



INDONESIA

SULAWESI SELATAN

NDPBA PROVINCE PROFILE

SULAWESI SELATAN

CAPITAL: MAKASSAR

Area: 46,717 km²



Sulawesi Selatan (South Sulawesi) is the sixth most populous province in Indonesia, and via its capital city, Makassar, plays a critical role connecting eastern and western

parts of the country. In collaboration with UN, WHO and NGOs, stakeholders in the region are focused on DRR initiatives to reduce risks posed by hazards frequenting the province and boost low levels of coping capacity and resilience. Analyses indicate that enhancements to governance, economic capacity and information access will bode well for future DRR, SDG and CCA endeavours.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Moderate

Score: 0.488 • Rank: 19/34



RESILIENCE (R) - Low

Score: 0.502 • Rank: 21/34



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Moderate

Score: 0.456 • Rank: 18/34



VULNERABILITY (V) - Moderate

Score: 0.433 • Rank: 18/34



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very Low

Score: 0.389 • Rank: 29/34



DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES (DMC) - High

Score: 0.549 • Rank: 10/34



Population (2020 Projected)

8,928,000



Population in Poverty

8.6%



Adult Literacy Rate

92.5%



Access to improved water

89.4%



Average life expectancy

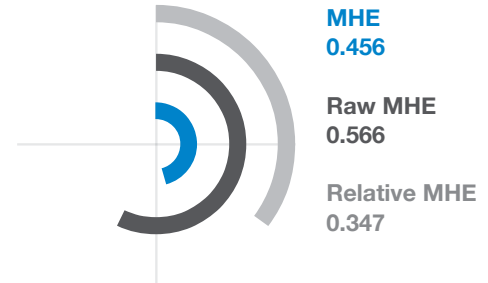
70.4 years

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



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 18 / 34 PROVINCES
SCORE: 0.456



ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Earthquake

25%

2,147,469
\$27.1 Billion



Tsunami

5%

413,270
\$5.6 Billion



Flood

41%

3,526,299
\$55.66 Billion



Flash Flood

3%

263,836
\$3.1 Billion



Landslide

12%

1,001,484
\$10.2 Billion



Volcano

0%

-
-



Drought

18%

1,519,243
\$18.8 Billion



Wildfire

4%

372,892
\$4.5 Billion



Extreme Weather

98%

8,425,705
\$111.1 Billion



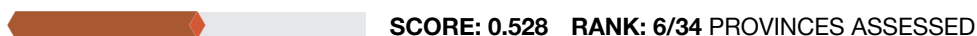
VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 18 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.433

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



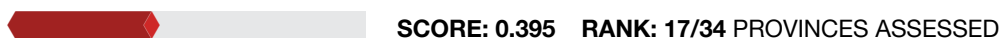
Environmental Stress



26.6% Land susceptible to severe erosion	70.61 Livestock Density (per sq km)	2528.3 Net Deforestation (hectares per year)
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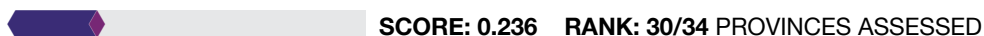
Vulnerable Health Status



70.43 Life expectancy (years)	25 Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	158.93 Maternal mortality ratio	10.0% Children (under 5) Wasting	10.2% Disability	5.5% Unmet health care needs	6.8% Households with limited access to health facility
1.1% Households with catastrophic health expenditure	24.1 Dengue incidence per 100,000 population	3.76 Measles incidence per 100,000 population	0.09 Malaria incidence per 100,000 population	357 TB case notification per 100,000 population	38.94 HIV & AIDS incidence per 100,000 population	1.18 Prevalence of Leprosy per 10,000 population



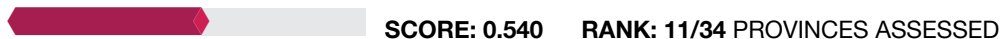
Clean Water Vulnerability



89.4% Households with improved water	87.8% Households with improved sanitation
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Information Access Vulnerability



92.5% Adult literacy rate	98.1% Net primary school enrollment rate	8.26 Average years of schooling	72.6% Household using internet
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Economic Constraints



5.0% Unemployment rate	51.3 Age dependency ratio	8.6% Poverty rate	0.389 GINI ratio
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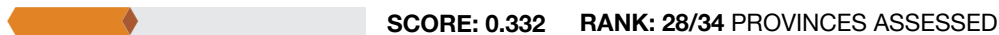
Gender Inequality



0.97 Female to male literacy rate	0.63 Female to male labor ratio	1.06 Female to male secondary school enrollment ratio	19.1% Percent female seats in government
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Population Pressures



1.1% Average annual total population change	3.6% Average annual urban population change
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COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 29 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.389

Sulawesi Selatan exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Economic Capacity and Governance. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the province's overall Coping Capacity score.



