



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

WOREDA DISASTER RISK PROFILE (WDRP)

REGION: AFAR

ZONE: FIVE

WEREDA: SEMU ROBI

December, 2020

Addis Ababa

About the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)

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

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PREFACE

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



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

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

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

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

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

*H.E. Ato Mitiku Kassa
Commissioner*

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

PREFACE

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



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

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

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

Abraham Abebe
Director

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

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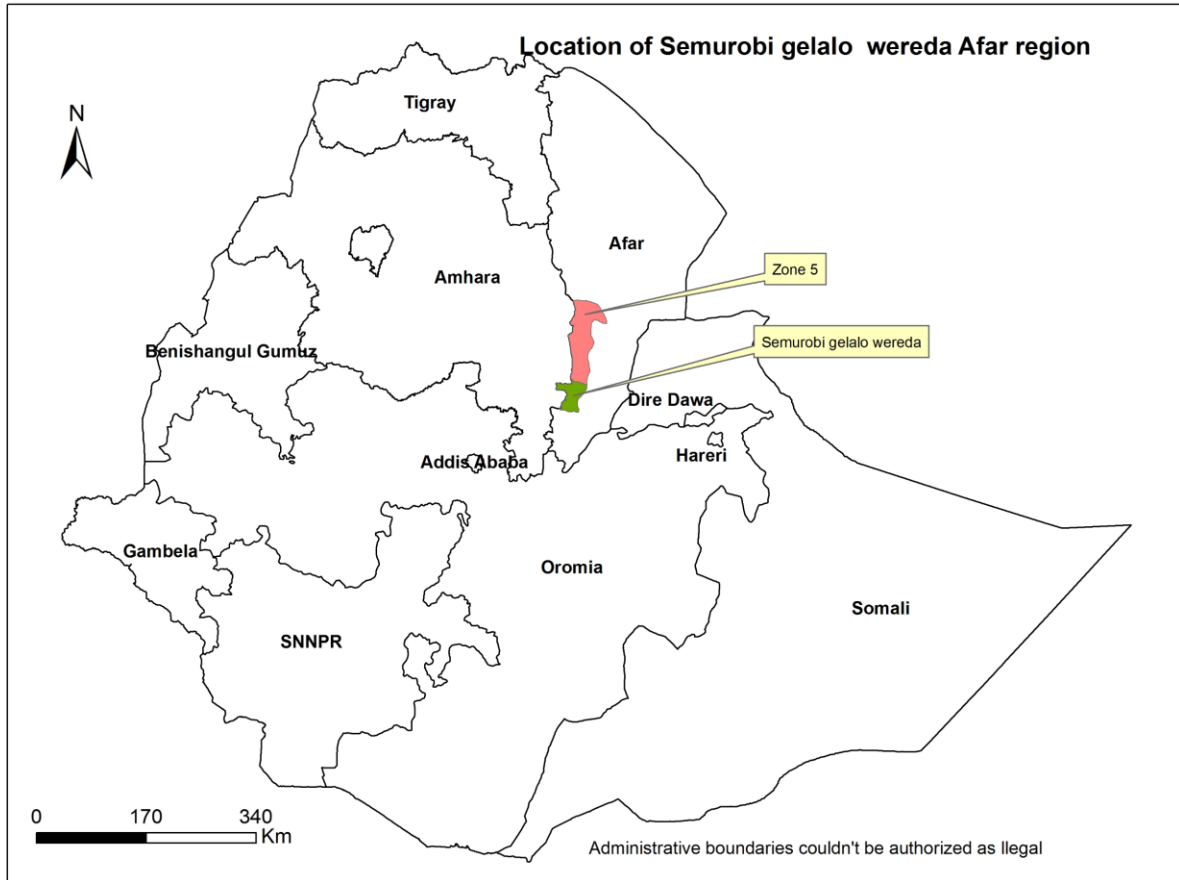
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Wereda Location



METHODOLOGY

▪ **WDRP Content :**

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

▪ **Research Approach:**

- Mixed Approach
- Both quantitative and qualitative information

▪ **Data Sources:**

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

▪ **Sampling Technique:**

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

▪ **Methods of Analysis:**

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

WEREDA

SUMMARY DISASTER RISK PROFILE

INFORMATION



Disaster Risk Profile: Semu robi gelalo Wereda

SUMMARY OF WEREDA PROFILE

Drought, Livestock and human disease are the major disaster reported in the wereda which affects the livelihood of the community, i.e. livestock rearing because of drought, household migration in search of pasture and water, which get them in to conflict with the neighbourhood societies.

The major environmental problem in the wereda is high temperature and low rainfall and deforestation which resulted in shortage of water and pasture and fertile soil erosion.

Poor access to electricity, water and sanitation, health services (for human and livestock), qualified man power, roads and market are the major challenge of development in the wereda.

Intervention implications in the wereda include establishment of market centre, small scale irrigation and dam construction and establishment of saving and credit institutions.

LIVELIHOOD ZONE SUMMARY

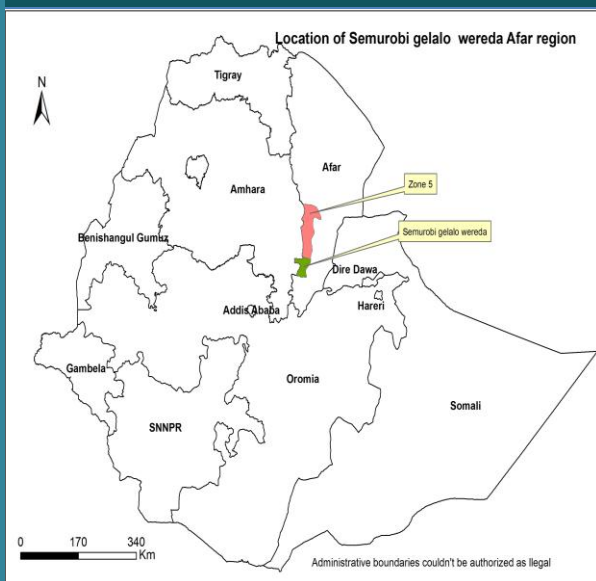
Semu robi gelalo wereda is in Zone 5 which is Located in the western and southwestern Part of the region and bordering Amhara region to the west.

Pastoralist is the main livelihood. Cattle, shoats (sheep/goats) and camels are the most important livestock species. Land is communally owned by clans. There are often inter-clan conflicts over resources such as access to pasture and water.

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. Income is derived from the sale of livestock and self-employment.

Main vulnerabilities are drought, conflicts, general market shocks, animal and human diseases, poor transport and communication infrastructure.

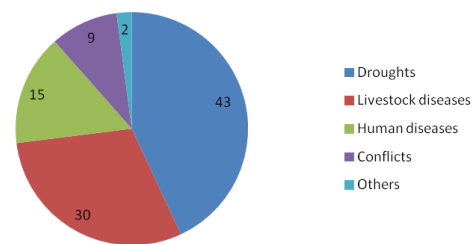
MAP: LOCATION OF THE WEREDA



MAJOR DISASTERS REPORTED IN WEREDA

Kebele	Disaster 1	Disaster 2	Disaster 3	LIU Info
Gelalo	Drought	Livestock disease	Human disease	Chronic Hazards: Indicate the chronic hazards of each livelihood zone of the wereda
Adadelhenseg	Drought	Crop pest	Livestock disease	
kedebura	Drought	Livestock disease	Soil erosion	
Hotimero	Drought	Livestock disease		
Harehamo	Drought	Livestock disease	Human disease	
Komaaloni	Drought	Livestock disease		
Bohaleamaytu	Drought	Livestock disease	Human disease	
Fentigara	Drought	Livestock disease	Human disease	
Fentida	Drought	Livestock disease	Human disease	
Bortidas	Drought	Livestock disease	Human disease	

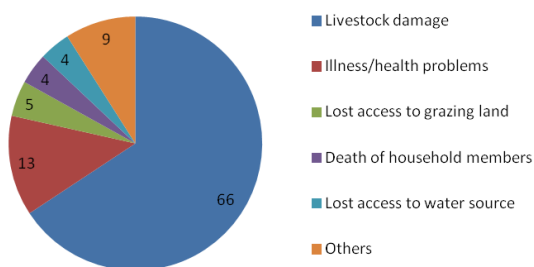
Proportion of Household by Major Disaster Exposed in the Last Five Years



SHORT NARRATIVE ON MAJOR DISASTERS:

Drought, livestock disease, human disease and conflict are the major disasters in the wereda. Drought which is the hydro metrological hazard is mainly caused by environmental problem such as deforestation poor land quality, soil erosion luck of rain, high temperature and population growth. The main losses due to this hazard are livestock damage (More than 50% of the livestock died b/c of drought as reported from the surveyed households) and lost grazing land and access to water source. The common livestock disease is black leg and Internal and External Parasite. On the other hand, Malaria and Diarrhea are the major human disease.

Proportion of Household by Major Disaster Loss



EFFECT OF DISASTERS

Disasters	Loss 1	Loss 2	Loss 3
Drought	Livestock damage	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source
Livestock disease	Livestock damage	Human health problem	Loss of income
Human disease	Human health problem	Physical damages on houses and property	Death of household members
Conflict	Death of household members	Loss of access to social services, including school	Livestock damage



Disaster Risk Profile: Semu robi Wereda

HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY

VULNERABILITY

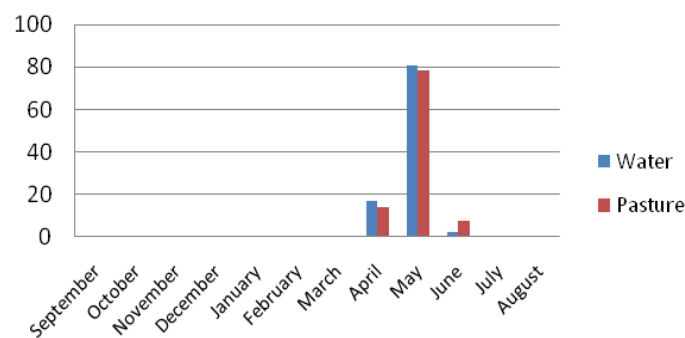
Semu robi gelalo wereda is dominated by a pastoral community, who migrates from one place to another in search of water and pasture for their livestock's during drought. Most surveyed households indicate the month of May is the most problematic month in terms of availability of both water and pasture for livestock.

Low access and poor quality of pasture for the livestock's also affects the income source of the households in the wereda since rearing and selling of animals is the major source of income for the households (88%).

However poor access to veterinary service and livestock drug, lack of family planning, poor access to electricity, road and market, literacy which limits livelihood option, deforestation which is the major environmental problem in the area, lack of pure drinking water and sanitation are among the factors which make the community more vulnerable to disaster.

More over 96% of the households have received formal transfer in the form of food for work project. Out of the surveyed households in the wereda, only 2% of them are members in the micro finance society and 15% of them borrowed money in the last one year.

Most problematic months for water and pasture for livestock



- Access to road:-** 22% of the households have no road and 37% of them have dirty road which is difficult for car. Average time taken to reach the nearest paved road is 1hr and 35 minutes, while the average time taken to reach the nearest urban centre is 3hrs and 25 minutes.
- Access to electricity:** only 2% of the households located in the community with electricity, while none of them have electricity connection.
- Access to veterinary facility and drugs:** 87% of the surveyed households have poor and very poor access to veterinary service and 76% of the have poor and very poor access to livestock drug.
- Access to market:** Access and linkage to market is reported to be poor due to lack of road and the far location of markets from the wereda.
- Access to water and sanitation:-** 81% of the surveyed households obtain drinking water from rivers and streams and 86% of the households reported that they do not make any type of water treatment, which may affect their health (water born disease). On the other hand 93% of the household do not have toilet facilities.
- Access to Pasture and water for livestock:-** Pasture and water availability for livestock is most problematic in the month of may in both cases.
- Access to credit:** 15% of the surveyed households borrowed money. Most of them 88% from their relatives mainly to buy food (93%)

Level of Awareness and Institutional Development

Literacy level:- The **Literacy level** of the population above 7 years of age is only 2.30% out of which 83% of them completed only below first grade, while 15% and only 1% attended primary and secondary school respectively. With regard to **gender parity** in education, the proportion of female students is dominated by the male students at all level except at technical education. Of the total households interviewed, 9% of them are **female house headed**.

Community awareness about disaster risk management system and actors seems good. There are various community based organization such as **Pastoral association** responsible for awareing the community and report to responsible body when there is disaster and **irrigation association** who contributes money and purchase water pumps when needed. The community have a very good **culture that they help and share anything they have during disaster** which is still there. There are also some **NGOs** such as CARE Ethiopia, Farm Africa, PAO, SSD and JAICA working on development activities in different kebeles of the wereda.

InfoBits:

Population	32,014: (2007)
Sex ratio	859.3: F/1000 M
Urban Population	935: (2007)
Mean Altitude	886.76: m
Mean Slope	1.71: %
Road density	8.72 : %
Measles caseload	2 : (2004-2009)

Sources: Various Secondary Sources

COMMUNITY CAPACITY TO COPE

- Major coping mechanisms:-** The major coping mechanisms used in the area is selling more livestock's than usual, consumption rather than sale of crop surplus and reduce expenditure on none essential item. However only 52% of the households reported that they have managed to recover from losses of disaster that had happened in the area, which shows 48% of them (almost half) have low level of recovery capacity.
- The Adaptation method used in the area** is selling animals that have good body performances and migrating to another area. **Strong social network in the area** is helping each other by sharing any things they have or get. Access to credit facilities in the community is reported poor, the average time of the surveyed households tried to get credit in last one year was only 1.75% while the average number of time they actually managed to secure credit was 1.47%.
- Only few households from three kebeles involve in **crop production** and the households grow four types of crops Sorghum, Maize, Teff and Masho. The **major livestock's reared** in the wereda include cattle, camel, sheep, goat and donkey (for transport).

WDRP Indicators

Hazard Related Characteristics



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Monday, February 16, 2015

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

Hazard_Name	Cause_Of_Hazard	Effects_Of_Hazard
Hazard_Sub_Type	Crop Pest and disease (Girisa)	
Crop Pest and disease (Girisa)	Decrease amount of yield	back warding Agricultural practices
Hazard_Sub_Type	Human disease	
Human disease	lack of pure water	loss of asset and loss of productive man power due to illness
Hazard_Sub_Type	Livestock disease	
Livestock disease	drought	loss of asset



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Monday, February 16, 2015

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	SEMUROBINA GELALO
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Selected Indicator	Geological Hazards of the Wereda
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Hazard_Name	Cause_Of_Hazard	Effects_Of_Hazard
Hazard_Sub_Type	eological hazard	

No geological hazard has been
recorded in the Woreda



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Monday, February 16, 2015

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	SEMUROBINA GELALO
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Selected Indicator	Hydro Metrological Hazards of the Wereda
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Hazard_Name	Cause_Of_Hazard	Effects_Of_Hazard
Hazard_Sub_Type	Erosion	

Erosion	high flood	Decrease the head of land
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Hazard_Sub_Type	Droughts	
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Droughts	lack of rain and environmental change	Asset loss , loss of production on time
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Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Monday, February 16, 2015

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	SEMUROBINA GELALO
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Selected Indicator	Socio Economic Hazards of the Wereda
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Hazard_Name	Cause_Of_Hazard	Effects_Of_Hazard
Hazard_Sub_Type	conflict	
conflict	Resources (forage , animals grazing land)	high no of death and wounded human being



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Monday, February 16, 2015

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	SEMUROBINA GELALO
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Selected Indicator	Technological Hazards of the Wereda
--------------------	-------------------------------------

Hazard_Name	Cause_Of_Hazard	Effects_Of_Hazard
Hazard_Sub_Type	Technological hazard	

No technological hazard has
been reported in Semu robi
gelalo Wereda



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Monday, February 16, 2015

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMURBINA GELALO
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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
BOHAYLE HAMAYTO	Droughts	may	2003,2002	2002	Increased	low rain fall	loss of assets	By selling , the animals	seasons migration
	Livestock diseases	February	2003	2002	Increased	lack of rain	loss of assets	high livestock mortality, rate	treatment their rain malls by giving , medicine and cultural
	Human diseases	September	2002	2002	Decreased	lack of potable water	loss of asset productiv e man power due to illness	high morbidity rate	use herbalist
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	Droughts	may	2001-2004	2002	Increased	low rain fall	Asset loss	Selling of animal movement to other places,	seasonal migration , much animal , selling , if it is worst , calf , well be shall gather



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMUROBINA GELALO
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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
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	Livestock diseases	February	2002-2004	2003	Decreased	drought	asset loss	high live stock mortality , rate	Treat their animal by given medicine and cultural treatment
	Human diseases	September	2002	2002	Decreased	lack of portable water	productive power, loss due to illness	high mortality rate	use herbalist
FENTIDA	Droughts	may	2002	2002	Increased	low rain fall	loss of assets	selling animals	seasonal migration
	Livestock diseases	February	2003	2002	Decreased	lack of rain	loss of assets	high livestock mortality rate	treatment there, animal by giving medicine and cultural treatment



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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
FENTIDA	Human diseases	September	2002	2002	Decreased	lack of portable water	loss of asset and productive man power , due to illness	high mortality rate	use herbalist
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	Droughts	May	2002-2003	2002	Increased	low rain fall	loss of assets	By selling their animals	seasonal migration
	Livestock diseases	February	2002-2003	2002	Decreased	lack of rain	loss of assets	high livestock mortality rate	by treating their animals giving medicine and cultural treatment
	Human diseases	September	2002	2002	Decreased	lack of portable water	loss of assets and production power	high morbidity rate	use herbalist



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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
GELE ALO	Droughts	April , May, June	2001-2002,2003,2004	2002	Increased	lack of rain fall	loss of asset	selling live stock , movement to others places	seasonal migration , much animals selling
	Livestock diseases	January, February June	2001-2002,2003,2004	2003	Decreased	drought	loss of asset	high mortality rate	treat their animal traditional treatment
	Human diseases	September	2002	2002	----		production power loss due to illness	high mortality rate	use herbal medicines
HARE HAMO	Droughts	March ,Aril , may, June	2001-2002,2003,2004	2004	Increased	lack of rain environmental change	Asset loss , loss of productive, on time	selling of much nails	Migration animals feed buying
	Livestock diseases	February April, July	2001-2002,2003,2004	2004	Increased	drought	loss of asset	high live stock , mortality and morbidity rate	Treat animals, by buying animals 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
HARE HAMO	Human diseases	September , August	2003-2004	2004	Increased	lack of pure water	illness of work time	high morbidity rate	Treatment
HOTEMERONA GADISA	Droughts	Animal , may, June	2001-2002,2003,2004	2002	Decreased	lack of rain	Asset loss	selling animals	migration of people, to search feeding water
	Livestock diseases	February-June	2002-2003,2004	2003	Decreased	lack of water , Drought	asset loss	high live stock mortality rate	purchasing animal mediation , Rationally and treatment
KEDABURA	Droughts	May		2002	Increased	lack of rain fall	loss of assets severity destitute	loss of asset	Migration
	Livestock diseases	Decrease		2002	Decreased	lack of rain fall	high mortality & mortality rate of livestock	they follow back ward husbandry	cultural 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
KEDABURA	Soil Erosion	July- August		2005	Increased	high flood	Decrease the hectare of land , Depraved	Decrease , there in come generate from agricultural product	
	Shortage of Water	May- June		all year	Increased	There is no potable water in the area	water born disease		Travel of there on foot
MADA JALALA	Droughts	March , April, may, June	2000-2001,2003,2004	2003	Decreased	lack of rain	loss of asset	selling animals	migration , for searching feed and water
	Livestock diseases	February	2001-2002,2003	2003	Decreased	lack of rain	loss of asset	high live stock mortality	purchasing animals, medicine and use cultural treatment

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
GELE ALO	They have conflict in the migration area	No change	
EMINO	Each and every years the intra conflict occur (arise)	No	
KEDABURA	conflict is not a serious issues		
HOTEMERONA GADISA	They have conflict	No change	
HARE HAMO	conflict	increase	
MADA JALALA	There is range land conflict	No change	



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Selected Indicator:

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

KebeleName	Types of Disasters	Hazard Description	Effect Of Disaster	Most Severly Affected	Reason
GELE ALO	Drought livestock disease	drought 5-6 months	loss of asset because animals death in the drought and disease	The patrols (pregnant women children elders	because the area is low rain fall area , lack awareness to the disaster
EMINO	crop pest, drought	still serious, majority of the community aware affected by this disasters	crop loss , migration	poor pastoralist (drought) poor agro pastorals (crop pest	they have not strong economic waif)
KEDABURA	Drought	Majority of the community of the Keble were vulnerable for disaster	migration , crop loss , asset loss,	poor , Agro- pastoralist in the Keble	they have not potential to resist the disaster
HOTEMERONA GADISA	Drought, livestock disease	drought , 5-6 months	assets loss	The poor pastoralists	because the living styles is raining of livestock
HARE HAMO	Drought	From 5-6 months	loss of asset	The poor pastoralist (children , Elders, pregnant and lecturing women	They live by livestock rearing only they have no other income
MADA JALALA	Drought , animals disease	Drought , 5-6 months animals disease,1-2 months	assets loss	The poor pastoralist	because the area is low rain fall area
BOHAYLE HAMAYTO	Drought , animals disease	For six months	loss of assets	poor pastoralist	most of them live by livestock breeding



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Selected Indicator:

