

IN SUPPORT OF THE TIMOR-LESTE RED CROSS SOCIETY



PEOPLE REACHED



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Timor-Leste Red Cross Society			
Overview		Funding Sources	
Funding	Not reported	IFRC Secretariat	Not reported
Expenditure	Not reported	Participating National Societies	Not reported
		HNS other funding sources	Not reported

IFRC network			
Country		Funding requirement	2.3M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding requirement	567,000
		Funding	580,000
		Expenditure	253,000
	Emergency Operations	Funding requirement	Not reported
		Funding	Not reported
		Expenditure	33,000
Participating National Societies		Funding requirement	Not reported
	Funding	544,000	
	Expenditure	Not reported	
HNS other funding sources		Funding requirement	1.7M
		Funding	Not reported

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment

Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	8,000
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Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	5,000
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Number of people reached with livelihoods support	276
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Number of people reached with shelter support	100
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Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	50%
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Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	11,000
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Number of people reached with contextually appropriate health services	2,000
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Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	482
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Number of people trained in first aid	35
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ENABLING FUNCTIONS

National Society development

National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
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The National Society has an official branch development framework, model or guidance that defines the expected role and standards of branches	No
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There is a National Society Development plan in place	No
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National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	No
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Humanitarian diplomacy

National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
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National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
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Accountability and agility

Number of National Society personnel (staff and volunteers) receiving digital and/or data training



22

Number of National Society personnel (staff and volunteers) receiving digital and/or data training



22

National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors

Yes

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 Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors

Yes

National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy

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 has revised statutes according to Guidance for National Society Statutes

Yes

National Society has revised statutes according to Guidance for National Society Statutes

Yes

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	606,000						
Australian Red Cross	544,000						
Indonesian Red Cross Society							
Total	CHF 1.2M						

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Timor-Leste gained independence in 2000, and the country has since made significant progress in key areas. It faces the challenges of retaining political unity, boosting economic growth, rebuilding public infrastructure (including roads, ports and airports, water and sanitation systems and government facilities) and institutional frameworks. The country remains fragile as it contends with the legacies of past conflict. Eighty per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is derived by the extraction of oil reserves from the Timor Sea, which has made it possible to spend on infrastructure and basic services, particularly in the areas of roads and electricity. However, the economy urgently needs to diversify since the remaining oil fields are being exhausted. Agriculture also has a significant economic influence. Not only does industry employ more than 50 per cent of the workforce, but it is also regarded as being essential to future economic growth and food security.

Despite steady progress, more than 40 per cent of the population is estimated to live below the poverty line due to high unemployment. Although levels of employment in the country improved in 2021, they have not reached pre-pandemic levels and paid work is now more likely to be characterized as informal and insecure. Similarly, while income levels have been somewhat restored, they have not been restored to the same level, and coverage of social protection in the country remains low and does not fully reach poor and vulnerable groups. For young people, there are urgent human capital challenges, even since before the pandemic, which 47 per cent of children are stunted and many students had lack of education services.

According to the 2022 Population Census of Timor-Leste, the country has a population of 1,341,737. The total fertility rate declined from 6.4 to 3.6 live births per woman between 2010 and 2022, while life expectancy increased from 62.9 years in 2000 to 68 years in 2022. Only 28.6 per cent of the population lives in urban areas. With 65 per cent of the population under the age of 30, Timor-Leste's youthful demographic presents both opportunities and challenges. Nearly 29.3 per cent of youth are not in education, employment, or training, under scoring the urgent need for investment in education, vocational training, job creation, and gender-inclusive labour policies, as well as meaningful youth engagement and leadership.

In the mid-2025 INFORM Risk Index, Timor-Leste had an overall risk score of 3.7 out of 10, which INFORM categorizes as 'Medium' risk. Looking at specific dimensions, Timor-Leste's Hazard and Exposure score is 2.1, Vulnerability is 4.2, and Lack of Coping Capacity is 5.7. This means Timor-Leste is not highly exposed to hazards, but when disasters occur, their impacts are amplified by social vulnerability and limited national response capacity.

