



INDONESIA

2024-2026 IFRC network country plan

25 January 2024

Multi- Year Funding Requirement **CHF 13M**

In support of the Indonesian Red Cross Society



528

National Society branches



6,658

National Society staff



317,000

National Society volunteers

People to be reached



79,000

Climate and environment



102,000

Disasters and crises



145,000

Health and wellbeing



300

Migration and displacement



121,000

Values, power and inclusion

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

Population **277M**

INFORM Severity rating **medium**

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index **medium**

Human Development Index rank **114**

Population below poverty level **9.5%**

Funding requirements

2024

2025**

2026**

Total 5M CHF

Total 4M CHF

Total 4M CHF

Through the IFRC

4M CHF

Through the IFRC

4M CHF

Through the IFRC

4M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

→ 977,000 CHF

**Projected funding requirements

IFRC Breakdown

Longer term needs

424,000 CHF

Climate and environment

877,000 CHF

Disasters and crises

1M CHF

Health and wellbeing

339,000 CHF

Values, power and inclusion

1.4M CHF

Enabling local actors

Participating National Societies

American Red Cross

Australian Red Cross

British Red Cross*

Italian Red Cross*

Japanese Red Cross Society

Liechtenstein Red Cross*

Red Cross Society of China*

Spanish Red Cross*

Turkish Red Crescent Society

**National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2023.*

IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:

MAAID002

Hazards



Earthquakes



Volcanic eruptions



Tsunamis



Floods

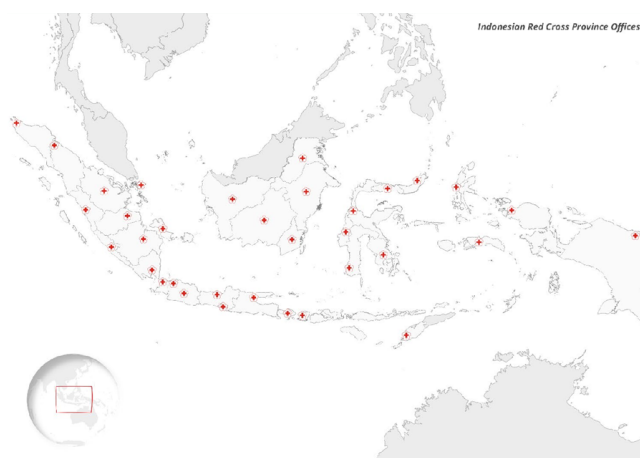


Landslides



Diseases and epidemics

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE



Indonesian Red Cross Provincial Offices

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 role as an auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field is set out and supported by national law and by the National Society's statutes, last endorsed in its general assembly in December 2019.

With its extended workforce of professional staff and committed volunteers, the Indonesian Red Cross Society operates across the archipelago through local units in 34 provinces and 494 districts. The National Society has regional and sub-regional warehouses in strategic locations nationwide. Its blood services cover 85 per cent of blood needs in Indonesia through 250 units across all provinces. As a trusted organization in the country, the Indonesian Red Cross receives in-kind and cash donations from more than 2,300 individuals, corporations, and institutions.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society plays a major role in disaster response, and its staff and volunteers are trained in a wide range of technical skills, including needs assessments, in-kind and cash and voucher assistance, shelter assistance, first aid and ambulance services, dead body management, community-based surveillance, and water, sanitation, and hygiene. The National Society also invests in the prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence, restoring family links, and overall community engagement and accountability.

Over the last three years, the National Society has reached more than 38.5 million people as part of its

response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Its multiple interventions spanned from prevention to care, and included among others risk communication and education, disinfection, provision of handwashing stations, distribution of personal protective equipment, ambulance service, vaccination support, and cash grant assistance.

