



INDONESIA

2026-2028 IFRC network country plan



11 December 2025

In support of the Indonesian Red Cross Society



531

National Society branches



531

National Society local units



8,190

National Society staff



527,247

National Society volunteers

People to be reached in 2026



79,000

Climate and environment



102,000

Disasters and crises



145,400

Health and wellbeing



300

Migration and displacement



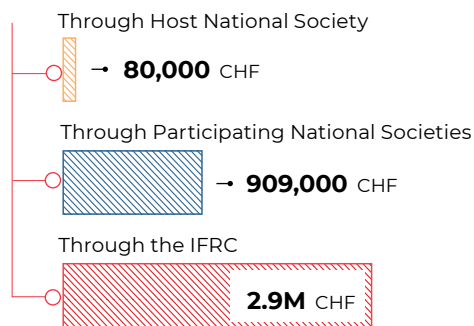
121,000

Values, power and inclusion

IFRC network Funding Requirements

2026

Total 3.9M CHF



2027

Total 3.6M CHF

2028

328,000 CHF

Projected funding requirements

Participating National Societies

American Red Cross

Australian Red Cross

Canadian Red Cross

Japanese Red Cross Society

IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:

MAAID002

Hazards



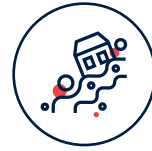
Floods



Earthquakes



Volcanic eruptions



Landslides

IFRC network multi-year focus

Longer-term needs

- Health
- Protection, gender and inclusion
 - Anticipatory action
 - Disaster risk reduction

Capacity development

- Financial systems
- Resource mobilization
- Community engagement and accountability
 - Digital transformation
 - Branch development

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating

Medium

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index

Medium

Human Development Index rank

113

World Bank Population figure

283.5M

World Bank Population below poverty line

9%



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

Detailed funding requirements

	2026	2027	
	Host National Society	IFRC	IFRC
Longer-term needs			
Climate and environment		344,000	344,000
Disasters & crises		256,000	256,000
Health & wellbeing	80,000	312,000	312,000
Migration & displacement			
Values, power & inclusion		10,000	10,000
Enabling local actors			
		1.9M	2M
Total	80,000	2.9M	3M

Participating National Societies bilateral support

National Society	Year	Funding Requirement	Confirmed Funding	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
American Red Cross	2026	782,000		150,000	501,000			130,000
	2027	590,000		200,000	328,000			62,000
	2028	328,000			328,000			
Australian Red Cross	2026			-	-	-	-	-
Canadian Red Cross Society	2026					-		
Japanese Red Cross Society	2026	127,000			127,000			
	2027	54,000			54,000			

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Indonesian Red Cross Society (Palang Merah Indonesia)** was established in 1945 and was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1950. Its mandate as an auxiliary to the public authorities is established by Law No. 1 of 2018 on Red Cross Affairs and reaffirmed in its Statutes, last adopted at the National General Assembly in December 2024.

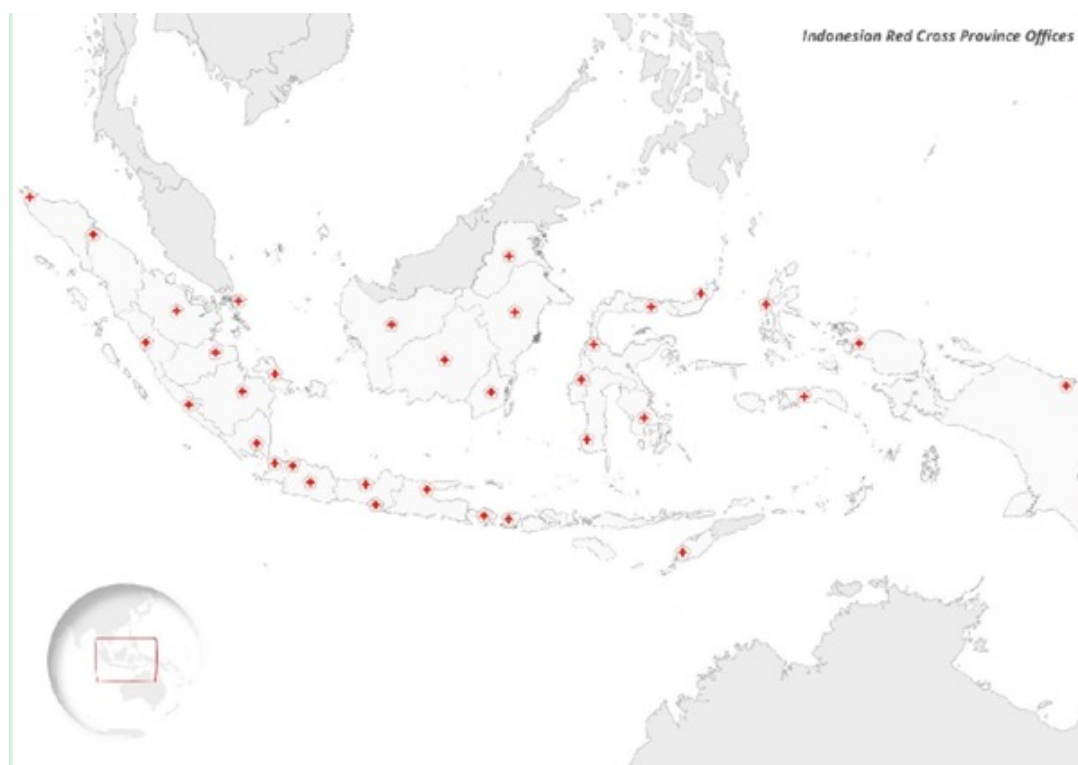
With an extensive network 531 branches, supported by over 8,000 staff and 500,000 volunteers, the Indonesian Red Cross Society ensures nationwide reach. Its capacity is strengthened by six regional and nine sub-regional warehouses, a water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) equipment facility and training centre in Bandung, 20 education centres and a fleet of more than 1,800 operational vehicles, enabling rapid response within six hours. Some of the key services of the Indonesian Red Cross Society comprise blood collection and supply through 238 donor units (meeting up to 92 per cent of national needs), clean water provision via its Water and Environmental Sanitation Development Institute and comprehensive disaster response capabilities.

