



INDONESIA

KALIMANTAN SELATAN

NDPBA PROVINCE PROFILE

KALIMANTAN SELATAN

CAPITAL: BANJARMASIN

Area: 38,744 km²



Kalimantan Selatan (South Kalimantan) on the island of Borneo is a region of agricultural and extractive activities affected by both frequent wildland fires and

flooding. Despite the province's very low hazard exposure ranking, the capital city of Banjarmasin and surrounding areas encounter frequent fires. Improvements in clean water and sanitation access, health, transportation and economic capacity will ensure the geographically and culturally diverse region is equipped to counter the effects of future hazards and climate change.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Very Low

Score: 0.379 • Rank: 33/34



RESILIENCE (R) - Very High

Score: 0.608 • Rank: 2/34



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Very Low

Score: 0.342 • Rank: 28/34



VULNERABILITY (V) - Low

Score: 0.427 • Rank: 20/34



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - High

Score: 0.532 • Rank: 10/34



DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES (DMC) - Very High

Score: 0.719 • Rank: 1/34



Population (2020 Projected)

4,304,000



Population in Poverty

4.5%



Adult Literacy Rate

98.5%



Access to improved water

69.5%



Average life expectancy

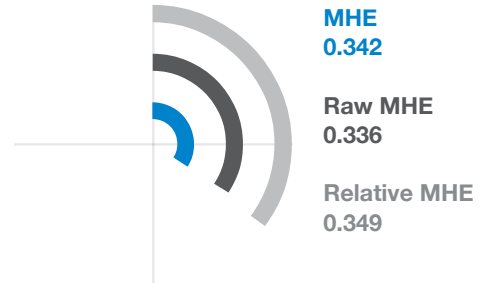
68.5 years

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



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 28 / 34 PROVINCES
SCORE: 0.342



ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Earthquake

0%

👤 -
-



Tsunami

<1%

👤 7,153
\$64.9 Million



Flood

66%

👤 2,709,928
\$24.48 Billion



Flash Flood

2%

👤 77,602
\$679.2 Million



Landslide

1%

👤 22,374
\$186.3 Million



Volcano

0%

👤 -
-



Drought

31%

👤 1,279,736
\$10.9 Billion



Wildfire

11%

👤 459,808
\$3.8 Billion



Extreme Weather

96%

👤 3,934,778
\$35.1 Billion



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 20 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.427

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



Environmental Stress

SCORE: 0.365 RANK: 17/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

15.2% Land susceptible to severe erosion	6.14 Livestock Density (per sq km)	5396 Net Deforestation (hectares per year)
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Vulnerable Health Status

SCORE: 0.467 RANK: 12/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

68.49 Life expectancy (years)	44 Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	164.29 Maternal mortality ratio	13.1% Children (under 5) Wasting	8.0% Disability	5.5% Unmet health care needs	12.7% Households with limited access to health facility
1.2% Households with catastrophic health expenditure	47.84 Dengue incidence per 100,000 population	6 Measles incidence per 100,000 population	0.18 Malaria incidence per 100,000 population	223 TB case notification per 100,000 population	9.68 HIV & AIDS incidence per 100,000 population	0.43 Prevalence of Leprosy per 10,000 population



Clean Water Vulnerability

SCORE: 0.655 RANK: 7/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

69.5% Households with improved water	76.6% Households with improved sanitation
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Information Access Vulnerability

SCORE: 0.366 RANK: 23/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

98.5% Adult literacy rate	98.8% Net primary school enrollment rate	8.2 Average years of schooling	74.4% Household using internet
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Economic Constraints

SCORE: 0.289 RANK: 29/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

4.3% Unemployment rate	47.7 Age dependency ratio	4.5% Poverty rate	0.334 GINI ratio
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Gender Inequality

SCORE: 0.392 RANK: 29/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

0.99 Female to male literacy rate	0.65 Female to male labor ratio	1.02 Female to male secondary school enrollment ratio	16.4% Percent female seats in government
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Population Pressures

SCORE: 0.452 RANK: 13/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

1.8% Average annual total population change	3.6% Average annual urban population change
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COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 10 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.532

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



Economic Capacity

SCORE: 0.420 RANK: 11/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

69.4% **2,851,734** **33.5**
Labor force participation Average monthly income (IDR) GDP per capita (Million IDR)