Free and fair multi-party elections have been held regularly in Timor-Leste since 2001. No incidents of violence were recorded during the competitive national elections in 2017 and 2018, and there were fewer irregularities than in prior elections. The most recent presidential election was held in early 2022, with President José Manuel Ramos-Horta obtaining 64 per cent of the vote. This was followed by the parliamentary election in May 2023. This new governance has stated that it is vital for the international community to continue supporting the country's efforts to become more resilient to multiple shocks and to deliver the National Strategic Development Plan that is focusing on the human capital development area.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In the first half of 2026, the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society strengthened climate resilience by integrating climate adaptation, anticipatory action, and environmental management into community resilience programming. The integrated community-based risk reduction (ICBRR) programme further promoted community-based climate adaptation through integrated natural resource management and ecosystem restoration. Communities implemented tree planting, bamboo planting, slope stabilization, water conservation, and soil protection activities to reduce erosion and strengthen resilience to floods and landslides. These interventions complemented livelihood activities, including home gardening and climate-smart agriculture, helping households diversify income sources while improving food security and reducing vulnerability to climate shocks.

Disasters and crises

In 2026, the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society responded to a flood emergency through the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF). Assistance included the provisions of cash and voucher assistance (CVA), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and shelter. In addition, the National Society delivered emergency aid to households affected by heavy rainfall, distributing family kits and tarpaulins to address immediate needs. In June, the National Society conducted a National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) training, bringing together staff and volunteers from across branches. It also developed and updated National and Branch Emergency Response's standard operating procedure (SOPs), participating in a two-day workshop using recent operational experience to identify gaps and define procedures. Through the Integrated Community-Based Risk Reduction (ICBRR) programme, communities updated community action plans, conducted hazard and vulnerability assessments, strengthened local disaster-management structures and improved preparedness planning.

Health and wellbeing

During the first half of 2026, the National Society strengthened community health and wellbeing through integrated interventions linking health, WASH, nutrition, disaster preparedness, and community engagement. The National Society worked on the construction of gravity-fed water supply systems advanced across three communities, complemented by household latrine construction and hygiene promotion. With regard to dengue preparedness and response, the National Society volunteers conducted household visits, health promotion, and risk communication on dengue prevention. The National Society also developed key elements of a proposed surveillance system, including volunteer roles, community case definitions, reporting and referral pathways, baseline survey tools and adapted community training materials, aligned with the Ministry of Health's Event-Based Surveillance framework.

Values, power and inclusion

During the first half of 2026, the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society continued to integrate community engagement and accountability (CEA) approaches into community-based programmes and emergency operations. Through the ICBRR programme, communities participated in updating community action plans, hazard and vulnerability assessments and locally led preparedness activities, helping ensure that interventions reflected community-identified risks and priorities. The National Society's community volunteers and local structures also supported dialogue between communities and relevant authorities.

Enabling local actors

The Timor-Leste Red Cross Society's progress focused on strengthening governance and branch structures, organizational systems, financial sustainability, procurement and logistics, and youth and volunteer development. During the first half of 2026, the National Society continued to strengthen its humanitarian diplomacy through engagement with government authorities, regional humanitarian institutions, diplomatic actors, and development partners. These engagements, such as with the national disaster-management authorities, contributed to increasing recognition of the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society's auxiliary and humanitarian role while creating opportunities for technical cooperation, resource mobilisation and stronger representation within regional networks. It continued the implementation of its finance development improvement agenda, with work focusing on strengthening financial systems, institutional capacity, accountability and compliance, while establishing stronger foundations for longer-term financial sustainability.

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

Climate change continues to increase the frequency and severity of floods, droughts, landslides and other climate-related hazards across Timor-Leste, placing additional pressure on vulnerable communities whose livelihoods depend heavily on natural resources and rain-fed agriculture. During the reporting period, the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society strengthened climate resilience by integrating climate adaptation, anticipatory action, and environmental management into community resilience programming.

