

INDONESIA

BENGKULU

NDPBA PROVINCE PROFILE



BENGKULU

CAPITAL: BENGKULU

Area: 19,919

 km^2

Bengkulu province, on the southwest coast of Sumatra, has both a dynamic extractives and energy economy combined with longstanding challenges relating



to droughts, catastrophic earthquakes, tsunamis, floods and landslides. Bengkulu was influenced by both British and Dutch colonialism and its historic economic importance as a center of trade has resulted in high levels of both resilience and coping capacity in the face of elevated levels of multi-hazard exposure. Along with its growing export and energy economy, Bengkulu is also collaborating with Indonesian national stakeholders to reduce poverty and with international actors, such as the Japanese Red Cross, to enhance DRR efforts.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY

COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Low

Score: 0.474 · Rank: 23/34



RESILIENCE (R) - High

Score: 0.551 · Rank: 9/34



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - High

Score: 0.551 · Rank: 12/34



VULNERABILITY (V) - Moderate

Score: 0.444 · Rank: 16/34



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - High

Score: 0.558 · Rank: 8/34



DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES (DMC) - High

Score: 0.540 · Rank: 12/34



Population (2020 Projected)

2,019,800



Population in Poverty

14.9%



Adult Literacy Rate

98.0%



Access to improved water

57.6%



Average life expectancy

69.2 years

^{*}For more information on data and components please visit: https://bit.ly/2LqVoUO



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 12 / 34 PROVINCES

SCORE: 0.551



MHE 0.551

Raw MHE 0.342

Relative MHE 0.761

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Earthquake

99%

1,893,415 \$36.8 Billion

Flood

16%

307,534 \$6.66 Billion



Landslide

5%

98.479 \$1 Billion



Drought

70%

1,333,993 \$30.3 Billion



Extreme Weather

97%

1,850,716 \$36.3 Billion



Tsunami

3%

66,176 \$1 Billion



Flash Flood

6%

110,123 \$1.7 Billion



Volcano

21.955

\$284.3 Million



Wildfire

8%

4 149,728 \$1.6 Billion





VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 16 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.444

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



Environmental Stress

SCORE: 0.355 RANK: 20/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

7.6%

20.59

7064

Land susceptible to severe erosion

Livestock Density (per sq km)

Net Deforestation (hectares per year)



Vulnerable Health Status

SCORE: 0.375 RANK: 22/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

69.21

29 131.7 8.3%

9.0%

5.7%

6.9%

Life expectancy (years)

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Maternal mortality ratio

Children (under 5) Wasting

Disasbility

Unmet health care needs

Households with limited access to health facility

1.6%

72.28

4.69

0.04 Malaria incidence 191 TB case

21.14 HIV & AIDS 0.15

Households with catastrophic health expenditure

Dengue incidence per 100,000 population

Measles incidence per 100.000 population

per 100.000 population

notification incidence per per 100,000 100,000 population population

Prevalence of Leprosy per 10,000 population



Clean Water Vulnerability

SCORE: 0.806 RANK: 2/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

57.6%

75.9%

Households with improved water

Households with improved sanitation

Information Access Vulnerability

SCORE: 0.398 RANK: 21/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

98.0% Adult literacy rate 98.7%

8.73

67.4%

Net primary school enrollment rate

Average years of schooling

Household using internet



Economic Constraints

SCORE: 0.359 RANK: 24/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

3.4%

46.2

14.9%

0.34

Unemployment

Age dependency

Poverty rate

GINI ratio



Gender Inequality

SCORE: 0.479 RANK: 19/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

0.98 0.62 Female to male

1.04

15.6%

Female to male literacy rate labor ratio

Female to male secondary school enrollment ratio

Percent female seats in government



Population Pressures

RANK: 27/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.336

1.7%

2.3%

Average annual total population change

Average annual urban population change



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 8 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.558

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



Economic Capacity

SCORE: 0.344 RANK: 17/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

69.9% Labor force

2,495,742 24.5

Average monthly income (IDR) GDP per capita (Million IDR)



Governance

participation

SCORE: 0.730 RANK: 1/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

175 83.6% 85.5%

Crime rate per 100,000 Crime clearance Voter population participation



Environmental Capacity

SCORE: 1 **RANK: 1/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

24.1%

Protected area



Infrastructure Capacity

SCORE: 0.454 RANK: 22/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED



Health Care Capacity SCORE: 0.492 RANK: 15/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

11.6% 48.2% 75.9% 61.2% 20.25 11.9 2.49

Nurses and midwives Hospital beds per Physicians per Time to public hospital Immunization rate Health care Population covered 10,000 people 10,000 people per 10,000 people (over 1 hour) (children under 5) accreditation rate by health insurance



Transportation Capacity SCORE: 0.226 **RANK: 31/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

0.16 48.99

Road and rail density Average distance to port

or airport

Communications Capacity SCORE: 0.600 RANK: 20/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

61.2% 1.2%

Mobile phone ownership Households with Fixed Phones



Energy Capacity SCORE: 0.500 RANK: 18/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

97.2% 0.1% 7.46 87.2%

Households served by state Percentage of total national electricity

Electricity generation GWh Households with gas for electricity gererated in province per 100,000 Population cookina



DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES (DMC)

RANK: 12 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.558

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



Emergency Services

SCORE: 0.652 RANK: 9/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED 0.46 0.29 0 90.0% 31.04 204.19 Search and rescue District EOC Distance to nearest Distance to nearest Ambulances per Citizen brigade personnel 10,000 persons per 10,000 persons staff per 10,000 coverage police station (km) fire Station (km) persons



