



INDONESIA

SULAWESI TENGGARA

NDPBA PROVINCE PROFILE

SULAWESI TENGGARA

CAPITAL: KENDARI

Area: 38,068
km²

The province of Sulawesi Tenggara (Southeast Sulawesi) is located on the southeastern portion of the island of Sulawesi and includes numerous smaller offshore islands. The primary

mode of transportation among the smaller islands is by ferry. Prominent hazards include drought, extreme weather, flooding and earthquakes, the impacts of which are exacerbated by deforestation to make way for plantations and other agricultural activities. Mining practices have also contributed to land degradation and environmental challenges. The province's growing population will require economic and health care capacity improvements to improve resilience and help attain SDG and DRR goals.



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Low

Score: 0.475 • Rank: 22/34



RESILIENCE (R) - Low

Score: 0.502 • Rank: 20/34



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Low

Score: 0.406 • Rank: 25/34



VULNERABILITY (V) - Very High

Score: 0.486 • Rank: 6/34



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Moderate

Score: 0.484 • Rank: 16/34



DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES (DMC) - Moderate

Score: 0.509 • Rank: 18/34



Population (2020 Projected)

2,755,600



Population in Poverty

11.0%



Adult Literacy Rate

94.9%



Access to improved water

89.7%



Average life expectancy

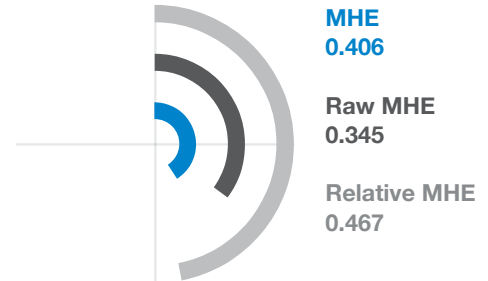
71.0 years

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



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 25 / 34 PROVINCES
SCORE: 0.406



ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Earthquake

31%

775,466
\$16.7 Billion



Tsunami

3%

78,787
\$1.9 Billion



Flood

31%

772,498
\$15.32 Billion



Flash Flood

2%

51,901
\$1.1 Billion



Landslide

1%

29,036
\$444.2 Million



Volcano

0%

-
-



Drought

63%

1,579,177
\$32.1 Billion



Wildfire

10%

247,424
\$3.8 Billion



Extreme Weather

94%

2,357,579
\$46.7 Billion



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 6 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.486

Vulnerability in Sulawesi Tenggara is primarily driven by Population Pressures and Economic Constraints. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the province's overall Vulnerability score.



Environmental Stress

SCORE: 0.386 RANK: 14/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

4.0%	18.63	20382.1
Land susceptible to severe erosion	Livestock Density (per sq km)	Net Deforestation (hectares per year)



Vulnerable Health Status

SCORE: 0.467 RANK: 11/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

70.97	45	206.25	11.9%	8.7%	7.6%	13.6%
Life expectancy (years)	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Maternal mortality ratio	Children (under 5) Wasting	Disability	Unmet health care needs	Households with limited access to health facility
0.5%	23.51	1.43	0.2	176	21.14	1.35
Households with catastrophic health expenditure	Dengue incidence per 100,000 population	Measles incidence per 100,000 population	Malaria incidence per 100,000 population	TB case notification per 100,000 population	HIV & AIDS incidence per 100,000 population	Prevalence of Leprosy per 10,000 population



Clean Water Vulnerability

SCORE: 0.363 RANK: 22/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

89.7%	79.8%
Households with improved water	Households with improved sanitation



Information Access Vulnerability

SCORE: 0.491 RANK: 13/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

94.9%	97.5%	8.91	71.2%
Adult literacy rate	Net primary school enrollment rate	Average years of schooling	Household using internet



Economic Constraints

SCORE: 0.559 RANK: 4/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

3.6%	58	11.0%	0.399
Unemployment rate	Age dependency ratio	Poverty rate	GINI ratio



Gender Inequality

SCORE: 0.503 RANK: 15/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

0.96	0.66	1.07	18.2%
Female to male literacy rate	Female to male labor ratio	Female to male secondary school enrollment ratio	Percent female seats in government



Population Pressures

SCORE: 0.633 RANK: 5/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

2.3%	5.7%
Average annual total population change	Average annual urban population change



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 16 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.484

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



Economic Capacity

SCORE: 0.372 RANK: 16/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

69.1% **2,624,771** **32.1**
Labor force participation Average monthly income (IDR) GDP per capita (Million IDR)



Governance

SCORE: 0.684 RANK: 6/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

49 **69.6%** **82.7%**
Crime rate per 100,000 population Crime clearance rate Voter participation



Environmental Capacity

SCORE: 0.315 RANK: 19/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

7.9%
Protected area



Infrastructure Capacity

SCORE: 0.453 RANK: 23/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED



Health Care Capacity SCORE: 0.363 RANK: 27/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

10.8 **1.8** **18.2** **29.6%** **50.6%** **55.0%** **68.4%**
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: 16/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

0.20 **30.73**
Road and rail density Average distance to port or airport



Communications Capacity SCORE: 0.562 RANK: 23/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

62.7% **0.7%**
Mobile phone ownership Households with Fixed Phones



Energy Capacity SCORE: 0.459 RANK: 22/34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

94.0% **0.3%** **32.92** **59.0%**
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



