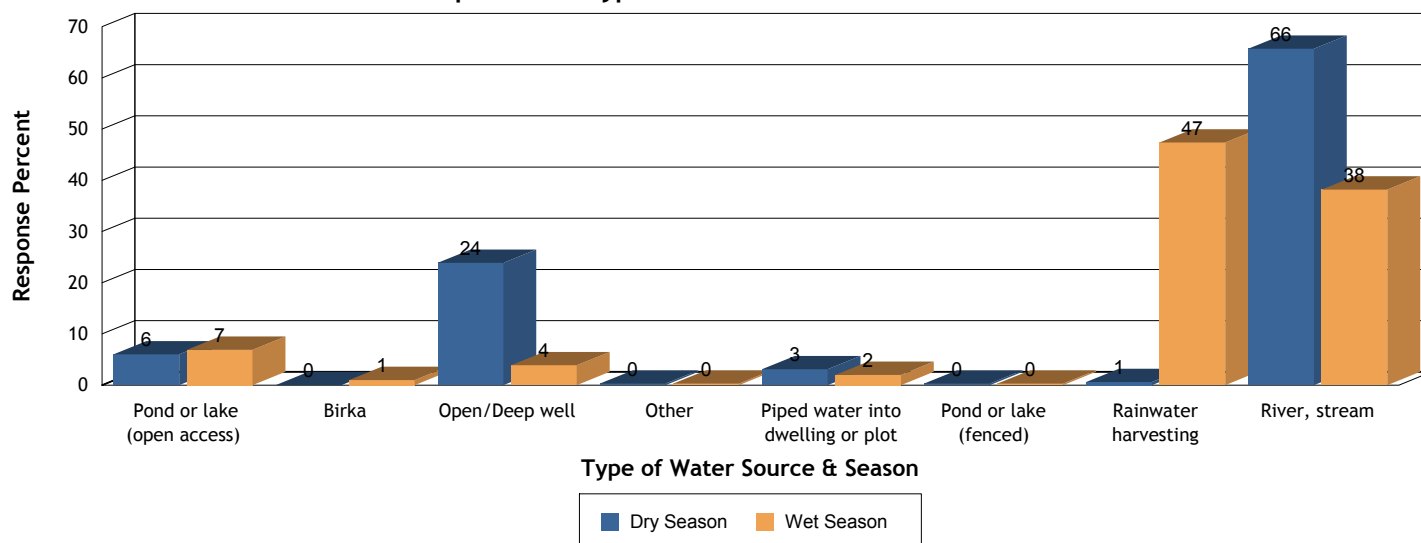
Selected Indicator

Sources of water for livestock (households response in %)

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

	Dry Season	Wet Season
Pond or lake (open access)	6.00	6.90
Birka		1.00
Open/Deep well	23.90	3.90
Other	0.30	0.30
Piped water into dwelling or plot	3.10	2.00
Pond or lake (fenced)	0.30	0.30
Rainwater harvesting	0.60	47.40
River, stream	65.70	38.20

Household Responses to Type of Water Source and Season for Livestock



WDRP Indicators

Access to Market and Credit



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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
WELGELNA JERA	Dalifagi/ Zonal market				
GEWANENA FENHERU	Dalifagi/ Zonal market				
BLUNA DERMENA	Dalifagi/ Zonal market				
ASEHARANA DINTU	Dalifagi/ Zonal market				
ATAYENA DULLAALE	Dalifagi/ Zonal market				
ABOSENSA ATEA	Dalifagi/ Zonal market				
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	Dalifagi/ Zonal market				
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF	Dalifagi/ Zonal market				
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE	Dalifagi/ Zonal market				
WIENA ADGENTOLE	Dalifagi/ Zonal market				



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DALIFAGI

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
HADONA BDURI	Dalifagi/ Zonal market				



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Selected Indicator

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

Kebele Name	Market_Access_Comments
ABOSENSA ATEA	The market area is so far. Hence access to market is poor. There is also seasonal problem to over flow of Borkena river
ASEHARANA DINTU	The market area is so far. Hence access to market is poor
ATAYENA DULLAALE	The market area is found 75 km far from the kebele. So access to market is very poor
BLUNA DERMENA	The market area is so far. Hence access to market is poor
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF	The market area is so far. Hence access to market is poor
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE	The market day is only one day per week and very far. Seasonal problem occurred by rainy season due to over flow of Borkena river
GEWANENA FENHERU	The market area is so far. Hence access to market is poor
HADONA BDURI	0
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	The market area found in Dalifagi town and 65 km far from the kebele.
WELGELNA JERA	The market area is far. Hence access to market is poor. There is also seasonal problem due to Bookena river
WIENA ADGENTOLE	The market area is too far and seasonal problems occurred by summer due to Borkena river



Data Collected Date

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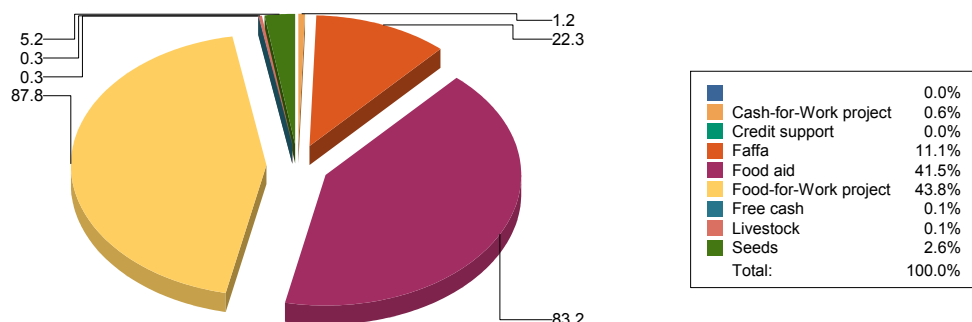
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Formal Transfer	HH Response	Type of Informal Transfer	HH Response
Food aid	83.20	Remittances (from relative living elsewhere)	0.90
Food-for-Work project	87.80	Zakaat	0.30
Cash-for-Work project	1.20	Seed gift	1.40
Faffa	22.30	Cash loan (no interest)	19.00
Free cash	0.30	Seed gift	4.30
Seeds	5.20	Seed loan	0.60
Credit support		Food or grain gift	0.90
Livestock	0.30	Grain loan (no interest)	4.00
		Free labour	1.10
		Free use of oxen or plough	4.00
		Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)	1.70
		Restocking of poorer relatives	0.60
		Cash or kind gift to married daughters when they visit parents or relatives	1.40
		Donation or loan of milking animals to a relative or friend	

Type of Formal Transfer Received By Households





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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI
Selected Indicator		Economic Vulnerability: Formal & Informal Transfers - Percentage of households reporting received Informal transfers			
Type of Formal Transfer	HH Response		Type of Informal Transfer	HH Response	
Food aid	83.20		Remittances (from relative living elsewhere)	0.90	
Food-for-Work project	87.80		Zakaat	0.30	
Cash-for-Work project	1.20		Seed gift	1.40	
Faffa	22.30		Cash loan (no interest)	19.00	
Free cash	0.30		Seed gift	4.30	
Seeds	5.20		Seed loan	0.60	
Credit support			Food or grain gift	0.90	
Livestock	0.30		Grain loan (no interest)	4.00	
			Free labour	1.10	
			Free use of oxen or plough	4.00	
			Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)	1.70	
			Restocking of poorer relatives	0.60	
			Cash or kind gift to married daughters when they visit parents or relatives	1.40	
			Donation or loan of milking animals to a relative or friend		



Data Collected Date

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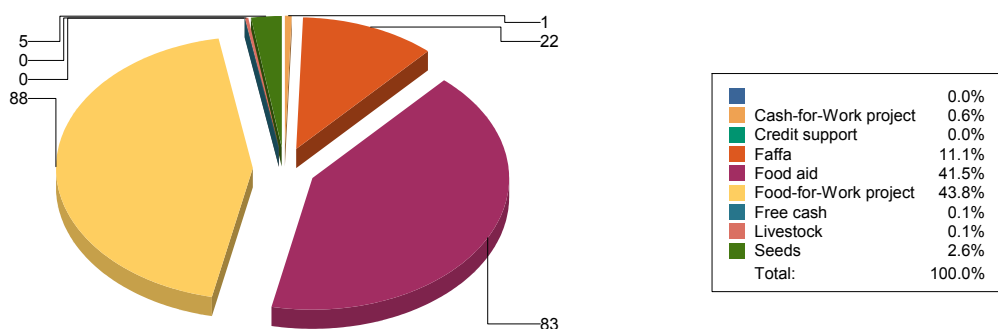
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator

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

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





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Type of Access To Credit Facilities</u>	<u>Indicator Value</u>
Households with membership in any credit /micro finance society (%)	4.30
Households with membership in any credit /micro finance society (%)	15.20
Households who tried to borrow 1-2	54.50
Households who tried to borrow 3-4	24.50
Households who tried to borrow 5 & Above	20.90
Households who managed to get credit 1-2	100.00
Households who managed to get credit 3-4	0.00
Households who managed to get credit 3-4	0.00
<u>Average No. of HHs Tried to get Credit</u>	3.03
<u>Average No. HHs Managed to get Credit</u>	1.16



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator

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

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

	1st Important	2nd Important	3rd Important
Buy agricultural input	1.60		
Buy food	59.00	44.10	
Others (specify)	6.60		20.00
Pay for education		5.90	10.00
Pay for health care	29.50	44.10	30.00
Pay for social event	3.30	5.90	40.00



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator

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

Major Sources of Credit for Households

Degree of Importance of the Credit Source

	1st Important	2nd Important	3rd Important
Bank/formal lending institution	16.90	4.50	
Friends/relatives	64.40	27.30	
Local shops / moneylenders			14.30
Neighbors	18.60	68.20	14.30
Others (specify)			14.30



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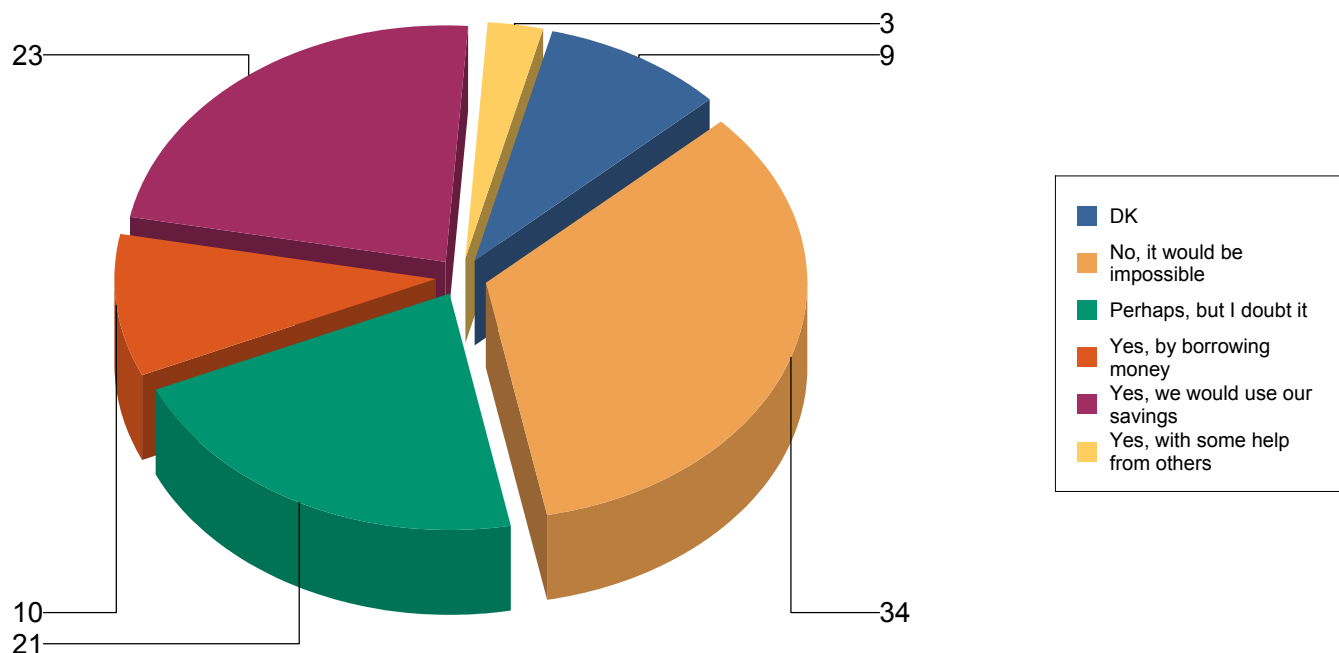
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator

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	23.00
Yes, by borrowing money	9.60
Yes, with some help from others	2.90
Perhaps, but I doubt it	21.40
No, it would be impossible	33.90
DK	9.30

Households' Ability To Raise 500 Br in One Week



WDRP Indicators

Health and Sanitation

Characteristics

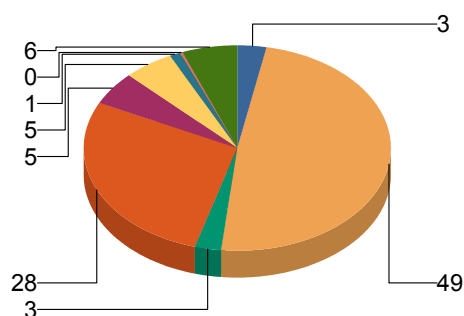


Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

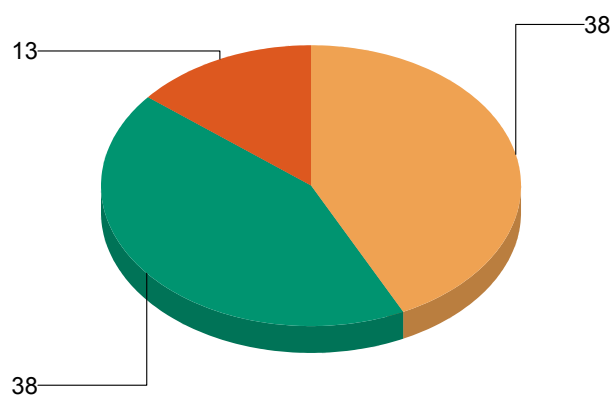
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI
Selected Indicator	Household Access to Health Facilities - Where do patients go for health care?				
	Constraints to adequate healthcare				
Where do Patients Go for Healthcare		HH Response	Constraints to Adequate Health Car		HH Responses
Did not get Health Care		2.60	No money for treatment costs		37.50
Central Hospital		3.20	No money for travel		37.50
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic		28.00	Poor quality of service		12.50
Community health worker		48.70			
Private hospital/clinic		0.30			
Pharmacy		1.20			
Traditional/spiritual healer		5.80			
Other		5.20			
Other public		5.20			

Where Do Patients go for Health care?



Central Hospital	3.2%
Community health worker	48.6%
Did not get Health Care	2.6%
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic	27.9%
Other	5.2%
Other public	5.2%
Pharmacy	1.2%
Private hospital/clinic	0.3%
Traditional/spiritual healer	5.8%
Total:	100.0%

Constraints to Adequate Health Care



No money for travel	0.0%
No money for treatment costs	42.9%
Poor quality of service	14.3%
Total:	100.0%



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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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>
WELGELNA JERA	Water born disease	No changes
GEWANENA FENHERU		The health system is improved due to functional Health post in the kebele and health experts.
BLUNA DERMENA		The health situation is slightly better
ASEHARANA DINTU		The health system is improved due to functional Health post in the kebele and health experts
ATAYENA DULLAALE		No health post and health extension workers, so the community always exposed to health problems.
ABOSENSA ATEA		It is good due to presence of health post and health profession
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI		The community exposed to diseases due to lack of health post and health professionals
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF	Seasonal diseases problem	Until this year, no health post and the health system is too poor
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE	Malaria, diarrhea,	There is health post in the kebele.
WIENA ADGENTOLE	Malaria, diarrhea, pneumonia, common cold	No improvement
HADONA BDURI		Health situation is slightly high due to unsafe water



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Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator

Household Health Status - Households health condition and major health problems

<u>Health Condition</u>	<u>HH Response</u>	<u>Population Sickness</u>	<u>HH Response</u>	<u>Children Sickness</u>	<u>HH Response</u>
Good health	83.0	Malaria	58.0	Malaria	56.0
	15.0		9.0		24.0
Ill for more than three months	2.0		8.0	Chronic fever	7.0
		Pneumonia/ lung problem	4.0	Tuberculosis	2.0
		Tuberculosis	3.0		
		Back ache	1.0		
		Hyper tension	1.0		
		Stomach pain	1.0		
		Chronic fever	8.0	Headache	5.0
		Eye problems	6.0	Eye problems	5.0



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator

Household Health Status - Households health condition and major health problems

Health Condition

HH Response

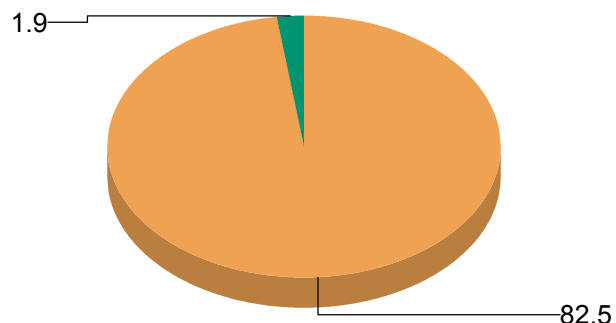
Population Sickness

HH Response

Children Sickness

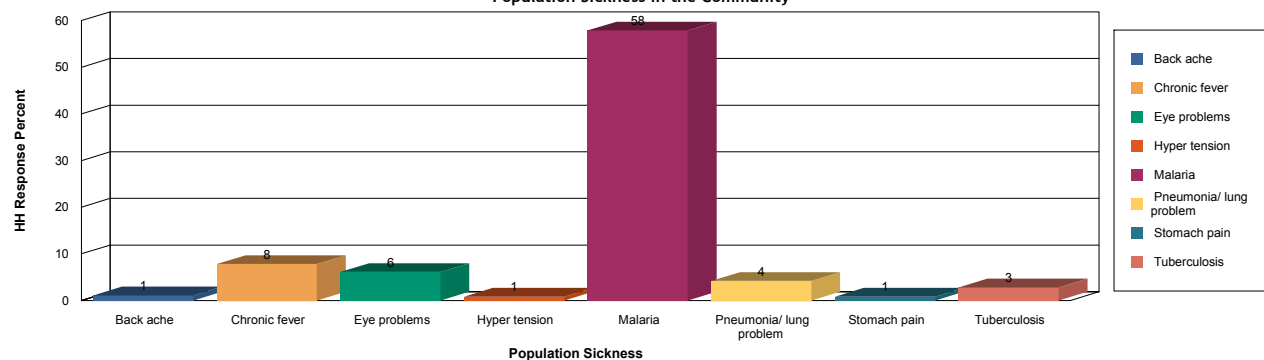
HH Response

Health Condition of the Community

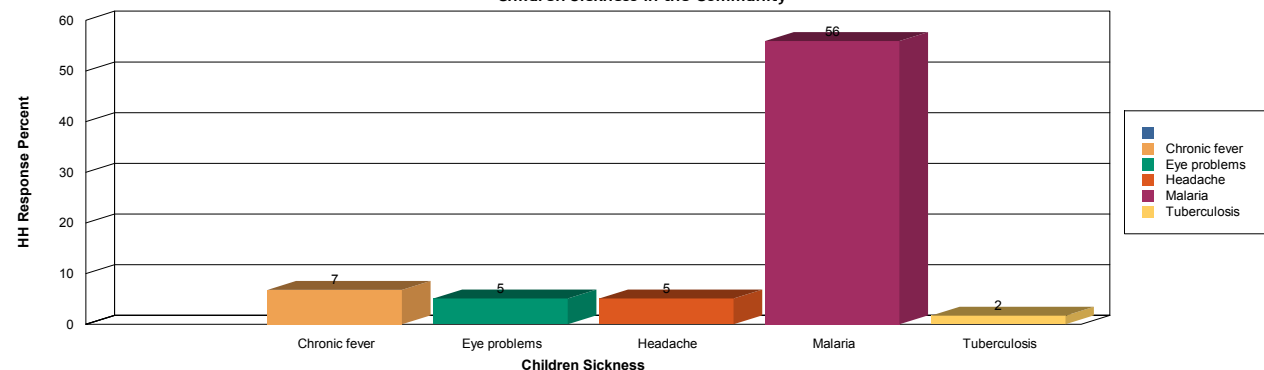


Good health	97.7%
Ill for more than three months	2.3%
Total:	100.0%

Population Sickness in the Community



Children Sickness in the Community



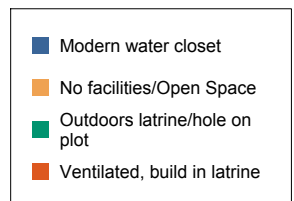


Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI
Selected Indicator	Household Access to Sanitation - Percentage of households with access to different kind of toilet facilities				
Type of Toilet Facility	HH Response				
Modern water closet	0.00				
Ventilated, build in latrine	0.00				
Outdoors latrine/hole on plot	0.00				
No facilities/Open Space	0.00				
HH Sharing Toilet	0.00				

Household Responses to the type of toilet facilities in the community





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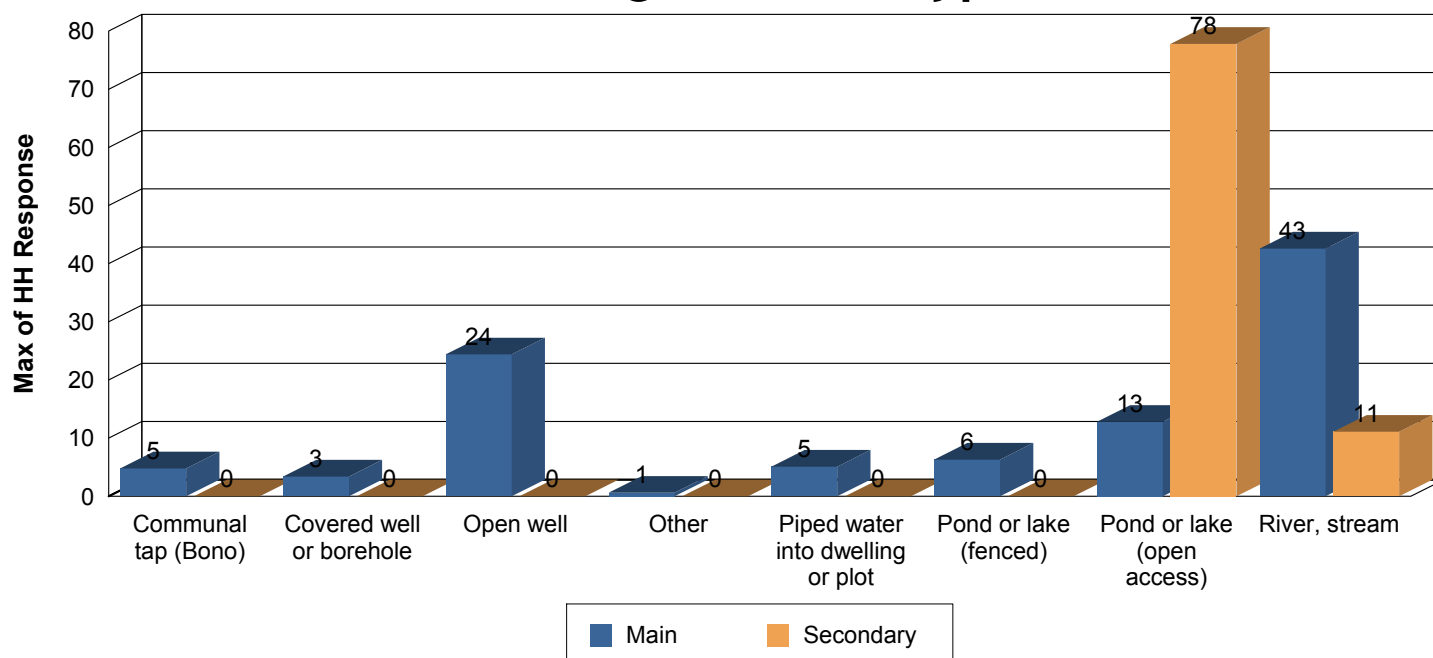
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator

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

Sources of drinking water for Households	Priority of the Water Source	
	Main	Secondary
Communal tap (Bono)	4.80	0.00
Covered well or borehole	3.40	0.00
Open well	24.40	0.00
Other	0.60	0.00
Piped water into dwelling or plot	5.10	0.00
Pond or lake (fenced)	6.30	0.00
Pond or lake (open access)	12.80	77.80
River, stream	42.60	11.10

Source of Drinking Water & Type of Source





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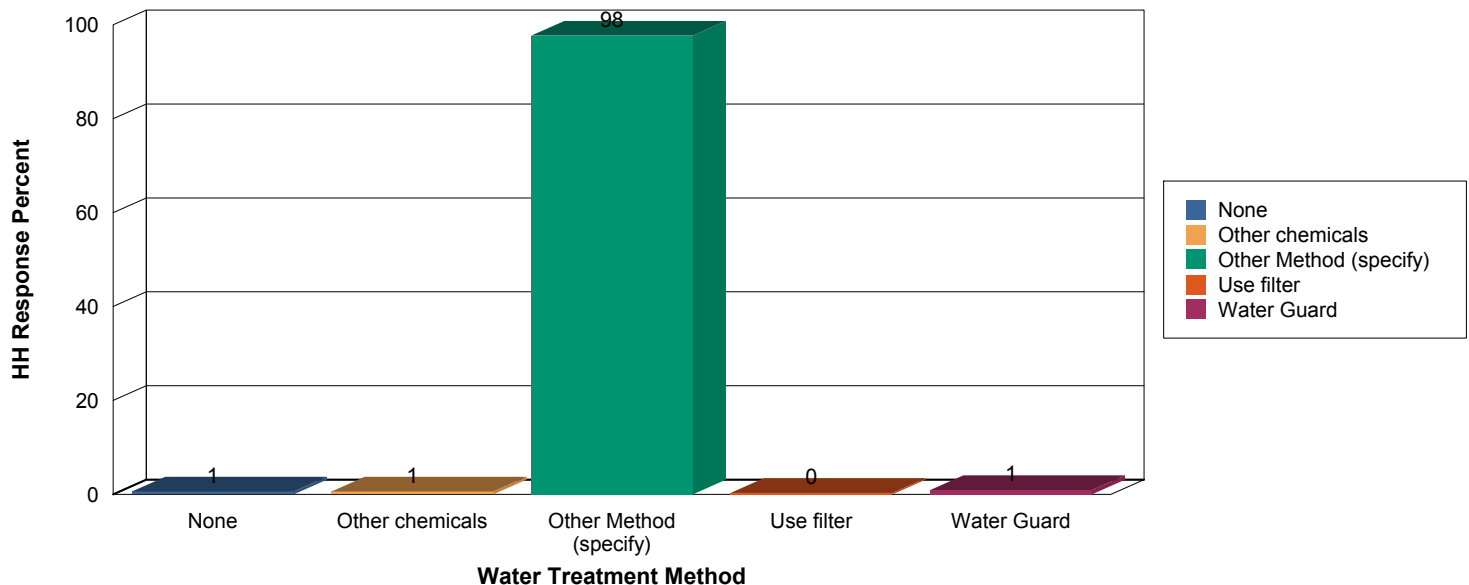
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator

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

Method of Treating Water	HH Response
Water Guard	0.90
Use filter	0.30
Other chemicals	0.60
Other Method (specify)	97.70
None	0.60

Method of Treating Water by Households





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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator

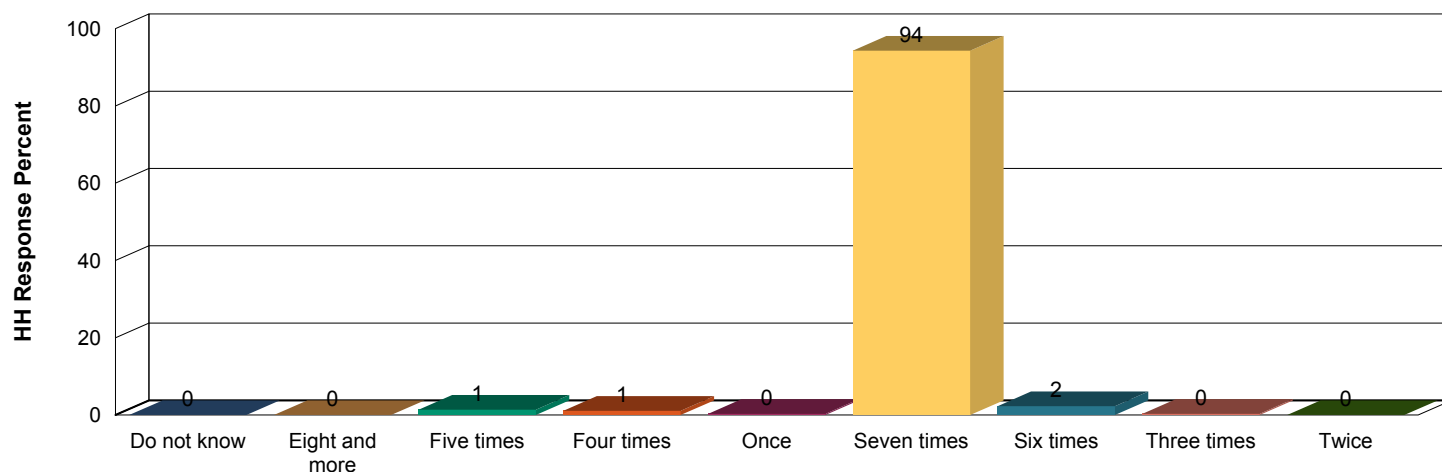
Household Access to Drinking Water - Number of times households fetch water in a week

Number of Times Households Fetch Water in a Week

HH Response

Number of Times Households Fetch Water in a Week	HH Response
Once	0.30
Twice	0.00
Three times	0.30
Four times	1.10
Five times	1.40
Six times	2.30
Seven times	94.30
Eight and more	0.00
Do not know	0.00
Average Number of Times HH Fetch Water Per Week	
6.89	

Number of Times HH Fetch Water in a Week



Number of Times HH Fetch Water in a Week

Do not know Eight and more Five times Four times Once Seven times Six times Three times Twice



