



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

WOREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILE (WDRP)

REGION: AFAR

ZONE: FIVE

WEREDA: DEWE

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, appearing to be 'Mitiku Kassa', written over a horizontal line.

*H.E. Ato Mitiku Kassa
Commissioner*

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

PREFACE

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



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

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

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

Abraham Abebe
Director

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

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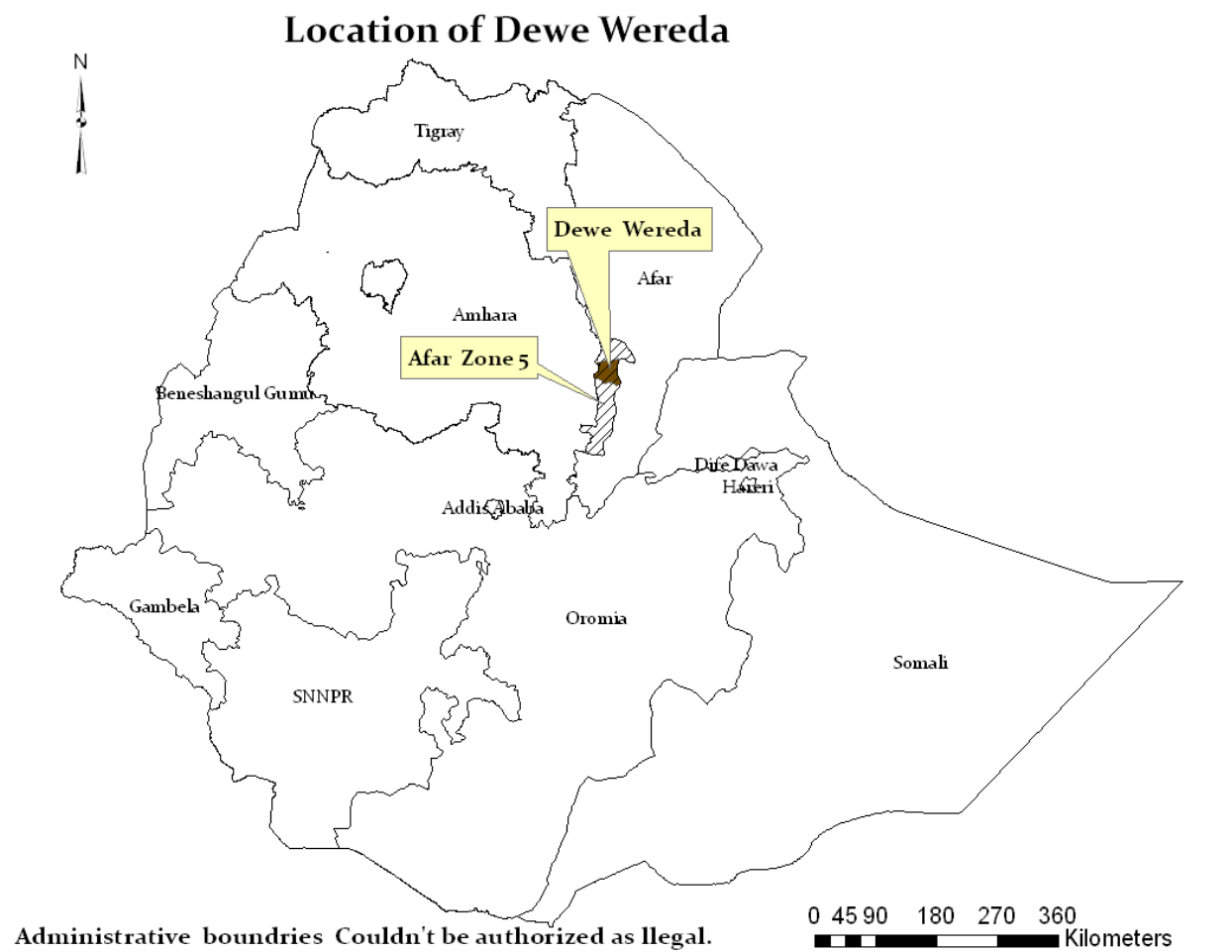
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WEREDA LOCATON



METHODOLOGY

▪ **WDRP Content :**

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

▪ **Research Approach:**

- Mixed Approach
- Both quantitative and qualitative information

▪ **Data Sources:**

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

▪ **Sampling Technique:**

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

▪ **Methods of Analysis:**

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

WEREDA

SUMMARY DISASTER RISK PROFILE

INFORMATION



Disaster Risk Profile: Dewe Wereda

SUMMARY OF WEREDA PROFILE

Drought, livestock disease, human disease, conflict are the major hazards in Dawe Wereda. The communities in the wereda are vulnerable to these disasters because of dependency on single livelihood (livestock), poor access to social service, low level of awareness on farming activities, population pressure, and communal use of resources.

Soil erosion, deforestation, covering of grazing land by unnecessary trees or bush are reported the most important environmental problems increasing the occurrences of disasters in the wereda.

Intervention implications in the wereda include awareness creation on family planning; improve access to human and livestock health posts; development of water sources; training and awareness on different livelihood activities including crop production; training of the community on forage production & preparation

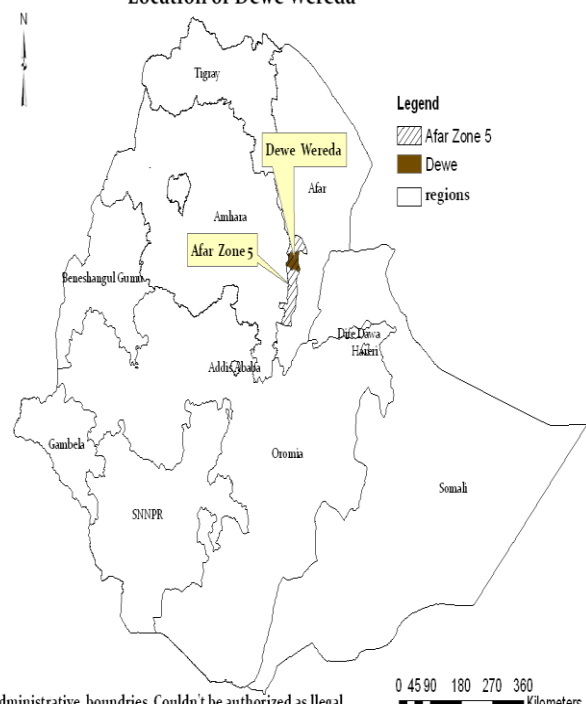
Livelihood Zone Summary

•Araamis ke Adaar Pastoral Zone

This is dry climate area with an annual average temperature in excess of 30°C. Pastoralism is the main livelihood. Cattle, shoats (sheep/goats) and camels are the most important. Land is communally owned by clans. Wealth is determined by number of livestock especially cattle and camels. Poor households own few 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. Poor households engage in self-employment such as the collection and sale of firewood.

Food sources for all wealth groups are predominantly purchases of cereals such as maize, wheat and sorghum in addition to livestock products such as meat and milk. Food aid in the form of emergency ration distribution and productive safety nets contributes to a significant proportion of household food needs.

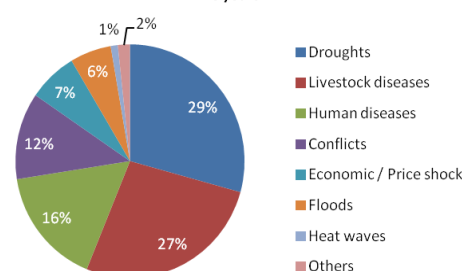
Location of Dewe Wereda



MAJOR DISASTERS REPORTED IN WEREDA

Kebele	Disaster 1	Disaster 2	Disaster 3	LIU Info
1. Adalil	Drought	Livestock disease	Human disease	CHRONIC HAZARDS: Drought, conflicts (in areas adjacent to other ethnic groups), general market shocks, animal and human diseases
2. Dawebora & Kobet	Drought	Human disease	Flood	
3. Gedansa & Fereskori	Drought	Human disease	Livestock disease	
4. Gendawarina-Eyeledi	Drought	Conflict	Livestock disease	
5. Halbi & Senkokore	Flood	Drought	Livestock disease	
6. Kahrtu & tutli	Drought	Conflict	Livestock disease	
7. Kilello & Gamora	Drought	Conflict	Livestock disease	
8. Kilit & Derseda	Drought	Livestock disease	Human disease	
9. Wahillo & Gidale	Livestock disease	Weed	Drought	
10. Yemudin & Keboakoma	Drought	Livestock disease	Human disease	

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



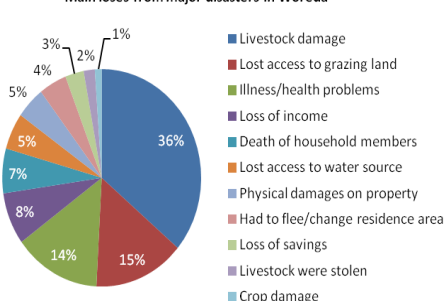
SHORT NARRATIVE ON MAJOR DISASTERS:

Drought, livestock disease, human disease, conflict, economic shocks and flooding are the major disasters reported in the wereda. Drought is mentioned as the main cause for the occurrence the other disasters: livestock disease, human disease, conflict and economic shocks in the wereda. Invasion of the grass land by new types of weeds is also reported in some of the Kebeles of the wereda. Livestock damage, loss of access to grazing land, health problems, loss of income loss of access to water sources, death of household members are the main losses households have suffered due to these disasters. The main livestock diseases reported in the Wereda are Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia, Internal and External Parasite, PPR, Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), Tick born diseases, Liver fluke. Livestock diseases are also causing human health problem due to use of products of sick animals. Malaria, diarrhea, eye problems, chronic fever, tuberculosis are important human disease reported.

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	Human health problems	Loss of income
Human disease	Health problems	Loss of income	Death of household member
Conflicts	Death of household member	Migration/displacement	Raiding of livestock
Economic shocks	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Loss of access to pasture
Flood	Physical damage on property	Migration/Displacement	Livestock damage
Heat waves	Loss of access to grazing land	Loss of access to water sources	Loss of income

Main losses from major disasters in Woreda





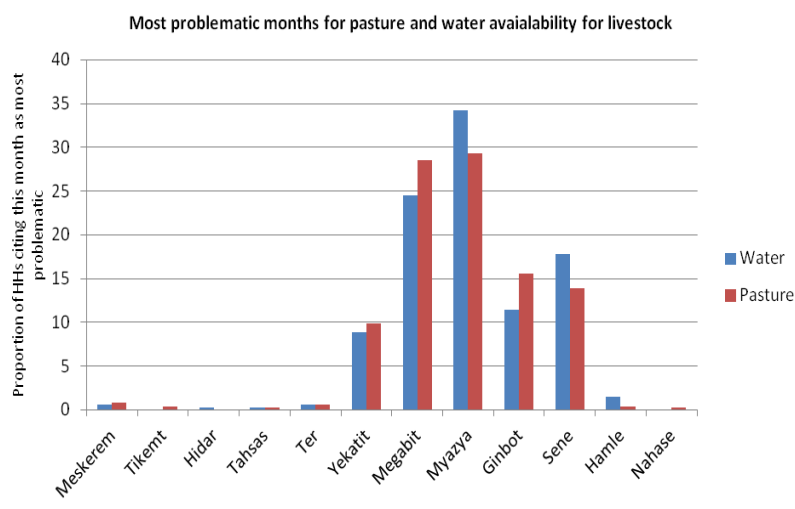
Disaster Risk Profile: Dawe Wereda

HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY VULNERABILITY

SHORT NARRATIVE ON VULNERABILITY

The major vulnerability factors aggravating the recurrence of major disasters in the Wereda are: Nature of livelihood which is largely dependent on livestock rearing (92.8 % of households reported rearing & selling animals as their first important source of livelihood); population pressure due to more children (the average household size is 7.5); not having permanent residential village for better access to social services; use of communal resources and competition over them; high illiteracy level; poor access to veterinary and medical services, soil erosion, deforestation, invasion of grazing land by unnecessary trees or bush etc. However, households in kilit and derseda, gendawarina-eyeledi kebelles have started crop production.

The youth are the most vulnerable during conflict; children, women and elderly are the most vulnerable during drought and other disasters as the working group who can help them usually migrate to other areas in search of labor work, pasture and water. Besides they are physically weak to cope with hardships.



Accessibility:

Extension: Access to agricultural extension service is reported poor. However, awareness creation on crop production is started in some kebeles.

Road: Access to road is relatively good with average time of 36.5 minutes to reach the nearest paved road.

Electricity: No household has electric connection in the house and only 0.2 percent of households in the Woreda are located in areas with electricity connection.

Credit: Access to credit can be judged good as the average number of times households tried to get credit and they managed to get it is almost equal. However, most of households borrow for non productive purposes such as to buy food or for social events. The kinds of transfers are not for productive reasons. More than 85% of households reported they have received food aid and food for work formal transfers.

Water: Access to drinking water for people is very poor. Majorities (83%) of households use open well, river or stream; and the average time taken to fetch water per day for a household is 87 minutes. Water is not regularly available for livestock. Only 15% of households reported it is regularly available for their livestock. Access to water for irrigation is poor in most of the Kebeles of the wereda except kilit and derseda, Gendawarina-eyeledi, Kilello and Gamora which are located along Awsah and Borkena rivers.

Pasture: Pasture availability is not regularly for 98.7% of households. The most problematic months for pasture and water are from February to June.

Sanitation: Access to sanitation is very poor and almost all households use open spaces as toilet.

Level of Awareness and Institutional Development

- The literacy rate is very low. For instance, the proportions of people above 7 years old who can read and understand text easily are 2.3 %. Moreover, from the population who reach for education (7+) 75% are less than 1st grade completed. There is gender disparity in education in favour of male at all levels and increases at higher levels.
- There is a good traditional mechanism called "**Daggu**" which is used for information sharing on problems, pasture and water availability.
- Youth association, women saving and credit association are the common community level institution in most of the Kebeles of the wereda that are involving in development activities as well as organizing people in times of crisis.
- The communities in the Wereda are aware of the different government and non government development actors working in their areas. The actors mentioned are PCDP, Farm Africa, care Ethiopia, save the children. This can be seen as a potential external capacity for the Wereda.
- Community perception on the effectiveness of DRM system and actors is positive stating the water development activities, PSNP role in protecting them from loss of asset.

InfoBits:

Population	: 42,323
Sex ratio	: 705 Fem/1000 M
Urban Population	: 5.4 %
Mean Altitude	: 802 m
Mean Slope	: 2%
All Weather	
Road Density	:
Measles caseload	:17 (2005 & 2008)
PLWHA on ART	:
Under-five children eligible for supplementary feeding	:

Sources: Various secondary sources

COMMUNITY CAPACITY TO COPE

- Coping strategies in times of disasters in the wereda include: selling more livestock than usual, reduce the number of meals eaten in a day, increased social supports from relatives/sub-clan members and an increase in the production and sale of charcoal.
- Migration is a yearly practice to cope with shortage of pasture and water. For instance, the household survey revealed that the percentages of households who migrated for a month and more in the last 12 months are 84.5%. This is strengthened by the fact that 91% of households have mobile homes. Migration is mostly towards the neighboring kebelles of Amhara region and also towards the banks of the Awash River. But before migration with their livestock they use "**Daggu**" information system to move to areas with better access to pasture and water.
- In addition, use of mosquito net to prevent malaria, digging of ground water, isolation of the affected animals and migrating the non affected animals to better areas are the most important coping mechanisms used to reduce the effects of disasters. Though limited there is also involvement in crop production to diversify livelihoods and cope with disasters.
- Community help each other by giving livestock, food, cash etc and is special culture for the Afar people's but is decreasing from time to time because of death of more animals and increasing poverty as a result of recurrent drought.

WDRP Indicators

Hazard Related Characteristics



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
Selected Indicator	Biological Hazards of the Wereda				
Hazard_Name	Cause_Of_Hazard	Effects_Of_Hazard			
Hazard_Sub_Type	Crop disease				
Crop disease	Loss of crop production	Loss of crop production			
Hazard_Sub_Type	Human disease				
• Malaria • Diarrhea (water born disease) • Eye problems • Chronic fever • Tuberculosis	• Drought • climatic change, poor medical service, high price of medical service, flooding	• death of people, • High expense for medical service • loss of income • work load for females			
Hazard_Sub_Type	Invasion of prosopis juliflora				
Invasion of prosopis juliflora	• Climate change • Rain fall shortage	• Damage of grass (It is expanding over grazing land and damaging variety of grass) • Decreasing pasture quality			
Hazard_Sub_Type	Livestock disease				
• Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia • Internal and External Parasite • PPR • Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) • Tick born diseases • Liverfluke	• Drought • flood • climate change	• Death of animals and reduction of animal products, • human health problem due to use of products of sick animals • Loss of income			



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

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

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

No Geological Hazards has
been reported



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

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

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

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

Drought	Deterioration of forest land	Death of more livestock, disease of human beings and livestock hunger, loss of pasture and water sources , Migration Loss of income and high medical expense
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Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
Selected Indicator		Socio Economic Hazards of the Wereda			
Hazard_Name		Cause_Of_Hazard		Effects_Of_Hazard	
Hazard_Sub_Type		Hydro-Meteorological Hazards			
Flood		Heavy rain fall Over flow of Awash and Borkena river Deforestation		Death of human and livestock Damage of assets, migration Lack of pasture, Occurrence of disease Damage of road and gully formation	
Heavy cold weather		Climate change		Difficult to wake up early in the morning to undertake day to day activities occurrence of disease displacement	
Heat waves				Loss of access to grazing land Loss of access to water Loss of income	
Hazard_Sub_Type		Social Hazards			
Conflict		Shortage of grass and water, Migration in search of grazing land robbing of animals revenge and back ward culture		Raiding or theft of animals, Migration Death of human and animals, physical injury, more number of children without mother or father	
Economic/price shocks		Drought		Loss of income and saving Loss of access to pasture	



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Selected Indicator **Technological Hazards of the Wereda**

<u>Hazard_Name</u>	<u>Cause_Of_Hazard</u>	<u>Effects_Of_Hazard</u>
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Hazard_Sub_Type Technological Hazards

No Technological Hazards has
been reported



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
ADALIL	Droughts	May, June, July, august	1999	1999	Decreased		Death of more livestock, disease of human beings	Improper use of grazing land, no use of irrigation, dependency on rain fall.	Migrating in search of grazing land
	Livestock diseases	Sept, October, December and November.	1999, 2001	1999	Decreased	Drought	Death of animals	Poor awareness about disaster, High price of livestock drugs	Isolation of sick animals, using traditional treatment
	Human diseases	December, November, January	2000, 2001	2001	Decreased	Drought and climatic change, High price of medical service	Illness of people, death of human	No health service in the kebele, the occurrence of new disease	Use traditional treatment, going to woreda health post and gain treatment and Praying to God.



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
ADALIL	Walda Ibsa	All months	Starting from 1990 to recent t		Decreased	Climate change	Damage of grass and pasture quality	Distribution of weeds in all area and no awareness of protection of this weeds and using common grazing land.	Searching of better grazing land, managing grazing land.
	Walda Tukuma	October, November, December and January.	2001, 2002, 2003	2003	Decreased	Climate change	Difficult to wake up early in the morning for work	Residence of high land areas and the way houses are constructed	Using fire in the home
DAWEBORENA KOBET	Droughts		1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2003	1999	Decreased		Death of animals, hunger, loss of pasture	There is no development work, farming activity and others.	Migration to searching grass and water.



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
DAWEBORENA KOBET	Human diseases		1999, 2001, 2003	2001	Decreased	During and after drought	Health problem, death of human	No health expert, health extension and drugs, and high price of drugs to use	Using traditional medicine
	Floods		2002, 2003	2002	Decreased	Heavy rain fall	Death of human and livestock	Settling of community is vulnerable to flood and near to the river.	Moving to high land and flat area far from the river.
	Livestock diseases		1998, 1999, 2001, 2003	2001	Decreased	Drought	Death of human	No health post to the kebele	Using traditional medicine
	Conflicts		2001, 2002		Remained the same	Shortage of grass and water	Death of human, raiding of animals	Cultural norms and searching of grass.	Migration to non conflict area and fighting back the enemy



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Droughts	February, March, April, May, June, July	1998, 1999, 2000, 2001.	1999	Remained the same	Shortage of rain fall	Death of human and animals, disease of human and animals, hunger.	Limited farming activity, high illiteracy, absence of saving and credit association and no involvement on other income generating activities	Migration to better areas
	Human diseases	September, October, December, November and February.	1998, 1999, 2001	2001	Decreased	Drought, high price of medicine	Death of human, high health problem of people, work load for females	Absence of health post in the kebele, occurrence of new disease	Going to health post some times and using traditional medicine



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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Livestock diseases	January, February, October, November, December	1998, 1999, 2001		Decreased	Drought	Death of animals	Dependency on livestock, no proper management of livestock (keeping all animals in one home) and absence of livestock health post	Isolation of sick animals, using traditional treatment (sleeping of animals on sun shine) and graving of death animals.
	Livestock diseases	March, April, may, June	1998, 1999, 2000, 2001.	2001	Decreased	Competition on grazing land and water with neighboring kebele	Death of human and animals, theft of animals	Absence of irrigation and forage development works	Migrating to safe area, defending the enemy



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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
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Droughts	January to June	1999, 2001	1999	Decreased	Shortage of rain fall.	Migration, death of livestock and disease of livestock	Community and livestock are highly vulnerable to disaster	Selling of livestock rather than usual time and migration to searching grazing land and water
	Conflicts	May, June	2001	2001	Decreased	Due to grazing land and water along boundary of other kebele	Theft of animals and death of human.	All community is vulnerable to this conflicts	Resolving the conflicts by elders
	Livestock diseases	April to June	1999	1999	Decreased	Drought	Death of animals	Cattle, sheep and goats are vulnerable to disaster.	Treating by around veterinary service
	Crop diseases	September	1998	1998	Decreased	Poor land preparation	Shortage of crop production.	Highly damaged of crops.	Using of pesticides



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Human diseases	July, October, November	1999_2001	2001	Decreased	During summer season or heavy rain fall and drought	High expense for medical service and illness of people.	All community is vulnerable to the disease	Using traditional medicine and going to health center and treating
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Floods	July, august	1999, 2000, 2002.	2002	Increased	Over flow of Awash and Borkena river	Damage of assets, death of human and livestock, migration	The location of the settlement is vulnerable to flood and near to the river	Moving asset to high topographic areas, supplying food aid for the affected and supporting each other



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Droughts	March, April, may, June	1999, 2001	1999	Increased	Deterioration of forest land	There is migration , death of animals, human and animal disease, shortage of grazing land and water	No giving attention about environment al protection, use of grazing land, using of irrigation activities and dependency of rain fall	Migrating in search of grazing land, feeding only the lactating cows, isolation of calf from the cow
	Livestock diseases	August, October, may and June	1999, 2001	2001	Increased	Because of flood and drought	Death of animals and reduction of animal products, human health problem due to use of products of sick animals	No veterinary service around the kebele	Using traditional medicine and going to health center and treating, isolation of illness animals



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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
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Conflicts	April, may, June	2000, 2001, 2002	2000	Increased	Competition over grazing land and water	Damage of property and animals, robbing of animals and migration	No preparation of grass for drought time and no destocking of livestock	No solution for the conflict between the kebele and Issa Somali
	Human diseases	July, august, September, October	2001, 2002	2001	Decreased	Because of flooding	Malaria, water born disease and death of human	No supply of proper equipments, drugs and manpower for the clinic	Going to woreda health post and using traditional medicine
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Droughts	February, march, April, may, June	1999, 2000, 2001	1999	Increased	Shortage of rain fall	Death of animals, death and disease of human, loss of income and high expense	No knowledge about modern pastoralists and farming activity	Migration to search of grazing land



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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
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Conflicts	April, may, June	Every year	2001	Increased	Migration in search of grazing land, robbing of animals	Death human, robbing of animals, high expense for bulletin	Moving from place to place in search of grazing land and water to bordering kebeles	Not moving to conflict area
	Human diseases	October, November, December and January	2000, 2001	1999, 2001	Increased	Drought	Death of human and animals, additional expense of drug and loss of animal products	Shortage of rain fall, occurrence of new disease and flooding over drinking water	Going to health post for treatment, feeding balanced diet, purifying drinking water



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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
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Livestock diseases	October, November, December and January	2000, 2001	1999, 2001	Increased	Migration in search of grazing land, robbing of animals	Death of human and animals, additional expense of drug and loss of animal products	Shortage of rain fall, occurrence of new disease and flooding over drinking water	Going to health post for treatment, feeding balanced diet, purifying drinking water
	Floods	June, July, August	2003	2003	Increased	Heavy rain fall	Damaging of assets and house, damage of animals and grazing land	Settlement of community is near to the river and vulnerable to flood	Moving to high land and searching for grazing land



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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
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Walda Tukuma	October, November, December and January	2000, 2001, 2002, 2003	2003	Increased	Unknown	Difficult to wake up early in the morning to undertake day to day activities and occurrence of disease	Poor g building standard of houses and lack of using warm clothes	Using fire at home
KILELONA GAMORA	Droughts	February, March, April, May, June	1999, 2001	1999	Increased		Death of animals, death and disease of human, hunger and migration	No awareness about crop farming and traditional livestock rearing , belief on number of animals rather than quality	Migration in search of grazing land



