



**INDONESIA**

**LAMPUNG**

**NDPBA PROVINCE PROFILE**

# LAMPUNG

## CAPITAL: BANDAR LAMPUNG

Area: 34,624 km<sup>2</sup>



Having experienced one of the largest volcanic eruptions in recorded history (Krakatoa), the people of Lampung are no strangers to the various hazards that affect the region, including earthquakes, tsunamis and flooding. With mountainous regions on the western coast of the province and dense urban areas on the eastern portion encompassing the capital, Bandar Lampung, lower levels of resilience, coping capacity and disaster management capabilities may be enhanced through efforts to foster gender equality, improve access to clean water and sanitation, enhance health care and economic capacities, strengthen early warning systems and expand shelter capacities.

## RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



### MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Moderate

Score: 0.494 • Rank: 18/34



### RESILIENCE (R) - Low

Score: 0.489 • Rank: 23/34



### MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Low

Score: 0.446 • Rank: 23/34



### VULNERABILITY (V) - Moderate

Score: 0.441 • Rank: 17/34



### COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Low

Score: 0.453 • Rank: 21/34



### DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES (DMC) - Very Low

Score: 0.456 • Rank: 28/34



Population (2020 Projected)

**8,521,200**



Population in Poverty

**12.3%**



Adult Literacy Rate

**97.1%**



Access to improved water

**73.3%**



Average life expectancy

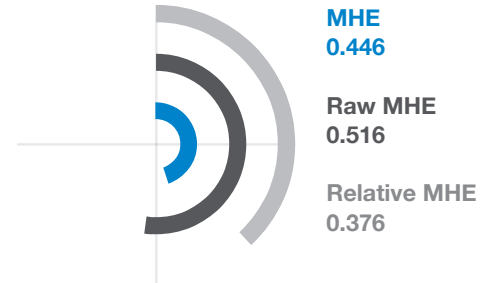
**70.5 years**

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



## MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 23 / 34 PROVINCES  
SCORE: 0.446



### ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Earthquake

**24%**

1,959,014  
\$21.8 Billion



Tsunami

**<1%**

16,583  
\$171.1 Million



Flood

**26%**

2,155,477  
\$19.27 Billion



Flash Flood

**1%**

72,980  
\$578.1 Million



Landslide

**1%**

45,548  
\$340.2 Million



Volcano

**<1%**

6,698  
\$47.8 Million



Drought

**56%**

4,640,305  
\$39.6 Billion



Wildfire

**10%**

799,576  
\$6.1 Billion



Extreme Weather

**99%**

8,205,193  
\$77.5 Billion



## VULNERABILITY (V)

**RANK: 17 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.441**

Vulnerability in Lampung is primarily driven by Gender Inequality and Clean Water Access Vulnerability. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the province's overall Vulnerability score.



### Environmental Stress

**SCORE: 0.394 RANK: 13/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

<b>12.6%</b> Land susceptible to severe erosion	<b>69.96</b> Livestock Density (per sq km)	<b>1104.7</b> Net Deforestation (hectares per year)
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### Vulnerable Health Status

**SCORE: 0.376 RANK: 21/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

<b>70.51</b> Life expectancy (years)	<b>30</b> Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	<b>116.07</b> Maternal mortality ratio	<b>10.7%</b> Children (under 5) Wasting	<b>7.7%</b> Disability	<b>5.3%</b> Unmet health care needs	<b>9.1%</b> Households with limited access to health facility
<b>2.2%</b> Households with catastrophic health expenditure	<b>34.31</b> Dengue incidence per 100,000 population	<b>4.13</b> Measles incidence per 100,000 population	<b>0.18</b> Malaria incidence per 100,000 population	<b>191</b> TB case notification per 100,000 population	<b>10.66</b> HIV & AIDS incidence per 100,000 population	<b>0.25</b> Prevalence of Leprosy per 10,000 population



### Clean Water Vulnerability

**SCORE: 0.566 RANK: 10/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

<b>73.3%</b> Households with improved water	<b>79.2%</b> Households with improved sanitation
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### Information Access Vulnerability

**SCORE: 0.427 RANK: 18/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

<b>97.1%</b> Adult literacy rate	<b>99.2%</b> Net primary school enrollment rate	<b>7.92</b> Average years of schooling	<b>68.7%</b> Household using internet
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### Economic Constraints

**SCORE: 0.366 RANK: 23/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

<b>4.0%</b> Unemployment rate	<b>48.6</b> Age dependency ratio	<b>12.3%</b> Poverty rate	<b>0.329</b> GINI ratio
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### Gender Inequality

**SCORE: 0.608 RANK: 4/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

<b>0.97</b> Female to male literacy rate	<b>0.56</b> Female to male labor ratio	<b>1.1</b> Female to male secondary school enrollment ratio	<b>14.1%</b> Percent female seats in government
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### Population Pressures

**SCORE: 0.349 RANK: 24/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

<b>1.2%</b> Average annual total population change	<b>3.6%</b> Average annual urban population change
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## COPING CAPACITY (CC)

