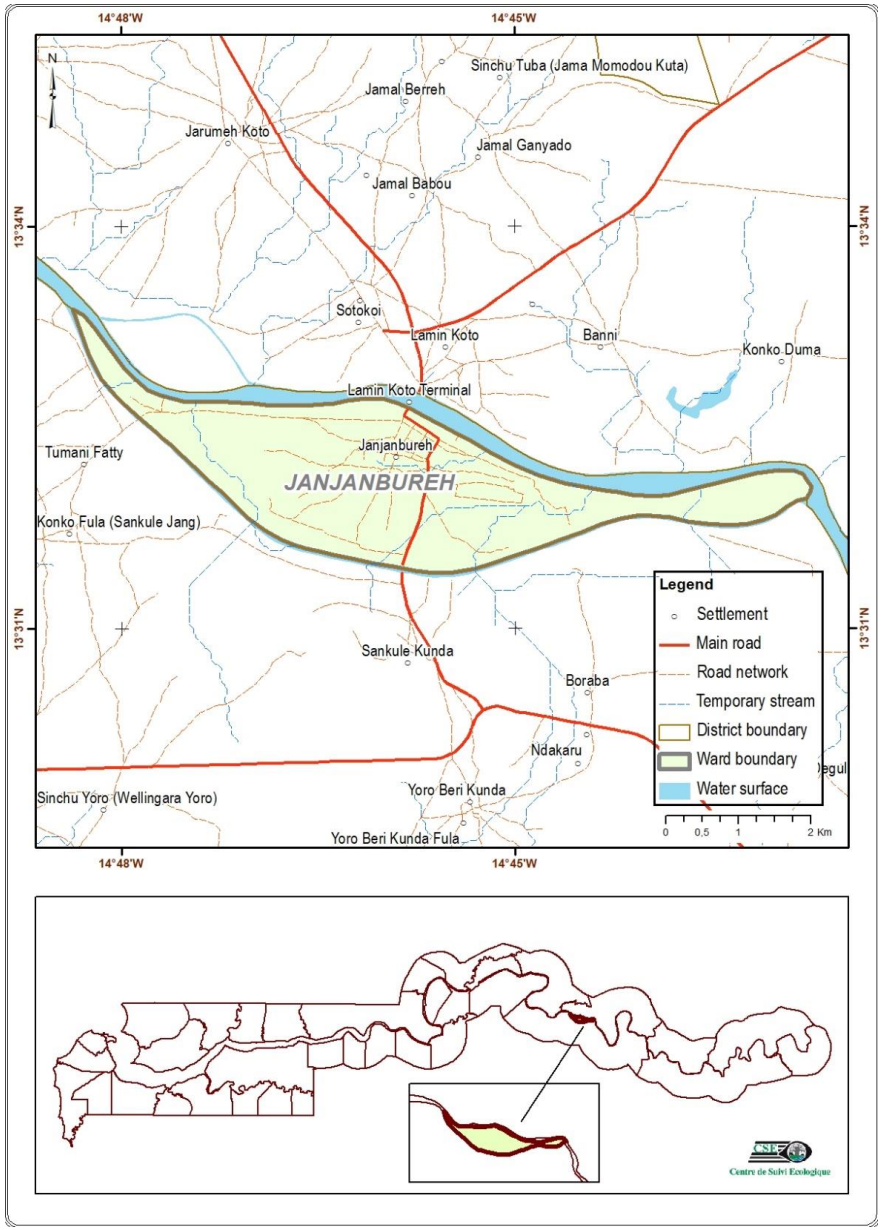
Janjanbureh



Janjanbureh

Resources available in the Ward by category

Rank	Natural Resources (NR)	Physical Resources (PR)	Human Resources (HR)	Financial Resources (FR)	Social Resources (SR)
1st	Farmland	Good Roads	Farming Skills	Remittances	Youth Association
2nd	Vegetable Gardens	Electricity	Skills Centre	Reliance Bank Loans	Local Kafoos
3rd	Forest resources	Health Centre	Masonry	Asusu Groups	CBOs

