



INDONESIA

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



Palang
Merah
Indonesia

9 July 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE INDONESIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY



530

National Society
branches



793

National Society
local units



6,598

National Society
staff



316,617

National Society
volunteers

PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and
environment



1,771

Disasters and
crises



11,033

Health and
wellbeing



315,155

Migration and
displacement



75

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Indonesian Red Cross Society			
Overview		Funding Sources	
Funding	Not reported	IFRC Secretariat	Not reported
Expenditure	Not reported	Participating National Societies	Not reported
		HNS other funding sources	Not reported
IFRC network			
Country	Funding Requirement	5M	
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term Funding Requirement	4M	
	Funding	4.8M	
	Expenditure	2.0M	
	Emergency Operations		
	Funding Requirement	Not reported	
	Funding	40,000	
	Expenditure	Not reported	
Participating National Societies	Funding Requirement	977,000	
	Funding	933,000	
	Expenditure	933,000	
HNS other funding s..	Funding	Not reported	

Appeal number **MAAID002**

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











STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response activities	2,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	2,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	24
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with shelter support	11,000
	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	3,000
	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	1,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached with immunization services	315,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	39,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	14,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	3,000
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	68
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	75
Values, power and inclusion	Percentage of people surveyed who report receiving useful and actionable information	100%
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
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 ..	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes

IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
American Red Cross	750,000						
Australian Red Cross							
Japanese Red Cross Society	90,000						
Korean Red Cross	94,000						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 933,000**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Indonesia stands as a nation highly susceptible to the impacts of climate change, with a wide range of consequences from extreme events such as floods and drought to gradual shift such as rising sea levels and increasing temperatures. With a combination of political, geographic and social factors, Indonesia is a nation exposed to climate change. This is marked by Indonesia's ranking of 98th out of 185 countries in the 2023 [ND-GAIN Country Index](#).

Indonesia is a particularly disaster-prone country. It has to contend with earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides and tsunamis, as well as increasingly common and severe climate-related events, such as heavy rain and flooding, droughts and wildfires. Along with these hazards, environmental degradation and water resource depletion, often driven by unchecked urban development and land clearing, severely impact rural livelihoods. This also leads to increasing population movements to the cities.

[Climate change](#) also affects many development sectors in Indonesia, including health sector. It is estimated that climate change effects on Indonesia's health sector may result in a loss of approximately 1.86 per cent of its national gross domestic product (GDP) or USD 21.6 billion. This economic impact is projected from anticipated changes in climate-related diseases, including dengue, malaria, diarrhoea and pneumonia over the period from 2021 to 2050. Should these challenges remain unaddressed, they have the potential to significantly change the health profiles of both current and future generations.

The year 2024 was a political year in Indonesia, starting with presidential and vice-presidential election in February, followed by regional elections for some areas in the second half of the year.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2024, the Indonesian Red Cross Society advanced implementation of its 2023 policy brief on anticipatory action by strengthening branch and stakeholder capacities in East Java, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara and East Nusa Tenggara. It conducted national and sub-national capacity-building initiatives, including Indonesia's first national Training of Trainers in Anticipatory Action in March and developed an online monitoring system refined by the Anticipatory Action Working Group. The National Society organized a Training of Facilitators in December with participants from across Indonesia and the Timor-Leste Red Cross, held pilot training sessions in three provinces and collaborated with the Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysical Agency in East Java. It completed sensitization sessions in three provinces, formed a provincial working group with a Decree Letter and workplan and submitted a revised [Early Action Protocol](#) for floods in October, with a new theory of change, framework and cash modality validated in December. The National Society also conducted climate change and disaster risk management campaigns in East Java, Bali and East Nusa Tenggara, involving clean-ups, tree planting, mangrove restoration, environmental education and community-based climate adaptation sessions. It promoted [nature-based solutions](#) in watershed areas, conducted an extreme heat study and signed memoranda of understanding with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysical Agency to support integrated climate resilience and [anticipatory action](#) efforts.

Disasters and crises

The Indonesian Red Cross Society updated its procurement regulations to address evolving needs and regulatory gaps and progressed with decentralizing procurement and logistics services by organizing a national technical meeting on procurement for goods and services. The meeting covered procurement guidelines, asset inventory, relief item specifications, green logistics, the logistics cluster's emergency role and integration of protection, gender and inclusion in logistics, engaging the National Disaster Management Agency, the United Nations World Food Programme and the Indonesian Association of Persons with Disabilities. The National Society revised its relief and household item specifications, aligning standard items with local market availability to support local procurement. Under the [Australian-Indonesia Partnership on Disaster Risk Management \(SIAP SIAGA\)](#) programme, it enhanced logistics preparedness through warehouse management training and simulations and facilitated training for government staff in East Java.

