

IN SUPPORT OF THE INDONESIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY



National Society
branches

531



National Society
local units

531



National Society
volunteers

92,941



National Society
staff

8,075

PEOPLE REACHED

Disasters
and crises



1,190,677

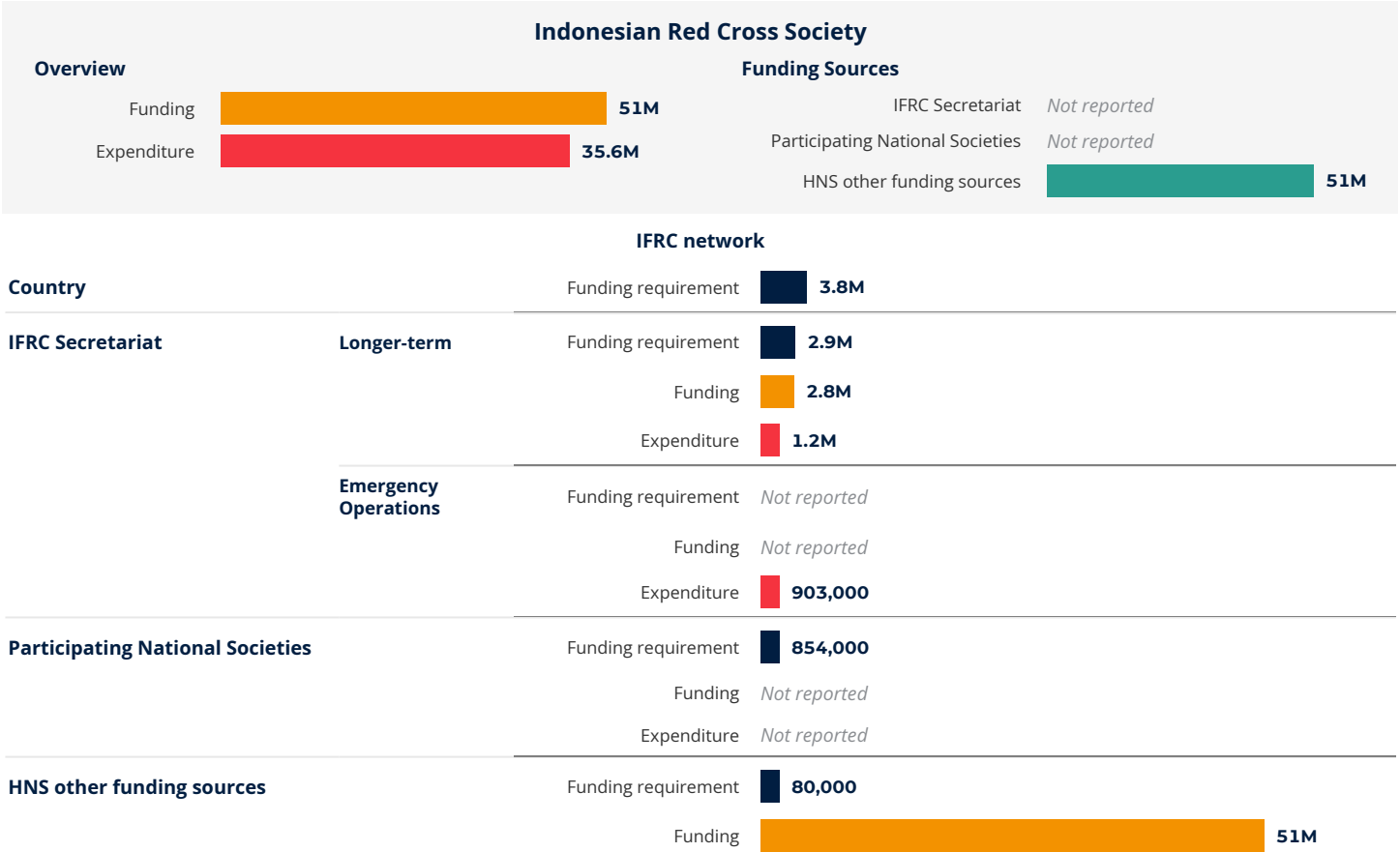
Health and
wellbeing



1,120,346

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction  30,195

Health and wellbeing

Number of people donating blood  1,120,346

Number of people reached with contextually appropriate health services  622,053

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination

National Society has a membership coordination mechanism in place **Yes**

National Society supports crisis and disaster response and recovery outside its own territory, with finance, personnel, technical, material assistance or equipment (including through reference centres and hubs) **Yes**

