



# INDONESIA

## 2025-2027 IFRC network country plan



Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 16M**

12 March 2025

### In support of the Indonesian Red Cross Society



**530**

National Society  
branches



**793**

National Society  
local units



**6,598**

National Society  
staff



**316,617**

National Society  
volunteers

### People to be reached



**79,000**

Climate and  
environment



**102,000**

Disasters  
and crises



**145,000**

Health and  
wellbeing



**300**

Migration and  
displacement



**121,000**

Values, power  
and inclusion

### IFRC network multi-year focus

#### Longer-term needs

- Health
- Protection, gender and inclusion
  - Anticipatory action
  - Disaster risk reduction

#### Capacity development

- Financial systems
- Resource mobilization
- Community engagement and accountability
  - Digital transformation
  - Branch development

### Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating

**Medium**

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index

**Medium**

Human Development Index rank

**112**

World Bank Population figure

**281.2M**

World Bank Population below poverty line

**9.5%**

# Funding requirements

2025

2026\*\*

2027\*\*

\*\*Projected funding requirements

**Total 6.7M CHF**

**Total 5.3M CHF**

**Total 4M CHF**

Through Participating National Societies

Through Participating National Societies

Through the IFRC

Through the IFRC

Through the IFRC

→ **1.4M CHF**

→ **1.3M CHF**

**5.3M CHF**

**4M CHF**

**4M CHF**

## IFRC Breakdown

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### Longer term needs

### Longer term needs

### Longer term needs

**424,000 CHF**

Climate and environment

**424,000 CHF**

Climate and environment

**424,000 CHF**

Climate and environment

**877,000 CHF**

Disasters and crises

**877,000 CHF**

Disasters and crises

**877,000 CHF**

Disasters and crises

**2.3M CHF**

Health and wellbeing

**1M CHF**

Health and wellbeing

**1M CHF**

Health and wellbeing

**339,000 CHF**

Values, power and inclusion

**339,000 CHF**

Values, power and inclusion

**339,000 CHF**

Values, power and inclusion

**1.4M CHF**

Enabling local actors

**1.4M CHF**

Enabling local actors

**1.4M CHF**

Enabling local actors

## Participating National Societies

American Red Cross

Australian Red Cross

Canadian Red Cross Society

Japanese Red Cross Society

Korean Red Cross

## IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:

**MAAID002**

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

## Participating National Societies bilateral support for 2025

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
American Red Cross	1.1M	●	●				●
Australian Red Cross		●	●			●	●
Canadian Red Cross Society	150,000			●			
Japanese Red Cross Society	147,000		●				
Korean Red Cross							●

Total Funding requirement **CHF 1.4M**

## Hazards



Earthquakes



Volcanic eruptions



Floods



Tsunamis



Landslides



Health emergencies



Indonesian Red Cross Society providing support services at Cianjur, West Java after a power outage due to an earthquake  
(Photo: Indonesian Red Cross Society)

# NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Indonesian Red Cross Society** (Palang Merah Indonesia) was established in 1945 and was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1950. Its role as an auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field is set out and supported by national law and by the National Society's statutes, last endorsed in its general assembly in December 2019.

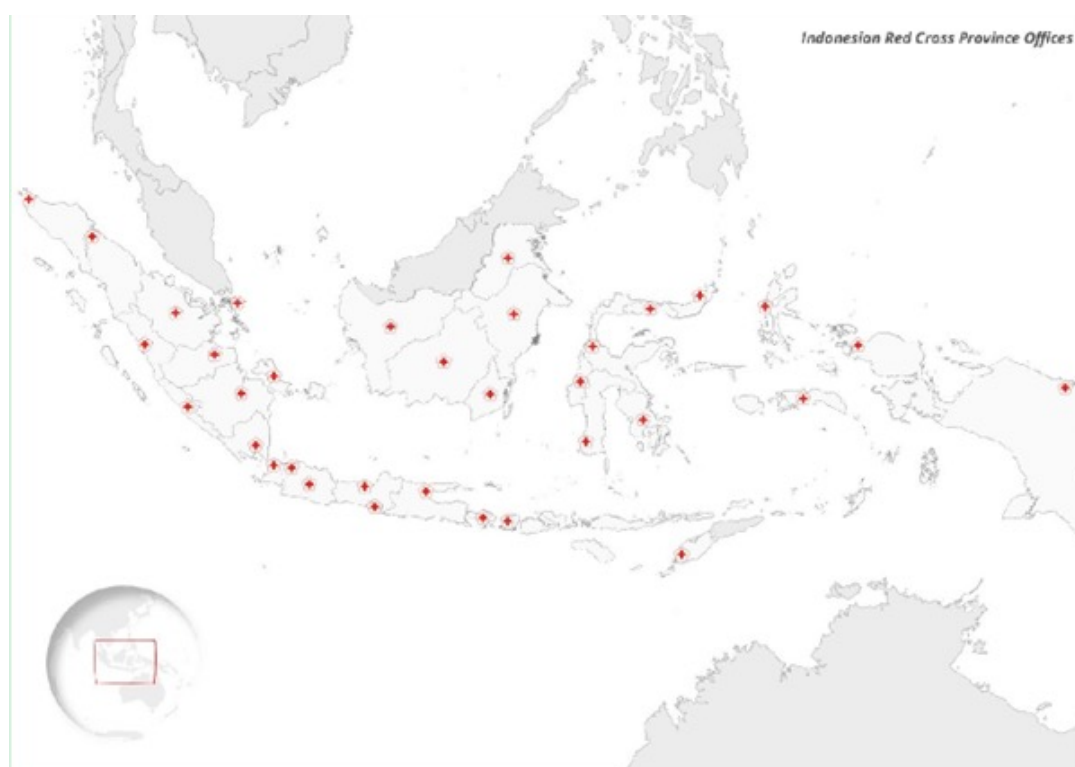
With its extended workforce of professional staff and committed volunteers, the Indonesian Red Cross Society operates across the archipelago. The National Society has regional and sub-regional warehouses in strategic locations nationwide. Its blood services cover 85 per cent of blood needs in Indonesia through 250 units across all provinces. As a trusted organization in the country, the Indonesian Red Cross Society receives in-kind and cash donations from more than 2,300 individuals, corporations and institutions.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society plays a major role in disaster response, and its staff and volunteers are trained in a wide range of technical skills, including needs assessments, in-kind and cash and voucher assistance, shelter assistance, first aid and ambulance services, dead body management,

