BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

2026-2027 IFRC network country plan

10 August 2026

In support of the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society

4
National Society branches

4
National Society local units

1
National Society staff

1,780
National Society volunteers

People to be reached in 2026

1,000
Climate and environment

1,000
Disasters and crises

1,000
Health and wellbeing

1,000
Values, power and inclusion

IFRC network Funding Requirements

2026

Total 345,000 CHF

Through Host National Society
320,000 CHF

Through the IFRC
→ **25,000** CHF

2027

Total 345,000 CHF

Projected funding requirements

Participating National Societies

Indonesian Red Cross Society
Singapore Red Cross Society

IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:
MAABN001

IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for Indonesia, Brunei, Singapore & Timor Leste, Jakarta

Hazards


Thunderstorms


Floods


Landslides


Forest fires


Low-level Earthquakes

IFRC network multi-year focus

Longer term needs

- Climate change adaptation
- Disaster risk management
- Health and wellbeing

Capacity development

- Resource mobilization
- Legal base and systems
- Youth and Volunteering

Key country data links

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index	**Very Low**
Human Development Index rank	**60**
World Bank Population figure	**463,000**

Detailed funding requirements

	2026		2027	
	Host National Society	**IFRC**	**Host National Society**	**IFRC**
Longer-term needs				
Climate and environment	20,000	5,000	20,000	5,000
Disasters & crises	10,000	5,000	10,000	5,000
Health & wellbeing	30,000	5,000	30,000	5,000
Migration & displacement				
Values, power & inclusion	10,000	5,000	10,000	5,000
Enabling local actors	250,000	5,000	250,000	5,000
Total	**320,000**	**25,000**	**320,000**	**25,000**

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

Participating National Societies bilateral support

National Society	Year	Funding Requirement	Confirmed Funding	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Indonesian Red Cross Society	2026			-		-			-
Singapore Red Cross Society	2026					-			

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society**, originally established in 1948, was a branch of the British Red Cross and was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in its current form in 1997. Within the country, the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society received its official recognition as an auxiliary to the public authorities in humanitarian work.

The National Society consulted the Joint International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and IFRC Statutes Commission on draft amendments to its Statutes, receiving feedback in 2019. This feedback was incorporated into an updated draft, endorsed by the General Assembly in January 2023, and is now prioritized for submission to the Statutes Commission.

The primary areas of focus outlined in the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society's Strategic Plan 2020-2025 are governance, fundraising, youth and volunteer engagement and resilience building.

In the area of governance, the National Society will continue to align with the Fundamental Principles of the Movement, focusing primarily on the adaptation of a constitution that will involve drafting and consultation with the IFRC and the ICRC, with a priority on finalizing the by-laws. Registering the constitution by law will be another key element of the adaptation process. The National Society will also prioritize capacity building, encompassing training, learning, skills and knowledge enhancement, coaching, support and development.



Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society Governing Board with IFRC during its Annual General Meeting (AGM) to discuss progress of 2025 activities and priorities for 2026. (Photo: Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society)

Additionally, the establishment of a physical office with a full-time staff will be emphasized, marking the transition from a volunteer-based model to a professional staff structure for effective organizational management.

In the area of fundraising, the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society will focus on strengthening its fundraising workgroup with the purpose of sourcing, developing and coordinating fundraising initiatives, and facilitating fundraising activities. In addition, the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society plans to create a catalyst fund to support growth and development in fundraising sustainability, with a priority on the establishment of innovative and sustainable fundraising channels and strengthening corporate partnerships.

In 2026, the National Society plans to strengthen its youth governing board, expand the youth cadet programme and strengthen sustainable volunteering through initiatives such as Youth Ready, Youth Engagement, Youth and Behavioral Change and Drug-Free Advocacy.

As an active auxiliary to the public authorities, the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society plays a vital role in ensuring disaster prevention, preparedness, and enhancing health awareness within the community. Additionally, it will focus on four key thematic domains, namely, First Aid, 'School Safe' programme, advocating for road safety awareness and advocating for climate change awareness.

The Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society has also begun developing its Strategic Plan 2026–2030, which will define its long-term vision, core areas of work and operational priorities in alignment with national development goals. Finalising the new Strategic Plan will be amongst the priorities in 2026.

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Brunei Darussalam is located on the northwestern coast of the island of Borneo, neighbouring East Malaysia and the Kalimantan provinces of Indonesia. As of the year 2021, Brunei Darussalam's population was approximately 440,715 individuals, making it the country with the lowest population in Southeast Asia. The fertility rate within Brunei Darussalam has been steadily declining over the last few decades. Between 2001 and 2011, the fertility rate was recorded at 1.7 per cent, which further decreased to 1.1 per cent in the year 2021. This declining trend suggests a potential shift in family planning and demographic dynamics within Brunei Darussalam. Brunei Darussalam's population is characterized by a gender distribution of 52.7 per cent men, comprising approximately 232,194 individuals, and 47.3 per cent women, accounting for an estimated population of 208,521 individuals.

Brunei Darussalam spans over 5,765 square kilometres and is divided into four districts, namely Brunei Muara, Belait, Tutong, and Temburong. Brunei Muara is the most populous, with approximately 72 per cent of the nation's population residing within its boundaries. Despite being characterized as a small country, Brunei Darussalam is classified as a high-income country with GNI per capita of USD 31,410 in 2022, the second highest in the ASEAN. The country's economy primarily relies on the oil and gas sector, which accounts for nearly 90 per cent of its export revenue. As of 2022, Brunei reported an unemployment rate of 5.2 per cent, which marked an increase from the 4.9 per cent recorded in 2021.

In the mid-2025 INFORM Risk Index, Brunei Darussalam recorded an overall risk score of 2.3 out of 10, placing it in the 'Low' risk category. Within specific dimensions, its Hazard and Exposure score is 1.6, Vulnerability is 2.9, and Lack of Coping Capacity is 2.6. These figures indicate that Brunei Darussalam is among the least disaster-prone and most resilient countries in the region. Limited hazard exposure, relatively low vulnerability, and strong institutional capacity collectively make large-scale humanitarian crises unlikely.

Brunei Darussalam operates as an absolute monarchy, where executive authority is concentrated in the Sultan, who holds full political control. The legal system in the country is based on the English common law and Islamic law.

Brunei's commitment to continue prosperity and stable macroeconomic growth is underscored by Wawasan 2035, the government's national vision. Wawasan 2035 provides for the promotion of investments both in downstream industries and economic clusters beyond the oil and gas industry.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment

Brunei Darussalam is a nation located on the north-west coast of Borneo in Southeast Asia. With an equatorial climate, it is generally hot and wet throughout the year. The highest recorded rainfall is during the periods from October to January and from May to July. While Brunei is considered to have low risk for natural disasters, the country has medium to high exposure to the risks associated with climate change. The anticipated impacts, including rising temperatures, sea-level rise, extreme weather events and health threats, require proactive measures for adaptation and mitigation.

In the 2021 Census, 92.6 per cent or 80,661 households in Brunei Darussalam had at least one motor vehicle such as car and van. On average, each household owned at least 2.7 cars. Consequently, emissions from the production, processing, and transport of oil and natural gas represent an important source of greenhouse gas emissions. Moreover, being a relatively affluent society that has low prices for energy, the country has a very high demand for energy services. Emissions from the consumption of energy are much higher than those from extraction, transport, and processing of oil and gas resources.

Approximately, 41 per cent of Brunei Darussalam's total land area is designated as protected forest reserve. These reserves are important as carbon sinks, playing a crucial role in absorbing and storing carbon dioxide emissions, which is critical to mitigate climate change.

In 2020, Brunei's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submission under Paris Agreement obligations committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 20 per cent compared to the business-as-usual scenario by 2030.

Under the Wawasan 2035, Brunei is focusing on reducing its dependency on oil and gas and strengthening the development of alternatives, to enhance its overall economic sustainability and competitiveness. To mitigate the series of floods along the coastal area and to protect against strong waves and erosion, more than 50 km of coastal protection structures have been constructed.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

In October 2022, the National Society hosted the 19th Annual Southeast Asia Red Cross Red Crescent Leader Meeting, resulting in the creation of the Bandar Seri Begawan Statement. The statement emphasized the acknowledgment of complex challenges related to climate change and crises in the Southeast Asia sub-region. In accordance with the statement the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society will maintain its role of coordinating across agencies, involving the entire government, and engaging with the entirety of society.

The Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society aims to build resilient communities. The National society will focus on advocating for climate change awareness, by implementing the following initiatives:

- Collaboration with the 'Disaster Awareness and Management Programme
- The development of the 'Knowledge Hub (K-Hub)', as a platform for future knowledge exchange among youth, volunteers, professionals, and the public on pandemic and disaster resilience. K-Hub will focus on three areas: humanitarian education, First Aid and mental health and psychosocial support, and pandemic and disaster preparedness.
- Exploration of K-Hub as a potential income generator

Planned activities in 2026

- Enable communities to adapt to the rising and evolving risks of climate change and environmental crises
- Draft the climate change adaptation and resilience strategy
- Conduct advocacy initiatives concerning climate change
- Enhance the capacity of both staff and volunteers undertake urgent actions as required

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society in developing a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) and other relevant government and non-government agencies and assist it in drafting the climate change adaption and resilience strategy in alignment with the country's strategy. It will also support the National Society through training, coaching, mentoring and peer-to-peer support focused on climate change.

Disasters and crises

For real-time information on IFRC emergencies, visit IFRC GO page Brunei Darussalam

Brunei Darussalam is generally characterized by a low risk of natural disasters. However, the country experiences annual occurrences of two primary natural disasters: floods and landslides. These events are most prevalent during the northeast monsoon season, lasting generally from October to January. Flooding is a recurring issue during the northeast monsoon due to the high-intensity rainfall experienced in December and January. Flash floods occur in low-lying areas, posing a significant risk to communities and infrastructure. Many floodplain areas, particularly in Tutong and Belait Districts, are susceptible to flooding during this period. Landslides, although less common, can also impact certain areas during the northeast monsoon.

In the last five years, Brunei has experienced emergencies such as forest fire and flood. In 2021, Brunei experienced a significant number of forest and peat fires, with more than 550 reported cases. These fires collectively affected approximately 300 hectares of land. Many of these incidents are classified as ground fires due to the continuous burning of peat soil rich in organic content. The UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) has evaluated Brunei's average annual loss from all hazards, quantifying it at USD 81.6 million worth of losses, equivalent to 0.6 per cent of the Brunei's GDP. Flood incidents contribute the most significant average annual loss, equivalent to USD 26.1 million worth of losses. Drought events follow closely, equivalent to USD 22.5 million in losses (UNESCAP Risk and Resilience Portal 2021).

Since its founding in 2006, the National Disaster Management Centre of Brunei Darussalam initiated the Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) and developed the National Standard Operating Procedures (NaSOP) for disaster risk reduction and response.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society places a strong emphasis on building resilient communities. In 2026, the National Society will focus on operationalizing its partnership with the NDMC, finalizing the Memorandum of Understanding and initiating joint preparedness activities. These include:

- Enhance capacity of local communities to respond to potential disasters
- Collaborate with the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) on disaster management activities
- Enhance its emergency response capabilities by developing comprehensive guidelines for its volunteers, equipping them with the necessary skills to respond effectively during emergencies
- Actively engage with the Southeast Asia Community Safety and Resilience Forum (CSR) and incorporate CSR's learnings to for the betterment of disaster preparedness and response efforts
- Expand its leadership in the field of disaster law and improve official and legal recognition of its auxiliary role

Planned activities in 2026

- Initiate Memoranda of Understanding with relevant government and non-government agencies
- Advocate for the National Society's involvement with National Disaster Management Centre strategy.
- Strengthen the emergency operation centre (EOC) capacity by drafting the EOC guidelines
- Build capacity of volunteers and youth cadets
- Strengthen the Knowledge-Hub (K-hub) platform
- Develop a Climate Adaptation and Resilience Strategy
- Contribute actively to the betterment of disaster preparedness and response efforts

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society with capacitating its staff and volunteers through training initiatives, coaching, mentoring and peer-to-peer support. It will also assist in improving emergency response preparedness and the operations of its emergency operation centre.