It strengthened cash and voucher assistance capacity by conducting the first national training for managerial staff and extended its agreement with PT Pos Indonesia for cash assistance distribution through 2027. The Indonesian Red Cross Society contributed to disaster information management by finalizing a joint training curriculum with the Indonesia Information Management Working Group, responded to multiple emergencies, reviewed and improved drought contingency planning and supported sustainable water solutions. It also collaborated on water, sanitation and hygiene emergency efforts and joined a student-led sanitation-in-emergencies event with the Bandung Institute of Technology.

Health and wellbeing

For the period January to December 2024, the Indonesian Red Cross Society advanced epidemic and pandemic preparedness through the Community Epidemic and Pandemic Preparedness Programme (CP3) and supported the Indonesian Ministry of Health in finalizing the National Action Plan for Health Security 2025–2029. It collaborated with ministries to define notifiable diseases, integrate community-based surveillance into the One Health system and develop practical guidance on surveillance financing. The National Society co-issued and disseminated a national handbook on using village funds for surveillance, supported a new regulation mandating village-level allocations and adapted training guidelines while expanding coverage through the Global Fund. It led health training in Central Java, conducted national training in epidemic control and surveillance, contributed to international and regional pandemic readiness efforts, supported migrant-focused surveillance adaptation and strengthened One Health programming. The National Society addressed public health through awareness, response to zoonotic diseases and coordination for animal disease prevention. It improved its early warning system dashboard, hosted peer learning exchanges and responded to alerts for dengue and foot and mouth disease with vector control and health promotion. It supported drought and outbreak responses, conducted polio vaccination and surveillance and contained dengue and malaria through vector control and community training. The Indonesian Red Cross Society used digital platforms for risk communication, launched campaigns on antimicrobial resistance and zoonoses and initiated the Asia-Europe Foundation Stockpile Project, finalizing planning, procurement, warehouse assessments and medical logistics strengthening.

Migration and displacement

The Indonesian Red Cross Society responded to the continued arrival of displaced people from Rakhine, primarily in Aceh Province, which recorded more than 26 disembarkations since 2023. The National Society supported local authorities in evacuating refugees who had undertaken perilous sea journeys from Myanmar and Bangladesh, ensuring their immediate needs were met at temporary sites with food, shelter and medical care. It played a key role in distributing household items including family kits, tarpaulins, sarongs and hygiene kits at the district level. The Indonesian Red Cross Society also mobilized personnel to provide Restoring Family Links services, helping refugees reconnect with lost relatives. In response to persistent stigma and discrimination faced by Rohingya refugees, the National Society actively promoted community acceptance and inclusion in anticipation of ongoing arrivals.

Values, power and inclusion

In 2024, the Indonesian Red Cross Society developed a Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) roadmap for 2024–2029 grounded in its 2023 Organizational Capacity Assessment, with initial years focused on foundational capacity building and later years on implementation and learning. The National Society reactivated its working group to share knowledge and guide institutional progress, initiated PGI training with stakeholders and conducted national, provincial and district-level capacity building with support from the Indonesian Association of Women with Disability and the Australian Red Cross. It launched sign language training in Bali, integrated PGI into flood response and volunteer training and supported development of a child safeguarding case study. It ran awareness campaigns for International Women's Day and the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence and promoted PGI and community engagement and accountability (CEA) through the South-East Asia Youth Forum, resulting in the Bali Youth Statement. The National Society gathered community feedback through digital and in-person channels, began drafting a sensitive feedback standard operating procedure and identified policy needs on Code of Conduct violations, Protection Against Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH), Child Safeguarding and Fraud and Corruption. It also strengthened branch-level capacity through preparedness programming and emergency funding and appointed CEA focal points.

Enabling local actors

In 2024, the Indonesian Red Cross Society participated in McKinsey's pro bono leadership programme to enhance staff capacity and supported women's leadership through the Governance and Leadership Essentials programme. It completed branch accreditation with the IFRC/ICRC National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) and applied lessons

learned to improve future development. The National Society participated in the IFRC Asia Pacific workshop, aligning its priorities with Strategy 2030. In December, it held its 22nd National General Assembly, re-elected the Chairman and adopted the 2024–2029 Strategic Plan. It issued new regulations for water, sanitation and volunteer management, developed a national roster of skilled personnel and delivered training at the branch level.