Governance

SCORE: 0.681 RANK: 7/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

102 **75.9%** **83.0%**
Crime rate per 100,000 population Crime clearance rate Voter participation



Environmental Capacity

SCORE: 0.211 RANK: 25/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

5.5%
Protected area



Infrastructure Capacity

SCORE: 0.603 RANK: 10/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED



Health Care Capacity SCORE: 0.548 RANK: 12/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

11.4 **2.45** **15.74** **13.4%** **53.7%** **84.1%** **86.5%**
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: 0.427 RANK: 15/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

0.29 **34.12**
Road and rail density Average distance to port or airport



Communications Capacity SCORE: 0.663 RANK: 11/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

69.0% **0.8%**
Mobile phone ownership Households with Fixed Phones



Energy Capacity SCORE: 0.773 RANK: 8/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

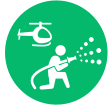
98.0% **2.2%** **145.92** **88.9%**
Households served by state electricity Percentage of total national electricity generated in province Electricity generation GWh per 100,000 Population Households with gas for cooking



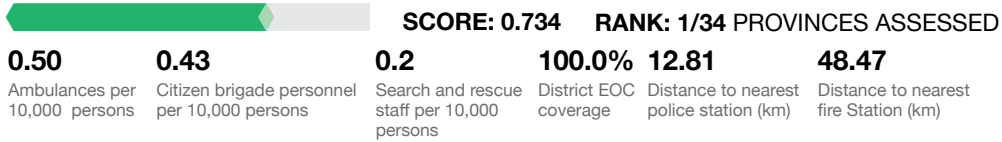
DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES (DMC)

RANK: 1 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.532

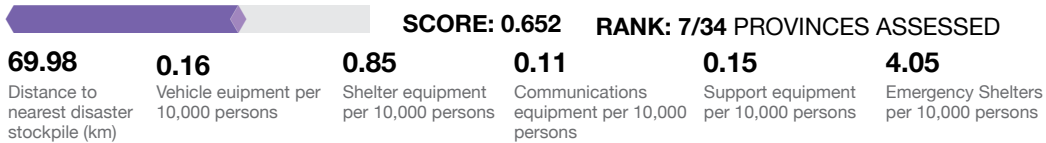
Kalimantan Selatan exhibits weaker Disaster Management Capabilities in the areas of Mass Care Support and Emergency Services. The bar charts indicate the disaster management themes contributing to the province's overall Disaster Management Capabilities score.



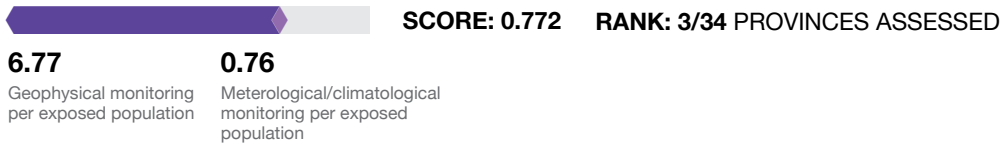
Emergency Services



Mass Care Support



Early Warning and Monitoring





RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 2 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.608

