

# DJIBOUTI

## NDPBA REGIONAL PROFILE



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**REGIONAL PROFILE** 

### DJIBOUTI DIKHIL

**CAPITAL: DIKHIL** Area: 7,200 km4



#### **RISK AND VULNERABILITY** COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) -Moderate Score: 0.442 • Bank: 4/6



Population (2015 Statistics) 88,948



**RESILIENCE (R) - Moderate** Score: 0.427 • Rank: 4/6



Chronic Food Insecurity (Population at Moderate or Higher) **39.8%** 



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) -Low Score: 0.181 • Rank: 5/6

**COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Moderate** 



VULNERABILITY (V) - High Score:0.553 • Rank: 3/6

Score: 0.406 • Rank: 4/6



73.3%

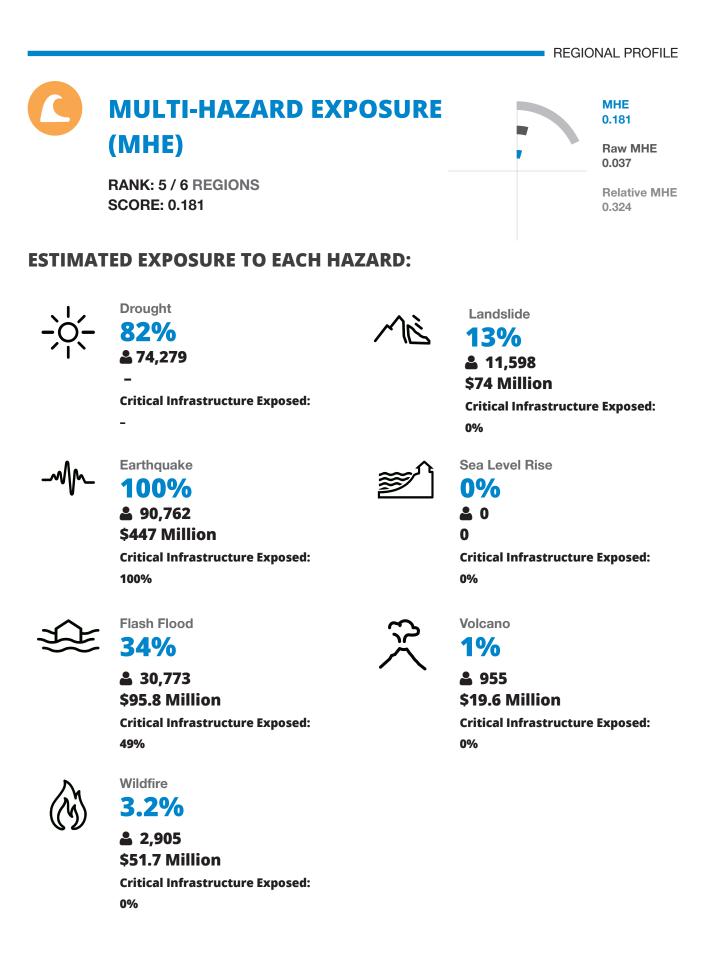
Youth Unemployment



Households without Access to Improved Water 73.9%



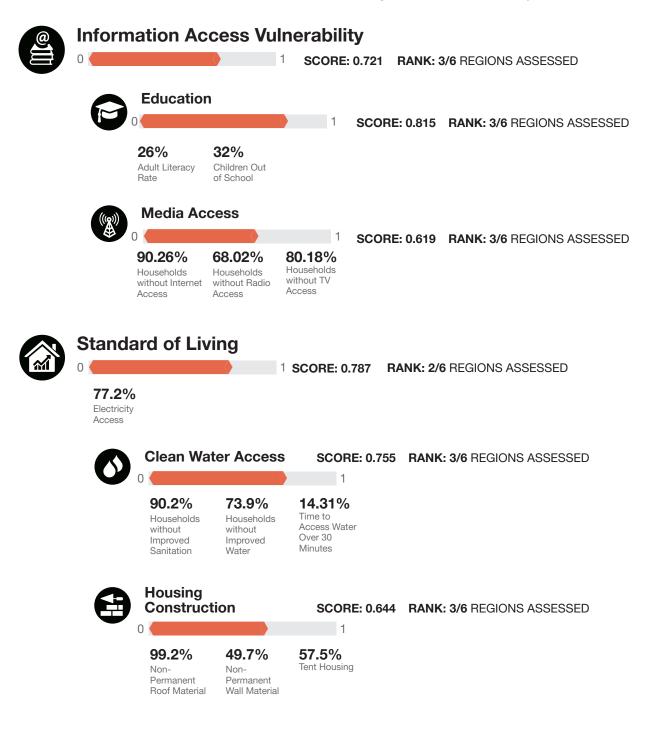
Adult Literacy Rate **26.0%** 





RANK: 3 / 6 REGIONS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.553

Vulnerability in Dikhil is primarily driven by Environmental Stress and Vulnerable Health Status. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



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	VULNERABILITY (V)	RANK: 3 / 6 REGIONS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.553
	Vulnerable Health Status         0       1         SCORE: 0.83         7.87%       5.19%         Malnutrition       Population         Incidence       Reporting         Malnutritian       Reporting         Malaria       Notes that the second seco	6 RANK: 2/6 REGIONS ASSESSED