The integrated community-based risk reduction (ICBRR) programme further promoted community-based climate adaptation through integrated natural resource management and ecosystem restoration. Communities implemented tree planting, bamboo planting, slope stabilization, water conservation, and soil protection activities to reduce erosion and strengthen resilience to floods and landslides. These interventions complemented livelihood activities, including home gardening and climate-smart agriculture, helping households diversify income sources while improving food security and reducing vulnerability to climate shocks.

The flood simplified early action protocol (sEAP) further strengthened climate resilience by translating climate forecasts into anticipatory humanitarian action. Through strengthened collaboration with the National Directorate of Meteorology and Geophysics, Civil Protection Authority and municipal authorities, the National Society improved its capacity to interpret weather forecasts, activate early actions and coordinated preparedness measures before anticipated flood impacts. The National Society's May 2026 activation demonstrated increasing institutional confidence in using forecast information to guide humanitarian decision-making.

The reporting period also strengthened community awareness of climate risks through participatory planning, environmental education, and community engagement activities. By integrating climate adaptation across disaster risk reduction, health, livelihoods and WASH programming, the National Society continued moving towards a more holistic approach to community resilience that addresses both immediate humanitarian needs and longer-term climate risks.

Overall, these efforts strengthened both community and institutional resilience to climate change while establishing stronger foundations for anticipatory action and locally led climate adaptation.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society with strengthening climate resilience by integrating climate adaptation, anticipatory action, and environmental management into community resilience programming.



Disasters and crises

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

During the reporting period, IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was utilized for a flood emergency.

Name of Operation	Timor-Leste Floods
MDR-Code	MDRTL001
People To Assist	3,000
Duration	3 months
Funding Allocation	CHF 20,396
DREF Operation Link	DREF/EAP Activation

The [IFRC-DREF](#) allocation of CHF 20,396 in May 2026 supported the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society in assisting 3,000 people and activating its simplified Early Action Protocol for floods following heavy rainfall and rising levels of the Weberek River in Dotic Village, Manufahi Municipality. The National Society supported the targeted people over a three-month period with assistance through shelter, housing, health care, livelihoods, WASH, PGI, and multipurpose cash assistance.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Following heavy rainfall in March 2026, flooding affected communities in Oe-Cusse, including Cunha and Lalisuk. The Timor-Leste Red Cross Society deployed five Branch Disaster Response Team members to work with the Civil Protection Authority and local authorities to support affected communities. The National Society [delivered emergency aid](#) to affected households, distributing 65 family kits and 65 tarpaulins to address immediate needs.

In May 2026, the National Society activated its [simplified Early Action Protocol](#) (sEAP) following heavy rainfall and rising levels of the Weberek River in Dotic Village, Manufahi Municipality. Together with the Civil Protection Authority, the National Society monitored rising river levels and issued early warnings to communities to remain vigilant and take precautionary measures against further flooding. Following evacuations, people were provided shelter kits, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, and hot meals. Food and non-food items were also provided to evacuees and households remaining in high-risk areas. The activation demonstrated the practical value of previous preparedness investments by enabling the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society to translate forecasts into [early action](#) before and during the flooding. After three days of monitoring forecasts, rainfall and river conditions, the risk of further flooding declined, and the early action operation was deactivated. The National Society subsequently supported all evacuees to return home.

Building on lessons from recent flood responses, the National Society initiated the development and updating of National and Branch Emergency Response standard operating procedure (SOPs), participating in a two-day workshop using recent operational experience to identify gaps and define procedures. The SOPs aim to integrate anticipatory action and emergency response within a coherent operational framework and following internal and partner review, will be further tested and operationalized through training and simulation exercises.