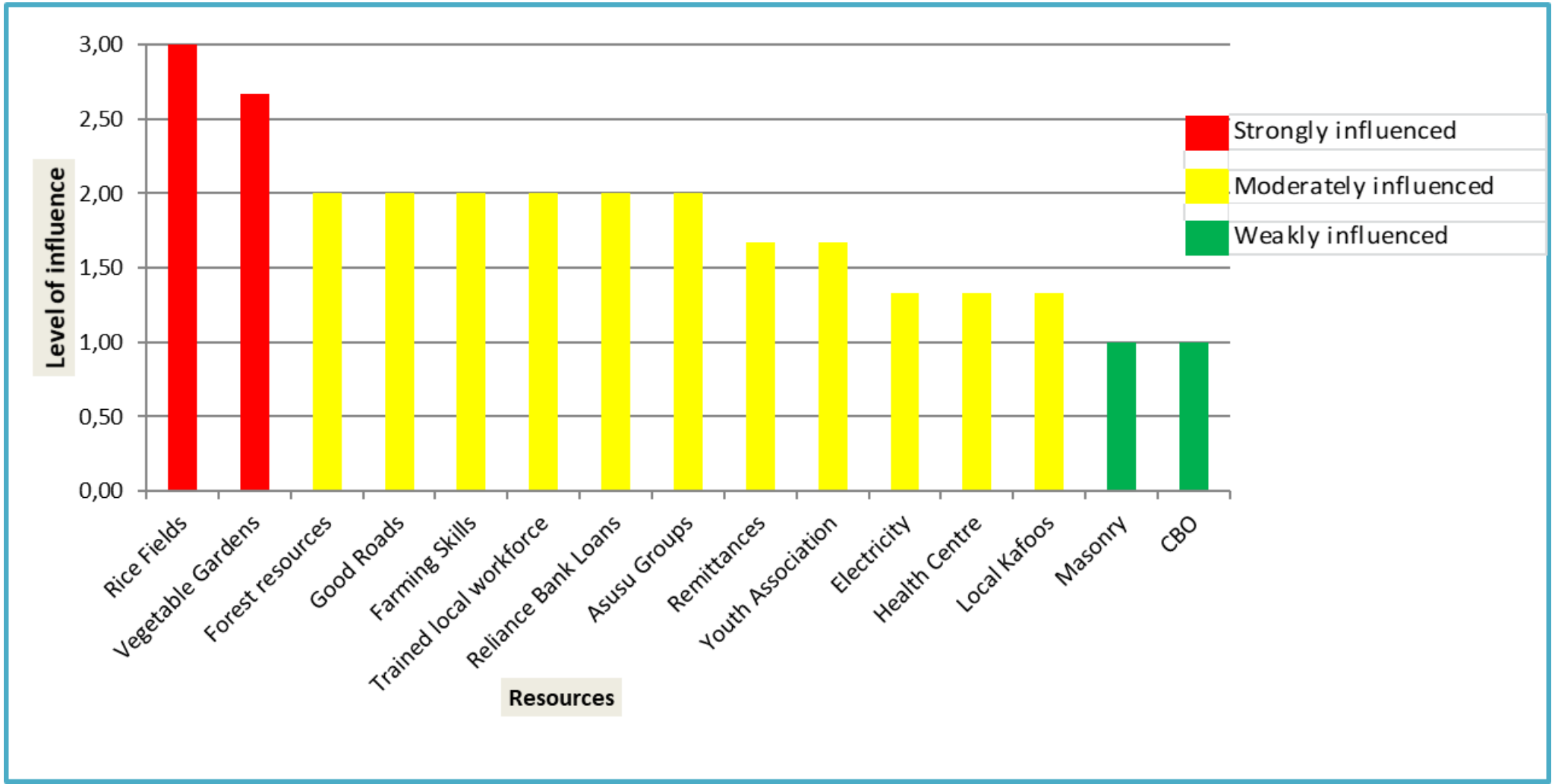
Janjanbureh

The most influential hazards

Hazards	Level of influence (scale from 0 to	Observations
Drought	1,80	Strong influence
Flooding	1,73	Medium influence
Parasitism	1,80	Strong influence

Janjanbureh

Resources most influenced by hazards



Janjanbureh

Levels of influence of hazards on resources

Resource Category	Level of influence	Observations
Natural resources	2,6	Strong influence
Financial Resources	1,9	Medium influence
Human Resources	1,7	Medium influence
Social Resources	1,4	Medium influence
Physical resources	1,4	Medium influence