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

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



Clean Water Access Vulnerability



Vulnerable Health Status



Economic Capacity



Transportation Capacity



Mass Care Support



Emergency Services



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Earthquake

RANK: 34 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.060



Tsunami

RANK: 33 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.09



Flood

RANK: 14 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.222



Flash Flood

RANK: 30 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.123



Landslide

RANK: 33 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.101



Volcano

RANK: 34 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.060



Drought

RANK: 30 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.133



Wildfire

RANK: 27 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.165



Extreme Weather

RANK: 28 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.205



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

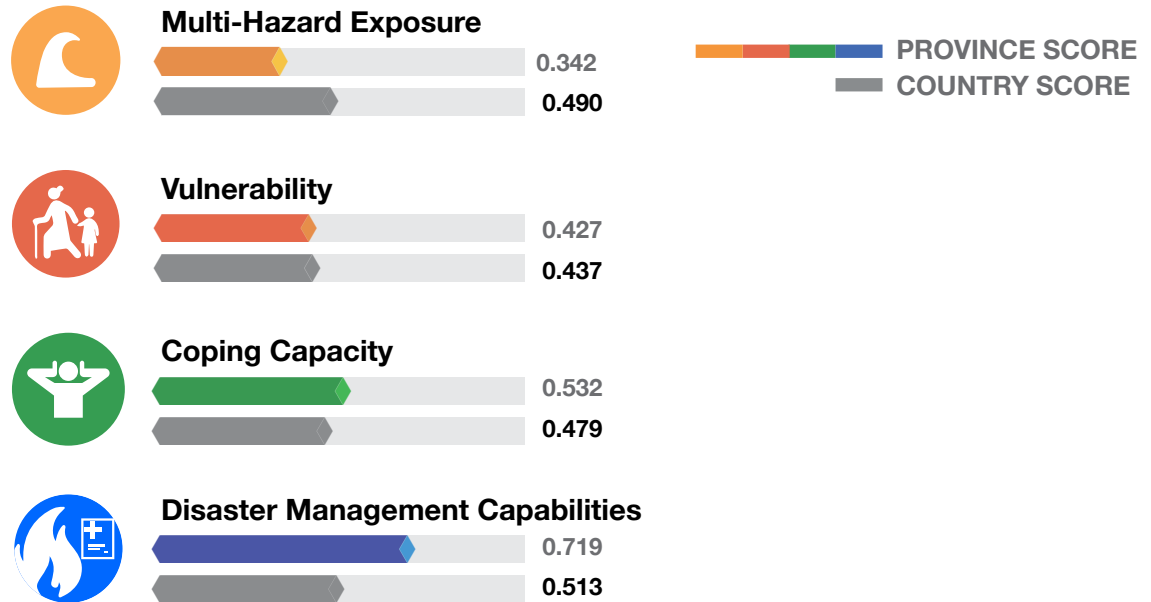
33 / 34

RANK WITHIN PROVINCES
Score: 0.379



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

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



KALIMANTAN SELATAN RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Clean Water Access Vulnerability

Kalimantan Selatan has the 7th highest Clean Water Access Vulnerability in Indonesia, driven by the 3rd lowest access to an Improved Water Source (69.5% of households), and the 17th lowest access to Improved Sanitation services (76.6% of households). The province is also exposed to multiple hazards, including extreme weather, drought, wildfires, landslides, flooding and flash flooding.

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.

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 and reduce likelihood of health hazards and spread of communicable diseases due to contamination during floods).

2

Vulnerable Health Status

Findings show Kalimantan Selatan ranks 12th for overall Vulnerable Health Status and 12th for Infectious Diseases. Malaria, dengue and measles are the most prevalent infectious diseases. The province has the 5th highest percentage of children under the age of 5 experiencing wasting or severe wasting (13.1%).

Improved water and sanitation in the country will reduce the incidence of diarrheal disease, a contributor to child mortality and wasting, reduce vulnerabilities linked to disaster impacts, and reduce overall health care costs.

Enhance water management practices to protect water supplies (watershed and catchment areas), reduce waste, and reduce or eliminate mosquito-borne disease vectors.

KALIMANTAN SELATAN RECOMMENDATIONS

3

Economic Capacity

Kalimantan Selatan ranks 11th for overall Economic Capacity. While Labor Force Participation is relatively high (69.41%), GDP per Capita (33.5 million IDR) and Average Monthly Income (2.8 million IDR) could be strengthened.

Implement programs that diversify the economy to generate public revenue, increase household incomes, and support small businesses.

Increase access to financing and support structures (e.g. microfinance services and loans) for informal sector enterprises.

4

Transportation Capacity

Kalimantan Selatan ranks 15th for overall Transportation Capacity. Secure funding for new and improved transportation networks. Investments in transportation capacity will have the added benefits of expanding clean water access and sanitation service delivery, increasing access to health care, improving market accessibility for farmers, and facilitating disaster management operations.

KALIMANTAN SELATAN RECOMMENDATIONS

5

Mass Care Support

Increasing supplies of Disaster Equipment (e.g., vehicles, shelter equipment, communications equipment) would bolster Kalimantan Selatan's capabilities to coordinate and manage the care needs of disaster affected populations.

6

Emergency Services

Emergency Services capabilities in Kalimantan Selatan could be strengthened through increased participation and training of Search and Rescue personnel and expanding firefighting infrastructure, equipment and personnel. The Average Distance to a Fire Station in the province is 48.5 km.

**Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

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