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Types of Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Description</u>	<u>Effect Of Disaster</u>	<u>Most Severly Affected</u>	<u>Reason</u>
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	Drought , animals disease	For six, months,	loss of assets	poor pastoralist	most of them live livestock breeding
FENTIDA	Drought , animal disease	For six months	loss of assets	poor pastoralist	most of them live by livestock rearing
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	Drought , live stock disease	Drought for 6-7 months	Asset loss	The poor pastoralist (lactating woman pregnant women , child elders	low rain fall area



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Selected Indicator: **Frequency of Disaster Occurrence**

	4 out of 5 years or more	3 out of 5 years	2 out of 5 years	1 out of 5 years
Conflicts	8.00	26.00	51.00	14.00
Crop diseases	25.00			75.00
Droughts	21.00	30.00	30.00	19.00
Floods			100.00	
Heat waves/ High temp		50.00	50.00	
Heavy Rain				100.00
Human diseases	31.00	7.00	50.00	12.00
Landslides			50.00	50.00
Livestock diseases	20.00	38.00	20.00	22.00
No Disaster	21.00	30.00	30.00	19.00
Storms / Cyclone/hail storm				100.00



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMUROBINA GELALO
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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	39.70	43.07
Floods	0.11	0.12
Landslides	0.22	0.25
Crop diseases	0.76	0.99
Livestock diseases	34.41	29.95
Human diseases	14.24	15.47
Storms / Cyclone/hail storm	0.11	0.12
Heavy Rain	0.11	0.12
Conflicts	10.14	9.41
No Disaster	0.11	0.25
Heat wave	0.11	0.25



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Selected Indicator:

Months of Occurrence of Frequent Disasters

	A - Sep (Meskerem)	B - Oct (Tikimt)	C - Nov (Hidar)	D - Dec (Tahsas)	E - Jan (Tir)	F - Feb (Yekatit)	G - Mar (Megabit)	H - Apr (Meazea)	I - May (Ginbot)	J - Jun (Sene)	K - Jul (Hamle)	L - Aug (Nehase)
Conflicts	7.25	2.90					49.28	15.94	8.70	15.94		
Crop diseases	12.50							25.00	25.00		12.50	25.00
Droughts		0.39				0.69	1.28	16.91	78.57	2.16		
Floods									100.00			
Heat waves/ High temp									50.00	50.00		
Heavy Rain											100.00	
Human diseases	18.33	29.17	2.50		0.83	0.83	2.50	3.33	5.83	35.83		
Landslides									50.00	50.00		
Livestock diseases		0.85	0.43	1.28	0.43	4.26	20.85	49.79	17.02	4.26		0.47
No Disaster								50.00	50.00			
Storms / Cyclone/hail sto												100.00



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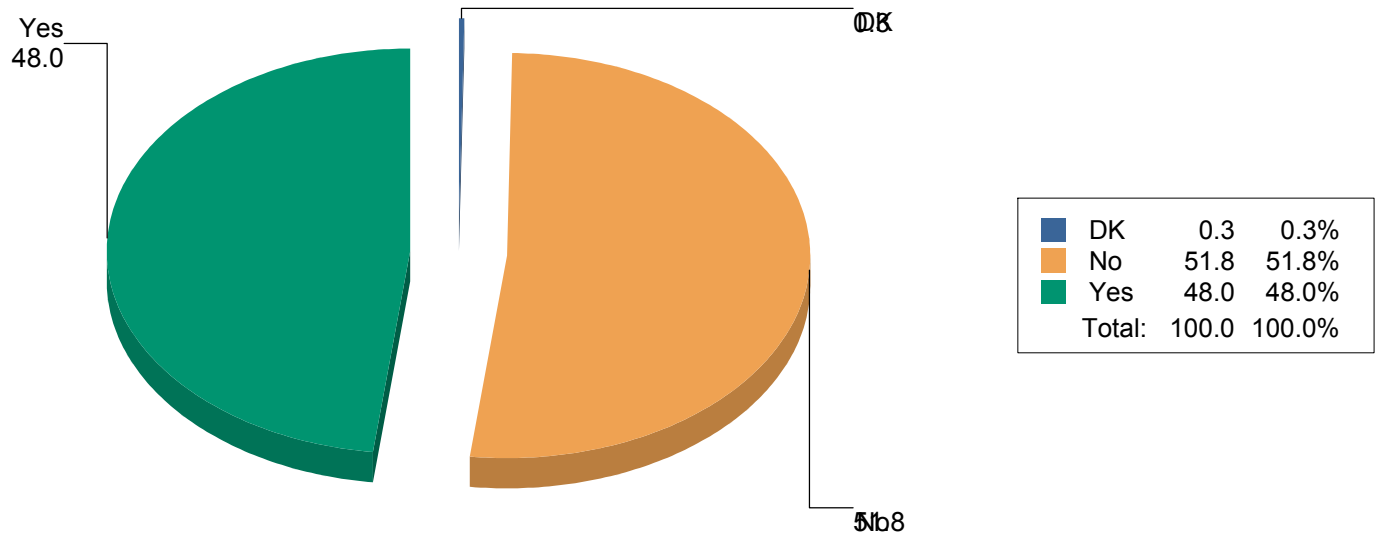
Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

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		47.96
No		51.79
DK		0.26

Is Conflict an Issue in Community?





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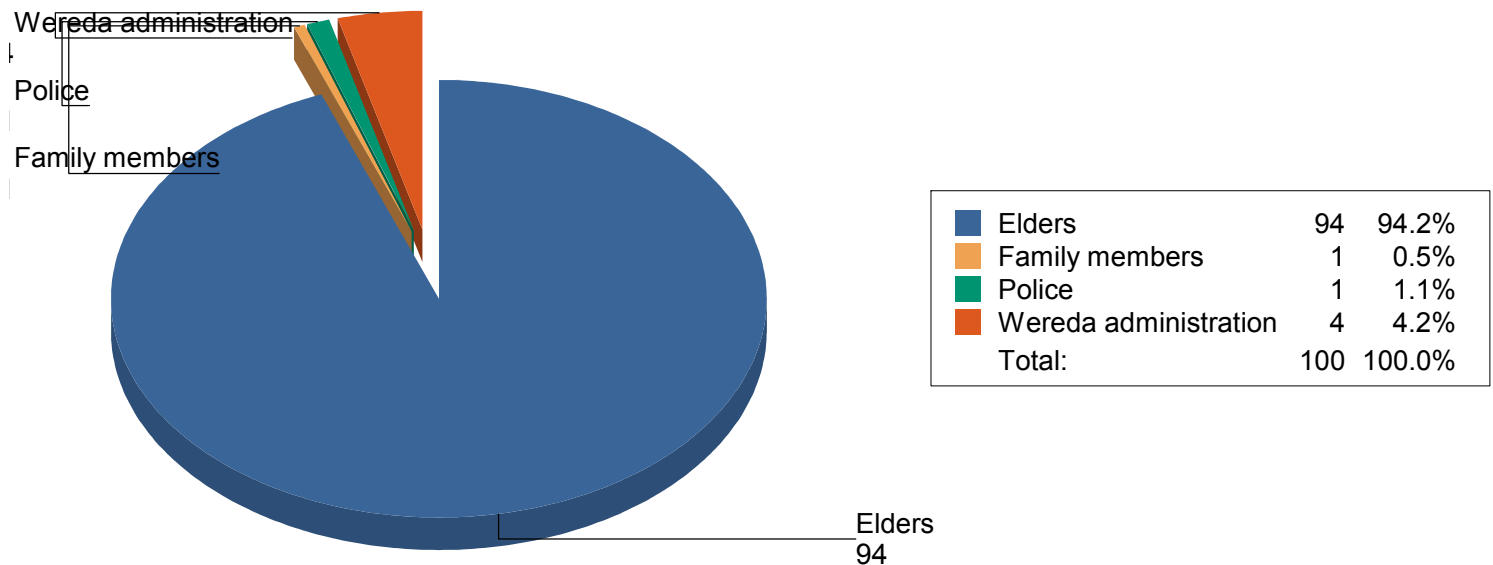
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Selected Indicator: Conflicts: Perception of households on conflict issues - Who To Turn To in case of Conflict?

Who To Turn During Conflict?	Response Percentage
Family members	0.53
Elders	94.18
Wereda administration	4.23
Police	1.06

Who To Turn During Conflict?





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Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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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	1.79	5.89
Crop damage	1.35	3.14
Livestock damage	65.73	5.71
Death of household members	3.96	3.69
Illness/health problems	12.78	6.07
Loss of access to social services, including school	1.93	1.68
Loss of income	2.51	19.30
Loss of savings	0.34	1.86
Livestock were stolen	0.77	2.23
Lost access to grazing land	4.54	23.64
Lost access to water source	3.96	25.30
Had to flee/change residence area	0.34	1.49



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SEMURBINA GELALO

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	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	No Disaster	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Crop damage			1.17			100.00			1.97		
Death of household members	36.80	12.50	1.17				6.38		1.48		
Had to flee/change residence area	3.47						1.06				
Illness/health problems	3.47		1.75				70.71		7.39		
Livestock damage	9.02		83.67	100.00	100.00		1.06	100.00	78.33	100.00	



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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses										
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	No Disaster	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Livestock were stolen	9.02		0.29						0.49		
Loss of access to social services, including school	31.25		0.29				1.06				
Loss of income			1.17						6.40		
Loss of savings	3.47		0.29								
Lost access to grazing land			7.29				2.19		1.97		



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

Type of Loss	Type of Disasters which mainly caused Listed Losses										
	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	No Disaster	Storms / Cyclone/hail storm
Lost access to water source		87.50	2.92				6.38		1.48		100.00
Physical damages on houses and property	3.47						11.14		0.49		



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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	Floods	Heat wave	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	No Disaster
Crop damage		62.50	0.38				11.05		3.51	
Death of household members		12.50	1.07				34.74		2.88	
Had to flee/change residence area	7.46		1.07						1.61	
Illness/health problems	7.46		4.90				29.47		4.78	
Livestock damage	7.46	12.50	5.54				11.05		6.04	



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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	Floods	Heat wave	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	No Disaster
Livestock were stolen	29.20								2.25	
Loss of access to social services, including school	24.85						13.68			
Loss of income			11.93					100.00	40.22	100.00
Loss of savings			1.07						3.51	
Lost access to grazing land	16.15		33.98		100.00				11.11	



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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	Floods	Heat wave	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases	No Disaster
Lost access to water source		12.50	39.09	100.00		100.00			6.04	
Physical damages on houses and property	7.45								18.07	



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

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
<u>Kebele</u>	ADOLE HNNEG			
E - Jan (Tir)		----	livestock practices	3rd
F - Feb (Yekatit)		----	livestock practices	4th
G - Mar (Megabit)		----	livestock practices	6th
H - Apr (Meazea)		----	cleaning	7th
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought	3	cultivating	8th
J - Jun (Sene)	Conflict	1	cultivating	9th
K - Jul (Hamle)		----	Sowing	10th
L - Aug (Nehase)		----	weeding	11th
A - Sep (Meskerem)	crop pest	3	weeding	12th
B - Oct (Tikimt)		3	harvesting	1st
C - Nov (Hidar)	livestock disease	2	livestock actives	2nd
D - Dec (Tahsas)		----	livestock actives	5th

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



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

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
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<u>Kebele</u>	BOHAYLE HAMAYTO			
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E - Jan (Tir)	livestock activities	4		----
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Animal disease	1		----
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought and animals disease	2		----
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought and animals disease	3		----

<u>Kebele</u>	BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI			
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E - Jan (Tir)		----	livestock breeding	3rd
F - Feb (Yekatit)	live stock disease	1		----
G - Mar (Megabit)		----	sowing	8th
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought and stock disease	3	weeding	9th
I - May (Ginbot)	drought and livestock disease	2	weeding	10th
J - Jun (Sene)		----	harvesting	1st

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



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

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
E - Jan (Tir)		----	livestock activities	4th
F - Feb (Yekatit)	Animal disease	1		--
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought and animal disease	2		--
J - Jun (Sene)	drought and animal disease	3		--
<u>Kebele</u> FENTIGERANA MENGELA				
E - Jan (Tir)	Animal disease	1	livestock activates	4th
H - Apr (Meazea)	Drought and animals diseases	2		--
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought and animals diseases	3		--
<u>Kebele</u> GELE ALO				
E - Jan (Tir)		----	livestock reaning	5th
G - Mar (Megabit)	livestock disease drought if it is not rain sugun	1		----
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought	3		----
K - Jul (Hamle)	Drought livestock	2		----

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



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

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
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<u>Kebele</u>	HARE HAMO			
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E - Jan (Tir)		----	animal rearing	6th
G - Mar (Megabit)	drought animals disease	1		----
H - Apr (Meazea)	drought	----		----
I - May (Ginbot)	drought	3		----
J - Jun (Sene)	drought , and livestock stock disease	2		----

<u>Kebele</u>	HOTEMERONA GADISA			
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F - Feb (Yekatit)		----	livestock activity	7th
G - Mar (Megabit)	livestock disease	1		----
J - Jun (Sene)	Drought	3		----
K - Jul (Hamle)	drought , livestock disease	2		----

<u>Kebele</u>	KEDABURA			
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E - Jan (Tir)		----	livestock practices	3rd
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NOTE: Hazard Severity Rank helps prioritize the more severe hazards that have occurred in the months of disaster occurrence, 3 being the worst and 1 the least severe hazards.



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

<u>Month of Hazard</u>	<u>Major Problems /Disasters</u>	<u>Hazard Severity Rank</u>	<u>Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Income Level Rank</u>
F - Feb (Yekatit)		----	livestock practices	4th
G - Mar (Megabit)		----	livestock practices	6th
H - Apr (Meazea)		----	land clearing	7th
I - May (Ginbot)	Drought	1	cultivating	8th
J - Jun (Sene)		----	cultivating	10th
K - Jul (Hamle)	soil erosion	2	Sowing	9th
L - Aug (Nehase)	soil erosion	2	weeding	12th
A - Sep (Meskerem)		----	weeding	11th
B - Oct (Tikimt)		----	harvesting	1st
C - Nov (Hidar)		----	livestock activity	2nd
D - Dec (Tahsas)	livestock disease	3	livestock activity	5th

<u>Kebele</u>	KOMAAALONI
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E - Jan (Tir)		----	livestock activities	7th
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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

Monday, February 16, 2015

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMUROBINA GELALO
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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
F - Feb (Yekatit)	livestock disease	----		----
G - Mar (Megabit)	livestock disease, drought	1		----
I - May (Ginbot)	drought , livestock , disease	3		----
J - Jun (Sene)	drought disease, diseases	2		----

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

WDRP Indicators

Infrastructure Access Characteristics



Data Collected Date

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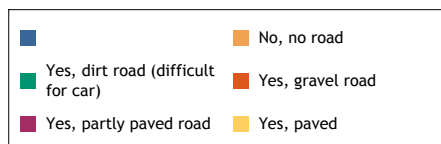
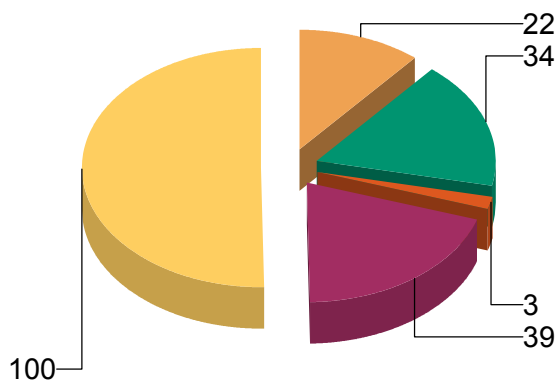
Selected Indicator

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

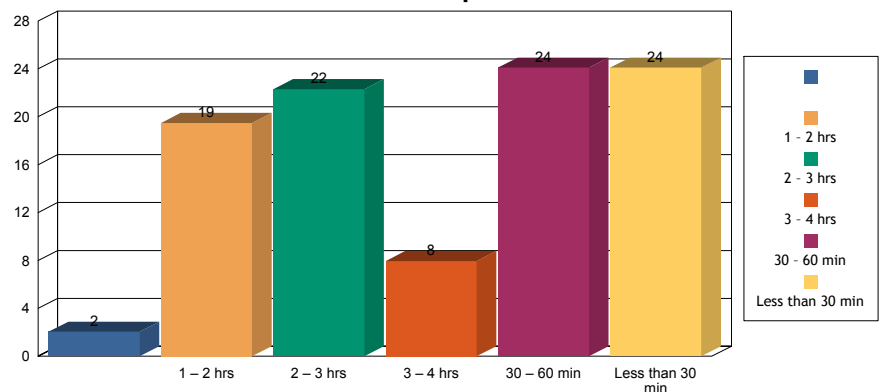
<u>Type of Road</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Time to Nearest Paved Road (Mins.)</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Time To Nearest Urban Center (Mins.)</u>	<u>Response</u>
Yes, paved	100.00	Less than 30 min	24.10	Less than 1 hr	27.06
Yes, partly paved road	39.12	30 - 60 min	24.10	1 - 2 hrs	14.69
Yes, gravel road	3.37	1 - 2 hrs	19.49	2 - 4 hrs	37.11
Yes, dirt road (difficult for car)	33.94	2 - 3 hrs	22.31	4 - 6 hrs	12.37
No, no road	22.02	3 - 4 hrs	7.95	More than 6 hrs	8.76
			2.05		0.00

<u>Avg Time To Nearest Urban Center(Mins.)</u>	195.15	<u>Avg Time To Nearest Paved Road</u>	95.13
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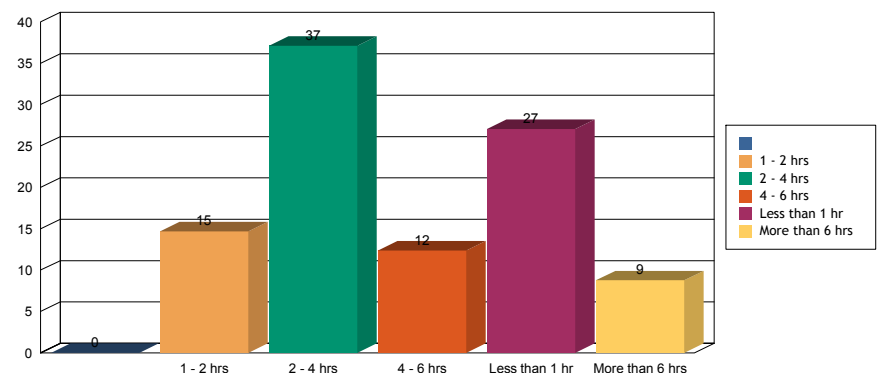
Type of Road



Time to reach the nearest paved road from the HH



Time to reach nearest urban center from the HH





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

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

<u>Household Located In Electricity</u>	1.78
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<u>Household Connected To Electricity</u>	0.00
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Data Collected Date

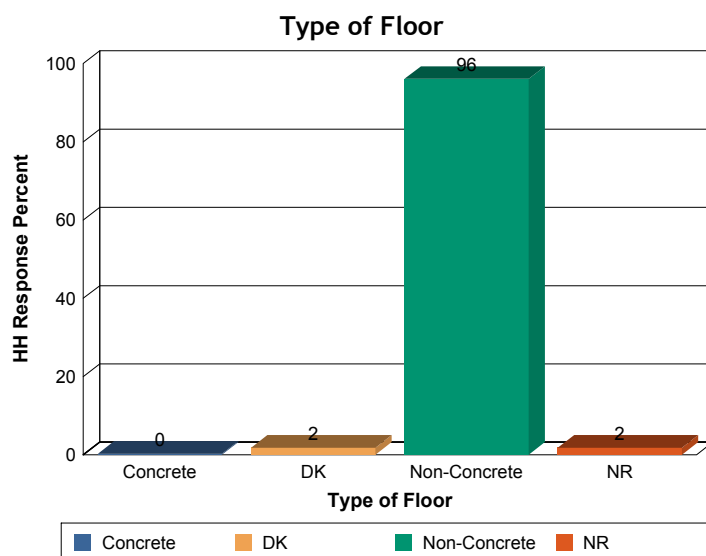
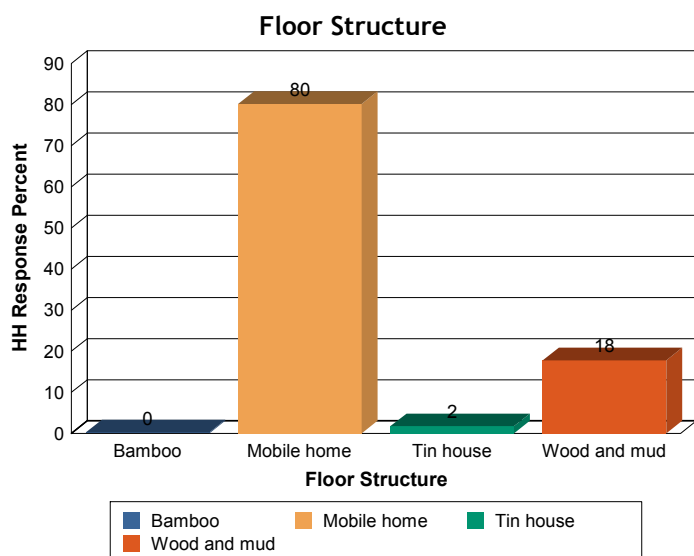
Monday, February 16, 2015

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMURBINA GELALO
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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	1.78	Concrete	0.26
Wood and mud	17.77	Non-Concrete	96.07
Bamboo	0.25	DK	1.83
Mobile home	80.20	NR	1.83



