



INDONESIA

MALUKU

NDPBA PROVINCE PROFILE

MALUKU

CAPITAL: AMBON

Area: 46,914 km²



Maluku has both a diverse cultural and religious landscape along with a varied and mountainous setting which has benefitted from subnational DRR programs via the

UNDRR, BNPB and others. Table-top exercises and enhancing the legal framework for DRR and CCA have been implemented in Ambon and environs to help respond to volcanic, flooding and other DRR challenges. The heightened level of multi-hazard risk will need to be addressed via enhancements to coping capacity and resilience. Specifically, advancements to ameliorate economic constraints, improve sanitation and increase health care capacity will help address some of these challenges.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - High

Score: 0.521 • Rank: 10/34



RESILIENCE (R) - Very Low

Score: 0.455 • Rank: 32/34



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Low

Score: 0.447 • Rank: 21/34



VULNERABILITY (V) - Moderate

Score: 0.430 • Rank: 19/34



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very Low

Score: 0.263 • Rank: 34/34



DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES (DMC) - Moderate

Score: 0.530 • Rank: 14/34



Population (2020 Projected)

1,831,900



Population in Poverty

17.7%



Adult Literacy Rate

99.4%



Access to improved water

90.8%



Average life expectancy

65.8 years

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



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 21 / 34 PROVINCES
SCORE: 0.447



MHE
0.447

Raw MHE
0.167

Relative MHE
0.728

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Earthquake

65%

990,450
\$5.4 Billion



Tsunami

18%

269,483
\$1.5 Billion



Flood

23%

347,805
\$1.79 Billion



Flash Flood

3%

44,715
\$218.2 Million



Landslide

6%

84,260
\$408.8 Million



Volcano

<1%

3,773
\$18.1 Million



Drought

83%

1,273,861
\$6.9 Billion



Wildfire

22%

331,432
\$1.6 Billion



Extreme Weather

82%

1,258,438
\$6.8 Billion



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 19 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.430

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



Environmental Stress

SCORE: 0.28 RANK: 27/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

7.1% Land susceptible to severe erosion	6.61 Livestock Density (per sq km)	2967.4 Net Deforestation (hectares per year)
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Vulnerable Health Status

SCORE: 0.467 RANK: 13/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

65.82 Life expectancy (years)	36 Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	171.43 Maternal mortality ratio	13.1% Children (under 5) Wasting	7.8% Disability	5.6% Unmet health care needs	19.1% Households with limited access to health facility
0.3% Households with catastrophic health expenditure	17.87 Dengue incidence per 100,000 population	0.9 Measles incidence per 100,000 population	0.51 Malaria incidence per 100,000 population	250 TB case notification per 100,000 population	41.1 HIV & AIDS incidence per 100,000 population	2.54 Prevalence of Leprosy per 10,000 population



Clean Water Vulnerability

SCORE: 0.508 RANK: 16/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

90.8% Households with improved water	70.0% Households with improved sanitation
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Information Access Vulnerability

SCORE: 0.446 RANK: 16/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

99.4% Adult literacy rate	96.2% Net primary school enrollment rate	9.81 Average years of schooling	58.5% Household using internet
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Economic Constraints

SCORE: 0.643 RANK: 2/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

7.1% Unemployment rate	58.2 Age dependency ratio	17.7% Poverty rate	0.324 GINI ratio
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Gender Inequality

SCORE: 0.290 RANK: 33/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

1 Female to male literacy rate	0.65 Female to male labor ratio	1.04 Female to male secondary school enrollment ratio	26.7% Percent female seats in government
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Population Pressures

SCORE: 0.373 RANK: 21/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

1.9% Average annual total population change	2.5% Average annual urban population change
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COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 34 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.263

Maluku 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: 0.166 **RANK: 33/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

63.0% **2,941,409** **19.1**
Labor force participation Average monthly income (IDR) GDP per capita (Million IDR)



Governance

SCORE: 0.257 **RANK: 34/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

158 **24.3%** **79.3%**
Crime rate per 100,000 population Crime clearance rate Voter participation