The National Society's humanitarian role extends beyond borders, contributing to regional and global efforts through strong partnerships and humanitarian diplomacy, including assistance to Myanmar and Gaza. Domestically, it receives support from over 2,300 donors and invests in technical training

for disaster response, first aid, shelter, cash and voucher assistance and WASH. It also prioritizes community engagement, prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and Restoring Family Links services, reinforcing its position as a trusted and strategic humanitarian actor.

The National Society's Strategic Plan 2024–2029 envisions it as a professional, synergized and sustainable National Society. Its main objectives are:

- Blood services – ensuring safe and sufficient blood supply nationwide
- Preparedness and resilience – for disasters, climate change and health crises
- Conflict readiness – strengthening capacity to respond to emergencies in conflict settings
- Human resources development – building skilled and motivated staff and volunteer networks
- Transparency and accountability – promoting good governance and trust
- Humanitarian diplomacy – advancing influence and collaboration in humanitarian affairs
- Strategic partnerships – fostering strong alliances with government, civil society and international actors



Map of the Indonesian Red Cross Society province offices

The map does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC or the National Society concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Indonesia, the world's fourth most populous nation, is projected to reach a population of 284 million people in the middle of the year 2025. With 17,500 islands and an extensive coastline of over 81,000 kilometres, Indonesia is recognized as the largest archipelagic country. It shares land borders with three neighbouring countries, with the longest one being with Malaysia (approximately 1,881 kilometres) on the island of Borneo. It also shares an 824 kilometres border with Papua New Guinea on the island of New Guinea and a 253 kilometres border with Timor-Leste on the island of Timor. Indonesia is the 10th largest economy in terms of purchasing power parity and the largest economy in Southeast Asia.

The focal point of Indonesia's development is Java Island, the most densely populated area and the epicentre of the government activities and trade. The Government of Indonesia established Nusantara as the new capital city in August 2024. Based in Kalimantan, Nusantara represents the new dream and vision of Indonesia, which is smart and sustainable, resilient and free of environment disasters, pollution and traffic. Java Island still hosts industrial zones, ports and warehouses, primarily in major urban centres such as Jakarta, Surabaya, Serang and Semarang.

According to the 2025 INFORM Risk Index, Indonesia scored 4.5 out of 10, placing it in the 'Medium' risk category. Within specific dimensions, Hazard and Exposure is high at 7.1 (27th globally), while Vulnerability stands at 3.4 (111th) and Lack of Coping Capacity at 3.9 (107th). This indicates significant hazard exposure, with moderate vulnerability and coping capacity.

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.

Poor access to clean water and sanitation also creates conditions conducive to the emergence of infectious viral diseases for humans and domestic animals, declining rates of immunization and environmental and lifestyle factors leading to high rates of non-communicable disease. All represent significant challenges which are exacerbated by difficulties in accessing medical services. The conflict between the Indonesian military and non-state armed groups in parts of Indonesia contributes to internal displacement, as does flooding and other emergencies. Meanwhile, Indonesia is a source, destination and transit point for large numbers of migrants, many of whom are undocumented and exposed to protection risks.



Climate and environment

Indonesia has substantial geographical, topographical and climatic variation, ranging from sea and coastal systems to forests and peat swamps. The country's climate is influenced by tropical monsoons and is categorized into three climate regions based on rainfall patterns. Monsoon regions experience their peak rainfall during December, January and February. Equatorial regions have two peaks of rainfall that occur in March and October. Regions with the local type have different patterns. The country's geography makes it vulnerable to extreme climatic events such as floods and droughts, as well as long term changes from rising sea-levels, shifts in rainfall patterns and increasing temperatures. Areas particularly susceptible to the impacts of climate change show patterns of high population density and high dependency on the country's natural resources. The combination of these factors places Indonesia at a high risk in multiple sectors and regions in the country.

According to the Agency of Meteorology Climatology and Geophysics (BMKG) climate projection 2020-2049, there is a marked rise in the average air temperature across the major islands of Indonesia. Tropical cyclones are likely to increase due to changes in atmospheric and ocean conditions, both in terms of frequency and magnitude. In recent years, prolonged La Nina conditions have seen an increase in the occurrence of tropical storms which are triggering extreme flooding and storm events in areas that have not had a history of such types of disasters. Climate change projections also indicate the likelihood of significant decreases in rainfall during El Nino periods which will increase the potential for drought over the next five years. Drought is also likely to trigger forest fires, crop failures and air pollution from fire haze. The Agency of Meteorology Climatology and Geophysics is the main body providing real-time hazard monitoring and maintaining data on hydro-meteorological hazards. It has developed an impact-based forecast platform which is publicly accessible since late 2019. The platform provides impact-based forecasting using historical data on floods, the scales of which are categorized to aid in identifying events that present a probability of escalation.

Due to the increased degradation of river watershed areas that is reducing the quantity and quality of river flow, water resources are at risk. This is due to the clearance of forests and land management practices in the upper river areas which create sediment in the downstream river areas as well as to pollution and industrial, domestic, agriculture and solid mining practices on land and water. These practices lead to flooding during the rainy season and drought during the dry season. Indonesia is also experiencing a decline in the availability of arable land for food production due to urban growth and

failure to control land use and ownership. City expansion, rural poverty and exploitation of industrial forest products have led to the clearance of areas, impacting critical ecosystems and the sustainability of water resources. This leads to further migration from rural to urban centres.

