



MALAYSIA

2025 IFRC network mid-year report, January – June

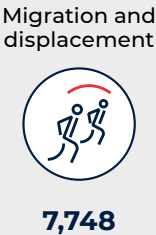


15 October 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE MALAYSIAN RED CRESCENT SOCIETY



PEOPLE REACHED



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



IFRC network			
Country	Funding Requirement		4.4M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	4.0M
		Funding	Not reported
	Emergency Operations	Expenditure	Not reported
		Funding	77,000
Participating National Societies	Funding Requirement	Expenditure	65,000
		Funding	Not reported
		Expenditure	Not reported
HNS other funding sources	Funding Requirement	Funding	450,000
		Expenditure	508,000

Appeal number **MAAMY002**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Number of people reached with activities addressing

	Environmental problems	● 98
	Rising climate risks	● 98

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change



Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with

	Livelihood support	→ 14,000
	Disaster risk reduction	● 98
	Emergency response and early recovery programmes	● 3,000
	Shelter support	→ 14,000



Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached by the National Society with

	Contextually appropriate health services	● 12,000
	Training in first aid	● 3,000
	Psychosocial and mental health services	● 7,000
	Contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	● 30,000



Migration and displacement



Migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection

8,000

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move
- has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move



Values, power and inclusion

Number of people



Reached by the National Society's educational programmes

736

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan

ENABLING FUNCTIONS



Strategic and operational coordination

2

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

17

Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of



National Society development

- ✓ National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers
- ✓ National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies
- ✓ National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role
- ✓ There is a National Society Development plan in place



Humanitarian diplomacy

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



Accountability and agility

- ✓ 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
- ✓ National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism
- ✓ National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and enviroment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Indonesian Red Cross Society			●				
Italian Red Cross							●
Singapore Red Cross Society			●				
Swiss Red Cross			●				

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Malaysia, situated in Southeast Asia, comprises 13 states and three federal territories. It is geographically divided by the South China Sea into Peninsular Malaysia and Malaysian Borneo (East Malaysia). As of 2024, the country's population is estimated at 33.5 million, with approximately 16.2 million females and 17.3 million males, according to the Department of Statistics Malaysia.

Malaysia remains one of the world's most open economies, with a trade-to-GDP ratio consistently exceeding 130 per cent since 2010. This openness to global trade and investment has continued to drive employment and income growth, with around 40 per cent of jobs in Malaysia linked to export-oriented activities. Since recovering from the 1997-1998 Asian financial crisis, the country's economy has grown at an average rate of 5.4 per cent annually. Malaysia is now on the cusp of transitioning from an upper middle-income to a high-income economy, projected to achieve this milestone between 2024 and 2028.

While income inequality in Malaysia remains higher than in many other East Asian nations, it has gradually improved. Over the past decade, income growth among the bottom 40 per cent of earners has outpaced that of the top 60 per cent, though the absolute income gap has widened. This disparity has led to continued perceptions of marginalization among certain groups. In response, the government has increasingly shifted towards targeted support for the poor and vulnerable, primarily through cash transfer programmes. The average household income in Malaysia rose by 2.4 per cent in 2022, reaching RM8,479 compared to RM7,901 in 2019, according to the Household Income and Household Expenditure Survey 2022. Data for 2023 is not yet available, but the rising trend in household income is expected to continue as the economy recovers and adapts to post-pandemic conditions.

As of 2024, there are no newly published figures available to update the Household Income Estimate (HIES) and Incidence of Poverty Report from 2022. The 2022 report from the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) highlighted that urban poverty rose from 3.9 per cent in 2019 to 4.5 per cent in 2022, driven by rising living costs and economic disruptions, while rural poverty decreased slightly from 12.4 per cent to 12 per cent over the same period. These trends underline the ongoing challenges in addressing income inequality and providing support to vulnerable urban populations.