ŧ	Inequality 1 SCORE: 0.59 0.42 Gini Coefficient	5 RANK: 2/6 REGIONS ASSESSED
	Gender Inequality 0 1 SC 0 58 45.5% Female to Male Secondary Enrollment Access to Microfinance	ORE: 0.644 RANK: 2/6 REGIONS ASSESSED
	Food Access Vulnerability	<b>RANK: 3/6</b> REGIONS ASSESSED
	0 1 Secure Rural Households Receiving Food Aid	CORE: 0.672 RANK: 2/6 REGIONS ASSESSED
	Food Supply Vulnerability 0 1 1 1 5 1 66% Households Experiencing Drought Shock Households Rising Prices	CORE: 0.467 RANK: 5/6 REGIONS ASSESSED

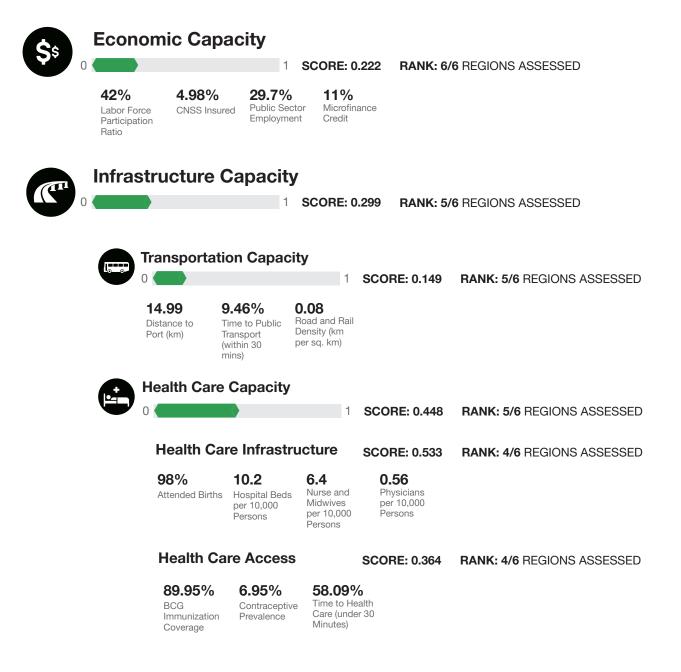
#### REGIONAL PROFILE

VU	LNERABILITY	(V)	RANK: 3 / 6 REGIONS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.553
Popul 6.22% Average Populati Growth	Annual Youth	SCORE: 0.179	RANK: 5/6 REGIONS ASSESSED
Popu	Ilations of Concern	SCORE: 0.243	RANK: 4/6 REGIONS ASSESSED
	Migrants and Ref 46.71% – Nomadic or Special Populations	-	RANK: 2/6 REGIONS ASSESSED
	Other Populations of C         0         4.61%         7.9%         Elderly         Population		RANK: 5/6 REGIONS ASSESSED
0.68	cent Disaster Impaci         1         3%       3.75%         Impacts       Locust Impacts		5/6 REGIONS ASSESSED
35.3	vironmental Stress 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	<b>41.10%</b> Land of Degradation	2/6 REGIONS ASSESSED



RANK: 4 / 6 REGIONS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.406

Dikhil exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Transportation Capacity and Economic Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Coping Capacity score.