WDRP Indicators

Socio Demographic Characteristics



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMUROBINA GELALO
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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
GELE ALO	100	productive age group	male		Increased	For searching feed and water for their animals	zone 3 gefreno, bure mudaytu, Woreda
EMINO	800	productive	male		Increased	Drought , to searching pasture	zone 3 reframe, Gewane
KEDABURA	850	productive	male		Decreased	Drought , searching of pasture for their animals	Region 3 afaye kemisie
HOTEMERONA GADISA	900	productive	male		Increased	drought , to searching pasture and water for their animals	Zone 3 gewane
HARE HAMO	800	productive	male		Decreased	Drought , searching feed and water for livestock	zone 3 Gedamytu area halaidage
MADA JALALA	100	productive age group	male		Increased	For searching feed and water for their animals	zone 3 gefreno, bure mudaytu, Woreda
BOHAYLE HAMAYTO	800	productive	male		Increased	Drought , to searching pasture	zone 3 reframe, Gewane
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	850	productive	male		Decreased	Drought , searching of pasture for their animals	Region 3 afaye kemisie



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

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Approx. No.</u>	<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Migration Period</u>	<u>Migration Trend</u>	<u>Migration Reason</u>	<u>Destination</u>
FENTIDA	900	productive	male		Increased	drought , to searching pasture and water for their animals	Zone 3 gewane
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	800	productive	male		Decreased	Drought , searching feed and water for livestock	zone 3 Gedamytu area halaidage



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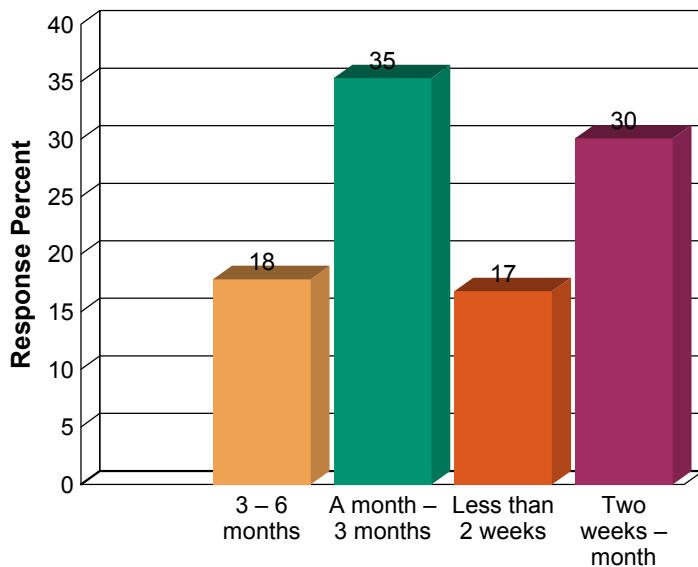
Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

Selected Indicator

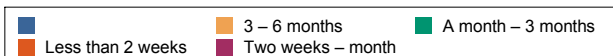
Economic Vulnerability: Household Migration - Household migration and reason for migration

Duration of Migration	Response Percent	Migration Reason	Response Percent
Two weeks - month	30.07	Family reasons	26.46
A month - 3 months	35.31	Working elsewhere	0.18
3 - 6 months	17.83	In grazing camp	72.66
Less than 2 weeks	16.78	Visiting	0.18
		Away at school	0.18
		To beg in urban areas	0.18
		Other	0.18

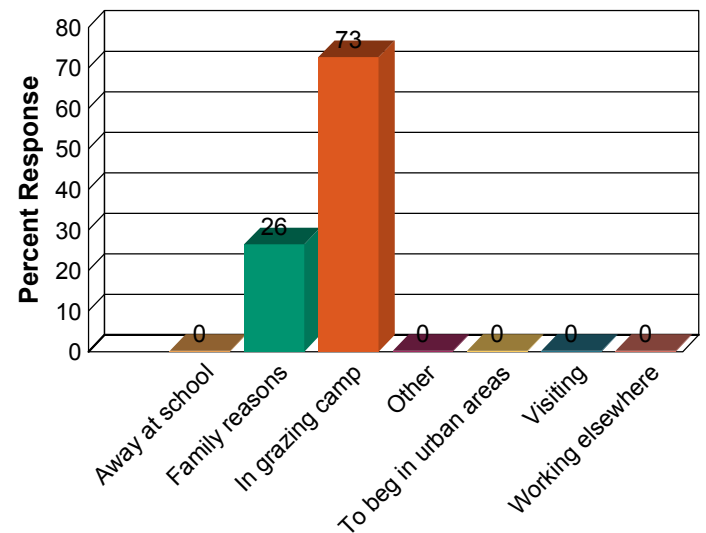
Duration of Migration



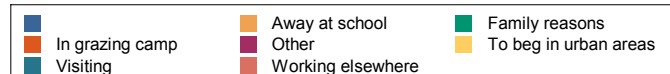
Duration of Migration



Migration Reason



Migration Reason





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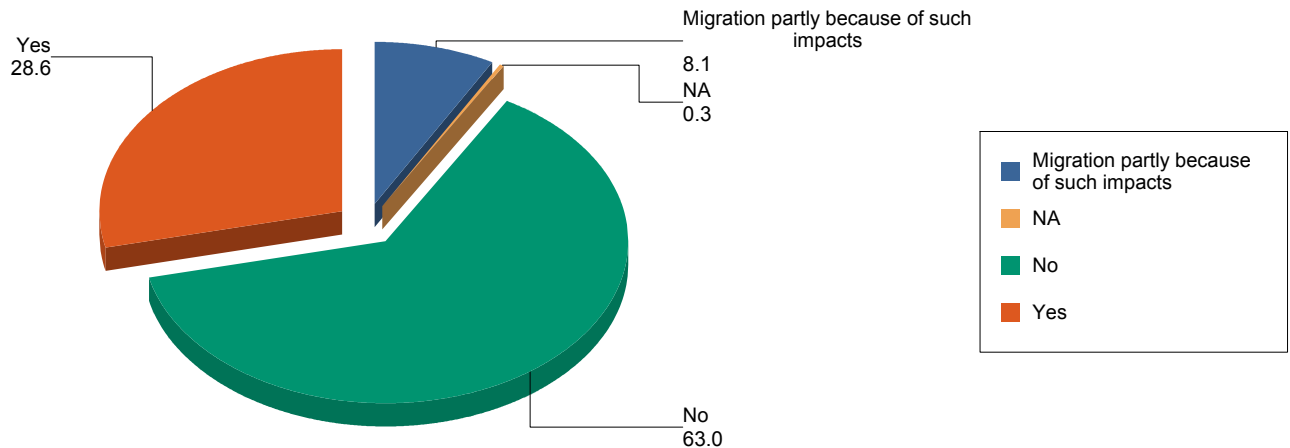
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMUROBINA GELALO
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Selected Indicator

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

Is Migration Due to Hazard?	HH Response - Due To Hazard
No	63.04
Yes	28.61
Migration partly because of such impacts	8.10
NA	0.25

Is Migration Due to Hazard?





Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

Selected Indicator:

Demography: Population Structure

KEY:

Male Female

	Children (0-12 yrs)	Older (Above 55 yrs)	Working (25-55 yrs)	Youth (12-25 yrs)
BOHAYLE HAMAYTO	30 25	10 5	40 40	20 30
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	40 35	10 10	30 35	20 25
EMINO	25 30	15 5	20 20	40 35
FENTIDA	35 30	10 5	30 40	25 25
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	35 30	5 10	30 35	30 25
GELE ALO	25 30	10 5	35 30	30 35
HOTEMERONA GADISA	25 30	15 5	20 30	40 35
KEDABURA	20 40	20 10	40 20	20 30
MADA JALALA	30 25	10 10	35 35	25 30



Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

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>
GELE ALO	Increased	More children	Afar
EMINO	Decreased	out migration -because of conflict ,Drought both are leads death	Afar
KEDABURA	Increased	large local family they are agro pastoralists so childrens used for as labour	Afar
HOTEMERONA GADISA	Increased	more children	Afar
HARE HAMO	Increased	more children	Afar
MADA JALALA	Increased	more children	Afar
BOHAYLE HAMAYTO	Increased	large local families	Afar
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	Increased	large local families	Afar
FENTIDA	Increased	large local families	Afar
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	Increased	More children	Afar



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMUROBINA GELALO
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Selected Indicator

Social Vulnerability: Household Demographic Characteristics - Demographic characteristics of households

Demographic Indicator	Indicator Value	Comments
Average household size	6	
Sex ratio	705	Number of males divided by number of females
Child sex ratio (under 14 yrs)	586	Sex ratio for the population whose age is 18 and above years
Adult sex ratio (18 & Above yrs)	930	Sex ratio for the population whose age is below 14 years
Dependency ratio $\left(\frac{[(0-14)+(64+)]}{(15-64)} \right)$ yrs)	1	



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	SEMUROBINA GELALO
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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	1.81	From Proportion of population (7+) - Less than 1st grade	83.20
Read and understand text - with difficulty	4.43	From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)	15.42
Can write letters - easily	1.76	From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)	1.31
Can write letters - with difficulty	2.66	From Proportion of population (7+) - Technical	0.07
		From Proportion of population (15+) - Less than 1st grade	90.39
		From Proportion of population (15+) - Primary (1-6)	5.28
		From Proportion of population (15+) - Secondary (7-12)	1.70
		From Proportion of population (15+) - Technical	0.09
		University Degree And Above	2.54
<u>General Literacy Rate</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Adult Literacy Rate</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Proportion of literate population (7+) to total 7+ population	0.00	Proportion of literate population (15+) to total 15+ population	0.98



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMUROBINA GELALO
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			56.62	43.38	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Primary (1-6)			63.40	36.60	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Secondary (7-12)			65.00	35.00	
From Proportion of population (7+) - Technical			0.00	100.00	
University Degree And Above			70.59	29.41	
Male Head of HH		90.84	Female Head of HH		9.16

WDRP Indicators

Environmental Characteristics



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMURBINA GELALO
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Selected Indicator

Environmental Situation: Environmental Problems - Major environmental problems by Kebele

KebeleName	Problem_1	Problem_2	Problem_3	Problem4
GELE ALO	land degradation			
ADOLE HNGEG	pest	soil erosion	Deforestation	
KEDABURA	Soil erosion	pest		
HOTEMERONA GADISA	Deforestation			
HARE HAMO	Deforestation			
KOMAALONI	Deforestation			
BOHAYLE HAMAYTO	soil erosion	Sometimes deforestation		
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	soil erosion	Sometimes deforestation		
FENTIDA	soil erosion	Sometimes deforestation		
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	land degradation			



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	SEMURBINA GELALO
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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>
GELE ALO	increase	loss of animal feed for camel and goat
EMINO	increase	utilization for charcoal and fire wood decrease , lack
KEDABURA	increase	They lack a pasture for animals
HOTEMERONA GADISA	increase	Decrease animal feed especially for camel and goat
HARE HAMO	increase	loss of animal feed for camel and goat
MADA JALALA	increase	loss of animal feed especial for camel and goat
BOHAYLE HAMAYTO	increase	loss of animals feed especially, camels and goat increase, temperature, lack of rain fall
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	increase	loss of animal feed especially camel and goat , increase temperature, lack of rain fall
FENTIDA	increase	loss of animal feed especially camel & goat , increasing temperature soil erosion , lack of rain fall
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	increase	loss of animal feed especial goat and camel increase temperature all rain fall



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

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	ADOLE HNNEG
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Range land	<u>Resources_3</u>	
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	over grazing	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	lack of animal food	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	EMINO
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<u>Resources_1</u>	land	<u>Resources_3</u>	at bega season the discharge of the
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Negative of increase	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>	river will income minimum
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	decrease the yield	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>	Negative increase

<u>Resources_2</u>	Water (River)	<u>Resources_4</u>	They will faced to migrate
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Negative increase	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>	
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	Negative increase	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>	



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMUROBINA GELALO
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	KEDABURA
------------	----------

<u>Resources_1</u>	land	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Negatively decrease	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	Decrease the fertility land and decrease yield	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>
<u>Resources_2</u>	Forest	<u>Resources_4</u>
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>	Deteriorate	<u>Observed_Change_4</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>	They have no access to fire wood	<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>

KebeleName	HOTEMERONA GADISA
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Range land	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	over grazing	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	loss of output decrease productive	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>
<u>Resources_2</u>		<u>Resources_4</u>
<u>Observed_Change_2</u>		<u>Observed_Change_4</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_2</u>		<u>Problems_Changes_4</u>



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMUROBINA GELALO
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	HARE HAMO
------------	-----------

<u>Resources_1</u>	Range land	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	degrader	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	low pasture yield	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>

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

KebeleName	MADA JALALA
------------	-------------

<u>Resources_1</u>	range land	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	Degraded	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	loss of out fat	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>

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



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMUROBINA GELALO
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Selected Indicator

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

KebeleName	BOHAYLE HAMAYTO
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Range land	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	over grazing	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	loss of out put	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>

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

KebeleName	FENTIGERANA MENGELA
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Range land	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	over grazing	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	loss of gross out put	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>

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



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

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	FENTIDA
-------------------	---------

<u>Resources_1</u>	Range land	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	over grazing	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	loss of gross out put	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI
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<u>Resources_1</u>	Range land	<u>Resources_3</u>
<u>Observed_Change_1</u>	over grazing drought	<u>Observed_Change_3</u>
<u>Problems_Changes_1</u>	loss of out put	<u>Problems_Changes_3</u>

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



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMUROBINA GELALO
Selected Indicator	Environmental Situation: Rainfall & Temperature - Observed changes on rainfall and temperature by the community over the last decade				
	Rainfall			Temperature	
	Kebele Name	Changes Observed	Problems	Changes Observed	Problems
GELE ALO	law rain fall	lack of animal feed	increase	low rain fall	
EMINO	decrease	decrease crop yield, decrease, income	increase	Decrease rain fall amount and distribution	
KEDABURA	decrease	decrease the yield and they become distortive	increase	decrease rain fall amount	
HOTEMERONA GADISA	low rain fall	lack of animal feed	increase	decrease water and animal feed	
HARE HAMO	low rain fall	lack of water, loss of animal feed	increase	lack of rain , lack of feed and water	
MADA JALALA	low rain fall	loss of pasture production	increase	change the area weather	
BOHAYLE HAMAYTO	decrease	loss of grazing grass of leafs , lack of pound water	increase	increase, water conception (need) lack of rain	
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	Decrease	decrease grazing grasses lack of pound water	increase	increase water consumption (need) lack of rain	
FENTIDA	Decrease	loss of grazing gross and leaf and pond water	increased	lack of rain	
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	Decrease	decrease production of pasture	increase	lack of rain loss of out put	



Data Collected Date

Monday, February 16, 2015

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

Environmental Situation: Reasons for Environmental Changes

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Reason For Environmental Changes</u>
GELE ALO	increase of temperature low rain fall change the environment of the area , deforestation for charcoal fire wood
EMINO	Soil erosion is the major constraints in this area, the problem also aggravated each year
KEDABURA	Deforestation soil erosion is serious constraints in this Keble
HARE HAMO	Deforestation , for charcoal production for fire wood , due to high drought
MADA JALALA	Deforestation distraction of forest for charcoal production and fire wood , drought loss the forest
BOHAYLE HAMAYTO	Deforestation lack of rain and global warming are the main cause of environmental change , deforestation fire wood
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	Deforestation , lack of rain increases, global warming it is the main cause of environmental change , deforestation n , using for charcoal, using for fire wood
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	Deforestation low rain fall and global warming are main environmental change , deforestation for charcoal , fire wood, expansion farm land over population



Data Collected Date

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

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Changes Observed</u>	<u>Problems Observed</u>
GELE ALO	increase	Decrease soil fertilities
EMINO	increase	high flood from the up will
KEDABURA	increase	decrease the soil fertility and consequently because the yield of production
HOTEMERONA GADISA	increase	loss of soil fertilities
HARE HAMO	increase	loss of soil fertilities
MADA JALALA	increase	loss of soil fertility
BOHAYLE HAMAYTO	increase	loss of soil fertilities,
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	increase	loss of soil fertilities
FENTIDA	increase	loss of soil fertilities
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	increase	loss of output e.g., range land

WDRP Indicators

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



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Monday, February 16, 2015

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	SEMURBINA GELALO
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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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Occupation 1</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Occupation 2</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Occupation 3</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Occupation 4</u>	<u>Population</u>
GELE ALO	Animal rearing, animal breeding	100	Animal rearing	80				
EMINO	Agricultural practice of animals rearing		Agricultural practices	20	Animal rearing	40		
KEDABURA	Agricultural animal husbandry		Agricultural practices	60				
HOTEMERONA GADISA	Animal rearing and breeding	100						
HARE HAMO	Animal rearing and breeding	100						
MADA JALALA	Animal rearing and breeding	100						
BOHAYLE HAMAYTO	Animal breded (pastruralist)	100						
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	Animal breded pastoralists	100						
FENTIDA	Animal breeding (pastoralists)	100	production of crop	20				
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	Animal rearing and keeping animal	80	Animal rearing	80				



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMURBINA GELALO
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livelihood Activity	Order of Importance		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Agricultural laborer	0.00	2.53	0.00
Animal herder	0.51	13.64	12.33
Basket-making, Mat-making	0.00	0.00	2.05
Buying and selling livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, camels)	1.02	20.81	12.34
Daily laborer	0.76	0.42	2.74
Military service	0.00	0.42	0.00
Rearing & selling animals (camels, cattle, sheep, goats)	87.82	7.59	2.74
Salaried job	0.25	1.27	2.05
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Animal feed (grass, fodder, forage, salty sand, etc.)	0.25	0.00	4.11
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Charcoal	0.25	2.53	8.22
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Firewood	0.51	1.27	5.48
Sale_Of_Natural_Products - Incense, frankincense, and natural gum	0.25	0.00	0.00
Selling Cereal food crops (sorghum, maize, wheat, barley)	5.84	6.33	2.05



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMURBINA GELALO
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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Livelihood Activity	Order of Importance		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Selling Chat / Khat	0.00	1.69	4.11
Selling dairy products (milk, butter, ghee, cheese)	1.52	39.38	31.52
Selling eggs (from own chickens) Beekeeping (selling honey bees-wax, or bee-hives)	0.00	0.84	0.00
Selling fruit juice (orange, etc) or soft drink (Fanta, etc)	0.00	0.00	0.70
Selling Fruits (mango, papaya, banana, orange, lemon, etc.)	0.00	0.84	2.05
Selling Oil seeds (sesame, sunflower)	0.25	0.00	0.00
Selling Other foods (sugar, flour, coffee, etc.)	0.76	0.42	2.05
Traditional healer	0.00	0.00	2.05



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

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

Type of Livelihood Activity	Main Occupation	Secondary Occupation
	1st Occupation	2nd Occupation
Cultivator	4.76	7.04
Neither studying nor working nor seeking work	0.10	4.08
Others (specify)	0.73	0.00
Retired/ Old	1.76	5.35
Salaried	0.10	3.87
Student	3.93	7.89
Unemployed & seeking work	0.31	0.00
Agricultural labourer	0.10	5.14
Craftsman	0.00	4.08
Home-maker (housewife)	28.26	11.28
Livestock rearing	58.80	34.37
Non-agricultural labour	0.52	7.47
Shopkeeper and Petty trade	0.62	5.56



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Monday, February 16, 2015

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

Selected Indicator:

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

Source of Food	Types of Food Item											
	Beans	Beef	Fruits	Injera	Milk	Oil / Butter	Other cereals	Pasta	Potatoes	Poultry	Sugar	Vegetables
Borrowed					0.35							
Casual labor				3.45	0.70	0.74	3.61					
Free meals/Food assistance					0.35		15.00				0.70	
Gifts from friends/neighbors		3.01		3.45	2.09	2.09	1.94		9.09			
Other	11.11		33.33	6.90								50.00
Own cultivation/production		95.49	33.33	37.93	96.17	72.06	11.39	3.77		100.00		16.67



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

Selected Indicator:

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

Source of Food	Types of Food Item											
	Beans	Beef	Fruits	Injera	Milk	Oil / Butter	Other cereals	Pasta	Potatoes	Poultry	Sugar	Vegetables
Purchase from roadside vendor/tuck shop	22.22		33.33	6.90		6.62	20.28	16.67	9.09		18.88	
Purchases from main shop	66.67	1.50		41.38	0.35	19.85	47.78	79.56	81.82		80.42	33.33

WDRP Indicators

Crop Production Characteristics



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

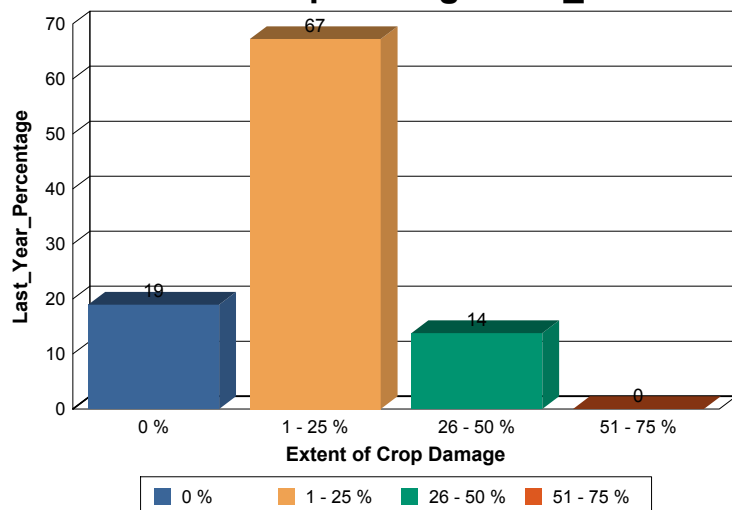
Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

