



MALAYSIA

2025 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



27 July 2026

IN SUPPORT OF MALAYSIAN RED CRESCENT SOCIETY

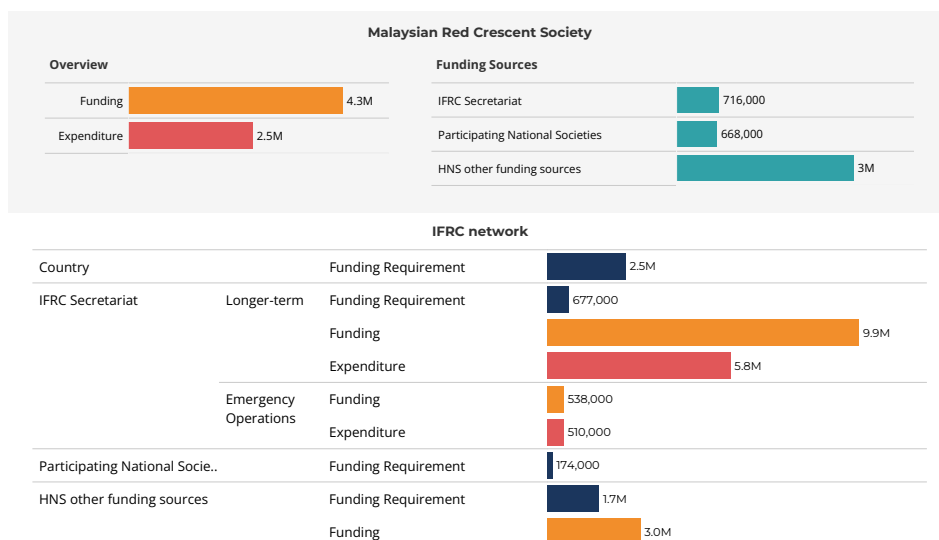


PEOPLE REACHED



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAAMY002**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	140
	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	140
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	98
	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	113,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	48,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	28,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	45,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	48,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with training in first aid	7,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	14,000
Migration and displacement	National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes

	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	 15,000
Values, power and inclusion	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes
	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	736

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
			●				
							●
			●				
			●				
Indonesian Red Cross Society			●				
Italian Red Cross							●
Singapore Red Cross Society			●				
Swiss Red Cross			●				

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

In 2025, Malaysia faced Northeast Monsoon floods and localised flooding in Sabah continued to shape humanitarian needs and delivery conditions in early months. Malaysia remains one of the world's most open economies, with a trade-to-GDP ratio consistently exceeding 130 per cent since 2010. It is now on the cusp of transitioning from an upper middle-income to a high-income economy, projected to achieve this milestone between 2024 and 2028.

Environmentally, while Malaysia is largely shielded from major seismic risks, it continues to experience seasonal floods, landslides, haze and prolonged dry spells. The 2024–2025 monsoon floods exposed persistent vulnerabilities across several states, while El Niño-driven dry conditions have renewed concerns over water security and agricultural productivity.

While income inequality in Malaysia remains higher than in many other East Asian nations, it has gradually improved. Over the past decade, income growth among the bottom 40 per cent of earners has outpaced that of the top 60 per cent, though the absolute income gap has widened. This disparity has led to continued perceptions of marginalization among certain groups. In response, the government has increasingly shifted towards targeted support for the poor and vulnerable, primarily through cash transfer programmes.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2025, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society conducted enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) activities in Kedah and in Perak. The eVCA was done in prone disaster areas, leading communities to map safe routes while encouraging active participation in managing disaster risk. At the same time, the National Society worked to improve the community-based disaster risk reduction through eVCA implementation. The National Society also strengthened its contribution to climate adaptation through technical partnerships and nature-based solutions (NbS) collaboration. .

Disasters and crises

In 2025, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society responded to two separate flood emergencies through the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) mechanism. The Malaysian Red Crescent Society also scaled up the community-based disaster risk reduction efforts by strengthening community-level risk analysis and action planning through the enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment (eVCA), complemented by risk-reduction messaging and behaviour change activities to support safer household and community practices. The Malaysian Red Crescent Society also strengthened readiness for future shocks by improving emergency supply and cash and voucher assistance (CVA) building on lessons and vendor networks established through the DREF flood operations. To further reduce lead times, the National Society pre-positioned local suppliers aligned with context-specific needs. This approach strengthened preparedness by allowing CVA and procurement functions to pre-identify vendors, maintain price transparency, and rapidly determine the most suitable modality during the emergency, either cash, vouchers, or in-kind.

