



INDONESIA

DKI JAKARTA

NDPBA PROVINCE PROFILE

DKI JAKARTA

CAPITAL: JAKARTA

Area: 664 km²

The Special Capital Region of Jakarta (Indonesian: Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta), has an extremely dense population approaching 11 million inhabitants. It is frequently

challenged by severe weather and flooding. While Indonesia's capital city is slated to move to East Kalimantan, in the interim, a majority of Indonesia's continuity of government components and critical infrastructure are based in this bustling economic and cultural center of Indonesia. Reflecting the nation's characteristics of extremely diverse geographies and cultures, DKI Jakarta has very high levels of multi-hazard exposure and very low disaster management capabilities. It benefits from having both BNPB and the AHA Centre co-located in the center of the capital for tactical and strategic DRR and response coordination, but could benefit from further advances in economic and gender equity and health security enhancements in an age of COVID19.



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Low

Score: 0.456 • Rank: 25/34



RESILIENCE (R) - Very High

Score: 0.634 • Rank: 1/34



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Very High

Score: 0.726 • Rank: 3/34



VULNERABILITY (V) - Very Low

Score: 0.202 • Rank: 34/34



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very High

Score: 0.698 • Rank: 1/34



DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES (DMC) - Very Low

Score: 0.405 • Rank: 32/34



Population (2020 Projected)

10,645,000



Population in Poverty

3.4%



Adult Literacy Rate

99.7%



Access to improved water

99.8%



Average life expectancy

72.8 years

*For more information on data and components please visit: <https://bit.ly/2LqVoUO>



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 3 / 34 PROVINCES
SCORE: 0.726



MHE
0.726

Raw MHE
0.847

Relative MHE
0.605

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Earthquake

14%

1,448,145
\$69.6 Billion



Tsunami

<1%

18,975
\$1.1 Billion



Flood

61%

6,483,402
\$340.2 Billion



Flash Flood

0%

-
-



Landslide

0%

-
-



Volcano

0%

-
-



Drought

95%

10,060,983
\$532.4 Billion



Wildfire

0%

-
-



Extreme Weather

100%

10,530,190
\$551.6 Billion



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 34 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.202

Vulnerability in DKI Jakarta is primarily driven by Economic Constraints and Gender Inequality. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the province's overall Vulnerability score.



Environmental Stress

SCORE: 0.148 RANK: 33/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

0.2% Land susceptible to severe erosion	17.92 Livestock Density (per sq km)	0 Net Deforestation (hectares per year)
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Vulnerable Health Status

SCORE: 0.225 RANK: 33/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

72.79 Life expectancy (years)	22 Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	78.57 Maternal mortality ratio	10.1% Children (under 5) Wasting	7.3% Disability	3.2% Unmet health care needs	0.0% Households with limited access to health facility
1.4% Households with catastrophic health expenditure	28.33 Dengue incidence per 100,000 population	5.52 Measles incidence per 100,000 population	0.01 Malaria incidence per 100,000 population	410 TB case notification per 100,000 population	94.88 HIV & AIDS incidence per 100,000 population	0.49 Prevalence of Leprosy per 10,000 population



Clean Water Vulnerability

SCORE: 0.029 RANK: 34/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

99.8% Households with improved water	92.9% Households with improved sanitation
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Information Access Vulnerability

SCORE: 0.083 RANK: 34/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

99.7% Adult literacy rate	98.1% Net primary school enrollment rate	11.06 Average years of schooling	93.3% Household using internet
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Economic Constraints

SCORE: 0.381 RANK: 22/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

6.2% Unemployment rate	42 Age dependency ratio	3.4% Poverty rate	0.394 GINI ratio
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Gender Inequality

SCORE: 0.302 RANK: 32/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

1 Female to male literacy rate	0.59 Female to male labor ratio	1 Female to male secondary school enrollment ratio	19.8% Percent female seats in government
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Population Pressures

SCORE: 0.244 RANK: 32/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

1.0% Average annual total population change	1.0% Average annual urban population change
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COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 1 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.698

DKI Jakarta exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Environmental Capacity and Health Care Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the province's overall Coping Capacity score.