Economic Capacity

SCORE: 0.231 **RANK: 29/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

62.9% **2,855,170** **35.5**
Labor force participation Average monthly income (IDR) GDP per capita (Million IDR)



Governance

SCORE: 0.393 **RANK: 29/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

255 **53.6%** **81.6%**
Crime rate per 100,000 population Crime clearance rate Voter participation



Environmental Capacity

SCORE: 0.227 **RANK: 23/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

5.9%
Protected area



Infrastructure Capacity

SCORE: 0.599 **RANK: 11/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**



Health Care Capacity

SCORE: 0.584 **RANK: 9/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

15.3 **4.56** **15.39** **11.0%** **49.9%** **84.2%** **74.9%**
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: 0.518 **RANK: 11/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

0.51 **31.39**
Road and rail density Average distance to port or airport



Communications Capacity

SCORE: 0.591 **RANK: 22/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

65.1% **0.6%**
Mobile phone ownership Households with Fixed Phones



Energy Capacity

SCORE: 0.703 **RANK: 10/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

96.8% **2.9%** **91.03** **88.5%**
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



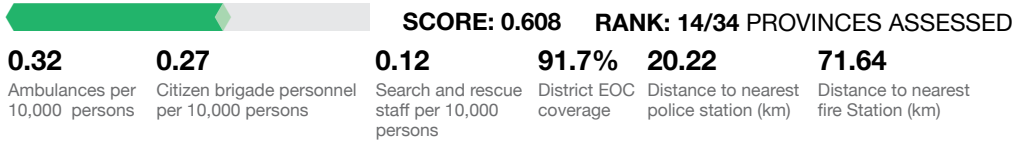
DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES (DMC)

RANK: 10 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.389

Sulawesi Selatan 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.



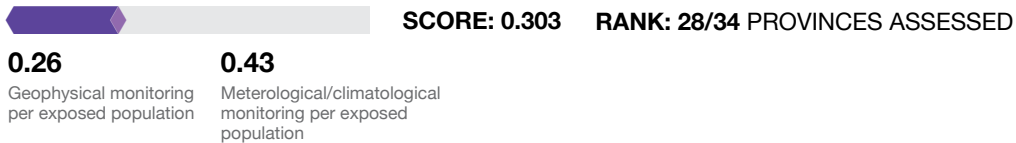
Emergency Services



Mass Care Support



Early Warning and Monitoring





RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 21 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.502

Sulawesi Selatan’s Low Resilience score and ranking are due to Moderate Vulnerability combined with Very Low Coping Capacity, and High Disaster Management Capabilities scores.