National Society development

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**

The National Society has an official branch development framework, model or guidance that defines the expected role and standards of branches **No**

National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies **No**

Humanitarian diplomacy

National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns **Yes**

National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies **No**

Accountability and agility

National Society has a safe and accessible mechanism (such as the IFRC Integrity Line) in place to report integrity concerns, misconduct and breaches of rules and policies **Yes**

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 is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy **Yes**

National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors **Yes**

National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors **No**

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
American Red Cross	782,000						
Australian Red Cross	786,000						
Canadian Red Cross Society							
Japanese Red Cross Society	127,000						
Total	CHF 1.7M						

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Indonesia stands as a nation highly susceptible to the impacts of climate change, with a wide range of consequences from extreme events such as floods and drought to gradual shift such as rising sea levels and increasing temperatures. With a combination of political, geographic and social factors, Indonesia is a nation exposed to climate change.

In November 2025, Tropical Cyclone Senyar triggered heavy to extreme rainfall, high wind and high tide across provinces in Sumatera Island. Aceh, North Sumatera and West Sumatera were among the most impacted provinces. It triggered landslide and flash floods on the 26 November 2025. In total, 34 district and cities across three provinces were affected by the flash floods. A total of 668,500 people were affected, with 218,000 people displaced, 47 dead, eight injured and 51 missing. The aftermath of Senyar continued affecting communities through the first half of 2026. Moreover, following high-intensity rainfall since January 16, 2026, widespread flooding was witnessed 10 administrative areas in Central Java, affecting 143,367 people. The floods were triggered by the overflowing of several major rivers

On 9 April 2026, an earthquake struck East Flores Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province, injuring 12 and affecting 1,100 individuals. The earthquake had a magnitude of 3.7 and occurred at a depth of 10 kilometres.

Additionally, Indonesia is forecast to experience prolonged dry conditions during the 2026 dry season due to the combined influence of El Niño conditions and a positive Indian Ocean Dipole. The dry season is expected to begin earlier than normal in many regions with provinces including Central Java, East Java, DI Yogyakarta, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), West Java, Banten, South Sulawesi, Lampung, Bali and parts of Kalimantan and Sulawesi at risk.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

During the first half of 2026, the Indonesian Red Cross Society strengthened climate resilience through anticipatory action, climate-informed preparedness and environmentally sustainable programming. Building on the Flood Early Action Protocol launched in 2025, it initiated development of standard operating procedures for the Ciliwung watershed and advanced simplified Early Action Protocols for drought and health. Adaptation of the Indonesian Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency (BMKG) MOSAIC curriculum supported future public awareness on climate and weather risks and the Green Response approach promoted environmentally responsible humanitarian action. The National Society strengthened the use of hazard and forecast information in preparedness planning and applied lessons from the Tropical Cyclone Senyar flood response to improve coordination, Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), preparedness planning and community engagement. Through the Urban Heat Programme, it supported development of Heat Action Plans in Medan and Surabaya, validated heat-threshold studies led by BMKG and carried out awareness activities during Urban Heat Action Day. Continued engagement with the National Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group and collaboration with BMKG, National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), World Food Programme (WFP) and other partners supported development of anticipatory action tools, improved access to climate and risk information and strengthened alignment between humanitarian early action and national disaster management systems.

Disasters and crises

During the reporting period, the Indonesian Red Cross Society strengthened disaster preparedness, operational readiness and emergency response capacities amid severe flooding caused by Tropical Cyclone Senyar. Lessons from the Senyar response were used to improve organizational systems, compliance, risk management, procurement practices, surge mechanisms, logistics coordination, preparedness planning and emergency procedures. Preparedness for anticipated drought and water shortages linked to El Niño was strengthened through the Extreme Drought Impact Operation, including preparation of water tankers for clean-water distribution. Integrated assistance for people affected by Tropical Cyclone Senyar in Aceh, North Sumatra and West Sumatra through the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) mechanism included Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance, shelter support, health services, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Restoring Family Links (RFL) services. As the operation moved into early recovery, efforts

focused on shelter rehabilitation, restoration of essential services, rehabilitation of community water systems and community resilience. The National Society further strengthened Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) and WASH capacities. It enhanced information management, logistics and warehouse management. Additionally, it supported Safe Schools programming and Community-Based Action Team training and improved the integration of operational learning into preparedness and response planning.

