





PROVINCE INFOGRAPHIC

INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has witnessed an increasing impact of natural disasters to the population in the past years. In the efforts to improving decision making process to avoid the negative impact of natural disasters becoming man-made disasters, information management plays a pivotal role. Various relevant stakeholders need to be more prepared on managing data and information. Well managed data and information will help calibrate the response and coordinate the influx of aid to ensure timely and efficiency of assistance to those who need help most.

The province infographic is developed to contribute a better understanding of the condition of provinces through their baseline data information/population datasets. It provides cluster/sectoral summaries of basic information related to the province and the available data. With all the data visualized on maps and graphics, stakeholders will be able to have more clarity and understanding of the situation in the field as well as understand the resources of data and information to be accessed.

We hope this book will help stakeholders in increasing their awareness and preparedness and at the same time contribute to more initiatives and way forward on how we use the data and information for a better response and facilitate decision making processes.

FOREWORD & ACKNOWLEDGMENT





Data and baseline information that describes the actual state of a province is very important in every stage of disaster management, especially during emergency preparedness and response. The speed and ease of access and understanding of decision makers is required. Therefore, the format in which the data and information is presented should be easily accessible and user friendly, especially for decision makers in disaster management.

Provincial infographics that present data and baseline information of a province appear to answer those needs. Maps and administrative areas, population data and population projections, education, livelihoods, food security, water and sanitation, health, and natural disasters are the data and information presented in these province infographics. The presentation is compact, solid and user friendly, making it easily understandable.

With the province infographics, the expectation is to make the following tasks simpler: the operations planning efforts and decision-making during emergency response, mitigation planning efforts and pre-disaster preparedness, as well as efforts in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of areas affected by the disaster in post-disaster events.

Thank you and my great appreciation goes to UNOCHA and UNFPA, who took the initiative to collaborate with BNPB, BPS, WFP and UNDP in the preparation of the Provincial Infographics. Hopefully in the future, the province infographics will always be present in disaster relief efforts, so the availability of data and basic information in disaster management is always readily available.

DR. Samsul Maarif, M.Si
Head of National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB)



Population data and statistical information on population, public facilities, and disaster, contribute to understanding disaster vulnerability of a province, and risk that might occur due to disasters. Accurate and actual Data and information are needed to construct policies and disaster mitigation planning, as well as for disaster management. With the availability of actual data, the constructed policy can reduce the risk of a disaster.

The Provincial Info-graphics Book is a compilation of statistical information which is focused on geographic information, population, employment, education, health, food security, water and sanitation, as well as natural disasters that occurred during the period of 2008-2012. Using data from a number of institutions, this publication presents a comprehensive information in the form of maps and data which is user friendly, informative, easily understandable and accessible. By presenting the information at province level, it is expected to provide an understanding of the variation of regions, the variation of the disaster potential,

and the variation of potential residents at risk.

Our hope is that this book will be useful as the source of quantitative information to policy makers and decision makers, institutions and individuals who need the information for disaster preparedness, disaster management, and post-disaster recovery programs. This book is part of humanity and environmental concern, particularly those caused by disaster.

Suryamin
Head of Statistics Indonesia (BPS)



The UN General Assembly Resolution 59/212 calls upon Member States, the United Nations and other relevant actors, as appropriate, to assist in addressing knowledge gaps in disaster management and risk reduction by identifying ways of improving systems and networks for the collection and analysis of information on disasters, vulnerability and risk to facilitate informed decision-making with a specific focus on data preparedness.

Establishing a clear picture of needs and priorities based on available data in the first days and weeks of a relief operation is critical, yet this information often takes weeks or even months to compile. An absence of an agreed methodology or approach in defining the profile of the population affected by a disaster or conflict also inhibits agreement on the severity or scope of the situation. A lack of pre-existing datasets and predictable processes within humanitarian agencies to manage and exchange datasets also lead to wasted resources, duplicated efforts and missed opportunities.

UN OCHA together with UNFPA, WFP and UNDP in collaboration with Government of Indonesia through BNPB and BPS developed this “Province Infographic” book that provides a visual image of some of the baseline and sectorial information at the provincial level in 33 provinces of Indonesia. OCHA works on the design and compilation of information.

Trust, this book will contribute to the works of stakeholders from government, national and international actors in disaster preparedness and humanitarian response, in their efforts to support the Government of Indonesia in helping the disaster affected people.

Rajan Gengaje
Head of Office OCHA Indonesia



The availability of accurate and easy-to-use population baseline data and information is very important in disaster management preparedness and response. In the event of a disaster, population data and information can assist decision-makers in formulating the best steps to take, and allows for a more precise analysis in determining total populations affected, vulnerable groups, and public infrastructure exposed to hazards in a region.

UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, is committed to providing technical support for using population data for disaster management in Indonesia. A 2012 national study cosponsored by UNFPA, BNPB, and BPS showed that over 97% of the Indonesian population lives in an area with “very high risk” of natural disaster. One of the achievements of UNFPA’s ongoing collaboration with BNPB and BPS is the availability of baseline data and information that merges the 2010 Population Census and 2011 Village Potential Survey (PODES). Having a clear and complete picture of population characteristics in disaster-prone areas and the services available in those communities, including preparedness and response capacities, is vital in order to establish effective disaster risk reduction plans and

targeted responses.

The population baseline data has now been used to develop this publication of infographics on population characteristics on each of Indonesia’s thirty-three provinces. The book is the result of cooperation between BNPB and BPS and the United Nations agencies UNFPA, UNOCHA, WFP, and UNDP. UNFPA provided technical assistance in the preparation of the basic population indicators such as sex ratio, population density, main livelihood, and levels of literacy. In addition, this book also displays information regarding dependency ratio, fertility rates, life expectancy, and infant mortality rates included in the Population Projection 2010-2035.

I hope this book can provide government agencies and humanitarian actors with precise and clear information about population conditions and characteristics across Indonesia and will assist them in their important work on disaster preparedness and humanitarian response.

Jose Ferraris

UNFPA Representative in Indonesia



Indonesia's record economic growth and poverty reduction have improved the lives of millions of the country's citizens. Still, remaining malnutrition and vulnerability to natural disasters are important remaining challenges. Emergency preparedness and food security analysis are central to WFP and the Government of Indonesia's joint efforts to reduce food security and malnutrition, and to enhance disaster risk management. That is why WFP has been actively participating in the development of the Province Infographic. This publication serves both as an accessible source of information in a wide range of thematic areas, as well as a reference for emergency response by providing humanitarian information and pre-crisis profiles.

The Province Infographic is the result of a fruitful collaboration between WFP, other UN organizations – including UNFPA, UNOCHA and UNDP – and government agencies (BNPB and BPS). WFP's contribution to the development of the Province Infographic includes supporting the preparation of maps, information on transportation networks, food security analysis, and guiding the secondary data review process.

The publication will be useful to disaster management professionals as it provides geographically detailed and up-to-date information and analysis. The information provides sectorial pre-disaster information and will enable a deepened understanding of risks and vulnerabilities in disaster affected areas. Relying chiefly on official statistics, including the 2010 population census and the 2011 Village Potential Survey (PODES), the Province Infographic is an authoritative source of information.

This Province Infographic aims to provide useful and accessible information for humanitarian actors, enabling a more effective response to disasters and crises. Together with government and UN partners, WFP will continue to support disaster preparedness and response and help providing an enabling environment for all humanitarian actors in Indonesia.

Myrta Kaulard
Representative and Country Director
WFP Indonesia



Sitting between two of the world's most active seismic regions, Indonesia is faced with a high number of natural disasters and hazards. Fully cognizant of these threats, Indonesia has long been at the forefront of developing innovative systems and tools for disaster risk management. Adding to the list of groundbreaking tools is this Indonesia Province Info Graphic, which documents key information on the country's 34 provinces, in easy-to-navigate style and with colorful visual representations.

Effective use of information is key to building resilient communities and for informed decision making for disaster risk reduction. From a summary of past disasters to population figures, this Info Graphic aims to equip readers and policy makers with crucial data that can enhance disaster risk reduction in the country. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is pleased to have had the opportunity to technically advise the conceptualization of this innovative publication. The publication makes excellent use of the Disaster Management Information System (DIBI), established by the National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB) and forms part of a series of evidence based information systems, planning and monitoring tools that BNPB has created over the years in partnership with UNDP. These also include the

Indonesia Post Disaster Needs Assessment (IPDNA), and the Disaster Recovery Index.

Every dollar invested in disaster preparedness will save \$7 in response and recovery efforts. The data and information contained in this infographic will help ensure a well targeted and speedy response to future disasters, which in turn, will save lives and money. In this regard, this publication is indeed a smart investment to protect Indonesia's 237 million people. The next step to take this investment even further would be to generate similar infographics for all of Indonesia districts and we hope that BNPB will be in a position to take this valuable initiative forward. I would like to congratulate BNPB and the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) for the publication of this report. I would also like to acknowledge the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) as well as World Food Programme (WFP) for their technical assistance.