community-based surveillance, and water, sanitation and hygiene. The National Society also invests in the prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence, restoring family links and overall community engagement and accountability.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society is currently engaged in an organization-wide transformation process. This process seeks to enhance development and sustain the National Society's reputation through strategic actions focused on de-bureaucratization, digitalization and competency-building. The Indonesian Red Cross Society is advancing digitalized and modernized processes, strengthening financial procedures and public accountability, accelerating financial reporting, enhancing planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, reinforcing international relations, revitalizing human capital and resource mobilization and strengthening communications and public relations.

In 2022, the Indonesian Red Cross Society reached 1.6 million people with long term services and development programmes and 2 million people by disaster response and early recovery programmes.



Map of the Indonesian Red Cross Society province offices

*The map does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC or the National Society concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities*



# IFRC NETWORK ACTION

## JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Indonesia, the world's fourth most populous nation, is projected to reach a population of 281 million people by the end of 2024. With 17,500 islands and an extensive coastline of over 81,000 kilometres, Indonesia is recognized as the largest archipelagic country.

Indonesia is the 10th largest economy in terms of purchasing power parity and the largest economy in Southeast Asia. Indonesia's economic planning is charted through a 20-year development plan covering from 2005 to 2025. The current and final phase focuses on strengthening human capital and elevating the country's standing in the global economy.

The focal point of Indonesia's development is Java Island, the most densely populated area and the epicentre of the government activities and trade. The Government of Indonesia established Nusantara as the new capital city in August 2024. Based in Kalimantan, [Nusantara represents](#) the new dream and vision of Indonesia, which is smart and sustainable, resilient and free of environment disasters, pollution and traffic. Java Island still hosts industrial zones, ports and warehouses,

primarily in major urban centres such as Jakarta, Surabaya, Serang and Semarang.

Indonesia is a particularly disaster-prone country. It has to contend with earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides and tsunamis, as well as increasingly common and severe climate-related events, such as heavy rain and flooding, droughts and wildfires. Along with these hazards, environmental degradation and water resource depletion, often driven by unchecked urban development and land clearing, severely impact rural livelihoods. This also leads to increasing population movements to the cities.

Poor access to clean water and sanitation also creates conditions conducive to the emergence of infectious viral diseases for humans and domestic animals, declining rates of immunization and environmental and lifestyle factors leading to high rates of non-communicable disease. All represent significant challenges which are exacerbated by difficulties in accessing medical services. The conflict between the Indonesian military and non-state armed groups in parts of Indonesia contributes to internal displacement, as does flooding and other emergencies. Meanwhile, Indonesia is a source, destination and transit point for large numbers of migrants, many of whom are undocumented and exposed to protection risks.



*The Indonesian Red Cross Society evacuating victims and distributing essential supplies and setting up temporary shelters for the earthquake affected communities, in March 2024 (Photo: Indonesian Red Cross Society)*



## Climate and environment

Indonesia has substantial geographical, topographical and climatic variation, ranging from sea and coastal systems to forests and peat swamps. The country's climate is influenced by tropical monsoons and is categorized into three climate regions based on rainfall patterns. Monsoon regions experience their peak rainfall during December, January and February. Equatorial regions have two peaks of rainfall that occur in March and October. Regions with the local type have different patterns. The country's geography makes it vulnerable to extreme climatic events such as floods and droughts, as well as long term changes from rising sea-levels, shifts in rainfall patterns and increasing temperatures. Areas particularly susceptible to the impacts of climate change show patterns of high population density and high dependency on the country's natural resources. The combination of these factors places Indonesia at a high risk in multiple sectors and regions in the country.