Selected Indicator:

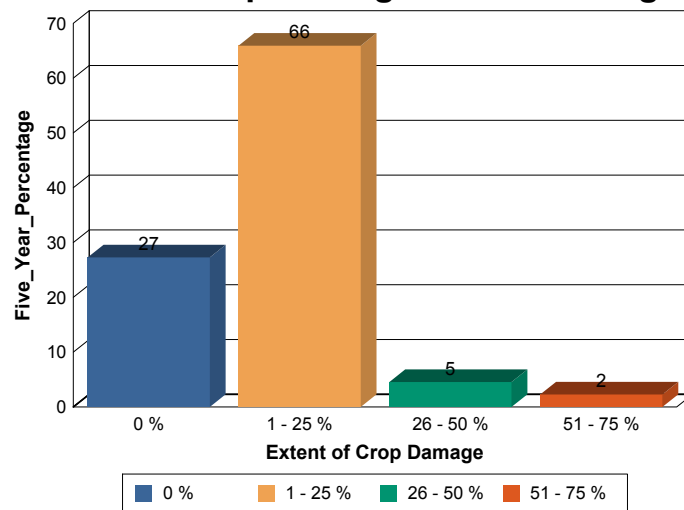
Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Proportion of Total Crop Damage

Extent of Crop Damage (%)	Last_Year_Percentage	Five_Year_Percentage
0 %	18.97	27.27
1 - 25 %	67.24	65.91
26 - 50 %	13.79	4.55
51 - 75 %	0.00	2.27

Extent of Crop Damage Last_Year



Extent of Crop Damage Five Years Ago





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Region AFAR

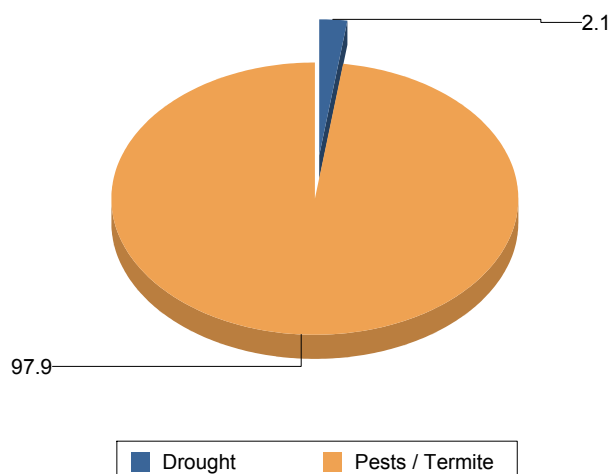
Zone ZONE 5

Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

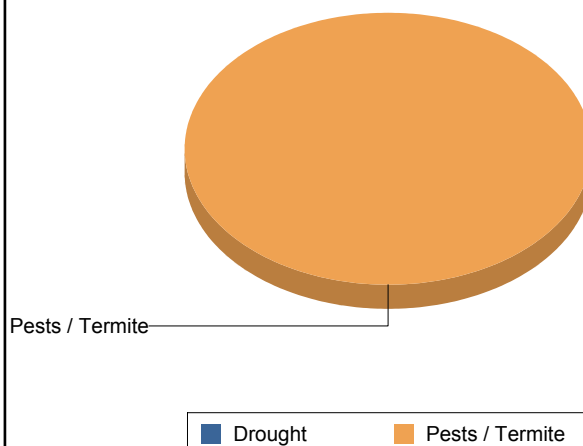
Selected Indicator: Hazards: Change in Crop Damages - Major reasons for crop damage

Major Reason of Crop Damage	Last Year	Five Year Ago
Pests / Termite	97.87	100.00
Drought	2.13	0.00

Major Reason of Crop Damage -
Last Year



Major Reason of Crop Damage -
Five Years Ago





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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

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 %
Maize		12.50	87.50	0.00	0.00
		33.33	66.67	0.00	0.00
Millet		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other grain (specify)		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other oilseed		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sorghum		5.56	77.78	16.67	0.00
		43.48	47.83	4.35	4.35
Teff		21.74	56.52	21.74	0.00
		5.56	88.89	5.56	0.00



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

Selected Indicator:

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

Last Year

Five Years Ago

	Drought	Pests / Termite
Maize	0.00	100.00
	0.00	100.00
Other grain (specify)	20.00	80.00
	0.00	0.00
Sorghum	0.00	100.00
	0.00	100.00
Teff	0.00	100.00
	0.00	100.00



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMUROBINA GELALO
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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	
ADOLE HNNEG	Sorghum	Belg	60	50	Due to erosion
	Maize	Belg	10%	10%	
	Masho	Belg	30%	30%	
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	Maize	----	20%	increase by 5 %	increasing of the demand
KEDABURA	Teff	Belg	70	50	moisture stressed
	Sorghum	Belg	60	60	Resistances for moisture stressed
	Masho	Belg	10%	20	Good environmental condition



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR **Zone** ZONE 5 **Wereda** SEMUROBINA GELALO

Selected Indicator:

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

Percentage of Irrigated Area

Last Year

13.26

Five Years Ago

2.17

Percentage of households with irrigated area

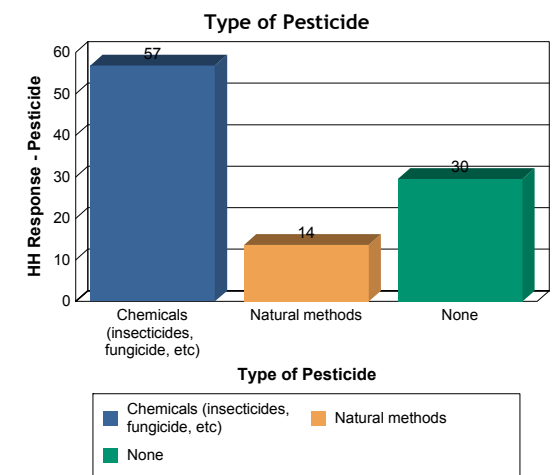
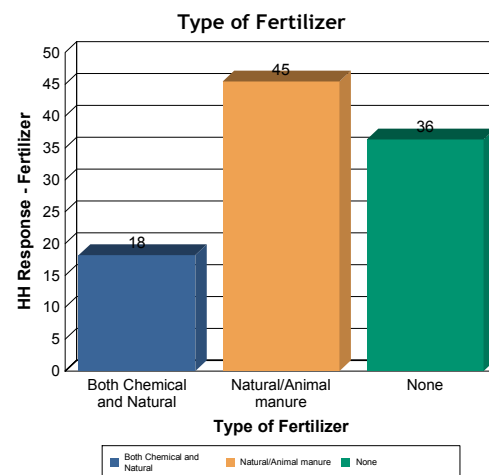
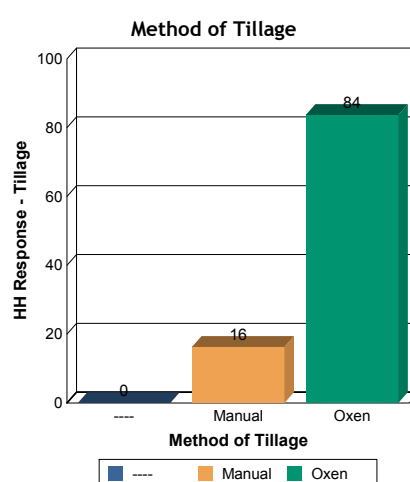
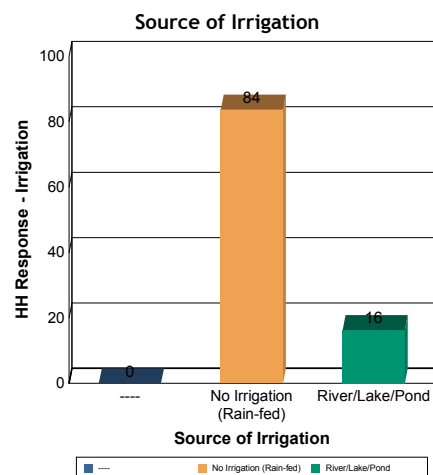
Last Year

0.20

Five Years Ago

0.40

Source of Irrigation	Response	Method of Tillage	Response	Type of Fertilizer	Response	Type of Pesticide	Response
River/Lake/Pond	16.28	Oxen	83.72	Natural/Animal manure	45.45	Chemicals (insecticides, fungicide, etc)	56.82
No Irrigation (Rain-fed)	83.72	Manual	16.28	Both Chemical and Natural	18.18	Natural methods	13.64
----	0.00	----	0.00	None	36.36	None	29.55



Proportion Improved Seeds

29.55

Proportion Agriculture Service

9.09



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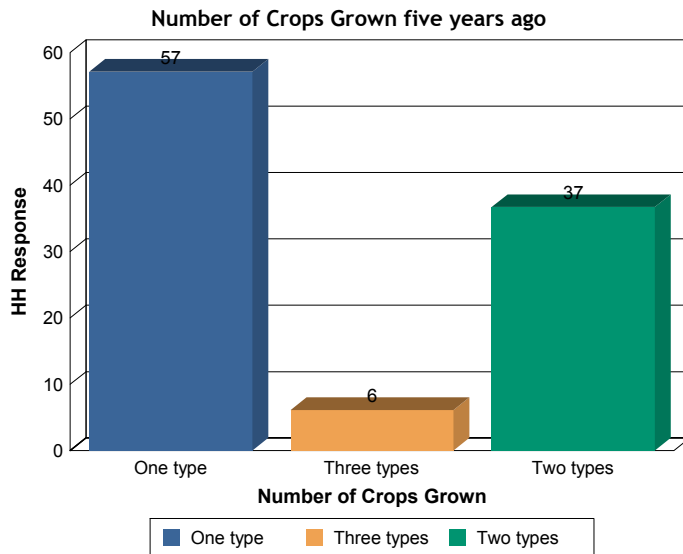
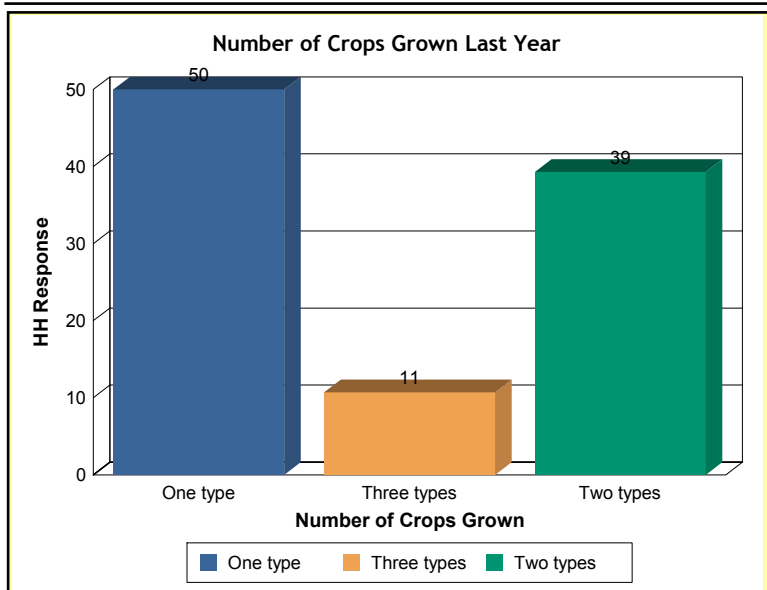
Region AFAR **Zone** ZONE 5 **Wereda** SEMUROBINA GELALO

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
One type	50.00	57.14
Two types	39.29	36.73
Three types	10.71	6.12

Avg Crops Grown Last Year 1.61

Avg Crops Grown Five Years Ago 1.49





Data Collected Date

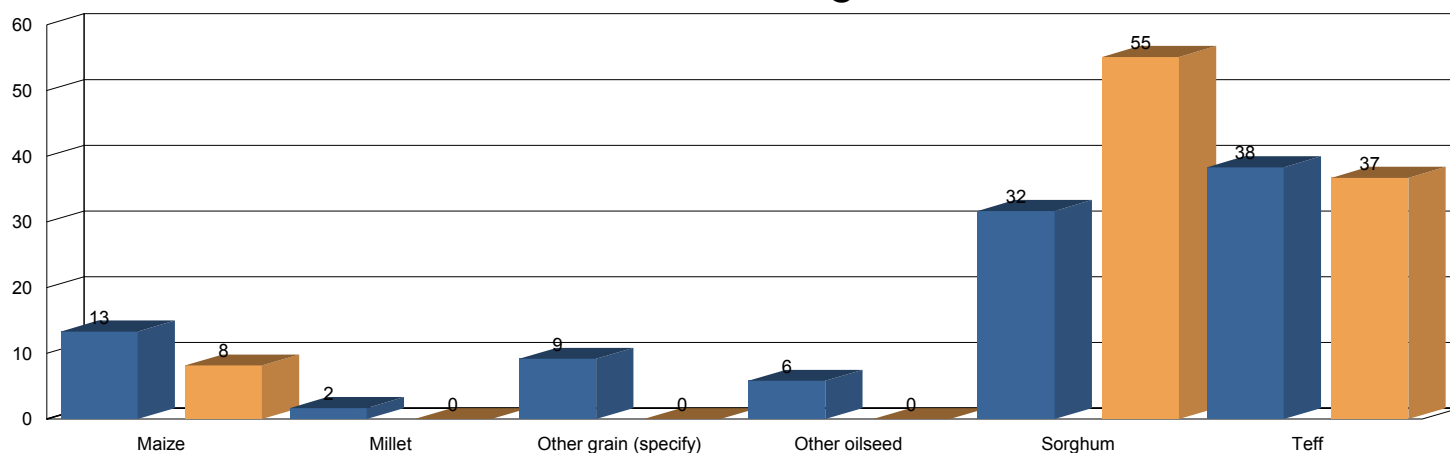
Monday, February 16, 2015

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

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	38.33	36.73
Maize	13.33	8.16
Sorghum	31.67	55.10
Millet	1.67	0.00
Other grain (specify)	9.17	0.00
Other oilseed	5.83	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 SEMUROBINA GELALO

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	12.50	50.00	25.00	12.50		
Millet			100.00			
Other grain (specify)			100.00			
Other oilseed			100.00			
Sorghum		36.84	47.37	5.26	5.26	5.26
Teff		69.57	26.09	4.35		



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

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	25.00	50.00		25.00		
Millet						
Other grain (specify)						
Other oilseed						
Sorghum		48.15	48.15		3.70	
Teff	5.56	83.33	11.11			



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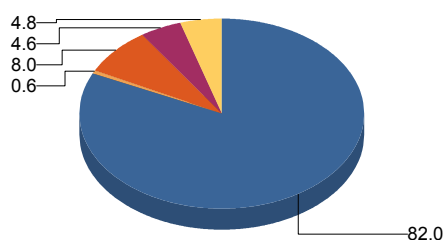
Selected Indicator: **Economic Vulnerability: Land Ownership and Quality - Landownership of households**

Households owning land (%)	16.07
Average landholding (in Hectares)s	0.38
Households cultivating land in last 12 months (%)	11.03
Average quantity of land cultivated (in hectares)	1.71

Range Land Holding	Percent Response	Range Cultivated Land	Percent Respons
A - Less than 0.25 ha	82.0	A - Less than 0.25 ha	17.0
B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	1.0	B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	5.0
C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	0.0	C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	0.0
D - 0.75 - 1 ha	8.0	D - 0.75 - 1 ha	24.0
E - 1 - 2 ha	5.0	E - 1 - 2 ha	38.0
F - More than 2 ha	5.0	F - More than 2 ha	17.0

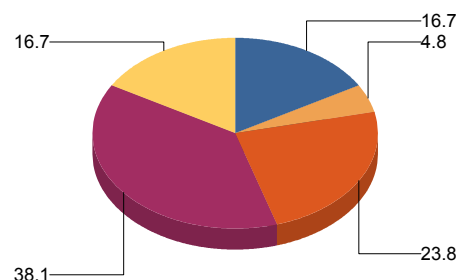
IMPORTANT: ha = Hectar

Household Responses to Range Land Holding



A - Less than 0.25 ha	82.0%
B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	0.6%
C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	0.0%
D - 0.75 - 1 ha	8.0%
E - 1 - 2 ha	4.6%
F - More than 2 ha	4.8%
Total:	100.0%

Household Responses to Range Cultivated Land



A - Less than 0.25 ha	16.7
B - 0.25 - 0.50 ha	4.8
C - 0.5 - 0.75 ha	0
D - 0.75 - 1 ha	23.8
E - 1 - 2 ha	38.1
F - More than 2 ha	16.7
Total:	100.0



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMUROBINA GELALO
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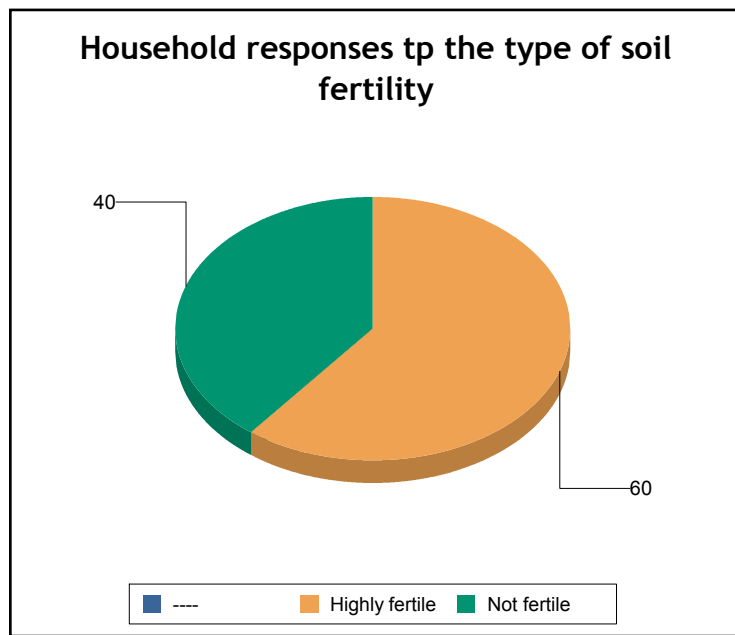
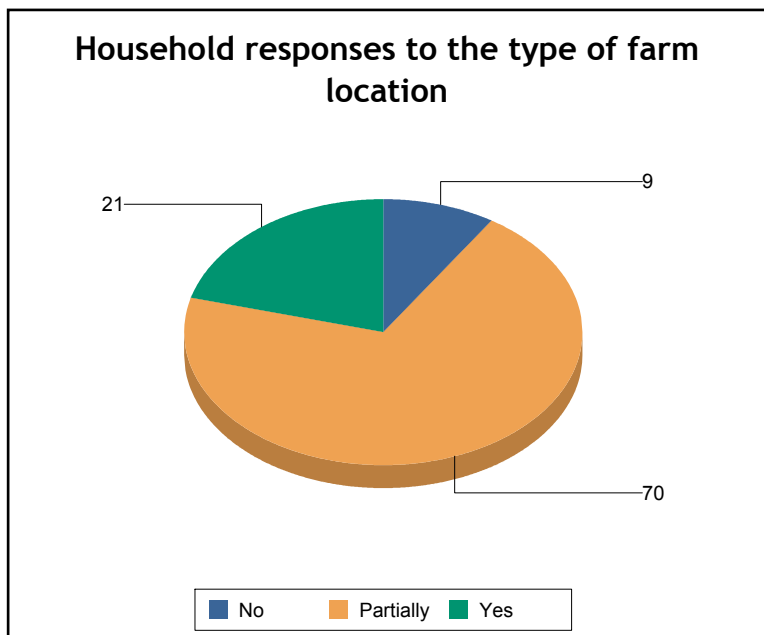
Selected Indicator:

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

Cropping_Intensity *	125.69
Households with enough land for farming	31.71

HHs with favourable location of farm	Response	Households with fertile soil	Response
Yes	20.93	Highly fertile	60.47
Partially	69.77	Not fertile	39.53
No	9.30	----	

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





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Zone ZONE 5

Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

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>
GELE ALO	Grazing land	Communal Grazing				
EMINO	Agric practices	The most important	Frost		grazing land	The most impotent
KEDABURA	Agricultural practices	The most important	Grazing land	The most important	Desert up hill	
HOTEMERONA GADISA	Grazing land	communal grazing				
HARE HAMO	Grazing land	communal grazing				
MADA JALALA	Grazing land	communal grazing				
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	grazing land	Whole Comenius grazing				
FENTIDA	Grazing land	whole , communal grazing				
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	Grazing land	communal grazing	cultivating land	individual 0.5 hrs		

WDRP Indicators

Livestock Production Characteristics



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

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>
GELE ALO	Black leg pasturollosis of liver quick or PPR sheep and goat pox	Decrease	Treatment
EMINO	pest to Rolosis , PPR	increase	vaccination is Recommended
KEDABURA	PPR pasturollosis	increase	Animals resistances is decrease
HOTEMERONA GADISA	black leg art, pasturollosis, PPR, sheep and goat pox	No change	Raw veterinary services
HARE HAMO	Black of pasturollosis PPR, mingites pneumonia, FMD	No change	lack of full veterinary services
MADA JALALA	black leg, pasturollosis, sheep and goat pox, mingites	No change	poor veterinary services
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	black, leg, pastors PPR, sheep & goat pox	Decrease	through , vaccination
FENTIDA	black, leg, pastors PPR, sheep & goat pox	increased	Through vaccination
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	No access	No	