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator

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

Time Taken To Fetch Water

HH Response

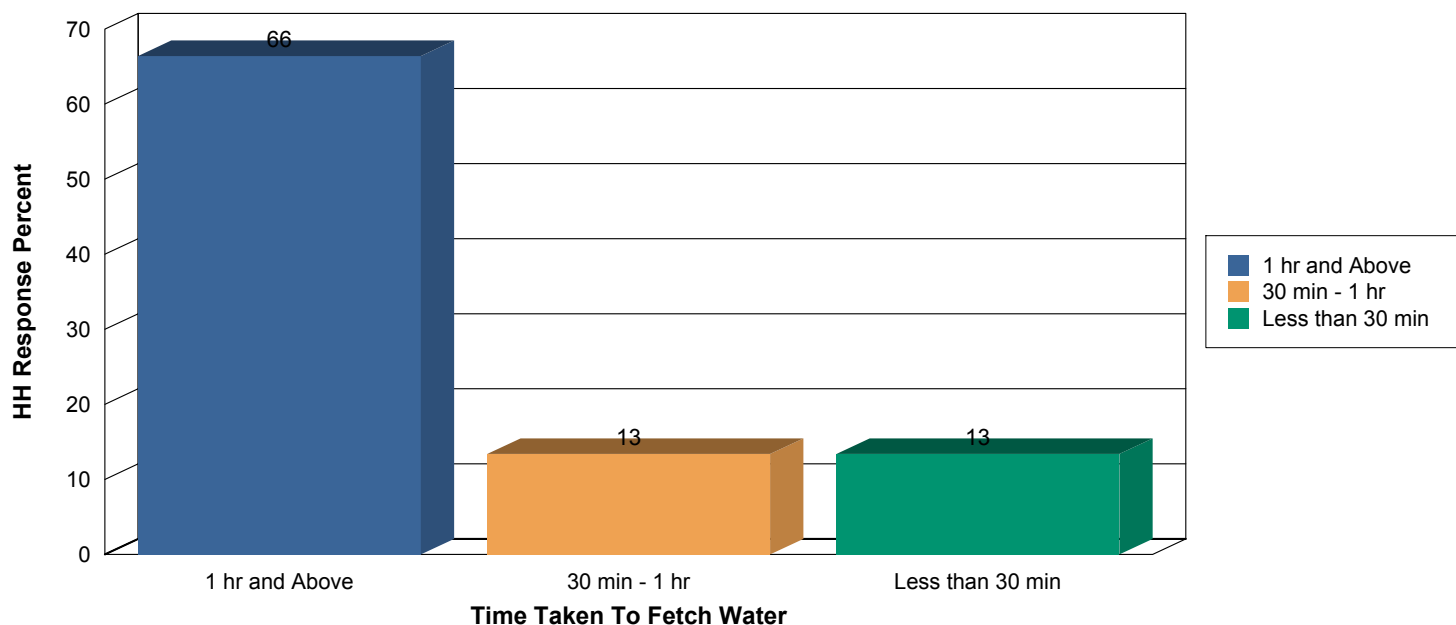
Less than 30 min 13.40

30 min - 1 hr 13.40

1 hr and Above 66.40

Average Number of Times Taken To Fetch Water 164.50

Time Taken To Fetch Water for the HH



WDRP Indicators

Coping Mechanisms and Preparedness



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Community Preparedness against Sudden Onset Disasters

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Precaution_1</u>	<u>Comment_1</u>	<u>Precaution_2</u>	<u>Comment_2</u>	<u>Precaution_3</u>	<u>Comment_3</u>
ABOSENSA ATEA	Selling of livestock	To purchase grain for disaster period	Asking the government for relief aid		Migration	To prevent livestock damage and find safe place
GEWANENA FENHERU	Migration					
BLUNA DERMENA	Selling of livestock		Migration	To find grazing land and safe place		
ASEHARANA DINTU	Migration	To get safe place				
ATAYENA DULLAALE	Selling of livestock	To purchase grain for disaster period	Prepare for migration	To protect the death of both animals and human		
ABOSENSA ATEA	Migration					
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	Migration	In order to protect the future negative impact				
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF						



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI
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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
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE	Selling livestock	To purchase grain for disaster period	Migration	To protect the death of both animals and human due to lack of grazing land and food for human		
WIENA ADGENTOLE						
HADONA BDURI	Migration	To prevent livestock from the disaster	Asking the government for relief aid		Selling of livestock	To save income for disaster period



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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Precaution_1</u>	<u>Comment_1</u>	<u>Precaution_2</u>	<u>Comment_2</u>	<u>Precaution_3</u>	<u>Comment_3</u>
WELGELNA JERA	Migration					
GEWANENA FENHERU	Migration	In order to prevent death of livestock	Selling of livestock	To achieve their demands during migration		
BLUNA DERMENA	Selling of livestock		Migration			
ASEHARANA DINTU	Migration	Adaptive way of life.				
ATAYENA DULLAALE	Migration	To prevent death of livestock				
ABOSENSA ATEA	Selling of livestock	To achieve needs of the community	Relief		Migration	To prevent the death of human and animal
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	Selling of livestock	To achieve needs of the community	Migration	Prevent death of animals and other consequence	Migration	To prevent the death of human and animal
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF	Migration	To get safe place and prevent death of livestock				
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE	Migration	To protect the death of livestock				
WIENA ADGENTOLE						



Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DALIFAGI

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Precaution_1</u>	<u>Comment_1</u>	<u>Precaution_2</u>	<u>Comment_2</u>	<u>Precaution_3</u>	<u>Comment_3</u>
HADONA BDURI	Migration	To prevent the negative effects resulted by the disaster.	Selling of livestock	To save money and buy food for household consumption		



Data Collected Date

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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Community Preparedness against Disasters

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Precaution 1</u>	<u>Comment 1</u>	<u>Precaution 2</u>	<u>Comment 2</u>	<u>Precaution 3</u>	<u>Comment 3</u>
WELGELNA JERA	Migration	To prevent negative effects	Selling of livestock	To save income and purchase grain for disaster periods		
GEWANENA FENHERU	Migration	No other alternatives				
BLUNA DERMENA	Selling of livestock	To save income and purchase grain for disaster periods				
ASEHARANA DINTU	Migration	The only way for pastoralist community				
ATAYENA DULLAALE	Selling of livestock	To protect the negative impacts				
ATAYENA DULLAALE	Selling of livestock	To save income and purchase grain for disaster periods				
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	Selling of livestock	In order to fulfill basic needs				
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF	Migration	The only way to prevent disasters				
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE	Migration	To protect the negative impacts	Selling of livestock	In order to fulfill basic needs		



Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DALIFAGI

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

Kebele Name Precaution 1 Comment 1 Precaution 2 Comment 2 Precaution 3 Comment 3

WIENA

ADGENTOLE

BLUNA DERMENA	Selling of livestock	To fulfill basic need during migration	Migration	In order to prevent death of livestock and children
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Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name WELGELNA JERA

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Relief from government or NGOs

Description Selling of livestock

Recovery Strategy

Description

Community

Participation Ways

Description Helping each other is culture of the community



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name GEWANENA FENHERU

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Relief, Selling of livestock

Description To fill basic needs

Recovery Strategy Through Self help group

Description

Community

Participation Ways

Description There are informal self help group who help each other in different ways



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

Kebele Name BLUNA DERMENA

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Self help group cooperation

Description In order to cope the disaster community cooperate themselves rather than waiting external aid

Recovery Strategy Migration, Selling of livestock

Description To fulfill basic needs, to protect loss of assets and livestock

Community Self help group

Participation Ways

Description Helping each other is culture of the community



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name ASEHARANA DINTU

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Selling animals and migration

Description

Recovery Strategy Relief, Selling of livestock

Description In order to fulfill household consumption

Community Self help group

Participation Ways

Description Special for Afar people



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name ATAYENA DULLAALE

Type of Disaster(s) Drought and conflict

Coping Strategy Selling animals and migration

Description To fulfill demand and to find out safe places to live

Recovery Strategy Selling of animals and relief from government and NGO

Description

Community Self help cooperation system

Participation Ways

Description



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name ABOSENA ATEA

Type of Disaster(s) Drought.

Coping Strategy Migration

Description To get relief and safe places for livestock

Recovery Strategy Relief, Selling of livestock

Description

Community Self help group

Participation Ways

Description Culturally the community cooperate each other



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI

Type of Disaster(s) Drought and conflict

Coping Strategy Selling animals and relief

Description

Recovery Strategy Relief, selling of livestock

Description

Community Self help group

Participation Ways

Description Well functional



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name EBLEGOMONA FORHAF

Type of Disaster(s) Drought and conflict

Coping Strategy Relief

Description

Recovery Strategy Selling of livestock and migration

Description To fulfill needs , to get safe places

Community Self help groups

Participation Ways

Description Culturally the community cooperate each other



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Migration

Description To search pasture and water for animals

Recovery Strategy Selling of animals and animal products

Description

Community Self help group

Participation Ways

Description Helping each other by the limited resources found in the community.



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
---------------	------	-------------	--------	---------------	----------

Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name WIENA ADGENTOLE

Type of Disaster(s) Drought and conflict

Coping Strategy Selling of animals, migration

Description

Recovery Strategy Selling of animals and relief

Description

Community Self help groups

Participation Ways

Description It a culture



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name HADONA BDURI

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Migration, selling of livestock, relief from government and NGOs

Description To get enough grazing land

Recovery Strategy Relief, Selling of livestock

Description

Community Self help group

Participation Ways

Description It a culture.