Environmental Capacity

SCORE: 0.404 **RANK: 15/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

10.0%
Protected area



Infrastructure Capacity

SCORE: 0.319 **RANK: 31/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**



Health Care Capacity

SCORE: 0.231 **RANK: 34/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

13.9 **2.62** **12.18** **42.0%** **40.8%** **43.6%** **59.4%**
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: 0.303 **RANK: 24/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

0.13 **39.81**
Road and rail density Average distance to port or airport



Communications Capacity

SCORE: 0.481 **RANK: 28/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

57.0% **0.6%**
Mobile phone ownership Households with Fixed Phones



Energy Capacity

SCORE: 0.263 **RANK: 30/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

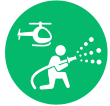
89.6% **0.2%** **34.81** **0.9%**
Households served by state electricity Percentage of total national electricity generated in province Electricity generation GWh per 100,000 Population Households with gas for cooking



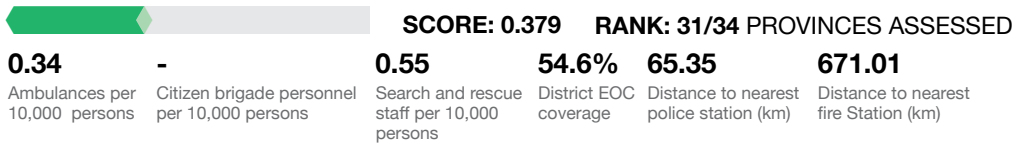
DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES (DMC)

RANK: 14 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.263

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



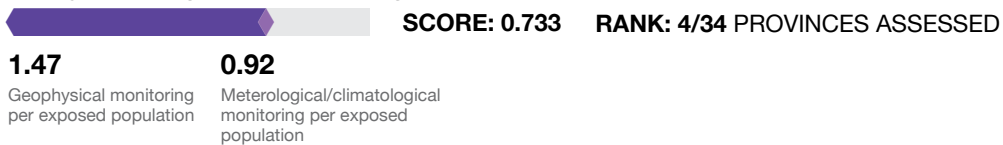
Emergency Services



Mass Care Support



Early Warning and Monitoring





RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 32 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.455