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	SEMUROBINA GELALO
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Selected Indicator: **Livestock Diseases Prevalence**

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

	1st	2nd	3rd
African horse disease	4.07	0.87	
Black leg	35.62	26.01	3.25
CBPP	11.96	0.58	1.18
Contagious Caprine PLeuropneumonia (CCPP)	4.33	0.29	0.59
Faciolosis	2.04	1.73	3.25
Foot and mouth disease	7.38	8.09	
Internal & External Parasites (Tick, mange, helminthiasis, fasci	19.08	25.43	26.63
Liverfluke (Sheep and cattle)	0.25		0.30
Lymphangitis			0.30
Newcastle disease (Chicken)	5.34	34.39	57.99
Pasteurellosis	9.16	0.58	0.30
Sheep pox		0.58	0.89
Trypanosomiasis	0.25		



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

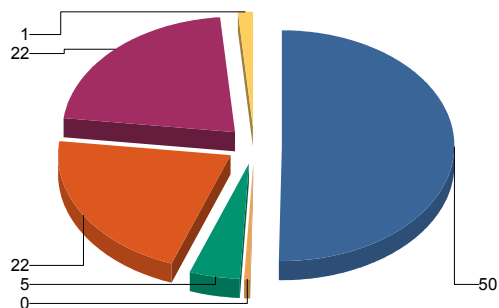
Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

Selected Indicator:

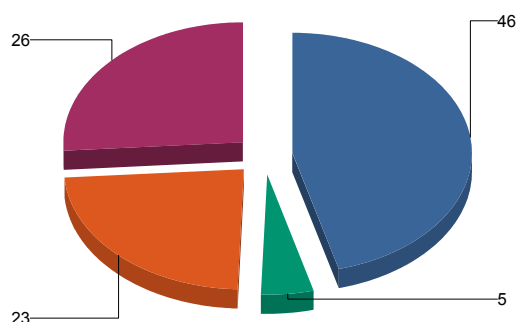
Evaluation of Access to Veterinary Services and Livestock Drugs
Households' evaluation on access to drugs and veterinary services

Level of Access	Veterinary Service	Livestock_Drugs
Excellent	4.74	4.76
Good	21.53	23.44
Adequate	50.36	45.79
Poor	21.53	26.01
Very poor	1.46	
DK	0.36	

Level of Access to Veterinary Services



Access Level of Livestock Drugs





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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

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
ADOLE HNNEG	Cattle	10.00	sell & purchasing home consumption materials milk purpose
	Camels	15.00	prestige , drinking milk & packing
	Goats	31.00	sell & purchasing home consumption materials
	Sheep	9.00	sell & purchasing home consumption materials
	Donkeys	2.00	packing
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	Cattle	5.00	for any utilization
	Sheep	20.00	for any utilization
	Goats	30.00	for any utilization
	Camels	7.00	for any utilization
	Donkeys	1.00	for pack animals
FENTIDA	Cattle	9.00	for any utilization
	Camels	7.00	for any utilization
	Goats	30.00	for any utilization
	Sheep	15.00	for any utilization
	Donkeys	1.00	for parking
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	Cattle	8.00	for any utilization
	Camels	6.00	for any utilization
	Goats	30.00	For any utilization
	Sheep	15.00	for any utilization
	Donkeys	1.00	for pacing
GELE ALO	Cattle	15.00	for any utilization



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, February 17, 2015

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

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
GELE ALO	Camels	9.00	For any utilization
	Sheep	15.00	For any utilization
	Goats	30.00	for any utilization
	Donkeys	1.00	For pack animal
HARE HAMO	Camels	8.00	for all utilization
	Cattle	9.00	for all utilization
	Sheep	10.00	for all utilization
	Goats	20.00	for all utilization
	Donkeys	1.00	For pack animals
HOTEMERONA GADISA	Cattle	10.00	for all utilization
	Camels	8.00	For all utilization
	Sheep	20.00	For all utilization
	Goats	35.00	for all utilization
	Donkeys	1.00	For pack animals
KEDABURA	Cattle	3.00	prestige / take milk & butter
	Goats	8.00	sell & purchasing home consumption materials
	Sheep	3.00	sell and purchasing home consumption materials
	Donkeys	0.50	packing
KOMAALONI	Cattle	10.00	for all utilization
	Camels	9.00	for all utilization
	Sheep	15.00	For all utilization
	Goats	25.00	For all utilization
	Donkeys	1.00	for pack animals



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Tuesday, February 17, 2015

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

Selected Indicator:

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

	A - 1 to 5	B - 6 to 10	C - 11 to 50	D - 51 to 100	None
Bee keeping		0.54			99.46
Camels: Female	45.04	23.16	5.09	0.25	26.46
Camels: Male	60.46	6.89	0.51		32.14
Camels: Young Female	52.69	5.37	0.26		41.69
Camels: Young Male	45.48	4.65	0.52		49.35
Cattle: Female	53.98	7.20	1.29		37.53
Cattle: Male bulls	47.47	4.60	1.02		46.80
Cattle: Mature Female	45.48	4.65	0.52		49.35
Cattle: Mature Male	24.46	0.81	0.27		74.46
Cattle: under 1 year	64.19	5.12	1.02		29.67
Donkeys	59.69	2.04			38.27
Goats	27.99	10.18	45.29	1.02	8.65



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

Selected Indicator:

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

	A - 1 to 5	B - 6 to 10	C - 11 to 50	D - 51 to 100	None
Horses		0.54			99.46
Mules	1.34	0.80			97.86
Poultry	2.16	0.81			97.04
Sheep	37.11	11.34	7.73	0.52	43.30



Data Collected Date

Thursday, February 19, 2015

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

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

Type of Livestock Owned

Reason for Decrease in Livestock Number

	Compensation payment	Other	Raiding	Sold (not for food)	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Sold for food
Camels: Female		0.51	1.53			63.78	33.67	0.51
Camels: Male		4.50	2.50	1.50	1.50	47.00	34.50	8.50
Camels: Young Female		1.26			2.53	52.53	41.77	1.90
Camels: Young Male		2.11	1.41	1.41	1.41	44.37	42.25	7.04
Cattle: Female	3.06		1.84	0.61	1.84	57.67	30.67	4.29
Cattle: Male bulls		1.73	2.31	2.89	0.58	61.85	23.12	7.51



Data Collected Date

Thursday, February 19, 2015

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

Selected Indicator

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

	Compensation payment	Other	Raiding	Sold (not for food)	Conflict	Died in drought	Disease	Sold for food
Cattle: Mature Female			2.87		0.82	65.57	26.64	4.10
Cattle: Mature Male			7.19			63.35	10.04	15.41
Cattle: under 1 year		2.04	1.53		1.02	68.37	23.47	3.57
Donkeys		14.84	2.34	0.78		53.52	26.17	2.34
Goats		3.31	0.37		0.37	51.65	31.50	12.82
Mules						100.00		
Poultry							100.00	
Sheep		4.61	1.32		1.32	53.95	31.58	7.24



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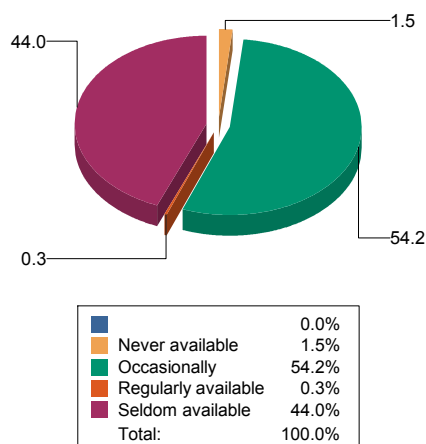
Region AFAR **Zone** ZONE 5 **Wereda** SEMUROBINA GELALO

Selected Indicator

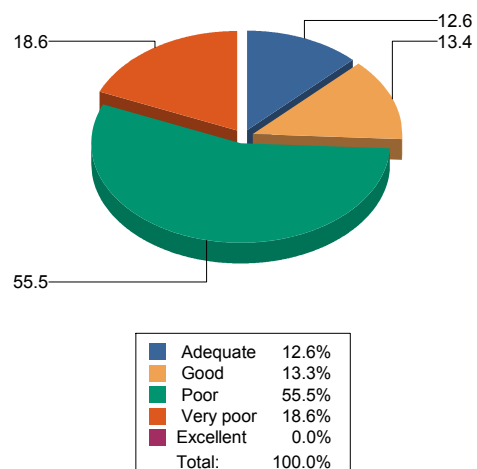
Agriculture (Livestock): Pasture Availability - Households perception on access and quality of pasture

Access to Pasture		Quality of Pasture	
	Response Percent		Response Percent
Regularly available	0.26	Excellent	0.00
Occasionally	54.24	Good	13.35
Seldom available	43.96	Adequate	12.57
Never available	1.54	Poor	55.50
		Very poor	18.59

Household responses to Access to Pasture for Livestock



Household responses to Quality of Pasture





Data Collected Date

Tuesday, February 17, 2015

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	SEMUROBINA GELALO
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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>		
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	1st	2nd	3rd
D - Tahsas		0.26	
E - Tir			0.69
F - Yekatit		0.26	
G - Megabit	0.51	0.51	25.05
H - Meazea	13.78	66.50	17.61
I - Ginbot	78.32	20.72	0.94
J - Sene	7.40	11.76	55.05
K - Hamle			0.69



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Selected Indicator

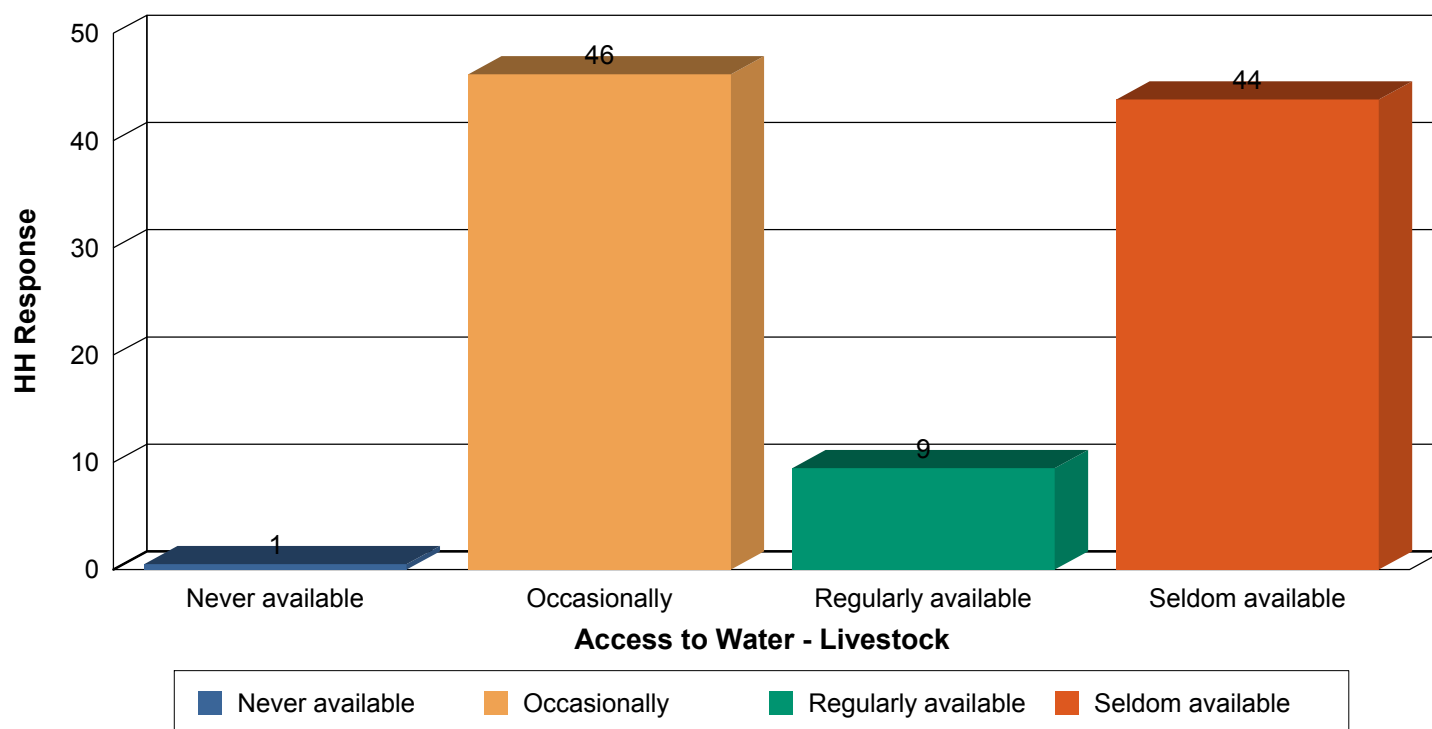
Agriculture (Livestock): Water Availability - Households response on water availability for livestock

Access to Water - Livestock

Household Response

Regularly available	9.45
Occasionally	46.19
Seldom available	43.83
Never available	0.52

Household Access to Water for Livestock





Data Collected Date

Tuesday, February 17, 2015

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

Selected Indicator

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

Problematic Months	Order of Severity		
	1st	2nd	3rd
D - Tahsas			0.75
G - Megabit	16.71	70.31	28.64
I - Ginbot	80.52	18.49	0.75
J - Sene	2.35	10.64	59.06
K - Hamle			0.75



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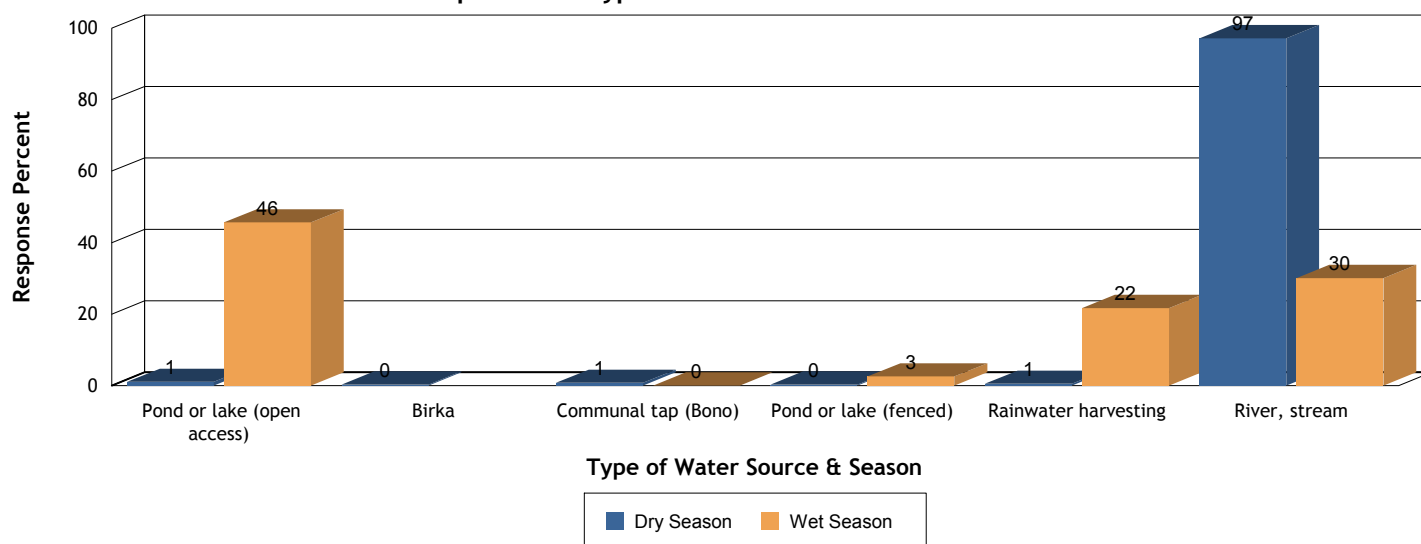
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMURBINA GELALO
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Selected Indicator

Sources of water for livestock (households response in %)

Type of Livestock Owned	Changes Observed By Households	
	Dry Season	Wet Season
Pond or lake (open access)	1.02	45.66
Birka	0.26	
Communal tap (Bono)	0.77	
Pond or lake (fenced)	0.26	2.55
Rainwater harvesting	0.51	21.68
River, stream	97.19	30.10

Household Responses to Type of Water Source and Season for Livestock



WDRP Indicators

Access to Market and Credit



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, February 17, 2015

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMURBINA GELALO
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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
GELE ALO	zone 3 dulcha		20%		They use 80 % of the animal product and animal for home consumption the rest 20 % for sell
EMINO	shoarobit	shoarobit and senbete	30%	25%	They are agro pastoralist , so they are not only dependent on animals rearing
KEDABURA	sefiberet, Keble, shoe robit , town , Abay atir Keble	sefiberet, Keble, shoe robit , town , Abay atir Keble	80%	30%	
HOTEMERONA GADISA		Amaher Region shoa robit	20%		The community is pastels they consume large port of their product and small amount will be sell
HARE HAMO		Amhar region shewa robit	20%		The Keble is pastoralist and consume large amount animal products and sell small amount
MADA JALALA		Amaher Region shoa robit zone 3	20%		The community is pastoralist the living standard depend of animals product , go the sell small amount of animals product the rest is their consumption



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, February 17, 2015

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMURBINA GELALO
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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
BOHAYLE HAMAYTO			20%		The pastoralist will depends of animal products of their consumption and they small amount from they produce, and consume , large amount
FENTIGERANA MENGELA		shewa robit & kumome	20%		The community is pastoralist the consume large part of their production and sell small amount to buy other good
FENTIDA		zone 3 and shewarobit	20%		in this area does not substitute in come without animals and their product
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	Crop production for their consumption only	Zone 3 dulcha	20%		They product crop for their consumption only animal and animal product us for consumption and for market



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, February 17, 2015

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

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

Kebele Name	Market_Access_Comments
EMINO	They have a market near to the Kebele (1hr distances) but there is a conflict Amharic region (shoa robit district)
GELE ALO	There is no market access to the Kebele and people selling and buying their product in zone three Dulechaa and region three shewa robit , they expose to large distances travelling and selling their product in cheap prices
KEDABURA	There is good access to market and road , less than the travel on foot
HOTEMERONA GADISA	There is no market centre in the Kebele and the community get market long distances, travel they lost their time and asset because of fairness of the market
HARE HAMO	There is no market, centre, and the will selling and buying their product long distances, travelled
MADA JALALA	There is no market centre in the area as a result communities travel along distance to sealing and buying. they sell their products in cheap prices and buy by expensive prices
BOHAYLE HAMAYTO	The community buying their food and selling their animals they travelling long distances, to the market
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	there is no market centre and the people travel long distances to selling and buy goods
FENTIDA	The community buying goods and selling their animals they travelling long distances to the market
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	There is no market centre in the area and the community get market in zone 3 dulecha and Anibara and region 3 shewarobit they lost time by travelling long distances , they need market near their area



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, February 17, 2015

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMUROBINA GELALO
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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	3.93	Remittances (from relative living elsewhere)	2.44
Food-for-Work project	95.63	Zakaat	6.46
Cash-for-Work project	95.63	Other cash gift	2.33
Faffa	5.35	Cash loan (no interest)	9.30
Free cash		Food or grain gift	11.89
Credit support		Seed gift	0.52
Livestock		Seed loan	0.52
		Sacrifice made to feed the poor	0.26
		Cash or kind gift to married daughters when they visit parents or relatives	8.55
		Gift of livestock to newly-weds	7.77
		Free labour	6.48
		Free use of oxen or plough	3.89
		Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)	5.70
		Restocking of poorer relatives	0.26
		Distribution of meat to neighbours after a slaughter takes place	5.44
		Grain loan (no interest)	5.70



Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

Selected Indicator

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

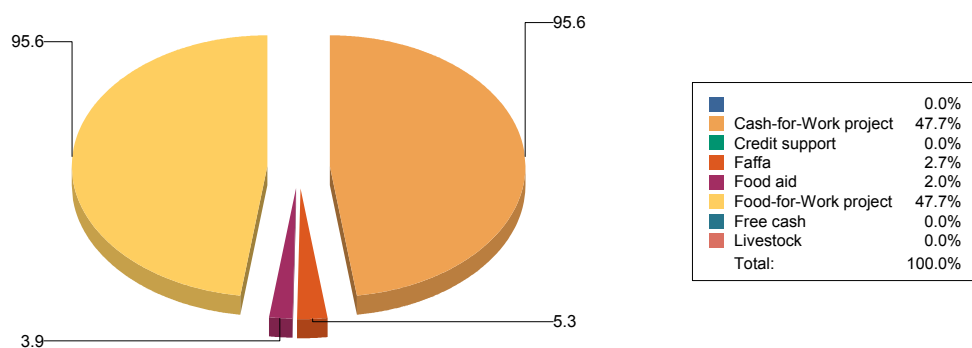
Type of Formal Transfer

HH Response

Type of Informal Transfer

HH Response

Type of Formal Transfer Received By Households





Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMUROBINA GELALO
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	3.93	Remittances (from relative living elsewhere)	2.44		
Food-for-Work project	95.63	Zakaat	6.46		
Cash-for-Work project	95.63	Other cash gift	2.33		
Faffa	5.35	Cash loan (no interest)	9.30		
Free cash		Food or grain gift	11.89		
Credit support		Seed gift	0.52		
Livestock		Seed loan	0.52		
		Sacrifice made to feed the poor	0.26		
		Cash or kind gift to married daughters when they visit parents or relatives	8.55		
		Gift of livestock to newly-weds	7.77		
		Free labour	6.48		
		Free use of oxen or plough	3.89		
		Free use of pack animals (camels or donkeys)	5.70		
		Restocking of poorer relatives	0.26		
		Distribution of meat to neighbours after a slaughter takes place	5.44		
		Grain loan (no interest)	5.70		



