



OVERVIEW

Located on the Pacific Ring of Fire, an area with high tectonic activity, Indonesia is one of the world's most natural disaster-prone areas and is at risk to multiple hazards, including flooding, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, landslides and tsunamis. Disaster-related challenges in Indonesia will likely increase due to global climate change, rapid urbanization, uncontrolled, and uncontrolled and unsustainable national resource utilization, with severe social, economic, and environmental consequences. Indonesia is already among the countries experiencing largest and more frequent population displacement due to natural disasters.

In response to those challenges, IOM is contributing to policy and advocacy to integrate human mobility in disaster preparedness action and climate change adaptation. At the same time, and in line with policy efforts, IOM is engaged at the national and local levels in enhancing Indonesian government and non-government partners' capacities to prevent minimize and respond to displacement. Evidence generation and knowledge management ensure the relevance and innovation of IOM Disaster, Climate and Resilience policy and operational approaches.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

IOM Indonesia 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 to develop, evaluate, and adjust human mobility-related aspects of climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness policies. The main partners engaged by IOM include the National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB), Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), National Cluster for Displacement & Protection, Ministry for National Planning & Development, and National Statistics Bureau. IOM supports the Government's 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; facilitating knowledge exchange; advocating for the adoption of international standards as relevant. For instance, IOM in cooperation with the Global Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster is assessing local CCCM capacities in Indonesia to produce policy recommendations based on identified best practices and gaps

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

IOM supports national and local partners in operationalizing the Indonesian Government's commitments on disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness.

IOM is committed to preventing displacement by enhancing community resilience to the natural disaster. Community-based disaster risk reduction initiatives supported by IOM in Indonesia focus on close cooperation between government and non-governmental actors and incorporating right-based, inclusive and gender responsive approaches. In this area of work, IOM has, for instance, guided local efforts on participatory risk mapping and development of disaster contingency plans, set up disaster risk reduction forums at district and sub-district levels, provided guidance and capacity building to local actors implementing BNPB's "Resilient Village" programme

At the same time, IOM is contributing to prepare communities to act when disaster strikes and minimize the humanitarian impact on the population. IOM is engaging closely with BNPB to strengthen humanitarian response capacity on camp management and displacement data, this includes contributing to the development of operational guidelines and training BNPB Quick Response Teams. Similarly, IOM supports the creation of an online learning platform to prepare MoSA's volunteers (Tagana) to respond to displacement in line with national and international humanitarian standards and best practices.

Further, working in support of the Government of Indonesia, IOM maintains internal and partners' capacity to contribute to current and future government-led humanitarian response to displacement. IOM supports government's first response team in quick impact assessments of natural disasters regarding population displacement and humanitarian needs, using its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) system to track and monitor the displacement and population mobility. As the co-lead for the National Cluster on Displacement and Protection and the co-lead of the CCCM sub-Cluster, IOM has a primary role to support the government with humanitarian coordination to ensure approaches to displacement and durable solutions are consistent, involve communities and address any gaps in the local response.

Recommendations from IOM policy and advocacy efforts are incorporated into activities to enhance national and local capacities, thus bringing in line and reinforcing policy and operational approaches in support of government action. Similarly, evidence generated by IOM on climate and migration is used to determine priorities such as geographic targeting. For instance, based on recent research, IOM is planning to support the inclusion of urban poor and migrants into disaster risk reduction and social protection plans.

3. Building Evidence and Managing Knowledge on Climate and Migration

As a leading knowledge provider in the field of migration, IOM is engaging local actors to produce evidence on migration and climate change dynamics in Indonesia. Evidence generation contributes to strengthen and innovate both policy and operational approaches. IOM's operational partnership with government counterparts engaged on disaster risk reduction and displacement response means that IOM can support the government in managing knowledge by collecting local and international experiences and practices to produce recommendations for policy development. Further, IOM's field presence and extensive partnerships across Indonesia ensures that community perspectives feed into migration and climate change knowledge and policy development. These partnerships serve to strengthen IOM as a key information provider of the migration-environment nexus.

IOM is well-positioned to ensure the systematic collection of evidence to provide a better understanding of the slow onset effects of climate change and/or recurring seasonal disasters as a driver for migration, particularly related to rural-urban migration and 'urban poor' populations. Through the robust and comprehensive evidence-based IOM achieves to strengthen national and regional policy formulation and enhances targeted and evidenced-based national and regional humanitarian and development planning.

Currently, IOM priority is to identify and address information gaps on slow onset disaster or recurring seasonal disaster in Indonesia as a drive for migration, particularly related to rural-urban migration and 'urban poor' populations.



Building Resilience

IOM Indonesia’s work on climate change and migration, disaster preparedness and response are guided by the principle of achieving sustainable change by building resilience. As a result, vulnerable communities prone to natural, climate-induced disasters and humanitarian crises can effectively cope, adapt, anticipate and prepare for upcoming challenges. IOM builds community resilience by leading participatory processes that identify local strengths and weaknesses, and use that to plan realistic and sustainable actions addressing gaps.

Inclusiveness and Participation

Meaningful and fully inclusive participatory processes are crucial to developing and implementing relevant and sustainable emergency and post-crisis programming. Affected communities work alongside local authorities and technical experts to shape the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of IOM Projects. Particular attention is given to ensuring that marginalised and vulnerable groups are engaged and informed of programme strategies best suited to the local context.

Protection

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

POLICY AND FRAMEWORK

These frameworks are mutually reinforcing and taken together; they provide a comprehensive set of principles for action on migration, climate change and disaster preparedness and response.