Climate change also affects many development sectors in Indonesia, including the health sector. It is estimated that between 2021-2050, climate change could result in a loss of approximately 1.86 per cent of Indonesia's national gross domestic product (GDP), or USD 21.6 billion as a result of rising levels of dengue, malaria, diarrhoea and pneumonia. Should these health challenges remain unaddressed, they have the potential to significantly change the health profiles of both current and future generations and hinder efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and universal health coverage.

Indonesia has committed through its Nationally Determined Contribution to unconditional target of 29 per cent and a conditional target of up to 41 per cent by 2030 in terms of reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (Ministry of Environment and Forestry 2020). Indonesia's updated Nationally Determined Contribution pledge has been outlined in its Long-term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience 2050. Indonesia has also incorporated climate change considerations into its environmental management laws.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Indonesian Red Cross Society is part of the IFRC Global Climate Resilience Programme, which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led climate-smart disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related impacts, thus building community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries. It will do this by focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action and preparedness, (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change, (3) addressing climate displacement and (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society has signed the Climate and Environment Charter for humanitarian organizations. It runs several initiatives and activities aimed at increasing community resilience in the face of the effects of climate change. It has embraced forecast-based financing and anticipatory action as a way to reduce the impact of climate-related disasters and has signed and launched a five-year Early Action Protocol (EAP) for floods in 2025. The National Society actively participates in

the national anticipatory action working group, which involves several governmental actors such as the Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysical Agency (BMKG) and National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPb)

As part of its climate change adaptation and resilience strategy, the Indonesian Red Cross Society will continue climate-resilient service delivery by enhancing community preparedness, providing rapid disaster response and advocating for climate policies. It seeks to build partnerships with governments, international institutions and civil organizations to promote resilience and humanitarian innovation.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society aims to strengthen governance by collaborating with Movement partners on climate adaptation and disaster response through inclusive frameworks, capacity building and knowledge exchange. It will promote climate-smart practices via sustainable resource management and resilience-based planning, supported by systematic monitoring and evaluation. To mobilize resources, it seeks diversified funding from financial institutions, foundations and donors with transparent management, while raising public awareness through targeted campaigns and building internal capacity by integrating resilience principles, expanding its structure and fostering partnerships across sectors.

Planned activities in 2026

- Undertake climate change adaptation and mitigation awareness for communities, particularly for vulnerable groups
- Develop and update technical guidelines, strengthening human resource capacity, health infrastructure and logistics
- Develop a Climate Strategy and guidelines and training material for Nature-Based Solution
- Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for [Early Action Protocol \(EAP\)](#) and Simplified-EAP.
- Establish a knowledge-sharing platform for exchanging experiences, lessons and best practices on addressing climate change impacts
- Develop comprehensive climate disaster risk mapping and formulate structured response plans
- Develop an early warning system that is effective and accessible
- Establish strategic partnerships with the private sector to drive innovation and investment in low carbon solutions

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will continue providing technical, operational and financial support to the Indonesian Red Cross Society to strengthen [anticipatory action](#) and disaster preparedness. This includes overseeing the implementation of the full Early Action Protocol for floods to ensure timely readiness and activation and scaling simplified Early Action Protocols to cover hazards such as drought, cyclones and volcanic risks. IFRC will also support national advocacy efforts to institutionalize anticipatory action through the National Anticipatory Action Working Group and maintain technical coordination with Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency (BMKG) and the Centre for Volcanology and Geological Hazard Mitigation (PVMBG) for accurate and actionable forecasts.

Further support will focus on strengthening community-based early warning systems in targeted watershed areas under the Global Thematic Programmatic Partnership by developing standard operating procedures and operational tools, promoting environmentally responsible humanitarian responses and building technical capacity through trainings, workshops and simulation exercises. These efforts aim to enhance PMI's ability to implement anticipatory action effectively and ensure sustainable, climate-smart disaster management practices across Indonesia.

The **American Red Cross** is supporting the Indonesian Red Cross Society through two major initiatives. The Empowering Local Entities and Communities to Take Rapid Action (ELECTRA) Project strengthens disaster risk governance and builds the capacity of high-risk communities, schools and local branches to anticipate, mitigate and respond to disasters and environmental degradation in Maluku and East Nusa Tenggara Provinces, benefiting around 15 villages. In addition, the Strengthening Urban Resilience to Extreme Heat in Indonesia Project addresses extreme heat risks by revitalizing and expanding the City Heat Coalition as a multi-stakeholder platform for inclusive planning and joint action in Medan and Surabaya, integrating [community-based surveillance](#) for early detection of heat-related health impacts and scaling youth-led innovation through partnerships with local universities.

The **Australian Red Cross** will support the National Society in its effort to integrate Anticipatory Action (AA) into national [Disaster Risk Management](#) policy as part of its role on the National Anticipatory Action Working Group, coordinated by the Ministry for Human Development and Culture (Kemenko PMK).



Disasters and crises

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

Indonesia is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, exposed to a diverse range of natural hazards due to its geographic position between four active tectonic plates. Earthquakes occur frequently and often bring the risk of tsunamis, particularly in areas such as Western Sumatra, southern Java, the northern and southern parts of Nusa Tenggara, the Maluku islands, the north of Papua, and all coastal regions of Sulawesi. Underwater volcanic eruptions or earthquake-induced landslides can also trigger tsunamis, as seen in 2018 when volcanic activity from Gunung Anak Krakatau resulted in a landslide into the ocean, causing the Sunda Strait tsunami and impacting Lampung and Banten provinces.