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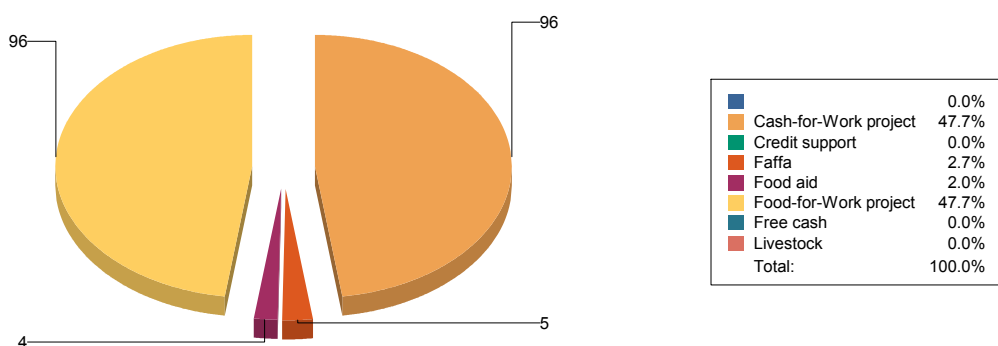
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMUROBINA GELALO
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Selected Indicator

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

Tuesday, February 17, 2015

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	SEMURBINA GELALO
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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 (%)	1.53
Households who borrowed any money in the last one year (%)	14.58
Households who tried to borrow 1-2	90.16
Households who tried to borrow 3-4	4.92
Households who tried to borrow 5 & Above	0.00
Households who managed to get credit 1-2	98.25
Households who managed to get credit 3-4	1.75
Households who managed to get credit 5 & Above	0.00
<u>Average No. of HHs Tried to get Credit</u>	1.75
<u>Average No. HHs Managed to get Credit</u>	1.47



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Tuesday, February 17, 2015

Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

Selected Indicator

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

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

	1st Important	2nd Important	3rd Important
Buy food	92.98	4.35	
Buy or rent land			11.11
Others (specify)			33.33
Pay for education			22.22
Pay for health care	7.02	93.48	
Pay for social event			33.33



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

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	1.75		
Friends/relatives	87.72	6.38	8.82
Local shops / moneylenders			88.24
Neighbors	8.77	93.62	2.94
Others (specify)	1.75		



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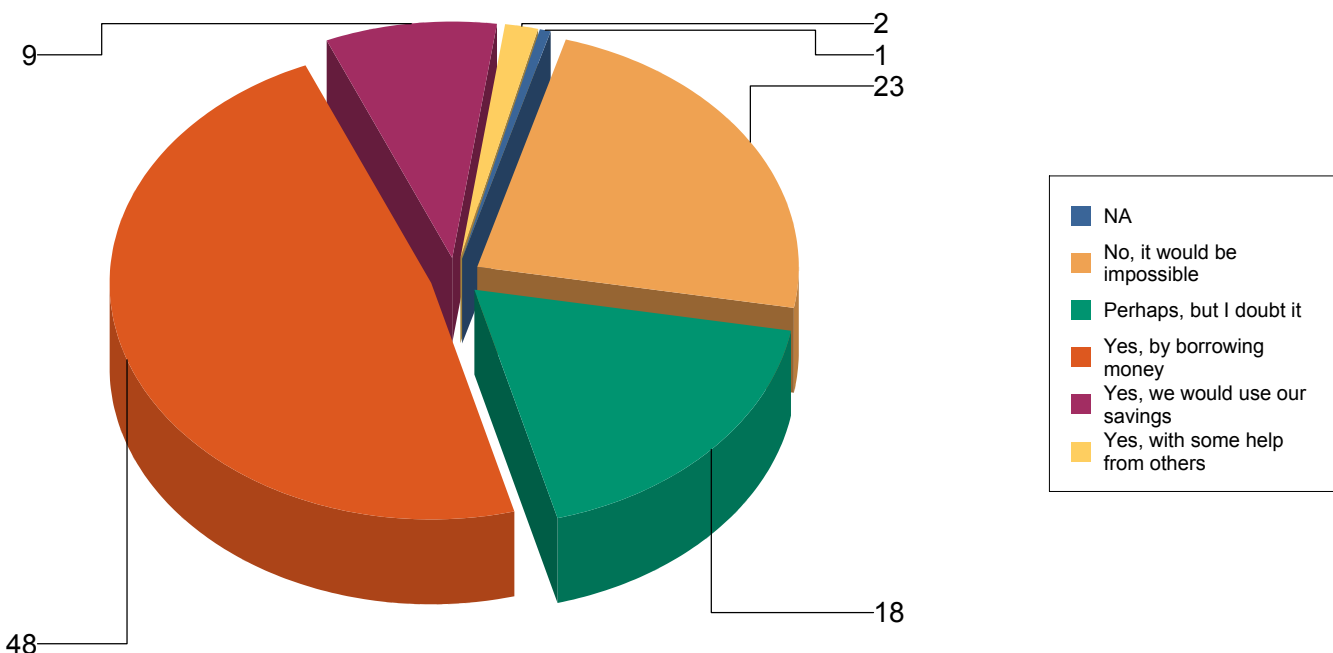
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMURBINA GELALO
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Selected Indicator

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	8.54
Yes, by borrowing money	47.93
Yes, with some help from others	1.65
Perhaps, but I doubt it	17.91
No, it would be impossible	23.42
NA	0.55

Households' Ability To Raise 500 Br in One Week



WDRP Indicators

Health and Sanitation

Characteristics

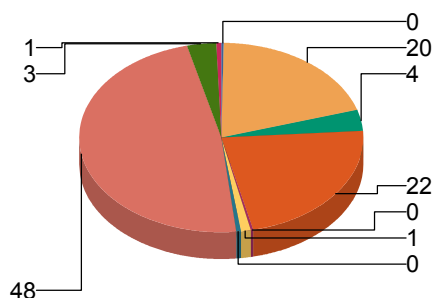


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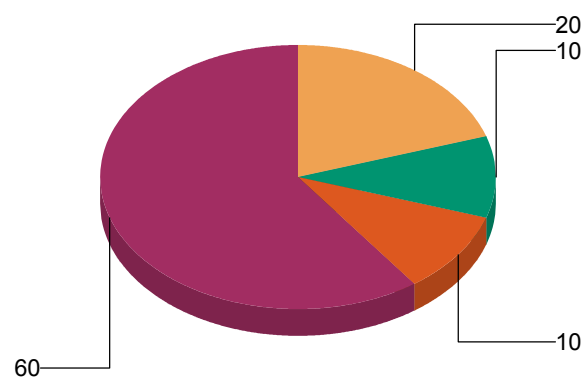
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMUROBINA GELALO
Selected Indicator	Household Access to Health Facilities - Where do patients go for health care?				
	Constraints to adequate healthcare				
Where do Patients Go for Healthcare		HH Response	Constraints to Adequate Health Car		HH Responses
Did not get Health Care		3.56	No money for treatment costs		20.00
Central Hospital		0.38	Poor quality of service		10.00
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic		22.34	Shortage of health professionals		60.00
Other public		47.77	No Reasons		10.00
Private hospital/clinic		3.27			
Other private		0.38			
Traditional/spiritual healer		0.67			
Other		1.25			
Mission facility		0.38			
Community health worker		20.00			

Where Do Patients go for Health care?



Central Hospital	0.4%
Community health worker	20.0%
Did not get Health Care	3.6%
District/Municipal hospital/health centre/ clinic	22.3%
Mission facility	0.4%
Other	1.3%
Other private	0.4%
Other public	47.8%
Private hospital/clinic	3.3%
Traditional/spiritual healer	0.7%
Total:	100.0%

Constraints to Adequate Health Care



No money for treatment costs	20.0%
No Reasons	10.0%
Poor quality of service	10.0%
Shortage of health professionals	60.0%
Total:	100.0%



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, February 17, 2015

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	SEMURBINA GELALO
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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>
GELE ALO	Malaria, water born disease	decrease use of malaria protection
EMINO	due to malaria incidences most of the Keble peoples were effective (malaria)	positing changed (Decrease)
KEDABURA	There is no portable water or spring river	increase
HOTEMERONA GADISA	malaria	Decrease due to give of malaria protection net
HARE HAMO	malaria , measles	decrease by vaccination and malarial protection net
MADA JALALA	malaria , water born disease	Decrease
BOHAYLE HAMAYTO	Malaria	
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	malaria	
FENTIDA	malaria	yes changed
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	malaria	decrease use of malaria protection net



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, February 17, 2015

Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

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	82.0	Chronic fever	8.0	Chronic fever	3.0
Ill for <3 months	16.0	Malaria	47.0	Diarrhea	29.0
Ill for more than three months	2.0	Diarrhea	18.0	Headache	5.0
	0.0	Asthma	0.0		
	0.0	Mental illness	0.0		
	0.0	Meningitis	1.0	Asthma	2.0
	0.0	Pneumonia/ lung problem	3.0		
	0.0	Hyper tension	0.0		
	0.0	Eye problems	5.0		
	0.0	Back ache	3.0		
	0.0	Stomach pain	4.0		
	0.0	Headache	9.0	Pneumonia/ lung problem	6.0
	0.0	Tuberculosis	0.0	Eye problems	11.0



Data Collected Date

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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

Selected Indicator

Household Health Status - Households health condition and major health problems

Health Condition

HH Response

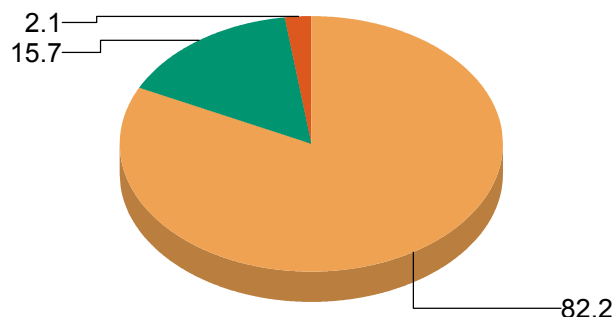
Population Sickness

HH Response

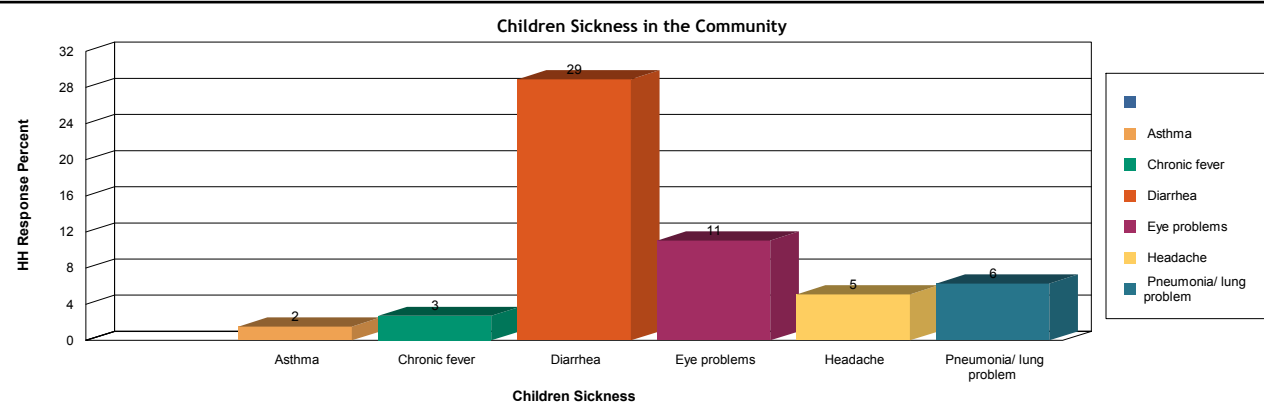
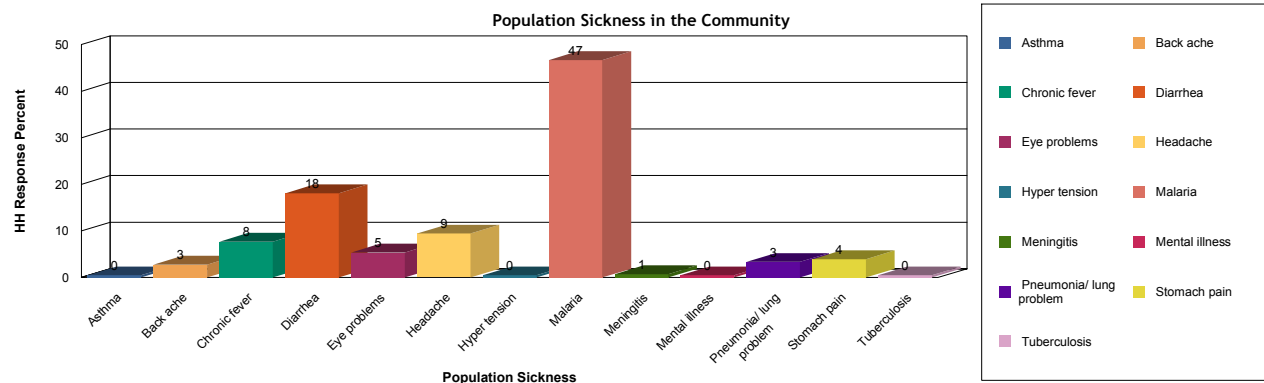
Children Sickness

HH Response

Health Condition of the Community



Good health	82.2%
Ill for <3 months	15.7%
Ill for more than three months	2.1%
Total:	100.0%





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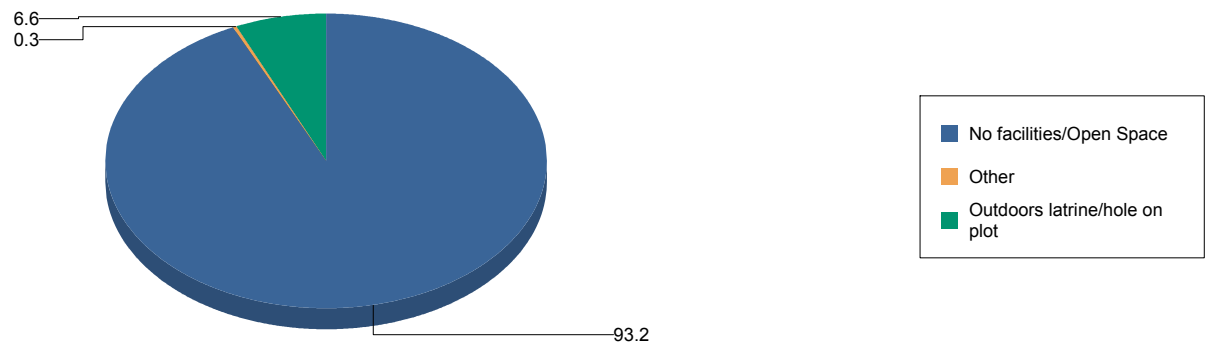
Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

Selected Indicator

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

<u>Type of Toilet Facility</u>	<u>HH Response</u>
Outdoors latrine/hole on plot	6.60
No facilities/Open Space	93.15
Other	0.25
<u>HH Sharing Toilet</u>	31.48

Household Responses to the type of toilet facilities in the community





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Region AFAR **Zone** ZONE 5 **Wereda** SEMUROBINA GELALO

Selected Indicator

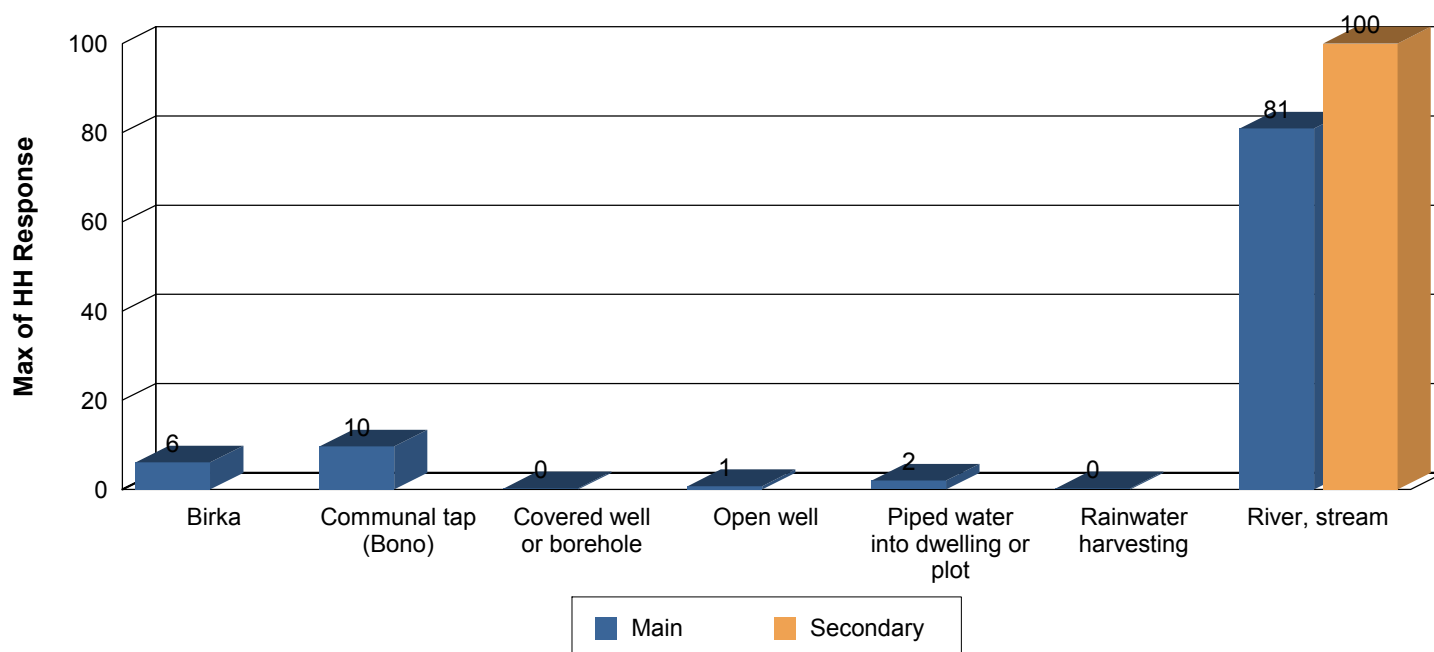
Household Access to Drinking Water - Sources of drinking water for households (response in %)

Sources of drinking water for Households

Priority of the Water Source

	Main	Secondary
Birka	6.09	0.00
Communal tap (Bono)	9.64	0.00
Covered well or borehole	0.25	0.00
Open well	0.76	0.00
Piped water into dwelling or plot	2.03	0.00
Rainwater harvesting	0.25	0.00
River, stream	80.96	100.00

Source of Drinking Water & Type of Source





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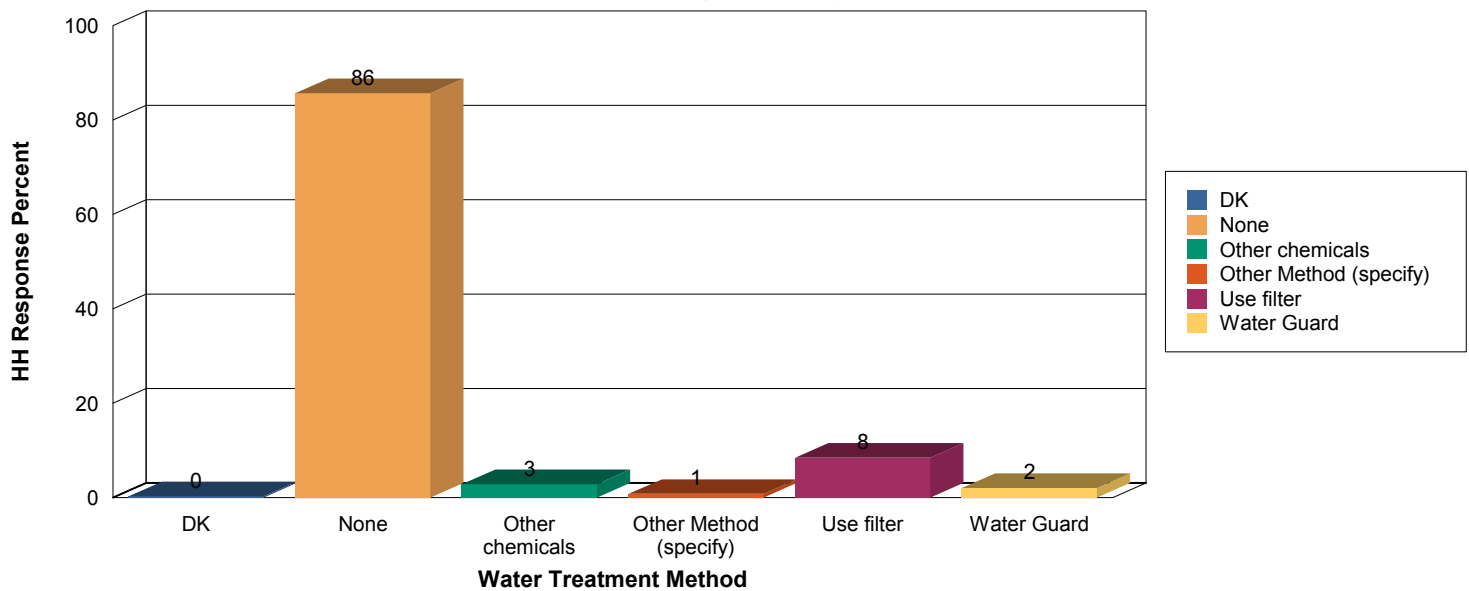
Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