Malaysia continues to experience a warm climate year-round, largely avoiding the natural hazards prevalent in neighboring countries within the Pacific Ring of Fire. However, it remains vulnerable to several risks, including floods, forest fires, haze, landslides, seismic activity, and epidemics. The anticipated effects of El Niño in 2024 have heightened concerns over prolonged dry weather and potential droughts, which could impact agriculture, water supply, and air quality, particularly due to the risk of transboundary haze.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

The Malaysian Red Crescent Society strengthened its climate resilience focus by appointing a dedicated officer for climate change and adaptation, conducting an enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) in Kedah and joining the National Disaster Risk Community alongside key government agencies. It advanced digital transformation to reduce its environmental footprint and prepared for new community-based climate initiatives with WWF to begin later in 2025.

Disasters and crises

During the reporting period, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society enhanced community preparedness through eVCA activities in flood-prone areas, expanded its Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) systems and improved emergency procurement and response readiness. It co-hosted a national post-monsoon review with NDMA, strengthening coordination among 42 stakeholders and updated national procedures to integrate early action, risk reduction and resilience into disaster operations.

Health and wellbeing

The National Society advanced health service delivery through new water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) strategies, mobile health clinics and expanded community health worker networks. It introduced first aid programmes for gig-economy workers and expanded mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) to include staff wellbeing. Partnerships with public and private actors enhanced its auxiliary role and extended outreach to underserved and migrant communities.

Migration and displacement

Between January to June 2025, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society deepened its humanitarian diplomacy and response for migrants through national coordination with IOM, UNHCR and public authorities, integrating migration needs into seven core service areas. It produced tailored educational materials, established community core teams and expanded outreach through migrant volunteers and mobile clinics. Family tracing in detention centres and advocacy initiatives improved protection and referral systems.

Values, power and inclusion

The National Society institutionalized inclusion through Protection, Gender and Inclusion ([PGI](#)) and Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)) training, bilingual community briefings, and safe, child-friendly programme spaces. Safeguarding and Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse ([PSEA](#)) mechanisms were reinforced, and inclusive practices were embedded into disaster assessments and response. Consultations with vulnerable groups ensured equitable participation and accountability across all operations.

Enabling local actors

The Malaysian Red Crescent Society strengthened governance and volunteer diversity following board elections, prepared to launch the first Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment ([BOCA](#)) and enhanced coordination with national authorities. Progress was made in [digitalization](#), human resource reform and internal accountability systems. [Humanitarian diplomacy](#) and communication were reinforced through partnerships, stakeholder engagement and upgraded IT infrastructure, positioning the National Society for stronger strategic impact and financial sustainability.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

From January to June 2025, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society revised its Unified Plan to protect essential functions amid funding and staffing challenges. Activities were streamlined to focus on internal National Headquarters staff, allowing core capacity building to continue. Expensive training courses were reshaped into practical workshops that produced outputs such as standard operating procedures and safety standards. Digital initiatives progressed ahead of schedule, with the IT Helpdesk launched in April and key approval workflows finalized.

Leadership transitions and departmental restructuring led to plan and budget adjustments, with low-priority actions removed or deferred to 2026. Funding delays and limited staff capacity caused intermittent implementation and reduced participation in training. Despite these setbacks, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society achieved some internal milestones early and avoided consultancy costs through in-house assessments.

Externally, the Northeast Monsoon floods and localized flooding in Sabah influenced humanitarian operations. The Malaysian Red Crescent Society worked with government agencies to align [early-warning systems](#) and ensure health service continuity in flood-prone areas. Preparedness continued, including an enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment ([eVCA](#)) in Kedah and ongoing Community-based Health and First Aid ([CBHFA](#)) activities.

Overall, while internal systems and digital infrastructure improved, broader programmatic goals and external engagement slowed, with many activities rescheduled for 2026.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

By mid-2025, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society appointed a dedicated officer for climate change and adaptation in May, strengthening internal coordination and establishing a clear point of contact across departments. At the community level, the National Society conducted an enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment ([eVCA](#)) in Kedah in June, supported by the QBE Foundation. This activity involved 47 staff and volunteers from various chapters and 51 community members in a disaster-prone area. It helped communities identify safe evacuation routes and encouraged active participation in managing local disaster risks. The assessment also supported the National Society's efforts to strengthen community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR).