Health and wellbeing

Brunei Darussalam boasts a top-tier healthcare system, providing free medical treatments and medications to citizens, with 17.7 physicians per 10,000 population. Brunei's healthcare infrastructure includes four government hospitals, 16 health centres, and 64 primary facilities, complemented by traveling health clinics and flying medical services for remote areas.

In 2019, the Ministry of Health Brunei Darussalam introduced the Brunei Health Information and Management System (Bru-HIMS), a 'one patient, one record' system for managing comprehensive health information of all citizens.

Over the decades, Brunei Darussalam has made substantial progress in reducing infant mortality rates. The reported infant mortality rate declined from 42.3 per 1000 live births in 1966 to 7.6 in 2007, although it slightly increased to 8.4 in 2019. Similarly, the under-5 mortality rate decreased from 22.7 per 1000 live births in 1980 to 9.5 per 1000 live births in 2007 but saw a slight increase to 9.7 per 1000 live births in 2019.

Brunei Darussalam has made remarkable progress in the control and elimination of communicable diseases. The World Health Organization (WHO) has officially certified the country as having eliminated malaria, poliomyelitis, and measles. As of 15 June 2022, Brunei had no reported cases of monkeypox. Insect-borne diseases remain a concern in Brunei, with instances of dengue and Japanese encephalitis reported. HIV/AIDS is also a risk in Brunei, apart from foodborne, waterborne, and other infectious diseases include hepatitis, tuberculosis, and hand, foot, and mouth disease.

Non communicable diseases (NCDs) have emerged as the leading cause of death in Brunei Darussalam for more than three decades. They are estimated to account 85 per cent of all deaths. Among NCDs, cardiovascular diseases account for 29 per cent of deaths, while cancers contribute to 25 per cent. Diabetes is responsible for nine per cent of deaths, followed by chronic respiratory diseases at six per cent.

The Safety, Health and Environment National Authority (SHENA) introduced the Industry Guidance Note (IGN) on first aid requirements in workplaces in March 2023, aligning with the Workplace Safety and Health framework. It emphasizes maintaining emergency treatment facilities, training first aiders, keeping treatment records, and establishing good practices. The Workplace Safety Health Order 2009 and Workplace Safety and Health (First Aid) Regulations 2021 mandate first aid provisions, including appointing and training first aiders, especially in workplaces with over 25 employees or involving machinery, equipment, or hazardous substances.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society has established a national First Aid Academy, which now serves as a flagship platform for community-based health education, volunteer training, and regional knowledge sharing. In 2025, the Academy expanded its outreach by delivering Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and Automated External Defibrillator training, developing new Psychological First Aid (PFA) modules, and facilitating national-level dialogues on First Aid and Mental Health Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS). The National Society also ran public health campaigns during Ramadan, deepening its visibility and community presence. In 2026, the National Society will focus on scaling PFA training in schools and workplaces, standardizing provider roles and Terms of Reference for training and certification, strengthening the First Aid Academy's position in the Southeast Asia network, and exploring sustainable business models to support the Academy's long-term growth. These actions align with the First Aid Vision 2030 and the commitments of the Bandar Seri Begawan Statement, which call for regional peer-to-peer learning and investment in lifesaving community health services.

Planned activities in 2026

- Conduct planning and sensitization activities for First Aid vision 2030 and pandemic preparedness programme
- Enhance community resilience with a focus on First Aid, mental health and psychosocial support, and pandemic and disaster preparedness

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society in enhancement of the efficiency and effectiveness of its First Aid initiatives, including refining its business processes It will also provide technical expertise and guidance to enhance the National Society's First Aid programme through the Global First Aid Reference Centre and build capacity of its staff in mental health and psychosocial support services.

The **Singapore Red Cross** will support Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society with the First Aid Reference Centre.