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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
KILELONA GAMORA	Conflicts	February, March, April, May, June	Every year	2001	Increased	Competition over grazing land, revenge and back ward culture	Death, theft of animals, physical injury, more number of children without mother	Shortage of grazing land, robbing of animals, no strategy of warning system	Migration
	Livestock diseases	November, January, January	1999, 2000, 2001	1999, 2001	Increased	Drought, flooding of Awash river	Death of livestock and loss of animal products		Isolation of affected animals from healthy ones
	Human diseases	November, January, January	1999, 2000, 2001	1999, 2001	Increased	Drought, flooding of Awash river	Death of human, additional expense for drug	No health post around the area, the occurrence of new and unknown disease	Going to health post to treatment, feeding balanced diet



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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
KILELONA GAMORA	Floods	July	2001, 2002, 2003	2003	Increased	Heavy rain fall	Lack of grazing, damage of asset, damage of house, damage of animals and occurrenc e of disease	Settlement in flood prone area	Moving to high land and searching grazing land
	Walda Tukuma	October	2002, 2003	2003	Increased	Heavy rain fall	Occurren ce of disease, displacem ent in search of jobs	House buildings system is vulnerable to wind	Firing in the home
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Droughts	February to august	1994 -1997	1994	Increased		Death of more livestock, disease of human beings	Improper use of grazing land, no use of irrigation, dependency on rain fall	Migrating in search of grazing land and water



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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
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Livestock diseases	November to April	1994_ 1997	1997	Increased	Drought and shortage of pasture	Death of more livestock	Poor awareness about disease prevention, no modern veterinary services and high price of livestock drugs	Isolation of sick animals, got to veterinary posts
	Human diseases	September to December	1999_2001	2000	Increased	Drought and climatic change	Illness of people, death of human, more expense on medical service	No proper treatment for patients and no enough drug supply	Treatment by worda health clinic, traditional treatment and Praying to God
	Walda Tukuma	October, November, December and January	2001 and 2002	2002	Increased		Difficult to work	Residence of high land areas and construction of home	Using fire in the home and protect the cold weather



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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
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Conflicts	April, may, June	2000 and 2002	2001	Decreased	Due to grazing land and water, by boundary of the other kebele	Theft of animals and death of human	Boundary of the neighboring kebele	Resolving the conflicts by elders
WAHLONA GIDALE	Livestock diseases	June May, October, December	1999, 2001	1999	Decreased	Drought	Death of animal	Occurrence of new animal disease, Having no knowledge about disaster prevention, high price of f drugs	Migrating to other areas, using vaccination and traditional medicine
	Weed (Akenchira)	All months	1999 to recent time	2003	Decreased	Climate change and rain fall shortage	It is expanding over grazing land and damaging the grown grass	Expansion of weeds rapidly	Migrating to search better grazing land and preventing this weed



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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
WAHLONA GIDALE	Droughts	May, June, July, April, March	1999	1999	Decreased		Death of animals and human disease	Dependency on rain fall, and no irrigation activity	Migration in search of grazing land
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Droughts	April, May, June	1998, 1999, 2000, 2001	1999	Decreased	Shortage of rain fall	Death of human and animals, disease of human and animals, hunger	No farming activity and others development al work, absence of educated man power and absence of saving and credit association.	Migration to better areas



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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
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Livestock diseases				Decreased		Death of animals	Dependency on livestock rearing, keeping all animals in one home and absence of livestock health post	Isolation of sick animals, using traditional treatment, sleeping of animals on sun shine and graving of death animals
	Human diseases	October, November, December and January	1998, 1999, 2001	1999	Decreased	Drought	Death of human, High health problem of people, high expense of medicine, work load for females	Absence of health post in the kebele, occurrence of new disease, poor access to road to go to neighboring kebele's health post	Using traditional medicine



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Selected Indicator:

Disaster Characteristics By Kebele

Kebele Name	Disaster Type	Common Period	Year Occured	Worst Year	Trends of Effects	Root Causes	Effects	Vulnerability	Coping Strategy
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Conflicts	March, April, May, June	1998, 1999, 2000, 2001	2001	Decreased	Due to grazing land and water	Death of human and animals, theft of animals and additional expense for bulletin	Absence of irrigation and forage development works	Migrating to safe area, defending the opposition parties

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



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Selected Indicator:

Hazards: Conflict as an Issue

KebeleName	Description_Of_Conflict	Change_In_Last_Decade	Main_Causes_Of_Conflict
ADALIL	No conflict in the area		
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Conflict due to land, grazing land and water with bordering ethnic groups	Decreased	
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Conflict due to land, grazing land and water with bordering ethnic groups	Decreased	
HALBINA SENKOKOR	There is conflict between the community and Issa of somali due to grazing land and water	Increased	
KILELONA GAMORA	There is conflict between the community and Issa of somali due to grazing land and water	Increased	
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	There is conflict between the community and Issa of somali due to grazing land and water	Increased	
DAWEBORENA KOBET	There is conflict with bordering areas	No change.	
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	No conflict in the area		
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	No conflict in the area		
WAHLONA GIDALE	No conflict in the area		



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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
ADALIL	Drought	Death of many animals for one year duration	Loss of animals, loss of asset and migration	Youth, adults and women	Youth are more affected because of migration, shortage of food and heavy labor work
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Drought	Death of many animals for two years duration	Loss animals spread of animal disease, migration of animals and humans	Youth, adults and women	Youth are more affected because of migration, shortage of food and heavy labor work. Females are responsible for taking care of children and elderly
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Conflict	Death of human and it stayed for 3 months	Death of people	Youth, adults and women	Youths and adults are more affected because they are responsible to defend the opposition
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Drought	Migration of pastoralists in search of grazing land for one year	Death of many animals	Children, pregnant and lactating mothers, elders	They are affected by disease because of using the sick animals' product like milk, meat



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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
KILELONA GAMORA	Drought	For one year duration	Death of animals, death and disease of human being	Children and elders	They have no resistance to disease
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Drought	For one year duration death of many animals and humans, the occurrence of disease and hunger	Death of more animals and humans, hunger, human disease and high expense of drugs	Children and elders	Children and elders don't resist the disease and hunger then affected easily
DAWEBORENA KOBET	Wild fire	Burning of the environment for 2 hours	Damaging of 10 houses and properties, and animals	Children, women and youth	Because the people live in and around the area and easily affected by this incident
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Drought	Recurrent drought from January to June affects more animals	They face more problems during migration and high expense of animal medicines	Youth, adults and women	Because they are affected during migration time
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Drought	Recurrent drought from January to June affects more animals	They face more problems during migration and high expense of animal medicines	Youth, adults and women	Because they are affected during migration time



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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
WAHLONA GIDALE	Drought	Death of animals because of 1 year and above duration of drought	Loss of asset, decrease of animal number and poverty	All members of the community	Youths and adults are more affected because of the migrating from place to place and elders, disabled persons also affected by drought



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Wereda DAWE

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	33.00	26.00	14.00	27.00	
Crop diseases	20.00	10.00	30.00	40.00	
DK	40.00	60.00			
Droughts	31.00	16.00	26.00	26.00	
Economic / Price shock	48.00	7.00	11.00	35.00	
Floods	10.00	12.00	18.00	60.00	
Frost / Cold waves		40.00	20.00	40.00	
Heat waves/ High temp	77.00		6.00	18.00	
Heavy Rain			14.00	86.00	
Human diseases	26.00	16.00	47.00	12.00	
Landslides			100.00		
Livestock diseases	14.00	32.00	37.00	16.00	0.00



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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	29.00	29.20
Floods	6.50	5.80
Landslides	0.10	0.10
Crop diseases	0.50	0.60
Livestock diseases	27.30	26.80
Human diseases	15.60	16.30
Storms / Cyclone/hail storm	0.10	
Heavy Rain	0.50	0.40
Frost / Cold waves	0.30	0.30
Heat waves/ High temp	1.30	1.00
Conflicts	12.60	12.00
Economic / Price shock	5.10	6.90
DK	1.00	0.30



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Wereda DAWE

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	0.50	3.10	1.60	1.00	3.70	5.80	18.30	13.60	33.00	12.00	1.60	5.80
Crop diseases	10.00	10.00	10.00	20.00	10.00		20.00				10.00	10.00
DK									60.00	40.00		
Droughts	0.60	0.20	0.20	0.80	2.30	11.40	15.40	25.70	37.50	5.50	0.40	
Economic / Price shock	6.70	20.00	9.50	5.70	4.80	3.80	6.70	8.60	18.10	6.70	3.80	5.70
Floods	2.10	21.30	1.10	1.10		1.10	2.10		2.10	3.20	8.50	57.40
Frost / Cold waves		60.00	20.00						20.00			
Heat waves/ High temp							5.90	11.80	82.40			
Human diseases	1.90	10.30	21.80	9.60	6.50	8.80	9.60	13.40	10.30	1.90	3.80	1.50
Livestock diseases	0.50	1.40	4.60	9.00	6.20	4.80	11.30	26.00	23.70	10.60	1.40	0.70



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

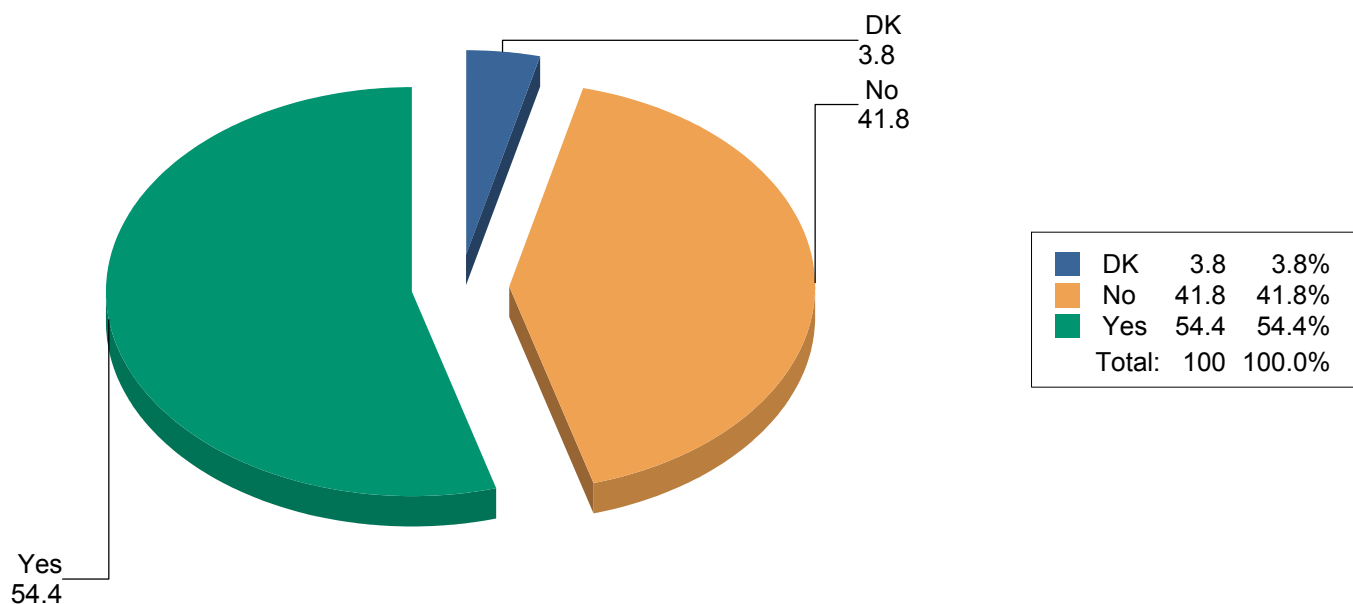
Wereda DAWE

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	54.40	
No	41.80	
DK	3.80	

Is Conflict an Issue in Community?





Data Collected Date

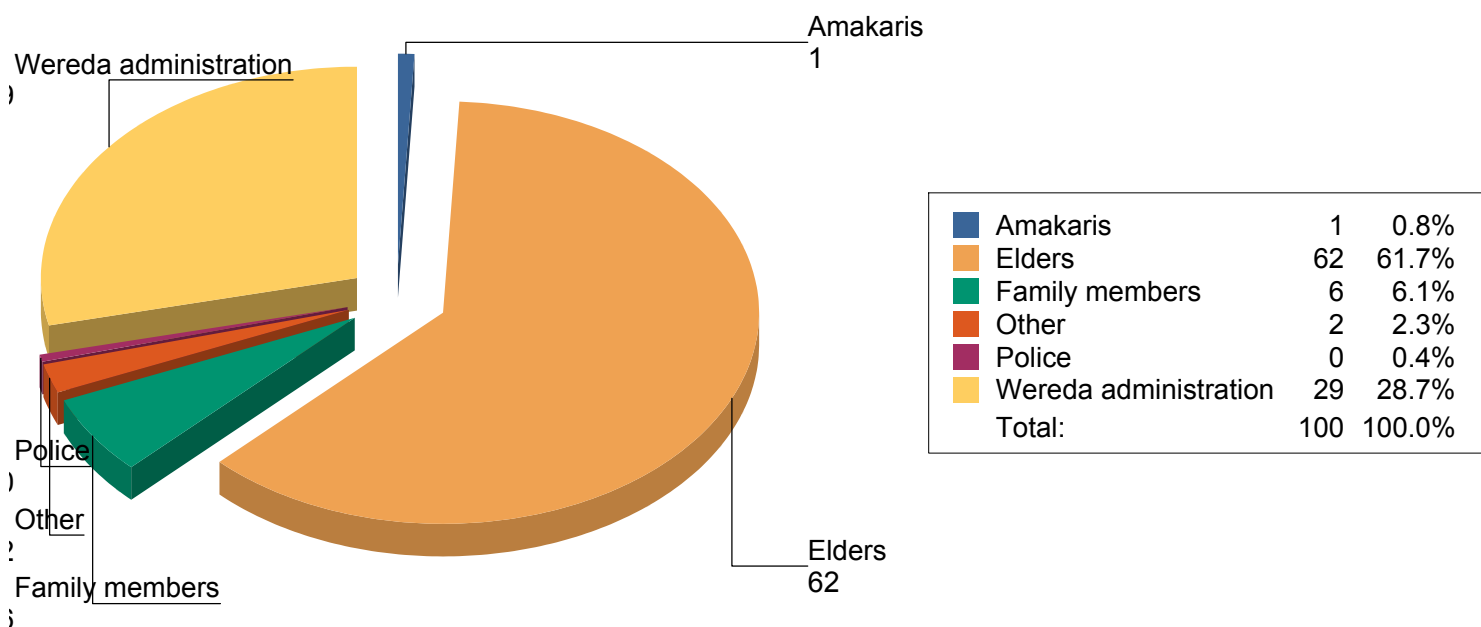
Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DAWE

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	6.10
Elders	61.70
Amakaris	0.80
Wereda administration	28.70
Police	0.40
Other	2.30

Who To Turn During Conflict?





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DAWE
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Selected Indicator: **Losses from Disasters - Losses from all disasters (household response in %)**

<u>Type of Loss</u>	<u>Main Loss Percent</u>	<u>Secondary Loss Percent</u>
Physical damages on houses and property	4.70	2.40
Crop damage	1.10	0.60
Livestock damage	35.90	7.50
Death of household members	6.60	5.40
Illness/health problems	14.00	6.90
Loss of access to social services, including school	0.30	0.80
Loss of income	7.70	12.50
Loss of savings	3.00	11.30
Livestock were stolen	1.80	6.30
Lost access to grazing land	14.60	17.40
Lost access to water source	5.40	20.30
Had to flee/change residence area	4.50	7.50
Other losses/damages	0.20	0.20
DK	0.20	0.60



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda

DAWE

Selected Indicator:

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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses											
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Frost / Cold waves	Heat wave	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Crop damage	0.50	60.00	0.20	0.90	2.20					1.50		0.70
Death of household members	40.60		0.40		1.10					7.20		1.60
Had to flee/change residence area	17.70		1.70	3.70	22.80					1.10		0.50
Illness/health problems	1.60	10.00	3.40		7.60	60.00				56.20		11.00
Livestock damage	1.00	20.00	47.30	0.90	14.10				16.70	7.20	100.00	72.50



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DAWE

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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses											
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Frost / Cold waves	Heat wave	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Livestock were stolen	14.60									0.20		0.20
Loss of access to social services, including school	1.00		0.20		1.10					0.40		
Loss of income	1.00	10.00	3.20	49.50	2.20	20.00		5.90		8.70		6.00
Loss of savings	3.10			25.20	1.10					5.30		0.20
Lost access to grazing land	6.80		33.20	8.40	4.30		52.90		33.30	4.50		6.00



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DAWE

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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses											
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Frost / Cold waves	Heat wave	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Lost access to water source	3.10		8.60	5.60				41.20		6.00		1.10
Physical damages on houses and property	8.30		1.90	3.70	43.50				50.00	1.10		



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region AFAR **Zone** ZONE 5 **Wereda** DAWE

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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses								
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Crop damage			0.70	1.60				1.40	
Death of household members	17.40		0.30		5.00			20.50	1.90
Had to flee/change residence area	18.50		7.10	3.30	15.00	66.70	33.30		2.90
Illness/health problems			3.70		15.00			24.70	12.60
Livestock damage	4.30	33.30	1.60	1.60	35.00		33.30	8.20	12.60



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DAWE

Selected Indicator:

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

Type of Loss

Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses

	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Livestock were stolen	40.20		1.00						1.00
Loss of access to social services, including school	1.10		0.30	1.60				1.40	1.00
Loss of income	2.20		4.40	27.90	5.00			5.50	43.70
Loss of savings	2.20	33.30	2.00	59.00	10.00		33.30	26.00	6.80
Lost access to grazing land	5.40		30.20					5.50	15.50



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DAWE
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Selected Indicator: Losses from Disasters - Secondary Losses by Type of Disasters (household response in %)

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which caused Listed Secondary Losses								
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Lost access to water source			44.40						1.00
Other losses/damages	1.10								
Physical damages on houses and property	6.50	33.30		3.30	15.00			5.50	



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

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

A - Sep (Meskerem)	Human disease			--
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Livestock attack by wild animals			--
E - Jan (Tir)	The occurrence of human and livestock disease			--
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Livestock attack by wild animals			--
H - Apr (Meazea)	Shortage of water sources			--
I - May (Ginbot)	Shortage of pasture and migration			--
J - Jun (Sene)	Shortage of water sources			--
K - Jul (Hamle)	Livestock disease			--
L - Aug (Nehase)	Heavy wind and rain			--

Kebele	DAWEBORENA KOBET			
E - Jan (Tir)	Very warm temperature and wind			--
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Very warm temperature and wind			--

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>	DAWE
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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>
G - Mar (Megabit)	Very warm temperature, drying of forest, shortage of water			--
H - Apr (Meazea)	Shortage of grass, conflict	1		--
I - May (Ginbot)	Shortage of grass, conflict	2		--
J - Jun (Sene)	Migration in search of grass	3		--
K - Jul (Hamle)	Domestic animals attack by wild animals			--
L - Aug (Nehase)	Heavy cold weather condition			--
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Occurrence of animal disease			--
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Domestic animals attack by wild animals			--
C - Nov (Hidar)	Domestic animals attack by wild animals			--
C - Nov (Hidar)	Domestic animals attack by wild animals			--

Kebele GEDANSANA FERESKORI

E - Jan (Tir)	Occurrence of different human and animal disease			--
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Shortage of water for animals and human			--

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>	DAWE
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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>
G - Mar (Megabit)	Migration and lack of grazing land			--
H - Apr (Meazea)	Conflict, hunger and shortage of water	1		--
I - May (Ginbot)	Attacking of livestock by wild animals and disease	2		--
J - Jun (Sene)	Occurrence of animal disease	3		--
K - Jul (Hamle)	Drought and blowing of dry wind			--
L - Aug (Nehase)	Heavy rain fall			--
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Heavy cold weather condition			--
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Conflict with Issa Somali due to water			--
C - Nov (Hidar)	Occurrence of different human and animal disease			--
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Hunger of animals			--

Kebele GENDAWARINA EYELEDI

E - Jan (Tir)	Shortage of grazing land		Crop sowing	--
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Shortage of water for livestock		Weeding	--

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	DAWE
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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
G - Mar (Megabit)	Occurrence of animal disease			--
H - Apr (Meazea)	Occurrence of animal disease			--
I - May (Ginbot)	Occurrence of animal disease		Collection of crops	--
J - Jun (Sene)	Occurrence of animal disease	1		--
K - Jul (Hamle)	Occurrence of transmitted disease	1	Sowing of crops	--
L - Aug (Nehase)	Occurrence of malaria		Weeding	--
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Occurrence of crop disease		Weeding	--
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Occurrence of crop disease	3	Time of good grazing land	3rd
C - Nov (Hidar)	Occurrence of crop disease		Collection of crops.	1st
D - Dec (Tahsas)			Livestock products	2nd

<u>Kebele</u> HALBINA SENKOKOR			
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought	1	--
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought	3	--

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	DAWE
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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
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought	2		--
K - Jul (Hamle)	Heavy wind			--
L - Aug (Nehase)	Flood			--
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Disease			--
C - Nov (Hidar)	Heavy cold weather condition			--
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Heavy cold weather condition			--

Kebele	KAHRTUNA TUTLI			
E - Jan (Tir)	Different animal disease			--
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Livestock attack by wild animals			--
G - Mar (Megabit)	Difficult warm air, heavy wind.			--
H - Apr (Meazea)	Shortage of grazing land and drying of trees			--
I - May (Ginbot)	Shortage of water sources, conflict.			--
K - Jul (Hamle)	Heavy wind blow, flood and heavy rain fall			--

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	DAWE
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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
L - Aug (Nehase)	Heavy cold weather condition.			--
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Heavy flooding and its effects.			--
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Heavy cold weather condition and malaria.			--
C - Nov (Hidar)	Water born disease			--
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Disease.			--
Kebele KILELONA GAMORA				
E - Jan (Tir)	Occurrence of animal disease			--
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Shortage of grazing land, conflict and migration			--
G - Mar (Megabit)	Death of animals by disease, hunger and wild animals attack			--
H - Apr (Meazea)	Conflict, hunger and shortage of water for animals and human.			--
I - May (Ginbot)	Migration, heavy wind.	1		--
J - Jun (Sene)	Heavy wind and rain fall	2		--
K - Jul (Hamle)	Heavy wind and rain fall, flood	3		--

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>	DAWE
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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>
L - Aug (Nehase)	Occurrence of human and animal disease			--
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Conflict with Issa by water			--
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Attack of animals by wild animals			--
C - Nov (Hidar)	Occurrence of animal and human disease			--
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Heavy cold weather condition			--
<u>Kebele</u> KILENTINA DERSEDA				
E - Jan (Tir)			Preparation of crop lands	--
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Shortage of grazing land and conflict		Sowing of crops	--
G - Mar (Megabit)	Shortage of water			--
H - Apr (Meazea)	Animal disease	1	Sowing of crops	--
I - May (Ginbot)		1	Sowing of crops	--
J - Jun (Sene)	Human disease like malaria, transmitted disease.	3	Using irrigation	--
K - Jul (Hamle)	Heavy cold weather condition		Period of germination	--

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>	DAWE
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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>
L - Aug (Nehase)	Heavy rain fall and flood		Weeding and spraying of pests	--
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Human disease like pneumonia		Weeding and spraying of pests	--
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Domestic animals attacked by wild animals		Protection of crops from birds	--
C - Nov (Hidar)	Human and animal disease		Collection of crops	--
D - Dec (Tahsas)			Livestock products	--

<u>Kebele</u>	WAHLONA GIDALE			
E - Jan (Tir)	Attacking of livestock by wild animals and disease			--
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Conflict during migration in search of grazing land			--
G - Mar (Megabit)	Drying of trees and grass			--
H - Apr (Meazea)	Shortage of river and other water points	1		--
I - May (Ginbot)	Shortage of river and other water points	2		--
J - Jun (Sene)	Hunger and work load			--
L - Aug (Nehase)	Heavy cold weather condition and rain fall			--

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>	DAWE
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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>
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Occurrence of animal disease			--
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Occurrence of human disease	3		--
C - Nov (Hidar)	Disease of human eye			--
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Heavy cold weather condition			--
<u>Kebele</u> YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA				
E - Jan (Tir)	Occurrence of different human and animal disease			--
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Shortage of pure water for animals and humans			--
G - Mar (Megabit)	Migration and lack of grazing land			--
H - Apr (Meazea)	Conflict, hunger and shortage of water	1		--
I - May (Ginbot)	Attacking of livestock by wild animals and disease	2		--
J - Jun (Sene)	Occurrence of animal disease	3		--
K - Jul (Hamle)	Drought and blowing of dry wind			--
L - Aug (Nehase)	Heavy rain fall			--

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	DAWE
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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
A - Sep (Meskerem)	Heavy cold weather condition, back pain			--
B - Oct (Tikimt)	Conflict with Issa Somali due to water			--
C - Nov (Hidar)	Occurrence of different human and animal disease			--
D - Dec (Tahsas)	Hunger of animals			--