According to the Agency of Meteorology Climatology and Geophysics (BMKG) climate projection 2020-2049, there is a marked rise in the average air temperature across the major islands of Indonesia. Tropical cyclones are likely to increase due to changes in atmospheric and ocean conditions, both in terms of frequency and magnitude. In recent years, prolonged La Nina conditions have seen an increase in the occurrence of tropical storms which are triggering extreme flooding and storm events in areas that have not had a history of such types of disasters. Climate change projections also indicate the likelihood of significant decreases in rainfall during El Nino periods which will increase the potential for drought over the next five years. Drought is also likely to trigger forest fires, crop failures and air pollution from fire haze. The Agency of Meteorology Climatology and Geophysics is the main body providing real-time hazard monitoring and maintaining data on hydrometeorological hazards. It has developed an impact-based forecast platform which is publicly accessible since late 2019. The platform provides impact-based forecasting using historical data on floods, the scales of which are categorized to aid in identifying events that present a probability of escalation.

Due to the increased degradation of river watershed areas that is reducing the quantity and quality of river flow, water resources are at risk. This is due to the clearance of forests and land management practices in the upper river areas which create sediment in the downstream river areas as well as to pollution and industrial, domestic, agriculture and solid mining practices on land and water. These practices lead to flooding during the rainy season and drought during the dry season. Indonesia is also experiencing a decline in the

availability of arable land for food production due to urban growth and failure to control land use and ownership. City expansion, rural poverty and exploitation of industrial forest products have led to the clearance of areas, impacting critical ecosystems and the sustainability of water resources. This leads to further migration from rural to urban centres.

Climate change also affects many development sectors in Indonesia, including the health sector. It is estimated that between 2021-2050, climate change could result in a loss of approximately 1.86 per cent of Indonesia's national gross domestic product (GDP), or USD 21.6 billion as a result of rising levels of dengue, malaria, diarrhoea, and pneumonia. Should these health challenges remain unaddressed, they have the potential to significantly change the health profiles of both current and future generations and hinder efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and universal health coverage.

Indonesia has committed through its Nationally Determined Contribution to unconditional target of 29 per cent and a conditional target of up to 41 per cent by 2030 in terms of reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (Ministry of Environment and Forestry 2020). Indonesia's updated Nationally Determined Contribution pledge has been outlined in its Long-term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience 2050. Indonesia has also incorporated climate change considerations into its environmental management laws.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Indonesian Red Cross Society is part of the IFRC Global Climate Resilience Programme, which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led climate-smart disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related impacts, thus building community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries. It will do this by focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action and preparedness, (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change, (3) addressing climate displacement and (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society has signed the Climate and Environment Charter for humanitarian organizations. It runs several initiatives and activities aimed at increasing community resilience in the face of the effects of climate change. It has embraced forecast-based financing and anticipatory action as a way to reduce the impact of climate-related disasters and is finalizing an Early Action Protocol (EAP) for floods. The National

Society actively participates in the national anticipatory action working group, which involves several governmental actors such as the Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency (BMKG), and National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB)

As part of its climate change adaptation and resilience strategy, the Indonesian Red Cross Society will continue climate-resilient service delivery by enhancing community preparedness, providing rapid disaster response and advocating for climate policies. It seeks to build partnerships with governments, international institutions and civil organizations to promote resilience and humanitarian innovation.

To strengthen governance, the National Society will foster collaboration with Movement partners on climate adaptation and disaster response, establishing inclusive frameworks, building capacity and promoting knowledge exchange. Climate-smart practices will be implemented through sustainable resource management and resilience-based planning, with systematic monitoring and evaluation to refine responses based on climate trends.

For resource mobilization, the National Society also seeks to secure diversified funding by partnering with financial institutions, foundations and donors, ensuring transparent fund management. Through targeted campaigns, the Indonesian Red Cross Society will raise public awareness on climate adaptation and build internal capacity for effective climate response by integrating resilience principles, expanding its structure and collaborating with relevant organizations and sectors.

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Undertake climate change adaptation and mitigation awareness for communities, particularly for vulnerable groups



## Disasters and crises

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For real-time information on emergencies, see IFRC GO page [Indonesia](#)

Indonesia is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. Located between four active tectonic plates, earthquakes are a frequent occurrence and bring the risk of tsunami. Western Sumatra, southern Java, northern and southern parts of Nusa Tenggara, Maluku islands and the north of Papua and all coastal areas in Sulawesi are the most tsunami prone areas.

