



INDONESIA

JAWA TENGAH

NDPBA PROVINCE PROFILE

JAWA TENGAH

CAPITAL: SEMARANG

Area: 32,801 km²



Jawa Tengah (Central Java) is the third-most populous province in both Java and Indonesia after West Java and East Java with nearly 35 million inhabitants. Large earthquakes, resultant tsunamis and volcanic events are a common fixture across Central Java and local, provincial and national (BNPB) authorities have collaborated to ensure both environmental and cultural heritage concerns are addressed via their DRR efforts. With high levels of hazard exposure and environmental and developmental stress, Jawa Tengah will benefit from enhanced early-warning systems and expanded access to information by all stakeholders.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Moderate

Score: 0.510 • Rank: 13/34



RESILIENCE (R) - High

Score: 0.534 • Rank: 11/34



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - High

Score: 0.639 • Rank: 8/34



VULNERABILITY (V) - Low

Score: 0.406 • Rank: 23/34



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Moderate

Score: 0.485 • Rank: 15/34



DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES (DMC) - Moderate

Score: 0.521 • Rank: 17/34



Population (2020 Projected)

34,940,100



Population in Poverty

10.6%



Adult Literacy Rate

93.5%



Access to improved water

93.8%



Average life expectancy

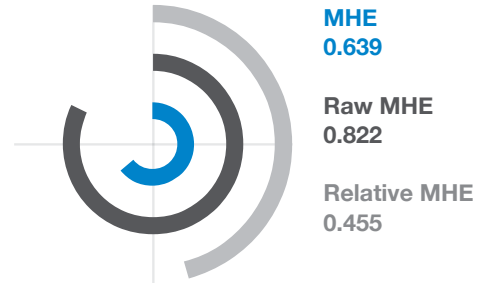
74.2 years

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



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 8 / 34 PROVINCES
SCORE: 0.639



ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Earthquake

44%

15,055,921
\$77.7 Billion



Tsunami

<1%

146,090
\$811.6 Million



Flood

45%

15,452,010
\$81.54 Billion



Flash Flood

4%

1,352,043
\$6.8 Billion



Landslide

2%

799,821
\$2.7 Billion



Volcano

4%

1,334,496
\$5.6 Billion



Drought

39%

13,375,656
\$61.4 Billion



Wildfire

3%

1,029,040
\$3.5 Billion



Extreme Weather

89%

30,547,464
\$153.1 Billion



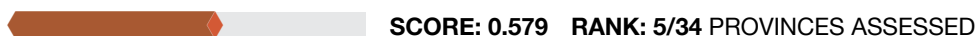
VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 23 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.406

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



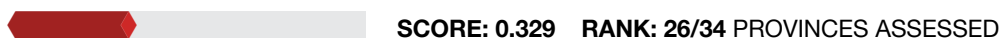
Environmental Stress



16.5% Land susceptible to severe erosion	261.09 Livestock Density (per sq km)	2004.7 Net Deforestation (hectares per year)
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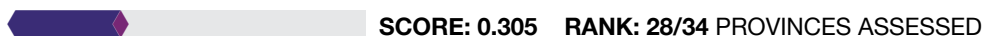
Vulnerable Health Status



74.23 Life expectancy (years)	32 Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	124.11 Maternal mortality ratio	8.5% Children (under 5) Wasting	8.6% Disability	4.8% Unmet health care needs	4.9% Households with limited access to health facility
2.7% Households with catastrophic health expenditure	9.08 Dengue incidence per 100,000 population	1.37 Measles incidence per 100,000 population	0.01 Malaria incidence per 100,000 population	197 TB case notification per 100,000 population	29.32 HIV & AIDS incidence per 100,000 population	0.52 Prevalence of Leprosy per 10,000 population



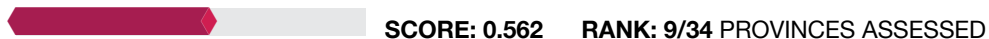
Clean Water Vulnerability



93.8% Households with improved water	80.3% Households with improved sanitation
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Information Access Vulnerability



