

INDONESIA KALIMANTAN BARAT

NDPBA PROVINCE PROFILE



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PROVINCIAL PROFILE

KALIMANTAN BARAT

CAPITAL: PONTIANAK

Area: 147,307 km²

Kalimantan Barat (West Kalimantan) on the island of Borneo borders the Malaysian province of Sarawak and the Java Sea and is an ethnically and linguistically diverse region



with expansive natural resources. Historically, large wildland fires have impacted the region both economically and by reducing air quality. Countering increasing levels of drought influenced by periodic El Nino events and climate change is a key concern and may be challenging for the province given its high vulnerability and low coping capacity and disaster management capabilities.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Low Score: 0.471 · Rank: 24/34

RESILIENCE (R) - Low Score: 0.482 • Rank: 26/34



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Very Low Score: 0.330 • Rank: 30/34



VULNERABILITY (V) - High Score: 0.482 · Rank: 8/34



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Low Score: 0.440 • Rank: 23/34



DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES (DMC) - Low

Score: 0.488 · Rank: 24/34





Population (2020 Projected) 5,134,800



Population in Poverty **7.3%**



Adult Literacy Rate 93.2%



Access to improved water 77.1%



Average life expectancy

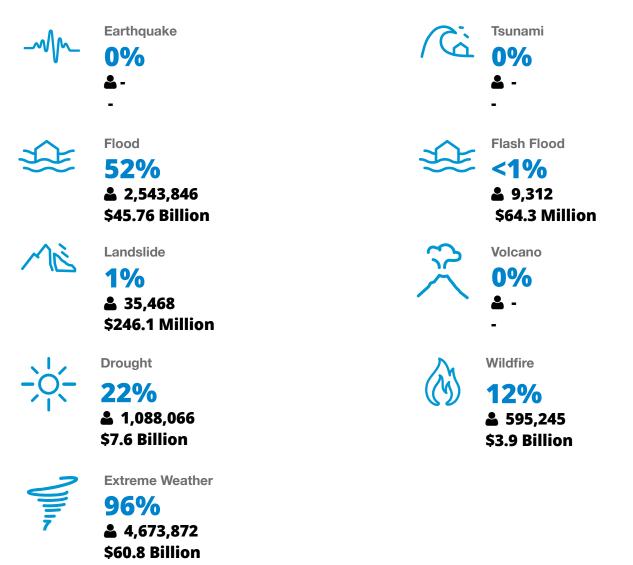
70.6 years

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 30 / 34 PROVINCES SCORE: 0.330



ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:





VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 8 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.482

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



Environmental Stress

4.3% Land susceptible to severe erosion

Livestock Density (per sq km)

5.4

13157.8 Net Deforestation (hectares per year)

SCORE: 0.461



Vulnerable Health Status

70.56 31 Life expectancy (years)

Infant mortality rate

(per 1,000 live births)

61.92

Dengue incidence per 100,000 Households with catastrophic health expenditure population

2.44 Measles incidence per 100.000 population

133.48

Maternal

mortality ratio

0 Malaria incidence per 100,000 population

14.3%

5) Wasting

Children (under

53.88 HIV & AIDS TB case notification incidence per per 100,000 100,000 population

RANK: 22/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

5.7%

Unmet health

care needs

RANK: 14/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

0.08

Prevalence of Leprosy per 10,000 population

Households with limited

access to health facility

31.2%



Clean Water Vulnerability

SCORE: 0.637 RANK: 8/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.325 RANK: 24/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

8.3%

147

Disasbility

population

77.1% Households with improved water

0.7%

Households with improved sanitation

72.1%



Information Access Vulnerability

93.2% 97.1% Adult literacy rate Net primary school enrollment rate

| SCORE: 0.668 | | RANK: 5/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 7.31 | 64.7% | | | | |
| Average years of schooling | | | | | |

