

IN SUPPORT OF THE BRUNEI DARUSSALAM RED CRESCENT SOCIETY



National Society
branches

4



National Society
local units

4



National Society
volunteers

1,780



National Society
staff

0

PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and
environment



501

Disasters
and crises



5,737

Health and
wellbeing



17,792

Values, power
and inclusion



3,663

No information at time of publication. Figures reflect targeted reach in 2026 plan

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society

Overview

Funding 5,000
Expenditure Not reported

Funding Sources

IFRC Secretariat 5,000
Participating National Societies Not reported
HNS other funding sources Not reported

IFRC network

Country		Funding requirement	345,000
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding requirement	25,000
		Funding	Not reported
		Expenditure	Not reported
	Emergency Operations	Funding requirement	Not reported
		Funding	Not reported
		Expenditure	Not reported
Participating National Societies		Funding requirement	Not reported
		Funding	Not reported
		Expenditure	Not reported
HNS other funding sources		Funding requirement	320,000
		Funding	Not reported

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

National Society development

Number of staff and volunteers trained on the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement



17

National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role

No

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

No

There is a National Society Development plan in place

No

National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies

No

Humanitarian diplomacy

National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns

Yes

National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies

No

Accountability and agility

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

No

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

No

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

No

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

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 Reported		Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Indonesian Red Cross Society			●				
Singapore Red Cross Society				●			
Total	CHF 0						

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

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 sectors, 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.

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.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

During the first half of 2026, the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society laid the groundwork for future climate programming by integrating climate resilience into its Strategic Plan 2026–2030 and disaster-preparedness priorities. Participation in the ASEAN Cross-Sectoral Workshop on Enhancing Weather and Climate Information for Disaster Management in April provided exposure to regional approaches on climate risks, resilience and early action.

Disasters and crises

The Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society strengthened disaster preparedness through progress towards a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Disaster Management Centre and the appointment of its President to the National Disaster Management Council. Regional learning through ASEAN disaster-management activities and observation of the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society's National Disaster Response Team training strengthened knowledge of inclusive disaster management, emergency coordination and operational planning.

Health and wellbeing

The National Society strengthened community health services through First Aider on Wheels, Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society Care and a public blood donation drive, while advancing preparations to re-accredit First Aid instructors and establish a sustainable national trainer pool. Work also began on integrating Psychological First Aid into future trainer development, strengthening the quality and breadth of First Aid and psychosocial support services.

Values, power and inclusion

The Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society continued promoting humanitarian values, volunteerism and youth participation, while supporting vulnerable households through Ramadan assistance and Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society Care. Youth representatives participated in the Southeast Asia Youth Network, while two candidates were nominated for the Southeast Asia Management Leadership Programme for Women. Participation in regional disaster-management learning also increased exposure to inclusive approaches for vulnerable populations.

Enabling local actors

The Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society made significant progress in institutional strengthening, with advances in governance, leadership development, strategic planning, financial accountability and humanitarian positioning. The Governing Board Induction strengthened leadership understanding of governance, integrity and financial sustainability, while the Strategic Plan 2026–2030 was substantially finalized and shared with partners. The National Society also strengthened government and regional partnerships, progressed cooperation with the National Disaster Management Centre, completed audited financial statements for 2023 and 2024, and advanced financial controls and procedures.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

No significant changes were made to the strategic direction or objectives of the Brunei Darussalam Unified Plan during the first half of 2026. Implementation focused on National Society development, First Aid and community services, disaster preparedness, governance and accountability, and engagement with public authorities and regional partners.

Implementation was sequenced to match the capacity of the Brunei Red Crescent, prioritizing institutional strengthening before programme expansion. Key priorities included finalizing the Strategic Plan 2026–2030, strengthening governance and financial systems, meeting International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies membership obligations, and building technical capacity.

The launch of the Strategic Plan 2026–2030 was postponed to the second half of 2026 to allow further consultation and partner feedback. Formal cooperation with the National Disaster Management Centre was also carried forward.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Implementation under Climate and Environment remained at an early stage during the first half of 2026. No dedicated community-level climate interventions were implemented. Instead, climate resilience was incorporated into the development of the Brunei Red Crescent Strategic Plan 2026–2030 and disaster-preparedness priorities.

The emerging Strategic Plan recognizes key climate and disaster risks, including floods, landslides and forest fires. This provides a foundation for integrating climate resilience into future disaster preparedness and humanitarian programming.

The Brunei Red Crescent participated in the ASEAN Cross-Sectoral Workshop on Enhancing Weather and Climate Information for Disaster Management, held in Brunei Darussalam on 6–7 April. The workshop provided exposure .