Indonesia also has 40 active volcanoes across its volcanic arc which lie across Sumatera Island to Java Island in the western part of Indonesia, through to Sulawesi and Maluku

- Build capacity of community champions and its staff and volunteers on [nature-based solutions](#)
- Implement the preparedness and readiness measures of the floods [Early Action Protocol](#) at the subnational level, including community-based measures
- Establish a knowledge-sharing platform for exchanging experiences, lessons, and best practices on addressing climate change impacts
- Develop comprehensive climate disaster risk mapping and formulate structured response plans
- Improve energy efficiency and awareness of the importance of energy saving
- Establish strategic partnerships with the private sector to drive innovation and investment in low carbon solutions

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will continue to support the Indonesian Red Cross Society with its climate change adaptation and resilience strategy as well as in developing policies, plans and programmes, mobilizing key resources, advocating supportive policies and strengthening collaboration with stakeholders. It will support the Indonesian Red Cross Society in strengthening its capacity to respond to climate-induced disasters and protect vulnerable communities.

The **American Red Cross** supported the Community Ready to Act (CoRTA) project by conducting a pilot training on developing an early action standard operating procedure in May 2023. This procedure aims to ensure quality, enhance efficiency, minimize errors and support simulation and training at provincial, district and city levels. The procedure will guide National Society branches in engaging communities and clarifying their roles in implementing early action.

in the eastern part of the country. In [November 2024](#), Mount Lewotobi Laki-laki erupted, raising its alert level to the highest, affecting 10,295 people across two sub-districts, causing 10 fatalities and damaging 7 schools and 23 homes. Underwater volcanic eruptions or landslides due to earthquakes also trigger tsunamis, as happened in 2018, when volcanic activity from Gunung Anak Krakatau, resulted in a landslide into the ocean and triggered the Sunda Strait tsunami impacting Lampung and Banten provinces.

The country is exposed to a range of hydrometeorological hazards such as floods, flash floods, landslides, wildfires and droughts. Due to climate change, these hydrometeorological disasters are happening more frequently.



The 2007 disaster management law outlines national and regional responsibilities, rights and obligations, as well as the roles of businesses and international institutions in different phases of disaster management. Indonesia's National Meteorological Agency (BMKG) monitors real-time hydrometeorological, volcanic, and seismic hazards and provides data on these. Since 2019, its Impact-based Forecast (IBF) Signature platform has offered accessible, grid-based meteorological forecasts, using historical flood data to predict and categorize risks for early action rather than only responding to current impacts. The government of Indonesia has established the National Board for Disaster Management (BNPB) as the country's central governing body for all disaster-related activities, represented at the sub-national levels by district agencies. BNPB coordinates all disaster related activities from preparedness, prevention and mitigation to response and directs and manages national disaster response management efforts.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Indonesian Red Cross Society will continue to focus its efforts on supporting localization through the decentralization of its emergency response capacity. It will support its branches in responding to disasters, by further building the branches response capacity. While response optimization is carried out through the development of the Emergency Needs Assessment (ENA) framework, adjustment of service structures and operational models based on the type and scale of the disaster.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society operates six national and eight provincial warehouses to meet disaster response needs across Indonesia. Through the Australia-Indonesia disaster risk management partnership, it has developed logistics management materials, including training curricula, standard operating procedures and e-learning resources. The National Society will coordinate with BNPB and district agencies for logistics training and simulations. Additionally, to strengthen response management, the Indonesian Red Cross Society aims to optimize its command post and Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) by tailoring the EOC type to the disaster scale and effectively managing the early warning system.

The National Society also aims to enhance cash and voucher assistance (CVA) readiness by strengthening coordination with the national CVA sub-cluster, which is led by the Ministry of Social Affairs, and developing a CVA competency training curriculum for practitioners.

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Develop a capacity and vulnerability map
- Reach communities through anticipatory action and disaster risk reduction raising awareness
- Develop a disaster preparedness roadmap
- Establish standard operation procedures for surge assignments
- Provide in-kind assistance and shelter assistance to affected people during emergencies
- Strengthen its cash and voucher assistance capacity by conducting training of trainers

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to provide both financial and technical assistance to the National Society to ensure the effectiveness of its response efforts and strengthen its capacity such as for needs assessments. It will continue to support cash and voucher assistance preparedness and readiness. The IFRC will also continue to monitor the review process of the Indonesian disaster management law and provide technical support to the Indonesian Red Cross Society to contribute to the process, in line with its auxiliary role.

The **Australian Red Cross** will support the Indonesian Red Cross Society in developing forecast-based action frameworks tailored to Indonesia's decentralized governance, leveraging local expertise and community knowledge. It will also continue providing a contingency fund to support the Indonesian Red Cross Society.



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## Health and wellbeing

In the last decade, emerging infectious virus diseases have increased in Indonesia, including avian influenza, dengue, chikungunya and rabies. Outbreaks in Indonesia are hard to predict since they are the result of a complex interaction between host, vector, pathogen and environment. Infections in humans often happen unnoticed, such as via contaminated foods, mosquito bites or inhalation of virus-containing

aerosols. Indonesia One Health informs that six out of every 10 infectious diseases in humans are spread from animals. Indonesia adopted a new regulation on prevention and control of zoonosis and emerging infectious disease in 2022, serving as the legal framework for implementing community-based surveillance throughout the country.