Health and wellbeing

During the reporting period, the National Society's interventions prioritized water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). A workshop produced a draft WASH strategy, policy, and an SOP. To strengthen service delivery and advocacy reach, mobile health clinics integrated screening and referrals services, while continuing outreach. Access to community health services were also improved, particularly for vulnerable and marginalised groups by scaling community-based delivery, strengthening referrals, and expanding first aid and psychosocial support. The National Society expanded its community health volunteers' (CHVs) network to sustain community-level health support and improve linkages to formal services. In parallel, CHVs were trained under the CHV Stockpile Project using adapted modules on community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) and community-based surveillance (CBS), supporting safer and earlier community action during health risks.

Migration and displacement

In 2025, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society, continued its auxiliary role, through 19 diplomacy and coordination engagements, including joint meetings with IOM and UNHCR under the national migration committee. To strengthen public information and community-level awareness, the National Society produced information and education materials including leaflets for Rohingya audiences and maintained regular social media outreach linked to mobile clinics and community activities including a guide coordinated planning for potential future boat arrivals from Rakhine. Restoring Family Links (RFL) activities were also conducted in 12 immigration detention centres, improving contact and protection pathways for detainees. The Malaysian Red Crescent Society also expanded reached participants through home visits with refugee families in Batu Caves, a 'Caring for Migrant Workers' session with Bangladeshi workers, and child-friendly space activities linked to mobile clinics in Setapak.

Values, power and inclusion

In 2025, the National Society strengthened organisational capacity to deliver safer, more inclusive, and accountable humanitarian action by integrating community engagement and accountability (CEA) and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) into programme design and delivery. Under the DREF operations trainings were given to staff, volunteers, and additional personnel. Community participation was built into planning through validation with representation. Across mobile clinic programming, the National Society received feedback entries, which were reviewed and incorporated into activity adjustments and planning revisions. During beneficiary registration, the National Society ensured that programme sites across participating states established child-friendly spaces, providing safe and age-appropriate activities for children while caregivers completed registration and accessed services.

Enabling local actors

In 2025, the National Society advanced organisational strengthening by preparing a Branch Development pilot and was selected as one of the few National Societies to participate in the BOCA 2.0 (Branch Organisational Capacity Assessment) pilot test. As part of humanitarian diplomacy, the National Society's migration-specific diplomacy and outreach indicated about 80 per cent of stakeholders demonstrated improved understanding of migrants' humanitarian needs and Malaysian Red Crescent Society principles. On digitalisation, an end-to-end purchase-request workflow has been drafted and shared with a prospective platform vendor for feedback such as integration with inventory/warehouse systems remains on hold pending budget. The National Society developed and deployed Enhanced Needs Assessment Package (ENAP) tools, rapid assessments, and questionnaires for household interviews, key-informant interviews, and focus-group discussions.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In this reporting period, no changes or amendments were made by the National Society.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society strengthened internal coordination on climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR). A Climate Change and Adaptation (CCA) focal point was established across departments to facilitate greater communication. At the community level, the National Society conducted enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) activities in Kedah in June 2025 and in Perak in October 2025, with support from the QBE Foundation. The eVCA was done in prone disaster areas, leading communities to map safe routes while encouraging active participation in managing disaster risk. At the same time, the National Society worked to enhance the community-based disaster risk reduction through eVCA implementation.

The National Society also strengthened its contribution to climate adaptation through technical partnerships and Nature-based Solutions (NbS) collaboration. In August 2025, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society and WWF-Malaysia extended their MoU on Global Awareness & Climate Change, including an addendum, which catalysed deeper joint work. This addendum marked a pivotal transition from a general partnership into a structured joint program, allowing both organizations to co-implement field projects that merge humanitarian aid with environmental conservation. By integrating WWF's ecological expertise directly into community outreach, the programme has addressed environmental degradation at the source while enhancing the climate literacy of our national volunteer network.

