

# DISASTER STATISTICS IN INDONESIA

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- Indonesia is a country that has a high risk of disaster, this happens because Indonesia is located in a circle of fire (many volcanoes) and between three active plates namely Indo-Australia from the south, Eurasia from the north, and the Pacific from the east
- Disaster data is collected by the National Disaster Management Agency and BPS-Statistics Indonesia
- Disaster data in BPS-Statistics Indonesia is sourced from Village Potential Data which is based on village
- Village Potential Data also has information on disaster mitigation
- Unfortunately, not all of these data can be disaggregated by sex



# Villages/Kelurahan Affected by Natural Disasters in the Last 3 Years : SDGs Goal 13 Target 3



Flood  
**19.675**  
**Villages/Kelurahan**



Landslide  
**10.246**  
**Villages/Kelurahan**



Earth-quake  
**10.115**  
**Villages/Kelurahan**



Drought  
**8.587**  
**Villages/Kelurahan**



Typhoon/Cyclone  
**7.251 Villages/Kelurahan**



Forest and Land Fires  
**4.394 Villages/Kelurahan**



Flash Flood  
**1.869 Villages/Kelurahan**



Tide  
**1.808 Villages/Kelurahan**



Volcanic Eruption  
**623 Villages/Kelurahan**

- There are 40,587 (48.4%) villages / kelurahan affected by the natural disaster in the 2015-2017
- The most natural disasters are floods, landslides and earthquakes

# Number of Villages/Kelurahan by Effort in Anticipation/Mitigation of Natural Disaster



Natural Disaster Early Warning System  
**7.968 Villages/Kelurahan**



Tsunami Early Warning System  
**634 Villages/Kelurahan**



Safety Equipment  
**2.738 Villages/Kelurahan**



Evacuation Route  
**5.048 Villages/Kelurahan**



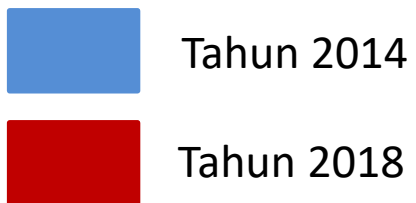
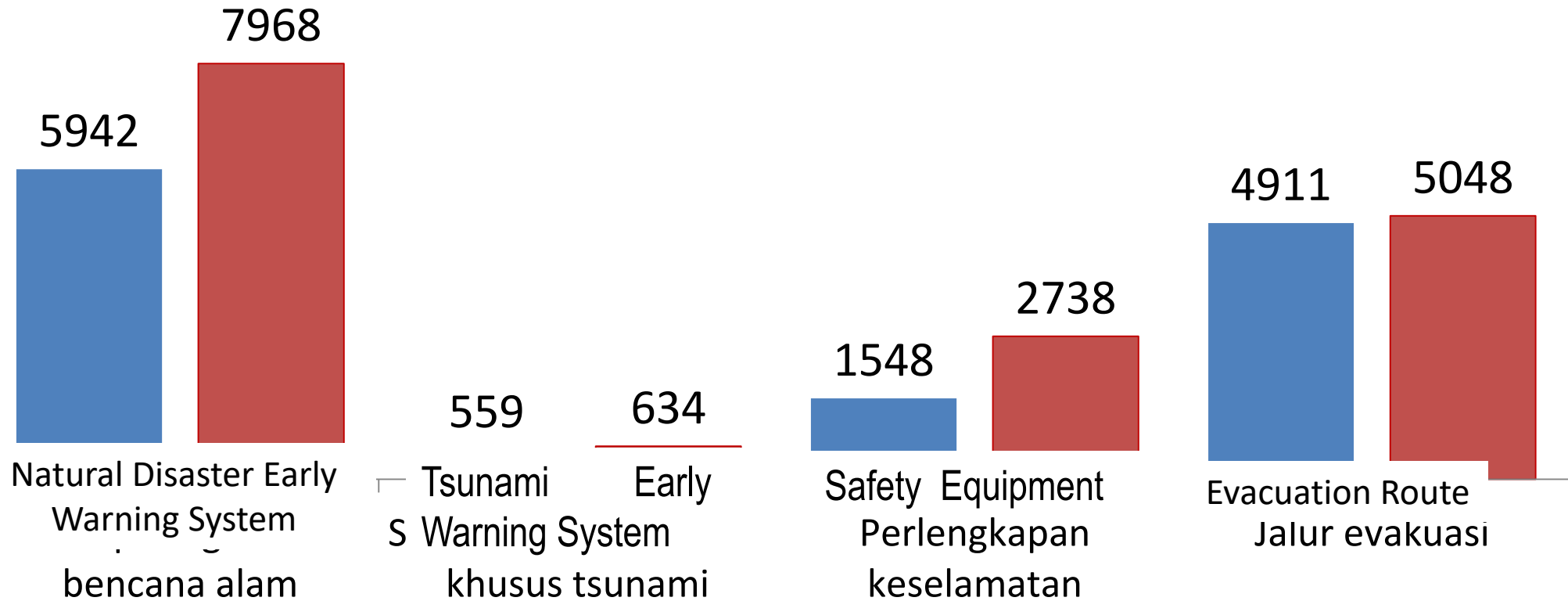
Engineering, maintenance or normalization  
**19.825 Villages/Kelurahan**