	COPIN	G CAP	ACITY	(CC)	RANK: 4 / 6 REGIONS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.406
Ĭ,	Food Sys	stem Cap	acity	SCORE: 0.516	RANK: 2/6 REGIONS ASSESSED
	<b>65.02%</b> Time to Food Market (under 30 Minutes)	<b>55.9%</b> Cultivated Land Area	<b>152.86</b> Average Water Production Surplus (thousands m3)		
	Governal	nce	1	SCORE: 0.539	RANK: 3/6 REGIONS ASSESSED
	<b>36.4%</b> Garbage Collection	64.29% Time to Police (under 30 Minutes)	<b>78.58%</b> Voter Participation		
E	Environm	nental Ca	pacity	SCORE: 0.454	RANK: 2/6 REGIONS ASSESSED
	<b>203.0</b> Bird Species Richness (species per sq. km)	<b>2.07%</b> Important Biodiversity Areas			



# **RESILIENCE (R)**

RANK: 4 / 6 REGIONS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.427

Dikhil's score and ranking are due to High Vulnerability combined with Moderate Coping Capacity scores.

Below are the four thematic areas with the weakest relative scores:



sq. km)

Environmental Stress



Vulnerable Health Status



Transportation Capacity



Economic Capacity

# **KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE**



#### **Environmental Stress**

Environmental stressors such as the depletion or contamination of natural resources can exacerbate natural hazards and negatively impact the health, safety, and economic security of the population.



#### **Vulnerable Health Status**

A population with a compromised health status will have a greatly reduced ability to manage short- and long-term disaster outcomes. Improving health is often correlated with decreased susceptibility to injury, disease, and stress associated with disasters. Acute or prolonged vulnerable health status limits the basic capacity of response functions.



#### **Transportation Capacity**

Denser and more diverse transportation networks provide more options for bringing outside resources into an impacted area and increase the ability of response stakeholders to access affected populations. Improved transportation capacity supports the ability to distribute resources before, during, and after a disaster.



#### **Economic Capacity**

A strong economic foundation provides an indication of a region's ability to absorb economic losses and quickly mobilize financial assets for preparedness, response and recovery activities. Limited economic capacity correlates to disproportionate disaster impacts.

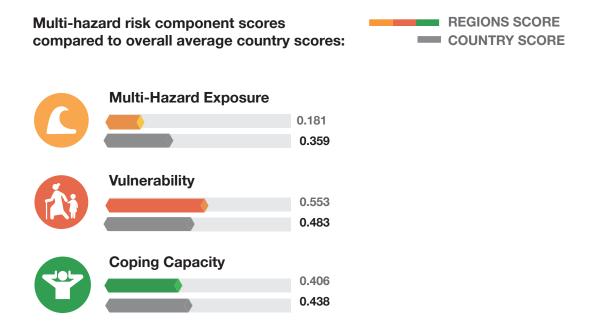
HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)		
	Drought	RANK: 1 / 6 REGIONS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.850
	Earthquake	RANK: 1 / 6 REGIONS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.460
	Flash Flood	RANK: 5/6 REGIONS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.162
	Landslide	RANK: 5/6 REGIONS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.146
	Sea Level Rise	RANK: 5 / 6 REGIONS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.000
	Volcano	RANK: 3/ 6 REGIONS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.058
	Wildfire	RANK: 4 / 6 REGIONS ASSESSED SCORE: 0.024



# MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

4/6 RANK WITHIN REGIONS Score: 0.442

Dikhil's score and ranking are due to Low Multi-hazard Exposure combined with High Vulnerability and Moderate Coping Capacity scores.





Better solutions. Fewer disasters.

# Safer vorder.

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