In June, the National Society also conducted a [National Disaster Response Team \(NDRT\)](#) training, bringing together staff and volunteers from all 13 branches and mobilizing facilitators from the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), Malaysian Red Crescent Society (MRCS), IFRC, and Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent (BRC) as observers. The training strengthened a common understanding of emergency-response roles, coordination and operational procedures across National Headquarters and branches, while building a pool of trained personnel that can be mobilized during emergencies. The involvement of neighbouring National Societies also strengthened peer-to-peer learning, regional interoperability and exchange of practical response experience, contributing to the National Society's longer-term plan to strengthen national surge capacity and participate more effectively in mutual support among National Societies.

Through the [Integrated Community-Based Risk Reduction](#) (ICBRR) programme, communities updated community action plans, conducted hazard and vulnerability assessments, strengthened local disaster-management structures and improved preparedness planning. Community volunteers strengthened skills in [first aid](#), early warning, evacuation

planning and disaster response. Locally led risk-reduction measures, including slope stabilization, water barriers and tree planting, further supported resilience to climate-related hazards.

Four National Society personnel specializing in cash and voucher assistance (CVA) and WASH were mobilized through a peer-to-peer mechanism to support the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) response to the Sumatra floods in Aceh and West Sumatra. The deployment enabled the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society to contribute technical expertise while providing its personnel with practical international emergency-response experience, strengthening peer-to-peer learning and technical exchange. It also marked progress towards the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society's longer-term plan to strengthen surge capacity and contribute trained personnel to regional emergency operations.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** provided support to the National Society with technical and coordination support across disaster preparedness and response, including the Flood sEAP activation while facilitating coordination and alignment of partner support to the National Society's disaster management priorities.

The **American Red Cross** provided technical support to the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society for the development of National and Branch Emergency Response SOPs, helping integrate lessons from recent flood and landslide operations and strengthening linkages between anticipatory action and response. It also provided funding support for the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) training through the Strengthening Disaster Readiness and Response (SDRR) programme.

The **Australian Red Cross** supported the National Society through regional peer-to-peer cooperation by funding the deployment of four Timor-Leste Red Cross Society personnel specializing in cash and voucher assistance (CVA) and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) to support the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) response to the Sumatra floods in Aceh and West Sumatera, contributing to the National Society's technical learning and regional surge experience.



The National Society visited villages in Baucau district to support hygiene practises during a drought brought on by El Nino. (Photo: The IFRC/ Sam Smith)



Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2026, the National Society strengthened community health and wellbeing through integrated interventions linking health, WASH, nutrition, disaster preparedness, and community engagement. Progress focused on community health promotion, improved access to water and sanitation, dengue response, development of community-based surveillance, and integration of health measures into anticipatory action and emergency preparedness.

Through the integrated community-based risk reduction (ICBRR) programme, the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society continued community health promotion across three target villages, covering maternal and child health, nutrition, communicable disease prevention, hygiene and healthy lifestyles. Community volunteers, village health volunteers and local authorities worked with municipal health services to strengthen health awareness, referrals and community participation, reinforcing locally led approaches to health promotion.

The National Society made substantial progress in improving access to safe water and sanitation in Mindelo, Babulu, and Manelobas. Construction of gravity-fed water supply systems advanced across the three communities, complemented by household latrine construction and hygiene promotion. Community Facility Maintenance Groups were established to support the management and maintenance of water infrastructure, strengthening community ownership and the sustainability of WASH investments. Together, these interventions improved access to basic WASH services and contributed to reducing communities' exposure to health risks associated with unsafe water and inadequate sanitation.

With regard to dengue preparedness and response, the National Society strengthened its contribution to the national dengue response through rapid community mobilization and targeted support to affected households. Volunteers supported government-led dengue response efforts through household visits, health promotion, and risk communication on dengue prevention, early recognition of warning signs, timely healthcare seeking, and environmental source reduction. The response demonstrated the National Society's ability to rapidly mobilize community-based volunteer capacity during a public health emergency while reinforcing its auxiliary role to the Ministry of Health.