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	DAWE
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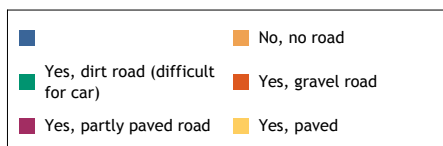
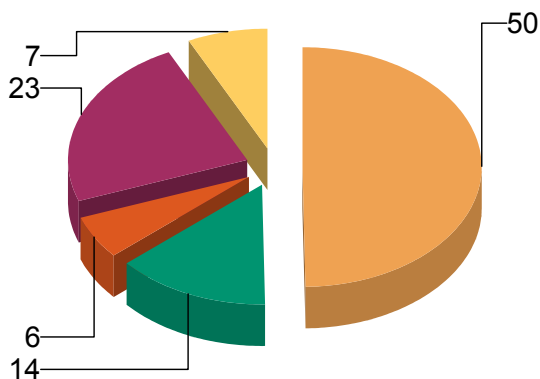
Selected Indicator

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

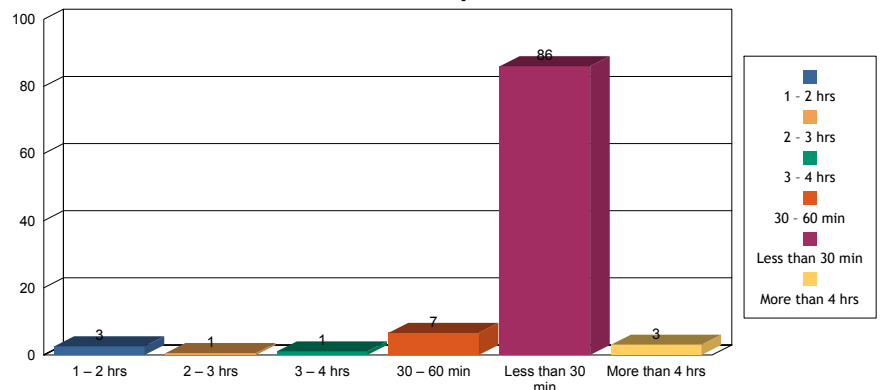
Type of Road	Response	Time to Nearest Paved Road (Mins.)	Response	Time To Nearest Urban Center (Mins.)	Response
Yes, paved	7.10	Less than 30 min	86.00	Less than 1 hr	6.80
Yes, partly paved road	23.40	30 - 60 min	6.60	1 - 2 hrs	30.60
Yes, gravel road	5.80	1 - 2 hrs	2.60	2 - 4 hrs	47.80
Yes, dirt road (difficult for car)	13.90	2 - 3 hrs	0.60	4 - 6 hrs	10.70
No, no road	49.80	3 - 4 hrs	1.10	More than 6 hrs	4.10
		More than 4 hrs	3.10		

Avg Time To Nearest Urban Center(Mins.)	207.30	Avg Time To Nearest Paved Road	36.50
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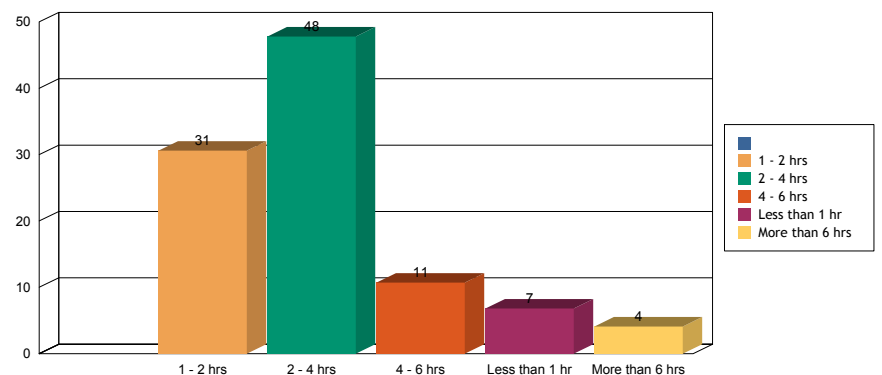
Type of Road



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

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
Selected Indicator	Physical Vulnerability: Access to Electricity - Households access and utilization of electricity				
Household Located In Electricity	0.20				
Household Connected To Electricity	0.00				



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

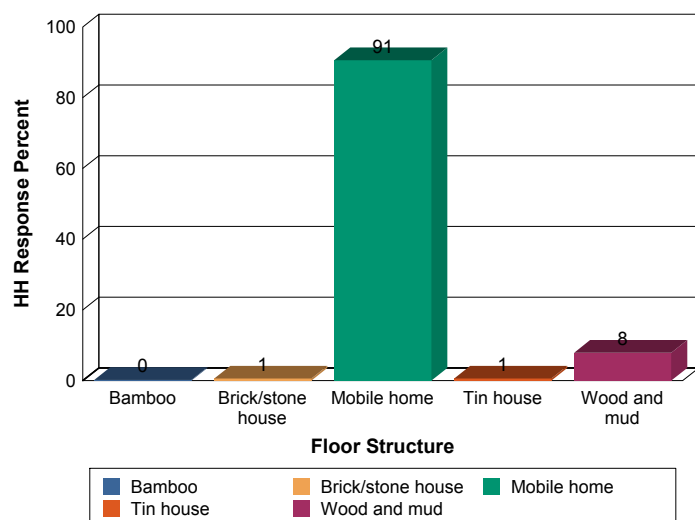
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
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Selected Indicator

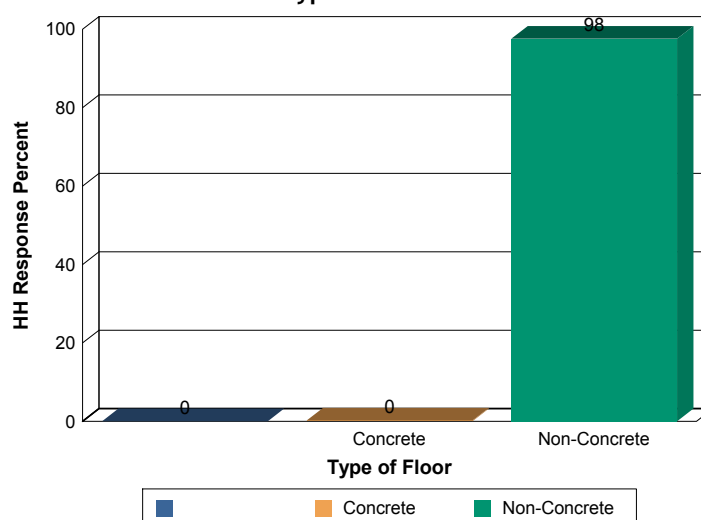
Physical Vulnerability: Type of Dwelling Units - Households type of dwelling houses

Floor Structure	HH Response	Type of Floor	HH Response
Tin house	0.60	Concrete	0.20
Wood and mud	7.90	Non-Concrete	97.60
Bamboo	0.20		0.00
Brick/stone house	0.60		0.00
Mobile home	90.60		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	DAWE
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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
ADALIL	200	Youth and adults	Male	February, March and April	Increased	Drought	Oromia region, Awash
KILENTINA DERSEDA	250	Youth and adults	Male	February, March	Increased	Drought	Oromia region, around Borkena river
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	200	15 _40 age groups	Male	January to June	Decreased	Drought	Borkona river and Oromia region Dewe Chefe
HALBINA SENKOKOR	75	From 26 to 40 age group	Male	From April to July	Increased	Drought	Gewani woreda, Oromia region Kemise chefe, Mile, Awash river
KILELONA GAMORA	75	Youth and adults	Male	During drought time or no rain fall	Increased	Searching of grazing land because of recurrent drought and dependency on livestock only	Megenta, Gewane, Baadu
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	0	Youth and adults	Male	During drought time or no rain fall	Increased	Searching of job opportunity, loss of assets and economic hard ship	Alay, Dige, Merenta, Baadu and Gewani
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	200	Youth and adults	Male	March, April, may, June	Increased	Prevention of animal disease (migrating with non affected animals), job opportunity and not starting of farming activity	Megenta, Gewane, Baadu



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
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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
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	70	Youth and adults	Male	During drought time	Increased	Dependency on livestock and no other income sources	Kemise Chefe, Megenta, Baada
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	70	Youth and adults	Male	During drought time	Increased	Dependency on livestock and no other income sources	Kemise chefe, Borkena, Burke, etc...
WAHLONA GIDALE	250	Youth and adults	Male	March, April, May	Increased	Due to climatic change, shortage of grazing land, deforestation, decrease of animal numbers and human and animal disease, drought	Dewa chefe, Awash river, Wogenta.



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Selected Indicator

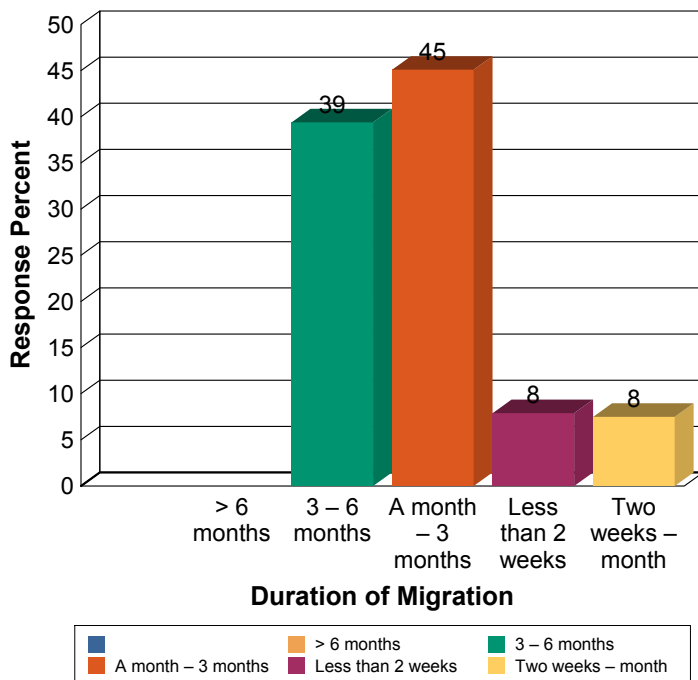
Economic Vulnerability: Household Migration - Household migration and reason for migration

Duration of Migration	Response Percent	Migration Reason	Response Percent
Two weeks - month	7.50	Family reasons	1.90
A month - 3 months	45.10	Looking for work	0.30
3 - 6 months	39.40	Working elsewhere	
> 6 months		Away at school	0.30
Less than 2 weeks	7.90	Visiting	0.20
		Other	0.20

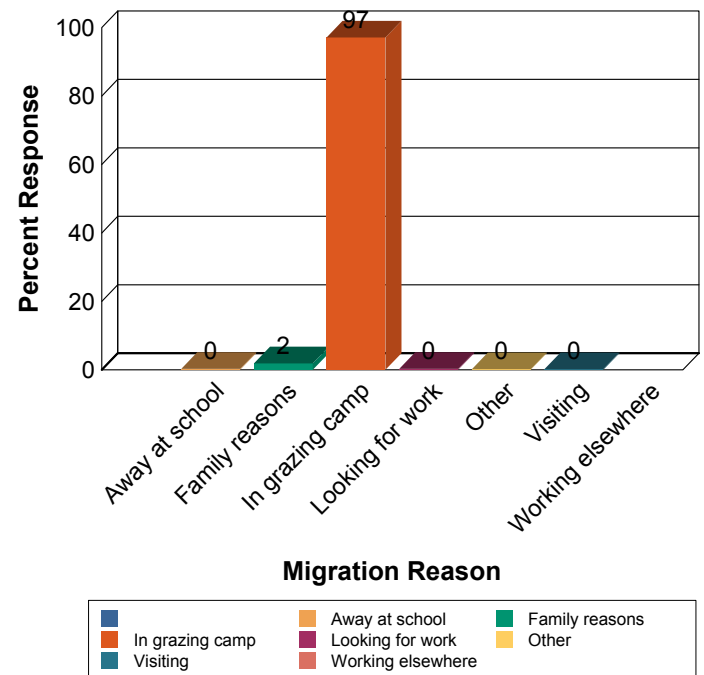
In grazing camp

97.10

Duration of Migration



Migration Reason





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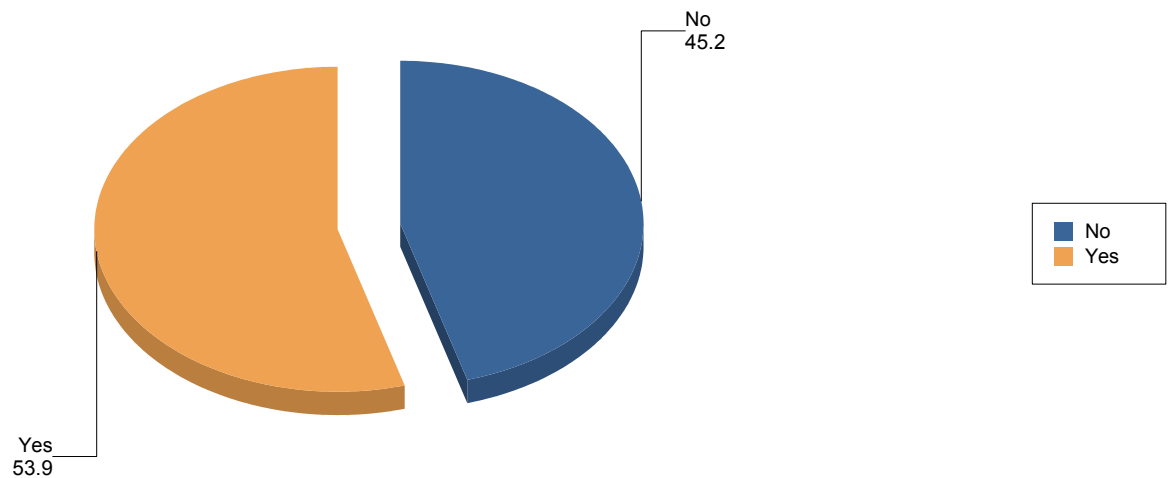
Selected Indicator

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

Is Migration Due to Hazard?	HH Response - Due To Hazard
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No	45.20
Yes	53.90

Is Migration Due to Hazard?





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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DAWE

Selected Indicator:

Demography: Population Structure

KEY:

Male Female

	Children (0-12 yrs)	Older (Above 55 yrs)	Working (25-55 yrs)	Youth (12-25 yrs)
ADALIL	12.5 27.8	4.5 10.5	3 17	6 24
DAWEBORENA KOBET	10 30	4 6	5 15	10 20
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	15 25	4 6	5 15	
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	20 30	20 10	25 20	25 35
HALBINA SENKOKOR	15 30	2 3	8 12	14 26
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	22.5 27.5	2.25 12.75	3.75 11.25	3 17
KILELONA GAMORA	14 26	1.5 8.5	4 16	9 21
KILENTINA DERSEDA	15 25	4 6	8 12	10 20
WAHLONA GIDALE		4.5 17.8	3 17	6 24.5
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	15 25	4 6	5 15	10 20



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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>
ADALIL	Increased	More children	Adali, Seka, Rokba, Ubaba
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Increased	More children	Alihamedu, Dahi mela, Melo Alito, Debloera, Adaali, Koda Alelto
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Increased	More children	Gera Bura, Hares, Gontoyita, Gamo, Hamedinto, Seletita, Debilisera
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Increased	More children	Dadmela, Ubaba, Amaassa, Bodyitamila, abamela, Odetie, Adaali, Fobura
KILELONA GAMORA	Increased	More children	Harmela, Amaasa, Baromao, Asaalito, Arbahimto, Korha, Koboba
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Increased	More children	Rekiba, Dermela, Kebrto, Kamilto, Humed gumeda, Rebre sara and Ali haya
DAWEBORENA KOBET	Increased	More children	Hadiyu
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Increased	More children	Kuberto, Abaamela, Manet, Seka bura, Hayis, Adaali
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Increased	More children	Koboba, Gera bura, Hayise, Molo Aleyito



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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>
WAHLONA GIDALE	Increased	More children	Alihamedu, Hayise, Humeto, Askarer, Boyiyito mela



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Selected Indicator

Social Vulnerability: Household Demographic Characteristics - Demographic characteristics of households

Demographic Indicator	Indicator Value	Comments
Average household size	8	On average each household in the woreda has 6.7 household members
Sex ratio	1	Male to female ratio is 1.2
Child sex ratio (under 14 yrs)	1	Male to female ratio for age group of under 14 is 1.4
Adult sex ratio (18 & Above yrs)	1	Male to female ratio for age group of 18 and above is 1
Dependency ratio $\left(\frac{[(0-14)+(64+)]}{(15-64)} \right)$ yrs)	1	For every working adult there are 1.2 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	1.80	From Proportion of population (7+) - Less than 1st grade	75.10
Read and understand text - with difficulty	5.50	From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)	21.90
Cannot read and understand text	92.80	From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)	2.00
Can write letters - easily	1.70	From Proportion of population (7+) - Technical	0.10
Can write letters - with difficulty	5.30	From Proportion of population (7+) - Pursuing or completed University	0.20
<u>General Literacy Rate</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Adult Literacy Rate</u>	<u>Percentage</u>



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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			50.90	49.10	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)			62.80	37.20	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)			80.00	20.00	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Technical			100.00	0.00	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Pursuing or completed University			100.00	0.00	
<u>Male Head of HH</u>		87.30	<u>Female Head of HH</u>		12.70

WDRP Indicators

Environmental Characteristics



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Selected Indicator

Environmental Situation: Environmental Problems - Major environmental problems by Kebele

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Problem_1</u>	<u>Problem_2</u>	<u>Problem_3</u>	<u>Problem4</u>
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Soil erosion	Deforestation		
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Soil erosion	Water pollution	Pests	Deforestation
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Soil erosion			
KILELONA GAMORA	Soil erosion			
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Soil erosion	Flooding		
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Soil erosion			
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Soil erosion			
WAHLONA GIDALE	Soil erosion	Deforestation		



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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>
ADALIL	No deforestation	
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Increased	
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Increased	Using for fire and construction of homes
HALBINA SENKOKOR	No	No
KILELONA GAMORA	No	No
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	No	No
DAWEBORENA KOBET	No	
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	No	No
WAHLONA GIDALE	Increased	Shortage of grazing land and cutting of natural forests



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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	ADALIL
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Wood
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Increased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Shortage of grazing land	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	No problems
<u>Resources_2</u>	Forest	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Due to drought	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

KebeleName	KILENTINA DERSEDA
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Shortage of grazing land	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Due to drought
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	Wood
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	Increased
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Shortage of rain fall	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	No problem



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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	GENDAWARINA EYELEDI			
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Shortage of grazing land	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Due to deforestation
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	Wood
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	Increased
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Shortage of rain fall.	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	Available in the area

KebeleName	HALBINA SENKOKOR			
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Wood
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	No change	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Loss of grass due to drought	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Due to drought loss of wood
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	Shrubs
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	No change	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	No pure water during summer season	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	Selling wood



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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	KILELONA GAMORA			
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Increased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Increased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Loss of grass due to drought	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Due to drought loss of wood
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	Wood
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	No change	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	No change
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	No pure water during summer season.	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	No problem

KebeleName	KAHRTUNA TUTLI			
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Increased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Loss of grass due to drought	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Due to drought loss of wood
<u>Resources_2</u>	Water	<u>Resources_4</u>	Wood
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	No change	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	Increased
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	No pure water during summer season	<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

KebeleName	DAWEBORENA KOBET				
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Water	<u>Resources_3</u>	Land
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	No change	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	There is change
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	No problem	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Damage of grass due to drought and flood
<u>Resources_2</u>	Forest	<u>Resources_4</u>	Wood
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Increased	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	There is change
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	No problem	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	No problem.

KebeleName	GENDAWARINA EYELEDI				
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Water	<u>Resources_3</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased of natural species
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Shortage of water due to drying of rivers and water points	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	It has drought resistance trees
<u>Resources_2</u>	Land	<u>Resources_4</u>	Wood
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	No change
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Decrease of productivity due to lack of rain fall	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	No problem



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	GENDAWARINA EYELEDI				
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Water	<u>Resources_3</u>	Land
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Decreased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Shortage of water due to drying of rivers and water points	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Decrease of productivity due to lack of rain fall
<u>Resources_2</u>	Wood	<u>Resources_4</u>	Forest
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	No change	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	Decreased of natural species
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	No change	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	

<u>KebeleName</u>	WAHLONA GIDALE				
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Land	<u>Resources_3</u>	Wood
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	Increased
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Loss of grass due to drought	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	No problems
<u>Resources_2</u>	Forest	<u>Resources_4</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Decreased	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Drying due to drought	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
Selected Indicator	Environmental Situation: Rainfall & Temperature - Observed changes on rainfall and temperature by the community over the last decade				
Kebele Name	Rainfall		Temperature		
	Changes Observed	Problems	Changes Observed	Problems	
ADALIL	Decreased	Occurrence of problems due to drought	Decreased	There is heavy cold weather condition	
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Decreased	Occurrence of problems due to drought	Increased	Inconvenient condition for work	
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Decreased	Because of climatic change	Increased	Because of climatic change	
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Decreased	Shortage of pasture and water	Increased	No problem	
KILELONA GAMORA	Decreased	Shortage of grazing land	Increased	No problem	
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Decreased	Shortage of grazing land	Increased	Problem of traveling because of high temperature	
DAWEBORENA KOBET	Decreased	Shortage of grazing land, migration and death of animals due to hunger	Increased	Inconvenient condition for work	
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Good	No problem	Increased	Inconvenient condition for work	
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Good	No problem	Increased	Inconvenient condition for work	
WAHLONA GIDALE	Decreased	Drought	Decreased	There is heavy cold weather condition.	



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Selected Indicator

Environmental Situation: Reasons for Environmental Changes

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Reason For Environmental Changes</u>
ADALIL	Drought and invasive plant species
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Drought and invasive plant species
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Drought and invasive plant species
HALBINA SENKOKOR	The main cause of environmental change is increase of global warming
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Drought and invasive plant species
DAWEBORENA KOBET	Drought and invasive plant species
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Drought and invasive plant species
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Drought and invasive plant species
WAHLONA GIDALE	Drought and invasive plant species



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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
ADALIL	No soil erosion	No problem
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Increased	Formation of gullies, soil erosion and decrease of productivity
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Increased	Heavy rain falls during summer
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Increased	There is natural grass
KILELONA GAMORA	Increased	Loss grazing land un proper utilization.
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Increased	Loss grazing land
DAWEBORENA KOBET	No soil erosion	
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Medium	Damage of road and gully formation
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Medium	Damage of road and gully formation
WAHLONA GIDALE	Increased	No grazing land because of degraded of fertile soils

WDRP Indicators

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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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
ADALIL	Only pastoralist	100		0		0		0
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Pastoralist	80	Farming activity	20		0		0
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Pastoralist	80	Farming activity	15	Others	5		0
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Pastoralist	80	Others	20		0		0
KILELONA GAMORA	Pastoralist	100		0		0		0
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Pastoralist	100		0		0		0
DAWEBORENA KOBET	Pastoralist	100		0		0		0
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Pastoralist	100		0		0		0
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Pastoralist	100		0		0		0
WAHLONA GIDALE	Pastoralist	100		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
ACF	0.20	0.00	0.00
Agricultural laborer	1.30	8.40	0.00
Basket-making, Mat-making	0.00	0.00	16.70
Buying and selling livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, camels)	0.20	8.40	0.00
Carpenter, Furniture-maker, or Metal-worker	0.20	0.00	0.00
Daily laborer	0.40	21.70	0.00
MERCY CORPS	0.20	1.20	0.00
Others	0.40	0.00	16.70
PDO office	0.00	1.20	0.00
Rearing & selling animals (camels, cattle, sheep, goats)	92.80	28.90	0.00
Religious teacher	0.00	1.20	0.00
Salaried job	4.00	21.70	0.00
Selling Cereal food crops (sorghum, maize, wheat, barley)	0.00	4.80	33.30



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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
Selling dairy products (milk, butter, ghee, cheese)	0.00	0.00	16.70
Selling meat (from own livestock)	0.20	1.20	0.00
Selling Other foods (sugar, flour, coffee, etc.)	0.00	1.20	16.70



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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	0.10	0.00
Cultivator	1.50	11.10
Neither studying nor working nor seeking work	0.20	0.60
Others (specify)	0.90	0.90
Physically disabled	0.20	0.00
Retired/ Old	3.00	0.00
Salaried	2.80	3.40
Student	7.80	4.30
Unemployed & seeking work	1.30	1.90
Agricultural labourer	0.10	1.20
Chronically ill	0.20	0.00
Craftsman	0.00	0.30
Home-maker (housewife)	26.40	9.90
Livestock rearing	55.10	46.40
Non-agricultural labour	0.20	16.40
Shopkeeper and Petty trade	0.30	0.90



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DAWE

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				5.30					
Borrowed					0.70			0.50	
Casual labor				0.70				0.20	
Free meals/Food assistance					0.70	0.90		1.20	3.80
Gathering catching								0.50	
Other		26.90		57.90		1.80			



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DAWE

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	5.30	53.80	33.30	10.50	1.50	0.90		0.20	
Purchase from roadside vendor/tuck shop	68.40	7.70		10.50	50.40	78.20	69.60	51.80	46.20
Purchase subsidized food from Kebele shop					0.20				
Purchases from main shop	26.30	11.50	66.70	10.50	45.70	18.20	30.40	45.50	50.00