Selected Indicator

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

<u>Method of Treating Water</u>	<u>HH Response</u>
Water Guard	2.05
Use filter	8.44
Other chemicals	2.81
Other Method (specify)	0.77
None	85.68
DK	0.26

Method of Treating Water by Households





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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

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 1.27

Twice 6.11

Three times 19.34

Four times 18.32

Five times 10.43

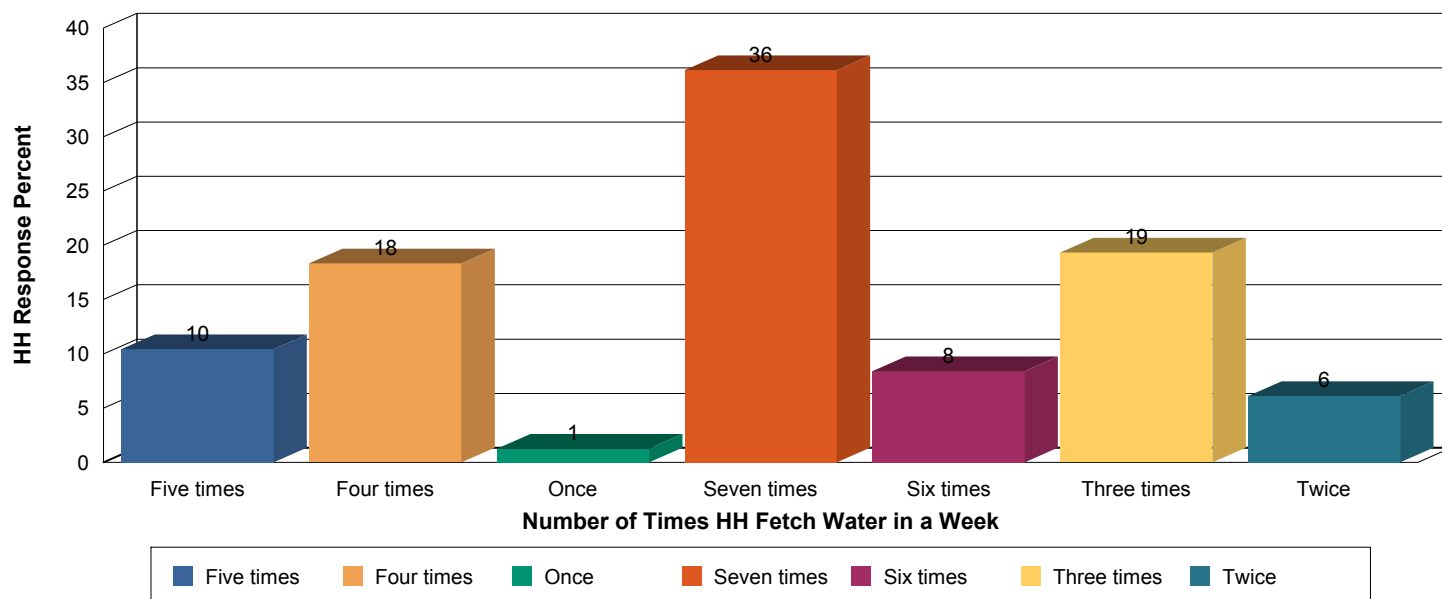
Six times 8.40

Seven times 36.13

Average Number of Times HH Fetch Water Per Week

5.00

Number of Times HH Fetch Water in a Week





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Selected Indicator

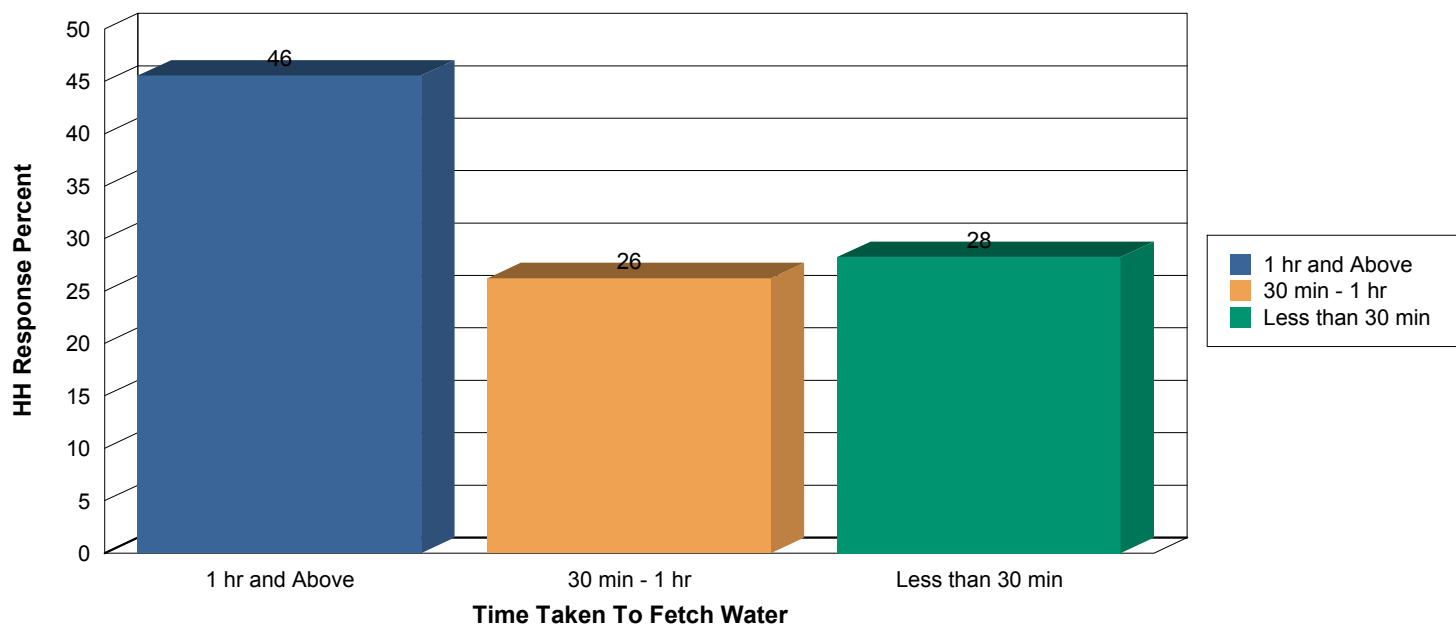
Household Access to Drinking Water - Time taken per day to fetch water for households

<u>Time Taken To Fetch Water</u>	<u>HH Response</u>
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Less than 30 min	28.24
30 min - 1 hr	26.21
1 hr and Above	45.55

<u>Average Number of Times Taken To Fetch Water</u>	116.90
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Time Taken To Fetch Water for the HH



WDRP Indicators

Coping Mechanisms and Preparedness



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Community Preparedness against Sudden Onset Disasters

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Precaution_1</u>	<u>Comment_1</u>	<u>Precaution_2</u>	<u>Comment_2</u>	<u>Precaution_3</u>	<u>Comment_3</u>
GELE ALO	Moving to other area	To prevent the community and their livestock	giving emergency aid	To survive the community		
EMINO	By shifting new residence area	This best practices for them				
KEDABURA	By shifting new residences area	This best practices for them				
HOTEMERONA GADISA	moving the community	To prevent before the incident will be happened				
HARE HAMO	warning the community	To prevent the disaster before happen	buying animal medicine	To protect animal from the disease		
MADA JALALA	Moving the community	To prevent the disaster	Giving the community	To prevent the disaster		
BOHAYLE HAMAYTO	Eminently move (leaves) from their village (area)	To prevent themselves from disaster				
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	Eminently (leaves) from their village (area)	To prevent themselves from disaster				



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Selected Indicator

Capacity: Community Preparedness against Sudden Onset Disasters

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Precaution_1</u>	<u>Comment_1</u>	<u>Precaution_2</u>	<u>Comment_2</u>	<u>Precaution_3</u>	<u>Comment_3</u>
FENTIDA	Eminently move from the area	To prevent themselves from the disasters				
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	moving to other area	To prevent the people and their livestock	giving emergency aid	To service and recover		



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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Precaution_1</u>	<u>Comment_1</u>	<u>Precaution_2</u>	<u>Comment_2</u>	<u>Precaution_3</u>	<u>Comment_3</u>
GELE ALO	Migration	To prevent the disasters	selling much animals	To maintain the family		
EMINO	Migration	Because less pasture on their Kebles	splintering animas	To save productive livestock		
KEDABURA	Migration	because no option				
HOTEMERONA GADISA	store goods before the disaster happen	To prevent the people from the incident of disaster				
HARE HAMO	Destocking decrease animal numbers	To be read for prevention of disaster				
MADA JALALA	Migration to others places	For privation of the disaster	selling livestock			
BOHAYLE HAMAYTO	By selling animals and buying their food	To maintain their families (life)				
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	by selling their animals and prepared their food	To maintain their life	To need aid			



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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Precaution_1</u>	<u>Comment_1</u>	<u>Precaution_2</u>	<u>Comment_2</u>	<u>Precaution_3</u>	<u>Comment_3</u>
FENTIDA	By selling animals and buying their food	To maintain their families				
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	Migration	To minimize the risk of livestock	selling animals	To minimize the risk		



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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
GELE ALO	migration	To prevent their livestock from disasters	selling animals	buying food for their family		
EMINO	selling animals that have good body performances	To have money for the coming disaster				
KEDABURA	purchase again and store for the coming hazard	because they are agro - pastoralist so it is easy practices for them	sailing animals that have good body performances			
HOTEMERONA GADISA	selling animals	Two percent the livestock from Risk				
HARE HAMO	buying of animal feed and medicine	To prevent the incident	migration	to get and water for livestock		
MADA JALALA	Migration to well getting resources area	To prevent the family from the disaster				
BOHAYLE HAMAYTO	selling animals	To prevent their animals loss				



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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>
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	selling animals	To prevent their animals loss				
FENTIDA	Selling animals	To prevent their animals loss				
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	stored crop by product	to prevent their livestock from disease				



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Selected Indicator

Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name

GELE ALO

Type of Disaster(s)

Drought livestock disease

Coping Strategy

Migration

Description

The people move their livestock to pasture and water occurs area of zones 3

Recovery Strategy

By movement

Description

Community

By sharing only they have

Participation Ways

Description

anything have share to such others during the incident



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name EMINO

Type of Disaster(s) crop pest, drought

Coping Strategy Migration , cultural medicine

Description This is an ultimate options for them

Recovery Strategy Sharing cultural

Description This is best practice for recovery in pastoral area,

Community Sharing culture

Participation Ways

Description This best practice for recovery in pastoral area



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name KEDABURA

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy migrate might borine Woreda shoor bit & soft beat Keble)

Description This an ultimate option for them

Recovery Strategy sharing culture

Description this best practices for recovering in Agro pastoral area

Community sharing cultural

Participation Ways

Description This best practices for recovering in agro pastoral area



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name HOTEMERONA GADISA

Type of Disaster(s) Drought, livestock disease

Coping Strategy My migration selling much livestock

Description They were saved their productive animals

Recovery Strategy Sharing cultural

Description sharing milk grown each others

Community sharing anything they have

Participation Ways

Description By giving anything getting from fiend , Government and others



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name HARE HAMO

Type of Disaster(s) Drought

Coping Strategy Migration

Description buying of animal feed

Recovery Strategy return to their origin

Description buying of loss asset

Community sharing they have any things

Participation Ways

Description By self helping



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name MADA JALALA

Type of Disaster(s) Drought , animals disease

Coping Strategy migration with their animals

Description They were saved their stock

Recovery Strategy shading cultural

Description sharing animals product milk and grain

Community anything they have will be shared

Participation Ways

Description sharing milk and grain each others



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Selected Indicator

Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name

BOHAYLE HAMAYTO

Type of Disaster(s)

Drought , animals disease

Coping Strategy

by migration and by cutting the leaf and feeding their animals

Description

to minimize the risk of productive animals

Recovery Strategy

By movement

Description

Community

By giving any thing they have or to get

Participation Ways

Description

cultural sharing



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name FENTIGERANA MENGELA

Type of Disaster(s) Drought , animals disease

Coping Strategy By migration

Description To minimize the risk of productive animals

Recovery Strategy by movement

Description

Community By giving any thing they have or to get

Participation Ways

Description cultural sharing



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name FENTIDA

Type of Disaster(s) Drought , animal disease

Coping Strategy By migration

Description To minimize the risk productive animals

Recovery Strategy By movement

Description

Community by giving any thing they have

Participation Ways

Description cultural sharing



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Selected Indicator Hazard: Coping and recovering during last Disaster

Kebele Name BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI

Type of Disaster(s) Drought , live stock disease

Coping Strategy By migration

Description To minimize the risk of productive animals

Recovery Strategy By movement

Description During drought season move their live stock to other well places

Community By giving any thing they have

Participation Ways

Description cultural sharing



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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>
GELE ALO	Sharing anything they have. E.g. milk and grain	No change
EMINO	Still good and consistencies	
KEDABURA	correctly not good	because most of the Keble people are decreasing their potential to support others, potential to support others potential meat - financial
HOTEMERONA GADISA	sharing anything they have	No changing
HARE HAMO	self help	sharing anything they have
MADA JALALA	help each others	No change
BOHAYLE HAMAYTO	By sharing any things they have or get	No
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	by sharing any things to the haves or to get	No changing
FENTIDA	By sharing any things they have or get	No
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	Sharing anything they have	No



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	SEMUROBINA GELALO
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

52.77 %

Comments



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

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	59.12
Landslides	0.28
Crop diseases	0.83
Human diseases	6.91
Heavy Rain	0.28
Heat waves/ High temp	0.28
Conflicts	1.38
Floods	0.28
Livestock diseases	30.66



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Selected Indicator:

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

<u>Type of Loss</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Physical damages on houses and property	2.84
Crop damage	1.70
Livestock damage	77.27
Death of household members	1.42
Illness/health problems	4.83
Loss of income	1.99
Loss of savings	0.57
Livestock were stolen	0.28
Lost access to grazing land	6.53
Lost access to water source	2.56



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

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.)	13.42
Storage of food and other necessities	77.97
Physical protection of buildings and property	7.85



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Selected Indicator:

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

Coping Strategy Adopted	Main Strategy	Secondary Strategy
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, clothes, meat, etc.)	17.19	15.07
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus	21.78	4.19
Sell more livestock than usual	30.09	45.12
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	4.58	2.63
Sending children of household for work	0.29	0.00
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration of whole families)	8.60	8.85
Increased working hours	0.86	0.00
Seek alternative or additional jobs	0.57	2.11
Collection of wild food	14.33	11.44
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	0.57	0.00
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	1.15	4.71
Sale of non-productive assets (Jewelry, clothing, etc.)	0.00	1.60
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc.)	0.00	1.08
Short-term / seasonal labor migration	0.00	1.60
Limit portion size at meals	0.00	1.60



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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	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)			6.25				6.25		87.50
Collection of wild food			36.00						64.00
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus		2.63	76.32	1.32			9.21		10.53



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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	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Increased working hours			66.67						33.33
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	3.33		86.67				6.67		3.33
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day			75.00						25.00



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Selected Indicator

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

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

	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)			85.00			1.67	6.67		6.67
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food		50.00	50.00						
Seek alternative or additional jobs			100.00						



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

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	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Human diseases	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Sell more livestock than usual	3.81		45.71		0.95		4.76	0.95	43.81
Sending children of household for work			100.00						



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SEMUROBINA GELALO

Selected Indicator

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

	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)			50.00			25.00		25.00
Collection of wild food			95.24	4.76				
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus			100.00					
Limit portion size at meals	50.00		50.00					
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)	12.50		75.00					12.50



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AFAR

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Wereda

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Selected Indicator

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

	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	12.50		87.50					
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)			92.86				3.57	
Sale of non-productive assets (jewellery, clothing, etc.)			50.00					50.00
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc)								100.00
Seek alternative or additional jobs			100.00					
Sell more livestock than usual	1.16	1.16	91.86		1.16			4.65



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Selected Indicator

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

	Conflicts	Crop diseases	Droughts	Floods	Heat waves/ High temp	Heavy Rain	Landslides	Livestock diseases
Short-term / seasonal labor migration			50.00					50.00



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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss							
	Crop damage	Death of household members	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source
Borrowing of food or cash (including purchasing food on credit)	25.00		25.00	25.00			25.00	
Collection of wild food				80.00		5.00	15.00	
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus				100.00				
Limit portion size at meals				50.00	50.00			



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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss							
	Crop damage	Death of household members	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration of whole families)				81.25			6.25	6.25
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day				87.50			12.50	
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, clothes, meat, etc.)	3.57	3.57		85.71			3.57	
Sale of non-productive assets (Jewelry, clothing, etc.)				100.00				



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Selected Indicator

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

Type of Coping Strategy Adopted	Type of Loss							
	Crop damage	Death of household members	Illness/health problems	Livestock damage	Loss of income	Loss of savings	Lost access to grazing land	Lost access to water source
Sale of productive assets (land, farm implements, vehicle, etc.)				100.00				
Seek alternative or additional jobs				66.67			33.33	
Sell more livestock than usual		1.16	2.33	91.86			1.16	3.49
Short-term / seasonal labor migration			50.00	50.00				



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, February 17, 2015

Region AFAR **Zone** ZONE 5 **Wereda** SEMUROBINA GELALO

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)		87.50	6.25	6.25	
Collection of wild food	2.08	77.08	4.17	14.58	2.08
Consumption rather than sale of crop surplus			4.69	95.31	
Increased working hours			50.00	50.00	
Long-term / permanent migration (including distress migration)		3.33	10.00	86.67	
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day				100.00	
Reduced expenditure on non-essential items (beer, cigarettes, etc)		1.69		94.92	3.39
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food				100.00	
Seek alternative or additional jobs				100.00	
Sell more livestock than usual			25.00	73.96	1.04
Sending children of household for work				100.00	



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

Tuesday, February 17, 2015

Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMUIROBINA GELALO	
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
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	No	No				
ADOLE HNNEG	Daily labour	This Keble is approval to Amharic Regional shewa robit city	selling fire wood	This Keble is approach to Amharic Region (shoa robit)		
KEDABURA	Daily	This Keble is close to Amhara, region (shwa robit town & sefiberet Keble's				
HOTEMERONA GADISA	No	No				
HARE HAMO	charcoal production	because of asset loss	Fire wood selling	to get income		
BOHAYLE HAMAYTO	No	No				
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	No	No				
FENTIDA	No	No				



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



Data Collected Date

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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMUROBINA GELALO	
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
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	crop production	because the grain for family food and by products for animals				
KOMAAALONI	charcoal production	To survive the disaster	Day lever	To get income to save the family		

WDRP Indicators

Community

Perceptions and Suggestions



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	SEMURBINA GELALO
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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>
GELE ALO	Good	Not used	
ADOLE HNNEG	yes	increase	by establishing informal irrigation association
KEDABURA	No		There is no river near to the Keble
HOTEMERONA GADISA	yes	No use	
HARE HAMO	No access	No river	
KOMAALONI	Good	not use	
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	No		
FENTIDA	No access		
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	Good	decrease	construction of dam above their farm



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMURBINA GELALO
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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
GELE ALO	not access	Decrease	long distances, travel
ADOLE HNGEG	yes	asitis	There is a Robi river near to the Keble
KEDABURA	No		They travel the each day on foot
HARE HAMO	No access	No change	
KOMAAALONI	partially access		
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	not enough	increase	have water and pound
FENTIDA	not enough	increase	have water Drought and pound
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	Black key pasturollosis PPR, sheep and goat pox	No change	lack of veterinary, services



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

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>
GELE ALO	Fertile	Degraded	over grazing
ADOLE HNNEG	Not good	Decrease	Due to erosion
KEDABURA	Not good		Due to erosion
HOTEMERONA GADISA	fertile	Decrease	over grazing soil erosion
HARE HAMO	Fertile	No change	no much age
KOMAALONI	Fertile	Decrease	degraded through over grazing
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	Fertile	Decrease	degraded through over grazing
FENTIDA	Fertilize	Decrease	degraded through over grazing
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	fertilize	Decrease	degraded through over grazing



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	SEMURUBINA GELALO
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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>
GELE ALO	not access	Decrease	long distances, travel
ADOLE HNNEG	yes	asitis	There is a Robi river near to the Keble
KEDABURA	No		They travel the each day on foot
HARE HAMO	No access	No change	
KOMAAALONI	partially access		
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	not enough	increase	have water and pound
FENTIDA	not enough	increase	have water Drought and pound
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	Black key pasturollosis PPR, sheep and goat pox	No change	lack of veterinary, services