Janjanbureh

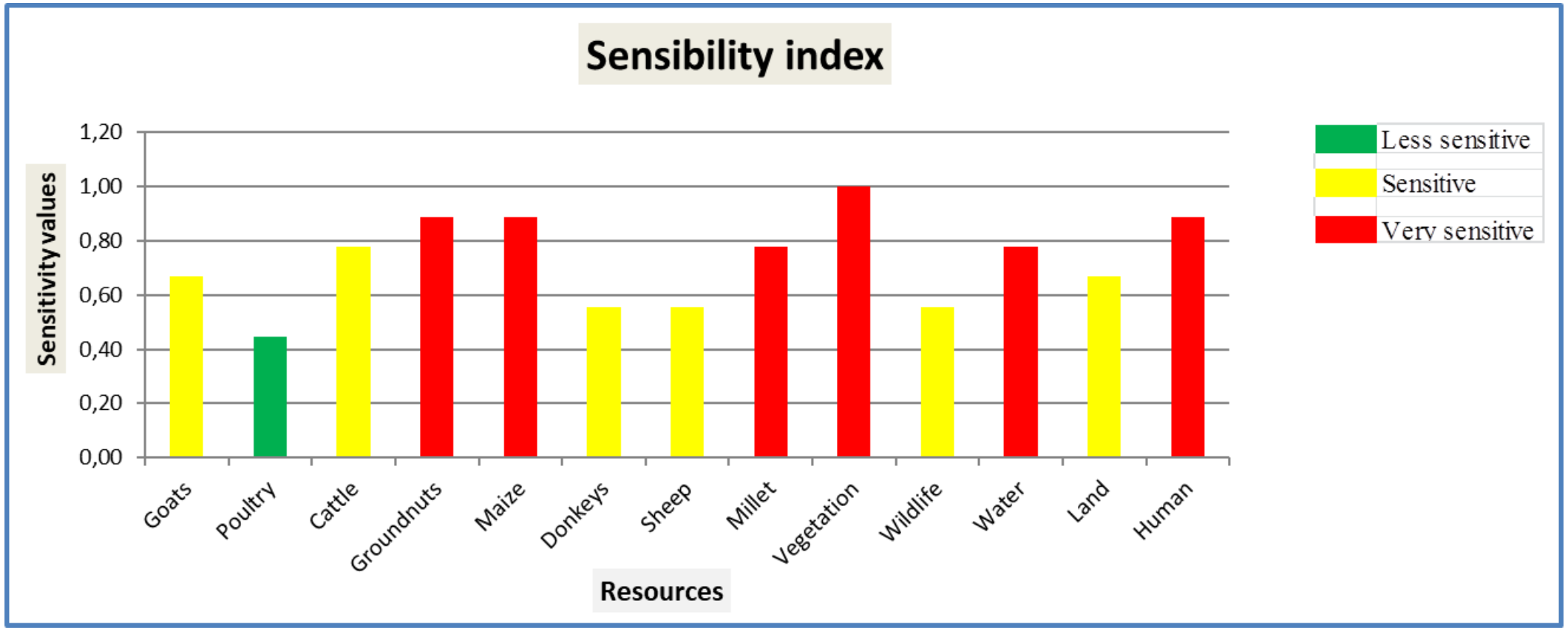
Consequences and impacts of climate change

Hazards	Consequences and impacts
Drought	Low productivity, Livestock diseases, Limited pasture for animal grazing, Inadequate water for irrigation and domestic purposes.
Flooding	Low crop yield, Over flooding of rice fields, Injury or death of livestock, Loss of plants, wildlife and good soils, Contamination
Parasitism	Low crop yield, Death or Injury, Loss of plants and wildlife, Contamination

Analysis of vulnerability to climate change

1. The sensibility

It is determined by the factors that directly influence the consequences of a hazard. In the Ward of Janjanbureh, the sensitivity levels (on a scale of 0 to 1) of resources to climatic hazards are represented by the graph below.



Analysis of vulnerability to climate change

2. Adaptability

In the context of vulnerability assessment, adaptive capacity refers to the ability of societies and communities to prepare for and respond to climate impacts. As part of this study, the adaptive capacity of the inhabitants of the Ward was determined for each hazard.

Hazards	Indices of adaptability	Observations
Drought	0,67	Average adaptability
Flooding	0,61	Average adaptability
Parasitism	0,43	Low adaptability

Analysis of vulnerability to climate change

3. Vulnerability indices

Vulnerability indices are obtained after aggregation of the sensitivity (SI) and adaptive capacity (CI) indices. Note that when sensitivity is high and adaptive capacity is low, vulnerability is high and vice versa.