WDRP Indicators

Crop Production Characteristics



Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

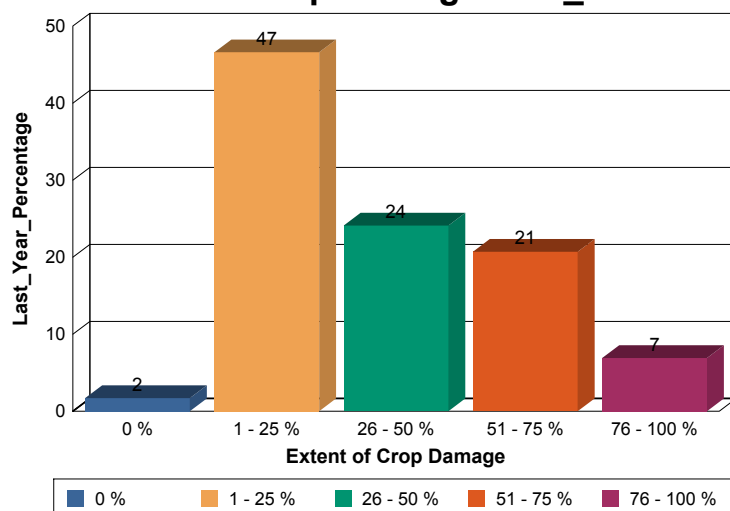
Wereda DAWE

Selected Indicator:

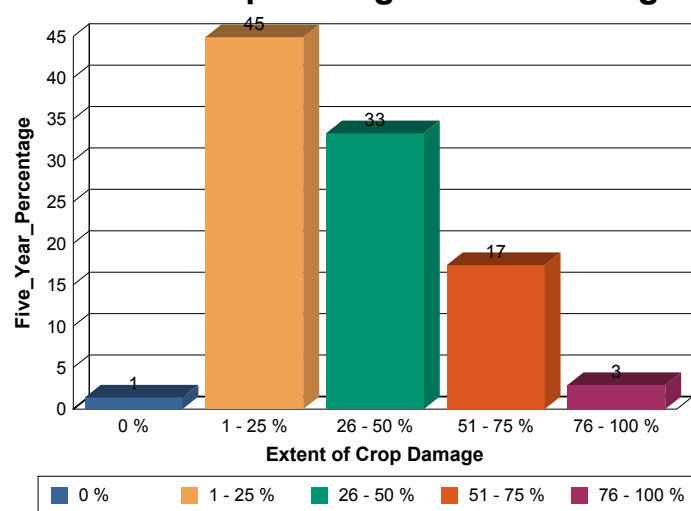
Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Proportion of Total Crop Damage

Extent of Crop Damage (%)	Last_Year_Percentage	Five_Year_Percentage
0 %	1.70	1.40
1 - 25 %	46.60	44.90
26 - 50 %	24.10	33.30
51 - 75 %	20.70	17.40
76 - 100 %	6.90	2.90

Extent of Crop Damage Last_Year



Extent of Crop Damage Five Years Ago





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region AFAR

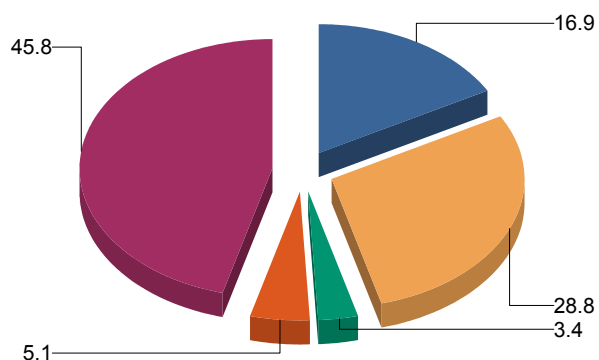
Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DAWE

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

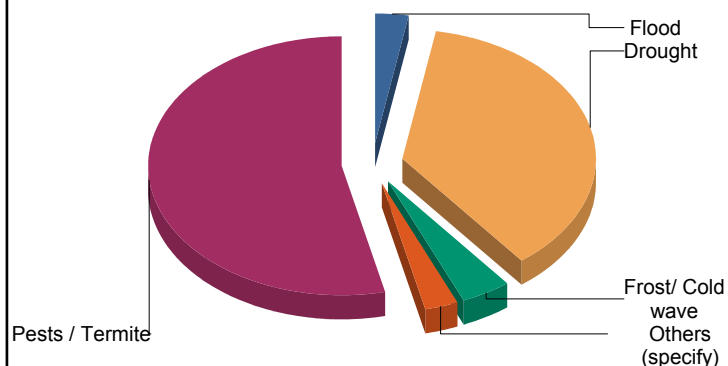
Major Reason of Crop Damage	Last Year	Five Year Ago
Pests / Termite	45.80	52.80
Drought	28.80	36.10
Flood	16.90	2.80
Frost/ Cold wave	3.40	4.20
Others (specify)	5.10	2.80

Major Reason of Crop Damage - Last Year



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

Major Reason of Crop Damage - Five Years Ago



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



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DAWE
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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 %
Lentils		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Maize		2.13	51.06	40.00	19.15	6.38
		2.00	49.00	33.30	18.40	2.00
Other pulses		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00
Sesame		0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
		0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
Sorghum		0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	55.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
Teff		0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
		0.00	20.00	60.00	20.00	0.00
Vegetables		0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wheat		0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DAWE
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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
Lentils	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 100.00
Maize	14.60 4.00	27.10 32.00	2.10 2.00	6.25 4.00	50.00 56.00
Other pulses	0.00 0.00	0.00 100.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
Sesame	100.00 0.00	50.00 0.00	50.00 50.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 50.00
Sorghum	0.00 0.00	40.00 66.70	0.00 11.10	0.00 0.00	60.00 22.20
Teff	100.00 0.00	0.00 28.60	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 71.40
Wheat	0.00 0.00	100.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 100.00



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	DAWE
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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	
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Maize	Meher	60	40	Increase of farming lands
	Sorghum	Meher	20	15	Increase of farming lands
	Teff	Meher	5	3	Increase of farming lands
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Maize	Meher	1	5	Shortage of rain fall (1,5 Expressess hectars)
	Sesame	Belg	1	1	Increase of farming lands (where 1=hectar)
	Teff	Meher	2	1	Small scale irrigation (Where 2,3=Hectars)



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 DAWE

Selected Indicator:

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

Percentage of
Irrigated Area

Last Year

50.00

Five Years Ago

47.10

Percentage of households
with irrigated area

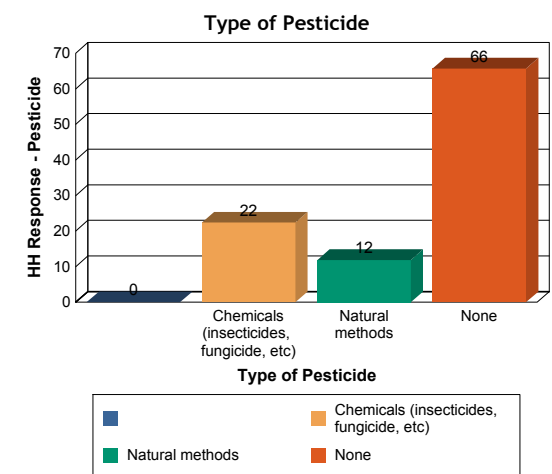
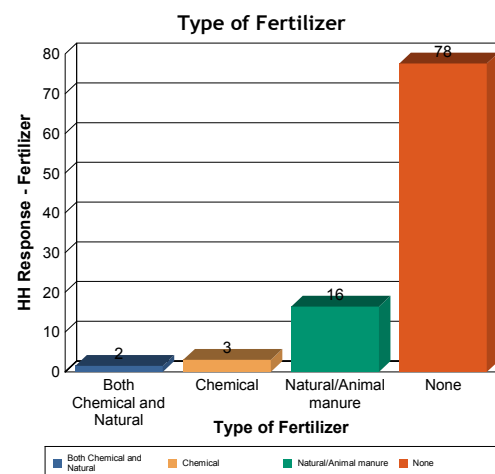
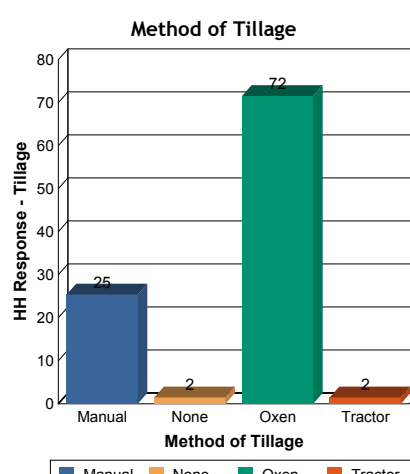
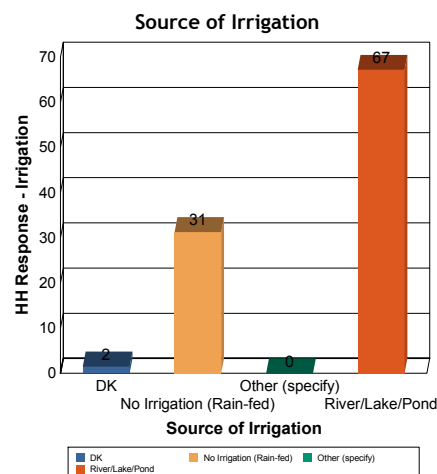
Last Year

50.00

Five Years Ago

36.80

<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	67.20	Oxen	71.60	Chemical	3.00	Chemicals (insecticides, fungicide, etc)	22.40
DK	1.50	Manual	25.40	Natural/Animal manure	16.40	Natural methods	11.90
Other (specify)	0.00	Tractor	1.50	Both Chemical and Natural	1.50	None	65.70
No Irrigation (Rain-fed)	31.30	None	1.50	None	77.60		0.00



Proportion Improved Seeds

70.10

Proportion Agriculture Service

45.50



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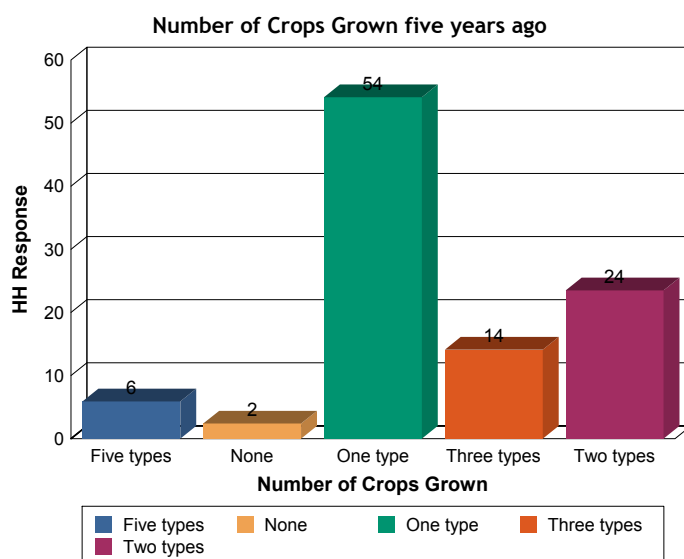
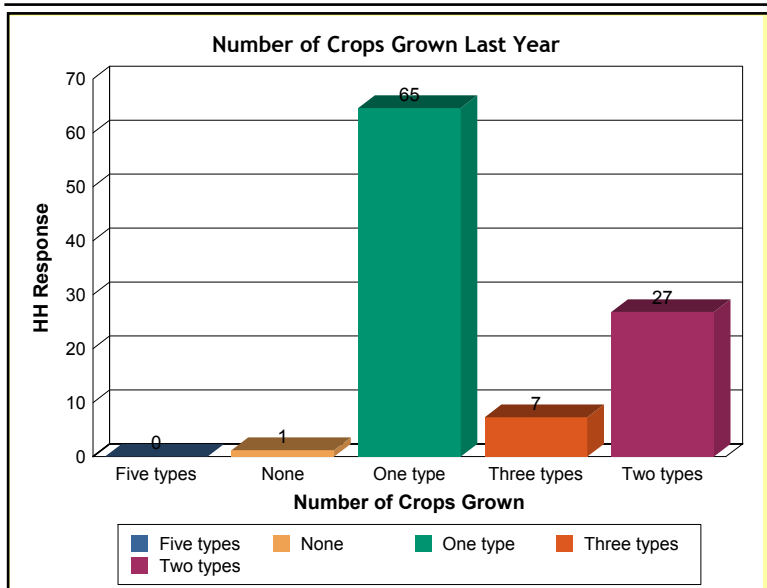
Region AFAR **Zone** ZONE 5 **Wereda** DAWE

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

Number of Crops Grown	Crops Grown Last Year	Crops Grown Five Years Ago
None	1.20	2.40
One type	64.60	54.10
Two types	26.80	23.50
Three types	7.30	14.10
Five types	0.00	5.90

Avg Crops Grown Last Year 1.40

Avg Crops Grown Five Years Ago 1.73





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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

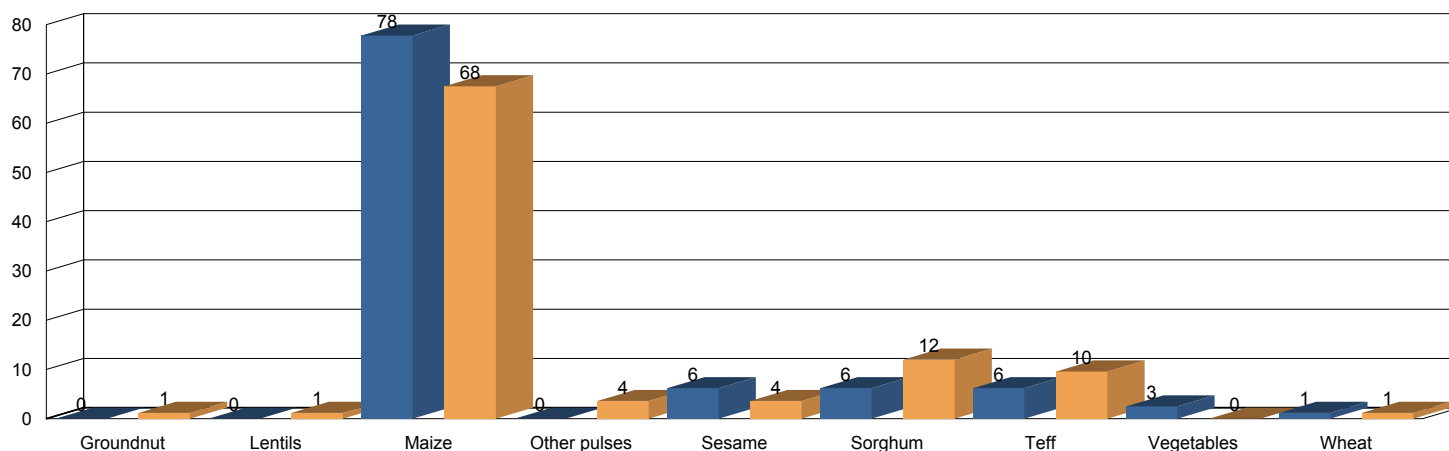
Wereda DAWE

Selected Indicator

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

Major Crop Type	Type of Crops Grown Last Year	Type of Crops Grown Five Years Ago
Teff	6.20	9.60
Wheat	1.20	1.20
Maize	77.80	67.50
Sorghum	6.20	12.00
Lentils	0.00	1.20
Other pulses	0.00	3.60
Groundnut	0.00	1.20
Sesame	6.20	3.60
Vegetables	2.50	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 DAWE

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	40.70	22.00	18.60	1.70	10.20	6.80
Other pulses						
Sesame	33.30	33.30	33.30			
Sorghum	40.00	20.00	40.00			
Teff	100.00					
Vegetables						
Wheat			100.00			



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DAWE

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	20.00	34.50	21.80	3.60	10.90	9.09
Other pulses	33.30	33.30	33.30			
Sesame	33.30	66.70				
Sorghum	30.00	30.00	20.00	10.00		10.00
Teff	12.50	50.00	37.50			
Vegetables	100.00					
Wheat			100.00			



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Wednesday, October 1, 2014

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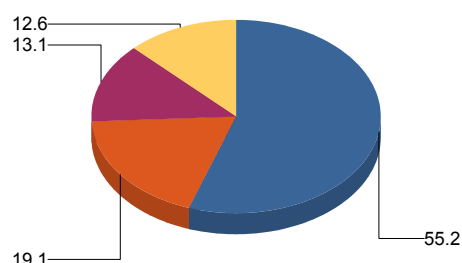
Selected Indicator: **Economic Vulnerability: Land Ownership and Quality - Landownership of households**

Households owning land (%)	19.70
Average landholding (in Hectares)s	0.88
Households cultivating land in last 12 months (%)	15.70
Average quantity of land cultivated (in hectares)	1.67

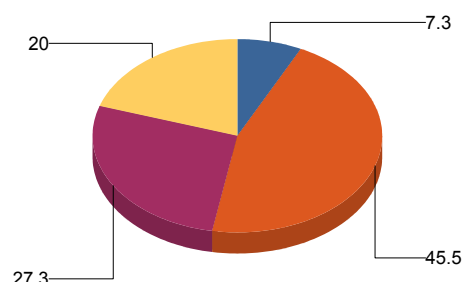
Range Land Holding	Percent Response	Range Cultivated Land	Percent Respons
A - Less than 0.25 ha	55.0	A - Less than 0.25 ha	7.0
B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	0.0	B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	0.0
C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	0.0	C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	0.0
D - 0.75 - 1 ha	19.0	D - 0.75 - 1 ha	46.0
E - 1 - 2 ha	13.0	E - 1 - 2 ha	27.0
F - More than 2 ha	13.0	F - More than 2 ha	20.0

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	DAWE
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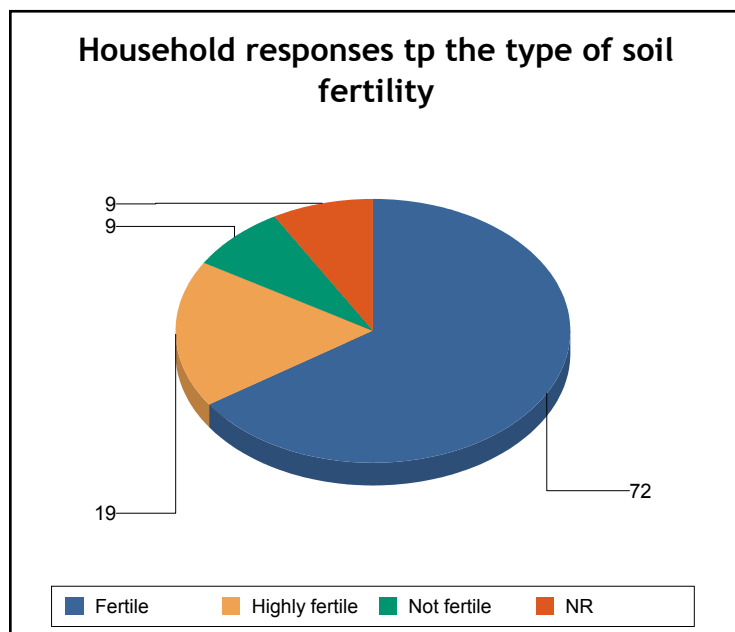
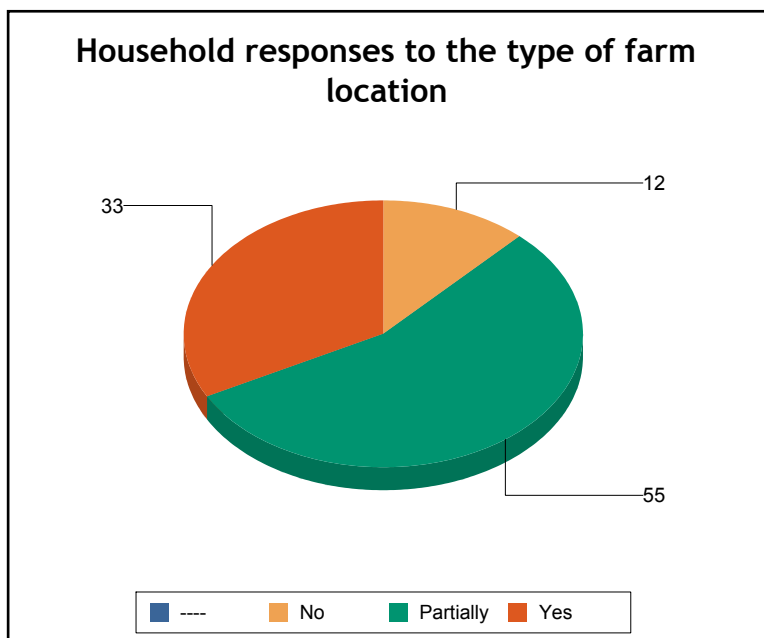
Selected Indicator:

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

Cropping_Intensity *	162.00
Households with enough land for farming	53.80

HHs with favourable location of farm	Response	Households with fertile soil	Response
Yes	32.80	Highly fertile	19.40
Partially	55.20	Fertile	71.60
No	11.90	Not fertile	9.00
----		NR	9.00

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





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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DAWE

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>
ADALIL	Grazing land	No enough grazing land compared to livestock number				
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Grazing land	No enough grazing land compared to livestock number				
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Grazing land	No enough grazing land compared to livestock number	Farming land	No enough farming land compared to population pressure		
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Grazing land	No enough grazing land compared to livestock number				
KILELONA GAMORA	Grazing land					
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Grazing land	Wide communal grazing land in the area				
DAWEBORENA KOBET	Grazing land	it has enough grazing land	Forest land	Using wild fruits in disaster time for feeding purpose		
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Grazing land	It has wide and enough grazing land	Forest land			
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Grazing land	It has wide and enough grazing land				



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DAWE

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>
WAHLONA GIDALE	Grazing land	No enough grazing land compared to livestock number				

WDRP Indicators

Livestock Production Characteristics



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Selected Indicator:

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Change Over Last Decade</u>	<u>Comment</u>
ADALIL	Increased	Increased	Drought and shortage of rain fall
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Increased	Increased	Because of drought
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Increased	Decreased	Decrease of animal disease because of improvement of veterinary services
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Different disease occurred in the area	Increased	Because of drought
KILELONA GAMORA	Different disease occurred in the area	Increased	Because of drought
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Increased	Increased	The occurrence of disease increased due to drought
DAWEBORENA KOBET	Sometimes there is camel disease	Increased	the occurrence of new disease increased due to drought
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Increased	Increased	Due to drought and climatic change
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Increased	Increased	Due to drought and climatic change
WAHLONA GIDALE	Increased	Increased	Due to drought and climatic change



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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	0.60	1.10	0.20
Black leg	0.20		
CBPP	1.70	1.70	2.50
Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	53.70	16.70	7.40
DK	0.40		
Faciolosis		0.20	0.40
Foot and mouth disease	0.40	5.40	18.10
Heart water			0.20
Internal & External Parasites (Tick, mange, helminthiasis, fasci	18.30	31.50	16.10
Liverfluke (Sheep and cattle)	4.10	14.50	2.90
Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)	5.50	9.80	3.40
Lymphangitis			0.40
Newcastle disease (Chicken)	0.20	0.70	0.90
No Disease	0.20	0.20	
Pasteurellosis	1.10	1.30	1.30
PPR	7.00	5.60	9.20
Respiratory complex of camels	1.30	1.30	1.80
Sheep pox		0.70	0.90
Tick born diseases	4.90	9.10	33.30
Trypanosomiasis	0.20	0.20	



Data_Collected_Date

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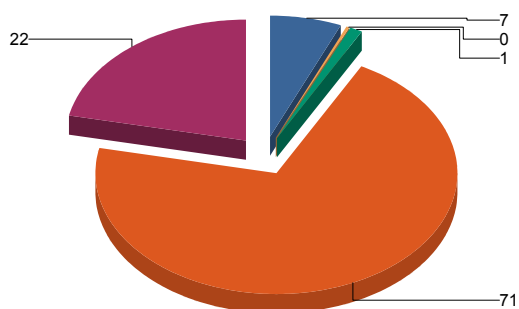
Wereda DAWE

Selected Indicator:

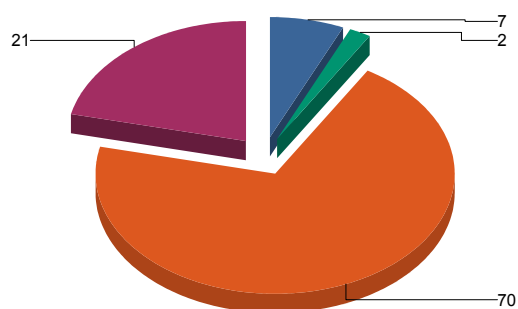
Evaluation of Access to Veterinary Services and Livestock Drugs
Households' evaluation on access to drugs and veterinary services

Level of Access	Veterinary Service	Livestock_Drugs
Good	1.10	1.70
Adequate	6.50	6.80
Poor	70.50	70.20
Very poor	21.70	21.40
DK	0.20	

Level of Access to Veterinary Services



Access Level of Livestock Drugs





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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DAWE

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
ADALIL	Camels: Female	15.00	High economic value
	Cattle	10.00	Middle economic value
	Goats	20.00	Middle economic value
	Sheep	10.00	Very low economic value
	Donkeys	2.00	Low economic value
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Camels	15.00	High economic value
	Cattle	10.00	High economic value
	Goats	30.00	High economic value
	Sheep	10.00	Low economic value
	Donkeys	2.00	Very low economic value
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Donkeys	10.00	High income sources
	Cattle	15.00	High income sources
	Sheep	50.00	High income sources
	Goats	35.00	High income sources
	Donkeys	2.00	Low income sources
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Camels	10.00	High income sources
	Cattle	30.00	High income sources
	Cattle	50.00	High income sources
	Sheep	50.00	High income sources
	Donkeys	5.00	High income sources
KILELONA GAMORA	Camels	15.00	Very high economic value
	Cattle	25.00	Low economic value
	Goats	40.00	Very high economic value