Beate Trankmann
Country Director
UNDP Country Office Indonesia

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

EXECUTIVE EDITORS

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WRITERS AND DESIGN

Suprpto
Ratih Nurmasarl
Theophilus Yanuarto
Narwawi Pramudhiarta
Muhammmad Rifat
Faizal Thamrin

DATA PROCESSORS AND MAPS

Benny Istanto
Atik Widyastuti
Adi Kurniawan
Felix Yanuar

PHOTOGRAPHER

Andri Cipto Utomo

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GLOSSARY



MAP AND ADMINISTRATION

- The number of administrative regions which consists of district, sub-district, and village, is determined based on data obtained from the BPS in accordance with the administrative boundary map in 2010.
- Map of the administrative boundaries of provincial and district level using the administrative boundary map in 2010 from BPS.
- Information base map consisting of a network of roads, the provincial capital, the capital district, toponimi, ports, airports, volcanoes, water bodies (lakes, rivers, coastlines) are taken from a digital topographic map of Indonesia (RBI) Geospatial Information Agency (BIG).
- Description geographical conditions in Figures taken from the district in 2013, the BPS.
- The background image shows the amount of population density maps using data from LandScan the world's population with a resolution of 1 km.
- Determination of population density based on raster data processing LandScan.

POPULATION

- The number of males, females, the number of households is determined from population census data of 2010
- The number of population by age group in the population pyramid is determined based on data from the population census of 2010.
- Sex Ratio (Sex Ratio) is the ratio between the number of males and number of females in a region or country at any given time.
- Percentage of people with disabilities (disability) is determined from the ratio of the number of persons with disabilities to total population in the province. Source data from the population census of 2010
- Data on the percentage of urban and rural residents is determined from the ratio of the number of people who live in urban or rural

areas with a population in the whole province. Source data from the population census of 2010

- Dependency ratio is the ratio of the total population of productive age yet (0-14 years) and the amount of non-productive age population (65 years and above) with a population of productive age (15-64 years).
- Fertility rate is the average number of children expected to be born of a woman to give birth throughout his working life.
- Life expectancy at age x is the average years of life will still be undertaken by someone who has made it to age x, in any given year, the mortality situation prevailing in their communities.
- The infant mortality rate is a number that indicates the number of deaths of infants aged 0 years old per 1000 live births in a given year or can be said as well as the probability of infants dying before reaching one year of age (expressed as per thousand live births).

EDUCATION

- Education level of the latter is the highest education level attained by a person, which is characterized by a certificate / diploma. The percentage indicates the ratio between the number of residents in accordance with the level of education by the number of total population. Source of data used from the 2010 Population Census data
- Ability to read and write can be defined as the ability to use the language and use it to get a reading, listening to the words, expressed in writing, and speaking. Literacy is calculated from the percentage of the adult population can read and write. Source of data used from the 2010 Population Census data.
- School Facilities indicates the number of schools (kindergarten, elementary, junior high, high school and vocational school, Madrasah)

and private land in a province. Source of data used from the data Village Potential (PODES) in 2011.

FOOD SECURITY

- The prevalence of food security based on the Map of Food Security and Vulnerability (FSVA)
- Vulnerability to food insecurity is determined based on nine indicators related to food availability, food access, food utilization and nutrition.

LIVELIHOODS

- Livelihoods is a human activity to obtain a decent living standard where the region to other regions differ according to the level of ability of population and demographic circumstances. Percentage Livelihoods obtained from a comparison between the number of residents in accordance with Livelihoods the number of total population in the province, sources of data used from the 2010 Population Census.
- GDP is the sum of net economic value of the output generated by all economic activity in a particular region (provincial and district / city), and within a certain period (one calendar year). Economic activity is agriculture, mining, manufacturing, to services. Source of data used is the publication of the GDP of the BPS.

NATURAL DISASTERS EVENTS

- The incidence of natural disasters are catastrophic events caused by the event or series of events caused by nature, among others, in the form of earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanoes, floods, droughts, hurricanes, and landslides. Data shown is a catastrophic event data from 2008-2012. Source of data used from the Indonesian Disaster Data and Information (DiBi).

HEALTH

- Health facilities are health care facilities that are used to hold individual health care efforts, both promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative undertaken by the Government, Local Government, and / or Community. Health facility data displayed include hospitals, health centers, pustu, posyandu, and others. Source of data used from the data Village Potential (PODES) in 2011
- Health workers are all people who are devoted in the health field as well as having knowledge or skill through education and health requires that for certain types of authority to carry out health. Health workers shown include doctors, dentists, midwives, and others. Source of data used Data Village Potential (PODES) in 2011.