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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>
GEWANENA FENHERU	Cooperation is the culture of the community	Improved locally
BLUNA DERMENA	Cooperation is the culture of the community	Gradually improved
ASEHARANA DINTU	Cooperation is the culture of the community	Improved ethnically
ATAYENA DULLAALE	Cooperation is the culture of the community	Change is improved due to the repetition of disaster
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	Cooperation is the culture of the community	Improve due to cultural awareness creation
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF	Cooperation is the culture of the community	
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE	Cooperation is the culture of the community	Increasing
WIENA ADGENTOLE	Cooperation is the culture of the community	Improved
HADONA BDURI	Cooperation is the culture of the community	No change



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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

66.00 %

Comments



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator

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

<u>Type of Disaster</u>	<u>Recovered Percentage</u>
Droughts	38.40
Floods	4.70
Landslides	1.10
Crop diseases	0.20
Livestock diseases	30.90
Human diseases	16.00
Storms / Cyclone/hail storm	0.20
Heavy Rain	1.70
Heat waves/ High temp	0.40
Conflicts	2.40
Economic / Price shock	3.60
Forest Fires	0.40



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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	4.50
Crop damage	1.20
Livestock damage	46.50
Death of household members	2.90
Illness/health problems	15.90
Loss of access to social services, including school	3.30
Loss of income	10.30
Loss of savings	1.40
Livestock were stolen	1.40
Lost access to grazing land	7.80
Lost access to water source	2.50
Had to flee/change residence area	2.10



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DALIFAGI

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.)

6.00

Storage of food and other necessities

69.80

Physical protection of buildings and property

11.70

Others (specify)

11.10



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Selected Indicator:

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

Coping Strategy Adopted	Main Strategy	Secondary Strategy
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, clothes, meat, etc.)	20.90	8.90
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	7.90	6.30
Sell more livestock than usual	31.80	19.70
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	0.60	1.30
Sale of non-productive assets (Jewelry, clothing, etc.)	7.30	3.50
Sale of non-productive assets (Jewelry, clothing, etc.)	7.10	10.20
Sending children of household for work	0.60	1.10
Reduced expenditure on health and education (including taking children out of school)	1.10	0.20
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, livestock drugs, etc.)	0.20	7.10
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration of whole families)	6.10	11.90
Collection of wild food	0.20	14.90
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	0.80	1.90
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	4.20	0.00
Seek alternative or additional jobs	4.40	0.20
Limit portion size at meals	0.00	4.80



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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>
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	5.20	4.10
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children	0.00	0.90
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc)	0.00	0.40



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Selected Indicator

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

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

	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)												1.30	
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus			8.30	5.60	4.00				12.50	13.10		6.50	
Increased working hours			2.90	38.90					12.50	20.20	16.70	3.20	



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator

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

Coping Strategies Adopted

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

	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	38.50		3.90		28.00	100.00				1.20		5.20	
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day				5.60								1.90	
Reduced expenditure on health and education										6.00		0.60	



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator

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

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

	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)			29.90	16.70	4.00				12.50	9.50		22.10	100.00
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, etc)													
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food			1.00	22.20	12.00			50.00	12.50	3.60		4.50	



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Selected Indicator

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

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

	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)	7.70		0.50							17.90		13.60	
Seek alternative or additional jobs	15.40		2.90	11.10	8.00					7.10		3.20	
Sell more livestock than usual	15.40	100.00	48.00		4.00				12.50	15.50	83.30	29.20	



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator

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

Coping Strategies Adopted

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

	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Sending children of household for work			0.50		4.00					1.20			
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	15.40				32.00		50.00		37.50	3.60	3.90		



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Selected Indicator

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

	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)			0.50					12.50	4.50		0.70	
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus			8.10		10.00			12.50	3.00		5.60	
Increased working hours			13.00	6.70	5.00				19.40		11.20	
Limit portion size at meals			3.20	13.30					6.00		7.00	
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	9.10		2.20		5.00	50.00	50.00	37.50	6.00		2.80	



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Selected Indicator

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

	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day			1.10	6.70	5.00						3.50	
Reduced expenditure on health and education											0.70	
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)	9.10		15.70	6.70	10.00			12.50	4.50		2.80	
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	27.30		16.20	33.30	20.00	50.00			14.90	60.00	9.10	
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children		1.40									3.00	
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)			1.60		5.00				6.00		5.60	



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Selected Indicator

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

	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Forest Fires	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc)									1.50		0.70	
SC-USA			0.50									
Seek alternative or additional jobs	18.20	100.00	7.60	26.70			50.00		14.90		10.50	
Sell more livestock than usual	9.10		20.50		15.00				10.40		28.70	100.00
Sending children of household for work			1.10		10.00						0.70	
Short-term / seasonal labor migration			8.60	6.70	15.00			25.00	3.00		5.60	



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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted

Type of Loss

	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Livestock were stolen	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)				5.80	0.50			2.20				
Collection of wild food										9.00	9.10	
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus				5.80	7.40			2.20		5.10	27.30	14.30
Increased working hours	50.00			20.30	9.80		30.80	22.20			9.10	9.50



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss											
	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Livestock were stolen	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Limit portion size at meals		15.40		2.90	5.10			8.90		5.10	9.10	
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration of whole families)			11.10	4.30	3.70	20.00		6.70		5.10		4.80
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day			11.10		2.30		7.70	4.40				
Reduced expenditure on health and education (including taking children out of school)					0.50							



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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted

Type of Loss

	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Livestock were stolen	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, clothes, meat, etc.)		7.70	11.10	1.40	11.20	20.00	15.40	8.90	14.30	12.80		4.80
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food		30.80	11.10	10.10	11.20		30.80	13.30	14.30	38.50	27.30	4.80
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat		7.70		1.40	0.90							
Sale of non-productive assets (Jewelry, clothing, etc.)		7.70		11.60	1.90							



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss											
	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Livestock were stolen	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc.)				1.40				2.20				
Seek alternative or additional jobs		7.70	11.10	15.90	7.90			13.30	28.60	12.80	9.10	4.80
Sell more livestock than usual	25.00	7.70	11.10	14.50	26.00	20.00	7.70	13.30	42.90	7.70	9.10	19.00
Sending children of household for work	25.00				1.40			2.20				



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DALIFAGI

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss											
	Crop damage	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Livestock were stolen	Loss of access to social services, including school	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Short-term / seasonal labor migration		7.70			7.90		7.70					33.30



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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Frequency of Adoption				
	1 - Daily	2 - Often (1-2 times/week)	3 - Sometimes (2-3 times/month)	4 - Seldom (1-3 times in 6 months)	5 - Never
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)				100.00	
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus		4.90	12.20	78.00	4.90
Increased working hours	3.20	6.50	3.20	64.50	12.90
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)		3.10	6.30	84.40	6.30
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day			25.00	75.00	
Reduced expenditure on health and education		16.70	16.70	66.70	
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)	9.30	6.50	33.30	34.30	16.70
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, etc)				16.70	
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	4.80	38.10	19.00	38.10	
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)	42.90	11.40	20.00	11.40	11.40
SC-USA				100.00	
Seek alternative or additional jobs	4.80	4.80	9.50	66.70	9.50



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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Frequency of Adoption				
	1 - Daily	2 - Often (1-2 times/week)	3 - Sometimes (2-3 times/month)	4 - Seldom (1-3 times in 6 months)	5 - Never
Sell more livestock than usual	1.20	3.00	23.50	68.70	3.60
Sending children of household for work		33.30		66.70	
Short-term / seasonal labor migration			14.80	81.50	3.70



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Selected Indicator

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

Kebele Name	Work Option 1	Comment 1	Work Option 2	Comment 2	Work Option 3	Comment 3
ATAYENA DULLAALE	Selling of livestock		Migration for labor			
ABOSENSA ATEA	Migration		Selling of livestock			
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	Selling of livestock		Migration for labor			
HADONA BDURI	Selling of livestock		Migration for labor			

WDRP Indicators

Community

Perceptions and Suggestions



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Selected Indicator:

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Change In Last Decade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
WELGELNA JERA	Yes	Yes	
GEWANENA FENHERU	Accessible	Yes	Facilitate by agriculture extensions
BLUNA DERMENA	Good access	Yes	Due to agricultural extension services
ASEHARANA DINTU	Accessible	Yes	Due to agricultural extension services
ATAYENA DULLAALE	Slightly	No	Community information from outside not agricultural extension services
ABOSENSA ATEA	Yes	Yes	
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	Good access	Yes	Theoretical improvements.
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF	Accessible	No	
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE	Good access		Due to agricultural extension service
WIENA ADGENTOLE	Improved	No	Agricultural extension service is improved
HADONA BDURI	Improved	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>
WELGELNA JERA	Yes	No	
GEWANENA FENHERU	Accessible	Yes	
BLUNA DERMENA	Accessible	Yes	Due to agricultural extension service
ASEHARANA DINTU	Accessible	No	
ATAYENA DULLAALE			
ABOSENSA ATEA	Well	yes	By agriculture extension service
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	Better	Yes	Due to agricultural extension service.
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF	Accessible	No	
WIENA ADGENTOLE	Accessible	Yes	
HADONA BDURI			



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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>
WELGELNA JERA	Well	No	
GEWANENA FENHERU	Accessible	No	
BLUNA DERMENA			
ASEHARANA DINTU	Fair	No	
ATAYENA DULLAALE	Accessible	No change	
ABOSENSA ATEA	Difficult to get	No	
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	Less accessible	No	
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF	Accessible	No	
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE	Well	No	
WIENA ADGENTOLE	Well	Yes	Irrigation and well construction
HADONA BDURI	It is better	Yes	Due to Dam construction



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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>
WELGELNA JERA	Found in very far places	No	
GEWANENA FENHERU	Accessible	No	
BLUNA DERMENA	Low	The same	
ASEHARANA DINTU	Fair	No	
ATAYENA DULLAALE	Seasonal	No	Due to low land
ABOSENSA ATEA	Not accessible	No	
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	Less	No	
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF	Low	No	
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE			
WIENA ADGENTOLE	Not enough	Yes	Climatic change
HADONA BDURI	Less		Seasonal



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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>
WELGELNA JERA	Declining	Poor fertility	
GEWANENA FENHERU	Well	Yes	
BLUNA DERMENA	Well	The same	
ASEHARANA DINTU	Fair	No	
ATAYENA DULLAALE	Well	No	
ABOSENSA ATEA	Well	No	
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	Less	No	
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF	The same	No	
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE	Fertile	No	
WIENA ADGENTOLE	Well	The same	
HADONA BDURI	Well		



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Selected Indicator:

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

Proportion of households reporting change in crops grown	69.20	%
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	1st	2nd	3rd
----	0.00	28.60	0.00
Adequate irrigation available	66.70	11.10	0.00
Adequate rainfall	0.00	11.10	0.00
Insufficient irrigation available	22.20	0.00	0.00
Less rainfall	0.00	0.00	22.20
More drought resistant crop	11.10	0.00	22.20
More pest resistant crop	0.00	0.00	33.30
More yielding crop	0.00	77.80	0.00

Proportion of households reporting change in size of area cultivated	33.30	%
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	1st	2nd	3rd
ACF	0.00	0.00	0.00
Adequate irrigation available	42.90	0.00	0.00
Insufficient rainfall	0.00	14.30	14.30
Landslides	14.30	14.30	0.00
Loss of area	14.30	14.30	14.30
MERCY CORPS	0.00	14.30	0.00
Other reasons	0.00	0.00	28.60
PDO office	14.30	0.00	0.00



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator:

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

Proportion of households reporting change in crop yield	81.80	%
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	1st	2nd	3rd
----	0.00	0.00	0.00
Adequate irrigation available	77.80	0.00	11.10
Adequate rainfall	0.00	11.10	11.10
Better yielding crop	11.10	55.60	33.30
Improved variety of seeds	11.10	22.20	44.40
Insufficient irrigation available	0.00	11.10	0.00
Insufficient rainfall	0.00	0.00	11.10



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Current Situation</u>	<u>Change Last Decade</u>	<u>Comment</u>
WELGELNA JERA	The same	No	
GEWANENA FENHERU	The same	No	
BLUNA DERMENA	No	No	
ASEHARANA DINTU	Better	No	
ATAYENA DULLAALE		No change	
ABOSENSA ATEA	We do not know	No	
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	Well	No	
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF	The same	No	
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE	Better	No	
WIENA ADGENTOLE	Well	No change	
HADONA BDURI			



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Changes_Observed</u>	<u>Problems_Due_To_Changes</u>
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WELGELNA JERA

GEWANENA FENHERU

BLUNA DERMENA

ASEHARANA DINTU

ATAYENA DULLAALE

No

No

ABOSEN ATEA

No

No

UMEDANA KUS
LEDEDORI

No

No

EBLEGOMONA FORHAF

FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE

Too much degraded

Shortage of water

WIENA ADGENTOLE

HADONA BDURI

Deforestation.



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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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>
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WELGELNA JERA

GEWANENA

FENHERU

ATAYENA

DULLAALE

BLUNA DERMENA

ASEHARANA DINTU

ABOSENSA ATEA

UMEDANA KUS

LEDEDORI

EBLEGOMONA

FORHAF

FAAYANA

KEYNEEDOSE

WIENA

ADGENTOLE

HADONA BDURI



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<u>Region</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Wereda</u>
Selected Indicator		
Interventions: Community Perception on their Knowledge used in DRM Process - Perception of the community on how their knowledge influences the priorities and measures of DRM actors		
<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Community Suggestions</u>	



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
WELGELNA JERA	Establishment of early warning system	To protect the risk and future disaster	Capacity building on how to prevent risk factors			
GEWANENA FENHERU	Relief	The community has not enough power to resist the disaster				
BLUNA DERMENA	Early warning system	The community needs a big support				
ASEHARANA DINTU	Relief	To fulfill community needs	Awareness creation			
ATAYENA DULLAALE	Relief	To decrease the risk	Capacity building on how to use resources			
ABOSENSA ATEA	Relief		Capacity building on how to use resources			
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	River diversion	To get water for all the community.	Capacity building on how to use resources			
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF	Relief	To prevent the risk and lack of own resources/ income.	Infrastructures construction			



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE	Capacity building	To know and use their own resources.	irrigation	To enable the community to do agricultural activity		
WIENA ADGENTOLE	Establishment of early warning system	To supply additional food	Capacity building for the community to use own resource			
HADONA BDURI	Capacity building on how to use resources	We don't know how to use the resources.	Capacity building on how to manage grazing land			



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
WIENA ADGENTOLE	Capacity building on how to manage grazing land	On how to use their resource	Agricultural activity			



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DALIFAGI

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>
WELGELNA JERA	River diversion	For irrigation improvement	Infrastructure construction	Health post, water etc		
GEWANENA FENHERU	River diversion	For good access of water for livestock				
BLUNA DERMENA	Irrigation	To undertake agricultural activities and have regular supply of water				
ASEHARANA DINTU	Terracing	For conserving water and soils	Irrigation	To undertake agricultural activities		
ATAYENA DULLAALE	River diversion	To do agro pastoralist practice.	Infrastructure construction	To facilitate all the activities in the community.		
ABOSENSA ATEA	Infrastructure like bridge construction.	To have good access to transport and market				
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	Infrastructure construction		Irrigation	To undertake agricultural activities		
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF						



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DALIFAGI

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>
FAAYANA KEYNEE DOSE	Irrigation development To undertake agricultural activities	Drinking water construction	To prevent water born diseases			
WIENA ADGENTOLE	Irrigation development	To undertake agricultural activities	Drinking water resources.	To prevent water born disease	River channels diversion	Cultivation area practice.
HADONA BDURI	Irrigation development	To undertake agricultural activities				