The National Society [Strategic Plan 2019-2024](#) includes the following objectives:

- Maintain the Society's reputation and increase its accountability as a humanitarian organization at national and international levels
- Increase sustainable availability of safe, affordable and quality blood across Indonesia
- Intensify recruitment and coaching of National Society volunteers as the backbone of its humanitarian services at all levels, both in quantity and quality
- Increase the quality and reach of response to disaster, health and other humanitarian crises, through the strengthening of Red Cross service units at all levels and the development of community resources
- Achieve a well-functioning National Society with leadership firmly guided by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's Fundamental Principles
- Increase National Society capacities at all levels, in managing basic infrastructure and facilities to support operational and service activities
- Increase its organizational independence sustainably through strategic cooperation at all levels and innovative resource development initiatives

The Indonesian Red Cross is currently engaged in an organization-wide transformation process. This process seeks to realize the commitment from its chairperson to modernize the organization, including human resources, the use of technology, organization management, resource mobilization, communications, international relations, as well as information, finance, logistics and asset management.

In 2022, the National Society received government certification in the field of humanitarian specialization and is now mandated to provide certification to other humanitarian organizations. This enables increasing the expertise of its personnel and provides a new income stream to the National Society.

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Indonesia, the world's fourth most populous nation, is projected to reach a population of 277 million people by the end of 2023. With 17,500 islands and an extensive coastline of over 81,000 kilometers, Indonesia is recognized as the largest archipelagic country. Presidential elections are scheduled to take place in early 2024, making it an important political year.

Indonesia is the 10th largest economy in terms of purchasing power parity and the largest economy in Southeast Asia. Indonesia's economic planning is charted through a 20-year development plan covering from 2005 to 2025. The current and final phase focuses on strengthening human capital and elevating the country's standing in the global economy. In 2022, despite a difficult global environment, Indonesia's economic growth strengthened to 5.3 per cent, supported by positive terms-of-trade led by commodity related exports and a recovery in private consumption ([Indonesia Economic Prospects \(IEP\) June 2023](#)). In July 2023, Indonesia regained its status as an upper-middle-income country, marking the bounce back of its economy following the COVID-19 pandemic ([Indonesia Poverty Assessment Report Launch 2023](#)).

The focal point of Indonesia's development is Java Island, the most densely populated area and the epicenter of the government activities and trade. However, the Government of Indonesia plans to establish a new capital city starting from 2024, to be called Nusantara. The new capital city, which will

be in Kalimantan, is to represent the new dream and vision of Indonesia, which is smart and sustainable, resilient, and free of environment disasters, pollution and traffic ([New Capital City of Nusantara to Represent Excellent Nation](#)). Java Island will still host industrial zones, ports, and warehouses, primarily in major urban centers such as Jakarta, Surabaya, Serang, and Semarang.

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, degradation of the natural environment and water resources, including through clearing prompted by poorly controlled urban development, has significant impacts on the livelihoods of rural communities. 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.



23rd November 2022, Cianjur, West Java, Indonesia, The National Society providing support services at Cianjur, West Java after a power outage due to an earthquake. (Photo: The Indonesian Red Cross)

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



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 hydrometeorological 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, diarrhea, and pneumonia ([Ministry of Environment and Forestry 2020](#)). 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.

In 2014, the National Ministry of Planning and Development published the National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation. The plan sets four priority sectors: marine and coastal, water, agriculture, and health. The fourth Medium Term Development Plan of Indonesia 2020 – 2024 is the primary vehicle through which these adaptation priorities are being implemented. Indonesia also committed through its Nationally Determined Contribution to unconditional target of 29% and a conditional target of up to 41% 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 organisations. 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 is finalising an Early Action Protocol (EAP) for floods. The National Society, together with the IFRC, 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).

In 2023, the Indonesian Red Cross developed a climate change adaptation and resilience strategy that will enable it to play a more effective role in addressing the challenges of climate change, protecting, and assisting affected communities and strengthening the organization's capacity and sustainability to provide humanitarian assistance. The strategy is articulated around three purposes, with related objectives:

Purpose 1: Enhance the role of the Indonesian Red Cross Society as a leading partner in providing quality and climate-resilient services

Objectives:

- Increase community capacity and preparedness in coping with the impacts of climate change
- Provide effective and responsive humanitarian assistance to climate disasters
- Advocating for policies and actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enforce climate resilience
- Establish strategic partnerships with governments, international institutions and civil society organizations to enhance its role in building a climate-resilient society
- Promote innovation in humanitarian services