**RANK: 21 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.453**

Lampung 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: 0.310** **RANK: 23/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

<b>69.1%</b> Labor force participation	<b>2,281,692</b> Average monthly income (IDR)	<b>28.7</b> GDP per capita (Million IDR)
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### Governance

**SCORE: 0.585** **RANK: 21/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

<b>108</b> Crime rate per 100,000 population	<b>71.8%</b> Crime clearance rate	<b>80.6%</b> Voter participation
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### Environmental Capacity

**SCORE: 0.509** **RANK: 10/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

**12.5%**  
Protected area



### Infrastructure Capacity

**SCORE: 0.445** **RANK: 24/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**



### Health Care Capacity

**SCORE: 0.389** **RANK: 23/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

<b>9.1</b> Hospital beds per 10,000 people	<b>2.26</b> Physicians per 10,000 people	<b>14.75</b> Nurses and midwives per 10,000 people	<b>31.5%</b> Time to public hospital (over 1 hour)	<b>52.9%</b> Immunization rate (children under 5)	<b>87.9%</b> Health care accreditation rate	<b>60.2%</b> Population covered by health insurance
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### Transportation Capacity

**SCORE: 0.444** **RANK: 13/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

<b>0.25</b> Road and rail density	<b>31</b> Average distance to port or airport
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### Communications Capacity

**SCORE: 0.489** **RANK: 26/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

<b>61.5%</b> Mobile phone ownership	<b>0.3%</b> Households with Fixed Phones
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### Energy Capacity

**SCORE: 0.459** **RANK: 21/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

<b>96.7%</b> Households served by state electricity	<b>0.0%</b> Percentage of total national electricity generated in province	<b>0.49</b> Electricity generation GWh per 100,000 Population	<b>81.5%</b> Households with gas for cooking
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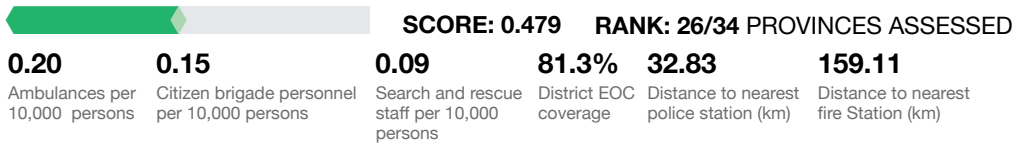
## DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES (DMC)

**RANK: 28 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.453**

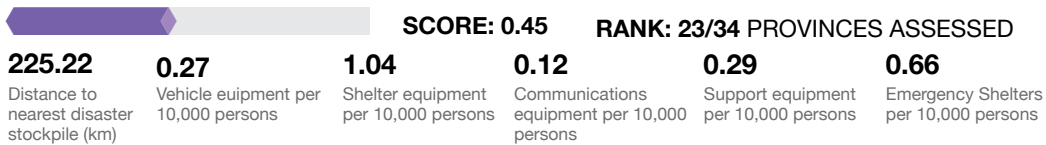
Lampung exhibits weaker Disaster Management Capabilities in the areas of Early Warning and Monitoring and Mass Care Support. The bar charts indicate the disaster management themes contributing to the province's overall Disaster Management Capabilities score.