A hybrid, closed-door 'Ignite' workshop on NbS was convened. This momentum progressed into the first formal Technical Working Group (TWG) meeting on 5 December 2025, after which both organisations expanded collaboration through a shared vision document and continued joint NbS planning to support flood-risk reduction and climate resilience in high-risk areas.

In June 2025, the National Society also reached a significant milestone in environmental advocacy when it was invited by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability to participate in the Sesi Libat Urus Bersama Panel Konsultasi Perubahan Iklim Berhubung Penggubalan Rang Undang-undang Perubahan Iklim Negara (RUUPIN). This participation marked a critical shift as it allowed the Malaysian Red Crescent Society to represent the humanitarian consequences of environmental degradation at a high-level policy level.

The National Society also advanced an internal "green response" practice by digitising ambulance medical records and operational logs and centralised governance documents to reduce paper use and strengthen document retrieval and management.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society through technical and financial support.

The **Nepal Red Cross** supported the National Society with the Nature-based Solutions collaboration.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** supported the Malaysian Red Crescent Society with the Nature-based Solutions collaboration.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, visit IFRC GO page: [Malaysia](#)

During the reporting period, IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) was utilized for two flood emergencies.

1. Malaysia Flood 2024

Name of Operation	Malaysia Flood 2024
MDR-Code	MDRMY011
Duration	6 Months (6 December 2024 to 30 June 2025)
Funding Allocation	CHF 396,876
People Assisted	15,000 people
DREF Operation Link	DREF Operation
DREF Operation Update Link	DREF Operation Final Report

The IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 396,876 in December 2024 supported the Malaysian Red Crescent Society in assisting 15,000 people affected by the floods. The National Society will provide life-saving assistance and early recovery support, incorporating essential services, in-kind relief items, and Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) to meet critical needs in health, shelter, livelihood protection, education, and WASH. The operation aims to restore income-generating activities, protect vulnerable groups, and promote a safer environment through mass cleaning efforts and disease prevention measures.

2. East Malaysia Flood 2025

Name of Operation	East Malaysia Flood 2025
MDR-Code	MDRMY012
Duration	4 months (31 July 2025 to 28 March 2025)
Funding Allocation	CHF 176,654
People Assisted	7,500 people
DREF Operation Link	DREF Operation
DREF Operation Update Link	DREF Operation Final Report

The IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 176,654 in July 2025 supported the Malaysian Red Crescent Society in assisting 7,500 people affected by floods. It worked to implement a targeted emergency response operation to provide life-saving assistance and recovery support for 1,500 households affected by flooding in Sabah State in East Malaysia. The intervention focused on the three most affected districts: Beaufort, Keningau, and Tenom, addressing critical needs in WASH, health, education, and livelihood recovery over a four-month period. Additionally, multi-purpose cash and voucher assistance (CVA) will be provided to support economic recovery while ensuring protection and dignity of affected communities.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In addition to responding to two DREF emergencies, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society scaled up the [community-based disaster risk reduction](#) efforts by strengthening community-level risk analysis and action planning through the [enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment](#) (eVCA), complemented by WASH risk-reduction messaging and behaviour change activities to support safer household and community practices. With support from the QBE Foundation, the National Society conducted eVCA processes in June and October 2025 across flood-prone locations in Kedah and Perak.

These villages were selected due to high vulnerability profiles, particularly a high proportion of elderly residents and households with low socioeconomic status. This was to ensure risk-reduction efforts and prioritise those most at risk and deliver the greatest impact. In Kedah, both communities had recently received DREF assistance during the latest floods, and the National Society leveraged this existing engagement to transition from relief to risk reduction. In Perak, although there was no prior DREF engagement, Kampung Chikus was prioritised based on its flood exposure and vulnerability. Across all sites, the National Society worked with communities to co-create hazard and resource maps, identify at-risk households, establish early-action triggers linked to MET Malaysia alerts and river levels, and map evacuation routes and safe shelter points.

The eVCA outputs are being linked with local authorities including the district office, Department of Irrigation and Drainage, and district health office. It will be reinforced through follow-up community engagement and WASH behaviour change activities, enabling communities to act earlier and more safely ahead of the next monsoon.

During the year, Malaysia's seasonal monsoon and increasingly frequent drought conditions continue to test community preparedness and response capacity. The Malaysian Red Crescent Society strengthened readiness for future shocks by improving emergency supply and cash and voucher assistance (CVA), building on lessons and vendor networks established through the DREF flood operations.