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



Information Access Vulnerability



Environmental Stress



Economic Capacity



Governance



Early Warning and Monitoring



Emergency Services



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Earthquake

RANK: 22 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.204



Tsunami

RANK: 8 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.309



Flood

RANK: 11 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.267



Flash Flood

RANK: 12 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.217



Landslide

RANK: 5 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.326



Volcano

RANK: 25 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.123



Drought

RANK: 25 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.181



Wildfire

RANK: 20 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.204



Extreme Weather

RANK: 6 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.308



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

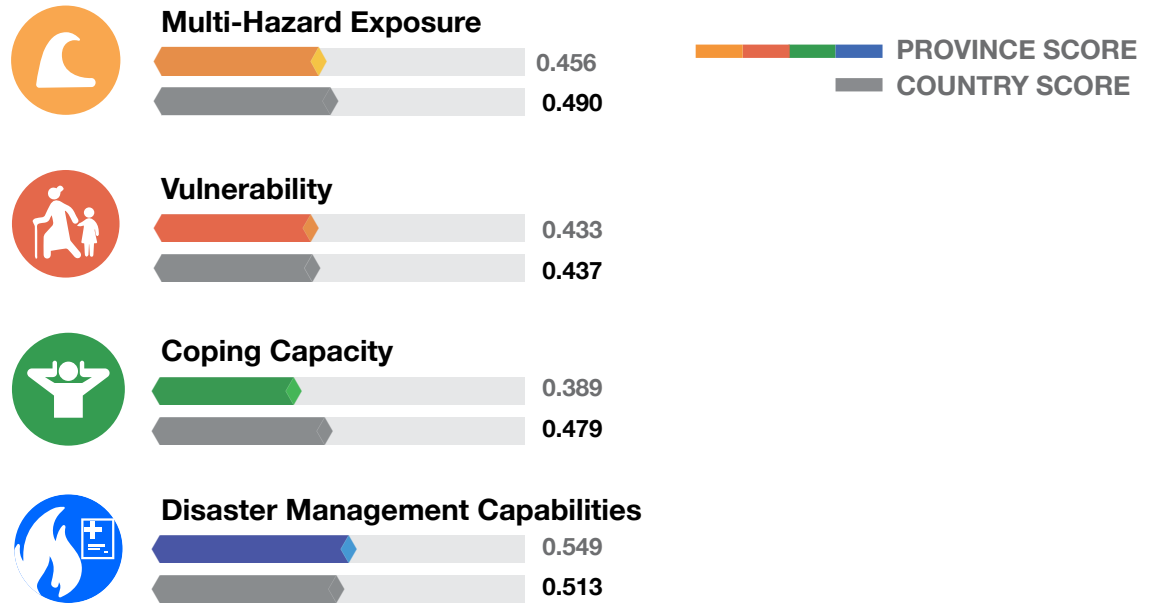
19 / 34

RANK WITHIN PROVINCES
Score: 0.488



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

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



SULAWESI SELATAN RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Information Access Vulnerability

Sulawesi Selatan ranks 11th for overall Information Access Vulnerability, driven by the 4th lowest Adult Literacy Rate (92.45%). The Average Years of Schooling for the province is 8.26 years.

Continue partnership engagements with I/NGOs and stakeholders to implement programs focused on overcoming challenges in education service delivery and improving learning outcomes among students, including physical access to education, especially in rural areas through infrastructure improvements (e.g., roads, electricity and telecommunication services).

Implement community outreach and education programs focused on hazard awareness, disaster preparedness, and health and safety practices to build community resilience.

2

Environmental Stress

Sulawesi Selatan has the 6th highest overall Environmental Stress in the country. Nearly 27% of the province is subject to Severe Erosion rates of >180 tons per hectare per year. In addition, the province has the 9th highest Livestock Density (70.61 animals per square km). High densities of livestock can lead to overgrazing of pastures, potentially causing desertification in drought-prone areas and significant soil loss in places susceptible to flooding. Flooding in areas where high animal densities are in close proximity to fresh water sources can pose risks to human health.

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries account for a substantial part of Sulawesi Selatan's economy. Improve access of agricultural workers and farmers to agricultural extension services offering best practices in farming, horticulture and animal husbandry that promote sustainable practices such as soil and water conservation and protection.

Promote public-private partnerships to monitor and explore solutions to environmental problems facing the province, including those that are exacerbated by hazard impacts.

SULAWESI SELATAN RECOMMENDATIONS

3

Economic Capacity

Sulawesi Selatan has the 6th lowest overall Economic Capacity in the country, and the lowest Labor Force Participation rate (62.9%). Increase access to financing and support structures (e.g. microfinance services and loans) to build the capacity of farmers, small businesses and household enterprises to enhance production and increase household incomes.

Boost efficiency of financial sector systems to streamline access to credit and processing of loans for informal sector enterprises.

Establish programs that gear education toward labor market needs to promote job creation and employment opportunities for youth.

4

Governance

Findings show Sulawesi Selatan has the 6th lowest Governance ranking in the country, with the 4th highest Crime Rate (255 per 100,000 persons). The Crime Clearance Rate and Voter Participation Rate in the province are low.

Strengthen support for public security through increased law enforcement and surveillance.

Implement community youth education and personal safety programs.

SULAWESI SELATAN RECOMMENDATIONS

5

Early Warning and Monitoring

Sulawesi Selatan has the 7th lowest Early Warning and Monitoring capabilities in the country, representing limitations in monitoring both geophysical and meteorological and climate-related hazards.

Given the lower literacy levels in the province, efforts by disaster managers to make warning messages as understandable as possible would ensure that even those who are illiterate or who have lower levels of education can take life-saving action.

6

Emergency Services

Sulawesi Selatan ranks 14th for overall Emergency Services capabilities. Increasing the number of ambulances and trained emergency medical technicians, as well as trained Search and Rescue staff, would bolster capabilities in the province.

**Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

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