The National Society also developed a Humanitarian Diplomacy strategy and hosted key Red Cross events in 2024. It attended the statutory meetings in Geneva, delivered a joint statement on behalf of South-East Asian National Societies and contributed to several international discussions. It improved visibility through a communications strategy, ensured safeguarding training for all staff and updated security regulations. The National Society advanced financial systems and co-facilitated the Asia Pacific Finance Development Workshop. It also launched a [digital donation platform](#) and [redesigned its disaster information system](#) and collaborated with partners to assess heatwave risks and test post-disaster tools.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In early 2024, the Indonesian Red Cross Society and the IFRC amended the [Australian-Indonesia Partnership on Disaster Risk Management \(SIAP SIAGA\)](#) programme, funded by the Australian Government/Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT Australia), based on recommendations from its 2023 mid-term review. As part of this revision, in 2024, the project framework was restructured, and areas of intervention were refocused. Initially set to conclude in October 2024, the project has been extended to December 2024, with the possibility of further extension in the following year.

Apart from SIAP SIAGA, the Indonesian Red Cross Society also received support through the Australian Red Cross pledge for the Organizational Transformation project, which included shelter-related initiatives. Initially set to conclude in December 2023, the pledge was revised and extended in March 2024 until 31 October 2024. While the shelter-related activities ended in December 2023, the remaining funds were reallocated to expand the project's focus on National Society development, resource mobilization, humanitarian diplomacy, protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), including child safeguarding and protection from sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (PSEAH), disaster preparedness (including [anticipatory action](#)) and [epidemic preparedness](#).



The Indonesian Red Cross Society evacuating victims and distributing essential supplies and setting up temporary shelters for the earthquake affected communities, in March 2024 (Photo: Indonesian Red Cross Society)

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Indonesian Red Cross Society advanced implementation of its 2023 policy brief on [anticipatory action](#) by strengthening branch and stakeholder capacities in East Java, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara and East Nusa Tenggara. It conducted national and sub-national capacity building, including the country's first national Training of Trainers in Anticipatory Action in March with participation from 27 non-governmental organizations. The National Society developed and refined an online monitoring system to track capacity-building progress, supported by the Anticipatory Action Working Group. In December, it organized a national Training of Facilitators with participants from across Indonesia and the Timor-Leste Red Cross. It also held pilot training in three provinces and organized a collaborative session with the Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysical Agency in East Java. The National Society engaged stakeholders from the private sector, academia and local authorities in these efforts. It completed sensitization sessions in three provinces and formalized a provincial level working group through a Decree Letter and workplan. In October, it submitted a revised Early Action Protocol for floods with a new theory of change, framework and cash modality, which it validated in December.

The National Society carried out community-based campaigns on climate change and disaster risk management in Bali, East Java and East Nusa Tenggara. In East Java, it conducted awareness activities in Nganjuk and Ponorogo districts, including clean-ups, tree planting and public dissemination sessions. In East Nusa Tenggara, it held a beach cleanup, planted native mangroves and conducted a session on community-based climate adaptation. In Bali, the campaign featured tree planting and adoption, plastic waste clean-ups and environmental education. The National Society promoted [nature-based solutions](#) (NbS) for disaster risk reduction in watershed areas, conducted an extreme heat study to support climate awareness and signed memoranda of understanding with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysical Agency to align climate resilience and anticipatory action efforts.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the Indonesian Red Cross Society in organizing the Training of Trainers in Anticipatory Action. It also supported the National Society in partnering and collaborating with various government agencies.



Disasters and crises

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

In 2024, an IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) was utilized for an emergency comprising [drought due to El Nino and IOD Phenomena in Indonesia](#).

