



INDONESIA

JAWA BARAT

NDPBA PROVINCE PROFILE

JAWA BARAT

CAPITAL: BANDUNG

Area: 35,378
km²



The most populous Indonesian province with nearly 50 million inhabitants, Jawa Barat in the western portion of Java has a diverse landscape of mountains

and plateaus, along with seven active volcanoes and seismic faults. It combines higher levels of exposure and vulnerability with a high level of coping capacity. Enhanced urban planning in the capital city of Bandung has been leveraged to build DRR capabilities and counter the flooding challenges associated with climate change. Reducing environmental stress due to rapid urbanization and enhancing health capacities during the COVID19 pandemic will help enhance Jawa Barat's resilience going forward.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Very High

Score: 0.570 • Rank: 2/34



RESILIENCE (R) - Very Low

Score: 0.477 • Rank: 28/34



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Very High

Score: 0.710 • Rank: 4/34



VULNERABILITY (V) - High

Score: 0.483 • Rank: 7/34



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - High

Score: 0.535 • Rank: 9/34



DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES (DMC) - Very Low

Score: 0.380 • Rank: 33/34



Population (2020 Projected)

49,935,700



Population in Poverty

6.8%



Adult Literacy Rate

98.5%



Access to improved water

92.3%



Average life expectancy

72.9 years

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



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 4 / 34 PROVINCES
SCORE: 0.710



MHE
0.710

Raw MHE
0.965

Relative MHE
0.455

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Earthquake

57%

27,252,689
\$160.2 Billion



Tsunami

1%

431,075
\$2.2 Billion



Flood

36%

16,992,097
\$101.36 Billion



Flash Flood

5%

2,211,871
\$12.3 Billion



Landslide

4%

2,011,453
\$10.1 Billion



Volcano

3%

1,337,577
\$7.7 Billion



Drought

27%

13,102,902
\$92.4 Billion



Wildfire

2%

992,140
\$5 Billion



Extreme Weather

97%

46,046,560
\$273 Billion



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 7 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.483

Vulnerability in Jawa Barat is primarily driven by Environmental Stress and Economic Constraints. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the province's overall Vulnerability score.



Environmental Stress

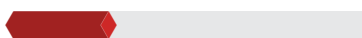


SCORE: 0.861 RANK: 1/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

43.6% Land susceptible to severe erosion	394.98 Livestock Density (per sq km)	2598.9 Net Deforestation (hectares per year)
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Vulnerable Health Status



SCORE: 0.276 RANK: 29/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

72.85 Life expectancy (years)	30 Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	114.29 Maternal mortality ratio	8.4% Children (under 5) Wasting	8.2% Disability	4.7% Unmet health care needs	4.4% Households with limited access to health facility
1.7% Households with catastrophic health expenditure	17.94 Dengue incidence per 100,000 population	0.52 Measles incidence per 100,000 population	0 Malaria incidence per 100,000 population	221 TB case notification per 100,000 population	13.86 HIV & AIDS incidence per 100,000 population	0.5 Prevalence of Leprosy per 10,000 population



Clean Water Vulnerability

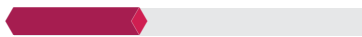


SCORE: 0.497 RANK: 17/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

92.3% Households with improved water	69.6% Households with improved sanitation
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Information Access Vulnerability



SCORE: 0.365 RANK: 24/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

98.5% Adult literacy rate	98.3% Net primary school enrollment rate	8.37 Average years of schooling	77.6% Household using internet
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Economic Constraints

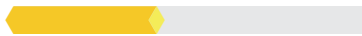


SCORE: 0.550 RANK: 6/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

8.0% Unemployment rate	46.4 Age dependency ratio	6.8% Poverty rate	0.402 GINI ratio
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Gender Inequality

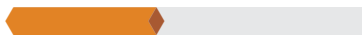


SCORE: 0.416 RANK: 27/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

0.99 Female to male literacy rate	0.55 Female to male labor ratio	1.02 Female to male secondary school enrollment ratio	22.0% Percent female seats in government
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Population Pressures



SCORE: 0.415 RANK: 19/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

1.6% Average annual total population change	3.8% Average annual urban population change
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COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 9 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.535

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



Economic Capacity

SCORE: 0.343 **RANK: 18/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

65.1% **3,337,573** **30.1**
Labor force participation Average monthly income (IDR) GDP per capita (Million IDR)