Health and wellbeing

Between January and June 2026, the Indonesian Red Cross Society expanded Community-based Surveillance (CbS) as a key component of epidemic and pandemic preparedness. A national CbS taskforce was established, collaboration with provincial and district health authorities in Jakarta was strengthened and volunteer training and community engagement activities promoted dengue prevention and early health-seeking behaviour. CbS and health-promotion approaches were also linked to Heat Action Plans in Medan and Surabaya, supporting detection and reporting of climate-sensitive diseases, including dengue, tuberculosis and acute respiratory infections. Institutional readiness for public health emergencies was strengthened through response to the rabies outbreak in East Nusa Tenggara Province, which enhanced operational experience, branch readiness and volunteer capacity. Through the ASEF stockpile project, medical equipment, ventilators, personal protective equipment and first aid kits were procured and distributed nationwide. Capacity was further strengthened in psychosocial support, first aid, logistics and warehouse management. Warehouses were upgraded to medical storage standards and long-lasting insecticidal nets were distributed to support responses to malaria and dengue outbreaks. The National Society also advanced medical logistics readiness, health emergency preparedness and regional learning through strengthened partnerships and knowledge sharing.

Values, power and inclusion

From January to June 2026, the Indonesian Red Cross Society advanced institutionalization of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) in preparation for a CEA Training-of-Trainers programme planned for July 2026. A National CEA Orientation brought together branch leadership, technical departments and programme personnel to strengthen understanding of people-centred programming, accountability to affected communities and the use of community feedback across preparedness, response and recovery. Preparations were also initiated for Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Safeguarding training for Heads of Office and service staff, strengthening knowledge of Safeguarding, Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), protection risk management and safe, inclusive humanitarian services. Through participation in national coordination mechanisms focused on elderly persons, persons with disabilities and other at-risk groups, and through collaboration with government and civil society organizations, the National Society contributed to more inclusive preparedness and response planning and strengthened integration of PGI within national humanitarian coordination systems.

Enabling local actors

The Indonesian Red Cross Society strengthened organizational development through improved volunteer management, youth engagement, digital learning and knowledge management. Preparations began for learning modules on digital ethics, digital security and the responsible use of Artificial Intelligence and support from the IFRC and ICRC-run Empress Shoken Fund was secured for youth-led community-based disaster preparedness. The National Society also strengthened youth engagement through regional networks, resumed development of the Humanis learning platform, developed competency-based training curricula aligned with national standards and advanced knowledge-management governance to improve organizational learning and information sharing.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society strengthened humanitarian diplomacy, communications, governance, risk management and information systems. It contributed to regional humanitarian policy discussions and maintained public visibility during the response to Tropical Cyclone Senyar. It also provided technical support to the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society in developing Communication in Emergencies Guidelines. Engagement with government institutions, diplomatic missions, ASEAN entities and private-sector partners supported humanitarian cooperation, community resilience and innovative financing. The National Society continued implementation of its Finance Development Road Map, strengthening financial governance, internal controls, fraud and corruption prevention and safeguarding systems. It also strengthened national humanitarian information management, advanced its Risk Management Road Map and developed digital Human Resources systems to improve workforce management and organizational effectiveness.

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 the first half of 2026, the Indonesian Red Cross Society continued strengthening climate resilience through anticipatory action, climate-informed preparedness and environmentally sustainable humanitarian programming. The National Society continued strengthening the institutional systems and technical guidance required for climate-resilient and anticipatory humanitarian action. Building on the [Flood Early Action Protocol](#) launched in 2025, it initiated development of standard operating procedures for the Ciliwung watershed and make progress in simplified Early Action Protocols for drought and health. Adaptation of BMKG's (Indonesian Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency) MOSAIC curriculum provided a basis for future public awareness and education on climate and weather risks, while the [Green Response](#) approach supported more environmentally responsible humanitarian programming.