Other public health issues in Indonesia include non-communicable disease risks caused by tobacco use, unhealthy diets, lack of physical activity, traffic congestion and use of solid fuels for cooking. Indonesia is also among the ten countries in the world with the highest rates of diabetes incidence. The prevention of non-communicable diseases is given high national priority.

The highly dispersed geography of Indonesia and uneven infrastructure, such as lack of roads in rural areas, make dissemination of proper health information, provision of medical supplies and access to health care challenging for rural communities. The economic condition of people living in rural areas accentuates inequalities of access to health services. Comprehensive and integrated health services for women, children, and adolescents are not guaranteed.

Frequent disasters are also a threat to life and health in Indonesia and climate change and environmental degradation will present increasing health risks. Under a high emissions scenario, heat-related deaths in the elderly (65+ years) are projected to increase to about 53 deaths per 100,000 by 2080 compared to the estimated baseline of less than 1 death per 100,000 annually between 1961 and 1990. Similarly, there could be approximately 35.1 climate-related deaths per million population linked to lack of food availability in Indonesia by mid-century. Other projected health related impacts from climate change in Indonesia include an increase in vector borne diseases and in respiratory diseases due to pollution from forest fires and other sources of emissions.

Mental health is also a notable issue in Indonesia. According to the 2023 National Health Survey, about 2 per cent of Indonesians over the age of 15 are dealing with mental health challenges, with depression, anxiety, and schizophrenia being the most common.

Nearly 25 million people in Indonesia do not use toilets. Open defecation and untreated wastewater contaminate water supply and facilitate the spread of diarrhoea diseases such as cholera. A quarter of all children under five in Indonesia suffer from diarrhoea, which is the leading cause of child mortality in the country.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Indonesian Red Cross Society aims to address public health needs and reduce health risks by strengthening the consistency of human resource competencies in health and social services, integrating health and social logistics with government systems and promoting community-led initiatives. It will also foster adaptive social behaviour change and advance knowledge management, innovation and partnerships.

The National Society is part of the Community Epidemic and Pandemic Preparedness Programme (CP3), a multi-country programme, with funding from USAID and technical support

from IFRC, that supports communities, National Societies and other key partners to prevent, detect, and respond to disease threats. CP3 equips communities with the skills, knowledge, behaviours and tools to be the first line of defence against disease outbreaks. It strengthens National Societies' ability to prepare for epidemics and pandemics through technical assistance, advocacy support and coordination. CP3 also foresees engagement of a wide range of stakeholders across society--including governments, media, religious groups and the private sector-- to collaborate on epidemic preparedness. The programme is adapted to each country's health priorities, needs, risks and capacities, and complements existing national emergency response plans.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society seeks to strengthen epidemic preparedness by advocating for the integration of the community-based surveillance (CBS) system into national frameworks. Additionally, it aims to establish a Regional WASH Centre of Excellence to drive innovation, strengthen regional and national networks and enhance knowledge-sharing and capacity building. It will also conduct hygiene promotion on days such as World Water Day and World Toilet Day.

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Conduct blood donation events
- Develop its first aid capacity
- Implement data readiness initiatives for epidemic and pandemic preparedness with health spatial data infrastructure and secondary data access to support data-driven decision making
- Enhance medical logistics and stockpiling for health response
- Develop a water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) data and mapping system especially in high-risk areas, integrated with other programs such as the disaster risk reduction

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Indonesian Red Cross Society in preparing for and responding to public health emergencies, collaborating with communities and partners. Through the Global Health Security platform and Community-based Epidemic and Pandemic Preparedness Programme (CP3), the IFRC will help implement and expand the community-based surveillance and strengthen national health surveillance by empowering communities.

The **Australian Red Cross** continues its support to the Indonesian Red Cross Society for better community epidemic and pandemic preparedness, including community-based surveillance.



Indonesia has fluid migration patterns, which impact the socio-economic and political situation. The country has been reported as a source, destination and transit country for migrants. It is very common for Indonesian workers to leave their families and villages to work in cities, factories, construction sites, mines and plantations within and outside the country. Indonesia is one of the world's major source countries of migrant workers, who primarily are employed in low wage sectors. Through skills development and remittances, Indonesian migrant workers contribute significantly to the sustainable development of Indonesia. Remittances in Indonesia increased to 3.87 million US dollars in the second quarter of 2024 from 3.76 million US dollars in the first quarter of 2024. Besides sending out migrants, Indonesia also attracts foreigners and investors, who are keen to expand their horizons in this country, especially those from China.