93.5% Adult literacy rate	97.8% Net primary school enrollment rate	7.53 Average years of schooling	75.2% Household using internet
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Economic Constraints



4.5% Unemployment rate	47.7 Age dependency ratio	10.6% Poverty rate	0.361 GINI ratio
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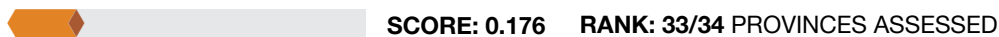
Gender Inequality



0.94 Female to male literacy rate	0.7 Female to male labor ratio	1.07 Female to male secondary school enrollment ratio	22.0% Percent female seats in government
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Population Pressures



0.8% Average annual total population change	2.1% Average annual urban population change
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COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 15 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.485

Jawa Tengah 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: 0.277 **RANK: 26/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

68.6% **2,190,251** **27.6**
Labor force participation Average monthly income (IDR) GDP per capita (Million IDR)



Governance

SCORE: 0.668 **RANK: 9/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

27 **76.5%** **80.2%**
Crime rate per 100,000 population Crime clearance rate Voter participation



Environmental Capacity

SCORE: 0 **RANK: 34/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

0.5%
Protected area



Infrastructure Capacity

SCORE: 0.671 **RANK: 6/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**



Health Care Capacity

SCORE: 0.554 **RANK: 11/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

11.5 **2.93** **12.89** **14.4%** **62.2%** **93.4%** **76.9%**
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: 0.615 **RANK: 8/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

0.87 **28.88**
Road and rail density Average distance to port or airport



Communications Capacity

SCORE: 0.674 **RANK: 10/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

61.7% **2.1%**
Mobile phone ownership Households with Fixed Phones



Energy Capacity

SCORE: 0.841 **RANK: 5/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

99.8% **14.7%** **118.29** **82.5%**
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: 17 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.485

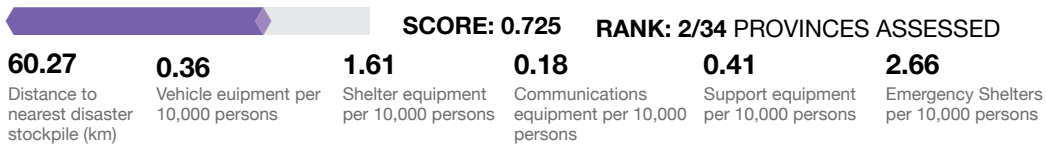
Jawa Tengah exhibits weaker Disaster Management Capabilities in the areas of Early Warning and Monitoring and Emergency Services. The bar charts indicate the disaster management themes contributing to the province's overall Disaster Management Capabilities score.



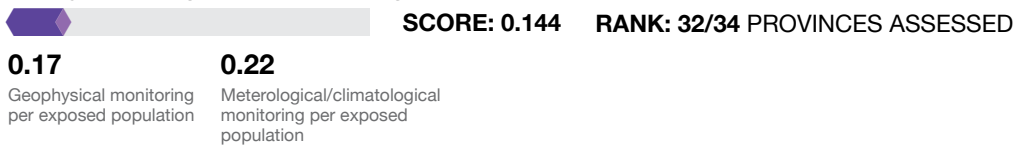
Emergency Services



Mass Care Support



Early Warning and Monitoring





RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 11 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.534