Economic Capacity

SCORE: 0.725 RANK: 2/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

64.8% Labor force participation
4,463,388 Average monthly income (IDR)
174.8 GDP per capita (Million IDR)



Governance

SCORE: 0.709 RANK: 4/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

137 Crime rate per 100,000 population
88.2% Crime clearance rate
82.8% Voter participation



Environmental Capacity

SCORE: 0.005 RANK: 33/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

0.6% Protected area



Infrastructure Capacity

SCORE: 0.893 RANK: 1/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED



Health Care Capacity SCORE: 0.695 RANK: 3/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

23.3 Hospital beds per 10,000 people
19.02 Physicians per 10,000 people
12.43 Nurses and midwives per 10,000 people
4.7% Time to public hospital (over 1 hour)
52.1% Immunization rate (children under 5)
55.3% Health care accreditation rate
90.7% Population covered by health insurance



Transportation Capacity SCORE: 1 RANK: 1/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

18.68 Road and rail density
7.9 Average distance to port or airport



Communications Capacity SCORE: 1 RANK: 1/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

78.4% Mobile phone ownership
10.3% Households with Fixed Phones



Energy Capacity SCORE: 0.875 RANK: 3/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

100.0% Households served by state electricity
6.5% Percentage of total national electricity generated in province
171.73 Electricity generation GWh per 100,000 Population
89.1% Households with gas for cooking



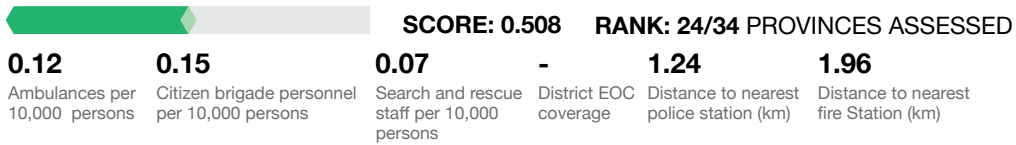
DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES (DMC)

RANK: 32 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.698

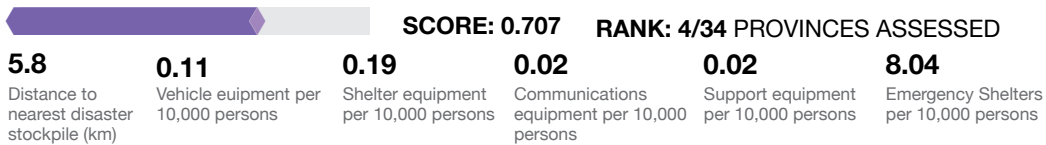
DKI Jakarta exhibits weaker Disaster Management Capabilities in the areas of Early Warning and Monitoring and Emergency Services. The bar charts indicate the disaster management themes contributing to the province's overall Disaster Management Capabilities score.



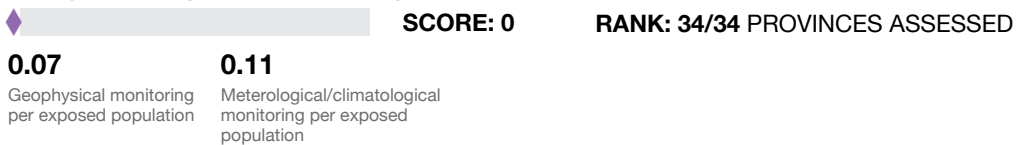
Emergency Services



Mass Care Support



Early Warning and Monitoring





RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 1 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.634

DKI Jakarta's Very High Resilience score and ranking are due to Very Low Vulnerability combined with Very High Coping Capacity, and Very Low Disaster Management Capabilities scores.