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Drought due to El Nino and IOD Phenomena
MDR-CODE	MDRID026
DURATION	9 months (06 September 2023 to 30 June 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 580,079
PEOPLE TARGETED	45,000
DREF OPERATIONAL STRATEGY	Indonesia: Drought response
DREF OPERATIONAL UPDATE	Operational Update No. 1

The DREF allocation of CHF 580,079 in September 2023 supported the National Society to assist approximately 45,000 people affected by drought in more than 15 areas of Indonesia. The National Society supported the targeted people over a nine-month period with assistance such as cash and voucher assistance, conducting health assessments, mobilization of water trucks in affected areas, conducting WASH-needs assessments, community feedback, among others. The Indonesian Red Cross managed to distribute more than 90 million litres of water to more than 34,000 people daily in average. To distribute such a large amount of water to the community, the National Society mobilized 124 water trucks and 57 pickup trucks across 24 provinces. In addition to water distribution, the Indonesian Red Cross Society also mobilized water treatment plant equipment from the National Society's WASH regional warehouse in Jatiningor to Bekasi district located in West Java province.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Indonesian Red Cross Society updated its procurement regulations to address evolving needs and regulatory gaps. The National Society advanced its strategic plan for decentralizing procurement and logistics services by organizing a national technical meeting on procurement for goods and services, which addressed procurement guidelines, asset inventory, relief item specifications, green logistics, the role of the logistics cluster in emergencies as well as the integration of protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) in logistics. The meeting engaged representatives from the National Disaster Management Agency, the United Nations World Food Programme and the Indonesian Association of Persons with Disabilities to promote inclusive logistics and response coordination.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society revised its relief and household item specifications and evaluated standard items against local market availability to ensure feasibility for local procurement and to standardize humanitarian relief supplies.

Under the Australian-Indonesia Partnership on Disaster Risk Management ([SIAP SIAGA](#)) programme, the National Society enhanced logistics preparedness by delivering warehouse management training and simulations and facilitated government staff training in East Java in coordination with the East Java Regional Agency for Disaster Management. The Indonesian Red Cross Society strengthened its [cash and voucher assistance \(CVA\)](#) capacity by hosting the first national CVA training for managerial-level staff. It extended its agreement with PT Pos Indonesia, a state-owned company responsible for providing postal services, logistics and financial services, to support cash assistance distribution through 2027.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society also contributed to disaster information management by finalizing the terms of reference and curriculum for a joint training with the Indonesia Information Management Working Group. The National Society responded to several emergencies and led a review emphasizing improved drought contingency planning, promoting sustainable water solutions. The Indonesian Red Cross Society collaborated with national and

regional actors under its water, sanitation and hygiene emergency partnership and joined a student-led sanitation-in-emergencies event with the Bandung Institute of Technology.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the Indonesian Red Cross Society in updating its procurement regulations and organizing a national technical meeting focused on procurement for goods and services.

The **Australian Red Cross** supported the National Society in strengthening its logistics capacity under the Australian-Indonesia Partnership on Disaster Risk Management (SIAP SIAGA) programme.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

For this reporting period, the Indonesian Red Cross Society advanced epidemic and pandemic preparedness under the Community Epidemic and Pandemic Preparedness Programme (CP3) and supported the Indonesian Ministry of Health in finalizing the National Action Plan for Health Security 2025–2029. The National Society collaborated with ministries to define notifiable diseases and integrate community-based surveillance into the One Health surveillance system and helped develop practical guidance for local authorities on surveillance financing. It co-issued a national handbook on using village funds for surveillance, disseminated it to local stakeholders and facilitated its integration into development planning meetings. The National Society also supported the issuance of a new regulation mandating village fund allocation for surveillance activities. It adapted training guidelines, expanded coverage through the Global Fund and standardized training packages on the Ministry of Health's website.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society engaged health officials across Central Java and led training sessions to equip health cadres with detection and response skills. The National Society also conducted national training in epidemic control and surveillance, contributed to international conferences in Sydney. Additionally, it co-hosted regional pandemic readiness programmes in collaboration with the Singapore Red Cross and supported surveillance curriculum development in Malaysia. It facilitated adaptation of community-based surveillance for migrant populations in and strengthened One Health programming through task force establishment, local coordination and animal disease prevention. The National Society addressed public health and nutrition through awareness activities and responses to zoonotic diseases.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society enhanced its early warning system dashboard and hosted peer learning exchanges. It responded to dengue and foot and mouth disease alerts with vector control and health promotion. It supported drought and outbreak responses, including health promotion and water supply. The National Society also mobilized for polio vaccination and surveillance and contained dengue and malaria outbreaks through vector control, community training and improved sanitation. It used digital platforms for risk communication and launched public health campaigns on antimicrobial resistance and zoonoses. It also launched the Asia-Europe Foundation Stockpile Project, finalized planning and procurement and began warehouse assessments and medical logistics strengthening, including hospital support and essential supply distribution.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the Indonesian Red Cross Society in pandemic preparedness planning, policy development, surveillance integration and PPE procurement under the Asia-Europe Foundation Stockpile Project.