Purpose 2: Improve organizational governance to support Movement partners to work together to address climate change impacts and climate-related disaster response

Objectives:

- Establish an inclusive and climate change-responsive governance framework
- Support Movement partners to strengthen human and organizational capacity to address climate change impacts and climate disaster response
- Establish a mechanism for experience and knowledge exchange and effective communication between Movement partners

Purpose 3: Implement smart climate practices in handling climate change impacts and organizational operations

Objectives:

- Improve sustainable and low-carbon resource management policies and practices
- Integrate climate adaptation and resilience principles in planning, budgeting and risk management of organizational activities

The strategy also sets out approaches to monitoring, evaluation and learning, resource mobilization, effective communication and outreach, and organizational management. The latter includes to:

- Strengthen the organizational structure by adding functions to existing units or establishing special units that focus on climate change
- Integrate the principles of climate change adaptation and resilience into the organizational regulations and guidelines to ensure that every aspect of work and decisions made reflects a commitment to addressing climate change
- Strengthen the capacity and knowledge of staff and volunteers through training and development related to climate change
- Strengthen cooperation with relevant organizations and institutions in a broader network, through the establishment of strategic partnerships with government agencies, humanitarian organizations, research institutions, and the private sector

Planned activities in 2024

- Undertake climate change adaptation and mitigation awareness for communities, particularly for vulnerable groups
- Build capacity of community champions and National Society staff and volunteers on [nature-based solutions](#)
- Implement the preparedness and readiness measures of the floods Early Action Protocol at the subnational level, including community-based measures.
- Develop a climate change e-learning platform
- Develop information management for forecast-based action (FbA), and conduct research to scale up the FbA model
- Integrate anticipatory action into the emergency preparedness framework, and forecast-based action in operational and technical disaster management guidelines
- Advocate through the anticipatory action working group for a review of relevant national disaster management laws and policies for incorporation of forecast-based financing

- Further integrate the climate change adaptation strategy into the National Society policies, programmes and services
- Work on the interface between climate change and protection, gender and inclusion, and community engagement and accountability

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

Since early 2023, the IFRC has supported the Indonesian Red Cross Society with its climate change adaptation and resilience strategy, and will continue to assist in developing policies, plans and programmes, mobilizing key resources, advocating supportive policies and strengthening collaboration with stakeholders.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society and IFRC in collaboration with the **American Red Cross** through the Community Ready to Act (CoRTA) project conducted a pilot training on the development of an early action standard operating procedure in May 2023. The procedure aims to maintain quality, increase efficiency, reduce the risk of errors, and facilitate simulation and training at the province, district, and city levels. The procedure will be used by the National Society branches to work with the communities and help them understand their roles in implementing early action.

The **Australian Red Cross** and **British Red Cross** supported the development since 2019 of the floods EAP following watershed studies across Indonesia to determine the trigger and threshold of the early action activation. They will support the National Society until the EAP is formally integrated into the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) anticipatory pillar.



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. Located between four active tectonic plates, earthquakes are a frequent occurrence and bring the risk of tsunamis. Western Sumatra, southern Java, northern and southern parts of Nusa Tenggara, Maluku islands, and the north of Papua and all coastal areas in Sulawesi are the most tsunami prone areas.

Indonesia also has 40 active volcanoes across its volcanic arc which lie across Sumatera Island to Java Island in the western part of Indonesia, through to Sulawesi and Maluku in the eastern part of the country. Underwater volcanic eruptions or landslides due to earthquakes also trigger tsunamis, as happened in 2018, when volcanic activity from Gunung Anak Krakatau, resulted in a landslide into the ocean and triggered the Sunda Strait tsunami impacting Lampung and Banten provinces.

The country is exposed to a range of hydrometeorological hazards such as floods, flash floods, landslides, wildfires, and droughts. Due to climate change, these hydrometeorological disasters are happening more frequently.