The National Society strengthened climate-informed preparedness by linking hazard and forecast information with operational planning and readiness. Operational experience from the flood response to Tropical Cyclone Senyar also generated lessons on coordination, Cash and Voucher Assistance ([CVA](#)), preparedness planning and community engagement. These lessons are being used to refine preparedness systems and inform future anticipatory action.

Through the Urban Heat Programme, the Indonesian Red Cross Society contributed to development of [Heat Action Plans in Medan](#) and Surabaya in coordination with local governments and supported validation of heat-threshold studies led by BMKG. It conducted a series of activities during [Urban Heat Action Day](#) in June to raise awareness of the impacts of extreme heat. Through closer technical collaboration with BMKG and other partners, it strengthened the use of climate and risk information.

During the reporting period, the Indonesian Red Cross Society also remained active in the National Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group and continued collaboration with BMKG, National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), WFP and other government and humanitarian partners. These engagements supported development of anticipatory action tools, improved access to climate and risk information and strengthened alignment between humanitarian early action and national disaster management systems. Its participation also contributed to wider efforts to institutionalize anticipatory action and reinforced its role as an auxiliary to public authorities in climate resilience and disaster risk reduction.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Indonesian Red Cross Society in operationalizing the Flood EAP, developing the Ciliwung watershed standard operating procedures and progressing simplified EAPs for drought and health. Through Global Thematic Programmatic Partnership funded by the [European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations \(DG ECHO\)](#), the IFRC support contributed to strengthening anticipatory action and community-based early warning approaches, including development of operational documents required to translate the Flood EAP into practical readiness and early action. The IFRC also supported the Indonesian Red Cross Society's engagement with the National Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group, BMKG, BNPB, WFP and other technical actors, while also supporting adaptation of the MOSAIC curriculum and development of its [Green Response approach](#).

The **American Red Cross** supported the National Society's Urban Heat Programme, contributing to efforts to strengthen awareness and preparedness for extreme heat risks, including public awareness activities during [Urban Heat Action Day](#).



Disasters and crises

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

In 2026, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was utilized for a flood related emergency.

Name of Operation	Indonesia Flood 2025
MDR-Code	MDRID028
People Targeted	62,000
Duration	9 months (07 December 2025 to 30 September 2026)
Funding Allocation	CHF 1,000,000
DREF Operation Link	DREF Operation
DREF Operation Update	Operation Update No.1

The DREF allocation of CHF 1,000,000 in December 2025 is supporting the National Society in assisting 62,000 people affected by landslide and flash floods in Aceh, North Sumatera and West Sumatera provinces of Indonesia caused by the Tropical Cyclone Senyar. The National Society supported and continues to support the targeted people over a nine-month period with assistance such as the provision of shelter, cash and basic household items. Mental health and other basic health services are also being provided. Additionally, the support includes the provision of safe drinking water to affected people.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Indonesian Red Cross Society strengthened disaster preparedness, operational readiness and emergency response capacities in the context of recurrent earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and increasingly frequent hydrometeorological hazards, while responding to severe flooding associated with Tropical Cyclone Senyar. The National Society reinforced the link between institutional preparedness, localized response capacity and nationally led disaster management.

The National Society used lessons from the Senyar flood response to improve organizational systems, strengthen compliance, risk management and operational efficiency through joint procurement arrangements, and refine surge mechanisms, logistics coordination, preparedness planning and emergency response procedures. In June, the Indonesian Red Cross Society strengthened preparedness for anticipated drought and water shortages associated with El Niño through its Extreme Drought Impact Operation and prepared operational vehicles, including water tankers, to support clean-water distribution in priority areas.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society delivered integrated humanitarian assistance to people affected by Senyar across Aceh, North Sumatra and West Sumatra, including Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance, shelter support, health services, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ([WASH](#)), Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)) and Restoring Family Links (RFL) services. As the operation transitioned from emergency response to early recovery, the National Society focused on restoring essential services, supporting shelter recovery through value vouchers, rehabilitating community water systems and strengthening community resilience.