With support from Takeda, the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society also advanced an innovative Cash for Dengue Outbreak Response intervention to address the socio-economic impacts experienced by dengue-affected households. The assistance enabled vulnerable households to meet priority needs during illness, including food and transportation to health facilities. The intervention also provides an opportunity to generate operational learning on the feasibility of integrating cash and voucher assistance (CVA) into public health emergency response. Lessons from beneficiary verification, modality assessment and coordination with health authorities are informing future health emergency preparedness and response planning.

In addition, the National Society initiated development of a community-based surveillance (CBS) protocol and implementation plan to strengthen early detection and community reporting of priority public health risks. Dengue was identified as a priority for Dili Municipality, while rabies was prioritized for border municipalities, including Bobonaro, Covalima, and Oe-Cusse, reflecting both national epidemiological risks and cross-border health concerns.

During the reporting period, the National Society defined priority diseases and implementation areas and developed key elements of the proposed surveillance system, including volunteer roles, community case definitions, reporting and referral pathways, baseline survey tools and adapted community training materials. Preparations also included plans to use the Nyss digital surveillance platform for timely event reporting and data management, aligned with the Ministry of Health's Event-Based Surveillance framework.

Health preparedness was further integrated into the National Society's simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP) for floods. Preparatory measures included pre-positioning first aid kits, hygiene kits and emergency health supplies, strengthening volunteer capacity and coordination with municipal health authorities. During the first operational activation, volunteers provided health promotion, first aid and community outreach alongside evacuation support, demonstrating how health measures can be integrated into anticipatory action to address risks associated with flooding and displacement.

At mid-year, the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society demonstrated progress in strengthening community-based health services and preparedness across both longer-term programming and emergency contexts. Integrated health and

WASH activities improved community access to health information and basic services, while the dengue response demonstrated the National Society's ability to mobilize volunteers rapidly during a public health emergency. The Cash for Dengue initiative is testing a new approach to addressing the socio-economic consequences of illness, while development of the community-based surveillance protocol is establishing the foundation for stronger community-level detection and reporting of epidemic-prone and cross-border diseases. Integration of health interventions into the Flood sEAP further strengthened the connection between public health preparedness, anticipatory action, and disaster response.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society through technical and coordination support for community health and epidemic preparedness, including the development of the community-based surveillance protocol. Together, these contributions strengthened the National Society community-based health capacity and preparedness to prevent, detect and respond to public health risks.

The **American Red Cross** assisted the National Society through its rapid response fund, supporting the Timor-Leste Red Cross's rapid mobilization of trained volunteers during the dengue outbreak for community health promotion, household outreach and risk communication.

The **Australian Red Cross** worked to support the cross-border health programme and community-based surveillance approaches, including technical exchange between the National Society and the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) on rabies prevention, surveillance and cross-border collaboration.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2026, the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society continued to integrate community engagement and accountability (CEA) approaches into community-based programmes and emergency operations. Through the ICBRR programme, communities participated in updating community action plans, hazard and vulnerability assessments and locally led preparedness activities, helping ensure that interventions reflected community-identified risks and priorities. National Society's community volunteers and local structures also supported dialogue between communities and relevant authorities.

CEA was also applied during the first operational activation of the National Society's Flood sEAP in Manufahi in May 2026. The National Society facilitated focus group discussions with evacuees, community leaders and the Civil Protection Authority (CPA) to identify needs and improve service delivery during the evacuation. This provided affected people with an opportunity to participate in decisions concerning assistance and evacuation arrangements and demonstrated the practical integration of accountability approaches within anticipatory action and emergency response.

Across health and WASH programming, community participation also informed health-promotion activities, local preparedness planning and management of community infrastructure. These practices demonstrate progress in applying CEA across different programme areas, while providing a foundation for more systematic feedback, participation and accountability mechanisms across the National Society's programmes and operations.