The 2007 disaster management law outlines national and regional responsibilities, rights and obligations, as well as the roles of businesses and international institutions in different phases of disaster management. The government of Indonesia has established the National Board for Disaster Management (BNPB) as the country's central governing body for all disaster-related activities, represented at the sub-

national levels by district agencies (BPBD). BNPB coordinates all disaster related activities from preparedness, prevention, and mitigation to response, and directs and manages national disaster response management efforts. BNPB is responsible for disseminating early warnings and started to develop a prevention dashboard for floods in 2020, in cooperation with IPB University. The dashboard is expected to connect with the BMKG impact-based forecasting platform and other cross-ministries systems, to provide more robust floods prediction that can be automatically disseminated to the public.

According to data from BNPB covering the period from 2020 to 2022, there have been a total of 13,500 recorded disaster events. Recognizing the magnitude of disasters and the geographical spread of the country, operations at sub-national level are run by provincial, and district governments with the support of the BNPB. However, in practice, the decentralized approach remains complex with lack of budget, human resources, and capacity at the local level, all serving as constraining factors.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

Given Indonesia's geographical context, The National Society gives a strong focus to the decentralization of its emergency response capacity. It aims to ensure that its personnel are present onsite within six hours of an emergency occurring.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society has six regional and eight sub-regional warehouses to help ensure that the immediate needs of disaster-affected populations are met nationwide. While the six regional warehouses are under the management

of the National Society headquarters, the eight sub-regional ones are managed at a provincial level. Under the Australian-Indonesian partnership for disaster risk management project, the National Society developed logistic management occupancy schemes, a training curriculum, training syllabus, standard operational procedures and e-learning materials which are ready to be tested. The Indonesian Red Cross Society will coordinate closely with BNPB and district agencies for logistic training and simulations.

Over the past decade, the Indonesian Red Cross Society has been using cash and voucher assistance (CVA) as a dignified and effective approach towards affected communities. The National Society has established 11 competency assessment centers across its branches in Indonesia, to offer training and issue CVA competency certifications to individuals who have successfully completed the training. Through the Indonesia-Australia partnership on disaster risk management, the National Society aims to further enhance CVA readiness by strengthening coordination with the national CVA sub-cluster, which is led by the Ministry of Social Affairs, and developing a CVA competency training curriculum for CVA practitioners in PMI and other organizations in Indonesia.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society uses the IFRC Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) methodology to identify and implement disaster preparedness priority actions.

Planned activities in 2024

- Effectively respond to emergencies as they arise across the archipelago
- Use cash and voucher assistance as a preferred modality to address the needs of people affected by disasters and crises
- Set up community feedback systems and participatory approaches for all operations
- Carry out community-based disaster risk reduction in high-risk areas
- Develop agreements with strategic financial service providers to diversify cash and voucher distribution methodology
- Carry out a comprehensive assessment of the National Society cash and voucher assistance preparedness and update the related roadmap accordingly
- Develop a CVA training curriculum, and formalise the CVA standard operating procedures and regulations
- Link anticipatory action and forecast-based financing with emergency response (see also under previous section)
- Develop agreements with strategic suppliers at the national and local levels

- Continue to decentralization the supply chain and logistics
- Partner with relevant authorities (government board, freight forwarder, and other institutions) for information management improvement and collaboration
- Further develop the emergency operation management system for trigger identification, decision making, monitoring and knowledge management
- Expand emergency surge capacity
- Review and update the disaster management policy in relation to emergency response teams, security and safety, protection gender and inclusion (PGI) and community engagement and accountability (CEA) in emergency
- Ensure continuous coordination and communication with relevant authorities through active engagement in national sub-clusters
- Enhance cross-border collaboration for emergency response to hazards such as wildfires or others

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises. In September 2023, IFRC provided a DREF allocation of over CHF 500,000 to support the Indonesian Red Cross Society in assisting 45,000 people affected by drought in 17 areas including Bali, Jawa Barat, Kalimantan Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Maluku and Papua. The National Society is supporting the targeted people over a six-month period with assistance such as the distribution of food parcels and safe water.

The IFRC Network is committed to providing both financial and technical assistance to the National Society to ensure the effectiveness of its response efforts, and enhance capacities such as for needs assessments at all levels. **The IFRC and Australian Red Cross** will continue to support CVA preparedness and readiness. The IFRC will also continue to monitor the review process of the Indonesian disaster management law, and provide technical support to the National Society's contribution to the process, in line with its auxiliary role.

