



## IN SUPPORT OF THE MALAYSIAN RED CRESCENT SOCIETY



National Society  
branches

180



National Society  
local units

181



National Society  
volunteers

75,749



National Society  
staff

102

## PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and  
environment



501

Disasters and  
crises



5,737

Health and  
wellbeing



17,792

Migration and  
displacement



4,673

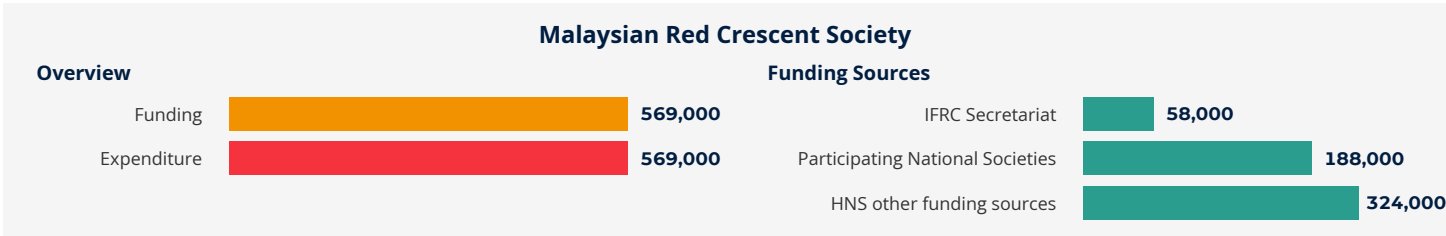
Values, power  
and inclusion



3,663

## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



| IFRC network                     |                      |                     |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Country                          | Funding requirement  | 3.2M                |
| IFRC Secretariat                 | Longer-term          | Funding requirement |
|                                  |                      | 700,000             |
|                                  |                      | Funding             |
|                                  |                      | 5.9M                |
|                                  |                      | Expenditure         |
|                                  |                      | 2.2M                |
|                                  | Emergency Operations | Funding requirement |
|                                  |                      | Not reported        |
|                                  |                      | Funding             |
|                                  |                      | Not reported        |
|                                  |                      | Expenditure         |
|                                  |                      | 54,000              |
| Participating National Societies | Funding requirement  | 29,000              |
|                                  | Funding              | 37,000              |
|                                  | Expenditure          | Not reported        |
| HNS other funding sources        | Funding requirement  | 2.5M                |
|                                  | Funding              | 324,000             |

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

### Climate and environment

Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks  501

Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems  307

### Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with livelihoods support  5,737

Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction  2,951

### Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached with contextually appropriate health services  17,792

Number of people donating blood  6,313

Number of people trained in first aid  2,815

Number of people reached with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services  2,629

Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services  192

### Migration and displacement

Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection  4,673

### Values, power and inclusion

Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes  3,663

Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming  1,008

## ENABLING FUNCTIONS

### Strategic and operational coordination

Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the IFRC network is part of  14

Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of  9

### 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**

National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies **Yes**

National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers **Yes**

The National Society has an official branch development framework, model or guidance that defines the expected role and standards of branches **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 **Yes**

### 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 strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism **Yes**

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

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

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

|                                   | Funding<br>Reported | Climate<br>and<br>environment | Disasters<br>and<br>crises | Health and<br>wellbeing | Migration<br>and<br>displacement | Values,<br>power<br>and<br>inclusion | Enabling<br>Functions |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Italian Red Cross                 |                     |                               | ●                          |                         |                                  |                                      |                       |
| Malaysian Red Crescent<br>Society | 37,000              |                               |                            |                         |                                  |                                      |                       |
| Total                             | CHF 37,000          |                               |                            |                         |                                  |                                      |                       |

# Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

## Context

During the first half of 2026, Malaysia continued to face seasonal flooding, localized emergencies and climate-related health risks, alongside persistent protection concerns affecting migrants, refugees, undocumented people and stateless communities. Flooding in Sabah and Sarawak disrupted livelihoods, essential services and access to safe water, with the Malaysian Red Crescent Society responding through water, sanitation and hygiene support, essential household assistance and cash and voucher assistance.

On 19 April 2026, a major fire in Kampung Bahagia, Sandakan, Sabah destroyed an estimated 1,000–1,200 houses and displaced approximately 9,007 people. The Malaysian Red Crescent Society activated a multi-sector response covering health, water, sanitation and hygiene, education, [mental health and psychosocial support](#), protection and community engagement, supported through the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund.