Economic Constraints

| | | SCOR | E: 0.337 | RANK: 27/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| 4.5% | 49.7 | 7.3% | 0.327 | |
| Unemployment rate | Age dependency ratio | Poverty rate | GINI ratio | |



Gender Inequality

SCORE: 0.578 **BANK: 7/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED** 0.94 0.62 1.03 10.8% Percent female Female to male Female to male Female to male secondary school literacy rate labor ratio seats in enrollment ratio government **Population Pressures**

SCORE: 0.367



136

1.6% 4.0% Average annual Average annual total population urban population change change

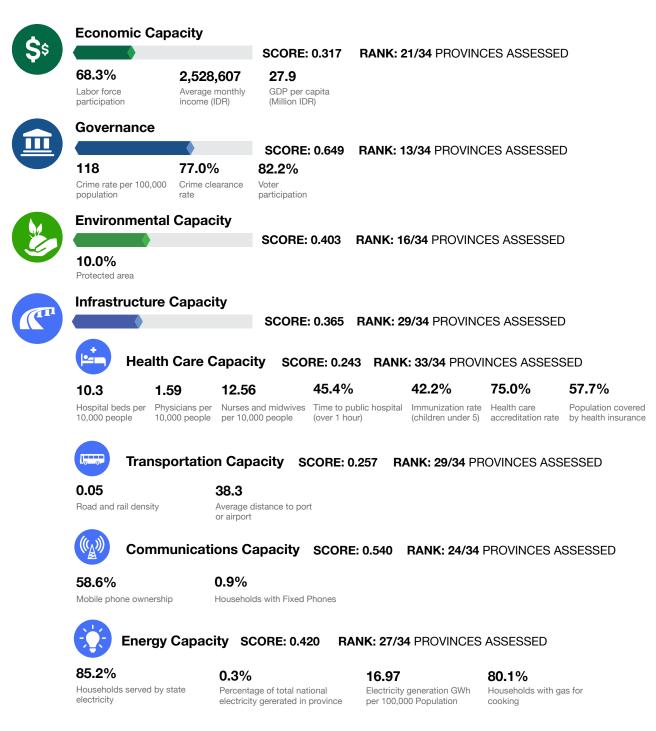
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COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 23 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.440

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





DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES (DMC)

RANK: 24 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.440

Kalimantan Barat 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

| 9 | | | SCORE: 0.582 RAM | | NK: 17/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED | |
|---|------|---|--|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| | 0.43 | 0.27 | 0.19 | 71.4% | 32.8 | 113.16 |
| | | Citizen brigade personnel per 10,000 persons | Search and rescue staff per 10,000 persons | District EOC coverage | Distance to nearest police station (km) | Distance to nearest fire Station (km) |

SCORE: 0.202



Mass Care Support

748.91 0.18 Distance to vehicle euipment per nearest disaster stockpile (km)

0.89 per Shelter equipment per 10,000 persons

nt Communications Support equipment ons equipment per 10,000 per 10,000 persons

0.08

0.96 Emergency Shelters per 10,000 persons



Early Warning and Monitoring

SCORE: 0.678

0.678 RANK: 6/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

0.27

RANK: 34/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

Geophysical monitoring per exposed population

8.46

0.56

g Meterological/climatological monitoring per exposed population



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 26 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.482

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

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













Information Access Vulnerability Clean Water Access Vulnerability

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Health Care Capacity Transportation Capacity

Mass Care E Support S





HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

| Earthquake | RANK: 27 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.119 |
|-----------------|--|
| Tsunami | RANK: 28 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.119 |
| Flood | RANK: 2 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.331 |
| Flash Flood | RANK: 23 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORED.169 |
| Landslide | RANK: 20 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORED.182 |
| Volcano | RANK: 26 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.119 |
| Drought | RANK: 21 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORED.205 |
| Wildfire | RANK: 8 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.262 |
| Extreme Weather | RANK: 4 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.322 |

