

WHAT THEY SAY



Yunyulita Lakilaf, Chair of female farmer group “Moen Mese”, TTS District, NTT

“CARE and CIS Timor helped to form this female farmer group “Moen Mese”. By participating in its training, I knew that purple sweet potato can be used as alternative food source in dry season. It does not require much water and is easy to manage by farmers. Best thing is we can also sell the excess harvest of this crop to help us meet the daily needs.”

Melkisedek Maubano, farmer, Oeoe Village, TTS District, NTT

“I was a driver and turned into farmer since 2015. As a starter, I spent USD 22 and failed in my first harvest because I had no knowledge when to plant the seeds. Since 2017 I joined trainings conducted by KARINA KWI and Yayasan Bina Tani Sejahtera (YBTS). Since then, I could avoid the risk of crops failure. I also gained USD 223 from one harvest.”



Budi Utomo, Chairman of CBAT PMI Sewu Sub-district, Jebres District, Surakarta

“The community who used to be the object of disasters now understands and becomes IRM actors. To overcome the recurrent floods in the banks of Bengawan Solo, they implemented several IRM-based measures, which are planting vetiver and creating absorption wells and biopores at the frontyards and backyards of their houses. That way, during the rain, water will not stagnate and can be absorbed into the ground, thus can reduce the amount of rainwater falling directly into the river.”

Moses, fisherman, Oesapa sub-district, Kupang

“We don’t know that the forecast information is available and we can actually access it directly and easily. We now know when would be good weather for fishing and not several days ahead. Traditional knowledge has no capacity to predict weather at sea more than several hours ahead.”



Latifah Ihsani, Chair of Women Community Group Wedung Village, Demak District, Central Java

“I really enjoy our Coastal Field School (CFS) sessions, because we learn a lot about integrated coastal area management and each session brings me new knowledge. Coastal abrasion is a common risk in our village, but we are now trying to restore and maintain mangrove ecosystem in our village. We are sure that this effort will eventually bring aquaculture business back on its feet again.”



PARTNERS FOR RESILIENCE | INDONESIA

Who we are

The Partners for Resilience in Indonesia (PFR Indonesia) is an alliance of five humanitarian, development, and environmental organizations [CARE International Indonesia, Karina Yogyakarta, Red Cross Climate Centre, Indonesian Red Cross – as a member of International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and Wetlands International Indonesia] working together to strengthen community resilience.

PfR Indonesia uses **Integrated Risk Management (IRM)** in recognition of the importance of ecosystems and a changing climate to livelihoods, and in the belief that risk reduction must integrate both timescales (ranging from imminent hazards to risks much further into the future) and geographical scope (assessing disaster risks over the wider landscape). This is essential for assessing the type, frequency, and intensity of the hazards facing communities, and for responding accordingly.

Within a five-year period (2016-2020), PFR Indonesia builds on its experience, and focuses on **policy dialogue** at global, regional, and national levels. In this strategic partnership with Netherlands Government, PFR Indonesia contributes to strengthen capacities of Civil Society Organizations (CS) to engage in dialogues on IRM with stakeholders at local, national, and international levels in order to make policies, investments, and practices more risk informed and gender responsive.

IRM: A CLOSER LOOK

Integrated Risk Management (IRM) is an enhanced, holistic approach to increasing community resilience by integrating disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate change adaptation (CCA) and ecosystem management and restoration (EMR).

Working closely with communities on IRM means communities can *anticipate* by planning, maintaining stocks, and organizing early warning; *respond* when disaster strikes with practiced actions that enable local systems to survive; *adapt* to changing risks, generating and expanded range of livelihood options, like drought-resistant crops; and *transform* themselves to address the root causes of risk, engaging with governments.



STRENGTHENING
COMMUNITY RESILIENCE THROUGH
INTEGRATED RISK MANAGEMENT



Palang Merah Indonesia



Climate Centre



Wetlands International



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WHERE WE
MADE
DIFFERENCES



Why IRM is important to strengthen
community resilience

A natural disaster is something that cannot be avoided and its' frequency tends to increase in the last few years. The EM-DAT (Emergency Events Database) recorded that there were **6,873 natural disaster** cases happened since 1994 until 2013. The Asia Continent was the continent that **most frequently experienced** natural disasters and encountered worst loss, with almost 3.8 billion people affected and 841,000 casualties.¹ Ironically, based on the data from UNISDR, along 2005-2014, **Indonesia was the 5th country** in the world that was recorded as the country that experienced natural disasters most frequently.²

The increase number of the natural disaster events are triggered by various factors, however, **climate change becomes the biggest contributing factor**. Some studies reveal that the weather pattern changing and the **ecosystem quality degradation** that are happening in

an extreme way from time to time have increased the risks and have exacerbated the natural disaster scale. At the end, when those areas are not considered as priorities and not well managed in a sustainable way, they will potentially take away millions of human life and devastate the development achievements.

We cannot avoid the natural disaster massive impacts towards the human life sector, however, we can minimize the risks. The key is to strengthen the community resilience towards the hazard through **Integrated Risk Management (IRM)-based measures**. This approach understands that both ecosystem and landscape are the crucial elements because they are functioning as **buffers** against the hazard and also they are the source of the **community livelihoods**. Those elements are then integrated with variability and climate change, in order to anticipate the future disaster risks.



ACHIEVEMENTS

7 Villages in Dagesime-Magepanda watershed has included the plan into annual village development plan

Watershed plan adopted

92 villages with > USD 1,367 million

Replication and stakeholders' support of IRM-based measures in NTT

Financing of the IRM-based measures in 3 coastal villages in Demak

Village fund USD 1,100-3,600 annually

Coord. Ministry for Economic Affairs' Regulation No.4/ 2107

IRM principles and funding allocation for mangrove conservation

Internet-based weather forecast information

Fishermen can access real-time information for securing their livelihood



CHALLENGES

The perspective has not been applied in any DRR efforts and development plans

Watershed Perspective

Gender-effective disaster resilience

Gender issues are yet to be specifically integrated in most DRR programs

The media often see pre-disaster issues NOT as news item

Media Support

Coord. Ministry for Economic Affairs' Regulation No.4/ 2107

Action planning process is stagnant because mangrove issue involves two different coordinating ministries

Internet-based weather forecast information

Limitation in smartphone (application) ownership and internet access

¹Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (2015). *Human Cost of Natural Disaster 2015: A Global Perspective*
²EM-DAT database, Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters, Munich Re. *The Economic and Human Impact of Disasters in The Last 10 Years*