The Malaysian Red Crescent Society's role in national disaster governance was formally recognized when the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) invited it to join the National Disaster Risk Community. This platform includes key government agencies such as the Department of Irrigation and Drainage, the National Geospatial Centre and the Malaysian Meteorological Department. A joint climate forum with these partners is scheduled for December 2025 to promote inclusive climate action. Collaboration with local authorities helped translate weather forecasts into early local actions, reducing the environmental and economic impact of disasters.

Internally, the National Society advanced its environmentally responsible practices by digitizing ambulance medical records and operational logs, supported by its information technology (IT) department. Governance documents are now stored digitally through the organizational development platform, improving access and reducing paper use. Volunteer registration and training histories are being integrated into an improved volunteer management system, further reducing printing, courier costs and off-site storage. These efforts contribute to lowering the National Society's environmental footprint. Additionally, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society continues its partnership with the World Wide Fund for Nature, with community climate projects scheduled to begin in the second half of 2025.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Malaysian Red Crescent Society's climate and environmental initiatives through technical guidance and strategic coordination. Although direct funding faced delays, the IFRC continued to assist in aligning national efforts with regional and global climate priorities. It facilitated partnerships and encouraged participation of the National Society in regional climate networks, helping the National Society maintain progress despite resource limitations. This support has been essential in strengthening internal systems and positioning the Malaysian Red Crescent Society to contribute meaningfully to broader climate resilience efforts.



Disasters and crises

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

During January to June 2025, one IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved for flood in Malaysia, and one already ongoing for flood since late 2024.

1.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Malaysia: East Coast Monsoon Flood - 2024
MDR-CODE	MDRM011
DURATION	6 months (6 December 2024 to 30 July 2025)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 396,876
PEOPLE TARGETED	15,000 people

The DREF allocation of CHF 396,876 in December 2024 supported the Malaysian Red Crescent Society in aiding approximately 15,000 people affected by floods in Kedah, Kelantan and Terengganu. The National Society provided additional cubicles in evacuation centres, distributed hot meals and dry food kits and deployed staff and volunteers for relief. Market and needs assessments guided multipurpose cash and back-to-school support, while health screenings and psychosocial support were delivered in affected states. The Malaysian Red Crescent society ensured access to clean water through large-scale distribution and mobile treatment systems, alongside hygiene promotion. Protection, gender and inclusion ([PGI](#)) was prioritized through PGI and child safeguarding analyses, with migrant communities engaged as beneficiaries and volunteers. Strong coordination with national and local authorities, IFRC and partners underpinned operations, supported by robust assessments, resource mobilization and activation of emergency operations centres. The National Society also deployed rescue boats for evacuations, ensuring lifesaving assistance to the most affected communities.

2.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Malaysia Flood March 2025
MDR-CODE	MDRM012
DURATION	4 months (28 March 2025 to 31 July 2025)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 176,654
PEOPLE TARGETED	7,500 people

The DREF allocation of CHF 176,654 in March 2025 supported the Malaysian Red Crescent Society in helping approximately 7,500 people affected by floods in Sabah. The Malaysian Red Crescent Society, through its Sabah Chapter, mounted a coordinated response to floods by supporting evacuation centres with first aid, registration and shelter set-up in partnership with public authorities. Food assistance, including targeted support for persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups, was distributed with contributions from private partners. [WASH](#) preparedness included portable water treatment units and hygiene promotion, though deployment was paused due to safety concerns amid heavy rain forecasts. PGI measures prioritized children, the elderly and pregnant women, while assessments guided needs-based interventions across Beaufort, Keningau and Tenom districts. The National Society enhanced readiness through trained volunteers, ambulances and [MHPSS](#) teams, while resource mobilization efforts engaged corporate partners and public fundraising. The Sabah Chapter's Emergency Operations Centre, supported by National Society headquarters, ensured effective coordination of relief operations.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the first half of 2025, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society expanded its community-based disaster risk reduction ([CBDRR](#)) efforts through three interconnected approaches: local risk analysis and planning, practical health and safety training and behaviour change in water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)). These were implemented together in the same

communities to build resilience holistically. A key milestone was the enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) conducted in Kedah in June, supported by the QBE Foundation. This involved 47 staff and volunteers and 51 community members from Kampung Alor Ganu and Telok Malik—two flood-prone villages with high vulnerability due to elderly populations and low-income households. The assessment helped shift focus from emergency relief to proactive risk reduction, with communities co-developing hazard maps, early action triggers based on weather alerts and river levels and evacuation plans.