The National Society strengthened its capacity to use flexible and market-based response modalities through implementation of Cash and Voucher Assistance ([CVA](#)), including shelter value vouchers. It also enhanced technical capacity in CVA and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ([WASH](#)) and strengthened regional operational cooperation. At the

same time, the National Society strengthened information management and applied operational learning to support disaster decision-making, coordination, logistics, procurement, community engagement and surge support, using lessons learned to refine preparedness and response arrangements and strengthen the integration of operational knowledge into future planning.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society strengthened information management capacity and the connection between preparedness, operational data and response systems. It advanced logistics and warehouse management, Safe Schools programming, Community-Based Action Team training and information management strengthening, while supporting localized preparedness, standardized disaster management services and stronger information flow between field and national levels.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Indonesian Red Cross Society Supported institutionalization of Cash and Voucher Assistance, operational planning and disaster-response systems through the Global Thematic Programmatic Partnership funded by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO). It contributed to strengthening disaster management minimum service standards and institutional readiness. It also supported logistics and warehouse management, Safe Schools programming, Community-Based Action Team training and information management strengthening. Additionally, the IFRC supported the National Society in joint procurement and operational coordination during the Senyar Flood response.

The **Malaysian Red Crescent** and **Timor-Leste Red Cross Society** provided the Indonesian Red Cross Society with peer-to-peer technical support in Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) during the Senyar flood response.



The Indonesian Red Cross Society renewed cross-border cooperation with the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (Photo: Indonesian Red Cross Society)



Progress by the National Society against objectives

In this reporting period, the Indonesian Red Cross Society continued expanding Community-based Surveillance (CbS) as a core component of epidemic and pandemic preparedness. The National Society established a national CbS taskforce and strengthened the prevention and early detection of vector-borne and climate-sensitive health risks through community-based programming. It also strengthened collaboration with provincial and district health authorities in Jakarta, built volunteer capacity through CbS training in South Jakarta and East Jakarta and conducted community engagement and digital awareness activities that promoted dengue prevention and earlier health-seeking behaviour. Additionally, the Indonesian Red Cross Society contributed to the development of Heat Action Plans in Medan and Surabaya and linked CbS and health-promotion approaches with extreme heat and climate-sensitive diseases, including dengue, tuberculosis and acute respiratory infections, strengthening community capacity to recognize and report emerging health risks.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society continued strengthening institutional readiness for public health emergencies through its response to a rabies outbreak in East Nusa Tenggara Province. The National Society gained practical experience in health emergency operations, strengthened awareness of medical logistics requirements and branch readiness and further strengthened volunteer and operational capacity to complement government-led health emergency responses and mobilise appropriate health services and supplies when required. Through its ASEF stockpile project, the National Society strengthened health and emergency logistics capacity through the procurement and distribution of medical equipment, ventilators, personal protective equipment and first aid kits for hospitals, clinics and warehouses nationwide.

The National Society also strengthened staff capacity in psychosocial support, first aid, logistics and warehouse management, upgraded warehouses to medical storage standards and supported timely responses to malaria and dengue outbreaks through the distribution of long-lasting insecticidal nets. The Indonesian Red Cross Society strengthened partnerships with national and sub-national health authorities.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society strengthened medical logistics readiness, facilitated technical learning and regional exchange, advanced public health preparedness and health emergency capacity and shared Community-based Surveillance approaches and training materials to support regional learning.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Indonesian Red Cross Society through technical, operational and financial assistance to strengthen public health preparedness and health emergency capacity. It supported the institutionalization of Community-based Surveillance through the development of national coordination arrangements, operational guidance, strengthening of the SatuSBM digital platform and engagement with sub-national authorities. The IFRC also helped the National Society strengthen its medical logistics readiness and facilitated technical learning and regional exchange.

The **American Red Cross** supported the National Society's Urban Heat Programme through assistance in the development of Heat Action Plans in Medan and Surabaya. It also supported rabies response activities in East Nusa Tenggara Province.

The **Timor-Leste Red Cross Society** supported the National Society through coordination and cooperation on Community-based Surveillance implementation in border areas and regional learning on community-based epidemic preparedness.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the period from January to June 2026, the Indonesian Red Cross Society advanced the institutionalization of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) as a preparatory step towards the CEA Training-of-Trainers planned for July 2026. The National Society conducted a National CEA Orientation for branches, bringing together leadership, technical departments and programme personnel to strengthen a common understanding of people-centred programming, accountability to affected communities and the systematic use of community engagement and feedback throughout preparedness, emergency response and recovery.