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DAWE

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
KILELONA GAMORA	Sheep	30.00	High income sources
	Donkeys	3.00	Very low economic value
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Camels	10.00	Very high economic value
	Goats	40.00	High income sources
	Cattle	25.00	High economic value
	Sheep	30.00	Low economic value
	Donkeys	2.00	Very low economic value
DAWEBORENA KOBET	Camels	25.00	Very high economic value
	Cattle	20.00	High income sources
	Goats	30.00	Very high economic value
	Sheep	15.00	High income sources
	Donkeys	2.00	Good economic value
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Camels	20.00	Very high economic value
	Cattle	10.00	High income sources
	Goats	25.00	Very high economic value
	Sheep	15.00	High income sources
	Donkeys	2.00	Good economic value
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Camels	25.00	Very high economic value
	Cattle	15.00	High income sources
	Goats	27.00	Very high economic value
	Sheep	16.00	High income sources
	Donkeys	3.00	Good economic value



Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DAWE

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
WAHLONA GIDALE	Camels	3.00	High economic value
	Cattle	2.00	Middle economic value
	Goats	20.00	Very high economic value
	Sheep	13.00	Medium economic value
	Donkeys	1.00	Low economic value



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DAWE

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	0.80	0.60			
Camels: Female	44.60	16.30	4.80	0.20	
Camels: Male	45.60	7.70	0.80	0.40	
Camels: Young Female	44.30	8.40	0.80	0.20	
Camels: Young Male	41.20	7.80	0.40		
Cattle: Female	49.10	14.70	2.10		
Cattle: Male bulls	41.30	14.00	2.90		
Cattle: Mature Female	42.10	30.50	8.40	0.40	0.60
Cattle: under 1 year	58.90	14.00	2.70	0.20	
Donkeys	63.40	2.30	1.00	0.60	
Goats	27.80	18.00	37.40	9.60	1.50
Horses	0.20	0.60			

None
98.50
34.10
45.40
46.20
50.60
34.20
89.30
18.00
24.10
32.60
5.60
99.20



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DAWE

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	2.30	0.60	0.20		
Poultry	0.80				
Sheep	35.60	23.20	24.30	4.00	0.40

None
96.80
99.20
12.60



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DAWE

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livestock Owned

Changes Observed By Households

	Decreased	Increased	Remained the Same
Bee keeping	50.00		
Camels: Female	98.40	0.30	1.30
Camels: Male	98.10		1.90
Camels: Young Female	99.20		0.80
Camels: Young Male	99.60		0.40
Cattle: Female	98.70	0.30	1.00
Cattle: Male bulls	63.30	3.00	33.30
Cattle: Mature Female	97.80	0.40	1.80
Cattle: under 1 year	99.40		0.60
Donkeys	90.70	2.20	7.20
Goats	98.00	0.40	1.60
Horses	50.00		
Mules	76.90		23.10
Poultry	50.00		
Sheep	97.80	0.50	1.70



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DAWE

Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livestock Owned

Reason for Decrease in Livestock Number

	Ate at home	Eaten by wild animal (e.g. hyena)	Lost	Other	Raiding	Sold (not for food)	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Sold for food
Bee keeping			25.00	50.00				25.00		
Camels: Female	0.30		2.30				6.50	32.90	55.50	0.30
Camels: Male		1.20	4.30		0.40	11.30	2.30	28.50	48.00	3.50
Camels: Young Female		0.40	3.20			0.40	0.80	43.50	51.40	0.40
Camels: Young Male			2.60				0.40	39.30	51.30	3.00
Cattle: Female		1.60			0.30	8.00	0.60	66.00	20.80	2.60
Cattle: Male bulls								60.90	8.70	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DAWE

Selected Indicator

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

	Ate at home	Eaten by wild animal (e.g. hyena)	Lost	Other	Raiding	Sold (not for food)	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Sold for food
Cattle: Mature Female		0.80	1.10		3.30	9.90	0.40	65.90	27.70	4.80
Cattle: under 1 year		2.80				0.80		72.00	23.80	0.30
Donkeys		31.10						24.00	30.00	
Goats		1.10			0.20	4.50	0.20	40.60	50.30	1.80
Horses				25.00						
Mules			8.30					41.70	25.00	
Poultry				75.00					25.00	
Sheep			2.20			6.60		42.60	42.90	3.70



Data Collected Date

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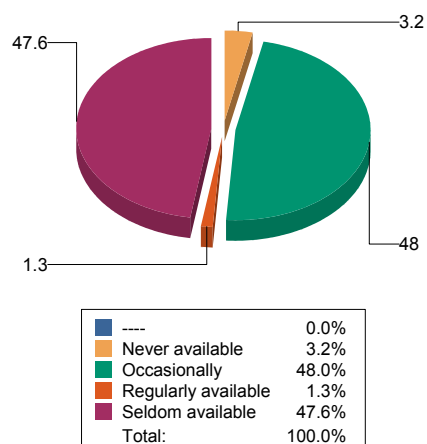
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
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Selected Indicator

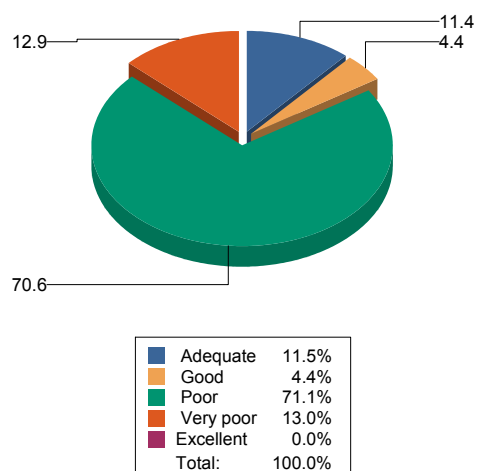
Agriculture (Livestock): Pasture Availability - Households perception on access and quality of pasture

Access to Pasture	Response Percent	Quality of Pasture	Response Percent
Regularly available	1.30	Excellent	0.00
Occasionally	48.00	Good	4.40
Seldom available	47.60	Adequate	11.40
Never available	3.20	Poor	70.60
----	0.00	Very poor	12.90

Household responses to Access to Pasture for Livestock



Household responses to Quality of Pasture





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

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

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

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

	1st	2nd	3rd
A - Meskerem	0.80		0.20
B - Tikimt	0.40	0.20	0.40
C - Hidar			0.20
D - Tahsas	0.20		0.40
E - Tir	0.60	1.70	0.20
F - Yekatit	9.90	12.90	3.00
G - Megabit	28.50	40.00	13.70
H - Meazea	29.30	41.60	24.50
I - Ginbot	15.60	3.60	28.80
J - Sene	13.90		27.30
K - Hamle	0.40		1.10
L - Nehase	0.20		0.20



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Selected Indicator

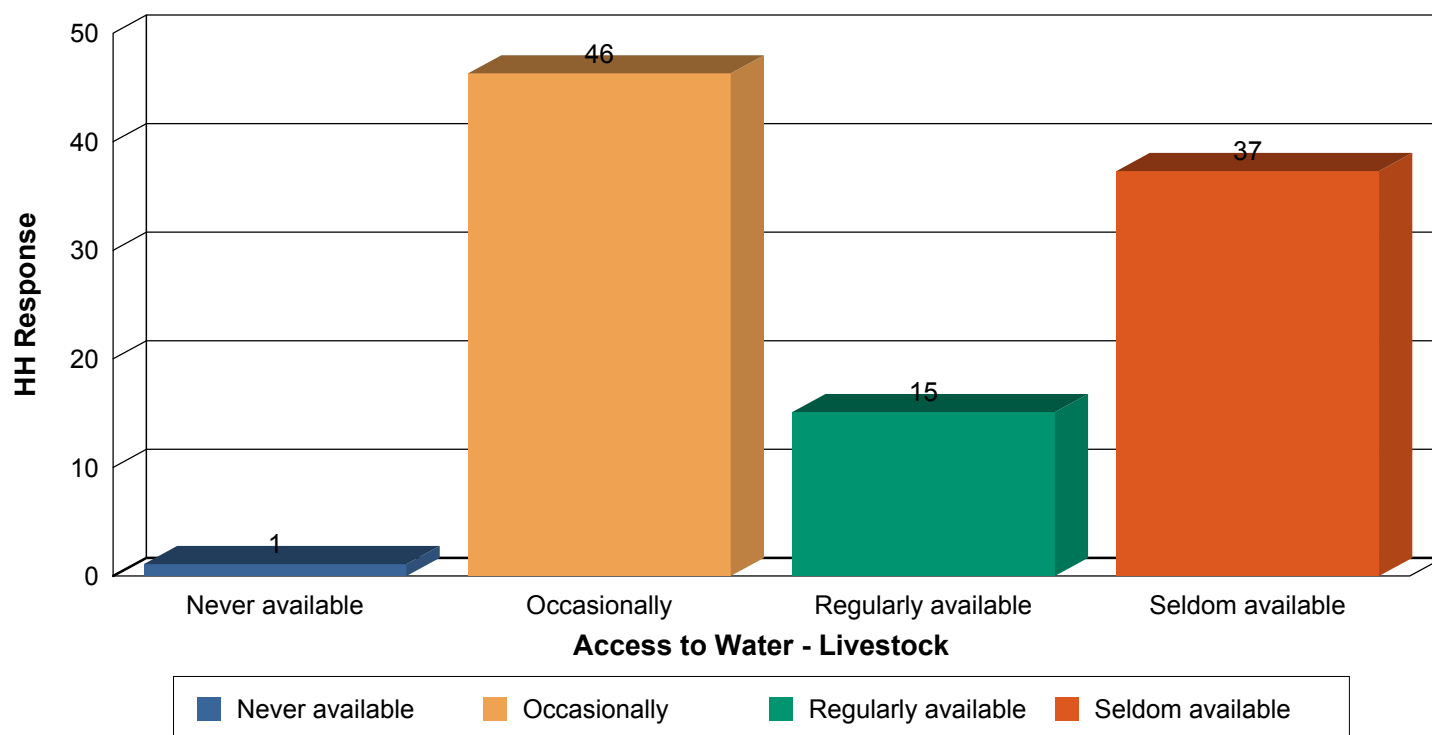
Agriculture (Livestock): Water Availability - Households response on water availability for livestock

Access to Water - Livestock

Household Response

Regularly available	15.10
Occasionally	46.30
Seldom available	37.30
Never available	1.10

Household Access to Water for Livestock





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DAWE

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	0.60		0.20
C - Hidar	0.20		
D - Tahsas	0.20	0.60	0.20
E - Tir	0.60		
F - Yekatit	24.50	11.70	10.20
H - Meazea	34.20	33.50	26.40
I - Ginbot	11.40	49.70	26.60
J - Sene	17.80	3.40	32.60
K - Hamle	1.50		1.30
L - Nehase			0.20



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
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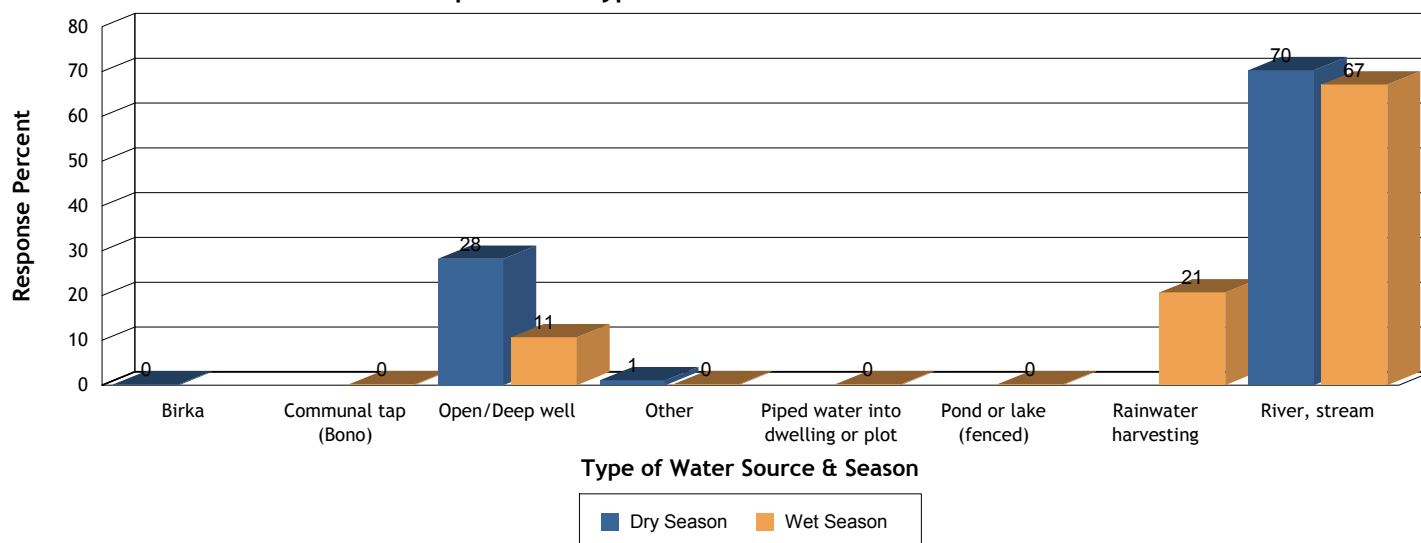
Selected Indicator

Sources of water for livestock (households response in %)

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

	Dry Season	Wet Season
Birka	0.20	
Communal tap (Bono)		0.20
Open/Deep well	28.20	10.70
Other	1.10	0.20
Piped water into dwelling or plot		0.20
Pond or lake (fenced)		0.20
Rainwater harvesting		20.70
River, stream	70.30	67.10

Household Responses to Type of Water Source and Season for Livestock



WDRP Indicators

Access to Market and Credit



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
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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
ADALIL	No crop production in the area	Dawe market center		40	
KILENTINA DERSEDA		Woreda market center and Dawe market center		30	
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI		Woreda market center and Dawe market center		40	
HALBINA SENKOKOR	No crop production in the area	Dalifage and Woderagie		20	
KILELONA GAMORA	No crop production in the area	Dalifagi		30	
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	No crop production in the area	Dalifagi		30	
DAWEBORENA KOBET	Dalifagi	Dalifagi		30	
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Dalifagi	Dalifagi		30	
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Dalifagi	Dalifagi			
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	No crop production in the area	With neighbouring woredas		40	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
Selected Indicator	Economic Vulnerability: Kebele Access to Markets - Access to market by Kebele				
Kebele Name	Market_Access_Comments				
DAWEBORENA KOBET	The community uses Dalfagi market center but it has lack of transportation, far from the kebele, conflict with issa while travelling to market is another problem				
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	The community uses Dalfagi market center but no transportation, far from the kebele and damage of road during summer season				
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	The market center is very far from the kebele and it takes 5 hours on foot using pack animals, there is transport problem in summer season				
WAHLONA GIDALE	There is market exchange in Dawe market center and no market problem but there is seasonal price inflation				
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	The community uses Dalfagi market center but no transportation, far from the kebele and damage of road during summer season				



Data Collected Date

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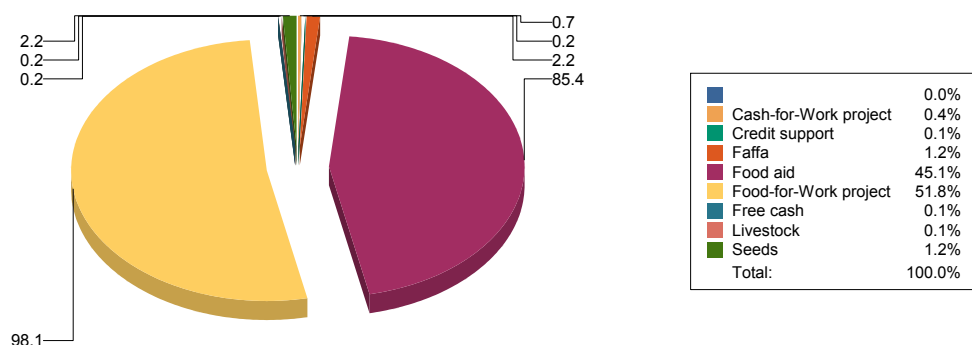
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
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Selected Indicator

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	85.40	Remittances (from relative living elsewhere)	2.80
Food-for-Work project	98.10	Zakaat	0.20
Cash-for-Work project	0.70	Other cash gift	0.20
Faffa	2.20	Cash loan (no interest)	6.90
Free cash	0.20	Seed gift	0.40
Seeds	2.20	Seed loan	0.20
Credit support	0.20	Food or grain gift	1.50
Livestock	0.20	Grain loan (no interest)	5.80
		Cash or kind gift to married daughters when they visit parents or relatives	0.40
		Donation or loan of milking animals to a relative or friend	0.20
		Free labour	0.20
		Free use of oxen or plough	1.10
		Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)	1.50
		Restocking of poorer relatives	0.40

Type of Formal Transfer Received By Households





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
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	85.40		Remittances (from relative living elsewhere)	2.80	
Food-for-Work project	98.10		Zakaat	0.20	
Cash-for-Work project	0.70		Other cash gift	0.20	
Faffa	2.20		Cash loan (no interest)	6.90	
Free cash	0.20		Seed gift	0.40	
Seeds	2.20		Seed loan	0.20	
Credit support	0.20		Food or grain gift	1.50	
Livestock	0.20		Grain loan (no interest)	5.80	
			Cash or kind gift to married daughters when they visit parents or relatives	0.40	
			Donation or loan of milking animals to a relative or friend	0.20	
			Free labour	0.20	
			Free use of oxen or plough	1.10	
			Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)	1.50	
			Restocking of poorer relatives	0.40	



Data Collected Date

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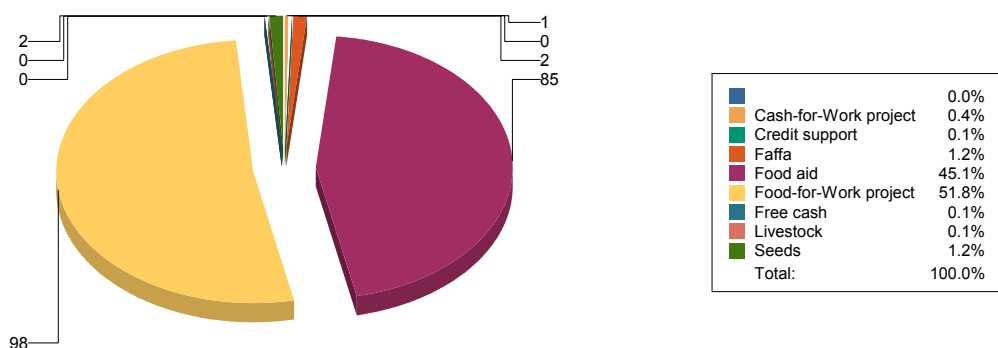
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
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Selected Indicator

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>	DAWE
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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 (%)	4.00
Households who borrowed any money in the last one year (%)	9.10
Households who borrowed any money in the last one year (%)	9.10
Households who tried to borrow 1-2	65.90
Households who tried to borrow 3-4	24.40
Households who tried to borrow 5 & Above	9.80
Households who managed to get credit 1-2	68.30
Households who managed to get credit 3-4	26.80
Households who managed to get credit 5 & Above	4.90
<u>Average No. of HHs Tried to get Credit</u>	2.27
<u>Average No. HHs Managed to get Credit</u>	2.12



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DAWE

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	3.30		
Buy food	55.70	13.60	14.30
Others (specify)	29.50	18.20	57.10
Pay for education		4.50	14.30
Pay for health care	9.80	59.10	14.30
Pay for social event	1.60	4.50	



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

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

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

Major Sources of Credit for Households	Degree of Importance of the Credit Source		
	1st Important	2nd Important	3rd Important
Bank/formal lending institution	1.40		11.10
Friends/relatives	33.30	6.70	22.20
Help associations (Edir)	1.40	6.70	
Informal savings group (Ekub)		6.70	11.10
Local shops / moneylenders	10.10	20.00	11.10
Neighbors	7.20	46.70	11.10
Others (specify)	46.40	13.30	33.30



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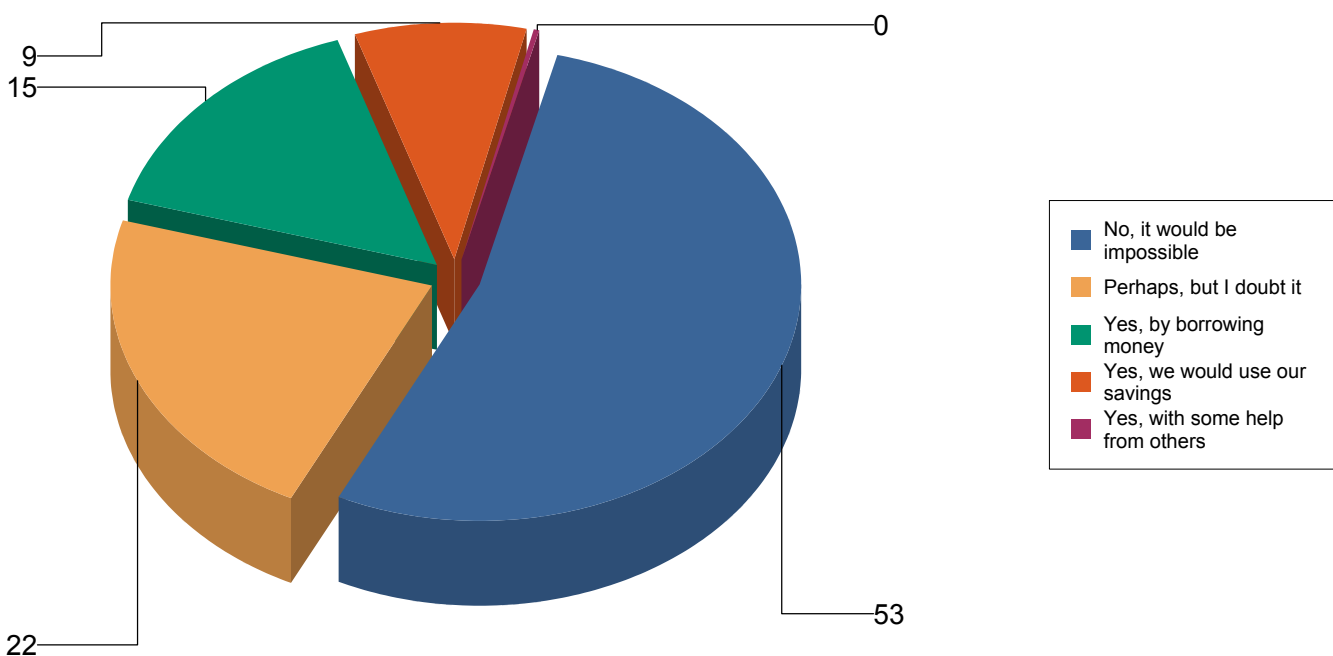
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
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Selected Indicator

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	8.80
Yes, by borrowing money	15.30
Yes, with some help from others	0.20
Perhaps, but I doubt it	22.30
No, it would be impossible	53.30

Households' Ability To Raise 500 Br in One Week



WDRP Indicators

Health and Sanitation

Characteristics

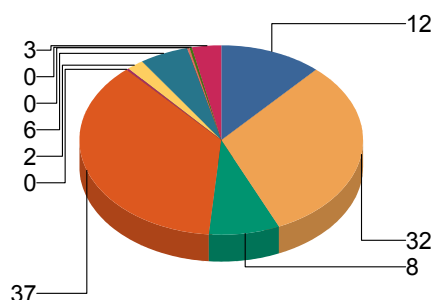


Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

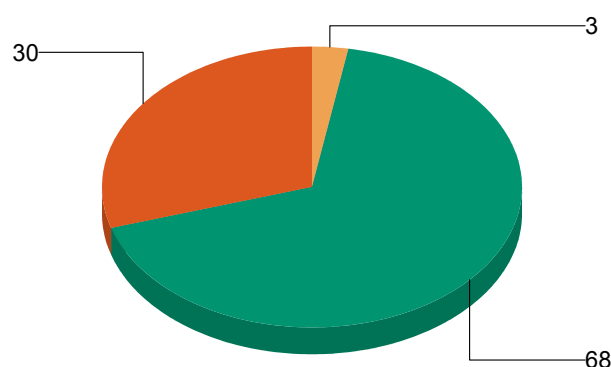
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
Selected Indicator					
Household Access to Health Facilities - Where do patients go for health care?					
Constraints to adequate healthcare					
Where do Patients Go for Healthcare	HH Response	Constraints to Adequate Health Car	HH Responses		
Did not get Health Care	8.10	No money for treatment costs	67.50		
Central Hospital	11.60	Poor quality of service	29.70		
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic	36.90	Don't believe in health care	2.70		
Community health worker	31.60				
Private hospital/clinic	0.40				
Outside Ethiopia	0.20				
Traditional/spiritual healer	3.20				
Other	2.00				
Other public	5.70				
Mission facility	0.20				

Where Do Patients go for Health care?