The government estimates that 1.9 million of the 4.5 million Indonesians working abroad are undocumented or have overstayed their visas, increasing their vulnerability to trafficking. The actual figure is likely higher as a significant number of migrant workers traditionally circumvent government overseas placement and permit requirements, often at the instigation of traffickers. Malaysia remains the top destination for Indonesian migrant workers. The government estimates more than one million of the 1.9 million Indonesian workers in irregular status are in Malaysia.

Poverty and unemployment are key drivers of human trafficking, with 10.1 per cent of Indonesia's population still living below the poverty line. The promise of employment or higher wages is sufficient to lure workers under false pretences into unsafe and exploitative working conditions. Indonesia is a country of origin, transit and destination for both cross-border trafficking and internal trafficking. In response to the growing numbers of trafficking in persons (TIP) cases, Indonesia enacted a law on the Eradication of Trafficking in Persons. The Act was supported by the establishment of the national anti-trafficking task force through the enactment of a Presidential Regulation. While the law provides a right to healthcare, psychological support and counselling as well as temporary shelter and legal aid, the reality is that survivors of trafficking frequently struggle to access services and re-integrate into their families.

Indonesia is not a party to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, nor does it have a national refugee status determination system. This means that refugees are not recognized in Indonesia and are unable to gain employment or access health services. In 2016 the President of the Republic of Indonesia signed the Presidential Regulation on the Handling of Refugees, which contains key

definitions and sets out processes for the detection, shelter and safeguarding of refugees and asylum-seekers.

Climate change and rapid urbanization are exposing larger populations to the impacts of disasters and are contributing to rising rates of internal displacement within Indonesia. Armed conflict and intercommunal violence also contribute to internal displacement in Indonesia.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Indonesian Red Cross Society has been working on migration and displacement issues for a long time and recognizes the need to institutionalize its approach. Its key focus remains on the development of a migration and displacement policy, especially in the context of facilitating a more effective and efficient humanitarian response. It aims to better take into accounts specific risk factors, such as when providing services for migrants and displaced people during disaster and health emergency response. The Indonesian Red Cross Society also seeks to ensure that migration and displacement become an integral part of its regular services.

### Planned activities in 2025

- Develop guidelines for search and rescue of victims of trafficking
- Develop a policy on migration and human trafficking
- Develop its role in civil-military coordination

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

**The IFRC** will continue to support the National Society in responding to emergencies related to migration and displacement and assist the National Society in ensuring that migrants and displaced persons receive appropriate services, based on their humanitarian needs. It will support the development of the National Society's policy on migration and displacement. Upon request, it will also support coordination with key stakeholders, such as UNHCR and IOM.

Under wider Movement support, **the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)** supports the Indonesian Red Cross Society in contributing feedback to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on the Preparedness Plan for the displacement crisis in Myanmar's Rakhine State.



## Values, power and inclusion

In Indonesia, disaster management frameworks prioritize gender inclusion and community engagement, with policies emphasizing fair access to services and tailored support for vulnerable groups, including infants, children, women, the elderly and people with disabilities. Community involvement is central to Indonesia's disaster management strategy, encouraging active participation in decision-making, planning and implementation. Communities, as first responders, play a vital role in resilience-building. Reflecting this, a national-level Community of Practice platform was created to document best practices, gather insights, and strengthen community engagement in humanitarian action, with support from the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Gender issues in Indonesia reveal significant progress yet ongoing challenges. Despite dropping 13 places on the 2024 World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index, Indonesia holds a strong gender parity score of 0.97 in secondary and tertiary education, with girls surpassing boys in literacy, science, and mathematics, exceeding global trends. Additionally, a higher percentage of young men are out of school compared to young women, and representation of women in parliament has surged from 8.8 per cent in 1999 to 37.07 per cent in 2024.

At the same time, gender-based violence remains a significant issue, with one in three Indonesian women experiencing it in their lifetime. People with disabilities continue to encounter barriers in accessing basic services, such as birth registration, education, health insurance and employment opportunities. Child labour also persists, driven by poverty and limited access to education, with around 1.01 million child workers recorded in 2023, a slight decrease from previous years. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated child labour, raising numbers in 2020, which, despite recent declines, remain above pre-pandemic levels.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Indonesian Red Cross Society is committed to comprehensive mainstreaming of protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) approach in all its operations, programmes and services.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society is advancing its PGI Organizational Capacity Assessment and Roadmap. Simultaneously, the National Society is finalizing a PGI-Shelter benchmark, developing PGI Adaptation Guidelines for multiple sectors and establishing a PGI implementation strategy for provincial and district levels, including PGI

minimum standards for emergencies. To build capacity, the National Society has introduced online training modules and piloted initiatives at the provincial and district levels, promoting knowledge-sharing and reflection.

The National Society also aims to mainstream community engagement and accountability (CEA) to ensure inclusive programme design, engaging all groups through tailored communication and safely addressing sensitive issues. It seeks to establish feedback systems to handle concerns related to sexual and gender-based violence and child protection, fostering meaningful participation and a strong culture of protection, gender and inclusion.