Indonesia also has 40 active volcanoes stretching across its volcanic arc, from Sumatera Island and Java Island in the west to Sulawesi and Maluku in the east. Volcanic disasters have had significant impacts, such as the eruption of Mount Lewotobi Laki-laki in [November 2024](#), which raised its alert level to the highest and affected 10,295 people across two sub-districts, resulting in 10 fatalities and damage to 7 schools and 23 homes. More recently, the [eruption of Semeru on 19 November 2025](#), led to widespread ashfall, evacuations, and emergency response measures, further highlighting Indonesia's ongoing vulnerability to volcanic hazards.

The country faces a variety of hydrometeorological hazards including floods, flash floods, landslides, wildfires, and droughts. The frequency of these disasters is increasing due to climate change. In [November 2025](#), heavy rains caused widespread flooding and landslides in North Sumatra, Aceh, and West Sumatra, affecting over 18,000 people and resulting in significant displacement and damage. North Sumatra's Mandailing Natal, Central Tapanuli, and Sibolga City saw 9,408 people affected and 1,845 displaced, with four fatalities and one house destroyed. North Aceh experienced flooding across seven districts, affecting 4,555 people and displacing 1,754, leading to a 54-day emergency declaration. West Sumatra faced flooding and landslides in 13 districts/cities, notably Padang Pariaman and Solok City, impacting 4,122 people, submerging or damaging hundreds of homes, and displacing 25 residents. While floodwater persists in some areas, many are now returning home to clean up mud and debris.

Recognizing these risks, Indonesia has established a comprehensive disaster management framework. The 2007 disaster management law outlines national and regional responsibilities, rights and obligations, and the roles of businesses and international organizations in different phases of disaster management. The National Board for Disaster Management (BNPB) serves as the central governing body for all disaster-related

activities, represented at the sub-national level by district agencies. BNPB coordinates activities from preparedness, prevention, and mitigation to response, directing and managing national disaster response efforts.

Supporting these efforts, Indonesia's National Meteorological Agency (BMKG) monitors real-time hydrometeorological, volcanic, and seismic hazards and provides vital data. Since 2019, the Impact-based Forecast (IBF) Signature platform has offered accessible, grid-based meteorological forecasts, utilizing historical flood data to predict and categorize risks for early action, moving beyond mere reaction to current impacts.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Indonesian Red Cross Society aims to strengthening its service readiness by expanding service coverage through local empowerment. It also seeks to build resilient communities. Its high-level objectives include to:

- Ensure optimal management of its services by adhering to minimum service standard guidelines
- Expand services units that support the localization of resources by strengthening community capacity to ensure response readiness
- Strengthen the service system's ability to share data and information through technology (interoperability) to support the establishment of its centre of excellence

Planned activities in 2026

- Implement preparedness plans and operations tailored to specific threats and scenarios to enhance the effectiveness of its services
 - Map potential risks, mitigation or adaptation actions, response readiness and stakeholders within its operational areas
 - Deliver basic humanitarian services in accordance with established standards
 - Implement integrated risk management based on risk assessments
 - Implement [Cash and Voucher Assistance](#) activities to provide communities with flexibility in accessing goods and services
 - Utilize the data and information centre to support fast and accurate decision-making in emergencies
 - Implement an adaptive and accessible knowledge management system to promote sustainability, innovation and knowledge sharing
-

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Indonesian Red Cross Society by institutionalizing Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) within its disaster risk management capacity. In addition, with support from the Asia-Europe Foundation and the Government of Japan, the IFRC will help strengthen the National Society's logistics and warehouse management capacity, including active engagement and co-chairing of the national logistics working group alongside the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB). The IFRC will also assist the Indonesian Red Cross Society in advancing information and data management through continued collaboration within the national Information Management working group.

IFRC mechanisms such as Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed by the National Society. The IFRC approved a DREF Early Action Protocol for floods in December 2024 in support of the Indonesian Red Cross Society. This will enable the National Society to utilize an immediate allocation of CHF 517,485 to implement early actions once triggers are met. The actions, which include readiness and prepositioning of stocks were meant to support up to 10,000 people during an early action timeframe of three months. The protocol is meant to be in place for five years.

The **American Red Cross** will provide financial support to the National Society through Quick Action Funds to enable it to respond to immediate needs in emergency and disaster situations.

The **Australian Red Cross** will support the Indonesian Red Cross Society in strengthening its Service Minimum Standards for disaster risk management, including epidemic control standards and the integration of Protection, Gender and Inclusion. It will also assist it in developing a standardized manual for relief item procurement, warehousing and distribution with accompanying standard operating procedures and promoting its adoption by government agencies and humanitarian actors. Further support will include enhancing community capacity through Community-Based Action Team training and the Safe Schools for Disaster Programme, as well as establishing sub-national Information Management working groups to improve evidence-based disaster response and information flow.

The Japanese Red Cross Society will continue to provide support to the National Society in strengthening school and community resilience through the Safe Schools for Disaster Programme under the School and Community Resilience project in two provinces. The initiative aims to build disaster awareness and preparedness by delivering training, mitigation sessions and capacity-building activities to reduce disaster impacts and foster safer, more resilient communities.



Volunteers of the Indonesian Red Cross Society providing support to communities affected by heavy flooding in March 2025 (Photo: Indonesian Red Cross Society)



In the last decade, emerging infectious virus diseases have increased in Indonesia, including avian influenza, dengue, chikungunya and rabies. Outbreaks in Indonesia are hard to predict since they are the result of a complex interaction between host, vector, pathogen and environment. Infections in humans often happen unnoticed, such as via contaminated foods, mosquito bites or inhalation of virus-containing aerosols. Indonesia One Health informs that six out of every 10 infectious diseases in humans are spread from animals. Indonesia adopted a new regulation on prevention and control of zoonosis and emerging infectious disease in 2022, serving as the legal framework for implementing community-based surveillance throughout the country.