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



Economic Constraints



Gender Inequality



Environmental Capacity



Health Care Capacity



Early Warning and Monitoring



Emergency Services



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Earthquake

RANK: 28 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.111



Tsunami

RANK: 30 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.105



Flood

RANK: 20 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.185



Flash Flood

RANK: 34 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.075



Landslide

RANK: 34 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.075



Volcano

RANK: 32 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.075



Drought

RANK: 22 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.195



Wildfire

RANK: 34 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.075



Extreme Weather

RANK: 29 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.191



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

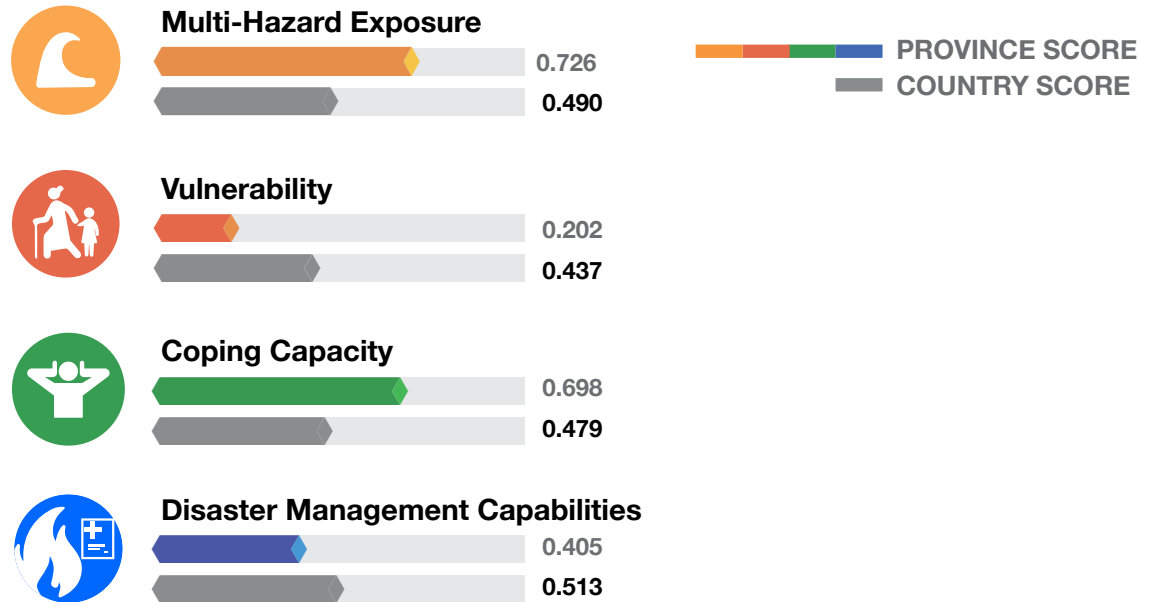
25 / 34

RANK WITHIN PROVINCES
Score: 0.456



DKI Jakarta's Low Multi-hazard Risk score and ranking are due to Very High Multi-hazard exposure combined with Very Low Vulnerability, Very High Coping Capacity, and Very Low Disaster Management Capabilities scores.

Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:



DKI JAKARTA RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Economic Constraints

DKI Jakarta ranks 22nd for overall Economic Constraints in the country, driven by the 5th highest GINI ratio, and the 7th highest Unemployment Rate (6.33%). Income disparity is prominent in DKI Jakarta and has persisted despite recent improvements. According to a 2017 Oxfam report, social and economic development, infrastructure and lifestyle enhancements in some areas most directly benefit the upper middle classes in the province.

Promote job creation and employment opportunities to boost economic productivity among the rising urban population. Include programs that target women, youth, and populations transitioning from informal to formal sectors.

Implement programs geared toward building the entrepreneurial and technical skills of small business owners and household enterprises.

2

Gender Inequality

Findings show that gender inequality in DKI Jakarta is driven by unequal representation in the labor force, with a female to male Labor Ratio of 0.59. In addition, female representation in Parliament is less than 20%, lower than the country's target for female representation in government of 30%.

Increase opportunities to expand participation of women in education and economic activities through the enactment of policies that provide quality, affordable childcare and health care services.

Empower and enhance participation of women in leadership positions and community disaster preparedness and recovery processes.

DKI JAKARTA RECOMMENDATIONS

3

Environmental Capacity

DKI Jakarta has the 2nd lowest Environmental Capacity in the country based on the percentage of Protected Areas. Given that DKI Jakarta is primarily urban, efforts to increase green spaces and preserve existing natural areas will help buffer hazard impacts and enhance the quality of life for the city's citizens.

4

Health Care Capacity

Findings show that DKI Jakarta has the 3rd highest Health Care Capacity in the country, however, improvements can be made in the areas of Accreditation of Health Care Facilities (currently only 55% are accredited), increasing the number of Nurses and Midwives (currently 12.43 per 10,000 persons), and boosting Immunization Rates (currently 52%) in children under 5 years of age.

Increase budget allocations to address health care shortfalls in equipment, medical supplies and personnel to improve quality and equitable delivery of services.

Strengthen programs focused on disease prevention and health promotion through vaccination campaigns and education initiatives to reduce infectious diseases as well as the growing number of non-communicable diseases (e.g. diabetes, heart disease).

DKI JAKARTA RECOMMENDATIONS

5

Early Warning and Monitoring

DKI Jakarta has the lowest ranking in the country for overall Early Warning and Monitoring based on the number of stations per 100,000 persons exposed. Given the province's exposure to multiple hazards, including damaging floods (over 60% of the population and economic assets are exposed to flooding), improved instrumentation and early warning mechanisms could be strengthened.

Enhance alerting mechanisms to increase dissemination and reach of critical warning information to the public, including the urban poor and those living in hazard zones.

6

Emergency Services

Findings show that DKI Jakarta has the 11th lowest ranking for overall Emergency Services capabilities, driven by limited numbers of Ambulances (0.12 per 10,000 persons) and only 0.07 Search and Rescue Staff per 10,000 persons.

Invest in equipment and staff training to bolster ambulance services in the province.

Strengthen Search and Rescue capabilities in the province through increased participation, training and exercises, particularly in urban search and rescue techniques.

**Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

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