- Only 26,546 Villages/kelurahan (31.6%) have anticipation/mitigation of natural disaster
- In fact, there are only 634 Villages/kelurahan in the tsunami early warning system (1.74% of the 36,426 Villages with tsunami potential)

# The spreads of The Three Biggest Disasters



# Efforts of Anticipation/Mitigation of Natural Disaster



**The number of villages with increasing Mitigation to Natural Disaster**



# The Number of Village/Kelurahan by Type of Natural Disaster

Type of Natural Disaster	The Number of Vilage/Kelurahan	
	2011-2013	2015-2017
Landslide	7.861	10.246
Flood	16.830	19.675
Flash Flood	1.478	1.869
Earth-quake	3.827	10.115
Tsunami	16	12
Tide	1.560	1.806
Typhoon/Cyclone	7.143	7.251
Volcanic Eruption	433	623
Forest and Land Fires	1.267	4.394
Drought	4.913	8.587
<b>Village/Kelurahan with Natural Disaster</b>	<b>32.586</b>	<b>40.587</b>

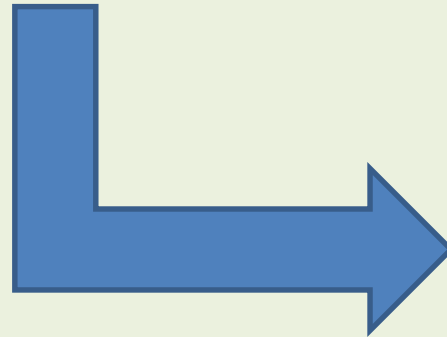
# WHY POST DISASTER DATA COLLECTION IS NEEDED?





- ✓ Data and information about area which affected by disaster is needed.
- ✓ During this time many stake holders are collecting data to provide their respective interests.
- ✓ Since the collected data are varies, they can be confusing to policy makers

According to the "One Data" policy, it is necessary to establish an integrated data collection system for all ministries.



The generated data can be used to make policies at regional or national level in disaster area.

# WHY DISASTER GENDER BASED DATA IS NEEDED?



**1**

**Several studies show that, when disaster happen, women will instinctively help their children faster than men. Because of that, women should be prioritized to be given a disaster management simulation training.**

**2**

**With women's preparedness for disasters, it is hoped that it can reduce disaster victims**

**3**

**the perpetrators of female violence, especially sexual violence, are more often not spouse, especially if the woman lives in refugee camps. And in places of refuge there are many incidents of very young women forced to get married because they are pregnant**

**4**

**Women are weak and need to be protected, especially in areas prone to disasters and conflicts, which often occure harassment and rape**

# VARIABLES IN POST-DISASTER DATA COLLECTION



No	Variables
1	<p>Population Data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Age,</li><li>- Marital status,</li><li>- Gender,</li><li>- Relationship status with family,</li><li>- Religion,</li><li>- Type of work before a disaster occurs</li><li>- Education (qualification that owned)</li><li>- School Status (not attending school, currently attending school, not going to school anymore)</li></ul>



**Indicator SDGs 1.5.1:**  
Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.

No	Variables
2	<p>Functional disorders / difficulties in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Vision,</li><li>- Hearing,</li><li>- Walk/climb the stairs,</li><li>- Use/move the hand/finger,</li><li>- Remembering/ concentrating,</li><li>- Having behavior/emotional disorders,</li><li>- Speak and/or understand/communicate,</li><li>- Take care of them self</li></ul>

No	Variables
3	<p>Fulfillment of food needs for the past week</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Never eat healthy/nutritious food</li><li>- Never eat when it's time to eat,</li><li>- Never eat less because there is no food,</li></ul>





No	Variables
4	<p>Fulfillment of Clothing Needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Underwear needs (including sanitary pads)</li><li>- Everyday wear</li><li>- Worship clothing</li><li>- Formal wear</li></ul>

No	Variable
5	<p>Placement of health needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Experiencing health complaint</li><li>- Whether has chronic disease</li><li>- Improved to health services.</li></ul>



No	Variable
6	<p>The health of ever-married women aged 15-49 years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Pregnancy</li><li>- Pregnancy aged</li><li>- Ever has inspections service to pregnancy</li><li>- Childbirth</li><li>- Ever has inspections service to childbirth</li><li>- Contraception</li><li>- Contraception used</li></ul>



No	Variable
7	<p>Information of housing this time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Own ownership house building status</li><li>- Proof of ownership / certificate of house building</li><li>- Source of lighting used by households</li><li>- Type of roof and damaged roof</li><li>- Type of wall and damaged wall</li><li>- Type of flooring and damaged floor</li><li>- Condition of damaged structures building/ pole</li><li>- The overall damaged of house building</li></ul>

No	Variable
8	<p>Information of housing this time (Continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Type of toilet facility and damaged houses</li><li>- Source of drinking water and water condition (cloudy, colored, tasted, foaming, smell etc</li><li>- Type of fuel used</li></ul>



No	Variable
9	<p>Information of housing before evacuating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Own ownership house building status</li><li>- Type of house building</li><li>- Housing condition (damaged condition, etc)</li></ul>







# THE RESULT OF POST-DISASTER DATA COLLECTION

**1**

Develop questionnaires & build a data collection system.