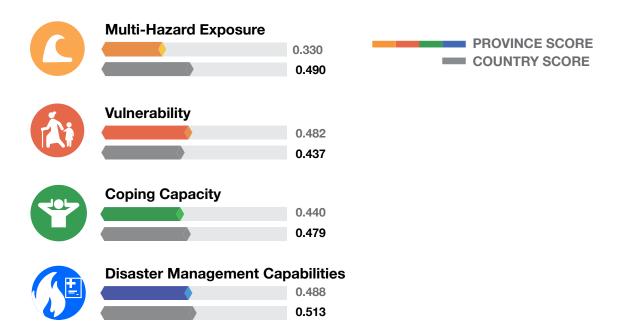


MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

24 / 34 RANK WITHIN PROVINCES Score: 0.471

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

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



KALIMANTAN BARAT RECOMMENDATIONS

Information Access Vulnerability

Kalimantan Barat ranks 5th for overall Information Access Vulnerability, with just 7.31 Average Years of Schooling and an Adult Literacy Rate of 93.21. Continue partnership engagements with NGOs and stakeholders to implement programs focused on overcoming challenges in education service delivery and improving learning outcomes among students.



Clean Water Access Vulnerability

Kalimantan Barat has the 8th highest Clean Water Access Vulnerability in the country, with 77% of households in the province having access to an Improved Water Source, and 72% of households having access to Improved Sanitation services. The province is also exposed to multiple hazards, including extreme weather (tornadoes), drought, wildfires, landslides, flooding and flash flooding. Flooding is one of the most prevalent hazards. While Kalimantan has an abundant water supply, sedimentation in surface water often causes households and industries to consume more groundwater. Investments are needed to improve clean water infrastructure and management practices to improve treatment and service delivery, especially in rural and remote areas. Strengthen and enforce regulations that protect watersheds and water sources from contamination and/or environmental degradation by factories, landfills, agricultural runoff, mining operations, etc.

KALIMANTAN BARAT RECOMMENDATIONS



Health Care Capacity

Findings show that Kalimantan Barat has the 2nd lowest Health Care Capacity in Indonesia with the 2nd fewest Physicians (1.59 per 10,000 persons). Nearly half of households (45.4%) must travel over an hour to reach the nearest public hospital. Moreover, over 40% of the population does not have Health Insurance. Improve access to and quality of health care services in rural areas through expansion of infrastructure, equitable distribution of medical equipment and supplies, and incentives to increase the number of physicians serving remote areas. Strengthen village-level programs focused on disease prevention and health promotion to counter preventable diseases through vaccination, and the growing number of noncommunicable diseases in the country (e.g. diabetes and heart disease).



Transportation Capacity

Kalimantan Barat has the 6th lowest Transportation Capacity in the country, with the 3rd lowest Road and Railway Density (0.05 per square km). Develop public/private partnerships to secure investments to expand road networks, particularly in underserved areas, to improve delivery of goods and services and facilitate disaster management response and relief operations.

KALIMANTAN BARAT RECOMMENDATIONS

5

Mass Care Support

Kalimantan Barat has the lowest Mass Care Support capabilities in the country. The nearest Disaster Stockpile is (on average) nearly 750 km away from populated areas. The province has less than one Emergency Shelter per 10,000 persons. Limitations in transportation capacity hinder disaster response and recovery activities. Enhance logistical planning efforts to identify strategic locations for more accessible disaster stockpiles and emergency shelters and better meet the needs of a disaster affected population.



Emergency Services

Kalimantan Barat ranks 17th for overall Emergency Services capabilities. While Citizen Brigade participation is relatively high by comparison to other provinces, capability enhancements in other areas such as access to police and fire stations, and coverage of emergency operations centers are needed. As Transportation Capacity is increased in the province, identify strategic locations for development of new emergency service infrastructure to broaden reach and availability of services.



Better solutions. Fewer disasters.

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1305 N Holopono Street Suite 2, Kihei, HI 96753

P: (808) 891-0525 F: (808) 891-0526



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/PDCGlobal





ndpba@pdc.org