

INDONESIA

KALIMANTAN TENGAH

NDPBA PROVINCE PROFILE



KALIMANTAN TENGAH

CAPITAL: PALANGKA RAYA

Area: 153,565

 km^2

Kalimantan Tengah (Central Kalimantan) is an environmentally rich area of Borneo dominated by forests and peatlands. In collaboration with international organizations and multi-



lateral funding entities, Kalimantan Tengah has worked to enhance ongoing programs for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (e.g. REDD) along with exposure to wildland fires that have historically affected the region. With high resilience and disaster management capabilities, Kalimantan Tengah has countered frequent flooding challenges to build its ecotourism offerings.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY

COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Low

Score: 0.437 · Rank: 26/34



RESILIENCE (R) - High

Score: 0.557 · Rank: 7/34



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Low

Score: 0.418 · Rank: 24/34



VULNERABILITY (V) - Moderate

Score: 0.452 · Rank: 13/34



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Low

Score: 0.462 · Rank: 20/34



DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES (DMC) - Very High

Score: 0.660 · Rank: 2/34



Population (2020 Projected)

2,769,200



Population in Poverty

4.8%



Adult Literacy Rate

99.2%



Access to improved water

73.3%



Average life expectancy

69.7 years

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



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 24 / 34 PROVINCES

SCORE: 0.418



MHE 0.418

Raw MHE 0.341

Relative MHE 0.495

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Earthquake

0%

♣ -

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Tsunami

0%

♣ .

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Flood

59%

1,526,586 \$28.05 Billion



Flash Flood

<1%

3,945

\$53.7 Million



Landslide

2%

45,985

\$579.1 Million



Volcano

D%

-

-



Drought

55%

1,417,170

\$25.5 Billion



Wildfire

37%

4 972,798 \$12.6 Billion



Extreme Weather

90%

2,332,826

\$40.2 Billion



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 13 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.452

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



Environmental Stress

SCORE: 0.328 RANK: 23/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

3.0%

2.23

20234.6

Land susceptible to severe erosion

Livestock Density (per sq km)

Net Deforestation (hectares per year)



Vulnerable Health Status

49

SCORE: 0.508 **RANK: 8/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

69.69 Life expectancy

13.9%

8.0% Disasbility 6.8%

13.3%

0.37

(years)

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

Children (under Maternal mortality ratio 5) Wasting

population

Unmet health care needs

Households with limited access to health facility

0.8% Households with catastrophic health 84.39 Dengue incidence per 100,000

population

2.22 0.03 Measles incidence

242.86

per 100.000

population

Malaria incidence per 100.000 population

139 10.22 HIV & AIDS TB case notification incidence per per 100,000 100,000 population

Prevalence of Leprosy per 10,000 population



Clean Water Vulnerability

SCORE: 0.729 RANK: 3/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

73.3%

expenditure

69.2%

Households with improved water

Households with improved sanitation



Information Access Vulnerability

SCORE: 0.319 RANK: 30/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

99.2%

99.1%

8.51

71.8%

Adult literacy rate Net primary school enrollment rate

Average years of schooling

Household using internet



Economic Constraints

SCORE: 0.237 RANK: 32/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

4.1% Unemployment

43.3 Age dependency

4.8% Poverty rate

0.336 GINI ratio

Gender Inequality

SCORE: 0.389 **RANK: 31/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

0.99

0.53 Female to male Female to male 1.03 Female to male

24.4% Percent female

secondary school literacy rate labor ratio seats in enrollment ratio government



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Population Pressures

RANK: 4/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.652

2.5% 5.0%

Average annual total population change

Average annual urban population change



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 20 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.462

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



Economic Capacity

SCORE: 0.462 RANK: 8/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

69.7% 2,999,391 Labor force

Average monthly income (IDR)

GDP per capita (Million IDR)

36.8



Governance

participation

SCORE: 0.543 RANK: 26/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

72.2% 138 80.0%

Crime rate per 100,000 Crime clearance Voter population participation



Environmental Capacity

SCORE: 0.422 RANK: 14/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

10.5%

Protected area



Infrastructure Capacity

SCORE: 0.395 RANK: 27/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

Health Care Capacity RANK: 30/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.321

68.6% 34.4% 42.0% 57.6% 9.1 1.99 18.97

(over 1 hour)

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

(children under 5)

accreditation rate

by health insurance

Transportation Capacity SCORE: 0.211 RANK: 33/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

0.06 43.41

Road and rail density Average distance to port or airport



Communications Capacity SCORE: 0.648 RANK: 13/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

70.3% 0.6%

Mobile phone ownership Households with Fixed Phones



Energy Capacity SCORE: 0.399 RANK: 28/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

84.5% 0.1% 13.38 82.3%

Households served by state Percentage of total national Electricity generation GWh Households with gas for electricity electricity gererated in province per 100,000 Population cookina



DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES (DMC)

RANK: 2 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.462

Kalimantan Tengah 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: 0.686 RANK: 3/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

Ambulances per Citizen brigade personnel 10,000 persons per 10,000 persons Search and rescue staff per 10,000 coverage police station (km) persons persons Distance to nearest coverage police station (km) fire Station (km)



Mass Care Support

SCORE: 0.403 RANK: 26/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

232.75 0.12 0.64 0.08 0.13 1.15

Distance to Vehicle euipment per nearest disaster stockpile (km)