The National Society applied Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) in a landslide response in a district in West Java, involving communities in identifying needs, setting priorities and shaping interventions. This approach strengthened the relevance and responsiveness of assistance, increased community participation and ownership, strengthened trust between communities and humanitarian actors, enhanced disaster preparedness and recovery and ensured consideration of the perspectives of vulnerable groups in humanitarian services. Building on these experiences, the Indonesian Red Cross Society prepared to develop a pool of trained practitioners to support more consistent application of CEA across branches and programmes.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society initiated preparations for Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Safeguarding training sessions targeting Heads of Office and service staff across its branches during the second half of 2026 and 2027. The National Society strengthened knowledge of PGI, Safeguarding, Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) as well as the delivery of safe, inclusive and dignified humanitarian services, building on its 2025 Safeguarding Self-Assessment. It also strengthened its capacity to identify, prevent and respond to protection risks, apply reporting mechanisms in line with organizational policies, and mainstream PGI and Safeguarding throughout programme implementation and organisational operations.

The National Society strengthened external engagement through participation in national coordination meetings and planning processes under the sub-cluster for elderly persons, persons with disabilities and other at-risk groups. Through collaboration with government institutions and civil society organizations, the Indonesian Red Cross Society contributed to the development of more inclusive preparedness and response plans and strengthened partnerships supporting the integration of protection and inclusion considerations into national humanitarian coordination mechanisms.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Indonesian Red Cross Society in strengthening organizational capacity for the more systematic integration of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) across programmes and operations.

The Australian Red Cross supported the Indonesian Red Cross Society in strengthening Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Safeguarding systems and capacities, building on priorities identified through the 2025 Safeguarding Self-Assessment.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing 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, Australian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross and Japanese 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](#).

In Indonesia, **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.

External coordination

During the first half of 2026, the Indonesian Red Cross Society strengthened coordination with BNPB, BMKG and other relevant ministries and agencies to renew and strengthen partnership arrangements supporting disaster preparedness, anticipatory action and related humanitarian priorities. The Indonesian Red Cross Society also explored strategic private-sector cooperation through discussions with the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry on potential areas of collaboration, including innovative financing approaches.

The National Society expanded its contribution to regional disaster-management capacity by participating in the ASEAN Standards and Certification for Experts in Disaster Management competency assessment. It contributed assessors and candidates to competency assessments covering Rapid Assessment, Humanitarian Logistics, Information Management, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ([WASH](#)) and Shelter Management. The Indonesian Red Cross Society also contributed a facilitator and hosted a simulation exercise at its warehouse for the ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team Level Two Course on Humanitarian Logistics, strengthening regional learning and humanitarian preparedness across Southeast Asia.

It also hosted participants from National Disaster Management Organisations across ASEAN through the AHA Centre Executive Leadership in Emergency and Disaster Management Programme, showcasing its local-to-national operational structure, emergency response capacities, community engagement approaches and volunteer network. In addition, the National Society contributed to regional learning on the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, International Disaster Response Law and International Humanitarian Law and participated in the ASEAN Disaster Recovery Online Webinar Series.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society also began exploring new forms of strategic private-sector cooperation. At the end of June, an initial meeting was held with the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) to discuss potential areas of collaboration, including innovative financing approaches for the National Society.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Indonesian Red Cross Society strengthened volunteer management by developing monitoring tools to assess branch-level volunteer-management practices and promote more consistent management across the organisation. These efforts supported branch capacity development, stronger volunteer management and more sustainable service delivery.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society advanced youth development through a focus on digital literacy and began preparing learning modules on digital ethics, digital security and the responsible use of Artificial Intelligence to support education, engagement and humanitarian activities. The National Society also received support from the [IFRC and ICRC-run Empress Shoken Fund](#) for youth-led community-based disaster preparedness and strengthened [youth engagement](#) through participation in the South-East Asia Youth Network and the Asia Pacific Youth Network. It also resumed development of the Humanis learning platform and began developing knowledge-management governance guidelines to strengthen the management, sharing and accessibility of organizational knowledge and learning. The National Society also developed competency-based training curricula across key technical and operational areas aligned with national competency standards and developed learning materials for the Humanis platform, supporting a more systematic digital learning approach.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society also completed the development of a donor database and began populating the platform with donor profiles, engagement history and interaction records to strengthen documentation of partner relationships, contributions and impact.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC, through the Global Thematic Programmatic Partnership (GTPP) funded by the [European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations \(DG ECHO\)](#), supported the Indonesian Red Cross Society in the development of competency-based training curricula across key technical and operational areas aligned with national competency standards. It also supported the development of learning materials for the Humanis platform, strengthened volunteer management through the development of branch-level monitoring tools. Additionally, the IFRC supported the National Society in youth development through the [IFRC and ICRC-run Empress Shoken Fund](#).