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Enhance capacity by raising awareness among leaders and staff in four selected provinces, providing training to staff in these areas and supporting focal point candidates
- Allocate resources, including regular funding for CEA institutionalization activities and appoint a CEA focal point in two provinces.
- Ensure at least two provinces and their municipalities are familiar with the SOP for the feedback mechanism
- Develop regulations and complaint mechanisms, and formalize them
- Develop guidelines for protection against sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (PSEAH)
- Achieve one per cent disability representation in its human resources.
- Set gender diversity target of 40 per cent female and 60 per cent male representation

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Indonesian Red Cross Society in the institutionalization of community engagement and accountability and protection, gender and inclusion approaches across its operations. It will assist the National Society to develop a CEA roadmap and integrate it into emergency planning.

The **Australian Red Cross** will provide support to the National Society in organizational transformation through the mainstreaming of CEA and PGI across its operations.



## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Indonesian Red Cross Society is committed to pursue its institutional strengthening and has carried out the self-assessment part of the IFRC Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process twice, in 2016 and 2018. The self-assessment part of the OCAC process is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies as a whole in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities. The Indonesian Red Cross Society

is also committed to the IFRC Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process and is at the action and accountability phase. The PER Approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze the strengths and gaps of its preparedness and response mechanism, and ultimately take necessary action to improve it.



### Strategic and operational coordination

#### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Revise and finalize existing memoranda of understanding (MoU) and expand partnerships with additional private sector entities
- Forge new partnerships with local community organizations to enhance collaboration
- Strengthen coordination efforts with the Shelter Cluster
- Develop a comprehensive resource mobilization strategy
- Diversify funding sources by seeking support from government agencies, the private sector, public contributions and donor organizations

#### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Indonesian Red Cross Society in fostering cooperation and collaboration with external partners through existing projects. The IFRC will facilitate the National Society's contribution and collaboration within the Shelter Cluster to enhance disaster response. Additionally, the IFRC will support the Indonesian Red Cross Society in strengthening its resource mobilization capacity by increasing opportunities for accessing financial resources.

The **American Red Cross** will support the Indonesian Red Cross Society to cooperate and collaborate with external partners through bilateral projects such as the Red Ready programme and the Community Ready to Act (CoRtA) project.

The **Japanese Red Cross** will provide support to the National Society in collaborating with external partners through the Safe School project.



### National Society Development

#### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Focus on branch development and utilize the IFRC Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) results to develop a mechanism for certification of branch capacity
- Enhance capacity-building programmes for personnel in managerial and leadership skills while ensuring sustainable strengthening of Red Cross Law
- Actively involve volunteers in decision-making processes
- Establish a clear mechanism for institutionalizing community involvement in the planning of work programmes

- Develop targeted education and awareness programmes for various groups, including students, farmers, local communities and community leaders
- Revitalize youth centres at both national and branch levels to support volunteers and youth engagement
- Review and update the curriculum for volunteer capacity-building programmes

#### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC provides overall support to the National Society on its development priorities. It will follow-up on the revised statutes submission, provide support in accessing National Society development funding mechanisms such as the [IFRC Capacity](#)

Building Fund and IFRC/ICRC National Society Investment Alliance. The IFRC will continue to provide support for the development of branches based on BOCA results, including linking emergency responses with branch development and exit strategies to sustain services to the community. Additionally, the IFRC will promote peer to peer support between branches, and peer-to-peer cooperation between the Indonesian Red Cross Society and the Timor-Leste Red Cross.

The **American Red Cross** will continue to support the National Society to strengthen its national level capacities against OCAC and PER, with the aim that the National Society is better able to respond to local disasters.

The **Australian Red Cross** provides across the board financial support to the National Society for its organizational transformation.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Maintain its role and function as an auxiliary to the public authorities in line with legal mandates
- Develop an integrated communication strategy
- Increase visibility and credibility in resource mobilization through a strong business plan, transparency in fund usage and quality reporting
- Leverage information and communication technologies such as websites, mobile apps and social media to engage the public and disseminate information

- Serve as a spokesperson for communication with international media and external parties

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society to further develop its humanitarian diplomacy agenda, including to continue supporting on civil-military cooperation. The IFRC contributes to the visibility of the Indonesian Red Cross Society through media and social media communications and will continue to support the National Society to provide timely and relevant communications, and for communications and advocacy capacity building.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Prioritize accountability and integrity to maintain its trust and reputation as a strategic partner at local, national and international levels through improved financial and reporting systems
- Focus on the development of human resources through regulations on workforce composition, compensation, staff and managerial structure, code of conduct, recruitment and surge capacity
- Developing a risk management framework for its projects and operations
- Improve Internal Control Unit capacity to monitor and manage financial systems and assets effectively
- Strengthen institutional development through the use of digital technologies to improve business models and processes

- Improve the management information system in finance, asset and logistics, planning, budgeting and reporting.
- Build capacity in data management, including data literacy, culture and infrastructure

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will assist the Indonesian Red Cross Society with human resource management across all stages, from recruitment to pension and will facilitate mandatory training for staff in regulations regarding fraud, corruption and harassment. The IFRC will also replace the current funding system with a Framework Funding Agreement for the Comprehensive Risk Reduction Agreement, addressing capacity gaps, enhancing internal controls and improving accountability. Additionally, the IFRC will support the National Society's digital transformation by implementing digital platforms for procurement, finance, and administration, enabling real-time process monitoring.