Building on previous protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) and Safeguarding capacity development, the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society prepared for refresher training planned for July 2026, with a focus on disability inclusion, safeguarding, gender and inclusion, women's empowerment and gender-based violence. The training is expected to draw on expertise from IFRC and local specialized organizations, including Ra'es Hadomi Timor Oan (RHTO; a Timor-Leste organization advocating for the rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities), Secretaria de Estado da Igualdade (SEI; Secretariat of State for Equality) and The Asia Foundation, strengthening linkages between the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society and organizations with complementary expertise. The activity will support the National Society's continued efforts to strengthen more inclusive and protection-sensitive humanitarian programming during the second half of 2026.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society in strengthening Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms and the integration of Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) minimum standards during operations.

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. Several National Societies will continue supporting the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society's programmes and operations over the long term.

Among the key partners are:

The **American Red Cross** is enhancing disaster preparedness and resilience across Timor-Leste through the Strengthening Disaster Readiness and Response programme launched in 2025. This programme is designed to support multi-hazard risk management, improve emergency preparedness, and foster long-term collaboration among key stakeholders, with Protection, Gender, and Inclusion mainstreamed throughout. The American Red Cross also provides a Quick Action Fund to enable rapid response and supports cross-border collaboration between the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society and the Indonesian Red Cross Society. This initiative forms part of the broader Strategic Partnership Plan 2025–2029 between the National Society and the American Red Cross, backed by financial and technical support from the American Red Cross.

The **Australian Red Cross** supports Institutional Strengthening and Core Costs, Protection, Gender, Inclusion (PGI), Disaster Risk Management, and Humanitarian Diplomacy, including the continuation of the cross-border initiatives between the Timor-Leste Red Cross and the Indonesian Red Cross. The Australian Red Cross support comprises funding, local and remote technical support, peer to peer engagement, guided by the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society-Australian Red Cross Partnership Strategy (2025-2032) and the Australian Red Cross-National Society-DFAT co-leadership model.

The **Indonesian Red Cross Society** supports the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society in the Cross-Border Cooperation since 2020. Both the National Societies are at the stage of renewing the Memorandum of Understanding expanding from 2025-2029 in three strategic areas: Strengthening the partnership capacity with relevant partners including local authority, institutional capacity for providing humanitarian services, and integrated community resilience at the border areas.

The **Republic of Korea National Red Cross** supports the Timor-Leste Red Cross with integrated community-based risk reduction, increasing the visibility of the programme and resource mobilization efforts through regular monitoring strengthening the partnership between the National Society and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea as well as the Korea International Cooperation Agency.

Movement coordination

The Timor-Leste Red Cross Society ensures regular coordination meetings with the IFRC, the [International Committee of the Red Cross](#) (ICRC) and participating National Societies to share information on humanitarian, longer-term and National Society development programmes. This is carried out in line with the [Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation](#) (SMCC) principles and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

In Timor-Leste, the ICRC is developing the capability of the authorities to identify people who died during the 1975-1999 conflict and to react to large-scale emergencies. It promotes international humanitarian law within the armed forces and police and trains the Timor-Leste Red Cross in community engagement, [Restoring Family Links](#), and the management of dead bodies during emergencies. The country is covered by the regional delegation in Indonesia.

External coordination

The Timor-Leste Red Cross Society has a strong relationship with the Government as an auxiliary. It works closely with the Ministry of Youth, Culture and Sport, Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, and national and sub-national departments including the State Secretariat of Civil Protection, State Secretariat of the Environment, and the National Disaster Risk Management Directorate.

The National Society has built partnerships with in-country organizations; including Oxfam for its disaster management programme; the Partnership for Human Development for its health programme; the Korea International Cooperation Agency for its health programme; the Child Fund for its youth programme, the Catholic Relief Service; and the WHO through the Pandemic Fund partnership for its nutrition programme.

The Timor-Leste Red Cross Society participates regularly in the UN Country Team, as well as working with local and international humanitarian organizations.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The National Society made significant progress in strengthening governance structures at decentralized level. Branch Assemblies were conducted across all branches during the reporting period, resulting in the election and establishment of new Branch Governing Boards in each branch. The assemblies also elected branch delegates to represent their respective branches at the National General Assembly scheduled for August 2026.