Migration and displacement

As Brunei anticipates higher economic growth, there's a parallel increase in demand for migrant workers. Currently, Brunei is home to approximately 75,000 foreign workers, primarily from countries such as Indonesia, Bangladesh, the Philippines, Thailand and the People's Republic of China. The foreign workers are predominantly employed in domestic service, retail and construction sectors.

In terms of displacement, Brunei Darussalam has low risk and strong management capabilities. Despite occasional flash floods over the last decade, the government promptly provides suitable accommodation for affected individuals. Notably, specific displacement statistics are not officially reported. Brunei Darussalam stands out globally as a country that has not experienced any disaster-related displacement.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

In alignment with Brunei's migration and displacement context and reflecting the scope of the National Society's current priorities and capacity, the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society will focus in 2026 on preparedness and situational awareness, strengthening readiness to support all populations in the country with First Aid and protection messaging if and when humanitarian needs arise in line with the Fundamental Principles. The National Society maintains neutrality by aligning all efforts with national frameworks and international humanitarian standards.

Planned activities in 2026

- Strengthen readiness to support migrant populations with First Aid
- Maintain neutrality by aligning all efforts with national frameworks and international humanitarian standards

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide technical support to the National Society towards strengthening its capacity particularly in key areas of organizational development, building resilience, disaster and pandemic preparedness of staff and volunteers.

Values, power and inclusion

Brunei's literacy rate is over 95 per cent, and the gross enrollment rate in primary education is 100 per cent. Brunei continually ranks highly in the UNDP's Human Development Index for education. Brunei Darussalam also participated in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) to measure its student's proficiency in reading, mathematics and science, benchmarking against 79 other countries. Among the participating ASEAN Member States, Brunei Darussalam was ranked 3rd in all domains of PISA 2018.

In ensuring inclusive quality education for all, students with special needs are provided with special education programmes, at both primary and secondary levels at mainstream government schools. The curriculum, as well as teaching and learning strategies, are modified and adapted to cater to the specific needs of these students.

According to the 2022 Labour Force Survey, the overall unemployment rate for individuals aged over 15 years in 2022 was 5.2 per cent, an increase from 4.9 per cent in 2021. In the 2021 Population and Housing Census the total number of individuals aged 15 years and older who were employed was found to be 210,500 persons. This figure comprises 127,700 males, representing 60.6 per cent of the workforce, and 82,900 females, representing 39.4 per cent.

The gender ratio in primary and secondary education is approximately 1:1. However, in 2021, only 9.1 per cent of seats in parliament were held by women. Despite being a party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women reported in 2014 that certain sections of the SPC discriminate against women.

More than half of Brunei's population has internet access, and the country boasts a well-developed infrastructure, with 92 per cent of its roads paved. Brunei has successfully achieved most of its targets under the Millenium Development Goal (MDG), showcasing significant progress.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society is committed to values-based humanitarian action and volunteerism. In 2026, the National Society will continue strengthening youth-led

initiatives such as drug-free advocacy and behavioural change campaigns, particularly through schools and community groups. It will begin laying the foundation for protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) and community engagement and accountability (CEA) approaches by exploring opportunities to conduct sensitization activities and consultations with youth and volunteers. The National Society will also align inclusion efforts with national development goals and peer learnings from other National Societies in the Southeast Asia region.

Planned activities in 2026

- Promote active participation and youth leadership in both the National Society and community matters
- Prioritize initiatives aimed at enhancing youth readiness, fostering engagement through specialized programmes, promoting youth-led behavioural change initiatives, and advocating for drug-free communities
- Empower the youth by developing youth cadet programmes and ensure that the volunteer programmes implemented are sustainable
- Advocate for strengthening the youth forum and enhancing the management of youth engagement and volunteerism through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Education

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide technical support to the National Society for development of PGI and CEA policies. It will support the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society to conduct sensitization and training programmes for its staff and volunteers. It will also assist the National Society to secure funding for the institutionalization of CEA, mainstreaming CEA into policies and guidelines, and integrating CEA principles into future Strategic Plans.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society has begun developing its Strategic Plan 2026–2030, which will define its long-term vision, core areas of work and operational priorities in alignment with national development goals. Finalising the new Strategic Plan will be amongst the priorities in 2026.