Central Hospital	11.6%
Community health worker	31.6%
Did not get Health Care	8.1%
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic	36.9%
Mission facility	0.2%
Other	2.0%
Other public	5.7%
Outside Ethiopia	0.2%
Private hospital/clinic	0.4%
Traditional/spiritual healer	3.2%
Total:	100.0%

Constraints to Adequate Health Care



Don't believe in health care	0.0%
No money for treatment costs	67.6%
Poor quality of service	29.7%
Total:	100.0%



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DAWE
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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>
ADALIL	TB	Increased
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Malaria and transmitted disease	Increased
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Occurrence of malaria due to cold weather condition, water born and animal disease due to drought	Increased
HALBINA SENKOKOR	During winter season there is malnutrition disease like Stomach disease and TB, during summer season there is malaria and water born disease	Increased
KILELONA GAMORA	During winter season there is malnutrition disease like Stomach disease and TB, during summer season there is malaria and water born disease	Increased
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	During winter season there is malnutrition disease like Stomach disease and TB, during summer season there is malaria and water born disease	Increased
DAWEBORENA KOBET	Malaria, water born disease, typhus, waterborne disease, pneumonia	Increased
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Malaria, water born disease, typhus, waterborne disease, pneumonia.	Increased
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Malaria, water born disease, typhus, water born disease, pneumonia, nerve problem	Increased
WAHLONA GIDALE	There is TB	Increased



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 DAWE

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	39.0	Malaria	43.0
Ill for <3 months	15.0	Diarrhea	14.0	Diarrhea	22.0
Ill for more than three months	11.0	Eye problems	11.0	Eye problems	13.0
		Meningitis	1.0		
		Asthma	1.0	Asthma	1.0
		Mental illness	0.0		
		Headache	11.0	Headache	6.0
		Chronic fever	8.0	Chronic fever	4.0
		Tuberculosis	6.0	Tuberculosis	7.0
		Pneumonia/ lung problem	4.0	Pneumonia/ lung problem	2.0
		Back ache	2.0		
		Stomach pain	1.0		



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DAWE

Selected Indicator

Household Health Status - Households health condition and major health problems

Health Condition

HH Response

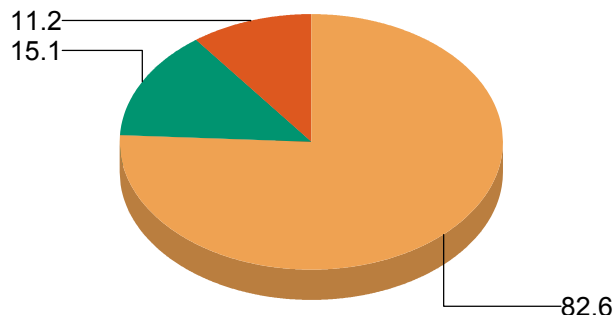
Population Sickness

HH Response

Children Sickness

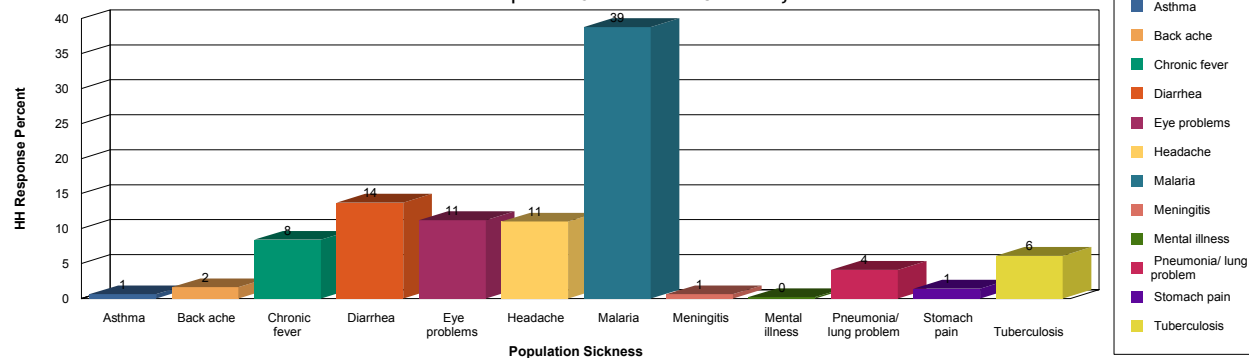
HH Response

Health Condition of the Community

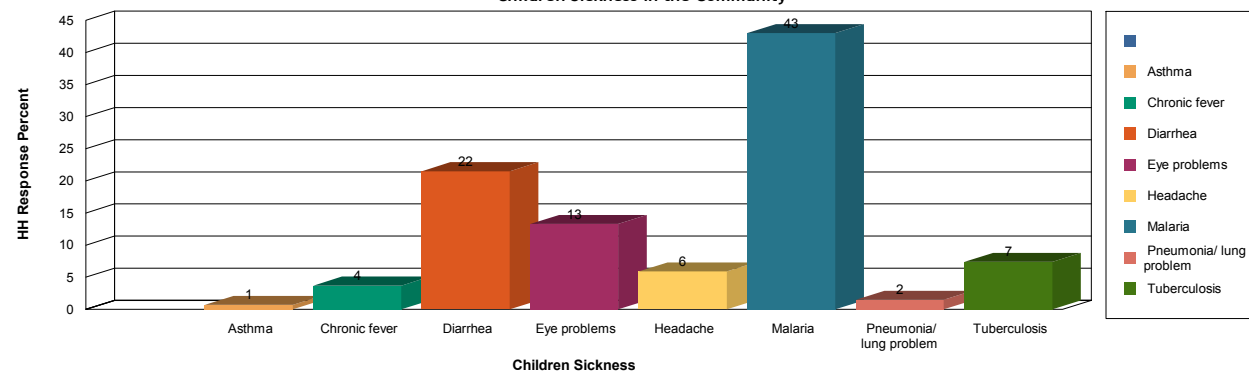


	0.0%
Good health	75.8%
Ill for <3 months	13.9%
Ill for more than three months	10.3%
Total:	100.0%

Population Sickness in the Community



Children Sickness in the Community





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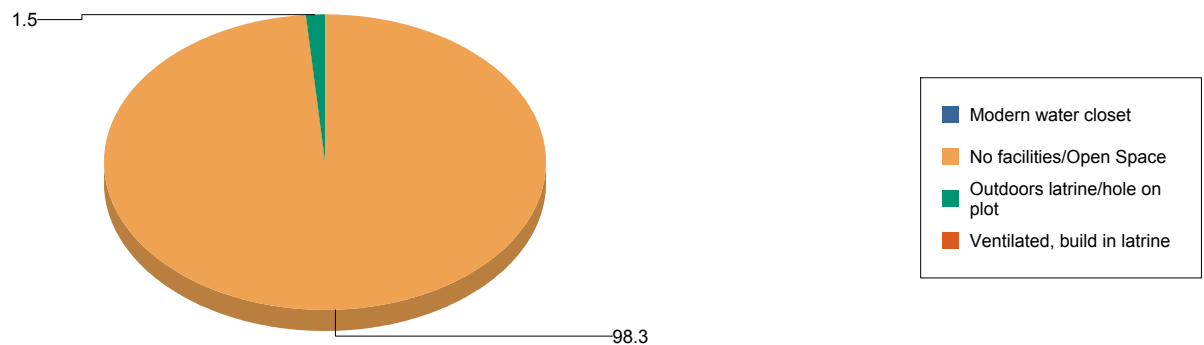
Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DAWE

Selected Indicator

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

<u>Type of Toilet Facility</u>	<u>HH Response</u>
Modern water closet	0.00
Ventilated, build in latrine	0.00
Outdoors latrine/hole on plot	1.50
No facilities/Open Space	98.30
<u>HH Sharing Toilet</u>	62.50

Household Responses to the type of toilet facilities in the community





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region AFAR **Zone** ZONE 5 **Wereda** DAWE

Selected Indicator

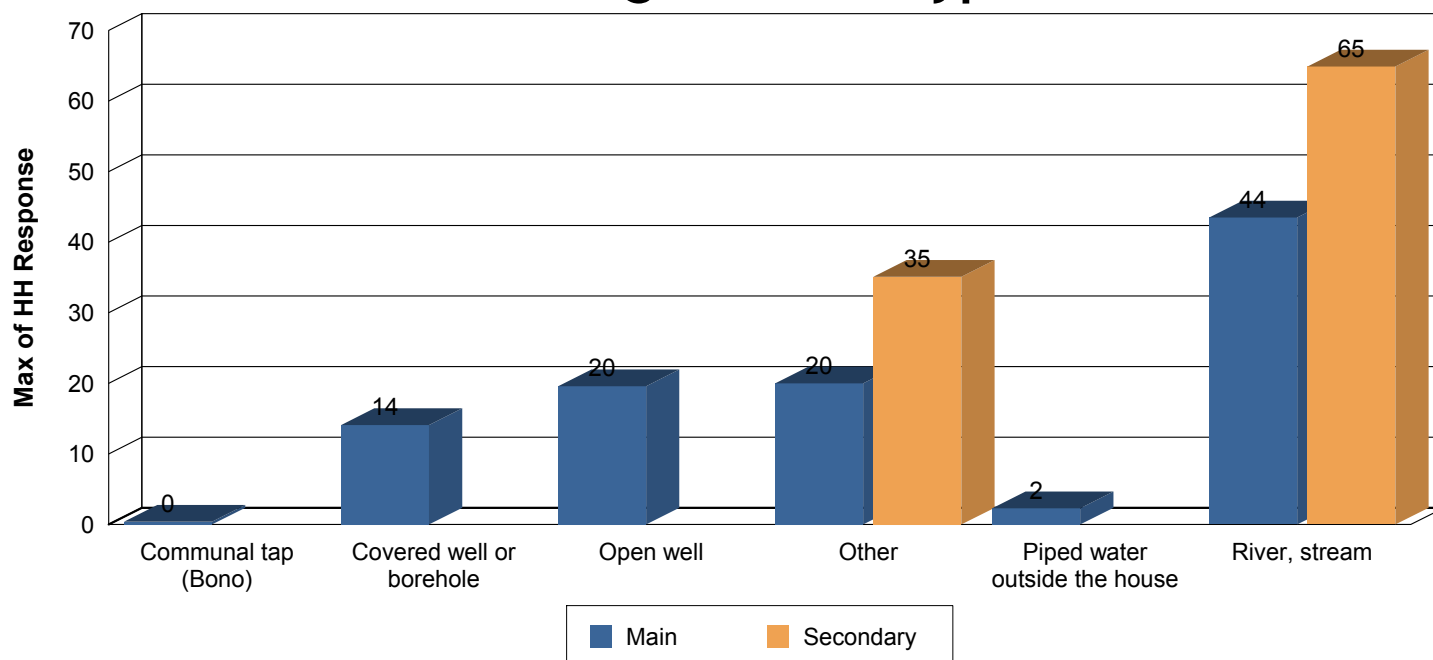
Household Access to Drinking Water - Sources of drinking water for households (response in %)

Sources of drinking water for Households

Priority of the Water Source

	Main	Secondary
Communal tap (Bono)	0.40	0.00
Covered well or borehole	14.10	0.00
Open well	19.60	0.00
Other	20.00	35.10
Piped water outside the house	2.30	0.00
River, stream	43.50	64.90

Source of Drinking Water & Type of Source





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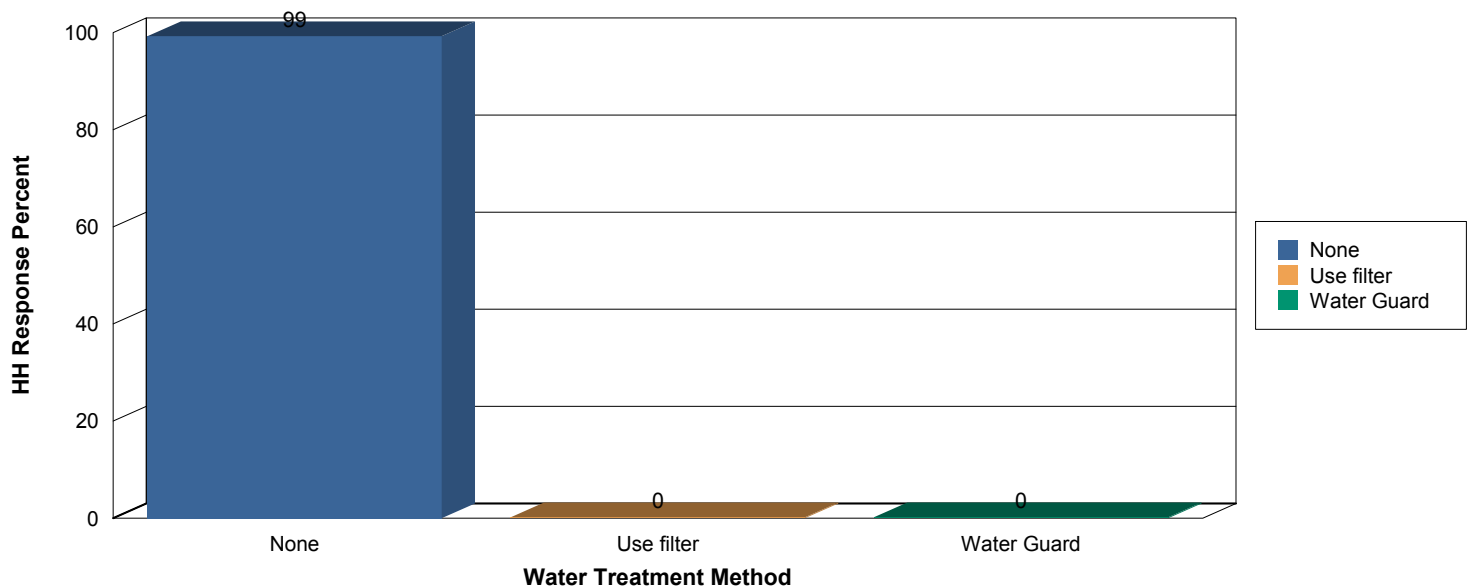
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
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Selected Indicator

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

Method of Treating Water	HH Response
Water Guard	0.20
Use filter	0.20
None	99.30

Method of Treating Water by Households





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DAWE

Selected Indicator

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

Number of Times Households Fetch Water in a Week

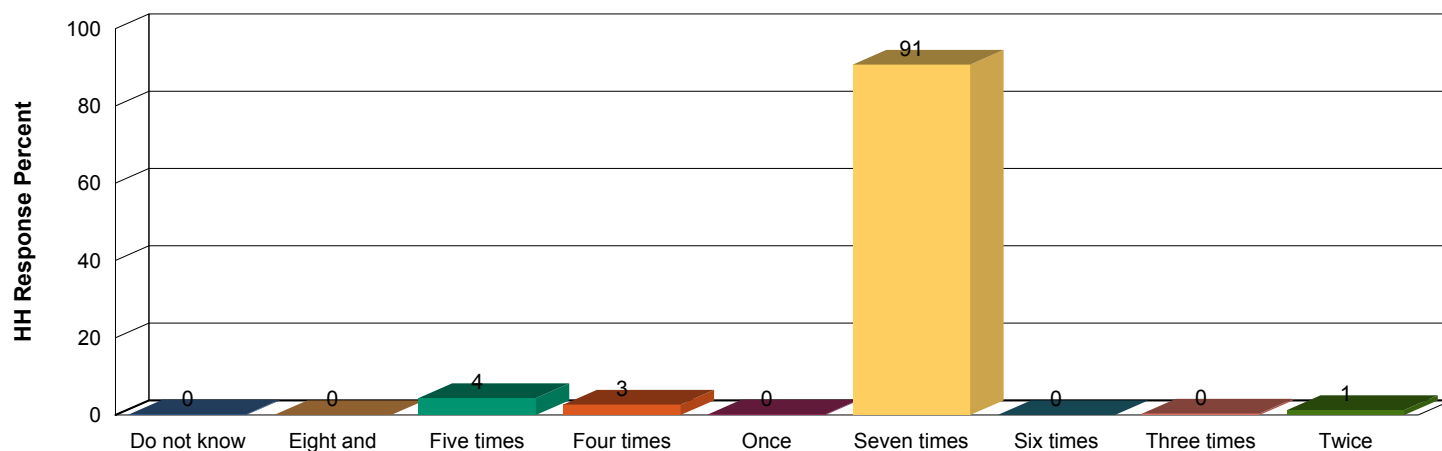
HH Response

Once	0.20
Twice	1.30
Three times	0.40
Four times	2.70
Five times	4.40
Six times	0.00
Seven times	90.70
Eight and more	0.00
Do not know	0.20

Average Number of Times HH Fetch Water Per Week

6.74

Number of Times HH Fetch Water in a Week



Number of Times HH Fetch Water in a Week





Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

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

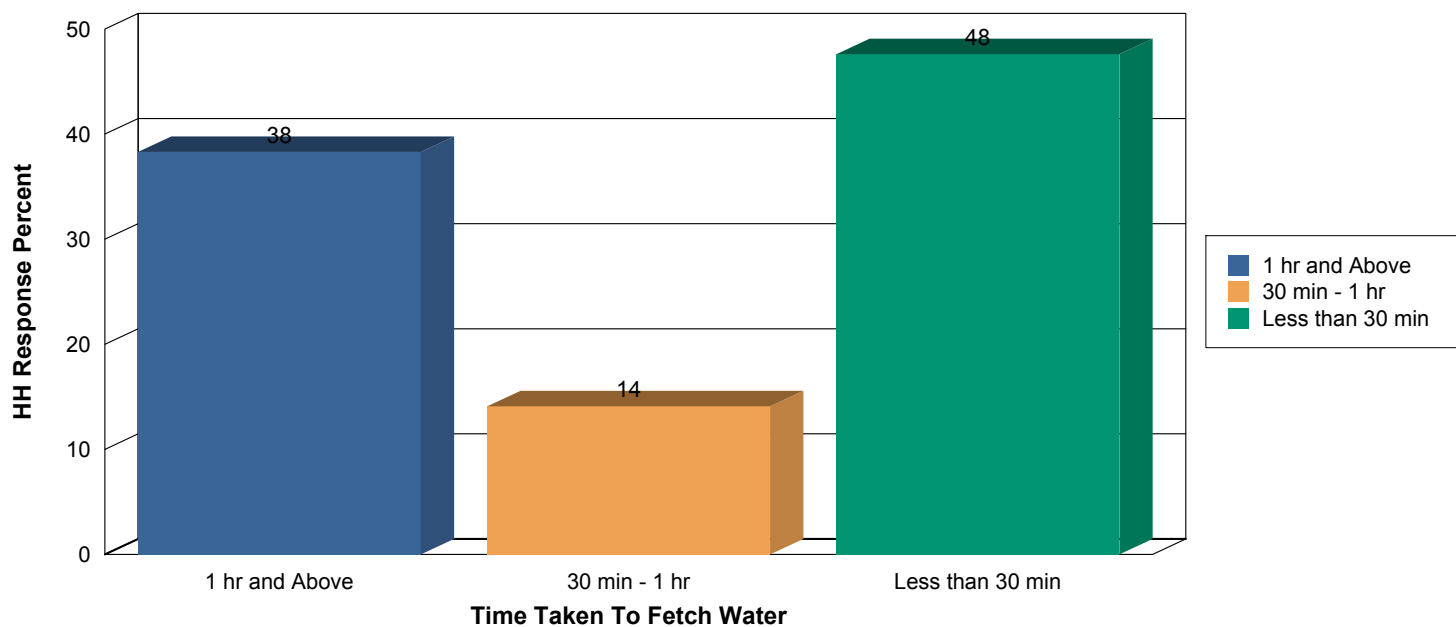
Household Access to Drinking Water - Time taken per day to fetch water for households

<u>Time Taken To Fetch Water</u>	<u>HH Response</u>
----------------------------------	--------------------

Less than 30 min	47.60
30 min - 1 hr	14.10
1 hr and Above	38.30

Average Number of Times Taken To Fetch Water 87.44

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)



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE	
Selected Indicator		Capacity: Community Preparedness against Sudden Onset Disasters				
KebeleName	Precaution_1	Comment_1	Precaution_2	Comment_2	Precaution_3	Comment_3
ADALIL	Moving to high land areas	To reduce the impact of flood	Storing more food	To use during disaster period	Using mosquito net	To protect malaria disease
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Moving to high land areas	To reduce the impact of flood	Using mosquito net	To protect malaria disease and other transmitted disease		
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Farming activity	To supply family consumption and generating income	Developing grazing land	To prevent the death of animals due to shortage of grazing land		
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Moving to high land areas	To reduce the impact of flood	Migration to better areas	Migration to better during drought time		
KILELONA GAMORA	Moving to high land areas	To reduce the impact of flood	Migration and prepare themselves from conflict	Migrating to other areas in search of grazing lands	Storing of food crops and flour	To use during drought period
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Settling on areas far from the river	To protect heavy flooding and over flow of Awash river	Storing drugs	To cure animal disease immediately	Storing of food crops and flour	To use during drought period



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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
DAWEBORENA KOBET	Praying to God	If the disaster is different to normal time the only option is praying to God	Reporting the disaster to the government	Announcing to concerned bodies about the disaster and asking support from different organizations		
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Praying to God	If the disaster is capacity, the only option is praying to God	Reporting the disaster to the government	Announcing to concerned bodies about the disaster and asking support from different organizations		
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Praying to God	If the disaster is beyond to capacity, the only option is praying to God	Reporting the disaster to the government	Announcing to concerned bodies about the disaster and asking support from different organizations.		
WAHLONA GIDALE	Moving to high land areas	To protect the heavy flood during summer season	Using mosquito net	To protect malaria disease and other transmitted disease	Storing of food crops and flour	To use during drought period



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE	
Selected Indicator		Capacity: Community Preparedness against Increase in Disaster Intensity				
KebeleName	Precaution_1	Comment_1	Precaution_2	Comment_2	Precaution_3	Comment_3
ADALIL	Reserving grazing land	To use reserved grazing land during drought period	Digging of ground water	Improving ground water to protect drought	Migration for a long period of time	To protect shortage of grazing land, animal and human disease by moving to better areas
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Reserving grazing land	Using reserved grazing land during drought	Digging of ground water	Improving ground water to protect drought because of drying of rivers and water ponds	Migration for a long period of time or changing settlement area	To protect shortage of grazing land, animal and human disease by moving to better areas
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Reserving grazing land	Using reserved grazing land during drought rather than migrating long distance	Digging of ground water	For human and livestock consumption		To protect shortage of grazing l



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Selected Indicator		Capacity: Community Preparedness against Increase in Disaster Intensity				
KebeleName	Precaution_1	Comment_1	Precaution_2	Comment_2	Precaution_3	Comment_3
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Migrating to disease free areas	To protect transmitted human and animal disease by migrating to disease free areas	Reserving of grazing land	To be used in drought times	Starting irrigation activity around Awash river	Using irrigation activities for cultivation of crops beside of pastoralists to prevent the disaster
KILELONA GAMORA	Protection of grazing land from animals	To solve shortage of grazing land during drought and feeding the animals by forage system	Settling in areas free from transmitted disease	Prevention of malaria disease by settling to high land areas	starting irrigation activity at Awash river	starting farming is the method of protection long period drought and generating permanent asset
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Protection of grazing land from animals.	Collection of forage to prevent the drought.	Digging of ground water	To get pure drinking water and prevent from water born disease.	Settling to other areas to search grazing land	Moving to other areas having grazing land and water access.
DAWEBORENA KOBET	No option	Dependency on livestock and poor knowledge about other income generating activities				



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Selected Indicator		Capacity: Community Preparedness against Increase in Disaster Intensity				
KebeleName	Precaution_1	Comment_1	Precaution_2	Comment_2	Precaution_3	Comment_3
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Starting of farming activity	No other option without farming by using rain fall	Digging of ground water	Digging of sustainable ground water to prevent the shortage of water due to drought	Guarding of grazing land	Fencing of grazing land and using this grass during drought time
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Starting of farming activity	No other option without farming by using rain fall	Digging of ground water	Digging of sustainable ground water to prevent the shortage of water due to drought	Guarding of grazing land	Fencing of grazing land and using this grass during drought time
WAHLONA GIDALE	Reserving grazing land	To use reserved grazing land during drought period	Digging of ground water	Improving ground water to protect drought	Migration for a long period of time	To protect shortage of grazing land, animal and human disease by moving better areas



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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Community Preparedness against Disasters

Kebele Name	Precaution 1	Comment 1	Precaution 2	Comment 2	Precaution 3	Comment 3
ADALIL	Combating deforestation	Protecting forests and the leaves of trees will be used as forage during incident time	Proper use of grazing land	Proper use of grazing land, collecting grass and store for hard times	Collection of forage	Using the collected forage for animals during drought
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Combating deforestation	Protecting forests, and the leaves of trees will be used as forage during incident time	Rehabilitating of the damaged grazing land	Protecting the reserved grazing land from human and animals to use during disaster time	Using the grazing land for leaving of animals for home	Using the collected forage for the leaving animals during drought time
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Small scale irrigation activities	The community's participation in farming activities by using irrigation is increasing	Forage development activities	To solve shortage of grazing land and conflict due to lack of grazing land	Provision of saving and credit services	To develop saving culture