Other public health issues in Indonesia include non-communicable disease risks caused by tobacco use, unhealthy diets, lack of physical activity, traffic congestion and use of solid fuels for cooking. Indonesia is also among the ten countries in the world with the highest rates of diabetes incidence. The prevention of non-communicable diseases is given high national priority.

The highly dispersed geography of Indonesia and uneven infrastructure, such as lack of roads in rural areas, make dissemination of proper health information, provision of medical supplies and access to health care challenging for rural communities. The economic condition of people living in rural areas accentuates inequalities of access to health services. Comprehensive and integrated health services for women, children and adolescents are not guaranteed.

Frequent disasters are also a threat to life and health in Indonesia and climate change and environmental degradation will present increasing health risks. Under a high emissions scenario, heat-related deaths in the elderly (65+ years) are projected to increase to about 53 deaths per 100,000 by 2080 compared to the estimated baseline of less than 1 death per 100,000 annually between 1961 and 1990. Similarly, there could be approximately 35.1 climate-related deaths per million population linked to lack of food availability in Indonesia by mid-century. Other projected health related impacts from climate change in Indonesia include an increase in vector borne diseases and in respiratory diseases due to pollution from forest fires and other sources of emissions.

Mental health is also a notable issue in Indonesia. According to the 2023 National Health Survey, about 2 per cent of Indonesians over the age of 15 are dealing with mental health challenges, with depression, anxiety and schizophrenia being the most common.

Nearly 25 million people in Indonesia do not use toilets. Open defecation and untreated wastewater contaminate water supply and facilitate the spread of diarrhoea diseases such as

cholera. A quarter of all children under five in Indonesia suffer from diarrhoea, which is the leading cause of child mortality in the country.

The Government of Indonesia, through the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2025–2029, has placed strong emphasis on improving Universal Health Coverage (UHC), strengthening primary healthcare services, expanding disease surveillance and accelerating health system transformation..

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Indonesian Red Cross Society seeks to operationalize its Strategic Plan 2024–2029 commitments in health and wellbeing. It aims to strengthen its role in coordinating the governance of blood donation services to ensure safe, accessible and high-quality blood supply. At the same time, it seeks to enhance service readiness by expanding outreach through local empowerment to build communities that are resilient to disasters, climate risks and health crises. Its high-level objectives include:

- Strengthening blood services by accelerating its efforts to ensure that blood and blood products are safe, sufficient and equitably accessible
- Strengthening epidemic and pandemic preparedness by utilizing Community-Based Surveillance and One Health approaches
- Improving access to quality and integrated health services, particularly in underserved areas by expanding maternal, child and adolescent health promotion at the community level and promoting community-based health education to address misinformation and improve health-seeking behaviour
- Addressing the rising burden of non-communicable diseases through health promotion and behaviour change
- Integrating climate resilience and mental health into its health programming by expanding mental health and psychosocial support services for communities affected by disasters and stigma-related conditions
- Expanding water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions as a foundation for health and epidemic prevention by establishing a regional WASH Centre of Excellence

Additionally, the Indonesian Red Cross Society aims to conduct hygiene promotion on days such as World Water Day and World Toilet Day.

Planned activities in 2026

- Promote voluntary blood donation through campaigns, education, media partnerships and donor recognition
- Expand Blood Service Units, improve donor networks and introduce digital platforms for registration and booking
- Scale up the implementation of [Community-Based Surveillance](#)
- Equip community volunteers with the know-how to detect, report and respond to epidemic alerts using digital as well as offline platforms
- Enhance collaboration with the ministries of health, agriculture and environment for the prevention of and response to zoonotic diseases
- Mobilize health teams and medical logistics to strengthen its outreach in remote and disaster-affected areas
- Integrate the prevention of non-communicable diseases into its community health programmes by conducting campaigns promoting healthy diets and physical activity
- Conduct a national water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs assessment to inform long-term programming

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue providing technical, operational and financial support to the Indonesian Red Cross Society in line with global frameworks such as the IFRC Health and Care Framework, the Global Health Security Agenda and the Climate and Environment Framework. It will provide support

to the National Society to strengthen [epidemic and pandemic preparedness](#) through the Global Thematic Programmatic Partnership by expanding [Community-Based Surveillance](#) across provinces and districts, integrating it into the national surveillance system and contributing to subnational coordination platforms.

The IFRC will support the National Society in improving health services and medical logistics by enhancing stockpiling systems, facilitating training and prepositioning health equipment for timely emergency response. Technical guidance will be provided to integrate non-communicable disease prevention and [mental health](#) into community health programmes, alongside joint initiatives to scale innovative health promotion approaches.

Additionally, the IFRC will support the National Society's efforts to embed [anticipatory action](#) and climate adaptation into health programmes using Early Action Protocol tools. The IFRC will also back advocacy to mainstream climate-health integration into national policy frameworks. These strategic directions align with Indonesia's commitments under the International Health Regulations, the National Action Plan for Health Security, the National Medium-Term Development Plan and the National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation.

The **Canadian Red Cross** will support the National Society in the advancement of water, sanitation and hygiene programming through resource mobilization, networking and technical capacity building.