Vehicle euipment per 10,000 persons stockpile (km)

Vehicle euipment per 10,000 persons stockpile (km)

Vehicle euipment per 10,000 persons stockpile (km)

Support equipment per 10,000 persons per 10,000 persons per 10,000 persons persons



Early Warning and Monitoring

SCORE: 0.890 RANK: 2/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

6.52 0.97

Geophysical monitoring per exposed population Meterological/climatological monitoring per exposed population

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RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 7 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.557

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

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













Clean Water Access Vulnerability

Population Pressures

Transportation Capacity

Health Care Capacity

Mass Care Support

Emergency Services



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)	
Earthquake	RANK: 30 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.092
Tsunami	RANK: 31 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.092
Flood	RANK: 12 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.234
Flash Flood	RANK: 32 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE).093
Landslide	RANK: 28 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORED.150
Volcano	RANK: 29 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED



SCORE: 0.092



Drought

RANK: 23 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE 1.194



Wildfire

RANK: 11 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.255



Extreme Weather

RANK: 27 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.205



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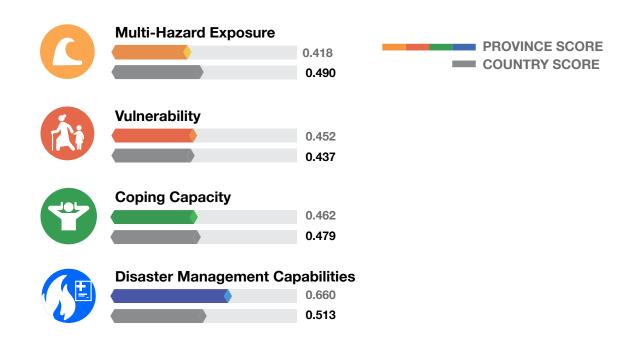
MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

26 / 34

RANK WITHIN PROVINCES Score: 0.437

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

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



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KALIMANTAN TENGAH RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Clean Water Access Vulnerability

Kalimantan Tengah has the 3rd highest Clean Water Access Vulnerability in the country, driven by the 4th lowest access to Improved Sanitation services (69% of households), and the 5th lowest access to an Improved Water Source (73% of households). The province is also exposed to multiple hazards, including extreme weather (tornadoes), drought, wildfires, landslides, flooding and flash flooding.

While Kalimantan has an abundant water supply, investments are needed to improve sanitation and sewerage infrastructure, and clean water treatment and delivery systems. Expand clean water infrastructure and sanitation services to meet the need of growing urban areas, including the urban poor.

2

Population Pressures

Kalimantan Tengah ranks 4th for Population Pressures, driven by the 4th highest ranking for Urban Population Change, the 5th highest ranking for Average Population Change, and the 9th highest score for Net Recent Migration. As the provincial population grows, the need for jobs and services will increase.

Promote interagency
engagement and collaboration
in sustainable development
planning to anticipate the social,
economic and infrastructure
needs of the growing population.

KALIMANTAN TENGAH RECOMMENDATIONS



Transportation Capacity

Kalimantan Tengah has the 2nd lowest ranking for overall Transportation Capacity in the country, with the 4th lowest rank for Road and Railway Density (0.06 km per square km), and the 5th lowest rank for Average Distance to a Port or Airport (43.41 km). Meeting the needs of a growing population will be challenging with limited transportation networks, health care capacity constraints and inadequate access to clean water and sanitation.

Develop public/private partnerships to identify synergies for growth and development across sectors. Adopt a multi-agency approach to infrastructure improvement planning in alignment with sustainable development goals.

Incorporate environmental protections and hazard mitigation strategies in infrastructure expansion projects to protect against hazard impacts and preserve natural resources.



Health Care Capacity

Kalimantan Tengah has the 5th lowest overall Health Care Capacity in the country, driven by the 2nd lowest percentage of the population with Health Insurance (only 57.56% are insured). The province also has a shortage of Hospital Beds (9.1 per 10,000 persons) and Physicians (1.99 per 10,000 persons). For more than a third (34.37%) of households, it takes over an hour to travel to the nearest hospital. The Heath Care Accreditation rate in the province is 68.58%.

Secure funding to invest in long-term health care capacity improvements. Align efforts with other related infrastructure and service delivery improvements (e.g., transportation, water).

Improve accreditation of health care facilities by addressing disparities related to infrastructure, budget, personnel, medical equipment and supplies. To better meet the needs of a growing health care system, adopt best practices in governance, data and information collection, and referral processes. Continue to implement programs and partnerships that increase accessibility of health care for poor and vulnerable populations.

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KALIMANTAN TENGAH RECOMMENDATIONS

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Mass Care Support

Findings show that Kalimantan Tengah has the 6th lowest capacity to provide Mass Care Support. As Kalimantan Tengah's population grows, the need for adequate shelter, disaster supplies and strategically located stockpiles will also increase.

Establish mechanisms (e.g., database) to track availability of supplies and adjust quantities to meet the needs of the population.



Emergency Services

The accessibility of emergency services in Kalimantan Tengah is limited. The average distance from populated areas to a fire station is approximately 100 km, while the average distance to a police station is 23 km. Ambulance are also in short supply.

Consider bolstering the capacity of emergency services within the province to better meet the needs of the population during an emergency through strategic placement of new services in densely populated areas.



Better solutions. Fewer disasters.

Safer World.

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