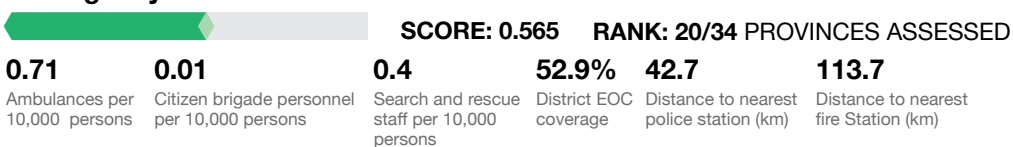
DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES (DMC)

RANK: 18 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.484

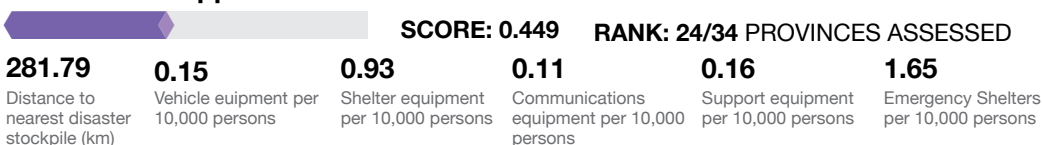
Sulawesi Tenggara exhibits weaker Disaster Management Capabilities in the areas of Mass Care Support and Early Warning and Monitoring. The bar charts indicate the disaster management themes contributing to the province's overall Disaster Management Capabilities score.



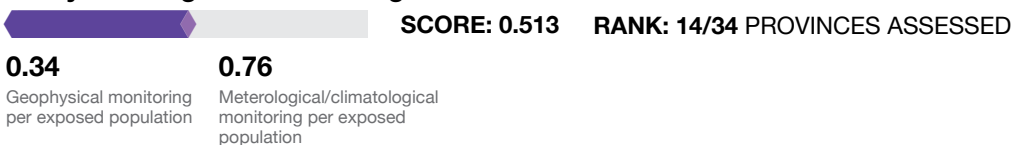
Emergency Services



Mass Care Support



Early Warning and Monitoring





RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 20 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.502

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

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



Population Pressures



Economic Constraints



Health Care Capacity



Economic Capacity



Mass Care Support



Early Warning and Monitoring



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Earthquake

RANK: 20 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.215



Tsunami

RANK: 11 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.26



Flood

RANK: 21 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.184



Flash Flood

RANK: 22 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.174



Landslide

RANK: 21 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.179



Volcano

RANK: 21 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.142



Drought

RANK: 14 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.237



Wildfire

RANK: 21 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.203



Extreme Weather

RANK: 19 / 34 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.248



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

22 / 34

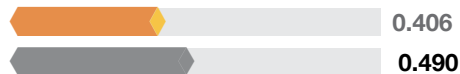
RANK WITHIN PROVINCES
Score: 0.475

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

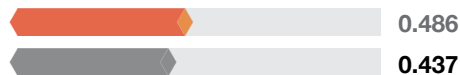
Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:



Multi-Hazard Exposure




Vulnerability



Coping Capacity



Disaster Management Capabilities



SULAWESI TENGGARA RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Population Pressures

Sulawesi Tenggara ranks 5th for overall Population Pressures, with Urban Population Change (5.69%) and Average Population Change (2.28%) being the most influential drivers. Drought, extreme weather, flooding and earthquakes are prominent hazards in the province. As the population grows and urban expansion ensues, more people and economic assets will be exposed to these hazards.

Implement strategic and long-term development planning that accounts for potential hazard impacts by implementing risk reduction initiatives to protect human lives and reduce damages and losses.

As investments in urban infrastructure increase, consider options for mass transit/public transport systems to augment transportation needs, reduce congestion and reduce environment impacts (e.g., air pollution).

2

Economic Constraints

Sulawesi Tenggara ranks 4th for overall Economic Constraints in the country, driven by the 3rd highest Age Dependency Ratio (ratio of non-working age population to working age population), and the 4th highest GINI ratio.

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.

SULAWESI TENGGARA RECOMMENDATIONS

3

Health Care Capacity

Sulawesi Tenggara has the 8th lowest ranking for overall Health Care Capacity. Drivers include the low number of Physicians (1.8 per 10,000 persons) and Accreditation of Health Care Facilities (55%).

Increase access to and quality of health care through infrastructure improvements and expanded health care services in rural areas. Address disparities in budget, personnel, medical equipment and supplies to boost accreditation of health care facilities. Increase the number of medical professionals working in rural areas by offering financial and infrastructure support incentives (e.g., housing).

4

Economic Capacity

Sulawesi Tenggara ranks 16th for overall Economic Capacity. Average Monthly Income (2.6 million IDR). GDP per Capita (32.1 million IDR).

Promote job creation and employment opportunities in urban areas to boost economic productivity among the rising urban population. Include programs that target women, youth, and populations transitioning from informal to formal sectors.

SULAWESI TENGGARA RECOMMENDATIONS

5

Mass Care Support

Sulawesi Tenggara has the 11th lowest ranking for Mass Care Support. Capabilities could be enhanced through increasing disaster equipment supplies, increasing sheltering capabilities through the identification of additional emergency shelters, and strategic placement of disaster stockpiles to improve access during a disaster.

6

Early Warning and Monitoring

Sulawesi Tenggara ranks 14th for Early Warning and Monitoring capabilities. As the population of the province grows, anticipate the need for expanded warning dissemination capabilities and community participation in preparedness and response activities to improve overall resilience.

**Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

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