The National Society is in the early stages of strengthening its network within the diplomatic community in the country. In the coming years, the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society aims to shift from a volunteer-based structure to an organisation with salaried staff overseeing its operations.

Key Institutional Indicators

The National Society has put in place the following:

- Strategy to strengthen its auxiliary role
- Data management system

Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strategy to strengthen its auxiliary role
- Data management system

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society in engaging with other National Societies through a peer-to-peer arrangement It will assist the National Society in building partnerships and collaborating with strategic partners. The IFRC will also support the National Society in strengthening its fundraising initiatives.

National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Develop Strategic Plan 2026-2030
- Expand the roster of paid staff members to fulfil management needs
- Implement the new governance structure by providing capacity-building and onboarding support for newly appointed board members
- Focus on strengthening its youth governing board
- Expand its youth cadet programme and implement sustainable volunteering programmes such as Youth Ready, Youth Engagement Programme, Youth and Behavioural Change, and Drug-free Advocacy

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society in matters pertaining to its governance and management. It will support the National Society in developing a new strategic plan. Additionally, the National Society will provide capacity-building and onboarding support for newly appointed board members of the National Society. It will also assist the National Society in the development of operational plans, budgets and other essential documents.

Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Collaborate further with public authorities to strengthen its role as auxiliary to these authorities
- Promote its branding, and advocate for change that affects public behaviour, policies and decision-making
- Expand National Society's engagement with other National Societies in the Southeast Asia region
- Improve institutional branding and public communications
- Advocate for behaviour change and evidence-based policy through community-focused campaigns

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society in enhance its capabilities and influence in humanitarian diplomacy.

Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Establish a financial management system including strengthened financial procedures
- Promote a culture of fraud and corruption prevention, and protection against sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment within the institution, and in the support extended to vulnerable communities
- Establish basic internal controls, documentation protocols and financial oversight mechanisms to ensure accountable resource management
- Ensure all actions under the new Strategic Plan adhere to clear internal guidelines and compliance measures

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will assist the National Society in the development of essential guidelines and standard operating procedures on human resources, finance, administration and other matters pertinent to effective organizational governance. It will also support the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society in ensuring that all staff members are acquainted with essential guidance on fraud and corruption prevention, and protection against sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC is supporting the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society through its IFRC country cluster delegation for Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore and Timor-Leste, located in Jakarta. IFRC provides support to the National Society through peer-to-peer assistance, with the broader aim of facilitating organizational transition, enhancing technical capacities, and mobilizing resources.

IFRC membership coordination

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

The National Society receives bilateral support from the **Indonesian Red Cross** and the **Singapore Red Cross**.

The Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society played a vital role in establishing the Southeast Asia First Aid Network which serves as a platform to strengthen First Aid programmes and foster collaboration among the National Societies in Southeast Asia. Its primary objectives include facilitating peer-to-peer learning and support among National Societies, and fostering the exchange of best practices, experiences and resources. The National Society also participates in Red Cross and Red Crescent network coordination meetings such as the Southeast Asia Red Cross and Red Crescent Leadership meetings and the ASEAN Red Cross Youth Forum.

Movement coordination

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

The ICRC maintains a dialogue with the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society on humanitarian issues, international humanitarian law, and the mandate and role of the ICRC.

Coordination with other actors

The Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society maintains partnerships with authorities at all levels in keeping with its auxiliary role, notably as a First Aid training provider. It engages regularly with local and international humanitarian organizations. The National Society has forged agreements with four government-linked companies to strengthen bilateral cooperation and collaboration, reflecting the commitment from these companies to support the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society as a voluntary statutory entity in the nation. The National Society aims to leverage these partnerships to enhance its visibility, resource base, and delivery of services to communities under the new Strategic Plan 2026–2030.

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

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2026 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC Strategy 2030, representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC network databank
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2026 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain
- **Definitions:**
  - **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
  - **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

Additional information

- IFRC network country plans • All plans and reports
- Data on National Societies on IFRC network databank
- Live data on active emergency operations on IFRC GO platform
- Live data on IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars
- Evaluations and research bank • Donor response reports

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