Climate-related risks, including extreme heat, flash floods and unsafe water, continued to shape humanitarian needs. The Malaysian Red Crescent Society strengthened community preparedness through vulnerability and capacity assessments, [nature-based solutions](#), humanitarian education and climate and environmental health initiatives, while also strengthening technical capacity across key programme areas.

At the same time, the organization strengthened coordination with government authorities, United Nations agencies, Movement partners and civil-society organizations to improve access to essential services for vulnerable communities. Regional cooperation was also advanced through the deployment of personnel to support the Indonesian Red Cross response to the Sumatra floods.

## Key achievements

### Climate and environment

The National Society advanced climate resilience through Nature-based Solutions collaboration with WWF-Malaysia, including joint planning for flood-risk reduction and climate resilience in high-risk areas. Green operations also progressed through energy-efficient lighting, digitalisation and a digital heatwave awareness campaign that reached 8,220 views and generated 352 engagements.

### Disasters and crises

Locally led preparedness was strengthened through enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments in Sabah and Sarawak, with findings translated into practical support for vulnerable households in Perak. The National Society also strengthened cash and voucher assistance readiness through vendor mapping, reached 178 flood-affected households in Serian and trained 67 staff and volunteers in boat handling, safety and water rescue.

### Health and wellbeing

Decentralized health capacity expanded through first aid training and Student Emergency Response Teams, while 17 mobile clinics reached 806 people across five states. The National Society also responded to flooding in Tenom, reaching 2,010 people with safe water, sanitation and hygiene services, and strengthened health and wellbeing education among refugee and migrant children and communities.

### Migration and displacement

The National Society strengthened access to essential health, protection and humanitarian services through mobile clinics, financial assistance and referral mechanisms. [Restoring Family Links](#) services reached 1,758 detainees, while youth activities, community outreach and training strengthened engagement and support for migrants and displaced communities.

### Values, power and inclusion

Protection, Gender and Inclusion and Community Engagement and Accountability were strengthened through institutional training and their application across health, emergency response and community-based programmes. Inclusive youth programming, community-led assessments and Cash and Voucher Assistance also supported more participatory and needs-responsive approaches, while laying the foundation for more systematic accountability mechanisms.

## Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

*Nothing to report.*

## Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

### STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



#### Climate and environment

##### Progress by the National Society against objectives

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

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

The National Society also advanced an internal "green response" practice by digitising ambulance medical records and operational logs and centralised governance documents to reduce paper use and strengthen document retrieval and management. By May 2026, 22 National Headquarters streetlights had also been replaced with energy-efficient LED lighting, while preparatory work continued to digitalize the procurement system under a proposed National Disaster Management Agency-funded initiative. The Chapters, Branches and Unit Registration Database was also integrated into the Volunteer Management System, improving data accessibility and administrative efficiency while reducing reliance on paper-based records.

The National Society also promoted climate awareness through a digital heatwave campaign jointly implemented by the Public Health, Youth and Climate Change Adaptation departments. The campaign reached 8,220 views and generated 352 engagements, exceeding its target of 1,000 people.

##### IFRC network joint support

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

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



## Disasters and crises

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

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the year, Malaysia's seasonal flooding continued to test community preparedness and response capacity. The Malaysian Red Crescent Society strengthened locally led disaster preparedness through enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments in vulnerable communities in Kudat, Sabah and Sibul, Sarawak. In Kampung Chikus, Perak, the National Society translated assessment findings into practical action by providing emergency grab bags to 20 vulnerable households, while community-based disaster risk management activities in Keningau, Sabah strengthened skills in first aid, water rescue, evacuation and community response.

The Malaysian Red Crescent Society also strengthened preparedness for cash and voucher assistance by conducting vendor mapping in flood-prone districts in Kelantan, Sarawak and Terengganu. The assessments identified suppliers for education, shelter, WASH, essential household and selected medical items, supporting faster activation of assistance during emergencies. Following the assessment in Serian, Sarawak, the National Society provided cash and voucher assistance to 178 flood-affected households in April 2026, while 150 households in Pitas, Sabah received essential assistance in March.

The National Society further strengthened operational readiness through progressive boat handling, safety and water rescue training, reaching 67 staff and volunteers from nine Chapters with technical support from the Fire and Rescue Department. Under the Safe Steps, Safe Schools, Safe Kids initiative, the National Society also collaborated with Universiti Teknologi Malaysia's Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Centre to develop a youth-focused disaster risk reduction module for children and young people aged 7–17 years.