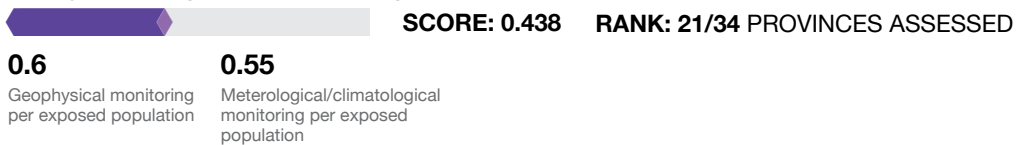
### Emergency Services



### Mass Care Support



### Early Warning and Monitoring





## RESILIENCE (R)

**RANK: 23 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.489**

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

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



**Gender Inequality**



**Clean Water Access Vulnerability**



**Economic Capacity**



**Health Care Capacity**



**Early Warning and Monitoring**



**Mass Care Support**



## HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



**Earthquake**

**RANK: 21 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.214**



**Tsunami**

**RANK: 20 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.181**



**Flood**

**RANK: 16 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.214**



**Flash Flood**

**RANK: 21 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.177**



**Landslide**

**RANK: 19 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.182**



**Volcano**

**RANK: 17 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.224**



**Drought**

**RANK: 8 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.266**



**Wildfire**

**RANK: 12 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.246**



**Extreme Weather**

**RANK: 5 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**  
**SCORE: 0.314**



## MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

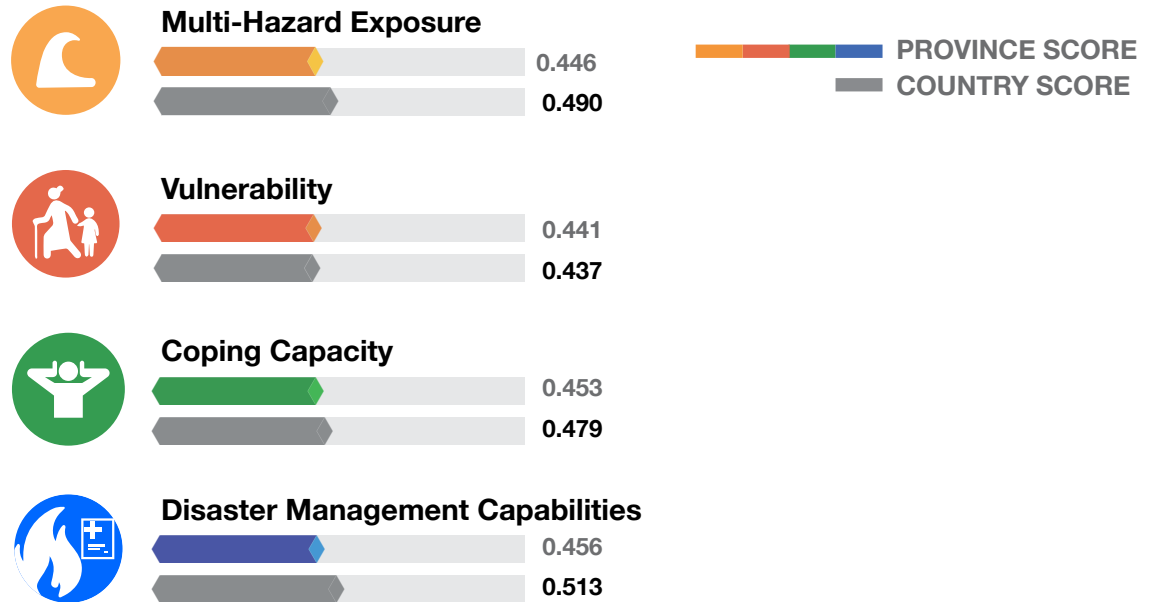
**18 / 34**

RANK WITHIN PROVINCES  
Score: 0.494



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

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





# LAMPUNG RECOMMENDATIONS

# 1

## Gender Inequality

Lampung ranks 4th for overall Gender Inequality, driven by a rank of 8th for female to male Secondary Enrollment, a ranking of 10th for female representation in Parliament (14%), and a rank of 11th for female to male Literacy Ratio. According to a UNICEF report, 11% of young women are married before the age of 18.

Enact policies and programs that reduce gender discrimination to boost economic growth and reduce poverty, especially among women.

Promote higher education opportunities for women to provide greater economic opportunities and enhanced quality of life. Invest in programs that support women's sexual and reproductive rights to facilitate increased participation in, and contribution to social and economic development.

# 2

## Clean Water Access Vulnerability

Lampung has the 10th highest Clean Water Access Vulnerability ranking in Indonesia, with 27% of households without access to an improved water source. Access to clean drinking water, sanitation and hygiene is an important step in advancing health, education, and poverty reduction.

As a primarily agricultural province, provide training and technical assistance to farmers on modern irrigation systems that reduce water waste, drought resistant plant varieties, soil conservation and enrichment, and reduction of agricultural runoff into nearby streams and water sources.

Continue to implement community-based initiatives to educate the public about proper hygiene and sanitation, as well as water conservation, recycling and reuse.

# LAMPUNG RECOMMENDATIONS

## 3

### Economic Capacity

Lampung has the 12th lowest score for overall Economic Capacity, influenced by the 4th lowest Average Monthly Income (2.2 million IDR) and the 12th lowest GDP per Capita (28.7 million IDR). More than 12% of Lampung's population live below the poverty line. Lampung's economy is primarily based in agriculture. Deep sea fishing and some mining of coal also contribute to the economy. The informal sector contributes substantially to the nation's outputs and is an integral part of the labor market.

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

Increase access to financing and support structures (e.g. microfinance services and loans) to enhance productivity and provide economic opportunities for poor and vulnerable populations.

## 4

### Health Care Capacity

Lampung has the 12th lowest ranking for overall Health Care Capacity. Expand health care reach in remote areas. Over 31% of households require more than an hour to reach a public hospital.

Implement programs that provide low- or no-cost health care services to mothers, children, adolescents, elderly, the poor, and those with chronic health conditions. Only 60% of the province's population has health insurance.

Secure funding to implement health care infrastructure improvements and increase numbers of medical personnel, medical equipment and supplies to better meet the needs of the population.

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## LAMPUNG RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5

#### Early Warning and Monitoring

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Lampung is exposed to numerous hazards, including earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, landslides, flooding, flash flooding, wildfire, drought, and extreme weather (tornadoes), yet has the 14th lowest Early Warning and Monitoring score in the country.

Broaden the distribution and range of early warning and monitoring systems in the province to improve hazard alerting for the population.

Improving literacy rates, particularly among women, will enhance understanding of warning messages and save lives.

### 6

#### Mass Care Support

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Lampung has the 2nd lowest number of Emergency Shelters in the country. Increase shelter capacity and related support services (e.g., care and feeding) to better accommodate the needs of populations displaced by a disaster.

**Better solutions.  
Fewer disasters.**

# Safer world.

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