Mass Care Support

SCORE: 0.297 RANK: 30/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

526.28 0.66 0.22 0.22 0.06 Distance to Vehicle euipment per Shelter equipment Communications Support equipment **Emergency Shelters** equipment per 10,000 per 10,000 persons nearest disaster 10,000 persons per 10,000 persons per 10,000 persons stockpile (km)



Early Warning and Monitoring

0.9

SCORE: 0.671 RANK: 7/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

0.84

Geophysical monitoring per exposed population

Meterological/climatological monitoring per exposed population

PDC Global www.pdc.org



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 9 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.551

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

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













Clean Water Access Vulnerability

Gender Inequality

Transportation Capacity

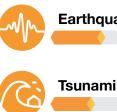
Economic Capacity

Mass Care Support

Emergency Services



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Earthquake RANK: 13 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED



RANK: 17 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.212

SCORE: 0.272

Flood **RANK: 33 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED** SCORE: 0.114



Flash Flood

RANK: 19/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE 1.192



Landslide

RANK: 18/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE 1.187



Volcano

RANK: 14 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.235



Drought

RANK: 19/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE 3.214



Wildfire

RANK: 29 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.155



Extreme Weather

RANK: 24 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.218

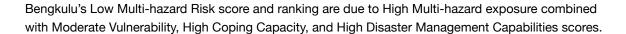


MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

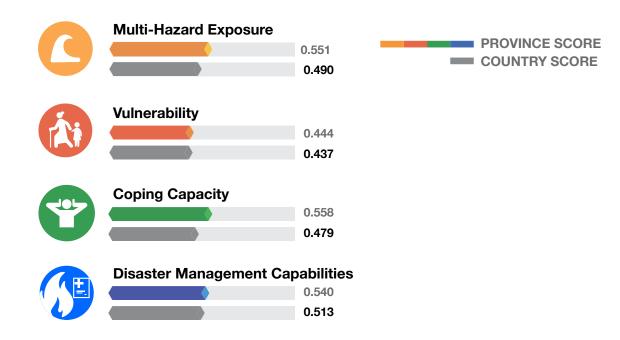


RANK WITHIN PROVINCES Score: 0.474

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



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BENGKULU RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Clean Water Access Vulnerability

Bengkulu has the 2nd highest
Clean Water Access Vulnerability
in Indonesia. Only 57.6% of
households in the province have
access to an Improved Water
Source, and 76% of households
have access to Improved Sanitation
services. The province also has
significant exposure to drought,
earthquakes, landslides and severe
weather hazards, all of which can
present challenges for sustainable
clean water infrastructure
development.

Secure investments to strengthen existing clean water and sanitation infrastructure to reduce hazard-related impacts (e.g., repair or replace pipes to reduce leakage in drought prone areas to conserve water resources; implement mitigation strategies to reduce impacts on infrastructure resulting from earthquakes and landslides).

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

2

Gender Inequality

Findings show that female representation in Parliament (<16%) is considerably lower that the country's target for female representation in government of 30%. In addition, Bengkulu ranks 14th for female to male Literacy Rate.

Promote gender equality through the enactment and implementation of laws that establish rights, responsibilities and opportunities for women, men, girls and boys related to education, leadership and employment.

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.

BENGKULU RECOMMENDATIONS



Transportation Capacity

Bengkulu has the 4th lowest ranking for Transportation
Capacity, driven by the 2nd greatest Average Distance to a Port or Airport Facility (49 km).
Limitations in transportation capacity impede economic growth and reduce efficiencies in disaster response and recovery efforts. A lack of improved roads also has implications for delivery of other infrastructure services such as water and energy, as these are often juxtaposed with one another.

Secure funding to expand transportation capacity in the province, with a focus on improving access to underserved areas.

Invest in mitigation strategies that protect new transportation infrastructure from hazard impacts.



Economic Capacity

Bengkulu ranks 17th for overall Economic Capacity. While Labor Force Participation is relatively high, findings show that GDP per Capita is the 7th lowest in the country, and Average Monthly Income is less than 2.5 million IDR. Nearly 15% of Bengkulu's population lives below the poverty line. Drivers of Bengkulu's economy include energy (coal resources) and agriculture.

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

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

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BENGKULU RECOMMENDATIONS

5

Mass Care Support

Bengkulu has the 5th lowest Mass Care Support capabilities in the country, driven by limited access to Disaster Stockpiles (the average distance to the nearest stockpile is over 500 km away) and number of Emergency Shelters (only 1.1 per 10,000 people).

Improving transportation capacity and access to clean water will have direct bearing on mass care support by enhancing access to disaster stockpiles.

Build shelter capacity by equipping new development initiatives (e.g., schools, gymnasiums and community centers) with the necessary amenities to provide dual use and ensure that new structures are built to codes and standards to withstand hazard impacts.



Emergency Services

Bengkulu has the 9th highest overall Emergency Services ranking, but capabilities could be increased by greater numbers and strategic placement of fire stations. Currently, the Average Distance to a Fire Station in Bengkulu is over 200 km away from populated areas. The Average Distance to a Police Station is over 31 km away. Excessive response times during an emergency can be lifethreatening.

Expansion of transportation networks will have direct bearing on the provision of Emergency Services.

The establishment and training of Citizen Brigades in disaster preparedness and response will also help build resilience at the village level.



Better solutions. Fewer disasters.

Safer World.

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