The National Society's emergency readiness was activated following the Kampung Bahagia fire in Sandakan, Sabah, on 19 April 2026, which destroyed an estimated 1,000–1,200 houses and displaced approximately 9,007 people. An assessment identified significant needs among migrants, refugees, undocumented people and stateless individuals, who faced barriers to government assistance. The National Society deployed an assessment team, coordinated with relevant stakeholders and submitted a request to the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund to support the evolving response.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in strengthening disaster preparedness, cash and voucher assistance, and emergency response through technical and financial support, including the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund mechanism.



## Health and wellbeing

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Malaysian Red Crescent Society strengthened decentralized first aid capacity through a Training of Trainers programme for Chapter personnel. By June 2026, eight senior trainers from the Kuala Lumpur and Selangor Chapters had completed the programme, strengthening capacity to deliver standardized first aid training. The National Society also concluded its boarding school programme by establishing Student Emergency Response Teams, with 360 students and 36 teachers trained by February 2026.

Community-based health services were expanded through 17 mobile clinics conducted between January and April 2026 across Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Pahang, Perak and Kedah, reaching 806 people, including Orang Asli communities, refugees, migrants and people experiencing homelessness. Services included health consultations and screening, while trained Community Health Volunteers conducted three health-promotion workshops for 61 migrants from Syrian, Pakistani and Myanmar communities, covering basic first aid and mental health awareness.

The National Society maintained operational water, sanitation and hygiene capacity through a three-week response to flooding in Tenom, Sabah, reaching 2,010 people across seven villages with safe water, sanitation activities and

hygiene promotion. The operation was supported by the Singapore Red Cross and coordinated with local authorities. The National Society also contributed technical expertise to a water, sanitation and hygiene awareness programme in Lembah Pantai, strengthening community knowledge of waterborne disease risks, safe water practices and hygiene measures.

To strengthen health and wellbeing among children and young people, the National Society implemented the Step-Up Youth Camp under the Health Equity and Empowerment for All Populations programme, reaching 95 refugee and migrant students from 12 schools. Using the Safe Steps, Safe Schools, Safe Kids modules, the programme covered personal hygiene, health promotion, safety and mental health and psychosocial support, while engaging teachers to reinforce health and wellbeing messages.

The National Society further strengthened emergency preparedness through the completion of the second batch of medical devices for its emergency medical stockpile, supporting Ministry of Health requirements and ambulance services. Capacity in mental health and psychosocial support, protection and Restoring Family Links was also strengthened through training for volunteers and frontline personnel, including collaboration with the International Organization for Migration on support for migrants, survivors of trafficking and other vulnerable groups.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** supported the National Society in advancing health, wellbeing and emergency preparedness through technical and financial support.

The **Singapore Red Cross** supported the National Society's emergency water, sanitation and hygiene operation in Tenom, which reached 2,010 people across seven villages with safe water, sanitation and hygiene-promotion services.

The National Society's mental health and psychosocial support, protection and Restoring Family Links activities were also implemented in line with relevant IFRC and International Committee of the Red Cross frameworks.



*Mobile Health Clinic, Kampung Kundang, Pahang (Photo: Malaysian Red Crescent)*



## Migration and displacement

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society continued to facilitate migrants' and displaced communities' access to essential health, protection and humanitarian services through mobile clinics, financial assistance and referral mechanisms. Through 17 mobile clinic sessions, 803 people received essential health services, while 35 people received financial assistance through Letters of Intent and nine people were referred for additional specialized support. The mobile clinics also provided opportunities to identify protection concerns, engage communities and connect people with relevant service providers.

The National Society maintained regular Restoring Family Links visits to four immigration detention centres, enabling detained migrants to make telephone calls and exchange Red Cross Messages with family members. By the end of June 2026, Restoring Family Links services had reached 1,758 detainees, supporting family contact and providing protection-sensitive assistance to people experiencing prolonged separation.

Community outreach was strengthened through youth and community initiatives, including the Step Up Youth Camp, Step Up! Youth Workshop and Iftar, Safe to School, Safe to Home Programme, and mobile clinics and community outreach activities. These initiatives created accessible entry points for health information, humanitarian services and engagement with migrant and refugee communities, while promoting safer participation and social connection among children and young people.

The National Society also strengthened decentralized capacity through two national training workshops on Migration, Displacement and Restoring Family Links, held in Kelantan and Miri, Sarawak. The training strengthened staff and volunteer knowledge and operational skills to support migrants and displaced people in line with Movement policies, protection principles and humanitarian standards, while enabling services to be delivered closer to affected communities.

### IFRC network joint support

**The IFRC** supported the National Society with technical and financial assistance, including support to strengthen migration, protection and community-based services.

