

# INDONESIA LAMPUNG

## **NDPBA PROVINCE PROFILE**



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# **LAMPUNG** CAPITAL: BANDAR LAMPUNG

Area: 34,624 km<sup>2</sup>

Having experienced one of the largest volcanic eruptions in recorded history (Krakatoa), the people of Lampung are no strangers to the various hazards that affect the

region, including earthquakes, tsunamis and flooding. With mountainous regions on the western coast of the province and dense urban areas on the eastern portion encompassing the capital, Bandar Lampung, lower levels of resilience, coping capacity and disaster management capabilities may be enhanced through efforts to foster gender equality, improve access to clean water and sanitation, enhance health care and economic capacities, strengthen early warning systems and expand shelter capacities.

#### **RISK AND VULNERABILITY** COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Moderate Score: 0.494 · Rank: 18/34

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**RESILIENCE (R) - Low**Score: 0.489 • Rank: 23/34



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Low Score: 0.446 · Rank: 23/34



VULNERABILITY (V) - Moderate Score: 0.441 · Rank: 17/34



**COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Low** Score: 0.453 • Rank: 21/34



DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES (DMC) - Very Low

Score: 0.456 · Rank: 28/34





Population (2020 Projected) **8,521,200** 



Population in Poverty **12.3%** 



Adult Literacy Rate 97.1%



Access to improved water 73.3%



Average life expectancy

70.5 years

# MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 23 / 34 PROVINCES SCORE: 0.446



#### **ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:**



**24% 1**,959,014 \$21.8 Billion

Earthquake



# Flood **26%**

**2**,155,477 \$19.27 Billion



Landslide

**1% 4** 45,548 \$340.2 Million



#### Drought

**56% 4**,640,305 \$39.6 Billion



Extreme Weather 99% 8,205,193 \$77.5 Billion 

 Tsunami

 <1%</td>

 ▲ 16,583

 \$16,583

 \$171.1 Million

 Flash Flood

 1%

 ▲ 72,980

 \$578.1 Million

 Volcano

 <1%</td>

 ▲ 6,698

 \$47.8 Million

Wildfire

**10% 2** 799,576 \$6.1 Billion



# VULNERABILITY (V)

#### **RANK: 17 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED** SCORE: 0.441

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

SCORE: 0.394 RANK: 13/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.376 RANK: 21/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

7.7%

191

TB case

notification

population

RANK: 18/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

RANK: 24/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

per 100,000

Disasbility



#### **Environmental Stress**

12.6% Land susceptible to severe erosion

Livestock Density (per sq km)

69.96

1104.7 Net Deforestation (hectares per year)



#### **Vulnerable Health Status**

70.51 30 Life expectancy

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) (years)

34.31

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

Measles incidence per 100.000 population

4.13

116.07

Maternal

mortality ratio

0.18 Malaria incidence per 100,000 population

10.7%

5) Wasting

Children (under

10.66 HIV & AIDS incidence per 100,000 population

5.3%

Unmet health

care needs

0.25 Prevalence of Leprosy per 10,000 population

Households with limited

access to health facility

9.1%



#### **Clean Water Vulnerability**

SCORE: 0.566 RANK: 10/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

73.3% Households with improved water

2.2%

Households with improved sanitation

79.2%



#### Information Access Vulnerability

97.1% 99.2% Adult literacy rate Net primary school enrollment rate

7.92	68.7%
Average years of	Household
schooling	using internet

SCORE: 0.427

**Economic Constraints** 

		SCOR	E: 0.366	RANK: 23/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
4.0%	48.6	12.3%	0.329	
Unemployment rate	Age dependency ratio	Poverty rate	GINI ratio	



#### Gender Inequality

		SCOR	E: 0.608	RANK: 4/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
0.97	0.56	1.1	14.1%	
Female to male literacy rate	Female to male labor ratio	Female to male secondary school enrollment ratio	Percent fema seats in government	ale
Population	n Pressures			

SCORE: 0.349



220

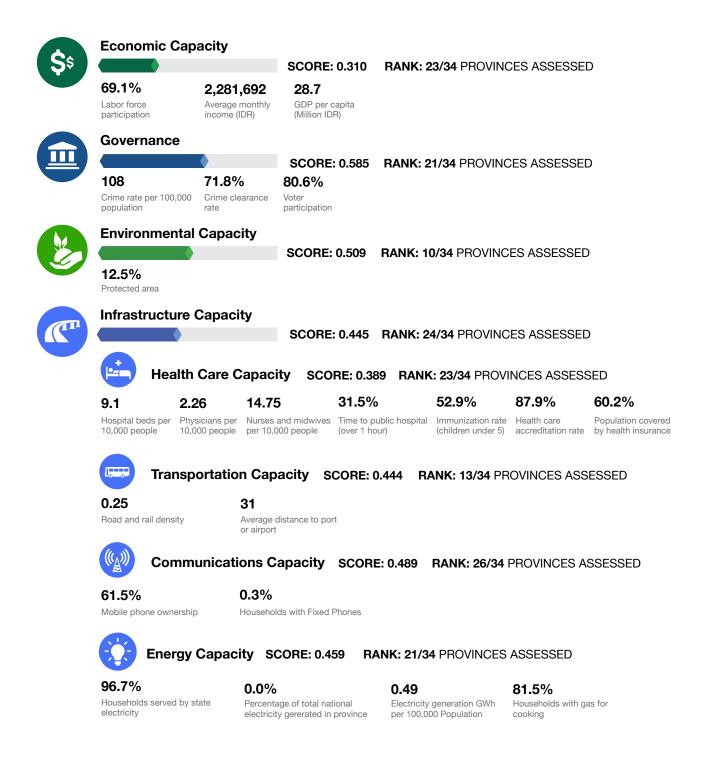
1.2% 3.6% Average annual Average annual total population urban population change change

**PROVINCIAL PROFILE** 

# **COPING CAPACITY (CC)**

#### RANK: 21 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.453

Lampung 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.





# DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES (DMC)

RANK: 28 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.453

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



#### **Emergency Services**

SCORE: 0.479 RANK: 26/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED 0.20 0.09 0.15 81.3% 32.83 159.11 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

**SCORE: 0.45** 



#### **Mass Care Support**

225.22 0.27 Distance to nearest disaster stockpile (km)

#### 0.27 1.04 Vehicle euipment per 10,000 persons Shelter equipment per 10,000 persons

0.12 0.29 nt Communications Support equipment equipment per 10,000 persons **0.66** Emergency Shelters per 10,000 persons



#### Early Warning and Monitoring

SCORE: 0.438

0.438 RANK: 21/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

RANK: 23/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

Geophysical monitoring per exposed population

0.6

#### 0.55

Meterological/climatological monitoring per exposed population



# **RESILIENCE (R)**

#### RANK: 23 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.489

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

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













Gender Inequality Clean Water Access Vulnerability

er Economic Capacity

Health Care Capacity

Early Warning and Monitoring





# HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

Earthquake	RANK: 21 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.214
Tsunami	RANK: 20 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.181
Flood	RANK: 16 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.214
Flash Flood	RANK: 21 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORED.177
Landslide	RANK: 19 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORED.182
Volcano	RANK: 17 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.224
Drought	RANK: 8 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORED.266
Wildfire	RANK: 12 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.246
Extreme Weather	RANK: 5 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.314

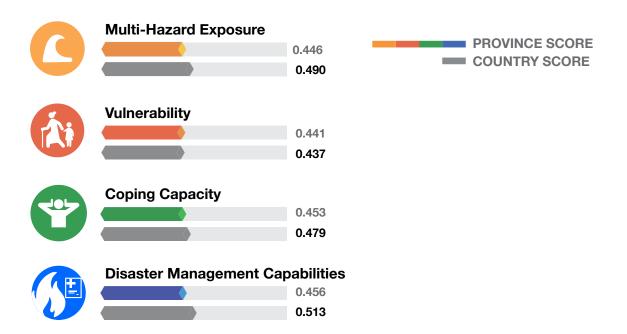


## **MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)**

18 / 34 RANK WITHIN PROVINCES Score: 0.494

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

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



### LAMPUNG RECOMMENDATIONS



#### **Gender Inequality**

Lampung ranks 4th for overall Gender Inequality, driven by a rank of 8th for female to male Secondary Enrollment, a ranking of 10th for female representation in Parliament (14%), and a rank of 11th for female to male Literacy Ratio. According to a UNICEF report, 11% of young women are married before the age of 18. Enact policies and programs that reduce gender discrimination to boost economic growth and reduce poverty, especially among women. Promote higher education opportunities for women to provide greater economic opportunities and enhanced quality of life. Invest in programs that support women's sexual and reproductive rights to facilitate increased participation in, and contribution to social and economic development.



#### **Clean Water Access Vulnerability**

Lampung has the 10th highest Clean Water Access Vulnerability ranking in Indonesia, with 27% of households without access to an improved water source. Access to clean drinking water, sanitation and hygiene is an important step in advancing health, education, and poverty reduction.

As a primarily agricultural province, provide training and technical assistance to farmers on modern irrigation systems that reduce water waste, drought resistant plant varieties, soil conservation and enrichment, and reduction of agricultural runoff into nearby streams and water sources. Continue to implement community-based initiatives to educate the public about proper hygiene and sanitation, as well as water conservation, recycling and reuse.

# **LAMPUNG RECOMMENDATIONS**



#### **Economic Capacity**

Lampung has the 12th lowest score for overall Economic Capacity, influenced by the 4th lowest Average Monthly Income (2.2 million IDR) and the 12th lowest GDP per Capita (28.7 million IDR). More than 12% of Lampung's population live below the poverty line. Lampung's economy is primarily based in agriculture. Deep sea fishing and some mining of coal also contribute to the economy. The informal sector contributes substantially to the nation's outputs and is an integral part of the labor market.

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) to enhance productivity and provide economic opportunities for poor and vulnerable populations.



Lampung has the 12th lowest ranking for overall Health Care Capacity. Expand health care reach in remote areas. Over 31% of households require more than an hour to reach a public hospital. Implement programs that provide low- or no-cost health care services to mothers, children, adolescents, elderly, the poor, and those with chronic health conditions. Only 60% of the province's population has health insurance. Secure funding to implement health care infrastructure improvements and increase numbers of medical personnel, medical equipment and supplies to better meet the needs of the population.

# **LAMPUNG RECOMMENDATIONS**



#### **Early Warning and Monitoring**

Lampung is exposed to numerous hazards, including earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, landslides, flooding, flash flooding, wildfire, drought, and extreme weather (tornadoes), yet has the 14th lowest Early Warning and Monitoring score in the country. Broaden the distribution and range of early warning and monitoring systems in the province to improve hazard alerting for the population. Improving literacy rates, particularly among women, will enhance understanding of warning messages and save lives.



#### **Mass Care Support**

Lampung has the 2nd lowest number of Emergency Shelters in the country. Increase shelter capacity and related support services (e.g., care and feeding) to better accommodate the needs of populations displaced by a disaster.



**Better solutions.** Fewer disasters.

# Scifer

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