Over the past two years, the Indonesian Red Cross with technical and financial support from the **IFRC, Australian Red Cross** and **British Red Cross** have been collaborating with BMKG and BNPB on developing forecast-based and early action approaches in Indonesia. The planned approach factors in the decentralized governance approaches of the National Society and the Indonesian government and will draw

on these to build FbA frameworks that embrace the expertise and local knowledge at community level.

The **American Red Cross** continues to support the Indonesian Red Cross Society in enhancing the capacity of vulnerable communities and schools in high-risk disaster areas in three provinces (20 villages, 20 schools) under the Community

Ready to Act project until 2024. This covers sectors such as disaster risk reduction, forecast-based action, CVA and CEA.

The **Australian Red Cross** also maintains its commitment to provide a contingency fund to the Indonesian Red Cross Society.



Health and wellbeing

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 has adopted in late 2022 a new regulation on prevention and control of zoonosis and emerging infectious disease, which will serve 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.

Since Indonesia reported its first COVID-19 case in March 2020, coverage of routine immunization to prevent childhood diseases such as polio, measles, rubella and diphtheria has been declining. In the year 2021 alone, 25 million children missed one or more doses of the diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis vaccine. This represents an increase of two million compared to 2020 and six million more than in 2019.

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.

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 2020 World Health Organization (WHO)/ UNICEF Joint Monitoring Report indicates 27 million people lacking access to basic water and 83 million people lacking access to basic sanitation, including 33 million urban dwellers.

Mental health is also a notable issue in Indonesia. The prevalence of severe mental disorder in Indonesian population is 1.7 per cent. In the community, people with mental disorders are often stigmatized, which negatively impacts their ability to access necessary services.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

To help meet the public health needs, and reduce health risks, the Indonesian Red Cross Society focuses its health action on:

- Strengthening community resilience against the detrimental effects of epidemics and pandemics as well as any public health threats
- Building capacities to prepare and respond to epidemic, pandemic, public health and health crisis threats
- Promoting engagement in health security among civil society, the private sector, the media and other key stakeholders

In recent years, the Indonesian Red Cross Society has enhanced its health response capacity by procuring mobile clinic units to provide health services particularly in remote areas. It has also established a health emergency response unit, and invested into capacity building of staff and volunteers for emergency health response.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society had been actively engaged in national level discussions, advocating for the community-based surveillance (CBS) system's integration. The Indonesian Red Cross has been mandated to coordinate CBS implementation in sub-district level, including advocating for new technical guidelines on strengthening CBS at sub-national level and collaborating with sub-district governments on CBS implementation.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society consistently delivers essential water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services during an emergency response. The National Society has a strong vision for a regional WASH centre of excellence – a facility for developing innovative approaches, combined with strong networking between actors, regionally and nationally, knowledge sharing and capacity building. With its existing training facility, expertise and a considerable amount of pre-positioned equipment, the National Society is well placed to move this vision forward. It plans to conduct a WASH study at the national level to identify needs in the sector and is seeking funding support for this initiative.

Planned activities in 2024

- Continue to provide health services in emergency and non-emergency settings
- Promote national regulation and strategies for CBS under the government system Promote national standard CBS and certification of CBS training
- Promote utilization of the CBS information system (known as SatuSBM) developed by the Indonesian Red Cross Society for early detection and response to epidemics
- Implement data readiness initiatives for epidemic and pandemic preparedness with health spatial data infrastructure and secondary data access to support data-driven decision making
- Carry out community health promotion for non-communicable diseases such as stunting and mental health issues
- Roll out innovative community engagement multi-channels approaches to engage communities in promoting targeted healthy, positive and safe behaviours
- Set up feedback systems to monitor and act on community concerns, rumours and misinformation