The **American Red Cross** supported the National Society in strengthening its outbreak responses.

The **Australian Red Cross** supported the National Society in conducting epidemic control and surveillance training. It also facilitated the participation of the Indonesian Red Cross Society in global health events.

The **Singapore Red Cross** provided the Indonesian Red Cross Society with technical and financial support in co-hosting regional pandemic readiness programmes and developing surveillance curriculum in Malaysia.

The **Thai Red Cross Society** provided assistance to the National Society in facilitating the adaptation of community-based surveillance for migrant populations and strengthening One Health programming through task force establishment.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Indonesian Red Cross Society responded to the arrival of displaced people from Rakhine who disembarked in Indonesia throughout 2024, primarily in Aceh Province, which saw more than 26 disembarkations since 2023. These refugees undertook dangerous sea journeys from Myanmar and Bangladesh, facing extreme risks including high waves, poor vessel conditions and overcrowded boats where they lived in close proximity for uncertain periods. Upon arrival, the National Society supported local authorities in swiftly evacuating refugees to temporary sites where they received immediate assistance. With support from various United Nations agencies and humanitarian organizations, food, medical care and shelter were made available at these locations. The National Society played a critical role in distributing household items such as family kits, tarpaulins, sarongs and hygiene kits at the district level.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society also mobilized personnel to deliver Restoring Family Links (RFL) services to help refugees reconnect with lost family members. Negative stigma and discrimination against Rohingya refugees continued to pose a serious challenge throughout the year. Recognizing the urgent need, the National Society worked to promote acceptance and inclusion within host communities in anticipation of continued refugee arrivals throughout 2024.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the Indonesian Red Cross Society in providing immediate assistance to displaced people from Rakhine who disembarked in Indonesian in 2024.

The **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)** supported the Indonesian Red Cross Society by mobilizing trained and experienced personnel and providing funding for its response operation in Aceh.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Indonesian Red Cross Society developed a protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) roadmap for 2024–2029, based on a Protection, Gender and Inclusion Organizational Capacity Assessment it undertook in 2023. The first three years of the roadmap aim to build foundational capacity by enhancing knowledge among leadership, staff and volunteers and developing policies, feedback mechanisms and advocacy tools. In the latter three years the focus will be on implementing these initiatives and fostering continuous learning toward a safe and inclusive organization.

The National Society reactivated its protection, gender and inclusion working group in the second quarter of 2024. The working group functions as a platform for sharing knowledge based on the assessment findings and for advancing PGI at the institutional level. The National Society also initiated capacity building by developing PGI training materials in collaboration with various stakeholders. Through three rounds of training of trainers and orientation sessions conducted at national, provincial and district levels, with support from the Indonesian Association of Women with Disability and the Australian Red Cross, the National Society enhanced PGI awareness among board members, staff, youth and volunteers. In Bali, the National Society also launched sign language training to improve communication with disabled groups and support inclusive humanitarian response.

The National Society fully integrated PGI into all emergency operations by incorporating related sessions into flood response orientation and preparedness training. For its volunteer programme, the National Society included PGI principles in the updated basic volunteer training. Building on the second round of the child safeguarding initiative

launched in 2023, the National Society supported the development of a best practice case study in 2024 titled *Child Safeguarding Within Youth Programming*.

The National Society marked International Women's Day by launching a campaign on its social media channels, using posters, podcasts and videos to promote awareness of the role of women in humanitarian efforts. In the final quarter of the year, the National Society conducted a campaign for the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence through podcasts, social media content and youth engagement activities at national and local levels.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society integrated PGI into training sessions and discussions at the South-East Asia Youth Forum. The forum resulted in the Bali Youth Statement, through which youth participants, with endorsement from their leadership, committed to incorporating PGI and community engagement and accountability (CEA) in youth activities and programming.

The National Society collected community feedback through social media, phone and WhatsApp and in-person communication, categorizing the information by age, sex and vulnerability. Most feedback was received via social media, primarily in the form of questions and blood donation requests and was documented and forwarded to the relevant sectors.