The establishment of governing structures across all branches provided an important foundation for the National Society's broader decentralization agenda. The next phase will focus on strengthening the capacity of branch leadership and translating these governance structures into improved branch management, accountability and decision-making in line with the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society's branch decentralization framework.

The National Society continued to strengthen its institutional and governance framework in preparation for the National General Assembly. During the reporting period, the National Society progressed with the revision of its Statutes, which are expected to be presented for adoption at the National General Assembly.

The internal capacity for National Society Development was also strengthened through the appointment of a new National Society Development and Youth Department Coordinator. This provides dedicated capacity to coordinate organizational-development priorities and support implementation of Strategic Plan, including branch and youth development.

The National Society continued efforts to diversify internally generated income through strengthening its Commercial [First Aid](#) (CFA) programme. Efforts were made to develop an updated CFA business plan to identify opportunities to expand its commercial First Aid services, improve operational efficiency and increase internally generated income.

Formal youth governance and representation across the National Society was strengthened through Youth Assemblies conducted in all branches. The process resulted in the establishment of Youth Boards and election of Youth Delegates across all branches, creating a formal mechanism for youth representation within the National Society organizational structures.

Building on the branch-level process, the [National Youth Assembly](#) brought together youth representatives from the 13 branches and elected the National Youth President and Vice Presidents, strengthening the link between branch and national youth governance and reinforcing youth representation and participation in National Society organizational development and decision-making.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the National Society with its ongoing Statutes review process, including coordination with the Joint Statutes Committee to help advance the revision in preparation for consideration at the National General Assembly. The IFRC also provided support with project implementation through the IFRC-ICRC [National Society Investment Alliance](#) (NSIA)-funded commercial first aid (CFA) project. It included technical support to advance the initiative, which aims to strengthen the business model and income-generation potential of the National Society's commercial First Aid services.

The **American Red Cross** continued to provide operational guidance to the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society on strengthening governance, management, and service-delivery systems. This support contributed to broader efforts to strengthen organizational capacity and advance implementation of its National Society Development agenda.

The **Australian Red Cross** supported the National Society in strengthening decentralized governance and youth participation by enabling the conduct of Branch Assemblies and Branch Youth Assemblies across all 13 branches, as well as the National Youth Assembly. This support contributed to the establishment of Branch Governing Boards and Youth Boards across all branches and to the election of branch delegates and youth representatives, including the National Youth President and Vice Presidents.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2026, the National Society continued to strengthen its [humanitarian diplomacy](#) through engagement with government authorities, regional humanitarian institutions, diplomatic actors and development partners. These engagements contributed to increasing recognition of the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society's auxiliary and humanitarian role while creating opportunities for technical cooperation, resource mobilisation and stronger representation within regional networks.

The National Society's engagement with national disaster-management authorities provided an important example of humanitarian diplomacy grounded in technical expertise and operational credibility. Through its participation in the government-led consultation on the national Risk Assessment Guideline and Evacuation Standard Operating Procedure, the National Society contributed practical experience from community-based risk assessment and emergency operations. Its inclusion as a key actor with specific responsibilities in the draft evacuation guidance demonstrated increasing institutional recognition of the National Society's role within the national disaster-management system.

Additionally, following Timor-Leste's integration into ASEAN, the National Society strengthened its engagement with regional humanitarian mechanisms. In February 2026, the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society hosted the first visit of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) to the National Society and Timor-Leste, providing an opportunity to present its humanitarian mandate, emergency-response capacity, community resilience work and cooperation with the Civil Protection Authority. The engagement established a foundation for closer cooperation with ASEAN disaster-management mechanisms and identified opportunities for future capacity strengthening.

The National Society also strengthened its communications preparedness through development of Communication in Emergencies Guidelines between January and April 2026. Led by the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society's communications team, the process involved the Disaster Management team and branch offices to ensure that the guidance reflected operational realities across different levels of the organization. The guidelines aim to provide a more consistent framework for communications during emergencies, strengthen coordination between communications and operational teams, and support timely and appropriate information sharing during humanitarian responses.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the National Society through operational partnerships to strengthen the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society's humanitarian positioning. Collaboration with the Civil Protection Authority on disaster preparedness and flood response and with the Ministry of Health on dengue response were further supported by the IFRC as it reinforced the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society's role as a trusted auxiliary and local humanitarian actor.