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided strategic guidance on integrating climate resilience into strategic planning and disaster preparedness. Future support will focus on practical climate-related preparedness, public awareness, partnerships and peer learning with National Societies with more advanced climate and [anticipatory action](#) experience.



Disasters and crises

For more information on emergencies, please visit the IFRC Go page [Brunei Darussalam](#).

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Strengthening disaster preparedness remained a priority during the first half of 2026. While no major disaster required a Red Cross emergency operation, the Brunei Red Crescent focused on institutional preparedness, regional learning and coordination with national authorities.

The Brunei Red Crescent advanced preparations to formalize cooperation with the National Disaster Management Centre through a memorandum of understanding on disaster preparedness and response. The appointment of the Brunei Red Crescent President to the National Disaster Management Council further strengthened the National Society's recognition and [auxiliary role](#) within national disaster-management structures.

Regional engagements strengthened knowledge of inclusive disaster management, recovery and early action. These included the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance regional workshop on disaster-responsive social protection and inclusive disaster management, the ASEAN Disaster Recovery Online Webinar Series, and the ASEAN Cross-Sectoral Workshop on Enhancing Weather and Climate Information for Disaster Management.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Brunei Red Crescent's participation in regional disaster-management learning and facilitated peer exchange with the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society. Technical discussions also continued on future capacity building, including potential National Disaster Response Team development, stronger volunteer preparedness and closer operational cooperation with the National Disaster Management Centre.

Regional learning has provided a foundation for developing domestic preparedness systems. Future support will focus on translating this learning into context-appropriate procedures, training and joint preparedness activities in Brunei Darussalam.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Health and Wellbeing remained a key area of community service during the first half of 2026, with activities focused on First Aid, community care and blood donation, alongside efforts to strengthen the First Aid Academy.

The Brunei Red Crescent continued its First Aider on Wheels initiative, providing volunteer-led First Aid support during Bandarku Ceria activities in Bandar Seri Begawan. Brunei Red Crescent Care also supported vulnerable households through humanitarian food assistance during Ramadan.

On 16 June, the Brunei Red Crescent organized a public blood donation drive at Annajat Complex, mobilizing community and private-sector partners to support blood availability and public awareness.

The Brunei Red Crescent and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies began preparations for Training of Trainers and re-accreditation of First Aid instructors. The process aims to align trainer competencies with Global First Aid Reference Centre guidance and establish a sustainable national pool of qualified instructors. Training is planned for the second half of 2026.

Preparatory work also continued on Psychological First Aid. Discussions with the International Federation's Asia-Pacific Mental Health and Psychosocial Support team explored integrating Psychological First Aid into future trainer development, building psychosocial support capacity through the existing First Aid system.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported technical planning for First Aid trainer training and re-accreditation, coordinating with the Global First Aid Reference Centre, Asia-Pacific Regional Office and regional National Society expertise. Potential technical support from the Singapore Red Cross was also explored.

The approach prioritizes sustainable national capacity over reliance on external trainers. Establishing a qualified Brunei Red Crescent trainer pool and integrating Psychological First Aid into future training will strengthen service quality and organizational sustainability.



Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society conducting activities for youth engagement. (Photo: IFRC)



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society was not actively involved in migration or displacement response efforts. Advancements in this area are expected to depend on evolving circumstances within the country and the broader region.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2026, the Brunei Red Crescent continued promoting humanitarian values, volunteerism, youth participation and support to vulnerable people. Protection, Gender and Inclusion and Community Engagement and Accountability remained at an early stage, with no dedicated activities or institutional systems established during the reporting period.

Volunteers provided food assistance to vulnerable and underprivileged households during Ramadan, while Brunei Red Crescent Care continued supporting people in vulnerable situations. These activities provided potential entry points for more systematic community engagement and accountability.

Youth and cadet engagement continued through volunteer and humanitarian activities. In June, Brunei Red Crescent youth representatives participated in the Southeast Asia Youth Network, strengthening regional peer connections and learning.

The Brunei Red Crescent also nominated two candidates for the second Southeast Asia Management Leadership Programme for Women, supporting future opportunities for women's leadership. Participation in the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center workshop on disaster-responsive social protection and inclusive disaster management further increased exposure to inclusive approaches for vulnerable populations in disaster preparedness and response.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC facilitated regional learning on inclusion, youth engagement and women's leadership. It also supported the integration of humanitarian values and inclusive approaches into the Brunei Red Crescent's organizational development and Strategic Plan process.

Dedicated institutional support for Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) remained limited during the reporting period. Further development will be considered progressively in line with the Brunei Red Crescent's priorities and capacity.