The National Society began drafting a standard operating procedure for a sensitive feedback mechanism based on learning from other National Societies and identified the need to develop additional policies on Code of Conduct violations, Protection Against Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment, Child Safeguarding and Fraud and Corruption. Additionally, it focused on strengthening branch-level capacity through preparedness programming and emergency funding, while continuing to advocate for a dedicated CEA budget. The National Society also appointed CEA focal points at branch level.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Indonesian Red Cross Society in developing training materials and conducting capacity building for PGI, including producing a best practice case study on child safeguarding.

The **Australian Red Cross** supported the National Society in its capacity building activities at national, provincial and district levels.

The ICRC provided technical support to the Indonesian Red Cross Society in the development of training materials for PGI.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by the National Society against objectives

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The main long-term partnerships of the Indonesian Red Cross Society with participating National Societies include the **American Red Cross**, **Australian Red Cross** and **British Red Cross**.

Movement coordination

The Indonesian Red Cross 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](#).

In Indonesia, **the ICRC** supports work with the government on the Red Cross law and capacity development for National Society volunteers in the areas of first aid, management of the dead, restoring family links and migration. The ICRC also joins and supports the cross-border initiatives between the Indonesian Red Cross and the Timor-Leste Red Cross. In Indonesia, the ICRC enhances emergency-response capabilities, supports medical care in remote parts of Indonesia, promotes International Humanitarian Law and law-enforcement standards, maintains a dialogue on humanitarian topics across South-East Asia and restores family links.

External coordination

The Indonesian Red Cross Society strengthens its shelter coordination role through active participation in the Shelter Strategic Technical Advisory Group, contributing technical guidance on coordination and shelter-related issues. It endorsed the revision of the Humanitarian Shelter Guideline to reflect recent disaster response experiences and enhance shelter interventions. The National Society also participated in Shelter and Inclusion Training organized by the Shelter Cluster Support Team, supported by IFRC and partners such as Humanity & Inclusion, CRS, Habitat for Humanity, PREDIKT, HFI and YEU. The Shelter Cluster, operating under the Ministry of Social Affairs-led Displacement and Protection Cluster, receives support from UNOCHA, WFP and UNFPA. IFRC's Shelter Cluster focal point ensures cross-cluster coordination and maintains strong relationships with relevant ministries.

In health programming, the Indonesian Red Cross Society works alongside IFRC and key Global Health Security partners—including USAID, DFAT, WHO, FAO and INDOHUN—within the One Health consortium. IFRC signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Southeast Asia One Health University Network for an internship programme running through 2026. The National Society also supports national polio eradication efforts as a member of the taskforce led by the Ministry of Health, UNICEF, WHO and other partners.

Under the IFRC-ASEAN MoU on Strengthening Community Resilience in Southeast Asia, IFRC collaborated with the ASEAN Secretariat and AHA Centre to publish the ASEAN Disaster Law and Health in Emergencies Mapping in February 2024, building on previous legal preparedness initiatives. IFRC continues to contribute to the ASEAN Standards and Certification for Experts in Disaster Management (ASCEND), including support to ACE LEDMP training and upcoming sessions on disaster law. It also led sessions on Red Cross Red Crescent Fundamental Principles and Code of Conduct during ASEAN-ERAT Level 2 Civil-Military Coordination Courses.

For youth engagement, IFRC supported the Indonesian Red Cross Society in hosting the ASEAN Youth Exchange Programme on Community-Based Disaster Risk Management and facilitated regional participation in its report and knowledge-sharing event in Jakarta.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the National Society engaged in McKinsey's pro bono leadership programme to develop staff capacity and supported women's leadership through participation in the regional Governance and Leadership Essentials programme. It concluded a branch accreditation process supported by the National Society Investment Alliance, drawing lessons to enhance future branch development using tools such as the Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment ([BOCA](#)) and Preparedness for Effective Response ([PER](#)).

In July, the National Society participated in the IFRC Asia Pacific National Society Development Practitioners' workshop, where it presented its organizational transformation journey and emphasized the role of the 'Readiness to Response' framework. The workshop helped shape the National Society's development priorities in line with Strategy 2030 and the Hanoi Call for Action. In December 2024, the Indonesian Red Cross Society organized the 22nd National General Assembly, during which the incumbent Chairman was re-elected and the Strategic Plan 2024–2029 was approved.