Indonesia has fluid migration patterns, which impact the socio-economic and political situation. The country has been reported as a [source, destination and transit country](#) for migrants. It is very common for Indonesian workers to leave their families and villages to work in cities, factories, construction sites, mines and plantations within and outside the country. Indonesia is one of the world's major source countries of migrant workers, who primarily are employed in low wage sectors. Through skills development and remittances, Indonesian migrant workers contribute significantly to the sustainable development of Indonesia. [Remittances](#) in Indonesia increased to 4,248.27 USD Million in the second quarter of 2025 from 4,163.91 USD Million in the first quarter of 2025. Besides sending out migrants, Indonesia also attracts foreigners and investors, who are keen to expand their horizons in this country, especially those from China.

The government estimates that 1.9 million of the 4.5 million Indonesians working abroad are [undocumented](#) or have overstayed their visas, increasing their vulnerability to trafficking. The actual figure is likely higher as a significant number of migrant workers traditionally circumvent government overseas placement and permit requirements, often at the instigation of traffickers. Malaysia remains the top destination for Indonesian migrant workers. The government estimates more than one million of the [1.9 million](#) Indonesian workers in irregular status are in Malaysia.

Poverty and unemployment are key drivers of human trafficking, with [nine per cent](#) of Indonesia's population still living below the poverty line. The promise of employment or higher wages is sufficient to lure workers under false pretences into unsafe and exploitative working conditions. Indonesia is a country of origin, transit and destination for both cross-border trafficking and internal trafficking. In response to the growing numbers of trafficking in persons (TIP) cases, Indonesia enacted a law on the [Eradication of Trafficking in Persons](#). The Act was supported by the establishment of the national anti-trafficking task force through the enactment of a Presidential Regulation. While the law provides a right to healthcare, psychological support and counselling as well as temporary shelter and legal aid, the reality is that survivors of trafficking frequently [struggle to access services](#) and re-integrate into their families.

Indonesia is [not a party](#) to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, nor does it have a national refugee status determination system. This means that refugees are not recognized in Indonesia and are unable to gain employment or access health services. In [2016](#) the President of the Republic of Indonesia signed the Presidential

Regulation on the Handling of Refugees, which contains key definitions and sets out processes for the detection, shelter and safeguarding of refugees and asylum-seekers.

Climate change and rapid urbanization are exposing larger populations to the impacts of disasters and are contributing to rising rates of [internal displacement](#) within Indonesia. Armed conflict and intercommunal violence also contribute to internal displacement in Indonesia..

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Indonesian Red Cross Society seeks to strengthen its humanitarian response for migrants and displaced people by ensuring services address specific risk factors during disasters and health emergencies. It aims to make migration and displacement an integral part of its regular programming, reinforcing its commitment to inclusive and equitable services. The National Society will focus on enhancing collaboration with government agencies to protect Indonesian migrant workers, following the Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Ministry of Protection for Indonesian Migrant Workers. It plans to advance joint efforts in emergency response, preparedness training, [psychosocial support](#), [Restoring Family Links](#) services, reintegration and resilience, blood donation services, awareness and education on migrant worker protection data and information sharing and resource mobilization.

Planned activities in 2026

- Develop guidelines for search and rescue of victims of trafficking
- Develop a policy on migration and human trafficking
- Develop its role in civil-military coordination

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support the National Society in responding to emergencies related to migration and displacement and assist the National Society in ensuring that migrants and displaced persons receive appropriate services, based on their humanitarian needs. It will support the development of the National Society's policy on migration and displacement. Upon request, it will also support coordination with key stakeholders, such as UNHCR and IOM.



Values, power and inclusion

In Indonesia, [disaster management frameworks](#) prioritize gender inclusion and community engagement, with policies emphasizing fair access to services and tailored support for vulnerable groups, including infants, children, women, the elderly and people with disabilities. Community involvement is central to Indonesia's disaster management strategy, encouraging active participation in decision-making, planning and implementation. Communities, as first responders, play a vital role in resilience-building. Reflecting this, a national-level Community of Practice platform was created to document best practices, gather insights and strengthen community engagement in humanitarian action, with support from the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Gender issues in Indonesia reveal significant progress yet ongoing challenges. Despite dropping 13 places on the [2024 World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index](#), Indonesia holds a strong gender parity score of 0.97 in secondary and tertiary education, with girls surpassing boys in literacy, science and mathematics, exceeding global trends. Additionally, a higher percentage of young men are out of school compared to young women and representation of women in parliament has surged from 8.8 per cent in 1999 to [37.07 per cent in 2024](#).

At the same time, [gender-based violence](#) remains a significant issue, with one in three Indonesian women experiencing it in their lifetime. [People with disabilities](#) continue to encounter barriers in accessing basic services, such as birth registration, education, health insurance and employment opportunities. Child labour also persists, driven by poverty and limited access to education, with around [1.01 million](#) child workers recorded in 2023, a slight decrease from previous years. .

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Indonesian Red Cross Society seeks to mainstream [Protection, Gender and Inclusion](#) across its programmes and services, ensuring that inclusive practices are embedded in decision-making and advocacy. It aims to expand access to standardized services that strengthen community resilience and will focus on creating mechanisms that amplify the voices of vulnerable groups, prioritize their needs and safeguard their rights through strong advocacy and inclusive dialogue.

The National Society also plans to institutionalize [Community Engagement and Accountability](#) by reinforcing feedback systems that promote transparency, address concerns related to sexual and gender-based violence and child protection and foster meaningful participation. These objectives position the National Society as a driver of inclusive policy and practice, ensuring that communities actively shape solutions for resilience and protection.