Governance

SCORE: 0.715 **RANK: 3/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

42 **75.0%** **82.6%**
Crime rate per 100,000 population Crime clearance rate Voter participation



Environmental Capacity

SCORE: 0.191 **RANK: 26/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

5.0%
Protected area



Infrastructure Capacity

SCORE: 0.660 **RANK: 8/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**



Health Care Capacity

SCORE: 0.345 **RANK: 28/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

8.5 **3.73** **9.46** **21.7%** **43.1%** **69.6%** **68.8%**
Hospital beds per 10,000 people Physicians per 10,000 people Nurses and midwives per 10,000 people Time to public hospital (over 1 hour) Immunization rate (children under 5) Health care accreditation rate Population covered by health insurance



Transportation Capacity

SCORE: 0.709 **RANK: 6/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

1.43 **27.38**
Road and rail density Average distance to port or airport



Communications Capacity

SCORE: 0.769 **RANK: 6/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

66.2% **2.8%**
Mobile phone ownership Households with Fixed Phones



Energy Capacity

SCORE: 0.817 **RANK: 6/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

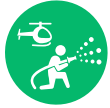
99.6% **15.2%** **86.4** **88.4%**
Households served by state electricity Percentage of total national electricity generated in province Electricity generation GWh per 100,000 Population Households with gas for cooking



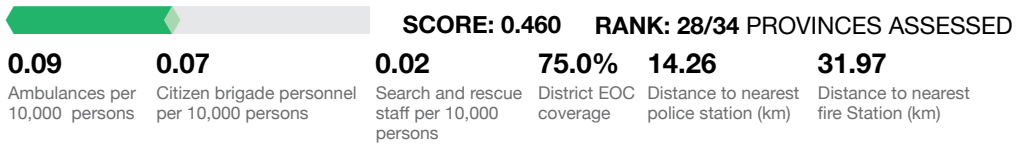
DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES (DMC)

RANK: 33 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.535

Jawa Barat 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.



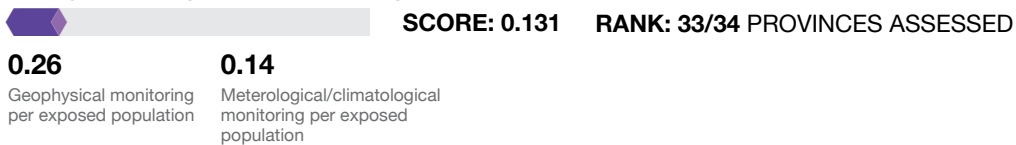
Emergency Services



Mass Care Support



Early Warning and Monitoring





RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 28 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.477