It introduced regulations for water, sanitation and environmental programming, professional certification and volunteer management. It strengthened capacity building through a national roster of skilled personnel, revised basic volunteer training guidelines and delivered project management training to branches.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported consultative meetings with the National Society ahead of the National General Assembly and facilitated its participation in the Asia Pacific National Society Development Practitioners' workshop and women's leadership programme.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Indonesian Red Cross Society developed its Humanitarian Diplomacy strategy and endorsed new guidelines to standardize brand identity, regulate emblem use and enhance visibility.

The National Society actively participated in regional and global forums. It maintained strategic dialogues with partners through formal events and regular communications. The Indonesian Red Cross Society also hosted the 2024 South East Asian Red Cross Red Crescent Leaders Meeting and the 2024 Red Cross Red Crescent International Conference in September 2024.

In October 2024, the National Society attended the 2024 RCRC Statutory Meetings in Geneva and delivered a statement on behalf of 11 SEA National Societies with focus on stronger engagement of IFRC and National Societies with ASEAN. It also participated in discussions on implementing a memorandum of understanding between the Palestine Red Crescent Society and Magen David Adom, moderated a session focused on advancing disability-inclusive interpretations of international humanitarian law, served on the consultative support group for Seville Agreement 2.0 to define roles and set future activity indicators for crisis response and undertook bilateral meetings with several National Societies to strengthen collaboration in various sectors.

Additionally, the Indonesian Red Cross Society developed a communications strategy and focused on strengthening its visibility by developing key messages, press releases, social media content and guidelines.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society by providing it with a communication strategy template. It also supported the Indonesian Red Cross Society in enhancing its visibility by assisting in developing key messages, press releases, social media content and guidelines. Additionally, the IFRC contributed to the National Society's communications workshop with a session on Digital Photography guidelines and regional Twitter handle Content guidelines.

The IFRC supported the National Society in its communication efforts for the launch of Stockpile Project for Strengthening Preparedness and Response to the COVID-19 and other Emerging Infectious Diseases in April 2024. It also co-created press releases, media lists and social media content for the event.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Indonesian Red Cross Society ensured that all staff completed mandatory safeguarding training and signed policy acknowledgments, while the human resources team integrated safeguarding checks and questions into the hiring process to prevent recruitment of individuals with violations related to protection from sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment or child protection.

The National Society updated its security regulations for Indonesia, maintained gender balance in staffing and participated in a training conducted by the IFRC Headquarters Audit and Investigation Team in June in fraud prevention and safeguarding. It signed the Framework Funding Agreement in March and transitioned to the Capacity Review Risk

Assessment approach, supported by related training. It also identified priorities for financial development and held further discussions on financial systems, standard operating procedures, reporting, human resources and archiving, with the endorsement of procurement guidance in February and ongoing reconciliation of project finances.

The National Society participated as co-facilitator and resource person in the Asia Pacific National Society Finance Development Workshop held in October. It improved operational efficiency at the national headquarters through Mandiri Cash Management, launched a digital donation platform and implemented a paperless National General Assembly. The National Society advanced disaster response digitalization to redesign its disaster information system and began updating its data grid. It hired two information management staff under the information technology department and promoted digitalization at branch level. Additionally, the National Society collaborated with the Global Policy Lab at the University of California, Berkeley, the American Red Cross and the IFRC on a project using street-level imagery to assess heat wave risks and test tools for identifying disaster-damaged structures.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the implementation of the Capacity Review Risk Assessment approach, training and simulations. It also supported the Indonesia Red Cross Society in financial system development and reconciliation, digitalization of financial management and data grid enhancement.

The **American Red Cross** provided technical support to the National Society in conducting a training in fraud and safeguarding.

The **Japanese Red Cross** supported the National Society by participating in its safeguarding training.

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

One of the key lessons from the National Society's approach to planning is the importance of a forward-looking strategic plan was that built upon previous years' experiences. By systematically analyzing each unit's priorities and roadmap, it ensures that its strategic direction is well-informed and aligned with both organizational goals and emerging needs. This process enables the Indonesian Red Cross Society to proactively identify potential challenges, allocate resources efficiently and create a structured pathway for achieving long-term impact.

In programme management, the has learned the significance of aligning donor requirements with institutional priorities to achieve sustainable outcomes. For instance, strengthening partnerships with government agencies has been instrumental in enhancing pandemic preparedness, for example as highlighted through CP3 programme. Another example is, by refocusing the target areas of the SIAP SIAGA programme has allowed it to enhance branch

capacities and empower local champions. By integrating these elements into its programme management framework, the Indonesian Red Cross Society ensures that its initiatives remain relevant, impactful and scalable.