WATER AND SANITATION

- Percentage of households by source of water used, shows a comparison between the number of households by source of water used by the total number of households in the province. There are two types of water sources is shown that the source of potable water and not a source of potable water. Used data from the population census data of 2010
- Clean water is one type of resource-based water quality good and commonly used by humans for consumption or in performing their daily activities including the sanitation.
- Sanitation is intentional behavior in familiarization with the intention of preventing a clean living man in direct contact with dirt and other harmful waste material in the hope this venture will maintain and improve human health. The percentage of household sanitation shows a comparison based on the type of sanitation used (private, shared, common, and others) with the total number of households.

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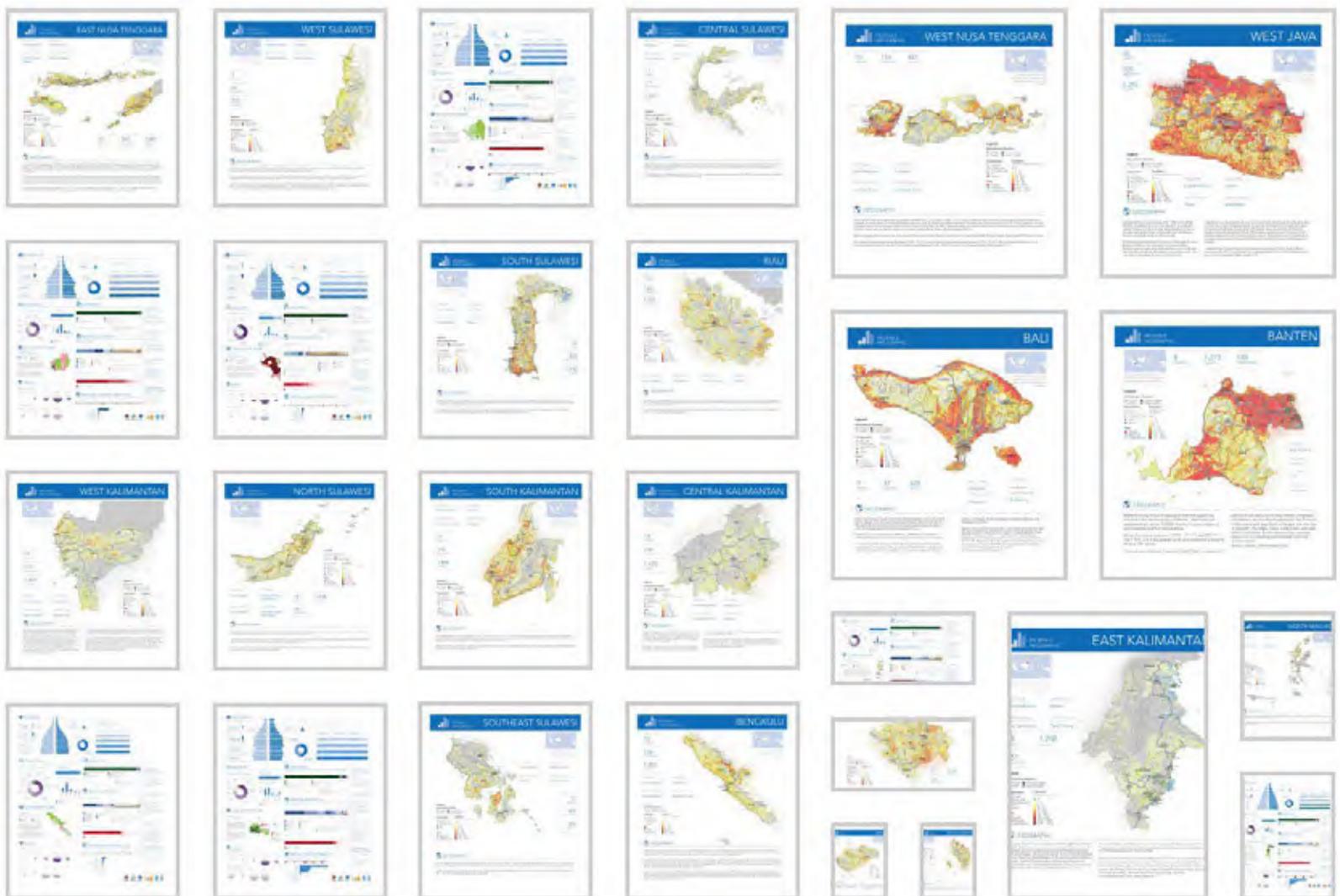


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