While the National Society maintained a general vendor list, it has largely served non-emergency needs and has not been sufficiently localised to disaster-prone chapters. To address this gap, National Society retained and re-engaged vendors utilised during the DREF for CVA-related procurements particularly for education items and hygiene kits and confirmed two education-sector vendors in Terengganu and Sabah, as well as one hygiene kit vendor in Sabah. To further reduce lead times, the National Society pre-positioned local suppliers aligned with context-specific needs. This approach strengthened preparedness by allowing CVA and procurement functions to pre-identify vendors, maintain price transparency, and rapidly determine the most suitable modality during the emergency, either cash, vouchers, or in-kind.

The Malaysian Red Crescent Society strengthened operational readiness to respond faster and more consistently across evolving emergencies by updating SOPs and operational guidance for the National Response Team (NRT) and the Rapid Deployment Squad (RDS) through targeted workshops and trainings. In parallel, the National Society's procurement supported by the Disaster Management Department initiated a focused review of the Procurement Handbook, prioritising emergency procurement procedures and incorporating lessons learned from recent flood operations. Once endorsed, the revised handbook will be socialised across branches to enable faster, transparent, and accountable procurement during emergencies, reducing procedural bottlenecks and clarifying roles and approvals in the critical first 72 hours.

The National Society also reinforced its auxiliary role within Malaysia's disaster risk management system through structured coordination with NADMA. The National Society co-hosted the 'Friends of NADMA' post-mortem on the northeast coast monsoon, followed by a Working Committee workshop at in April 2025, convening organisations from government, academia, corporate partners and NGOs to identify gaps and agree practical improvements in mobilisation, logistics, information flows and community engagement for future monsoon seasons. Key participants included Malaysian Relief Agency (MRA), Petronas Foundation, the National Defence University of Malaysia's HADR Research Centre, and the University of Malaya.

At the sub-regional level, the National Society further contributed to collective readiness by hosting the 22nd Southeast Asia Red Cross and Red Crescent Leaders' Meeting, where National Societies advanced commitments to strengthen mutual aid for disaster response, recognising the diverse capacities and expertise across the region. The meeting promoted a sub-regional capacity-building action plan emphasising peer-to-peer learning, hybrid training approaches, institutionalised self-assessment, and legal preparedness to support the recognition and deployment of response teams when regional surge capacity is required.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in meeting its objectives through technical and financial support. It aided these efforts through the IFRC-DREF mechanism.



Progress by the National Society against objectives

In February 2025, the National Society convened a water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) workshop with the National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA), the Ministry of Health (MOH), and the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO). The workshop produced a draft WASH strategy, policy, and an SOP. With these governance documents nearing approval, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society became better positioned to contribute to national coordination mechanisms and to align with the IFRC Global Health Framework 2030 and the IFRC Emergency WASH Strategy 2021-2030.

To strengthen service delivery and advocacy reach, mobile health clinics integrated screening and referrals services, while continuing outreach. This was done with the support of the Malaysian Relief Agency (MRA) and World Vision Optics.

Access to community health services were also improved, particularly for vulnerable and marginalised groups by scaling community-based delivery, strengthening referrals, and expanding first aid and psychosocial support. Through health screenings, mobile outreach, and basic case management, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society reached people through referrals were facilitated essential services (including UNHCR registration, clinics, and shelters), ensuring continuity of care beyond National Society service points.

The National Society expanded its Community Health Volunteers' network to sustain community-level health support and improve linkages to formal services. Under the HEAAP project, CHVs were trained, with a CHV management SOP being finalised by the Public Health Department to clarify roles, prevent overlap, and strengthen referral lines. In parallel, 260 CHVs were trained under the CHV Stockpile Project using adapted modules on community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) and community-based surveillance (CBS), supporting safer and earlier community action during health risks. The Malaysian Red Crescent Society also piloted first aid outreach with newly trained CHVs to strengthen immediate response capacity at community level.

To broaden life-saving skills across different population groups, the National Society delivered targeted first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) trainings. In March 2025, the National Society partnered with J&T in the Southern zone to train warehouse and staff, piloting an approach for gig-economy and high-mobility workers that can be replicated with other employers and youth groups. From September 2025, the National Society together with the Ministry of Education (MOE) and support from Yayasan TM, implemented a six-month First Aid and CPR programme for boarding schools (Sekolah Berasrama Penuh), reaching 315 participants (students and teachers) with essential life-saving competencies.