→ Data collection process using a combined method, which uses population data from **Civil Registration** as a prelist in conducting post-disaster data collection



Why do we use **Civil Registration** data?

To find out:

1. Who is still in the area?
2. Who dies?
3. Who is missing, etc.

2

## Questionnaire + application PILOT test



Why it should be tested ?

To improve :

1. Field organization,
2. Data collection method
3. List of questions, etc.



## COVERAGE



The pilot carried out on 2 Villages/Kelurahan :

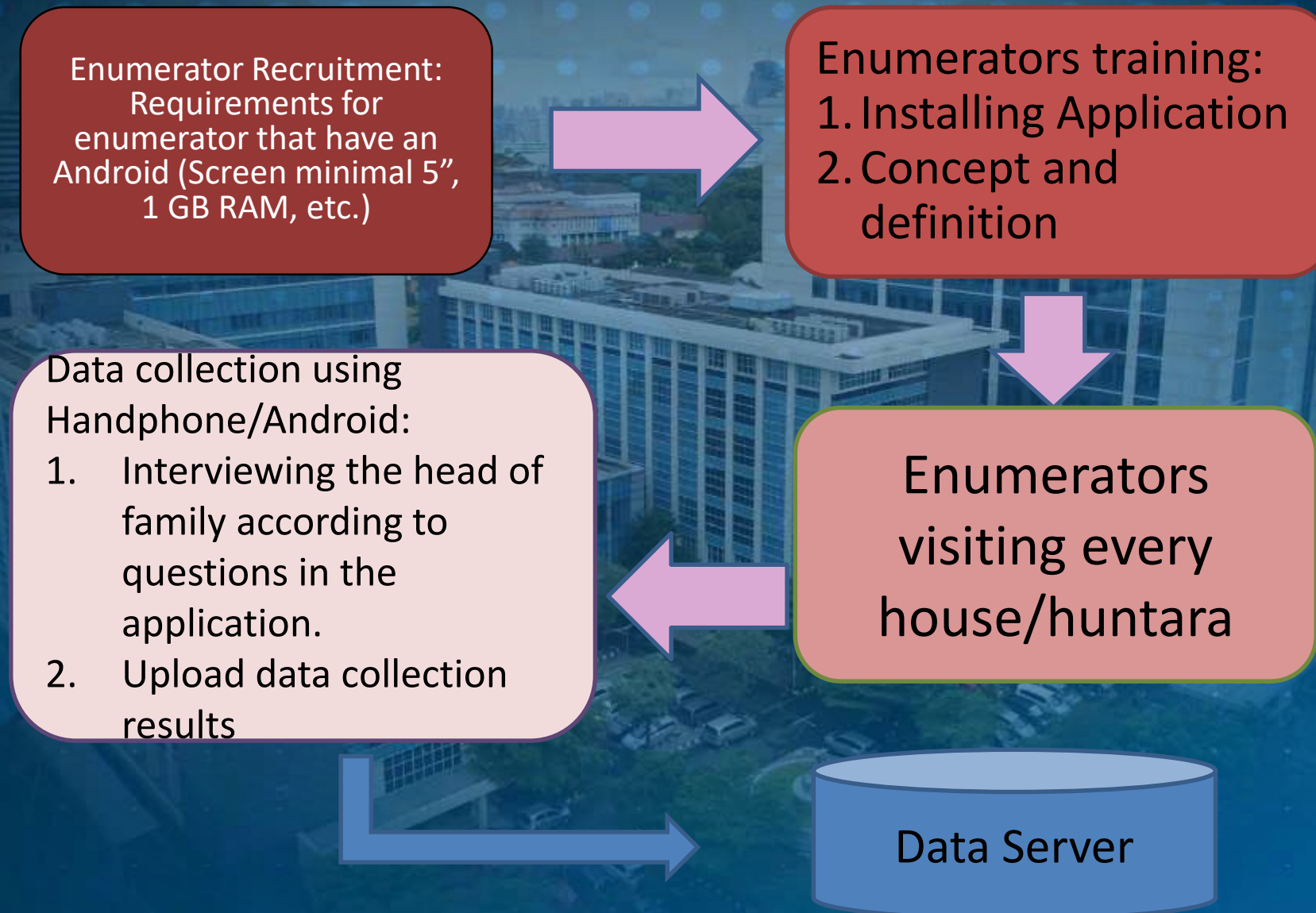
1. Kel. Petobo, Kec. Palu Selatan, Palu City, Sulawesi Tengah
2. Kel. Tondo, Kec. Mantikulore, Palu City, Sulawesi Tengah

Enumerator  
Training



field data  
collection









**HUNTARA**





**ENUMERATION**





**ENUMERATION**





# THANK YOU