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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>
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Resettle the community to better areas	Because of the occurrence of recurrent drought in the kebele, the community is migrating to other areas near to Issa (clan of Somali). This is creating conflict between them and many people died because of conflict	Using traditional treatment	There is no health center in the kebele	Destocking of livestock	Selling of animals before the occurrence of drought and buying animals after the disaster
KILELONA GAMORA	Using medical treatment and traditional medicine	To prevent from disease	Migration	Migrating in search of grazing land and water during drought time	Moving to high land areas	During flooding moving high land areas to prevent the incidence
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Settling of the community to high lands and far from the river	To protect reduce the impact of flood	Migration and firing	Migration in search of grazing land and water to prevent from death and hunger		



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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Community Preparedness against Disasters

Kebele Name	Precaution 1	Comment 1	Precaution 2	Comment 2	Precaution 3	Comment 3
DAWEBORENA KOBET	Settlement at highland area from river area	To protect reduce the impact of flood	Digging of ground water	To solve the drying of ground water and prepare reserved water	Using the leaves of trees for forage	To feed weak animal left around home
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Moving to high lands and using fire	To prevent heavy flood by moving to high land and prevent heavy cold weather by using fire in the home	Prevention of deforestation	For using of forest leaves to animals during drought	Digging additional wells	Many wells are dying during drought time
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Moving to high lands and using fire	To prevent heavy flood by moving to high land and prevent heavy cold weather by using fire in the home	Prevention of deforestation	For using of forest leaves to their animals to prevent the drought	Digging of additional wells	More wells are drying in drought time instead of this digging additional ground water
WAHLONA GIDALE	Protection of deforestation	Protect of essential forests and cutting for using as forage during incident time	Rehabilitating of the damaged grazing land	Protecting the reserved grazing land from human and animals to using during disaster time	Using the leafs of trees for forage	To feed weak animals that are left around home



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

Kebele Name ADALIL

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Migration, Moving to high land areas, using traditional medicine

Description Migrating in search of grazing land, moving to high land area to protect flooding, using traditional treatment to protect disease

Recovery Strategy Helping each other, returning to residence after rain fall, using leafs of trees for livestock feeding

Description Helping the poor by better off, using leaf of trees for weak animals and bathing of animals

Community Supporting each other during and after incidence

Participation Ways

Description Supporting elders, children and disabled person by the working groups



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<u>Selected Indicator</u>	Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster				
<u>Kebele Name</u>	KILENTINA DERSEDA				
<u>Type of Disaster(s)</u>	Drought				
<u>Coping Strategy</u>	Migration in search of grass and water; moving to high land, using fire to warm home, using traditional medicine				
<u>Description</u>	Migration in search of grazing land, moving to high land area to protect community from flooding, using traditional treatment to protect disease				
<u>Recovery Strategy</u>	Helping each other, returning to residence after rain fall				
<u>Description</u>	Helping the poor by better off, returning to residence after rainfall, using leaf of trees for weak animals and bathing of animals				
<u>Community Participation Ways</u>	Supporting each other during incidence				
<u>Description</u>	Supporting of elders, children and disabled person by the working groups during war time, flood, occurrence of human and animal disease, migrating to better area to search grass and water				



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name GEDANSANA FERESKORI

Type of Disaster(s) Conflict

Coping Strategy Resolving conflicts by support of woreda administration, food aid for the effected groups

Description The community report to the woreda administration office to resolve the conflict

Recovery Strategy Helping each other, returning to residence after resolving the conflict

Description Returning the migrants to their residence by kebele administration office

Community Resolving the conflict through woreda elders

Participation Ways

Description supporting by food aid and money for the effected groups



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name HALBINA SENKOKOR

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Migration to search grass and water, Moving to high land, using fire to warm home, using traditional medicine

Description Migrating to search grazing land, moving to high land area to protect the community from flooding, using traditional treatment to protect disease

Recovery Strategy Returning to residence after rainfall

Description Helping the poor by better off, using leaf of trees for weak animals and bathing of animals

Community Participation Ways Isolation of the affected animals and migrating the non affected animals to better areas

Description Destocking of some animals and migrating the remaining animals to better areas



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name KILELONA GAMORA

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Going to health post and migration to other areas

Description

Recovery Strategy

Description

Community Participation Ways Helping children without family and elders after disaster, taking the sick people to clinic and feeding sick persons

Description Helping each other is the Afar special culture



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Selected Indicator

Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name

KAHRTUNA TUTLI

Type of Disaster(s)

Drought

Coping Strategy

Migration in search of grass and water, helping the affected ones and praying together for the rain to come

Description

Returning to residence after rain fall

Recovery Strategy

Providing livestock to the poor

Description

To help them start their normal livelihood activities

Community

Helping each other during and after incident is strong

Participation Ways

Description



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<u>Selected Indicator</u>	Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster				
<u>Kebele Name</u>	DAWEBORENA KOBET				
<u>Type of Disaster(s)</u>	Wild fire				
<u>Coping Strategy</u>	Using water, soil and leaves				
<u>Description</u>	Using water and soil is the best protection method we have				
<u>Recovery Strategy</u>	Building destructed houses and providing food for the affected				
<u>Description</u>	Building of houses and provision of food aid by NGO and government				
<u>Community Participation Ways</u>	Helping each other by preventing the fire not to transfer to other areas				
<u>Description</u>	By protecting assets and other materials from damaging, after incident they help each other until the affected people recover				



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name GEDANSANA FERESKORI

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Migration in search of better grazing land

Description Migrating to rain fall area by Dagu information system and get better grazing land

Recovery Strategy Returning to residence after rainfall

Description

Community Helping the sick persons

Participation Ways

Description Helping each other by giving food, cattle, and protecting disaster together



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

Kebele Name YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Migration in search of better grazing land

Description Migrating to rain fall area by Dagu information system and get better grazing land

Recovery Strategy Returning to residence after rainfall

Description

Community helping the sick person

Participation Ways

Description Helping each other by giving food, cattle, and protecting disaster together



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DAWE
<u>Selected Indicator</u>	Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster				
<u>Kebele Name</u>	WAHLONA GIDALE				
<u>Type of Disaster(s)</u>	Drought				
<u>Coping Strategy</u>	Migration, Moving to high land, using traditional medicine				
<u>Description</u>	Migration to better area in search of grazing lands, moving to high land areas to protect the community from flood, firing to warm home and selling of assets				
<u>Recovery Strategy</u>	Helping each other, returning to residence after rain fall				
<u>Description</u>	Helping the poor by better off, returning to residence after rainfall, using leaf of trees for weak animals and bathing of animals				
<u>Community Participation Ways</u>	Supporting each other during incidence				
<u>Description</u>	Supporting of elders, children and disabled person by the working groups during war time, flood, occurrence of human and animal disease, migrating to better area to search grass and water				



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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>
ADALIL	Helping each other by giving livestock, grain food and others	Death of more animals due to drought due to this helping each other is decreasing from time to time
KILELONA GAMORA	Helping each other by giving livestock, grain food and others during drought	Death of more animals due to drought due to this helping each other is decreasing from time to time
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Helping each other by giving livestock, grain food and others	No change
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Helping each other during death, wedding, holiday and disaster time	No change.
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Helping each other during death, wedding, holiday and disaster time	Decreased compared to last decade
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Helping each other during death, wedding, holiday and disaster time	Decreased compared to last decade
DAWEBORENA KOBET	Gifts of milking cow to others, Helping each other during death, wedding, holiday and disaster time	Decreased compared to last decade
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Helping each other during death, wedding, holiday and disaster time	Decreased compared to last decade
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Helping each other during death, wedding, holiday, conflict and disaster time	Decreased compared to last decade
WAHLONA GIDALE	Gifts of milking cow to others, Helping each other during death, wedding, holiday and disaster time	Decreased compared to last decade



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

54.50 %

Comments



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Type of Disaster</u>	<u>Recovered Percentage</u>
Droughts	27.40
Floods	7.30
Landslides	0.10
Crop diseases	0.70
Livestock diseases	27.30
Human diseases	18.90
Heavy Rain	0.60
Frost / Cold waves	0.60
Heat waves/ High temp	0.20
Conflicts	12.80
Economic / Price shock	4.10



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Selected Indicator:

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

Type of Loss	Percentage
Physical damages on houses and property	5.90
Crop damage	1.10
Livestock damage	37.70
Death of household members	7.80
Illness/health problems	18.40
Loss of access to social services, including school	0.10
Loss of income	4.40
Loss of savings	3.30
Livestock were stolen	1.50
Lost access to grazing land	10.00
Lost access to water source	5.00
Had to flee/change residence area	4.70
Other losses/damages	0.10



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Coping Strategy To Be Adopted</u>	<u>Response (%)</u>
Adaptation of economic activities to hazards season (e.g. cropping cycle, short term crops, etc.)	13.20
Storage of food and other necessities	69.20
Physical protection of buildings and property	17.40



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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>
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, clothes, meat, etc.)	6.70	19.30
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	7.20	3.40
Sell more livestock than usual	55.10	14.30
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	1.00	5.00
Sale of non-productive assets (Jewelry, clothing, etc.)	0.50	0.80
Sending children of household for work	0.10	1.70
Reduced expenditure on health and education (including taking children out of school)	0.10	0.80
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, livestock drugs, etc.)	0.00	0.80
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration of whole families)	12.10	10.90
Increased working hours	0.10	0.80
Seek alternative or additional jobs	0.10	5.90
Collection of wild food	0.60	0.00
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	1.90	12.60
Limit portion size at meals	1.80	4.20
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat	1.20	9.20



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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>
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Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	11.30	10.10
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Selected Indicator

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

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

	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Adaptation of economic activities to hazards season (e.g. cropping cycle, short term crops,			10.50	64.30	1.80		100.00	50.00	2.80		0.90
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	3.60		0.40		1.80				1.40		0.50
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	4.80	60.00	0.40	3.60	10.50	50.00			25.00		0.90



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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	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Finance and economy office			1.30		1.80						0.50
Increased working hours			0.40								
Limit portion size at meals	4.80		0.40		14.00				0.70		



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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	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	60.70		3.90	7.10	40.40				3.50		1.80
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	2.40		31.00		8.80			50.00	0.70		3.60
Reduced expenditure on health and education											0.50



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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	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	2.40		0.90	10.70	7.00				1.40		0.90
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children			3.10								0.90
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)	1.80								0.70		0.90



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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	Frost / Cold waves	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Seek alternative or additional jobs											0.50
Sell more livestock than usual	20.20	40.00	47.60	14.30	12.30	50.00			63.90	100.00	88.20



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Selected Indicator

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Adaptation of economic activities to hazards season (e.g. cropping cycle, short		12.50	33.30	50.00			28.00	28.00
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	10.00						16.00	4.00
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus			16.70				4.00	8.00
Increased working hours		4.00						
Limit portion size at meals	10.00	6.30						4.00



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DAWE

Selected Indicator

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)		14.60					8.00	16.00
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	20.00	12.50	33.30					8.00
Reduced expenditure on health and education								4.00
Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, etc)							4.00	
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	10.00	8.30	16.70		100.00	100.00		16.00
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children		20.80		50.00				



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region

AFAR

Zone

ZONE 5

Wereda

DAWE

Selected Indicator

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

	Conflicts	Droughts	Economic / Price shock	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Livestock diseases
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)							4.00	
Seek alternative or additional jobs	10.00	8.30						8.00
Sell more livestock than usual	30.00	16.70					16.00	8.00
Sending children of household for work	10.00							4.00



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DAWE

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								
	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	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)	12.50		20.00	1.90					
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus				3.80	16.70	25.00			
Increased working hours			5.00						
Limit portion size at meals	12.50			5.80			6.70		



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DAWE

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								
	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration of whole families)			10.00	11.50			20.00	22.20	
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	12.50			17.30	33.30				
Reduced expenditure on health and education (including taking children out of school)				1.90					
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, clothes, meat, etc.)	25.00	25.00	20.00	17.30	16.70	75.00	13.30		100.00



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DAWE

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

	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	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 productive inputs (fertilizer, seeds, livestock drugs, etc.)			5.00						
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	25.00		15.00	7.70	16.70		6.70	44.40	
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat				5.80			40.00	22.20	
Sale of non-productive assets (Jewelry, clothing, etc.)			5.00						



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DAWE

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

	Death of household members	Had to flee/change residence area	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source	Physical damages on houses and property
Seek alternative or additional jobs		25.00		9.60			6.70		
Sell more livestock than usual		50.00	20.00	15.40	16.70		6.70	11.10	
Sending children of household for work	12.50			1.90					



Data Collected Date

Wednesday, October 1, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
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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)			12.50	87.50	
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus			1.90	96.20	1.90
Finance and economy office			33.30	66.70	
Increased working hours					100.00
Limit portion size at meals				92.30	7.70
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	3.20	5.30	8.50	80.90	2.10
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	1.20	2.40	8.30	86.90	1.20
Reduced expenditure on health and education				100.00	
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc.)	1.90	7.70	17.30	71.20	1.90
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	14.30		14.30	64.30	7.10
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children				100.00	
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)				100.00	



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

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Frequency of Adoption				
	1 - Daily	2 - Often (1-2 times/week)	3 - Sometimes (2-3 times/month)	4 - Seldom (1-3 times in 6 months)	5 - Never
Seek alternative or additional jobs					100.00
Sell more livestock than usual	0.50	2.90	36.10	59.90	0.70
Sending children of household for work				100.00	



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	DAWE	
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
ADALIL	Farming activity	Generating income by using small irrigation of Dawe river	Safety net (food for work)	Asset establishment and environmental development rather than daily consumption	Awareness creation on modern livestock rearing	Cultivating crops by using small irrigation and destocking of livestock
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Farming activity	Generating income by using small irrigation of Dawe river	Safety net (food for work)	Asset establishment and environmental development rather than daily consumption	Awareness creation on modern livestock rearing	Developing forage and destocking of livestock, transferring from traditional pastoralist to modern pastoralist



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	DAWE	
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
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Farming activity	Generating income by using small irrigation of Dawe river	Safety net (food for work)	Asset establishment and environmental development rather than daily consumption	creation on modern livestock rearing	Developing forage and destocking of livestock, transferring from traditional pastoralist to modern pastoralist.
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Trading activity	Selling of animals and starting trade activities and generate income	Farming activities	Starting farming activity by using Awash river irrigation system		
KILELONA GAMORA	Farming activity	The presence of Awash and Borkena river and if the community starting farming activity and they will be productive				



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	DAWE	
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
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Farming activity	Enough water resource from Awash river and starting irrigation activity	Modern pastoralists.	Development of enough forage for their livestock.		
DAWEBORENA KOBET	Farming activity	There is access to river water but there is no awareness creation about farming activities	Modern pastoralists	Developing modern pastoralists beside to farming activity		
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Farming activity	Starting farming if they get enough rainfall during summer but we have no other option				
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Farming activity	Starting farming if they get enough rainfall during summer but we have no other option				



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>	DAWE	
Selected Indicator	Capacity: Alternative Livelihood Sources - Alternative livelihood sources suggested by the community					
<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Work Option 1</u>	<u>Comment 1</u>	<u>Work Option 2</u>	<u>Comment 2</u>	<u>Work Option 3</u>	<u>Comment 3</u>
WAHLONA GIDALE	Farming activity	Generating income by using small irrigation of Dawe river	Safety net (food for work)	Asset establishment and environmental development rather than daily consumption.	Modern and traditional pastoralist	Developing forage and destocking of livestock, transferring from traditional pastoralist to modern pastoralist.

WDRP Indicators

Community

Perceptions and Suggestions



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DAWE
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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>
ADALIL	No	No	No
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Very good	Increased	Awareness creation about agro-pastoralists
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Good	Increased	Awareness creation about agro-pastoralists
HALBINA SENKOKOR	No	No	No
KILELONA GAMORA	No	No	No
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	No	No	No
DAWEBORENA KOBET	No	No	No
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	No	Unknown	
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	No	Unknown	



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Selected Indicator:

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

KebeleName	Current Level	Change In Last Decade	Comments
ADALIL	No	No	No
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Very good	Increased	The community is transforming from pastoralists to agro pastoralist
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Small	Increased	The community is transforming from pastoralists to agro pastoralist
HALBINA SENKOKOR	No	No	No
KILELONA GAMORA	No	No	No
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	No	No	No
DAWEBORENA KOBET	No	No	Still no farming activities
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	No	Unknown	
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	No	Unknown	
WAHLONA GIDALE	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown



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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>
ADALIL	Very low	Decreased	Drought and shortage of rain fall
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Very good	The same	There is enough water for crops cultivation
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Good and enough access of water	Decreased	Shortage of rain fall
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Access of water for irrigation	increased	More excess of Awash river water
KILELONA GAMORA	Very good	No change	Awash and Borkonea rivers flow the whole year
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Very good	No change	Access of Awash river
DAWEBORENA KOBET	Very good	No change	Access of Awash river
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	No	Unknown	
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	No	Unknown	
WAHLONA GIDALE	Low	Decreased	Due to drought



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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>
ADALIL	Good	Decreased	Drought and shortage of rain fall
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Very good	Decreased	Shortage of rain fall
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Good	Decreased	Due to drought
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Good access of water for domestic animals	No change	Flow Awash river along the Kebele
KILELONA GAMORA	Very good	No change	Awash and Borkona rivers flow the whole year
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Very good	No change	Access to Awash river
DAWEBORENA KOBET	Very good	No change	Access of Awash river
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Decreased	Decreased	Due to drought and climatic change
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Decreased	Decreased	Due to drought and climatic change
WAHLONA GIDALE	Good	Decreased	due to drought



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Selected Indicator:

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

Kebele Name	Current Level	Change In Last Decade	Comments
ADALIL	Fertile soil	Increased	Good yield from cultivation of crops
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Fertile soil	No change	Good yield from cultivation of crops
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Fertile soil	No change	Good yield from cultivation of crops
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Very fertile	Increased	Very fertile soil because of waste product of animals
KILELONA GAMORA	Very good	Increased	Fertile because of waste products of livestock
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Very good	Increased	Fertility increased because of waste product of livestock
DAWEBORENA KOBET	Fertile soil	Increased	Fertile soil because of absence of farming activities
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Low	Decreased	Due to flood, wind erosion and drought
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Low	Decreased	Due to flood, wind erosion and drought
WAHLONA GIDALE	Very fertile	No change	



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Selected Indicator:

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

Proportion of households reporting change in crops grown	54.40	%
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	1st	2nd	3rd
Adequate irrigation available	11.80	0.00	0.00
Adequate rainfall	2.90	0.00	0.00
Insufficient irrigation available	55.90	15.40	0.00
Less rainfall	17.60	30.80	16.70
More drought resistant crop	0.00	7.70	25.00
More pest resistant crop	2.90	3.80	25.00
More yielding crop	5.90	38.50	33.30
OXFAM	2.90	3.80	0.00

Proportion of households reporting change in size of area cultivated	45.50	%
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	1st	2nd	3rd
Addition of area	18.50	10.00	33.30
Adequate irrigation available	11.10	5.00	0.00
AFD	40.70	5.00	0.00
CRE	7.40	5.00	0.00
FAO	0.00	5.00	0.00
Insufficient rainfall	7.40	35.00	8.30
Salinity problem	3.70	5.00	8.30
Tools and seeds	11.10	30.00	41.70



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DAWE
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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	77.30	%
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	1st	2nd	3rd
Adequate fertilizer	2.00	6.10	0.00
Adequate irrigation available	22.40	3.00	5.60
Adequate rainfall	10.20	3.00	0.00
Better yielding crop	2.00	27.30	22.20
Improved variety of seeds	6.10	24.20	66.70
Insufficient irrigation available	40.80	0.00	0.00
Insufficient rainfall	14.30	33.30	5.60
OXFAM GB	2.00	0.00	0.00



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DAWE
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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>
ADALIL	Improper grazing land utilization	Decreased compared to last decade	There is no grass because of invasion of unnecessary trees and bush
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Good grazing land utilization	Decreased compared to last decade	There is no grass because of invasion of unnecessary trees and bush
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Good grazing land utilization	Decreased compared to last decade	There is no grass because of invasion of unnecessary trees and bush
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Degraded land	Decreased compared to last decade	Decreased due to wind erosion and drought
KILELONA GAMORA	Fertile and most land is degraded	Decreased	Degraded land by drought
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Decreased	Decreased	Due to drought and shortage of rain fall
DAWEBORENA KOBET	Very good	Increased	No farming activities started
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Good	Decreased	The landscape is sloppy, stone and valley
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Good	Decreased	The landscape is sloppy, stone and valley
WAHLONA GIDALE	improper utilization of grazing land	Decreased	There is no grass because of invasion of unnecessary trees and bush



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DAWE
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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>
ADALIL	Grazing land covered by shrubs, improper use of farming land	Shortage of grazing land and improper use of grazing land
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Grazing land covering by shrubs, improper use of farming land	Shortage of grazing land and improper use of grazing land
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Using grazing land by convention of the community	Improper use of grazing land
HALBINA SENKOKOR	There are new plants which occupy the grazing land	Shortage of pasture
KILELONA GAMORA	No change	No problem
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	There is gully formation due to flooding	It is difficult to travel for animals and humans because of the gully
DAWEBORENA KOBET	No	
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	There are new plants which occupy the grazing land	Shortage of grazing land and pasture
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	There are new plants which occupy the grazing land	Shortage of grazing land and pasture
WAHLONA GIDALE	Covering of grazing land by unnecessary trees	Shortage of grazing land and improper use of grazing land



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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>
ADALIL	Kebele development committee	Discussing with the community and report their summarized idea	Kebele administration office	Kebele development committee report to the kebele administration office	Woreda administration office	Kebele administration office report to woreda administration office
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Kebele development committee	Discussing with the community and report their summarized idea for kebele chair man	Kebele administration office	Kebele development committee report to the kebele administration office	Woreda administration office	Kebele administration office report to woreda administration office
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Kebele development committee	Kebele development committee organizing and initiate all developmental activities	Kebele administration office	Implementing community initiated developmental activity and solve the problems	Woreda administration office	Monitoring and evaluation of kebele development activities
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Kebele elder, clan leader and chair man	Discussing about the disaster type and finding the solution to the disaster	Woreda administration office	If the problem is beyond the kebele, it will report to woreda administration office for solution	Other sectors of the woreda	To solve the problem in addition to woreda administration office



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE	
Selected Indicator		Interventions: Community Perception on Mediums to Influence DRM Actors - Community perception on the effectiveness of institutional channels to use to influence DRM actors				
Kebele Name	Institution_1	Process_Description	Institution_2	Process_Description	Institution_3	Process_Description
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Kebele development committee	Discussing about the disaster type and finding the solution to the disaster	Kebele administration office	Summarize the idea of the community and report to woreda administration if it is beyond his capacity	Woreda administration office	To feedback of the solution to the kebele community
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Kebele development committee	The community reports their summarized idea to development committee and kebele administration	Kebele administration office	The kebele administration office report to woreda office about the problem of the community	Woreda administration office	Try to find solution to the problems of the kebele community
DAWEBORENA KOBET	Kebele development committee	The community reports their summarized idea to development committee and kebele administration	Kebele administration office	The kebele administration office report to woreda office the problem of the community	Woreda administration office	Try to find solution to the problems of the kebele community



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
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Selected Indicator

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

Kebele Name	Institution_1	Process_Description	Institution_2	Process_Description	Institution_3	Process_Description
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Kebele development committee	The community reports their summarized idea to development committee and kebele administration	Kebele administration office	The kebele administration office report to woreda office the problem of the community	Woreda administration office	Try to find solution to the problems of the kebele community
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Kebele development committee	The community reports their summarized idea to development committee and kebele administration	Kebele administration office	The kebele administration office report to woreda office the problem of the community	Woreda administration office	Try to find solution to the problems of the kebele community
WAHLONA GIDALE	Kebele development committee	The community reports their summarized idea to development committee and kebele administration	Kebele administration office	The kebele administration office report to woreda office the problem of the community	Woreda administration office	Try to find solution to the problems of the kebele community



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

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Community Suggestions</u>
ADALIL	The community discuss about the environmental and development activity and report for kebele chair man and risk management institution
DAWEBORENA KOBET	The community discuss about the environmental and development activity and report for kebele chair man and risk management institution
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	The community discuss about the environmental and development activity and report for kebele chair man and risk management institution
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Government and NGOs discuss about the kebele development program with community and implement them
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Government and NGOs discuss about the kebele development program with community and implement them
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Government and NGOs discuss about the kebele development program with community and implement them
KILELONA GAMORA	Government and NGOs discuss about the kebele development program with community and implement them
KILENTINA DERSEDA	The community discuss about the environmental and development activity and report for kebele chair man and risk management institution
WAHLONA GIDALE	The community discuss about the environmental and development activity and report for kebele chair man and risk management institution
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Government and NGOs discuss about the kebele development program with community and implement them



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
ADALIL	Establishing small scale irrigation and start crop production	Most of the time their life is dependent on rain water This current situation of erratic rain fall is not dependable for our life				
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Practicing modern pastoral activity	Fattening of animals and selling with good price	Organizing credit and saving association	Organize by different association and generate good income	Practicing forage development	
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Provision of modern agricultural technologies	Provision of modern agricultural technologies	Modern pastoralist method	To increase livestock productivity		
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Starting farming activity by using of small scale irrigation	starting farming beside livestock rearing	Training about agricultural activities	Awareness about irrigation to start farming	Modern pastoralists	To increase productivity
KILELONA GAMORA	Small irrigation		Modern livestock production			
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Small irrigation	There is Awash river to practice irrigation	Modern livestock production	Practice modern pastoralist beside farming activity	Forage development	To increase productivity