# THE IFRC NETWORK

## The IFRC

The IFRC through its delegation for Indonesia, Brunei, Singapore and Timor-Leste, based in Jakarta, provides support to the Indonesian Red Cross Society on strategic and operational coordination, National Society development, and humanitarian diplomacy. It also supports accountability as a cross-cutting theme.

In recent years the IFRC supported the National Society through a number of Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) and Emergency Appeal operations in relation to earthquakes, tsunamis, volcano eruptions, floods, disease outbreaks and population movement.

The IFRC is assisting and coordinating assistance from participating National Societies to the Indonesian Red Cross Society through the implementation of a number of on-going response preparedness projects (see under IFRC membership coordination section) and provides support for cross-border collaboration between the Indonesian Red Cross Society and the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society for exchange of disaster information. The IFRC in Indonesia also acts as representative to ASEAN on behalf of the IFRC network.

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## IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The main long-term partnerships of the Indonesian Red Cross Society with participating National Societies include:

The **American Red Cross** will support the National Society in organizational development and preparedness including climate change adaptation programming through several projects namely Red Ready project, Coastal City and Heat Action Programme (CoCHAP), Earthquake Readiness and Community Ready to Act (CoRTa) project. While Japanese Red Cross support to build community preparedness through school safety projects.

The **Australian Red Cross** supports the Indonesian Red Cross Society through Contingency Fund project. It also has a bilateral agreement with the National Society to support it in areas of organizational development including finance and project management.

The **Japanese Red Cross** supports the National Society in building community preparedness through school safety projects.



Indonesian Red Cross Society volunteers responding to the needs of people affected by the cold lava flood in West Sumatra, in June 2024 (Photo: Indonesian Red Cross Society)



## Movement coordination

The Indonesian Red Cross Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) principles, and the newly-adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The ICRC supports work with the government on the Red Cross law, and capacity development for National Society volunteers in the areas of first aid, management of the dead, restoring family links, and migration. The ICRC also joins and supports the cross-border initiatives between the Indonesian Red Cross and the Timor-Leste Red Cross. In Indonesia, the ICRC enhances emergency-response capabilities, supports medical care in remote parts of Indonesia, promotes International Humanitarian Law and law-enforcement standards, maintains a dialogue on humanitarian topics across South-East Asia, and restores family links.

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## Coordination with other actors

The Indonesian Red Cross Society works closely with various government institutions in disaster preparedness, health, youth development, training and blood services. It coordinates with agencies such as the Ministry of Home Affairs, National Disaster Management Agency and the Indonesian National Armed Forces. The National Society also engages in key multi-stakeholder initiatives, including [community-based surveillance](#) in collaboration with GHS-USAID partners, UN agencies and local authorities. The IFRC supports anticipatory action coordination and community engagement through partnerships with national and international organizations.

The [Global Shelter Cluster](#) (GSC) is an Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) coordination mechanism and IFRC has been leading the shelter cluster in disaster contexts since the establishment of the cluster approach in 2005. This critical mandate places IFRC as one of the lead agencies in the international humanitarian coordination system. IFRC leverages its leadership position in the shelter cluster for improved coordination, stronger policies and standards across the sector, and better support for affected people in their recovery.

People who have lost their homes try to meet their shelter needs as quickly as possible. In this context, the Global Shelter Cluster and country Shelter Clusters work collectively with national response actors to support people affected by

disasters and conflict with timely, effective and predictable shelter and settlement responses. The Global Shelter Cluster enables better coordination among all shelter actors, including local and national governments, to provide help and shelter assistance faster, with the right kind of support.

As such, the Indonesian Red Cross Society's shelter cluster leadership role significantly contributes towards the localization efforts of the international humanitarian system. Its local knowledge and understanding of the context, along with its network and established community relationships, enhance the effectiveness, relevance, and connectedness of the overall humanitarian shelter response.

The IFRC also co-chairs the risk communication and community engagement working group with UNICEF and is a member of the national network on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.

Key donors, such as the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), support the Indonesian Red Cross Society through IFRC-led projects. These include the SIAP SIAGA project, which strengthens disaster response capacity, supports organizational transformation and fosters collaboration with ASEAN. USAID also funds efforts to enhance pandemic preparedness and supports polio eradication in Indonesia.



## The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 16 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

### About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2025 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

### Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain
- **Definitions:**
  - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
  - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

### Additional information

- [IFRC network country plans](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research databank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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