

DISASTER, CLIMATE AND RESILIENCE



DEBRI RESULTING FROM EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI IN PALU, CENTRAL SULAWESI © IOM 2018

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The International Organization for Migration (IOM) Indonesia engages at the national and local levels to enhance government and non-government partners' capacities to prevent, minimize and respond to displacement and environmental migration resulting from natural and manmade disasters and the long term impacts of climate change and environmental degradation throughout the archipelago.

Located on the Pacific Ring of Fire, Indonesia is one of the world's most natural disaster-prone areas and is exposed to multiple hazards, including flooding, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, landslides and tsunamis. Disaster-related challenges in Indonesia will likely increase due to climate change, rapid urbanization, and uncontrolled and unsustainable national resource utilization, with severe social, economic, health, and environmental impacts.

While these factors combine to fuel some of highest rates of disaster displacement worldwide, evidence suggests that long term climate change impacts are likely to result in environmental migration and permanent relocation. Environmental migrants in Indonesia currently face a series of barriers, including availability of land, deteriorating land prices, lack of financial and social capital, limited employment opportunities and transferable skills to secure livelihoods.

In response to these challenges, IOM is contributing to policy, research, advocacy and practice to integrate human mobility in disaster preparedness action and climate change adaptation. Evidence generation and knowledge management ensure the relevance and innovation of IOM's policy and operational approaches.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

IOM has assisted over **33,000** people displaced by disasters since 2020

6,003 internally displaced people reached with water, sanitation and hygiene support in 2021

Over 1,300 community members consulted to inform policy on disaster preparedness in 2022

354 local actors trained on key disaster management standards and approaches in 2022

Since 2015, IOM has provided assistance to CCCM partners as the co-chair of the National Cluster on Displacement and Protection



IOM'S DISASTER, CLIMATE AND RESILIENCE PRIORITIES

IOM seeks to strengthen community resilience to disasters through three mutually reinforcing strategic priorities:

1. Contribute to policy and advocacy to strengthen government action in integrating human mobility in climate change adaptation, disaster preparedness and response

Based on evidence and knowledge generated by capacity building programming and targeted research, IOM cooperates with the Government of Indonesia to develop, evaluate, and adjust human mobility-related aspects of climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness policies. IOM supports policy development efforts by providing technical expertise; conducting assessments of ongoing policies including identifying best practices and gaps, budgeting and costing analysis; contributing to developing monitoring systems to analyse progress against national and global targets, such as the 2030 Agenda, the New Urban Agenda, the Sendai Framework, and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change; facilitating knowledge exchange; and advocating for the adoption of international standards as relevant.

2. Enhance national and local capacities to prevent, minimize and respond to displacement

IOM's community-based disaster risk reduction initiatives focus on close cooperation between government and non-governmental actors and incorporating right-based, inclusive and gender responsive approaches. IOM is also contributing to prepare communities to act when disaster strikes and minimize the humanitarian impact on the population. As the co-lead for the National Cluster on Displacement and Protection, IOM works with the Government on humanitarian coordination to ensure approaches to displacement and durable solutions are consistent, involve communities and address any gaps in the local response. IOM supports first response teams in impact assessments using its Displacement Tracking Matrix (https://dtm.iom.int) system to track and monitor the displacement and population mobility.

3. Building Evidence and Managing Knowledge on Climate and Migration

As a leading knowledge provider in the field of migration, IOM engages local actors to produce evidence on migration and climate change dynamics in Indonesia. Evidence generation strengthens and promotes innovation in both policy and operational approaches. IOM's operational partnership with government counterparts means that IOM can support the Government in managing knowledge by collecting local and international experiences and practices to produce recommendations for policy development. Furthermore, IOM's field presence and extensive partnerships across Indonesia ensures that community perspectives feed into migration and climate change knowledge and policy development.

Key Principles and Approaches

IOM builds community resilience by leading participatory processes that identify local strengths and weaknesses, and develop effective plans.

Inclusiveness and participation is crucial to developing and implementing relevant and sustainable emergency and post-crisis programming. Attention is given to engaging marginalised and vulnerable groups.

IOM highlights the centrality of protection across all activities. Identifying and addressing the protection concerns of all groups is key to prevention, preparedness, and response.

SUSTAINABLE G A

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