Planned activities in 2026

- Continue to implement action plans from the Protection, Gender and Inclusion Road Map developed after the 2023 organizational capacity assessment
- Conduct capacity-building sessions for staff and volunteers on inclusive programming and community engagement
- Roll out standardized service models in selected provinces to improve access for vulnerable groups.
- Organize advocacy campaigns to raise awareness on gender-based violence and child protection within disaster response contexts
- Facilitate stakeholder workshops to strengthen collaboration on inclusive decision-making and accountability frameworks

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Indonesian Red Cross Society in the institutionalization of [Community Engagement and Accountability \(CEA\)](#) and [Protection, Gender and Inclusion](#) approaches across its operations. It will assist the National Society to develop a CEA roadmap and integrate it into emergency planning.

The **Australian Red Cross** will support the Indonesian Red Cross Society in building capacity and system on Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH) and Safeguarding acting upon the results of the Safeguarding self-assessment in 2025.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Indonesian Red Cross Society is committed to pursue its institutional strengthening and has carried out the self-assessment part of the IFRC Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process twice, in 2016 and 2018. The self-assessment part of the OCAC process is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies as a whole in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities. The Indonesian Red Cross Society is also committed to the IFRC Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process and is at the action and accountability phase. The PER Approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze the strengths and gaps of its preparedness and response mechanism and ultimately take necessary action to improve it.



Key Institutional Indicators

The National Society has put in place the following:

- Strategy to strengthen its auxiliary role
- National Society development plan
- Health, accident and death compensation for volunteers
- Digital transformation roadmap
- Data management system



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Build strategic partnerships with diverse stakeholders to diversify resources and deliver adaptive, innovative humanitarian services
- Enhance internal capacity for partnership management and soft skills to lead effective collaborations
- Forge new partnerships with local community organizations to enhance collaboration
- Strengthen coordination efforts with the Shelter Cluster
- Develop a comprehensive resource mobilization strategy
- Diversify funding sources by seeking support from government agencies, the private sector, public contributions and donor organizations
- Invest in relationship-building initiatives, including formal partner recognition and stronger organizational branding

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide technical, operational and financial support to the Indonesian Red Cross Society to strengthen coordination, institutional capacity and regional engagement. Support will include regular Movement Partners coordination meetings, implementation of the Global Thematic Programmatic Partnership project to improve multi-stakeholder coordination, integration of early action protocols into national and regional systems and joint planning workshops and simulation exercises. The IFRC will also focus on aligning contributions to the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response Work Programme, ensuring National Societies benefit from regional disaster frameworks. Additional priorities include advocacy for anticipatory action financing and collaboration with government agencies and humanitarian actors to advance inclusive, community-centred approaches.

The **American Red Cross** will continue implementing the Strategic Partnership Planning framework, supporting all priority areas of the Indonesian Red Cross Society and contributing to cross-border cooperation with Timor-Leste Red Cross.

The **Australian Red Cross** will provide support to the National Society in undertaking cross-border initiatives.



Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Optimize branch offices and organizational governance to improve service delivery, accountability and innovation
- Utilize the IFRC Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) results to develop a mechanism for certification of branch capacity
- Enhance capacity-building programmes for personnel in managerial and leadership skills while ensuring sustainable strengthening of Red Cross Law
- Strengthen staff and volunteer competency through systematic, needs-based training and continuous professional development programmes
- Actively involve volunteers in decision-making processes
- Establish a clear mechanism for institutionalizing community involvement in the planning of work programmes
- Develop targeted education and awareness programmes for various groups, including students, farmers, local communities and community leaders
- Revitalize youth centres at both national and branch levels to support volunteers and youth engagements

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will provide technical support to the Indonesian Red Cross Society to strengthen organizational systems focusing on human resources and safeguarding, finance and procurement and risk management. It will also assist the National Society in volunteer management and safety during the Volunteer Gathering, which serves as a major evaluation and capacity-building event every five years. This event will include simulations and community service exercises to reinforce volunteer development.

The **American Red Cross** will continue supporting the National Society in its resource mobilization efforts and contribute expertise on climate during the Volunteer Gathering, alongside its role in advancing strategic partnerships.

The **Australian Red Cross** will provide support focusing on disaster risk management and regional cooperation.

The **Canadian Red Cross** will provide technical input to the National Society on water, sanitation and hygiene training during the Volunteer Gathering.

The **Japanese Red Cross Society** will support the Indonesian Red Cross Society in strengthening community resilience and disaster awareness, including contributions to volunteer capacity-building.



Teams of the Indonesian Red Cross Society conducting relief activities in areas affected by floods (Photo: Indonesian Red Cross Society)



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen its role as an auxiliary to public authorities while upholding neutrality, impartiality and independence
- Enhance visibility and reputation through capacity building, advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy at all level
- Roll out a Humanitarian Diplomacy Strategy and develop a Communications Strategy with clear, consistent messaging
- Improve coordination with government bodies, civil society, private sector and other networks through structured engagement
- Actively influence national and regional policy discussions by participating in forums and dialogues that reflect humanitarian principles
- Map key stakeholders, build partnerships and conduct regular analysis of humanitarian diplomacy context to guide planning and messaging

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support the Indonesian Red Cross Society in strengthening its humanitarian diplomacy and partnership portfolio by helping develop partnership and communication strategies, mapping existing partners, setting priority issues and creating a government advocacy strategy. It will also assist in enacting policies to sustain strategic partnerships and build internal capacity in partnership management and communications. At the regional level, IFRC will work closely with ASEAN to align priorities with the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response Work Programme 2026–2030 and explore extending the IFRC–ASEAN Memorandum of Understanding beyond 2027.