The outputs from this assessment are being linked to local authorities such as the district office, the Department of Irrigation and Drainage and the district health office. These will be reinforced through health and hygiene sessions to ensure communities can respond earlier and more safely during future monsoons. Seasonal monsoons and droughts continue to shape national preparedness. The disaster management department began pre-positioning vendors in Terengganu, Kelantan and Sabah, building on previous emergency operations. While the national headquarters maintains a general vendor list, it is not tailored to disaster-prone areas. To address this, the National Society retained vendors used during past operations for education and hygiene kit procurement and initiated chapter-led market assessments to identify suitable local suppliers. This approach improves readiness, shortens response times and ensures that assistance—whether cash, vouchers, or in-kind—is appropriate to local needs.

The Malaysian Red Crescent Society prioritized its roadmap for Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) in 2025, focusing on standard operating procedures and financial service provider guidelines, which were approved by the governing board and are expected to be rolled out before the next monsoon. Broader training and market assessment workshops have been rescheduled to 2026 due to overlapping projects and limited trained staff. However, a condensed training session will be held to incorporate lessons from recent flood responses and align procurement and logistics processes with updated vendor agreements.

To strengthen community resilience, the health department scaled up training for community health workers in February, including ten individuals from migrant communities under a health equity programme. However, plans to train chapters on child-friendly spaces under the mental health and psychosocial support (MHPPS) programme are delayed due to technical constraints.

The National Society also improved its emergency response readiness by updating procedures for its national response team and rapid deployment squad through targeted workshops. The procurement department began revising its handbook, especially sections on emergency procurement, incorporating lessons from recent flood operations. Once approved, the updated handbook will be shared across all chapters in 2026 to ensure fast and accountable procedures during emergencies.

The Malaysian Red Crescent Society reinforced its role in national disaster management by co-hosting a post-mortem review of the Northeast Coast Monsoon with the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) in April. This event brought together 42 organizations—including public authorities, universities, corporate partners and non-governmental organizations—to identify gaps and agree on improvements in mobilization, logistics and community engagement. The outcomes are being integrated into the National Society's procedures and readiness plans to strengthen coordination and accountability ahead of future seasonal floods.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC has continued to support the Malaysian Red Crescent Society's disaster preparedness and response efforts through technical guidance, coordination and strategic alignment. While direct funding has faced delays, the IFRC has helped the National Society maintain momentum by facilitating knowledge exchange and supporting the development of standard operating procedures and financial service provider guidelines for CVA.

The IFRC also played a role in connecting the Malaysian Red Crescent Society with regional partners and promoting best practices in emergency response and community resilience. This support has been essential in helping the National Society adapt to evolving challenges and strengthen its capacity to respond effectively to disasters and crises.



Progress by the National Society against objectives

In February 2025, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society convened a national workshop on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in collaboration with the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), the Ministry of Health and representatives from both national headquarters and local chapters. Facilitated by technical leads from the Malaysian Red Crescent Society, the workshop produced a draft strategy and standard operating procedure for WASH. A formal policy is also in development. Once endorsed by the governing board, these documents will strengthen the National Society's ability to contribute to national coordination and align with global health and emergency WASH strategies.

To expand access to health services and strengthen advocacy, the National Society partnered with the Malaysian Relief Agency and World Vision Optics to deliver mobile health clinics. These clinics integrate health screenings, referrals and outreach, translating policy into practical services. These partnerships reinforce the National Society's auxiliary role to public authorities and health systems.

Community health delivery was further expanded through the scale-up of community health workers and the establishment of active referral pathways. By June 2025, outreach activities—including health screenings, mobile clinics and case management had reached over 4,000 individuals. 68 cases were referred to services such as refugee registration, health clinics and shelters. 10 community health workers have been trained so far, with another training round scheduled for September, keeping the National Society on track to meet its annual target of 36 trained workers. A standard operating procedure for managing community health workers is being finalized, and roles are being clarified to avoid overlapping with community health volunteers.