The **American Red Cross** contributed to the National Society's strategic positioning through engagement with the U.S. Embassy in Timor-Leste, providing an opportunity to increase understanding of the National Society's humanitarian role and value. The engagement helped strengthen links between humanitarian and diplomatic stakeholders and created a platform for exploring longer-term strategic cooperation and support.

The **Indonesian Red Cross** worked to provide peer technical support to develop the National Society's Communication in Emergencies Guidelines, complementing IFRC support while strengthening the National Society's institutional capacity and peer-to-peer.

The **ICRC** supported the National Society's efforts through a technical visit aimed at strengthening cooperation and advancing the implementation of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) in the country.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2026, the National Society continued the implementation of its finance development improvement agenda. The work focused on strengthening financial systems, institutional capacity, accountability and compliance, while establishing stronger foundations for longer-term financial sustainability.

A core cost analysis was facilitated, providing a clearer understanding of the organizational cost structure and funding gaps, providing an evidence base for longer-term financial sustainability planning. Additionally, an internal audit establishment assessment assessed the National Society's readiness to establish an internal audit function and identified requirements for strengthening financial governance, internal controls, and organizational oversight. The MYOB Refresher and Annual Closing Workshop strengthened the capacity of finance personnel to use the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society's financial management system effectively and improve annual closing, accounting and financial reporting processes.

To strengthen coordination of finance development support, the National Society also established a finance development working group, with its first regular coordination meeting held in June 2026.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society through technical and financial support.

The **American Red Cross** and the **Australian Red Cross** supported the National Society with the implementation of its finance development improvement agenda.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** supported the National Society with a core cost analysis, facilitating a clearer understanding of its organizational cost structure and funding gaps.

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

- Preparedness investments translate into operational performance. Communities with trained volunteers, established evacuation plans and stronger coordination mechanisms responded more effectively during the May flood activation
- Anticipatory action requires strong branch systems. The activation highlighted the importance of strengthening branch emergency procedures, logistics, transport readiness, communications and reporting systems to ensure timely implementation of early actions
- Community participation strengthens sustainability. Regular Community Action Plan reviews, participatory planning and community feedback mechanisms improved ownership of programme activities and enabled implementation to respond to evolving community priorities
- Integrated programming has greater impact. Combining disaster risk reduction, health, WASH, livelihoods and climate adaptation produced more sustainable resilience outcomes than implementing sector-specific interventions independently
- Strong government partnerships improve effectiveness. Collaboration with the Civil Protection Authority, National Directorate of Meteorology and Geophysics and municipal authorities strengthened coordination, improved access to technical information and supported nationally led preparedness and response

SUCCESS STORIES



1

From Preparedness to Early Action: Timor-Leste Red Cross Society's First Flood Anticipatory Action Activation

Years of investment in community resilience, volunteer training, early warning systems and branch preparedness enabled the National Society to move beyond traditional disaster response and take action before flood impacts reached their peak. Volunteers rapidly disseminated early warning messages, supported the evacuation of vulnerable families, conducted rapid assessments and coordinated closely with municipal authorities to prepare communities for the anticipated flooding.

Although the activation also identified operational areas requiring further strengthening, including transport, logistics and branch coordination, it clearly demonstrated that preparedness investments can save time, improve coordination and reduce disaster impacts. More importantly, it reinforced confidence among communities, government partners and National Society volunteers that anticipatory action is both practical and achievable in Timor-Leste.

The experience provides a strong foundation for expanding anticipatory action to other climate-related hazards while continuing to strengthen the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society's role as a trusted auxiliary to government and a leader in community-based disaster preparedness.

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

- [TL Timor-Leste 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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