**The ICRC** supported the National Society in implementing Restoring Family Links services, including visits to immigration detention centres and facilitating contact between detainees and their families.



## Values, power and inclusion

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Malaysian Red Crescent Society continued to strengthen its institutional capacity on Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), with technical support from the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office. Introductory sessions for the PGI-CEA focal person and relevant staff in June 2026 established a common understanding of PGI and CEA principles ahead of the Sandakan DREF operation, while laying the foundation for more systematic integration across programmes and operations. Further work is required to formalize implementation plans, roles, reporting lines, annual targets and programme-level tools.

To promote inclusive education and youth safety, the National Society implemented the Step Up! Youth Camp, disaster risk reduction, climate change, mental health and psychosocial support, road safety and leadership. The National Society also advanced the Safe Steps, Safe Schools, Safe Kids programme, developing five thematic modules and piloting them with 94 students in April 2026. A road-safety programme additionally reached 30 migrant children and young people, promoting safer behaviours and awareness of road risks.

The National Society continued to promote equitable access to health and humanitarian services for underserved communities. Between January and April 2026, 17 mobile clinics reached 806 people, including Orang Asli communities, refugees, migrants and people experiencing homelessness. Community Health Volunteers also conducted health-promotion workshops for 61 participants from Syrian, Pakistani and Myanmar communities, with topics selected

according to community priorities. In collaboration with the International Organization for Migration, the National Society further strengthened frontline capacity to support migrants and survivors of trafficking through training on mental health and psychosocial support, Psychological First Aid and protection and referral pathways.

Community Engagement and Accountability approaches were applied across several programmes, including migrant health activities, enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments, hazard mapping, the Safe Steps, Safe Schools, Safe Kids curriculum and Cash and Voucher Assistance. While these practices strengthened participation and responsiveness, accountability mechanisms remain largely activity-specific, highlighting the need to further institutionalize Community Engagement and Accountability across programmes and operations.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office provided direct technical support to strengthen the National Society's institutional capacity on Protection, Gender and Inclusion and Community Engagement and Accountability, including introductory sessions for the focal person and relevant staff.

## **ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS**



### **Strategic and operational coordination**

#### **IFRC membership coordination**

The Malaysian Red Crescent Society contributed to IFRC membership cooperation by deploying two Cash and Voucher Assistance and two water, sanitation and hygiene technical personnel to support the Indonesian Red Cross response to the Sumatra floods through a peer-to-peer support mechanism. The Cash and Voucher Assistance personnel supported e-voucher assistance for [shelter](#) toolkits targeting 1,200 households, while the water, sanitation and hygiene personnel provided technical support for implementation and reporting.

The deployment enabled the Malaysian Red Crescent Society to share technical expertise while providing personnel with practical experience in an international emergency operation. The engagement strengthened peer-to-peer cooperation and technical exchange between National Societies. The National Society also participated in IFRC Network discussions to align its work on migration and displacement with broader Movement priorities.

#### **Movement coordination**

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

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

The Malaysian Red Crescent Society continued to mobilize external resources for emergency response, [WASH](#), humanitarian education and climate resilience, including DREF funding for the Kampung Bahagia fire response, Singapore Red Cross support for the Tenom WASH operation, Prudence Foundation support for the 5SK programme, and anticipated funding of approximately CHF 398,688 for a proposed three-year [Nature-based Solutions](#) initiative, subject to confirmation.

#### **Coordination with other actors**

In line with its [auxiliary](#) role, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society works closely with a range of governmental bodies, particularly the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development, and the Ministry of Health. During emergencies, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society coordinates with the governmental bodies at both national and district levels. Foremost among these is the National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA), the lead agency for disaster response

in Malaysia, under the Prime Minister's Office. Other governmental bodies involved typically include the Social Welfare Department and the Malaysian Civil Defence Force. The immediate response functions of the Malaysian Red Crescent Society include complementing the search and rescue operations by government agencies, and the deployment of staff from the national headquarters to support assessments and initial assistance to people affected.