In March, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society piloted a first aid training programme with a courier company in the southern region, training 40 warehouse and office staff. This initiative serves as a model for reaching gig-economy and mobile workers, who are often present in high-risk environments. The training package is adaptable for other employers and youth groups.

Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) activities also progressed. Three outreach sessions were conducted with migrant communities, including home visits to refugee families, a session for Bangladeshi workers and child-friendly activities through mobile clinics. At the national headquarters, a mental health screening involving 64 staff was followed by a wellbeing session. For the remainder of 2025, the National Society plans to conduct a light mental health screening pulse and finalize a framework to systematize support for staff, volunteers and communities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical assistance, strategic alignment and facilitation of partnerships, to help the National Society translate policy into practice. Its regional office provided expert input during the national WASH workshop and continued to support the development of governance documents.

The IFRC also contributed to the design and delivery of mobile health services and community health worker training, ensuring that the National Society's efforts align with global health frameworks.

The **Swedish Red Cross** provided technical support to the Malaysian Red Crescent Society in conducting the WASH workshop.



Focus group discussion with hygiene kit beneficiaries in Tenom, Sabah, supported by Malaysian Red Crescent Society volunteers and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) team from the Hong Kong Red Cross. (Photo: Malaysian Red Crescent Society)



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Between January and June 2025, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society actively used ongoing operations to strengthen both humanitarian diplomacy and direct assistance for people on the move. The National Society participated in 17 coordination and advocacy engagements, including joint meetings with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) under the national migration committee. It also took part in a safe migration session hosted by the IOM and the Australian Border Force, held dialogues with alternative learning centres serving displaced Syrian and Rakhine communities and coordinated with outreach volunteers during emergency operations in Kelantan, Terengganu and Kedah.

Feedback from these engagements showed that 70 per cent of stakeholders gained a clearer understanding of the humanitarian needs of migrants and the principles guiding the Malaysian Red Crescent Society. To improve public awareness, the National Society produced 13 educational materials, including five leaflets tailored for Rohingya communities, and maintained regular social media updates linked to mobile clinics and outreach efforts. A concept note now guides preparedness and advocacy for potential boat arrivals from Rakhine. Despite limited funding and a vacant senior migration officer post from February, the National Society achieved broader access, clearer information flows and stronger referral systems.

Migration was integrated across core services such as health, ambulance, MHPSS, communications, disaster management, training and corporate social responsibility. Seven departments enhanced their approaches to be more inclusive of migrant needs. Direct services reached 6,933 individuals, combining health outreach and family tracing activities. Family tracing services were conducted in six immigration detention centres, improving contact and protection pathways for detainees. Community engagement and accountability (CEA) remained active, with 17 meetings held with migrant leaders and community-based organizations to co-plan outreach and messaging. Three community core teams were established in Kelantan, Sabah and Selangor to support needs assessments and referrals.

Local chapters recruited 47 volunteers from migrant communities, strengthening cultural and language mediation at mobile clinics and advancing inclusion goals. Internally, the National Society conducted three sensitization sessions linked to emergency operations, covering migration, protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and CEA. At the national level, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society supported

two national migration committee meetings and one hybrid briefing and participated in two regional migration network meetings. These efforts improved assessment, targeting and referral processes, embedding migrant perspectives into planning and service delivery.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical guidance, joint planning and strategic coordination to shape the National Society's advocacy and preparedness work, including the development of a concept note for potential boat arrivals.

The IFRC also supported the creation of educational materials and contributed to sensitization sessions for field teams. Its involvement in regional migration networks enabled the National Society to align its approaches with broader humanitarian standards and practices.

The concept note for preparedness and advocacy for potential boat arrivals from Rakhine was developed jointly with the support of the IFRC and **the ICRC**.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the first half of 2025, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society strengthened its commitment to building a safer and more inclusive organization. A total of 101 staff and volunteers were trained in community engagement and accountability (CEA), as well as protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), through activities linked to emergency operations in flood-affected areas. These training sessions helped embed inclusive practices into field operations and improve the quality of engagement with affected communities.