Finally, to strengthen the reliability and quality of primary health services in rural settings, MRCS finalised a medical equipment vendor under the Stockpile Project in December 2025, with deliveries scheduled for January-February 2026 to selected Klinik Kesihatan in targeted rural areas.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in meetings its health and wellbeing objectives through technical and financial support. It aided these efforts through the IFRC-DREF mechanism.

The **Swedish Red Cross** supported the National Society with conducting a WASH workshop with the NADMA, the Ministry of Health (MOH), and IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO).



National Society volunteers conducting relief efforts, distributing food aid and hygiene kits to flood-affected communities in Kelantan. (Photo: Malaysian Red Crescent Society)



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society, continued its auxiliary role, through 19 diplomacy and coordination engagements, including joint meetings with IOM and UNHCR under the national migration committee. A safe migration session was hosted by IOM with the Australian Border Force, dialogues were conducted with alternative learning centres supporting Syrian refugees and people displaced from Rakhine, and field-level coordination with UNHCR Outreach Volunteers occurred during DREF activities in Kelantan, Terengganu, and Kedah.

The National Society also participated in broader coordination and advocacy platforms, including the UNHCR Partner Referral Network Meeting, a symposium on Alternatives to Detention for Unaccompanied and Separated Refugee Children in Malaysia, and Trauma-Informed Care training delivered by the Overseas Services to Survivors of Torture and Trauma (OSSTT).

Post-engagement feedback indicated that 80 per cent of stakeholders demonstrated improved understanding of migrants' humanitarian needs and National Society principles. To strengthen public information and community-level awareness, the National Society produced information and education materials including five leaflets for Rohingya audiences and maintained regular social media outreach linked to mobile clinics and community activities. In addition, it developed a preparedness and advocacy concept note together with IFRC and ICRC to guide coordinated planning for potential future boat arrivals from Rakhine.

Migration was mainstreamed across core services such as health, ambulance, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), communications, disaster management, training and corporate social responsibility, with seven departments enhancing migrant-inclusive approaches. Direct services reached people through Restoring Family Links (RFL) and health outreach. RFL activities were conducted in 12 immigration detention centres, improving contact and protection pathways for detainees. Community engagement remained active, with 19 meetings held with migrant leaders and community-based organisations to co-plan outreach locations and messages, three Community Core Teams were established in Kelantan, Sabah, and Selangor to support needs sensing and referrals.

Volunteers from migrant communities advanced the Malaysian Red Crescent Society's inclusion goals and strengthening language/cultural mediation at mobile clinics. On internal capacity, the National Society ran sensitisation sessions on migration, protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and community engagement and accountability (CEA) for field teams. Collectively, these actions tightened assessment, targeting and referrals, while embedding migrant perspectives into planning and service delivery.

The Malaysian Red Crescent Society also expanded reached participants through home visits with refugee families in Batu Caves, a 'Caring for Migrant Workers' session with Bangladeshi workers, and child-friendly space activities linked to mobile clinics in Setapak. At a national level, the National Society conducted a DASS-21 screening involving 108 staff followed by a staff wellbeing session. In addition, 14 refugee patients accessed HIV treatment coverage through private clinics.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society with technical and financial assistance.

The ICRC supported the National Society in carrying out the restoring family links programme..



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the National Society strengthened organisational capacity to deliver safer, more inclusive, and accountable humanitarian action by integrating community engagement and accountability (CEA) and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) into programme design and delivery. Under the DREF operations trainings were given to staff, volunteers, and additional personnel.

To maximise accountability to affected populations, the National Society embedded transparent communication and participation throughout the programme cycle. Before distributions or field implementation, teams delivered clear bilingual briefings in both Bahasa Malaysia and English to explain eligibility criteria, assistance entitlements, decision-making processes, and available feedback and complaints channels. Community participation was built into planning through validation with representatives of women, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, and migrant community leaders, and the Malaysian Red Crescent Society systematically collected sex-age-disability disaggregated data (SADD) to identify gaps and mitigate unintended exclusion. During implementation, feedback, and complaints, mechanisms were made accessible through a visible on-site desk, a named focal person, short feedback forms, and phone/WhatsApp contact points. Across mobile clinic programming, the National Society received feedback entries, which were reviewed and incorporated into activity adjustments and planning revisions.