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

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

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



## National Society development

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

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

The Malaysian Red Crescent Society strengthened volunteer governance and decentralized capacity through the revision of its Volunteer Handbook and integration of the Chapters, Branches and Unit Registration Database into the Volunteer Management System. Technical capacity was also strengthened through water rescue training for personnel from nine Chapters and migration, Restoring Family Links and mental health and psychosocial support training for 64 volunteers, supporting more consistent and protection-sensitive service delivery.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society through technical guidance on volunteer management, organizational development and capacity strengthening, including support to strengthen decentralized technical and operational capacities across key programme area.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2026, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society strengthened its [auxiliary](#) role and humanitarian diplomacy through engagement with government authorities, United Nations agencies and humanitarian partners on migration, displacement, climate resilience and public health. The National Society participated in 12 migration- and displacement-related coordination meetings and contributed to the Ministry of Health-led Technical Working Group for Malaysia's National Environmental Health Action Plan 2026. Following the Kampung Bahagia fire, it also used assessment findings to highlight barriers faced by migrants, refugees, undocumented people and stateless individuals, supporting dialogue on vulnerability- and needs-based assistance. The National Society further strengthened community and civil-society engagement and contributed to regional discussions on disaster risk reduction and pandemic preparedness.

### IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the National Society through participation in Network discussions on Migration and Displacement Advocacy and Humanitarian Diplomacy, helping align advocacy messages with Movement frameworks and contribute to collective dialogue ahead of the 2026 International Migration Review Forum.

The **Singapore Red Cross** supported regional technical exchange through the Pandemic Readiness Enhancement Programme, which provided opportunities for the National Society to strengthen its knowledge and networks on pandemic preparedness.

The **Thai Red Cross Society** contributed to the same regional programme, supporting peer learning and exchange on public health preparedness and emergency response.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Malaysian Red Crescent Society strengthened staff capacity, workforce management and internal communication during the reporting period. Staff capacity was enhanced through participation in the IFRC Joint Subregional Network Meeting on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, while most vacancies were filled within the targeted 30-day period. Staff wellbeing and operational readiness were also supported through refurbishment of emergency and ambulance service facilities and the first 2026 Town Hall, which provided a platform for management updates, staff feedback and two-way communication.

The National Society also strengthened procurement compliance and accountability during the Sandakan DREF operation through training on procurement procedures, documentation, approvals and workflows. Preparatory work continued to digitalize the procurement system under a proposed National Disaster Management Agency-funded initiative, with initial requirements shared with the Information Technology Department and technical discussions ongoing. Once operational, the system is expected to improve procurement efficiency, transparency and traceability.

### IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the National Society through technical guidance and staff participation in the Joint Subregional Network Meeting on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, strengthening knowledge and exchange on survivor-centred approaches, safeguarding and mental health and psychosocial support .

## 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

- Translate assessments into action: Community assessments are most valuable when findings lead to prioritized action plans, clear responsibilities, resources and follow-up arrangements
- Sustain local capacity: Training should be complemented by simulations, refresher sessions, competency assessments, trained-personnel rosters and opportunities to apply skills during operations
- Strengthen coordination and follow-up: Coordination with government authorities, Movement partners and other organizations should be supported by clear responsibilities, designated focal points, action trackers and regular progress reviews
- Maintain flexible assistance: Cash and voucher assistance can strengthen household choice and dignity where markets function. The National Society will maintain both cash and in-kind capacities while strengthening vendor mapping, market monitoring and post-distribution monitoring
- Embed inclusion and accountability: Protection, Gender and Inclusion and Community Engagement and Accountability should be integrated from programme design, with accessible communication, safe referrals, disaggregated data and systematic feedback mechanisms
- Improve data and digital systems: Digitalization requires common standards, clear data ownership, user training and strong data protection. Reporting should also strengthen indicator consistency, counting rules, reporting calendars and routine quality checks to reduce delays and double counting

## SUCCESS STORIES



1

### From community assessment to local action in Kampung Chikus, Perak

The Malaysian Red Crescent Society translated community-identified risks from an Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment into practical preparedness action in Kampung Chikus, Perak. Following the assessment in October 2025, a targeted Plan of Action was developed, leading to the distribution of Emergency Grab Bags to 20 vulnerable households, benefiting approximately 100 people. The experience demonstrated the value of linking community assessments with prioritized actions, resources and clear follow-up mechanisms



2

### Restoring safe water after the Tenom Floods

Flooding in Tenom in January 2026 disrupted local water systems and access to safe water. The Malaysian Red Crescent Society deployed its water, sanitation and hygiene team for a three-week operation across seven villages, reaching 2,010 people with safe water, sanitation activities and hygiene promotion.

With support from the Singapore Red Cross and coordination with local authorities, the response brought together technical expertise, established partnerships and functional preparedness arrangements. The operation demonstrated the value of maintaining trained personnel, equipment and coordination mechanisms to enable timely and effective emergency response.

# 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)                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Core Questions</b>                         |                                                                                                      |
| 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                                                                                      |
| <b>Additional Questions</b>                   |                                                                                                      |
| 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

- [MY\\_Malaysia AR 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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