Hazards	Indices de vulnérabilité	Observations
Drought	0,58	Medium Vulnerability
Flooding	0,54	Medium Vulnerability
Parasitism	0,66	Medium Vulnerability

Climate risk analysis

1. The composite vulnerability index (CVI)

It is the aggregation of the Ward's various **vulnerability index**. It makes it possible to assess the overall vulnerability to climate change in a given area. In Janjanbureh, this index **is equal to 0.60**, which indicates that the Ward **has an average vulnerability to climate change.**

2. Exposure

Hazards	Exposure index	Observations
Drought	0,79	Highly exposed resources
Flooding	0,68	Exposed resources
Parasitism	0,73	Exposed resources

The aggregation of the different **exposure index** makes it possible to obtain a **composite exposure index** (**CEI**) whose value amounts to **0.73** in the Ward of Janjanbureh.
We then deduce that the **Ward is very exposed to climatic hazards**.

Climate risk analysis

1. The danger

. The “danger” component consists of two parts: the climate signal and the direct physical impact. In this study, the results of danger indices are recorded in the following table.

Hazards	Danger index	Observations
Drought	0,60	Medium risk of danger
Flooding	0,58	Medium risk of danger
Parasitism	0,60	Medium risk of danger

The value of the composite danger index (CDI) is 0.59. This shows that, overall, the losses and damage linked to climatic hazards would be moderately significant if they occurred at the same time in the municipality.

Climate risk analysis

2. The Risk

The composite risk index (ICR) rose to 0.64 in the Ward of Janjanbureh in the absence of weighting of the various composite indices of vulnerability, exposure and danger. The figure below taken as a reference for the interpretation of this result was established by GIZ in 2017.

Metric value in a field from 0 to 1	Category value on a scale of 1 to 5	Description
0 - 0,2	1	Very low
> 0,2 - 0,4	2	Low
> 0,4 - 0,6	3	Intermediate
> 0,6 - 0,8	4	High
> 0,8 - 1	5	Very high

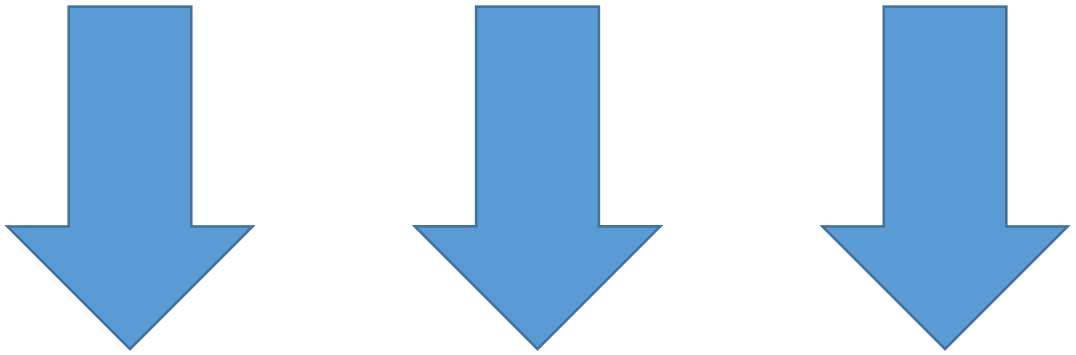
Thus, we note that in the Janjanbureh Ward, **the risk of climate change impacts is high**, hence the urgent need to act by implementing adaptation and mitigation actions likely to reduce the various values of the risk component indices.

CONCLUSION

The composite risk index (CRI) is 0,64.

In the ward of Janjanbureh, the risk of climate change impacts is high!

EMERGENCY : implement adaptation and mitigation actions likely to reduce the different values of the risk component indices !



Adaptation strategies

Hazards	Current strategies	Strategy evaluation	
		Efficient	Durable
Drought	Planting early maturing varieties	Yes	Yes
	Irrigation	Yes	Yes
	Treatment	Yes	No
	Digging of wells	Yes	Yes
	Food banking (reserves) and free-range system	Yes	Yes
	Tree planting and nursery establishment	Yes	Yes
	Drilling of boreholes	Yes	No
	Plant salt tolerant trees	Yes	No
Flood	Irrigation/vegetable production	Yes	Yes
	Construct culverts and drainage systems	Yes	No
	Raised housing	Yes	Yes
	Feed reserve	Yes	Yes
	Tree planting	Yes	No
	Raising and covering wells	Yes	No
Parasitism	Live fencing	Yes	No
	Winter cropping	Yes	No
	Treatment	Yes	No
	Raised housing	Yes	No
	Follow good livestock management techniques	Yes	No
	Tree planting	Yes	No
	Cover wells	Yes	Yes