during public health emergencies or preparedness activities

- Carry out activities that support rapid sharing of information with communities that can save lives, reduce risk, and mitigate the negative impact of a disease outbreak
- Support community preparedness capacities for epidemics and pandemics, and other public health emergencies
- Expand the reach, quality and modalities of first aid activities, focusing on training, standardization and certification as well as commercial first aid
- Respond to mental health and psychosocial support (MPHSS) needs in the communities and among staff and volunteers
- Provide WASH services during epidemics, such as provision of safe water including for personal hygiene and handwashing activity; access to safe and inclusive sanitation facilities; hygiene promotion for prevention and risk reduction
- Deliver hygiene promotion messages through communication channels to raise community awareness on the importance of safe water, sanitation and hygiene, using important days such as World Water Day, World Toilet Day, and global handwashing day
- Develop a WASH data and mapping system especially in high-risk areas, integrated with other programs such as the disaster risk reduction
- Maintain WASH response readiness by conducting annual equipment maintenance and annual training
- Enhance medical logistics and stockpiling for health response
- Develop core competencies for staff and volunteers in epidemic and pandemic, and health emergencies response

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support the Indonesian Red Cross Society in advocating for the deployment of the community-based surveillance system. The IFRC will assist the National Society in strengthening its branches on epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response, scaling up the CBS roll out for nation-wide implementation, and ensure the interoperability of the CBS system with existing surveillance systems. The IFRC will also continue to support the National Society for public health emergencies, including for emergency WASH interventions, and hygiene promotion. Thanks to support from the Asia-Europe Foundation and the

Japanese Government, the IFRC will also enable in 2024 the National Society's critical medical logistics and stockpiling for public health emergencies.

The **Australian Red Cross** continues its support to the Indonesian Red Cross Society for better community

epidemic and pandemic preparedness, including community-based surveillance. This builds on the support provided by the Australian Red Cross and Australian Department of Foreign Affairs to the National Society on emergency health response capacity.



Migration and displacement

Indonesia has fluid migration patterns which impact the socio-economic and political situation. It is a country of origin, destination, and transit for migrants. Indonesian workers commonly 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 are primarily employed in low wage sectors. Malaysia remains the top destination for Indonesian migrant workers. 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. Through skill development and remittances, Indonesian migrant workers contribute significantly to the sustainable development of the country. Indonesia also attracts foreign workers in particular from China.

At the end of December 2020, there were 13,800 refugees from 50 countries registered in Indonesia, and more than half were from Afghanistan. In recent years, there have been unregulated boat arrivals from Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh, carrying displaced persons from Myanmar. In all cases, the Indonesian Government has allowed the passengers to disembark, while local government authorities have worked with UN agencies, the Indonesian Red Cross Society and civil society organizations to ensure their immediate needs were met. In 2016, a Presidential Regulation on the handling of refugees was adopted, which contains key definitions. It also sets out processes for the detection, shelter and safeguarding of refugees and asylum-seekers.

Natural hazards, climate change and rapid urbanization are also contributing to rising rates of internal displacement within Indonesia. According to the [Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre: Country Profile](#) Indonesia, 2022 saw a decrease in new disaster-related displacement due to a less pronounced monsoon season. 308,000 people were displaced in 2022, compared to 749,000 in 2021. By the end of 2022, about 68,000 people remained displaced due to disasters. Conflict and intercommunal violence also contribute to internal

displacement in Indonesia, such as in Papua, Riau and West Papua provinces in 2021. At the end of 2022, about 72,000 people remained displaced due to conflict and violence, mostly in protracted situation.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Indonesian Red Cross Society has been working on migration and displacement issues for a long time and recognizes the need to institutionalize its approach. Its key focus remains on the development of a migration and displacement policy, especially in the context of facilitating a more effective and efficient humanitarian response. It aims to better take into accounts specific risk factors, such as when providing services for migrants and displaced people during disaster and health emergency response. The Indonesian Red Cross Society also seeks to ensure that migration and displacement become an integral part of its regular services.

The National Society's leadership is engaged in the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement's migration leadership group and looks to strengthen collaboration with key stakeholders. With support from IFRC and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), it has been included by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in the consultation on the preparedness plan for Myanmar's Rakhine State displacement crisis.