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

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



Environmental Stress



Information Access Vulnerability



Economic Capacity



Health Care Capacity



Early Warning and Monitoring



Emergency Services



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Earthquake

RANK: 15 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.254



Tsunami

RANK: 18 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.186



Flood

RANK: 7 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.278



Flash Flood

RANK: 8 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.249



Landslide

RANK: 15 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.217



Volcano

RANK: 6 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.289



Drought

RANK: 9 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.248



Wildfire

RANK: 22 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.197



Extreme Weather

RANK: 12 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.280



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

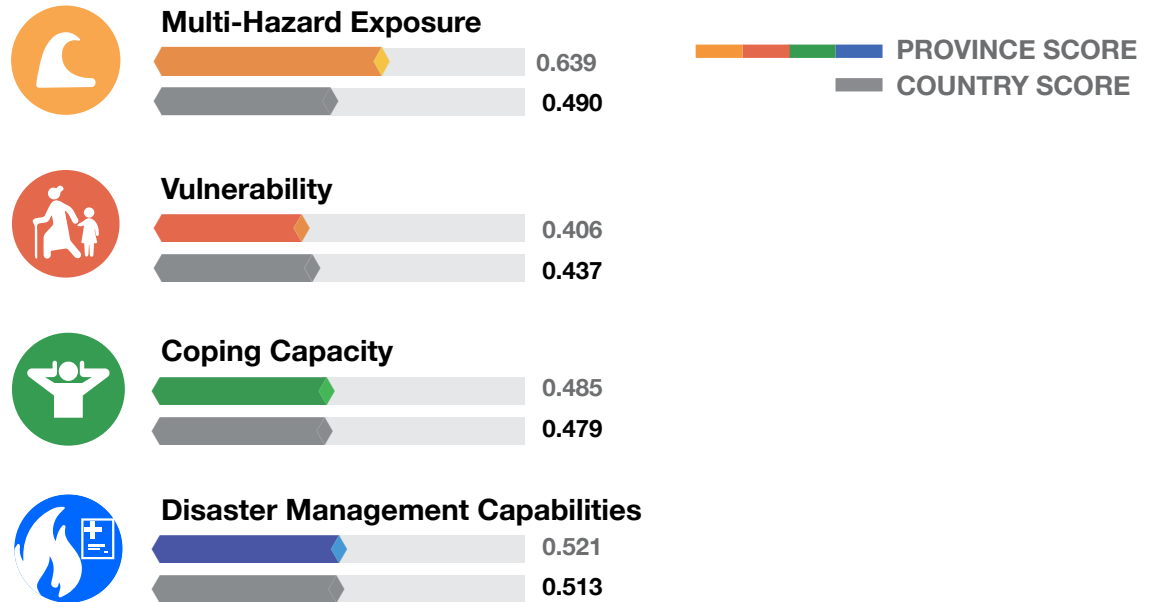
13 / 34

RANK WITHIN PROVINCES
Score: 0.510



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

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



JAWA TENGAH RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Environmental Stress

Findings show that Jawa Tengah ranks 5th for Environmental Stress. Livestock Density in the province is 261.09 per square km. The province is also prone to flooding, extreme weather and drought. Promote education and training opportunities for farmers and agricultural workers focused on conservation and protection of soil and water resources.

2

Information Access Vulnerability

Jawa Tengah ranks 9th for overall Information Access Vulnerability. The Average Years of Schooling in the province is just 7.53 years. Implement outreach and education programs at village levels focused on promoting hazard awareness and preparedness and reducing health risks through sanitation and good hygiene.

JAWA TENGAH RECOMMENDATIONS

3

Economic Capacity

Jawa Tengah has the 9th lowest Economic Capacity in the country, with the 3rd lowest Average Monthly Income (2.1 million IDR).

Increase access to financing and support structures (e.g. microfinance services and loans) for poor and vulnerable populations.

4

Health Care Capacity

Findings show constraints for the number of Nurses and Midwives (12.89 per 10,000 persons), number of Physicians (2.93 per 10,000 persons) and the number of Hospitals Beds (11.5 per 10,000 persons).

In coordination with Indonesia's Ministry of Health, continue health care accreditation efforts to increase access and service delivery of quality health care, especially to rural areas. Provide incentives for medical personnel to work in underserved areas.

JAWA TENGAH RECOMMENDATIONS

5

Early Warning and Monitoring

Findings show that Jawa Tengah has the 2nd lowest ranking for Early Warning and Monitoring. Flooding, earthquakes, drought and extreme weather are prevalent hazards. Enhance partnerships among stakeholders (e.g., institutions responsible for hazard detection and monitoring, and media outlets) to ensure that warning information has the greatest possible reach. Implement hazard awareness and preparedness campaigns to increase community resilience to hazard impacts.

6

Emergency Services

Findings show that Jawa Tengah has the 2nd highest ranking for overall Emergency Services relative to other provinces in the country. Capabilities could be further enhanced by strengthening participation, training and exercises of Search and Rescue Teams.

**Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

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