To further institutionalize inclusion, the organizational development department and the technical lead for PGI consulted the Indonesian Red Cross Society to adapt its organizational assessment tool for use within the Malaysian context. Although implementation has been temporarily paused due to staffing gaps and funding constraints, the groundwork has been laid for future integration.

Before any distribution or service delivery, teams provide bilingual briefings in Bahasa Malaysia and English to explain eligibility, available assistance, decision-making processes and how to give feedback or raise complaints. Community participation is built into planning through consultations with representatives of women, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities and migrant leaders. Teams also collect sex, age and disability-disaggregated data to identify and address any gaps or unintended exclusions.

Safeguarding measures are reinforced through briefings on Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and child protection. Confidential referral pathways are in place for survivors to access health, legal, or protection services. Only essential personal data is collected, stored securely and used with consent. During beneficiary registration, child-friendly spaces were set up at all programme sites, allowing caregivers to participate in activities while children engaged in safe, age-appropriate activities under supervision. These spaces operated under strict safeguarding protocols, including screened volunteers and visible staff presence.

The National Society also integrated inclusive practices into its risk reduction work. During the enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) in Kedah, 47 staff and volunteers worked with 51 community members from two flood-prone villages to co-design hazard maps, early action triggers and evacuation routes. CEA and PGI measures were standardized across emergency sites, including bilingual briefings, feedback desks and safe referral pathways, with child-friendly spaces ensuring safe participation for families.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the Malaysian Red Crescent Society in strengthening its internal systems and field practices. The IFRC contributed to training modules and supported the adaptation of organizational assessment tools, ensuring alignment with global standards.

The **Indonesian Red Cross Society** supported the National Society to institutionalize inclusion by providing technical guidance on the use of organizational assessment tool in the Malaysian context.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by the National Society against objectives

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 International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies provided technical support and light coordination to the Malaysian Red Crescent Society throughout the first half of 2025. Participating National Societies such as the **Singapore Red Cross**, the **Indonesian Red Cross** and the **Swiss Red Cross** contributed to flood operations through technical exchange and funding. The **Italian Red Cross** supported the development of humanitarian field schools and youth-focused road safety initiatives in collaboration with the Global Road Safety Partnership.

The Malaysian Red Crescent Society co-hosted the “Friends of the National Disaster Management Agency” post-mortem in April 2025, bringing together over 30 stakeholders to review the Northeast Monsoon response. The outcomes of this meeting led to improved coordination protocols, including pre-cleared messaging, streamlined site access procedures, and synchronisation with weather and flood alerts. These improvements are already reducing delays and overlaps in emergency response.

Internally, the national headquarters coordinated across departments including disaster management, health, organisational development, procurement, logistics, communications, and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. Local chapters contributed risk information and vendor options and were supported to conduct rapid market and needs assessments. These internal arrangements reduced bottlenecks, improved targeting, and enabled flexible assistance delivery—whether through cash, vouchers or in-kind support.

The Malaysian Red Crescent Society blended domestic support from corporate partners with international assistance from the IFRC and participating National Societies to fund and supply flood response and health outreach activities. Donation records and distribution data were shared across operations, logistics and finance teams to ensure transparency and accountability to donors and authorities. These coordinated efforts translated into faster mobilization and stronger delivery across multiple sectors.

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 ([RFL](#)), and the overall development of the National Society, including its role as auxiliary to public authorities.

External coordination

In line with its [auxiliary role](#), the Malaysian Red Crescent Society maintains robust coordination with public authorities and humanitarian partners. It works closely with the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development, the

Ministry of Health and the National Disaster Management Agency—the lead body for disaster response in Malaysia. Additional collaboration includes the Social Welfare Department and the Malaysian Civil Defence Force. During emergencies, the National Society supports government-led search and rescue efforts and deploys staff from its national headquarters to assist with assessments and initial relief.