Safeguarding and protection were strengthened through routine briefings on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and child safeguarding, supported by confidential and survivor-centred referral pathways to specialised health, protection, or legal services. The National Society applied data minimisation and confidentiality measures, storing records in restricted folders and obtaining informed consent before using photos or quotes.

During beneficiary registration, the National Society ensured that programme sites across participating states established child-friendly spaces, providing safe and age-appropriate activities for children while caregivers completed registration and accessed services. Operations followed safeguarding protocols (screened volunteers, clear visibility of staff, and child-protection referral pathways), enabling caregivers especially women, older persons, and persons with caregiving responsibilities to participate safely and meaningfully in programme processes.

Beyond emergency operations, the National Society strengthened enabling systems that support accountability and inclusion, including finalising its Youth Strategy 2025–2027 to integrate youth perspectives, and enhancing organisational compliance to improve standardisation and transparency in financial processes.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Malaysian Red Crescent Society in strengthening Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms and the integration of Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) minimum standards across operations.

The Indonesian Red Cross supported the National Society to adapt Organisational Assessment Tool (OAT) to the Malaysian Red Crescent Society's context.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

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 Italian Red Cross supports the National Society's Humanitarian Field School and is in discussions on support for a road safety regional project.

Movement coordination

The Malaysian Red Crescent 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 Malaysian Red Crescent Society and the ICRC established a five-year partnership agreement for the period 2021 to 2026, to jointly cooperate in the areas of migration and restoring family links, and the overall development of the National Society, including its role as auxiliary to public authorities.

Coordination with other actors

In line with its auxiliary role, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society works closely with a range of governmental bodies, particularly the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development, and the Ministry of Health. During emergencies, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society coordinates with the governmental bodies at both national and district levels. Foremost among these is the National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA), the lead agency for disaster response in Malaysia, under the Prime Minister's Office. Other governmental bodies involved typically include the Social Welfare Department and the Malaysian Civil Defence Force. The immediate response functions of the Malaysian Red Crescent Society include complementing the search and rescue operations by government agencies, and the deployment of staff from the national headquarters to support assessments and initial assistance to people affected.

The National Society also actively collaborates with various agencies to increase preparedness activities, including partnering with the Crisis Preparedness and Response Centre of the Ministry of Health to develop an Epidemic/Pandemic Preparedness Plan. The Malaysian Red Crescent Society engaged with relevant government agencies to develop the National Anticipatory Action Plan.

The Malaysian Red Crescent Society received support from IFRC to establish connections with the Malaysian Armed Forces (MAF), resulting in an invitation to participate in the Five Power Defence Arrangement exercise. IFRC provided technical guidance on engaging with MAF and preparing the National Society for its involvement.

With the support of IFRC, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society has engaged with humanitarian agencies such as Medecins Sans Frontieres Malaysia, IOM and UNHCR, focusing on migrant support to ensure the delivery of coordinated health services to migrants.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The National Society advanced organisational strengthening by preparing a Branch Development pilot and was selected as one of the few National Societies to participate in the [BOCA 2.0](#) (Branch Organisational Capacity Assessment) pilot test. The National Society strengthened alignment with Strategy 2030, clarified roles and responsibilities, and agreed a workplan to improve board practices. In volunteering and inclusion, the Health Department diversified its volunteer base across eight nationalities, with women comprising 62 per cent of active volunteers, exceeding the 40 percent gender benchmark and strengthening representation in frontline services.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the National Society with OD technical accompaniment on the Volunteer Management Strategy and Plan of Action, which will build on the findings of the ongoing IFRC volunteer-management survey.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the early 2025, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society used ongoing flood and health operations as platforms for humanitarian diplomacy and public communications, exercising its auxiliary role with authorities while building public trust. At national and sub-national levels, the National Society engaged NADMA, Ministry of Health, district health offices, district offices, the Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID), MET Malaysia, State Water Department, UPPM and local command posts (PKOB/PKON) to agree early-warning triggers, permissions, site selection and last-mile access, ensuring MRCS actions were embedded in official structures. In parallel, the National Society progressed policy engagement on public health and migration, mapping counterparts for the medical stockpile initiative with district health offices and aligning operational messages with authorities to keep services continuous in rural areas.