The National Society has leveraged funded projects as an opportunity to build internal capacity at both headquarters and branch levels. For example, a project management training involving IFRC and the American Red Cross, have significantly contributed to staff development. Furthermore, the digitalization efforts through the SIAP SIAGA programme have improved operational efficiency and data management. It has also actively collaborated with peer networks of other National Societies, fostering knowledge exchange and exploring new opportunities for growth. These initiatives collectively enhance its organizational resilience and ability to respond effectively to humanitarian challenges.

The achievements of Organizational Transformation funded by the Australian Red Cross to date have contributed to the development of the Indonesian Red Cross Society's Strategic Plan 2024-2029. This transformation has led to modernization in digitalization, improved asset and financial management, an enhanced PMER system, revitalized human capital and financial resources and stronger engagement with international partners. Engaging international donors to assess the National Society's funding eligibility has reinforced its efforts to establish new systems and policies, enabling access to direct funding and future partnerships. These advancements have paved the way for its new Strategic Plan, which focuses on building community resilience and organizational sustainability by understanding potential threats and crises at the local level, maintaining a six-hour response time, improving public health services, ensuring sustainable funding and strengthening synergy with the government and other stakeholders.

Through these lessons, the Indonesian Red Cross Society continues to strengthen its strategic planning, refine its programme implementation and enhance its organizational development to better serve communities and adapt to evolving global needs.



1

Building Resilience: The Power of Collaboration in Disaster Preparedness and Climate Action

In Indonesia, a country prone to natural disasters, responding to disaster risks has become a priority in its medium-term development plan. This effort is aimed at improving environmental quality, increasing resilience to disasters and climate change and adopting a low-carbon development approach. The SIAP SIAGA project was created with four main pillars in line with the Indonesia's development plan: Climate and Anticipatory Action, Preparedness and Effective Response, Regional Response Capacity and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI).

Climate change has severe effects on many communities, particularly farmers. Unpredictable weather patterns disrupt their agricultural practices. *"This has become a major challenge for farmers in the villages of East Java,"* said a village head from one of East Java's rural areas. This underscores the need for communities to prepare for changing weather conditions in order to prevent the worst impacts on society.

Moving to West Nusa Tenggara, natural disasters strike frequently. *"We are pushing our colleagues in the districts, as well as other stakeholders, to develop a joint concept, not only for emergency response but also to strengthen preparedness before a disaster, especially in terms of taking anticipatory actions against high-risk disaster threats,"* said Syamsiah Samad from the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD).

Thanks to recent adjustments to the SIAP SIAGA framework, the programme has yielded great results within targeted areas. This success is attributed to the strong collaboration between national and sub-national partners, including the National Agency for Disaster Countermeasure (BNPB), BPBD, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).

Rendi Irawadi, a meteorologist at the Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysical Agency (BMKG) Juanda in Sidoarjo, East Java, talked about the importance of partnership: *"I would also like to express my gratitude to the Indonesian Red Cross Society for involving us from BMKG in SIAP SIAGA activities. One of the key objectives is to learn how to interpret warning information for extreme weather or hazardous conditions that may threaten public safety."*

Syamsiah Samad echoed Rendi's sentiments on the development and socialization of anticipatory actions at the government level: *"The role of the Indonesian Red Cross Society in the NTB Province in Indonesia has been extraordinary. They pushed the local government to begin developing Anticipatory Action schemes, which we are now strengthening or recognizing through local regulations. For example, we have formalized the working group through an official decree issued by the Head of the Regional Disaster Management Agency."*

As the programme continues to strive for greater impact, collaboration between the National Society and the government is becoming more evident. Rendi Irawadi visited one of the targeted areas to share knowledge with the Indonesian Red Cross Society on how to interpret BMKG weather data. This information is shared through a weather mosaic book. *"This book, a collaboration between BMKG and Indonesian Red Cross Society, contains information on how to read and access weather warnings and conditions throughout Indonesia,"* Rendi added.

The success of the SIAP SIAGA project highlights the power of collaboration and preparedness in building resilience against natural disasters. By strengthening local, regional and national partnerships, the programme ensures communities are better equipped to face the challenges of climate change. These efforts offer hope for a safer, more sustainable future for all, particularly the most vulnerable.

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 Annual 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 annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual 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 31 December 2024. 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 2024 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

- [ID_Indonesia AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRID026](#))
- [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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