Beyond emergency response, the National Society contributes to national preparedness by partnering with the Crisis Preparedness and Response Centre to develop epidemic and pandemic plans and by engaging in the formulation of a national anticipatory action plan. In the first half of 2025, coordination extended to agencies such as the Malaysian Meteorological Department, the Department of Irrigation and Drainage, district health offices and local disaster command structures. This ensured alignment on early-warning systems, site access and distribution logistics. Diplomatic engagement with the Canadian High Commission, helped convene stakeholders and encourage new programme collaborations.

Private-sector and corporate social responsibility partners—including IHH, Coway, Daikin, Nestlé, Chagee, Lotus's and Guardian—provided financial and in-kind support, enabling rapid and diverse assistance. Community-led initiatives, such as those involving orphan groups, also helped deliver essential items to affected households. Coordination with the Ministry of Health, the Japanese government and the Asia-Europe Foundation supported medical stockpile pre-positioning and replenishment, improving service continuity in remote areas. These combined efforts reduced duplication, accelerated approvals and ensured timely aid delivery where it was most needed.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In early 2025, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society continued advancing its organizational development agenda by preparing a pilot for branch-level strengthening. This included confirming the launch of the Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) at the Miri Branch in Sarawak, scheduled for September 2025. Following the national elections held in November 2024, 22 newly elected members of the Governing Board participated in a Governance Leadership Workshop in January. The session introduced the National Society's Strategy 2030, clarified governance roles and responsibilities and outlined a workplan to enhance board practices.

Volunteer development and inclusion also progressed. The Health Department expanded its volunteer base to include individuals from eight nationalities, with women making up 62 per cent of active volunteers—well above the 40 per cent benchmark. This diversity has strengthened representation in frontline activities and improved the National Society's reach across communities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support for the development of the Volunteer Management Strategy and Plan of Action. These efforts are informed by findings from an ongoing volunteer management survey. Due to staffing constraints within the organizational development team, finalization of the strategy has been rescheduled to 2026. The IFRC also continues to support the evolution of the BOCA and offers advisory input for branch development initiatives.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In early 2025, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society leveraged its flood and health operations to strengthen humanitarian diplomacy and public communication, reinforcing its auxiliary role with public authorities and building public trust. At both national and district levels, the National Society coordinated with key agencies including the National Disaster Management Agency, the Ministry of Health, district health offices, district administrations, the Department of Irrigation and Drainage, the Malaysian Meteorological Department, the State Water Department, the Community Development Office and local disaster command posts. These engagements ensured alignment on early-warning systems, site access, permissions and last-mile delivery, embedding the National Society's actions within official response frameworks.

In parallel, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society advanced policy engagement in public health and migration. It worked with district health offices to support medical stockpile planning and aligned operational messaging with authorities to maintain continuity of services in rural areas. On migration-specific diplomacy, the National Society held 17 engagements between January and June, including joint meetings with the IOM, the UNHCR and the National Migration Committee. It also participated in a safe migration dialogue hosted by the IOM and the Australian Border Force, conducted mobile clinic outreach with migrant and indigenous communities and coordinated with outreach volunteers during emergency operations in Kelantan, Terengganu and Kedah.

Feedback from these engagements showed that approximately 70 per cent of stakeholders gained a clearer understanding of the humanitarian needs of migrants and the National Society's principles. Despite a vacancy in the Migration Senior Officer role from February to July, the National Society maintained momentum through an interim focal point.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC and the ICRC jointly supported the National Society to develop a concept note to guide preparedness and advocacy for potential boat arrivals from Rakhine.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Under the Malaysian Red Crescent Society's digitalization roadmap, the Information Technology (IT) team made key improvements to core systems and service delivery. The IT Helpdesk became fully operational in April 2025 and now serves as the main support channel, with approximately 75 per cent of staff submitting requests within the expected timeframe. However, some staff continue to bypass the system, highlighting the need for ongoing reminders and user support. A longstanding issue with website stability was resolved following a server migration in June, eliminating recurring faults and enabling a structured queue for future enhancements.