The **Australian Red Cross** will support the National Society in the development of a comprehensive humanitarian diplomacy strategy aligned with organizational goals and continue advancing cross-border cooperation with Timor-Leste Red Cross, while exploring opportunities for broader regional collaboration.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Prioritize accountability and integrity to maintain its trust and reputation as a strategic partner at local, national and international levels through improved financial and reporting systems
- Advance risk management through updated policies, fraud and corruption prevention measures and consistent internal and external oversight
- Ensure all organizational activities comply with legal, transparent and accountable standards, supported by regularly updated regulations and operational guidelines
- Implement the Finance and Procurement Road Map by finalising standard operating procedures, improving financial systems and strengthening asset management and personnel capacity
- Focus on the development of human resources through regulations on workforce composition, compensation, staff and managerial structure, Code of Conduct, recruitment and surge capacity

- Optimize technology and information management for real-time monitoring, efficient resource use and data-driven decision-making
- Institutionalize results-based planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting to foster transparency, accountability and continuous learning
- Drive digital transformation by enhancing interoperable service systems, reinforcing data and information centres and building adaptive knowledge management for disaster and crisis response

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will continue supporting the Indonesian Red Cross Society in improving accountability and transparency through technical input on financial reporting, joint risk assessments and capacity building for finance and logistics staff. Additionally, the IFRC will focus on providing support to the National Society for enhancing its financial management systems, establishing rosters for finance and procurement, preventing fraud and corruption and developing integrated information systems for results-based management. It will also provide support to the National Society strengthening institutional systems for planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, information management and finance and procurement development.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC through its delegation for Indonesia, Brunei, Singapore and Timor-Leste, based in Jakarta, provides support to the Indonesian Red Cross Society on strategic and operational coordination, National Society development and humanitarian diplomacy. It also supports accountability as a cross-cutting theme.

In recent years the IFRC supported the National Society through a number of Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) and Emergency Appeal operations in relation to [earthquakes](#), [volcano eruptions](#), [disease outbreaks](#) and [drought](#). In December 2024, the IFRC approved a [DREF Early Action Protocol](#) for floods.

The IFRC is assisting and coordinating assistance from participating National Societies to the Indonesian Red Cross Society through the implementation of a number of on-going response preparedness projects (see under IFRC membership coordination section) and provides support for cross-border collaboration between the Indonesian Red Cross Society and the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society for exchange of disaster information. The IFRC in Indonesia also acts as representative to ASEAN on behalf of the IFRC network.

IFRC membership coordination

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

The main long-term partnerships of the Indonesian Red Cross Society with participating National Societies include:

The **American Red Cross** supports the Indonesian Red Cross Society in organizational development and preparedness, including climate change adaptation programming through projects such as Empowering Local Entities and Communities to Take Rapid Action (ELECTRA) and Strengthening Urban Resilience to Extreme Heat in Indonesia. This partnership, guided by the Strategic Partnership Programme (2023–2028), focuses on improving organizational capacity and financial sustainability, strengthening disaster and health crisis response, advancing anticipatory action and localization, building community resilience through preparedness and youth engagement and enhancing accountability and integrity.

The **Australian Red Cross** continues its strategic partnership through three streams: institutional strengthening, disaster risk management at national and provincial levels (particularly in Bali, East Java, Nusa Tenggara Timur and Nusa Tenggara Barat) and nationwide disaster response. Support includes funding, technical assistance both locally and remotely and peer-to-peer engagement under its partnership strategy with the National Society and the co-leadership model with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

The **Canadian Red Cross** supports the Indonesian Red Cross Society through the Response Readiness for Water, Sanitation and Environment Project, based on the business plan of the National Society's Agency for Water, Sanitation and Environment Development. The project focuses on developing minimum service standards and standard operating procedures for clean water production, creating a roster platform and promoting inclusive, adaptive, climate-smart services at local level. The Canadian Red Cross is also exploring future support for earthquake readiness and continuation of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiatives.

The **Japanese Red Cross Society** supports the National Society in the School and Community Resilience programme to strengthen disaster preparedness and resilience in schools and communities. Activities include disaster mitigation training, National Facilitator Training for Safe Schools from Disaster and basic training on disaster risk reduction and [Enhanced Vulnerability Capacity Assessment \(eVCA\)](#).

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](#).

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.

Coordination with other actors

The Indonesian Red Cross Society works closely with various government institutions in disaster preparedness, health, youth development, training and blood services. It coordinates with agencies such as the Ministry of Home Affairs, National Disaster Management Agency and the Indonesian National Armed Forces. The National Society also engages in key multi-stakeholder initiatives, including UN agencies and local authorities. The IFRC supports anticipatory action coordination and community engagement through partnerships with national and international organizations.

The [Global Shelter Cluster \(GSC\)](#) is an Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) coordination mechanism and IFRC has been leading the shelter cluster in disaster contexts since the establishment of the cluster approach in 2005. This critical mandate places IFRC as one of the lead agencies in the international humanitarian coordination system. IFRC leverages its leadership position in the shelter cluster for improved coordination, stronger policies and standards across the sector and better support for affected people in their recovery.

People who have lost their homes try to meet their shelter needs as quickly as possible. In this context, the Global Shelter Cluster and country Shelter Clusters work collectively with

national response actors to support people affected by disasters and conflict with timely, effective and predictable shelter and settlement responses. The Global Shelter Cluster enables better coordination among all shelter actors, including local and national governments, to provide help and shelter assistance faster, with the right kind of support.

As such, the Indonesian Red Cross Society's shelter cluster leadership role significantly contributes towards the localization efforts of the international humanitarian system. Its local knowledge and understanding of the context, along with its network and established community relationships, enhance the effectiveness, relevance and connectedness of the overall humanitarian shelter response.

The IFRC also co-chairs the risk communication and community engagement working group with UNICEF and is a member of the national network on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.

Key donors, such as the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) support the Indonesian Red Cross Society through IFRC-led projects.



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

About the plan

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

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

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

Additional information

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

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