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.

During the first half of 2026, the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society strengthened engagement with the IFRC network. It participated in the Southeast Asia Youth Network, Asia-Pacific Cash Community of Practice, Movement Induction Course and other regional learning platforms, as well as peer exchange with the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society. These engagements strengthened access to technical expertise, peer learning and regional networks.

The Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society continued to meet its International Federation membership obligations. The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports supported its 2026 statutory contribution. The National Society also completed Certified Declarations of Income for 2023 and 2024 and began preparing the 2025 declaration. Discussions continued on addressing outstanding historical contributions and restoring full membership standing ahead of major Movement statutory meetings later in 2026.

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 (IHL) and the mandate and role of the ICRC.

External coordination

The Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society has continued to strengthen its external partnerships in alignment with its auxiliary role, particularly as a recognized First Aid training provider. The National Society maintains active engagement with authorities at various levels and collaborates regularly with both local and international humanitarian organizations.

The Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society maintained engagement with the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports on institutional support, community and youth services and financial sustainability. Engagement with the Ministry of Home Affairs continued on disaster preparedness, national coordination and the National Society's humanitarian role.

Cooperation with the National Disaster Management Centre progressed towards a formal Memorandum of Understanding on disaster preparedness and response. The appointment of the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society President to the National Disaster Management Council further strengthened its institutional recognition within national disaster-management structures.

Regionally, the National Society expanded cooperation through the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance, Southeast Asia Youth Network, Asia-Pacific thematic networks and peer National Societies. Observation of Timor-Leste Red Cross Society's National Disaster Response Team training provided practical learning to inform future development of the National Society's disaster-response capacity.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

National Society Development represented one of the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society's strongest areas of progress during the first half of 2026, with significant advances in governance, leadership development, strategic planning and youth engagement.

The Governing Board Induction held on 14–15 February 2026, with support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross, strengthened understanding of Movement structures, Fundamental Principles, International Humanitarian Law, governance responsibilities, the auxiliary role, legal frameworks and financial sustainability. The induction also identified priorities for clearer roles and responsibilities, stronger communication between national and branch levels, improved procedures and transparency, talent development, and stronger digital and data systems.

Leadership development continued through the participation of the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society President and Vice President 2 in the Movement Induction Course in Singapore in June. The programme strengthened understanding of Movement responsibilities and provided opportunities for peer exchange with other National Society leaders.

Development of the Strategic Plan 2026–2030 progressed substantially. A two-day consultation workshop held on 4–5 April brought together Governing Board members, National Headquarters, branches, members and volunteers to review the National Society's context, vision, mission, core services, strategic priorities, partnerships and organizational needs. By June, the plan had been substantially finalized and circulated to partners for feedback. It identifies First Aid, blood donation and emergency response as core services, alongside priorities for institutional strengthening, community partnerships, disaster resilience and community well-being. Formal launch and dissemination were planned for the second half of 2026.

Youth engagement remained an important component of National Society Development. The Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society continued youth and cadet activities and participated in the Southeast Asia Youth Network, strengthening opportunities for youth participation, regional exchange and peer learning.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC and the ICRC jointly supported the Governing Board Induction with IFRC providing facilitation and technical guidance throughout the Strategic Plan development process. Support focused on participatory planning, contextual and organizational analysis, strategic prioritization, alignment with IFRC Strategy 2030, and development of an implementation-oriented framework.

IFRC also facilitated leadership and peer-learning opportunities at regional level and maintained regular coaching and coordination with National society management.

The next phase of National Society Development will focus on moving from strategic planning to implementation. Priorities include translating the Strategic Plan into operational plans and budgets, strengthening staffing and administrative structures, continuing leadership and branch development, and ensuring that financial and accountability systems keep pace with programme expansion..



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Alongside its institutional development, the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society strengthened its humanitarian positioning and visibility during the first half of 2026 through engagement with government institutions, regional humanitarian actors and the wider Red Cross and Red Crescent network.

The Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society strengthened engagement with the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Home Affairs on First Aid, medical support, training, youth engagement and disaster preparedness. Discussions also explored government support to strengthen these services. Progress towards a formal Memorandum of Understanding with the National Disaster Management Centre and the appointment of the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society President to the National Disaster Management Council further strengthened its position within national disaster-management structures. Continued dialogue remains important to reinforce recognition of its auxiliary role within relevant legal and regulatory frameworks.