Progress in process digitalization included the drafting of a complete purchase-request workflow, which has been shared with a potential platform provider for feedback. Integration with inventory and warehouse systems remains pending due to budget constraints. Meanwhile, a digital exit and end-of-contract process is already in use across national headquarters and chapters. However, the growing number of digital initiatives has stretched the current IT team's capacity, making it difficult to manage both routine operations and new projects. To address this, the Organizational Development and IT teams jointly assessed the Volunteer Management System, producing an internal report and avoiding the need for external consultancy. Broader digital transformation efforts have been postponed to 2026 due to resource limitations.

In human resources and safeguarding, the Human Resources department continued working with a specialist to refine performance indicators and strengthen departmental capacity. Updates to core policies and the Employee Handbook are underway, though further adaptation is needed to align with humanitarian standards. Discussions are ongoing around the Performance Management Policy, key performance indicators and a skills development framework. The Strategic Leadership Excellence Framework has been deferred to 2026 due to staffing constraints. Once completed, these initiatives will enhance staff safety, development, inclusion and consistency across the National Society.

In the area of planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), the focus during this period was on practical tools for operational decision-making. The team developed and deployed an Enhanced Needs Assessment Package, including tools for household surveys, key informant interviews and focus group discussions. Post-distribution monitoring tools were also implemented. The resulting data informed real-time decisions on targeting, assistance modalities and vendor selection, and was shared through a lessons-learned workshop to improve future operations. This approach balanced donor accountability with timely, actionable insights for field teams.

Incremental improvements were also made in finance, risk management, supply chain and security. Ticketed IT support and website upgrades reduced cyber and continuity risks, while the digital purchase workflow and exit process improved internal controls and audit trails. Monitoring and evaluation tools, along with post-distribution data, strengthened the evidence base for financial reporting. Planned integration of the purchase workflow with inventory

systems, once funded, will further enhance supply chain efficiency. Security management updates were routinely embedded into operational planning.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC and the Hong Kong Red Cross supported the Malaysian Red Crescent Society with the implementation of post-distribution monitoring tools.

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

- Human resources: Strong teamwork exists, but role clarity, staff retention and volunteer sustainability need improvement. Structured induction, training and performance monitoring are essential
- Reporting and documentation: Inconsistent reporting and missing records hinder transparency. Standardized processes and stronger archiving systems are needed to support accountability and planning
- System and process management: Digital tools such as fundraising and cash assistance show promise, but fragmented systems, weak compliance and cybersecurity gaps persist. Infrastructure upgrades and skilled staff are critical
- Communication: Innovative outreach methods (e.g., bulk SMS) increased visibility, but internal miscommunication and weak community engagement remain challenges. Clear communication structures and consistent messaging are needed
- Strategic direction: A clear vision exists, but lack of a unified strategy affects implementation. A practical framework with measurable goals and staff buy-in is required
- Finance and resource mobilization: Emergency funding and online fundraising were successful, but donor dependency and bureaucratic processes limit flexibility. Diversified funding and improved financial systems will enhance sustainability

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Fast, Dignified Flood Response Through Strong Partnerships

During the 2025 flood emergencies, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society turned coordination into action—delivering rapid, dignified assistance through strong partnerships and embedded response.

Working within national disaster structures, the National Society combined bilingual risk communication with inclusive practices such as child-friendly spaces and on-site community engagement. Pre-identified local vendors enabled swift Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) for school needs and hygiene items, while support from corporate and diplomatic partners ensured steady supply flow during peak demand.

Post-distribution feedback confirmed the assistance was timely, relevant and empowering—helping families return to school, reduce debt and choose what best suited their needs. These insights directly shaped updated procedures, training and vendor engagement for future responses.

A major coordination milestone came with the “Friends of NADMA” post-mortem, co-hosted by the National Society and the NDMA. Over 50 stakeholders agreed on streamlined messaging, access protocols and vendor alignment—already resulting in faster approvals and smoother field operations.

In parallel, collaboration with the Ministry of Health improved medical stockpile readiness in flood-prone areas. Community Health Volunteers, trained in first aid and health outreach, supported mobile clinics—reducing stock-outs, missed treatments and unnecessary travel for patients. This integrated, people-centred approach shows how the Malaysian Red Crescent Society is building a faster, smarter and more inclusive humanitarian response system.

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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 demonstrate 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 2025. 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 2025 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 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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