Planned activities in 2024

- Respond to migration and displacement-related emergencies in collaboration with the Government of Indonesia, UNHCR and IOM
- Develop a policy on migration and displacement for the National Society
- Pursue and develop collaboration and partnerships within and beyond the Movement

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

One in three Indonesian women have experienced Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in their lifetime, and this worsened as a result of COVID-19. People with disability still face challenges in accessing different basic services such as birth certificates, education, social protection including health insurance, and difficulties in entering the labour market and employment. According to the National Socio-Economic Survey, in 2019 over nine percent of Indonesia's population lived with a disability, representing 23.3 million people.

Government regulations advise on the provision of equitable services and assistance in disaster management, including emergency response and disaster risk reduction. Vulnerable groups are referred to as infants, preschoolers, children, pregnant women or breast-feeding mothers, people with disabilities and the elderly. Regulations also address the protection of women and children from sexual and gender-based violence in disaster settings. Also, the Indonesian Government's community engagement in disaster management regulations ensure that the role of communities in disaster management activities includes decision-making, providing the right information to the public, supervision, planning, implementation, and sustainability of disaster management activities.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Indonesian Red Cross Society considers that protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) approaches are critical components in its service delivery. The Indonesian Red Cross Society is committed to developing pathways to strengthen its capacity for integrating PGI components in all sectors, primarily in disaster management, emergency response and health crisis management. During the emergency response to Cianjur earthquake in 2023, the National Society ensured the application of the IFRC [PGI minimum standards in emergencies](#) and conducted dedicated training for staff and volunteers. The National Society also designed a cohesive plan following a regional PGI workshop. Priorities include to carry out a

The **Australian Red Cross** has shown an interest in working in collaboration with the National Society on the migration portfolio and providing support for the development of the migration and displacement policy.

The **ICRC** also provides support to the National Society on migration and displacement, such as for restoring family links.

PGI organizational assessment following IFRC methodology, the development of a PGI organizational roadmap, and of a comprehensive strategy for implementing PGI in the Indonesian Red Cross' provinces and districts.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society has also developed a roadmap for further integrating community engagement and accountability (CEA) into its operations. The Indonesian Red Cross Society, alongside the IFRC, is part of the steering committee of the community of practice working group for community engagement. This working group is bringing together the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), IFRC, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and other local and international organizations, and is endorsed by the Ministry of Social Affairs. It builds on good practices and lessons learnt in Central Sulawesi, where a similar platform was first initiated by the IFRC, UNICEF and UN OCHA. The Indonesian Red Cross Society and the IFRC also co-led the risk communication and community engagement working group during the COVID-19 pandemic, receiving strong recognition from the Ministry of Health for their work.

Planned activities in 2024

- Implement and disseminate IFRC PGI minimum standards in emergencies
- Pilot PGI interventions at the province and district levels
- Establish a PGI task force
- Mainstream PGI in services by developing minimum PGI requirements in services, and developing a PGI framework and benchmarks for operations, programmes, and services
- Formulate and deliver online PGI training modules
- Participate in the IFRC's network PGI and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH) working groups, and in relevant regional networks such

as the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) PGI technical working group

- Ensure feedback mechanisms are inclusive and safe for different groups within communities via a diversity of channels
- Ensure that all feedback data collected is disaggregated according to age and sex
- Develop guidance and tools for monitoring community satisfaction and levels of engagement and accountability within PGI activities and programmes
- Map CEA focal points within volunteers and staff in branches for surge deployment

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue supporting the Indonesian Red Cross Society in all PGI mainstreaming and engagement efforts. Together with the **American Red Cross**, the IFRC will also

support the National Society's continued efforts to institutionalize CEA approaches in its operations and services. Integration and implementation of the CEA roadmap are conducted through the 'Red Ready' programme (see [Midterm review](#)) as well as other multi-sectoral programmes. The Indonesian Red Cross Society will engage its planning, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation (PMER) unit to ensure CEA minimum standards are implemented systemically in short- and long-term programmes, with a view to sustainability. With the support of the IFRC, the Indonesian Red Cross Society will develop a dashboard for CEA mapping, to identify trained CEA focal points and to monitor CEA activities in branches.