Regionally, the National Society increased its visibility through participation in ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance activities, the Movement Induction Course, the Southeast Asia Youth Network and other regional mechanisms. These engagements strengthened relationships with humanitarian actors and peer National Societies and created opportunities for future collaboration. Development of the Strategic Plan 2026–2030 also supported humanitarian diplomacy. By June, the plan had been shared with selected partners for review and input, helping communicate emerging priorities and build stakeholder ownership ahead of wider dissemination.

Public communications supported community services and visibility. The National Society used its communication channels to mobilize participation in initiatives such as the June blood donation drive. First Aider on Wheels, Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society Care, Ramadan outreach and youth activities also provided opportunities to demonstrate its humanitarian contribution and maintain community engagement.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society's humanitarian diplomacy through regular strategic discussions on the auxiliary role, government partnerships, resource mobilisation and institutional positioning. IFRC also facilitated BRC's participation in regional platforms and peer networks that strengthened the National Society's visibility and access to humanitarian knowledge and partners.

The Strategic Plan included consideration of the National Society's positioning domestically and internationally, alignment with Brunei Vision 2035 and national development priorities, and the role of external partnerships in delivering future humanitarian services.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2026, the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society strengthened financial accountability, internal controls and governance oversight in line with the Unified Plan and external audit recommendations.

The National Society completed audited financial statements for 2023 and 2024 in January, providing a basis for addressing outstanding financial and membership obligations. An asset inventory was also completed, while preparation of the 2025 audited financial statements continued through a pro-bono external audit arrangement. Certified Declarations of Income for 2023 and 2024 were completed, with the 2025 declaration under preparation.

The National Society and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies progressed development of a Finance Manual covering financial procedures, documentation, internal controls and accountable use of resources. A draft was circulated to the Governing Board for review. The National Society also began using a transaction-recording system to strengthen financial records and facilitate future audits.

Governance and integrity were reinforced through the continued use of Conflict-of-Interest Declarations and the Governing Board Induction in February, which covered integrity, transparency, fraud and corruption, governance responsibilities and financial sustainability.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support on the Finance Manual, internal controls, fraud and corruption prevention, and financial sustainability. Further analysis focused on core operating costs and minimum unrestricted funding needs. Together, these measures aim to address audit recommendations and establish stronger systems to support implementation of the Strategic Plan 2026–2030.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

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

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

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

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

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

The first half of 2026 reinforced several lessons relevant to the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society's future development.

Institutional foundations need to develop alongside programme ambitions. The predominantly volunteer-based model requires programme growth to be matched by adequate governance, staffing, financial and administrative systems. Prioritizing strategic planning, governance, financial systems and technical quality assurance before major programme expansion should therefore continue.

Leadership capacity development is most effective when accompanied by structured follow-up. Feedback from the Governing Board Induction highlighted the value of reflection time, pre-learning, practical examples from comparable National Societies and follow-up mechanisms. Future initiatives should combine learning events with action plans, coaching and periodic review.

Peer-to-peer learning is particularly valuable for a small National Society. Participation in Timor-Leste Red Cross Society's National Disaster Response Team training, regional workshops, the Movement Induction Course, Cash Community of Practice and youth networks provided access to technical expertise and peer experience. Regional National Societies and technical networks should remain a key resource for capacity development.

Regional exposure needs to be translated into domestic systems. Regional participation provides knowledge and relationships, but the next phase should focus on adapting these into procedures, training, partnerships and operational capacity. This is particularly relevant to disaster response, climate resilience, Cash and Voucher Assistance and inclusive programming.

Community services provide an important platform for institutional development. First Aider on Wheels, Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society Care, Ramadan outreach and blood donation demonstrate established community-facing services. Strengthening quality assurance, data collection, community feedback and sustainable financing around these services may deliver greater value than introducing multiple new programmes simultaneously.

No formal programme evaluation was completed during the reporting period. However, feedback from the Governing Board Induction and strategic-planning consultations, external financial audits and regular coordination between the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies informed implementation and future priorities.

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SUCCESS STORIES



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“Learning Across Borders to Strengthen Disaster Preparedness”

In June 2026, a Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society disaster-management representative observed National Disaster Response Team training conducted by the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society with support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The experience provided practical exposure to disaster-response methods, emergency coordination, team structures and operational planning.

For the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society, the exchange provided a valuable opportunity to learn from a National Society with greater operational experience. Rather than establishing a National Disaster Response Team at this stage, the learning helped the National Society understand the systems and capacities required for effective emergency preparedness.

Together with participation in regional disaster-management activities and growing engagement with the National Disaster Management Centre, the experience highlighted the value of peer learning in strengthening preparedness. Relevant approaches can be adapted to the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society's context, capacity and future humanitarian role.



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

- [BN_Brunei 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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