On migration-specific [diplomacy](#) and outreach, the National Society held 19 engagements throughout 2025 as aforementioned. Post-engagement feedback indicated about 80 per cent of stakeholders demonstrated improved understanding of migrants' humanitarian needs and principles.

Overall, these diplomacy efforts translated coordination into concrete outcomes, faster permissions and access, through embassy, Movement and CSR pipeline while enhancing clear public understanding of the National Society's mandate and principles.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the National Society through technical support.

The ICRC supported the National Society with drafting a concept note on preparedness for potential boat arrivals from Rakhine to guide future diplomacy and communications.



Progress by the National Society against objectives

Under the National Society Digitalisation Roadmap, the Information Technology (IT) team strengthened core systems and service management. The IT Helpdesk went live in April 2025 and is now the primary support channel.

On digitalisation, an end-to-end purchase-request workflow has been drafted and shared with a prospective platform vendor for feedback such as integration with inventory/warehouse systems remains on hold pending budget. An internal digital exit/end-contract process is already in use across National Headquarters and chapters.

For results-based management, the focus this half-year was on practical assessment and rapid analysis for operations, rather than enhancing reporting guidelines or data dashboards. The National Society developed and deployed Enhanced Needs Assessment Package (ENAP) tools, rapid assessments, and questionnaires for household interviews, key-informant interviews, and focus-group discussions, and, with support from PMER of IFRC APRO and the Hong Kong Red Cross, delivered Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) instruments.

Integrity, finance, risk, supply chain and security were addressed through incremental, practical measures tied to operations such as ticketed IT support and website hardening reduced cyber and continuity risks, purchase-workflow design and the digital exit process improved controls and audit trails. The planned integration of the purchase workflow with inventory/warehouse systems, once funded, will further strengthen the supply chain. Formal security-management updates were routine and embedded in operational planning.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the Malaysian Red Crescent Society through technical guidance.

The **Hong Kong Red Cross** supported the National Society with delivering Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) instruments.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- The organization benefits from a culture of teamwork and mutual support, with a generally harmonious working environment that encourages cross-departmental collaboration.
- Incomplete documentation, inconsistent reporting to donors, and missing historical records reduce transparency and accountability, making it difficult to meet donor requirements and to build institutional memory.

System management has shown both encouraging developments and persistent weaknesses. On the positive side, the introduction of digital fundraising systems, the implementation of cash and voucher assistance (CVA), and the beginnings of interdepartmental collaboration demonstrate progress in building more modern and responsive systems. These efforts show that innovation is possible even with limited resources.

Nonetheless, the system remains fragmented. Poor coordination within Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), unclear procurement and finance procedures, and weak compliance monitoring continue to create inefficiencies. The absence of dedicated staff to oversee risk, compliance, and audit functions increases organizational exposure to cyber threats, funding delays, and operational disruptions. Furthermore, infrastructure and digital systems are inadequate to support the scale of work expected, with gaps in cybersecurity and data protection requiring urgent attention.

To strengthen system management, investment in infrastructure upgrades, stronger security protocols, and the recruitment of skilled staff are necessary. A more coherent compliance framework and streamlined approval processes would further enhance efficiency and reduce risk.

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Cash and voucher assistance (CVA) for 'Back-to-School'

During the DREF flood operations, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society showed it can turn partnerships into rapid, dignified assistance. Pre-identified local vendors enabled swift cash and voucher assistance (CVA) for 'Back-to-School' support and timely hygiene distributions.

Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) interviews and focus groups confirmed that CVA was timely and appropriate for both schooling and basic household needs. On the East Coast, beneficiaries reported CVA improved readiness to return to school (uniforms, stationery, shoes) and reduced the need to borrow, while in Sabah, voucher use at pre-agreed shops shortened replacement time for essentials and lowered transport costs versus travelling to distant towns. Across both locations, recipients highlighted dignity and choice, which being able to select sizes or brands, adapt to dietary needs, and time purchases to shop availability. These PDM findings have been folded into the next CVA training block, vendor briefings, and community-message templates so future distributions are even faster, fairer, and easier to access.

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the 8+3 reporting template contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



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 15 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.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought 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
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-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

- [MY_Malaysia AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRMY011](#) and [MDRMY012](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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