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Region

Zone

Wereda

Selected Indicator

Community Awareness of Disaster Risk Management System and Actors

Kebele Name

Institution 1

Responsibility

Activity

Institution 2

Responsibility

Activity

Institution 3

Responsibility

Activity



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<u>Region</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Wereda</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>
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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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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		
		1st	2nd	3rd
Better job		10.70	10.70	7.10
Cash transfers/social assistance		1.40	1.40	13.00
Cash-for-work activities (not employment)		2.50	2.50	4.20
Food-for-work activities		17.80	17.80	18.10
Fuel subsidies		0.00	0.00	0.30
Medical assistance / access to health facilities		0.60	0.60	4.20
Micro-credit programmes		15.80	15.80	18.10
Rental subsidies		0.60	0.60	4.20
School fees for children		2.00	2.00	3.70
Subsidized food		15.50	15.50	0.00
Subsidized health care		0.00	0.00	0.30
Supplementary feeding for women and young children		16.90	16.90	13.60
Food aid		9.00	10.70	0.00
less rainfall		6.80	6.80	2.50

WDRP Indicators

Other Community Characteristics



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI
Selected Indicator	Capacity: Community Based Organizations in the Wereda				
Kebele Name	Name Of Organization	Est. Year	Formal/Informal	Type of Members	Activity
WELGELNA JERA			Formal		
GEWANENA FENHERU	Self help group		Informal	Informal	Cooperate each other
BLUNA DERMENA			Informal		
ASEHARANA DINTU			Informal		
ATAYENA DULLAALE			Informal		
ABOSENSA ATEA			Informal		
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI			Informal		
EBLEGOMONA FORHAF			Informal		
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE			Informal		
WIENA ADGENTOLE			Informal		
HADONA BDURI	Self help group	2002	Informal	Formal	To help each other



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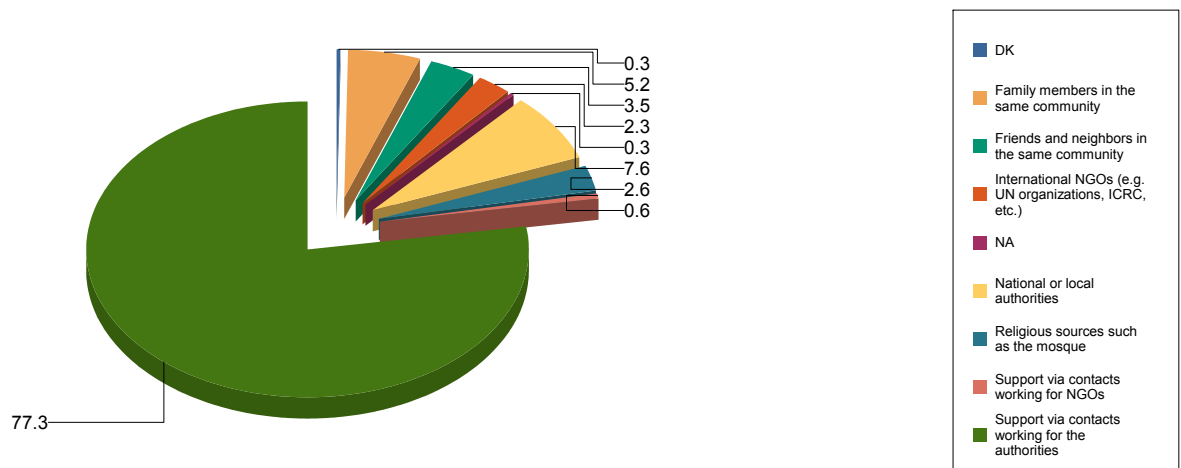
Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DALIFAGI

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	7.60
International NGOs (e.g. UN organizations, ICRC, etc.)	2.30
Family members in the same community	5.20
Friends and neighbors in the same community	3.50
Support via contacts working for the authorities	77.30
Support via contacts working for NGOs	0.60
Religious sources such as the mosque	2.60
DK	0.30
NA	0.30

Supporting Agencies Against Disasters





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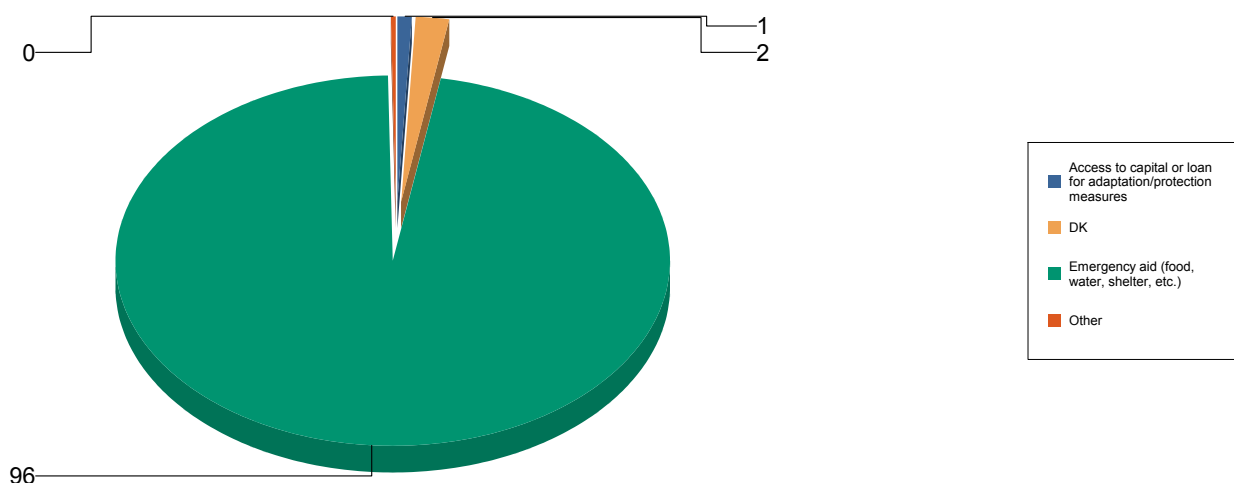
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator

Types of support received by households during disasters

Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies	Response Percentage
DK	1.80
Emergency aid (food, water, shelter, etc.)	96.40
Access to capital or loan for adaptation/protection measures	0.90
Other	0.30

Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies





Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI				
Selected Indicator	Government Actors in the Field of Disaster Risk Management - Government actors and their activities in the field of Disaster Risk Managements								
	Government Institution	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity	Description
Agriculture Office	Awareness creation about drought prevention method	Prepared themselves to protect the disaster and giving warning for the community							
Health Office	prevention of health	Environmental sanitation to protect households from disease							
OXFAM GB	Preparing themselves to prevent the drought	Giving awareness about the cause of the drought	Creating awareness about the prevention of flooding for the community	Giving awareness the negative impact of flood for the community	Giving awareness for the community about the cause of disease and prevention methods				



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DALIFAGI			
Selected Indicator	Government Actors in the Field of Disaster Risk Management - Government actors and their activities in the field of Disaster Risk Managements							
Government Institution	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity	Description
Education Office	Giving awareness about drought and early warning i	Giving awareness the cause of the drought	Awareness creation on flood prevention method	Identification of flood vulnerable areas and give training for the community	Training the community about the cause and prevention methods of disease	Giving awareness for the cause of disease and about sanitation		
Water Resource Development Office	Digging out pure drinking water from the ground.	To prevent water born disease.						



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Non Governmental Actors in the Wereda</u>	<u>Activities</u>
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Tools and seeds	Construct infrastructures like road
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Tools and seeds	Supporting governmental development activities.
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Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DALIFAGI
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
ABOSENSA ATEA	Strong social capital Resources of livestock		Dam construction Road construction	Lack of government concern Lack of funding to construct the bridge Geographical landscape
UMEDANA KUS LEDEDORI	Strong social capital Rich in Resources of livestock	Lack of knowledge how to use their resources.	Infrastructure construction by government and NGOs Irrigation	Lack of funding either by government or NGOs Health problems both human and animals Geographical location
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE	Strong social capital High livestock resources	Poor resource utilization	River diversion. Infrastructure construction	Lack of government concern Lack of risk management groups Geographical location
FAAYANA KEYNEEDOSE	Strong social capital Large number of livestock	Lack of knowledge how to use their resources.	Road and dam construction, other infrastructure buildings	Lack of fund
WIENA ADGENTOLE	Strong social capital Large number of livestock	Lack of knowledge on how to use resources	Infrastructure and river channel construction.	Not found funding. Geographical location
HADONA BDURI	Large number of livestock Strong social capital	Lack of knowledge on how to use resources	NGO support and government relief	Unfavorable location Funding problems