The **American Red Cross** supported the National Society in the renewed development of the Humanis learning platform, including the development of knowledge-management governance guidelines to strengthen the management, sharing and accessibility of organizational knowledge and learning.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Indonesian Red Cross Society advanced the development of its Technical Guidelines on [Humanitarian Diplomacy](#) by convening a participatory workshop involving National Headquarters, provincial and district branches. The National Society gathered operational experience from across organizational levels, clarified the scope of humanitarian diplomacy, discussed roles and responsibilities for implementation and progressed work to harmonize the guidelines, develop a detailed framework, pilot the approach and disseminate the guidance before formal adoption. These efforts strengthened its approach to engaging decision-makers, building strategic partnerships and advancing humanitarian priorities at national and sub-national levels.

In May 2026, the National Society contributed to wider humanitarian policy discussions through participation in The Future of Humanitarianism – Asian Perspectives think-tank retreat. Through this engagement, the Indonesian Red Cross Society contributed locally grounded perspectives to discussions on emerging humanitarian challenges and the future of humanitarian action in Asia while strengthening networks with regional humanitarian actors.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society maintained public information and media engagement during the Senyar Floods Operation by providing operational updates and media coverage that sustained visibility of humanitarian needs and response efforts. Between January and April 2026, the National Society also shared its communications expertise through technical support for the development of Communication in Emergencies Guidelines for the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society including the review of successive drafts and participation in a workshop involving headquarters and branch representatives.

The National Society collaborated with authorities on policy matters related to community resilience, promoting humanitarian principles and supporting policies and plans that reflected good practices, community perspectives and inclusive approaches. The Indonesian Red Cross Society also strengthened engagement with Indonesia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Permanent Representatives of the Philippines and Timor-Leste to ASEAN, the Permanent Missions of Japan and the Republic of Korea to ASEAN, the United States Embassy, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and IndoAID. These engagements supported dialogue on humanitarian cooperation, international humanitarian action and strategic partnerships.

The National Society further explored partnership models and innovative financing opportunities through engagement with the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and engaged with the ASEAN Secretariat on opportunities for collaboration under the ASEAN Work Plan on Youth 2026–2030.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Indonesian Red Cross Society in the development of the Technical Guidelines on Humanitarian Diplomacy. It also facilitated engagement with Indonesia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Permanent Representatives of the Philippines and Timor-Leste to ASEAN, the Permanent Missions of Japan and the Republic of Korea to ASEAN, the United States Embassy, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, IndoAID, the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the ASEAN Secretariat, including discussions related to the ASEAN Work Plan on Youth 2026–2030.

The **American Red Cross** supported the National Society in the development of the Technical Guidelines on Humanitarian Diplomacy and contributed to translating humanitarian diplomacy priorities into practical organizational guidance.

Under wider Movement support, **the ICRC** supported the National Society in the development of the Technical Guidelines on Humanitarian Diplomacy. It also provided support to the National Society in developing its auxiliary role and its humanitarian diplomacy practice.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period from January to June 2026, the Indonesian Red Cross Society continued implementing its Finance Development Road Map with a focus on strengthening financial governance, standardizing procedures and reinforcing transparent and accountable financial management. The National Society convened a joint workshop to review and refine key financial governance instruments covering Accounting Policy, Finance Governance Standard Operating Procedures, Technical Guidelines on Programme Financial Management, Financial Payment and Accountability Procedures, Standardization of Financial Supporting Documents and Mandiri Smart Account. Through this process, it identified priorities for harmonizing financial policies and procedures, simplifying business processes, strengthening internal controls, improving financial documentation and reporting standards. It also focused on developing a Fraud and Corruption Prevention Technical Guideline, reviewing Indonesian-language Fraud and

Corruption Prevention learning modules, drafting a Whistleblower Protection Policy as well as continuing consultation on the Safeguarding Implementation Guideline. The National Society identified potential safeguarding investigators and applied safeguarding measures during the Senyar Operation through staff and volunteer orientations and reporting channels for safeguarding concerns.