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

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



Economic Constraints



Clean Water Access Vulnerability



Economic Capacity



Health Care Capacity



Emergency Services



Mass Care Support



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Earthquake

RANK: 11 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.281



Tsunami

RANK: 1 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.39



Flood

RANK: 26 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.162



Flash Flood

RANK: 17 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.198



Landslide

RANK: 11 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.250



Volcano

RANK: 9 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.257



Drought

RANK: 6 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.281



Wildfire

RANK: 9 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.261



Extreme Weather

RANK: 26 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.207



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

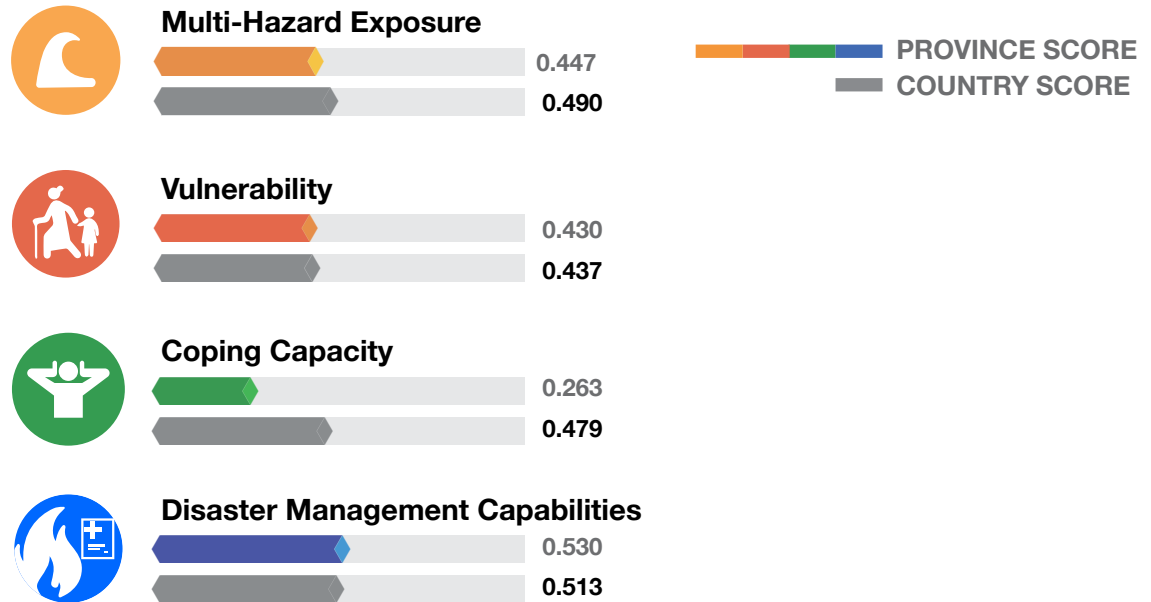
10 / 34

RANK WITHIN PROVINCES
Score: 0.521



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

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



MALUKU RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Economic Constraints

Maluku ranks 2nd for overall Economic Constraints, driven by the 2nd highest Age Dependency Ratio (ratio of non-working age population to working age population), the 3rd highest Unemployment Rate, and the 4th highest poverty rate.

Consider long-term economic plans and programs that both promote social benefits for elderly, low income, and single-parent households, and allocate the revenue required to balance the costs of these benefits.

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.

2

Clean Water Access Vulnerability

Maluku ranks 16th for overall Clean Water Access Vulnerability. Findings show that while the percentage of households with access to improved water is 91%, the percentage of households with access to improved sanitation is only 70%.

Continue collaboration and coordination efforts among local government ministries, NGOs and community-based organizations to implement strategies to expand improvements in clean water, sanitation and hygiene throughout the province.

Expand investments in clean water and sanitation infrastructure necessary to deliver services and reduce health risks in remote areas. Findings show a high rate of exposure to drought in Maluku province. Invest in programs that promote water conservation and support farmers through training and education on drought resistant crop varieties and farming practices to reduce water stress and drought impacts on agriculture.

MALUKU RECOMMENDATIONS

3

Economic Capacity

Maluku has the 2nd lowest overall Economic Capacity ranking in the country, with the 2nd lowest Labor Force Participation rate (63%), and the 3rd lowest GDP per Capita (19.1 million IDR).

Despite economic expansion into the energy sector in recent years, with development in crude oil, natural gas and electricity generation, Maluku's economy has not been infused with expansive growth. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries are predominant economic sectors.

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) for poor and vulnerable populations.

4

Health Care Capacity

Findings show that Maluku has the lowest Health Care Capacity in the country. Most significant drivers include low Hospital Accreditation (only 44% of hospitals in the province are accredited), Time Required to Reach the Nearest Hospital (42% of households must travel over an hour to reach a hospital), a lack of Health Insurance (60% of the province's population is uninsured), and a shortage of Nurses and Midwives (there are only 12 trained personnel per 10,000 persons).

Multi-faceted initiatives are needed to improve overall Health Care Capacity in the province, including increased access and service provision. Efforts to increase availability and quality of clean water and sanitation services will also improve the overall health status of the population.

Continue to advance accreditation of hospitals and puskesmas (public health care centers) to improve the availability and quality of health care infrastructure, resources (personnel and equipment) and services. Prioritize accreditation in remote or underserved areas. Continue to engage NGO partners in efforts to improve access to health care for poor and vulnerable populations. Continue to implement programs that provide health insurance and preventative care to impoverished populations.

MALUKU RECOMMENDATIONS

5

Emergency Services

Maluku has the 4th lowest overall Emergency Services ranking in the country, driven by the 2nd lowest score for Average Distance to a Fire Station (671 km away from populated areas).

Encourage local initiatives to build community resilience and disaster response capabilities through preparedness activities and increased participation in Citizen Brigades, especially in remote villages.

6

Mass Care Support

Finding show that Maluku has the 14th lowest Mass Care Support capabilities. Bolster shelter capacities and disaster equipment supplies to improve mass care support in the province.

During and after a disaster Maluku may require targeted mass care support due to the widespread poverty and sanitation issues faced by the province.

The constraints in Health Care Capacity evident in the province will be exacerbated during a disaster. Efforts to improve capacity will also strengthen mass care support capabilities.

**Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

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