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
DAWEBORENA KOBET	Small scale irrigation	It has enough fertile farming land and Awash river	Modern livestock production		Constructio n of rural road	
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Small scale irrigation using Dewe river	Starting of farming activity besides pastoral activity and generating income and secure food gap	Digging ground water		Constructio n of human and animal health post	To get access to medical treatment easily
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Small scale irrigation using Dewe river	Starting of farming activity besides pastoral activity and generating income and secure food gap	Digging of pure drinking ground water	To reduce shortage of water	Working of soil and water conservatio n	
WAHLONA GIDALE	Small scale irrigation using Dewe river	Starting of farming activity besides pastoral activity and generating income and secure food gap	Starting of farming activity	To protect drought and asset loss	Modern pastoralists	



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE	
Selected Indicator		Interventions: Suggestions to DRM Actors in the Area - Community suggested measures to DRM actors in the area for effective DRM actions				
Kebele Name	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
ADALIL	Small scale irrigation	To achieve sustainable development	Awareness creation on modern livestock productivity	Because the community is highly dependent on livestock	Training and awareness on agricultural activity	
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Small scale irrigation	To achieve sustainable development	Awareness creation on modern livestock productivity	Transferring from traditional pastoralist to modern pastoralist	Agricultural work	To achieve sustainable life beside of pastoralists
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Forage development activity	To solve shortage of forages permanently	Forage development and crop cultivation activities	To resist food shortage permanently	Saving and credit services	To develop saving culture
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Construction human health center and pure drinking water	The community gets health facility and pure drinking water	Reserving grazing land and starting small scale irrigation	Using the reserved grazing land for livestock and starting farming activity by using irrigation	Construction veterinary post	To decrease the death of animals and to get the treatment after long travel of distance
KILELONA GAMORA	Small scale irrigation	To achieve sustainable and permanent development	Modern livestock productivity method	Dependency of livestock	Construction human health post and veterinary post	Death of humans because no health post in the area



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE	
Selected Indicator		Interventions: Suggestions to DRM Actors in the Area - Community suggested measures to DRM actors in the area for effective DRM actions				
Kebele Name	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Small scale irrigation	It has enough farming land and water sources for irrigation	Modern livestock productivity method	Increasing productivity of animals by using modern pastoralists	Forage development	Access to enough forage
DAWEBORENA KOBET	Modern irrigation work	Enough river water for farming activity	Starting of farming activity	Working of farming activity and independent from livestock and relief of food aid	Modern and traditional pastoral activity	Attention to quality of animals rather than quantity to gain more production
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Small scale irrigation	If government constructs small scale irrigation because of the presence of Dewe river in the kebele	Starting of farming activity	It has enough river water and rain fall and produce two times in a year	Digging of pure drinking ground water	Used to reduce the work load of females to travel long distance and shortage of water in the kebele



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE	
Selected Indicator	Interventions: Suggestions to DRM Actors in the Area - Community suggested measures to DRM actors in the area for effective DRM actions					
	Kebele Name	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Digging of pure drinking ground water	Shortage of water in the kebele and occurrence of water born disease, additional work load for females for fetching water from long distance	Construction of human and livestock health post	We need health post because of more animals and humans died easy	Constructing of small scale irrigation by using Awash river and starting farm activity	We produce crop 2 times in a year by using of Awash rivers
WAHLONA GIDALE	Modern pastoralist method	Dependency of their life on livestock rearing	Farming activity	To develop sustainable life	Working water and soil conservation	To utilize properly rain fall and water



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DAWE

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>
ADALIL	Establishing small scale irrigation and start crop production	Most of the time their life is dependent on rain water This current situation of erratic rain fall is not dependable for our life				
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Practicing modern pastoral activity	Fattening of animals and selling with good price	Organizing credit and saving association	Organize by different association and generate good income	Practicing forage development	
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Provision of modern agricultural technologies	To increase crop production	Modern pastoralist method	To increase livestock productivity		
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Starting farming activity by using of small scale irrigation	starting farming beside livestock rearing	Training about agricultural activities	Awareness about irrigation to start farming	Modern pastoralists	To increase productivity
KILELONA GAMORA	Small irrigation		Modern livestock production			
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Small irrigation	There is Awash river to practice irrigation	Modern livestock production	Practice modern pastoralist beside farming activity	Forage development	To increase productivity



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Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DAWE

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>
DAWEBORENA KOBET	Small scale irrigation	It has enough fertile farming land and Awash river	Modern livestock production		Construction of rural road	
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Small scale irrigation using Dewe river	Starting of farming activity besides pastoral activity and generating income and secure food gap	Digging ground water		Construction of human and animal health post	To get access to medical treatment easily
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Small scale irrigation using Dewe river	Starting of farming activity besides pastoral activity and generating income and secure food gap	Digging of pure drinking ground water	To reduce shortage of water	Working of soil and water conservation	
WAHLONA GIDALE	Small scale irrigation using Dewe river	Starting of farming activity besides pastoral activity and generating income and secure food gap	Starting of farming activity	To protect drought and asset loss	Modern pastoralists	



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
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Selected Indicator

Community Awareness of Disaster Risk Management System and Actors

Kebele Name	Institution 1	Responsibility	Activity	Institution 2	Responsibility	Activity	Institution 3	Responsibility	Activity
ADALIL	Farm Africa		Area closure	Care Ethiopia	Undertake community based development	Enhance water bodies and soil and water conservati on activities			
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Care Ethiopia	To work basic developmental activities	Rehabilita tion of damaged grazing land and constructi ng water ponds for animals	PCDP	Undertake community based development	Constructio n of schools and drinking water			



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE				
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
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Care Ethiopia	Safety net (food for work)	Rehabilita tion of damaged grazing land and constructi ng water ponds for animals and maintena nce of road	PCDP	Undertake community based development	Constructio n of schools and organize saving and credit association	SSD	To achieve sustainable development	Small scale irrigation activity
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Care Ethiopia	Implementing safety net programme	Protection of communit y asset and develop environme nt	PCDP	Construction of school and irrigation activity	Awareness creation about education and farming activity for the community	Care Ethiopia	Awareness creation on back ward cultural practices	Awarenes s creation about back ward cultural practices to the communi ty



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
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Selected Indicator

Community Awareness of Disaster Risk Management System and Actors

Kebele Name	Institution 1	Responsibility	Activity	Institution 2	Responsibility	Activity	Institution 3	Responsibility	Activity
KILELONA GAMORA	Farm Africa	Supply of animals for the poor ones	supply of animals matched to the environments	Care Ethiopia		Digging ground water	Care Ethiopia		Supply of forage for animals
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Farm Africa	Distribution of sheep for the affected ones	Buying of goats and sheep and giving to the effected ones	Care Ethiopia	To work community based development	Reserving grazing land, digging ground water, supply of forage			



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE				
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
DAWEBORENA KOBET	Early warning.	f early warning and disaster prevention works	Report early warning data to concerned bodies	PSNP	community development works	Working soil and water conservati on to reduce disaster and constructio n of community based infrastruct ure			
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Early warning.	Differentiate and announcing the disaster	Assessing and report to concerned bodies	Care Ethiopia	PSNP	Working soil and water conservati on to reduce disaster	PCDP	Check the environmenta l development work is the need of the community	Construct ion of different buildings and giving trainings.



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
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Selected Indicator

Community Awareness of Disaster Risk Management System and Actors

Kebele Name	Institution 1	Responsibility	Activity	Institution 2	Responsibility	Activity	Institution 3	Responsibility	Activity
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Early warning.	Identifying and announcing the disaster	Assessing and report to concerned bodies	Care Ethiopia	Working PSNP.	Working soil and water conservati on to reduce disaster.	PCDP	Check the environmenta l development work is the need of the community.	Construct ion of different buildings and giving trainings.
WAHLONA GIDALE	Farm Africa	Supporting by budget	Guarding of grazing land	Care Ethiopia	To check the working of community based development.	Working soil and water conservati on			



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda DAWE

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>
ADALIL	Construction of ground water for animals and human, prevent water born disease and rehabilitate grazing land	PSNP supply of food or money for community and works developmental activity.PSNP supply of food or money for community and works developmental activity.	No recovery work done by the community but nature recover by itself from the disaster	Small scale irrigation works are not effective because farm Africa gives the budget support for community development work but the activity stops because of the death of top persons
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Construction of ground water for animals and human, prevent water born disease and rehabilitate grazing land	PSNP supply of food or money for community and works developmental activity		Almost it is effective because the community recovers from the disaster by different mechanism like PSNP.
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Construction of ground water for animals and human, prevent water born disease and rehabilitate grazing land	Construction of school for the community and supply of medicine by NGOs to prevent the disease	Food aid, supply of medicine and credit	Almost it is effective because the community recovers from the disaster by different mechanism like PSNP.
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Protection of loss of asset and focus on construction of water and road	Isolation of birthing cattle and feeding well to give better yield, reduce feeding the other cattle	Isolation of birthing cattle and feeding well to give better yield, reduce feeding the other cattle	Almost it is effective because the community recovers from the disaster



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Wereda DAWE

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>
KILELONA GAMORA	To prevent the disaster by substituting of dead animals, constructing of pure drinking water and supply of forage for animals	To cope from drought by supplying relief and prevent easily	To recover from the disaster by the aid of different projects and returned to normal condition in summer season rain fall.	All are effective
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Supply of water and forage but it doesn't prevent permanently	Supply of resources is not properly proportional to number of human and livestock	They don't recover from hunger, conflict, disease effectively because recurrently occurred	No
DAWEBORENA KOBET	To prevent the disaster by construction of drinking water	To cope from drought by PSNP for 6 month of food crops and money	We recover from the disaster by supporting of relief food and no selling of more animals	No
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Early warning and preparedness before occurrence of disaster. Effectively prevent different disasters by means of more infrastructures	To cope from drought by PSNP for 6 month of food crops and money	We recover from the disaster during summer season has enough rain fall and helping each other	No



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Region AFAR

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Wereda DAWE

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>
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Early warning and preparedness before occurrence of disaster. Effectively prevent different disasters by means of more infrastructures	To cope from drought by PSNP for 6 month of food crops and money	We recover from the disaster during summer season has enough rain fall and helping each other	No
WAHLONA GIDALE	To prevent water born disease, rehabilitate grazing land and construction of ground water for animals and use properly	PSNP supply of food or money for community and works developmental activity	No recovery work done by the community but nature recover by itself from the disaster	No



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DAWE
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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	2.10	8.80	7.80
Cash transfers/social assistance	0.80	2.30	0.60
Cash-for-work activities (not employment)	0.80	2.50	5.60
Food-for-work activities	9.30	17.10	29.60
Fuel subsidies	0.00	0.00	0.20
Medical assistance / access to health facilities	3.40	13.50	9.10
Micro-credit programmes	3.40	4.40	6.50
Other	8.60	4.60	7.30
Rental subsidies	0.40	0.00	0.40
School fees for children	0.00	0.20	0.00
Subsidized food	2.70	12.80	4.80
Subsidized health care	0.60	2.50	6.30
Supplementary feeding for women and young children	4.40	5.50	5.00
Food aid	62.10	12.80	12.30



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DAWE

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
Woreda Finance and Economic Development Office	1.30	12.80	4.50

WDRP Indicators

Other Community Characteristics



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	DAWE
Selected Indicator	Capacity: Community Based Organizations in the Wereda				
<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Name Of Organization</u>	<u>Est. Year</u>	<u>Formal/Informal</u>	<u>Type of Members</u>	<u>Activity</u>
ADALIL	Youth association	2000	Informal		Participating in woreda developmental activity
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Women saving and credit association	2001	Informal		Participating in family planning and awareness creation on backward traditions or culture
	Youth association	2000	Informal		Participation in kebele developmental works
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Women saving and credit association	2001	Informal	20 females.	To develop of saving culture and protecting from backward traditions
	Youth association	2001	Informal	50 youths	Participation in kebele developmental works
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Youth association	2003	Informal	15	Saving and credit activities
	Women association	2003	Informal	10	
KILELONA GAMORA	Youth association	2000	Informal	50	Participation in kebele developmental works
	Women association	2003	Informal	20	To develop saving culture and protecting from backward traditions



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
Selected Indicator		Capacity: Community Based Organizations in the Wereda			
Kebele Name	Name Of Organization	Est. Year	Formal/Informal	Type of Members	Activity
DAWEBORENA KOBET	Youth association	2001	Informal	40	Participation in kebele developmental works
	Women association	2003	Informal	20	Participating on family planning and awareness creation on backward traditional activity
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Youth association	2001	Informal	40	Participation in kebele developmental works
	Women association	2003	Informal	20	Participating on family planning and awareness creation on backward traditional activity
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Youth association	2001	Informal	50	Participation in kebele developmental works
	Women association	2003	Informal	20	Participating on family planning and awareness creation on backward traditional activity
WAHLONA GIDALE	Youth association	2000	Informal	Unknown	Participation in kebele developmental works



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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Community Based Organizations in the Wereda

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Name Of Organization</u>	<u>Est. Year</u>	<u>Formal/Informal</u>	<u>Type of Members</u>	<u>Activity</u>
WAHLONA GIDALE	Women association	2003	Informal	20	Participating on family planning and awareness creation on back ward traditional activity



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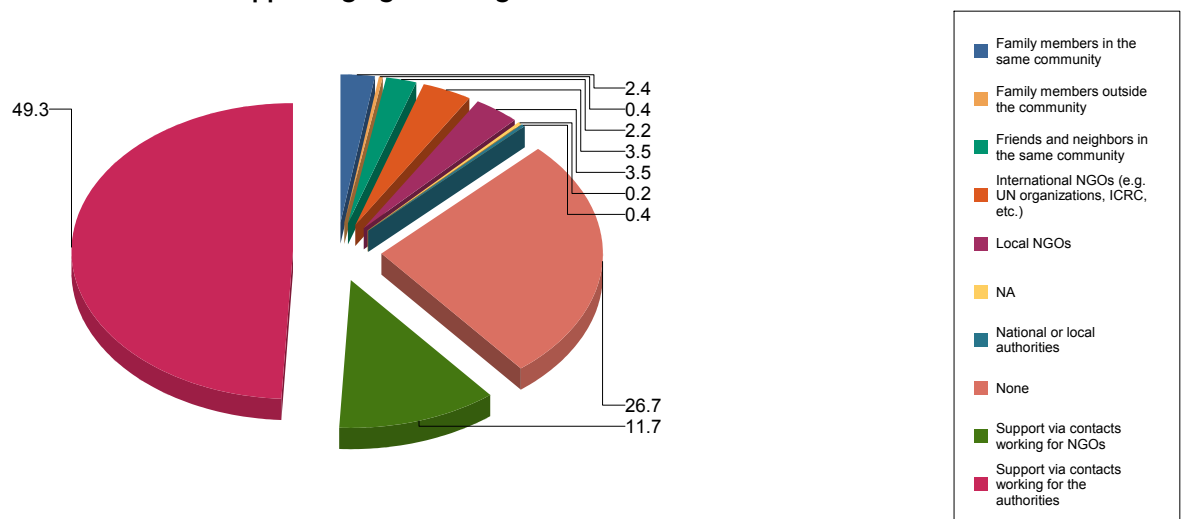
Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda DAWE

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	0.40
International NGOs (e.g. UN organizations, ICRC, etc.)	3.50
Local NGOs	3.50
Family members in the same community	2.40
Friends and neighbors in the same community	2.20
Family members outside the community	0.40
Support via contacts working for the authorities	49.30
Support via contacts working for NGOs	11.70
None	26.70
NA	0.20

Supporting Agencies Against Disasters





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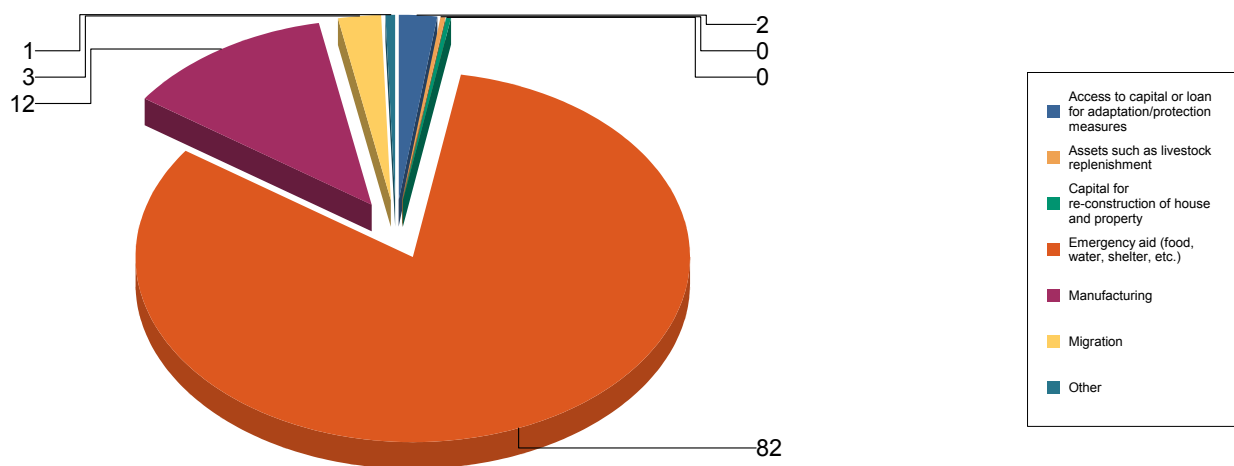
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
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Selected Indicator

Types of support received by households during disasters

Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies	Response Percentage
Emergency aid (food, water, shelter, etc.)	82.30
Capital for re-construction of house and property	0.30
Access to capital or loan for adaptation/protection measures	2.10
Assets such as livestock replenishment	0.30
Other	0.50
Manufacturing	12.10
Migration	2.60

Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies





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November 14, 2014

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
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Selected Indicator: **Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors**

Kebele Name	ADALIL
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Type Of Disaster 1	Small scale irrigation	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	Generating additional income to prevent disaster	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Training on agricultural work	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2	Create awareness about farming activities	Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator	Modern livestock productivity	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Because the community is highly dependent on livestock	Preparedness Measure

Kebele Name	KILENTINA DERSEDA
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Type Of Disaster 1	Small scale irrigation	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	Generating additional income to prevent of disaster	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Awareness creation about farming activity	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2	To create awareness about farming activity distribution beside of pastoralist	Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator	Modern livestock productivity	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Their life is depend on livestock	Preparedness Measure

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
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Selected Indicator: Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors

Kebele Name	GENDAWARINA EYELEDI
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Type Of Disaster 1	Grazing land development	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	To decrease migration magnitude	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Small scale irrigation	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2	To full fill their family food gap and generate income	Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator	To full fill their family food gap and generate income	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	To increase the quality of livestock rather than quantity	Preparedness Measure

Kebele Name	HALBINA SENKOKOR
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Type Of Disaster 1	Construction of veterinary service	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	To prevent the disease of animals and the worda health post is far away from the kebele	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Small scale irrigation	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2	Support from NGOs and government to construct structure to divert the river for irrigation activity and start farming	Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator	Support from NGOs and government to construct structure to divert the river for irrigation activity	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Death of humans because of disease and birthing time. Therefore we need human health post	Preparedness Measure

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
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Selected Indicator: Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors

Kebele Name	KILELONA GAMORA
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Type Of Disaster 1	Small scale irrigation	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	Despite existence of two permanent rivers around the kebele, the community is still dependent on rain fall	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Modern pastoralist	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2	Modern pastoralist	Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator	Construction of human and animal health post	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Death of human and animals with new disease because no health post	Preparedness Measure

Kebele Name	DAWEBORENA KOBET
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Type Of Disaster 1	Small scale irrigation	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	Construction of irrigation facilities that can help the community to start farming activities and get additional income	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Construction of irrigation facilities that can help the community to start farming activities and get additional income	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2	Construction of irrigation facilities that can help the community to start farming activities and get additional income	Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator	Construction of pure drinking water	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Construction of pure drinking water	Preparedness Measure

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Selected Indicator: Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors

Kebele Name	GEDANSANA FERESKORI
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Type Of Disaster 1	Small scale irrigation by using Dewe river	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Starting of farming activity	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2	With the aid of government starting farming by using Dewe river and rain fall	Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator	Construction of pure drinking water	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	There is shortage of water in the kebele	Preparedness Measure

Kebele Name	YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA
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Type Of Disaster 1	Building of pure drinking water	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	Building of pure drinking water	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Health center should start working	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2	Health center doesn't start working because of this more mothers and children are dying	Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure

Selected Indicator:

Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors

Kebele Name			WAHLONA GIDALE		
Type Of Disaster 1	Training of the community about modern pastoral activity and forage development		Type Of Disaster 3		
Early Warning Indicator	To withstand the impact of drought easily		Early Warning Indicator		
Preparedness Measure	Awareness creation about farming activity		Preparedness Measure		
Type Of Disaster 2	We need awareness creation to start farming		Type Of Disaster 4		
Early Warning Indicator	We need awareness creation to start farming		Early Warning Indicator		
Preparedness Measure	Dependency of livestock		Preparedness Measure		



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
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Selected Indicator

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

Kebele Name	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
ADALIL	Good social capital	Settlement around river Poor practice of farming activities and other livelihood options Use of common grazing land Having no permanent residence	Availability of road Telecommunication services Enough daily labor works	Occurrence of new human and animal disease Problem of funding to prevent the disaster Conflict because of movement in search of grazing land
KILENTINA DERSEDA	Helping each other during disaster	Settlement around river Poor practice of farming activities and other livelihood options Using common grazing land No practice of treating animals on time Backward traditions	Availability of road Telecommunication services Enough daily labor works It has enough natural resource	Occurrence of new human and animal disease Increase of heavy cold weather for few months Problem of funding to prevent the disaster Conflict because of movement in search of grazing land



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	DAWE
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Selected Indicator

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

Kebele Name	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
GENDAWARINA EYELEDI	Helping each other during disaster Good tradition of resolving conflicts through clan leaders and elders	Settling around the river No practice of reserving grazing land and forage development, Practicing of back ward cultural activity Not using modern agricultural method Communal use of grazing land	Road construction is underway Availability of telecommunication services SSD works developmental activity on the kebele There is crop cultivation and others services	Spread and occurrence of disease every year Increase of temperature and heavy cold weather condition Recurrent drought
HALBINA SENKOKOR	Helping each other during disaster	No practice of destocking of livestock during drought and no practice of treating animals on time No farming activities Dependency on government aid to work by irrigation	Access to water is and rivers is good Fertile land Access to man power is good Large number of animals	Conflict between the kebele and Issa Somali clan Vulnerable to flood because of low land area No structure to divert flood around the river Settlements area of the community is vulnerable to flood



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>	DAWE
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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
KILELONA GAMORA	Helping each other during disaster Good tradition of resolving conflicts through clan leaders and elders Good traditional mechanisms to treat livestock disease	No recovery work to protect disaster. No starting of farming activities. Using common grazing land All livestock living together in one place	Access of road Telecommunication services. Access of man power. Permanent resource of Awash river for irrigation	Occurrence of disease every year Lack of budget Increase of recurrent drought. Increase of Awash river flood every year
KAHRTUNA TUTLI	Helping each other during disaster Good tradition of resolving conflicts through clan leaders and elders	Settling on low land areas vulnerable to flood Settling of around Awash river Poor awareness on taking sick animals and humans to health post early Poor farming activities despite the availability of Awash river	Good access to road Availability of telecommunication services Presence of different NGOs working in development activities	Occurrence of new human and animal disease Occurrence of heavy warm and cold weather condition Increase of Awash river flood every year Increase of drought impact lack of funding



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Strength</u>	<u>Weakness</u>	<u>Opportunity</u>	<u>Threat</u>
DAWEBORENA KOBET	Helping each other during disaster Availability and use of traditional early warning system called "Daggu"	Poor environmental sanitation Settlement of the community which is vulnerable to flood No starting of farming activity. No development of working culture.	Telecommunication services Access to road Access to educated man power Access of daily labor	Occurrence of new human and animal disease There is heavy cold weather condition in the future Over flooding of Awash river Conflict between the kebele and Issa Somali clan
GEDANSANA FERESKORI	Sharing of information between the community(Daggu) Eating together Helping each other during disaster	Living of all livestock together and expansion of disease Using common grazing land No going on early sick animals and humans to health post. Back ward traditional culture	Access of vehicle road Telecommunication services Different NGOs in the woreda Access of educated man power	Occurrence of new human and animal disease Occurrence of recurrent drought



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
YEMUDINA KEBOAKOMA	Traditional way of sharing information between the community(Daggu)- traditional early warning system Helping each other during disaster	Settling in low land areas and around Awash river that make them vulnerable to flooding Using common grazing land Keeping all livestock together No going on early sick animals and humans to health post	Access to road Telecommunication services. There are different sectors in the kebele Access of educated man power and enough daily labor	Occurrence of new human and animal disease There is heavy cold weather condition Lack of budget
WAHLONA GIDALE	Helping each other during disaster Availability and use of traditional early warning system	Settling of people around Awash river and No practice of farming activities Using common grazing land No practice of taking sick animals and humans to health post as early as possible	Access of road Telecommunication services Enough daily labor works Access of natural resources	Increase of new disease occurrence Occurrence of new animal disease Heavy cold weather condition Lack of budget