The National Society strengthened data management and organizational learning by initiating preparatory work for a Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) information system, a programme-performance dashboard, an upgraded Community-Based Surveillance platform and a Volunteer Management Information System. It developed a mock-up of the programme-performance dashboard to improve access to reliable data, programme monitoring and evidence-based decision-making. The Indonesian Red Cross Society also strengthened its role in national humanitarian information management through cooperation with the BNPB and the Indonesia Humanitarian Country Platform, leading the Information Management Working Group, defining information-management products for emergencies and contributing to the development of Standard Operating Procedures and a workplan.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society implemented its Risk Management Road Map. It initiated a risk culture and maturity assessment to better understand existing risk-management practices, organisational awareness and areas requiring strengthening, while beginning the recruitment of dedicated risk-management personnel to support implementation and monitoring. It also continued consultations on revised Staff Regulations for 2026–2028, developed a digital Human Resources system to manage employee records, payroll, taxation, position changes and workforce information and continued using the Human Resources Go application for attendance and leave management.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Indonesian Red Cross Society in the review and refinement of financial governance instruments, provided technical support for the adaptation of Indonesian-language Fraud and Corruption Prevention Learning Modules and supported digital transformation through the Global Thematic Programmatic Partnership (GTPP) funded by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO).

The **American Red Cross** supported the National Society in the review and refinement of financial governance instruments, including Accounting Policy, Finance Governance Standard Operating Procedures, Technical Guidelines on Programme Financial Management, Financial Payment and Accountability Procedures, Standardization of Financial Supporting Documents and Mandiri Smart Account.

The **Australian Red Cross** supported the National Society in developing its risk management systems and capacities as well as the development of information-management systems for emergency operations.

The **Japanese Red Cross Society** contributed technical inputs to the review and refinement of financial governance instruments to strengthen financial procedures and accountability.

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 Mid-year 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

Nothing to report

SUCCESS STORIES



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From Preparedness to Action: Strengthening Locally Led Humanitarian Response through the Senyar Floods Operation

When severe flooding caused by Tropical Cyclone Senyar struck Aceh, North Sumatra and West Sumatra, the Indonesian Red Cross Society transformed years of investment in preparedness into immediate action. Drawing on its network of trained staff, volunteers and branches, the National Society delivered integrated support across Shelter, Cash and Voucher Assistance, Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Protection and Community Engagement and Accountability. Branches and volunteers led assessments, delivered assistance and worked closely with communities, ensuring that support reflected evolving needs on the ground.

At the heart of the response was the National Society's commitment to community-centred action. Community feedback mechanisms remained embedded throughout the operation, enabling affected people to voice priorities, shape assistance and influence operational adjustments. This approach strengthened community participation and accountability while helping ensure that humanitarian assistance remained relevant, responsive and locally led.

The operation also highlighted the strength of regional solidarity within the Red Cross Red

Crescent Movement. Specialists from the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society supported operations in Aceh and West Sumatra, contributing expertise in Cash and Voucher Assistance and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. The deployment fostered peer-to-peer learning, strengthened technical collaboration and provided valuable international emergency-response experience, demonstrating the value of cooperation between National Societies during large-scale emergencies.

Beyond addressing immediate needs, the response enabled the Indonesian Red Cross Society to apply, test and strengthen its operational systems and capacities in a real emergency setting. At the same time, the National Society continued advancing anticipatory action, climate-informed planning, epidemic preparedness and organizational development. Together, these efforts showed how preparedness investments and emergency operations can reinforce one another, strengthening the Indonesian Red Cross Society's ability to deliver timely, coordinated, accountable and locally led humanitarian action.

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 demonstrates the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Mid-Year 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 mid-year reports
2. Visibility	Not included in mid-year 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 30 June 2026. 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 2026 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

- [ID_Indonesia MYR Financials.pdf](#)
- [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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