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

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



Environmental Stress



Economic Constraints



Economic Capacity



Health Care Capacity



Early Warning and Monitoring



Emergency Services



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Earthquake

RANK: 8 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.319



Tsunami

RANK: 12 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.259



Flood

RANK: 3 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.312



Flash Flood

RANK: 3 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.319



Landslide

RANK: 6 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.317



Volcano

RANK: 4 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.321



Drought

RANK: 5 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.294



Wildfire

RANK: 13 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.242



Extreme Weather

RANK: 1 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.365



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

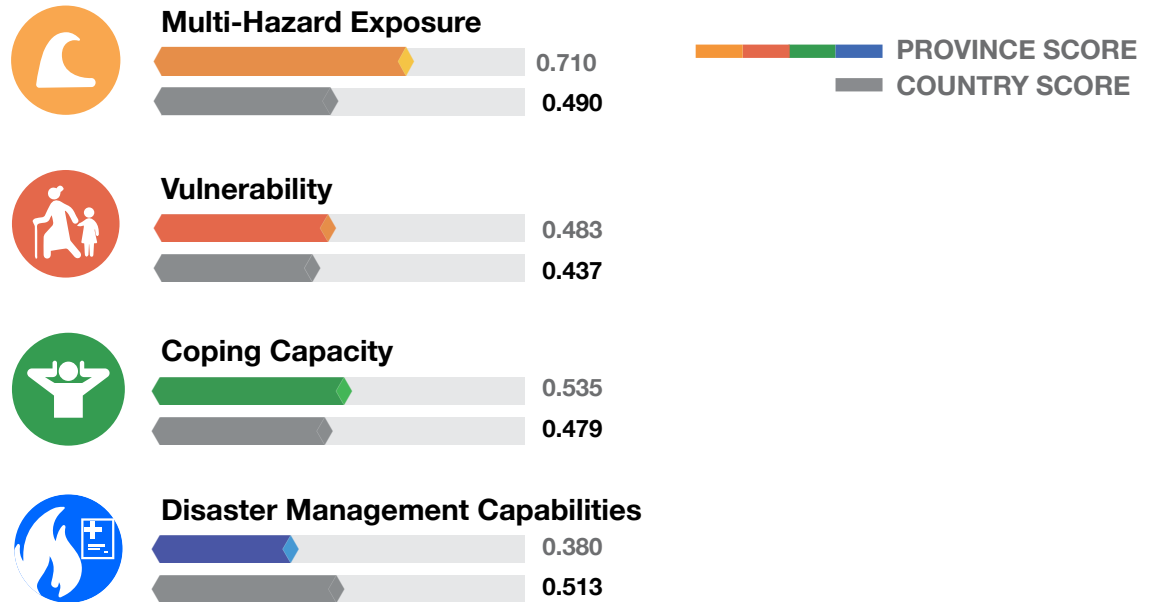
2 / 34

RANK WITHIN PROVINCES
Score: 0.570



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

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



JAWA BARAT RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Environmental Stress

Jawa Barat has the highest overall Environmental Stress ranking in the country, driven by the highest Livestock Density (395 animals per square km) and the 2nd highest percentage of land subject to Severe Erosion Potential (43.56%).

Agriculture is a chief contributor to the provincial economy, as is manufacturing. Both sectors are potential contributors to environmental stress. Strengthen environmental policies and regulations that protect rivers and water sources from agricultural and industrial runoff and pollution.

Increase availability of agricultural extension services to educate farmers in agriculture and livestock management best practices to reduce environmental degradation and soil loss and conserve water resources.

2

Economic Constraints

Jawa Barat ranks 6th for overall Economic Constraints in the country, driven by the 2nd highest Unemployment Rate, and the 3rd highest GINI ratio.

Increase access to financing and support structures (e.g. microfinance services and loans) for small businesses and household enterprises to reduce income disparities and promote economic growth.

JAWA BARAT RECOMMENDATIONS

3

Economic Capacity

Jawa Barat ranks 18th for overall Economic Capacity. Relatively low reported Labor Force Participation could be a result of the large informal labor force in the province. Enhance programs that diversify the economy and increase generation of public revenue. Encourage programs that offer vocational and technical training to expand the skills of the labor force.

4

Health Care Capacity

Findings show that Jawa Barat has the 7th lowest overall Health Care Capacity, driven by the 2nd lowest number of Nurses and Midwives per 10,000 persons (9.46) and the 3rd lowest number of Hospital Beds per 10,000 persons (8.5). In addition, fewer than 70% of Hospitals and Public Health Centers in the province are accredited.

Continue to advance efforts to increase the number of accredited hospitals and health care centers (puskesmas) to ensure equitable distribution of personnel, medical equipment and medical supplies. Provide incentives for health care professionals to work in rural and underserved parts of the province.

JAWA BARAT RECOMMENDATIONS

5

Early Warning and Monitoring

Jawa Barat has the 2nd lowest Early Warning and Monitoring capabilities in the country, with few monitoring stations for geophysical or meteorological hazards. Findings show that flooding, earthquakes, extreme weather are prevalent hazards.

In coordination with implementing agencies, strengthen hazard monitoring and notification capabilities. Work with all available media outlets (e.g., TV, radio, Internet) to ensure broadest dissemination of warning messages to the public.

Strengthen personal preparedness and response capabilities through education and outreach and participation in Citizen Brigades.

6

Emergency Services

Jawa Barat has the 7th lowest ranking for overall Emergency Services capabilities, driven by having the lowest number of Ambulances (0.09) per 10,000 persons. Increase ambulance service by investing in vehicles, equipment and trained emergency medical technicians to improve responsiveness during a disaster and boost access to urgent health care services in the province.

**Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

**1305 N Holopono Street
Suite 2, Kihei, HI 96753**

**P: (808) 891-0525
F: (808) 891-0526**



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www.pdc.prg



ndpba@pdc.org