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

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	<u>Current Level</u>	<u>Change In Last Decade</u>	<u>Comments</u>
GELE ALO	Fertile	Degraded	over grazing
ADOLE HNGEG	Not good	Decrease	Due to erosion
KEDABURA	Not good		Due to erosion
HOTEMERONA GADISA	fertile	Decrease	over grazing soil erosion
HARE HAMO	Fertile	No change	no much age
KOMAALONI	Fertile	Decrease	degraded through over grazing
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	Fertile	Decrease	degraded through over grazing
FENTIDA	Fertilize	Decrease	degraded through over grazing
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	fertilize	Decrease	degraded through over grazing



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Thursday, February 19, 2015

<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	SEMURBINA GELALO
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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	44.19	%
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	1st	2nd	3rd
Adequate irrigation available	5.56	0.00	0.00
Adequate rainfall	0.00	0.00	8.33
Less rainfall	5.56	0.00	0.00
More pest resistant crop	5.56	82.35	14.58
More yielding crop	77.78	5.88	0.00

Proportion of households reporting change in size of area cultivated	11.63	%
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	1st	2nd	3rd
Addition of area	25.00	0.00	66.67
Adequate fertilizer	25.00	0.00	0.00
Adequate irrigation available	0.00	0.00	33.33
Adequate rainfall	0.00	66.67	0.00
more yielding crop	50.00	33.33	0.00

Proportion of households reporting change in crop yield	92.86	%
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	1st	2nd	3rd
Adequate fertilizer	0.00	16.67	0.00
Adequate irrigation available	5.71	0.00	0.00
Adequate rainfall	20.00	0.00	88.89
Improved variety of seeds	0.00	72.22	0.00



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

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

	1st	2nd	3rd
Insufficient rainfall	34.29	0.00	0.00



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	SEMUROBINA GELALO
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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>
ADOLE HNGEG	Not good	decrease	due to erosion
KEDABURA	Not good	decrease	due to erosion
HARE HAMO	Grazing land	No change	communal grazing
KOMAALONI	Grazing land	Decrease	over grazing



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	SEMURBINA GELALO
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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>
GELE ALO	over grazing (minimize the yield of grass	Decrease live stock product and production
ADOLE HNGEG	Agricultural land hectare is minimized	soil erosion because of high flood
KEDABURA	The fertility of soil is degraded because this is not conservation measure	Soil erosion due to high flood
HOTEMERONA GADISA	Grazing land	over grazing law out puts
HARE HAMO	loss of forest	lack of rain , loss of pasture
KOMAALONI	communal grazing over grazing land degradation	loss of out put
BOHAYLE HAMAYTO	over grazing	decrease livestock product and production
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	over grazing	Decrease livestock product and production
FENTIDA	over grazing	Decrease livestock product and production
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	over grazing (minimize grass yield)	Decrease livestock product and production



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMURBINA GELALO
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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
GELE ALO	Through clan leader to Woreda administrative	in fluencies				
ADOLE HNGEG	Clean leaders / Elders are via to Woreda adma	all clan leaders / Religions leaders are convinces the grass root				
KEDABURA	The Keble of official - Woreda official	They are well established (settled) community so they can easily disseminate information from community - Keble - Woreda				
HOTEMERONA GADISA	Through clan leader 121 days Woreda administrative	in pastoralist area clan leader have most influential				
HARE HAMO	The administrative	before and after the incident				



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMUROBINA GELALO	
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
KOMAALONI	Through clan leaders , to Woreda administration	in pastoralist are clan leaders is most influential				
BOHAYLE HAMAYTO	clan leader or elders, to Woreda administration	The clean leader the most influenced				
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	clan leader or elders, to Woreda administration	The clan leader the most influenced				
FENTIDA	clan leader or elders, to Woreda administration	The clan leader the most influential				
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	From clan leaders to Woreda administration	clan leaders are most influential				



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	SEMURBINA GELALO
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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>
GELE ALO	To prevent the community from disaster and to supplant after the incident is happened
HOTEMERONA GADISA	To prevent the community from disasters
KOMAAALONI	To prevent the community from the risk of disaster
BOHAYLE HAMAYTO	To protect the community from disaster and the incident happened the people will be recover by response of the institution
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	To protect the community from disaster and the incident happen the people will be recover by response of the institution
FENTIDA	To protect the community from disaster and the incident happen the people will be recover by response of the institution
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	To prevent the community from disaster to support after the incident is happened



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

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
GELE ALO	Drought	lack of livestock feed & water	Migration			
ADOLE HNNEG	Drought	lack of moisture	selling of good performances animals	conflict	when a time of appeared on good pasture at boarder of the Keble	protecting their animals from butter zone
KEDABURA	Drought	late rain fall	Selling of their animals & purchase home consumption materials	livestock disease	late rain fall / the might boring Woreda on breaks occurrences	isolation of this animal from might boring animals
HOTEMERONA GADISA	Drought	much livestock sell lack of water	migration			
HARE HAMO	drought	selling much animal	migration buying animas feed	livestock disease	mortality of animal	buying animals medium treatments



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	Measure 1	Comment 1	Measure 2	Comment 2	Measure 3	Comment 3
KOMAAALONI	Drought	lack of animal feed & water	migration			
BOHAYLE HAMAYTO	Drought	lack of rain fall	migration			
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	Drought	lack of rain fall	migration			
FENTIDA	Drought	lack of animals feed & water	migration			
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	Drought	lack of live stock feed and water	migration			



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMUROBINA GELALO	
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
GELE ALO	Report the disaster to whom concerned	To supplant the community	provide aid	To survive the community	aware the community	To prevent the disaster before the incident happened
ADOLE HNNEG	Create awareness based on early warning data collecting for the community	it enables them strength to do by it self	To combat conflict delineate the border between Amharic & Afar	To prevent conflict based on resources		
KEDABURA	Early of matured Varity should be districted for them	This is a good solution for moisture stress area (rain fall shortage)	livestock health post should be available in the Keble's	it minimize the livestock death and out breaks		
HOTEMERONA GADISA	Timely report the disasters to whom concerned	To minimize the risk of disasters	provide aid	To survive the community	create awareness to the community	To with stand prevent from disaster



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMUROBINA GELALO	
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
HARE HAMO	Warning the community	Because they will be ready before the disaster happened	Giving aid	if the disaster will be happened	supplying of medicine	To treating their animals
KOMAALONI	Timely report the disaster to whom concerned	minimize the right of the disasters	provider of aid	To support the risk population	create awareness to community	To with stand /prevent the disasters
BOHAYLE HAMAYTO	Report the disaster to whom concerned	To minimize the risk of incident	provide aid	To services, the people	aware the people	with stand (prevent) the disaster
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	Timely report the disasters to whom concerned	To minimize the risk of incident	provider of aid	To survive the people	aware the people	With stand (prevent) the disaster
FENTIDA	Time report the disaster to whom concerned	To minimize the risk of incident	provide aid	To services, the people	aware the people	with stand prevent the disaster)
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	Report the disaster to whom concerned	To support the community	provide aid	To survive the community	aware the community	To prevent with stand the disaster



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Region AFAR

Zone ZONE 5

Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

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>
ADOLE HNNEG	Robit river (permanent) dam construction	they have potential Resources	Resettlement	they have positive will	water Hones ting	they have political resources
KEDABURA	provide early matured variety	Because this Keble has a moisture stressed	petty trade activity should be priority issue	They have access to markers		
HOTEMERONA GADISA	Establish saving and credit institution	Get credit access	establish markets	Get markets access		
HARE HAMO	establish of market enter,	assess to market	establish of saving and credit institution	Access to credit		
KOMAALONI	Establishment saving and credit institution	access to credit	market centre establishment	access to market		
BOHAYLE HAMAYTO	Establishment of market centre	They get market access				
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	market centre establishment	to get access market				
FENTIDA	Establishment make centre	Get to access market				
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	Construction of small scale irrigation	it makes food secure				



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMURBINA GELALO
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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
GELE ALO	pastoral association	leading the community	Writing report to the Woreda	plan leader	leading the class	Tell to the portal association			
ADOLE HNNEG	Community early warning data collectors	collecting Earning warning report (monthly)		plan leader	steer their class on prevent the disasters				
KEDABURA	community early warning data collectors	gathering monthly early warning report	send to Woreda PAROD	plan leader	check them before their incident of any harms	set up decision media			
HOTEMERONA GADISA	pastoralist association	leading the people	To writing report to the Woreda , telling to the pastoralist association						



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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
HARE HAMO	pastoral association	leading the community	repenting to the Woreda						
KOMAALONI	patrol association	leading the people	To writing report to the Woreda	plan leader	leading the clan	telling to pastoral association			
BOHAYLE HAMAYTO	pastoral association	leading the people	writing reports to Woreda	plan leader	Advising and connecting to other crop				
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	pastoral association	leading the people	writing reports to Woreda	plan leader	Advising and connecting to other crop				
FENTIDA	pastoral association	plan leaders	leading the people	writing report to Woreda	plan leader	lead their clan			



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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMUROBINA GELALO
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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
BORTIDASNA	pastoral	lading the	writing	plan	lead the dam	Tell to			
GALIFAGI	association	community	report to	leader		the			
			the			pastoral			
			Woreda			association			
						Tell to			
						the			
						pastoral			
						association			



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Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

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>
GELE ALO	less effective	medium	all most not	most actors focused on respond rather than prevention
ADOLE HNNEG	insufficient	They have good perception on coping during disaster	Not effective	The majority of the society has almost similar economic status ,then nobody can support others efficiently
KEDABURA	insufficient	They have good perception on coping during disasters	No sufficient	because most of the society has similar economic starts so nobody can support others efficiently
HOTEMERONA GADISA	less effective	Medium	Almost not effective	most actors are focused on response of disaster rather than presentation
HARE HAMO	The preventing measures of disasters the community is less effective	Medium	There is effective work on disasters and the community give well response	The system is not more effective but some aid give to community and early warning program produces



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>KebeleName</u>	<u>Prevention</u>	<u>Coping</u>	<u>Recovery</u>	<u>Overall Effectiveness</u>
KOMAALONI	less effective	Medium	Almost not effective	most actors focused an teaspoons disaster rather than prevention
BOHAYLE HAMAYTO	small amount (less effective)	medium	almost not effective	Most actors focused on the respond rather than protection
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	small amount (less effective)	medium	almost not effective	Most actors focused on the respond rather than protection
FENTIDA	small amount (less effective)	Medium	Almost not effective	Most actors focused on the respond rather than protection
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	less effective	Medium	all most of effective	most partners should focused response rather than prevention



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Region AFAR **Zone** ZONE 5 **Wereda** SEMUROBINA GELALO

Selected Indicator

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

Major public interventions desired by the community	Degree of Importance for the community		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Better job	1.77	20.76	20.76
Cash transfers/social assistance	0.00	0.25	4.31
Cash-for-work activities (not employment)	0.00	5.32	5.84
Food-for-work activities	2.53	1.77	4.31
Medical assistance / access to health facilities	0.00	1.01	9.14
Micro-credit programmes	4.05	26.08	24.87
Other	0.25	0.00	0.25
Rental subsidies	0.25	0.51	0.00
School fees for children	8.10	12.91	14.21
Subsidized food	13.16	16.71	1.52
Subsidized health care	9.11	2.03	5.33
Supplementary feeding for women and young children	0.51	5.06	19.29
Food aid	60.25	7.09	4.57

WDRP Indicators

Other Community Characteristics



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<u>Region</u>	AFAR	<u>Zone</u>	ZONE 5	<u>Wereda</u>	SEMUROBINA GELALO
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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>
ADOLE HNGEG	irrigation association	2002	Informal	male	contribution money and purchased water pumps
KEDABURA	Women petty trade	2003	Informal	women group	The past 2 year good & active but now it become collapsed



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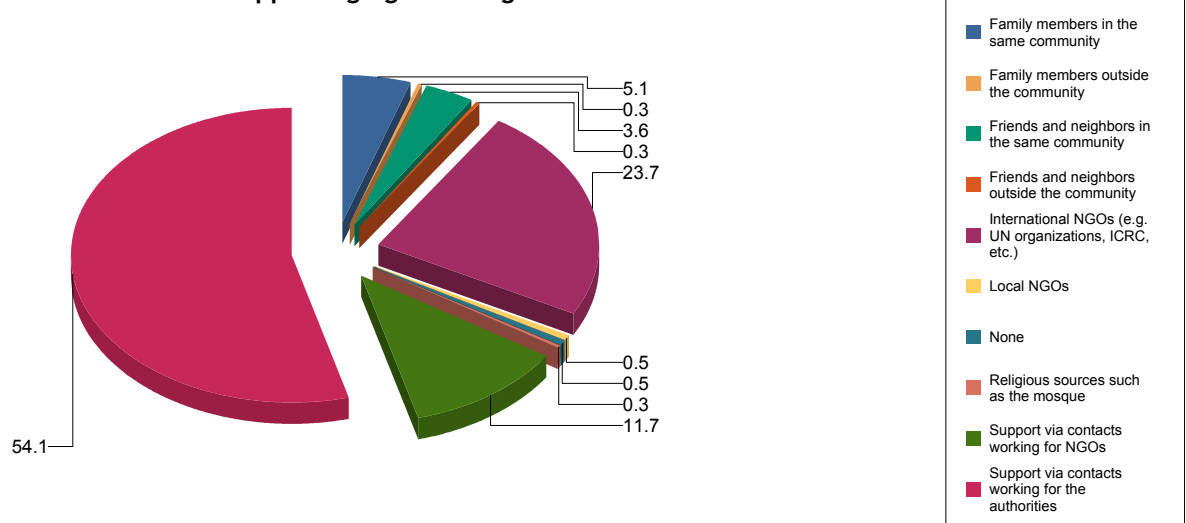
Region AFAR Zone ZONE 5 Wereda SEMUROBINA GELALO

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
International NGOs (e.g. UN organizations, ICRC, etc.)	23.72
Local NGOs	0.51
Family members in the same community	5.10
Friends and neighbors in the same community	3.57
Family members outside the community	0.26
Support via contacts working for the authorities	54.08
Support via contacts working for NGOs	11.73
Religious sources such as the mosque	0.26
None	0.51
Friends and neighbors outside the community	0.26

Supporting Agencies Against Disasters





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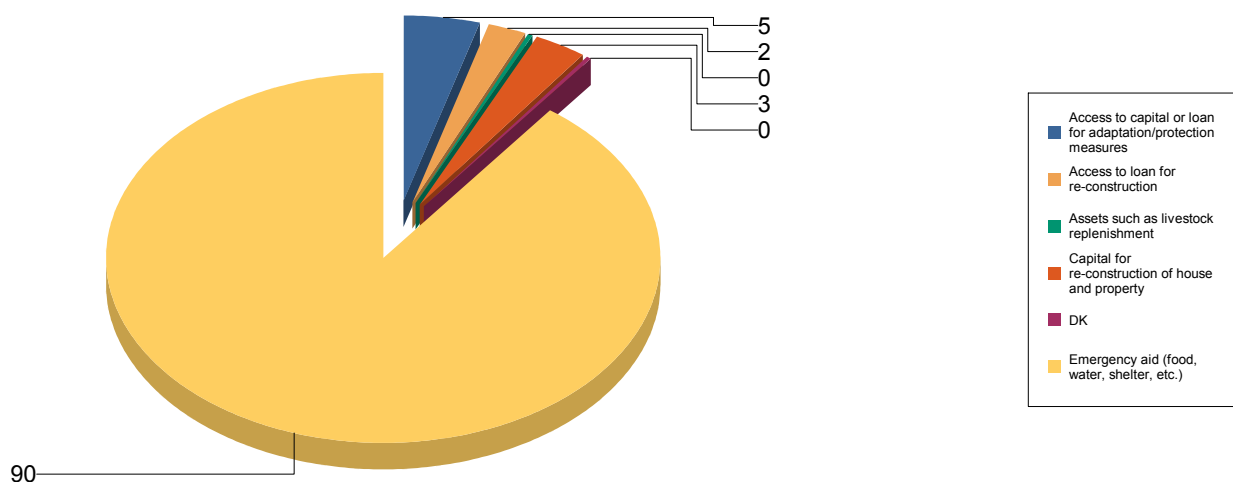
Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMUROBINA GELALO
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Selected Indicator

Types of support received by households during disasters

Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies	Response Percentage
Emergency aid (food, water, shelter, etc.)	89.62
Capital for re-construction of house and property	3.29
Access to loan for re-construction	2.03
Access to capital or loan for adaptation/protection measures	4.56
Assets such as livestock replenishment	0.25
DK	0.25

Type of Support Provided By Supporting Agencies





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Region	AFAR	Zone	ZONE 5	Wereda	SEMUROBINA GELALO			
Selected Indicator		Government Actors in the Field of Disaster Risk Management - Government actors and their activities in the field of Disaster Risk Managements						
Government Institution	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity	Description
Wereda Water Resource Development Office	provide at razing on sanitation	For all wash committee						
Wereda Education Office	create awareness	The community will ready for prevention	use modern technology	To build the community capacity				
Peace and Security Office	Create awareness on peaces keeping	collaboration with farm Africa provision of training for each pieces, keeping committee	set up polices, station on bettor zone (area)	constrict police, station at meskel, asfefa and adadelhengag e				
Pastoral Community Development Office	animal medicine , vaccine provision	specially, it is carried out after disasters	collecting early warning monthly report and submit to region	Timely and reliable information gathers from each and every Keble 's	Micro scale irrigation	pared slight from rain fed again how to irrigation (micro irrigation) it makes them food self sufficient		



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Selected Indicator

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

Government Institution	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity	Description	Activity	Description
support for sustainable development (SSD	irrigation dam constitution	it is constructed at the Asgefen Keble of Awedi River, it has capacity of >200 ha of land	soil and water conservation	carried out to combat soil degradation and rehabilitation				



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Non Governmental Actors in the Wereda</u>	<u>Activities</u>
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Care Ethiopia	Sanitation and hygiene trashing often for wash committee, Dwelling one deep wheel ground water, Range land enclosure and management
Farm Africa	provision of training on peace, keeping & resolution with neighbouring , provision of hey, livestock medicine, and supplementary, feed , since, 3 years, age, the project were support pastoralists , on petty trade, small scale irrigation
PAO	provision of Hey, livestock , medicine , and vaccine, (supplementary, concentrate)
SSD	more focused on constriction of irrigation dam at, assuage Keble
JICA/ COBANA	Dwelling one deep wheal ground water (shell wheel)



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Selected Indicator: Interventions: Community Suggestions to Development Actors

Kebele Name	GELE ALO
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Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	lack of livestock feed & water	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Migration	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2		Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure

Kebele Name	ADOLE HNGEG
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Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	lack of moisture	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	selling of good performances animals	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2	conflict	Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator	when a time of appeared on good pasture at boarder of the Keble	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	protecting their animals from butter zone	Preparedness Measure

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

Kebele Name		KEDABURA
Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	late rain fall	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	Selling of their animals & purchase home consumption materials	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2	livestock disease	Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator	late rain fall / the might boring Woreda on breaks occurrences	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	isolation of this animal from might boring animals	Preparedness Measure

Kebele Name		HOTEMERONA GADISA
Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	much livestock sell lack of water	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	migration	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2		Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure

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

Kebele Name		HARE HAMO	
Type Of Disaster 1	drought	Type Of Disaster 3	
Early Warning Indicator	selling much animal	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	migration buying animas feed	Preparedness Measure	
Type Of Disaster 2	livestock disease	Type Of Disaster 4	
Early Warning Indicator	mortality of animal	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	buying animals medium treatments	Preparedness Measure	

Kebele Name		KOMAALONI	
Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3	
Early Warning Indicator	lack of animal feed & water	Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure	migration	Preparedness Measure	
Type Of Disaster 2		Type Of Disaster 4	
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator	
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure	

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

Kebele Name	BOHAYLE HAMAYTO
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Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	lack of rain fall	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	migration	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2		Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure

Kebele Name	FENTIGERANA MENGELA
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Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	lack of rain fall	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	migration	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2		Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure

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

Kebele Name	HARE HAMO
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Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	lack of animals feed & water	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	migration	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2		Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure

Kebele Name	BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI
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Type Of Disaster 1	Drought	Type Of Disaster 3
Early Warning Indicator	lack of live stock feed and water	Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure	migration	Preparedness Measure
Type Of Disaster 2		Type Of Disaster 4
Early Warning Indicator		Early Warning Indicator
Preparedness Measure		Preparedness Measure



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
GELE ALO	high social interaction	illiteracy, lack of awareness	Road , river for dam	lack of funding increasing severity of disasters
ADOLE HNNEG	high social interaction (commitment)pastorollosis for change	illiteracy labour power cons killed labour	illiteracy labour power cons killed labour	intra conflict Nearer to Addis Ababa desse road
KEDABURA	They have much experiences, on petty trading	Saving	access to market	lack of finding
HOTEMERONA GADISA	High social intercalation	illiteracy, lack of awareness	Road, river, for irrigation	lack of fund
HARE HAMO	high social interaction	illiteracy , lack of awareness	land , road, human power	low rain fall, lack of finding
KOMAAALONI	high social interaction	illiteracy, lack of awareness	road, river for irrigation	lack of fund
BOHAYLE HAMAYTO	high social interaction	lack of awareness for future disaster	Road	lack of funding
FENTIGERANA MENGELA	High social interaction	lack of awareness, future hazards disasters	man power , land	lack of funding
FENTIDA	high social interaction	lack of awareness for future disaster	road, land	lack of funding



Wereda Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)



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Selected Indicator

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

<u>Kebele Name</u>	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
BORTIDASNA GALIFAGI	high social interaction	illiteracy, lack of awareness	Road, dam construction	level of water reduction