The **Australian Red Cross** has supported the Indonesian Red Cross Society for PGI and CEA efforts, including the development of the CEA roadmap, alongside the IFRC. The Australian Red Cross will continue supporting the implementation of the roadmap, which will lead to institutionalizing CEA into the Indonesian Red Cross Society operations in 2024. Technical support for the implementation of PGI work and plans is also foreseen.

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 analyse the strengths and gaps of its preparedness and response mechanism, and ultimately take necessary action to improve it.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society is undergoing an organizational transformation, articulated around three strategic aims:

- De-bureaucratization: transfer of powers and functions to reduce administrative units
- Digitalization: use of digital technologies to improve processes and provide value-added opportunities
- Competency: promote the knowledge, skills, abilities, and behaviors that contribute to individual and organizational performances

In 2024, the Indonesian Red Cross Society will focus on strengthening international relations through engagement in regional and global fora. The National Society will also work on revitalizing its human capital and resources, building stronger business processes and regulations, resource mobilization and fundraising management, increasing public communication, strengthening the planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) system, and increasing accountability and asset management.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Indonesian Red Cross Society seeks to further utilise its strong relationships with public authorities, in line with its auxiliary role, and move from project-based cooperation to longer-term and strategic initiatives. The National Society's significant role in disaster risk reduction, emergency response and health, including blood services contributes to the country's development agenda, and can be leveraged to access new resources from multilateral donors, such as the Pandemic Fund. The Indonesian Red Cross is also a trusted counterpart in local initiatives at provincial and municipal levels, and aims to continue increasing access to resources at these levels.

The National Society will also maintain strategic level dialogue with IFRC membership and Movement partners and hold coordination meetings on a regular basis. Together with Movement partners, it will prepare for the 2024 Red Cross Red Crescent International Conference.

The National Society will be hosting the 2024 Southeast Asia Red Cross Red Crescent leaders meeting and youth forum in Indonesia. The meetings will build on the 2023 similar event held in Cambodia, in which the National Society was actively engaged.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support the National Society in interagency and international coordination. This includes involvement in the Humanitarian Country Team, leading the shelter cluster, participating in multiple working groups and liaising with key stakeholders and donors (see also under IFRC Network section).

The IFRC will also continue to focus on coordinated support from IFRC membership, including through the unified planning process. It will assist in monitoring the implementation and revision of the plan. The IFRC and in-country participating National Societies seek to closely coordinate their technical and financial support to the Indonesian Red Cross Society in an array of sectoral areas. The IFRC will also advocate for strengthened Movement coordination in line with [Seville Agreement 2.0](#), keeping the National Society at the center. Following the hosting of the 21st Southeast Asia Red Cross and Red Crescent leaders meeting and youth forum in 2024, the IFRC will support the National Society on follow up actions.

The **American Red Cross** will continue to support the National Society on fundraising, with a focus on financial sustainability. This includes peer-to-peer support and regular online sessions between the National Society and the global teaming initiative of American Red Cross Nebraska Iowa team to work on the resource mobilization database management.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Indonesian Red Cross Society, with support from the IFRC, has submitted its revised statutes to the [IFRC/ICRC Joint Statutes Commission](#) for comments and to ensure alignment to the 2018 [Guidance for National Societies Statutes](#). The Joint Statutes Commission has provided a formal response which the National Society works to incorporate.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society seeks to pursue the development of its branches and will utilize the IFRC Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment ([BOCA](#)) results to develop a mechanism for certification of branch capacity. This was supported by a grant from the IFRC/ICRC National Society Investment Alliance ([NSIA](#)) in 2023 on branch accreditation

for response readiness. Based on a branch accreditation guideline, and overseen by an assessor team, accreditation of branches started mid-2023 and will be implemented in 19 provinces.

The National Society will keep its focus on volunteers and youth and works to implement its solidarity fund mechanism for the protection of volunteers. It plans to revitalize its youth centers at both national and branch levels. The centers offer a space for youth and volunteers to co-create, collaborate, and express their abilities to contribute to the humanitarian sector. The centers are an important asset both for youth retention within the National Society, and to engage more widely with the dynamic youth in Indonesia. The National Society also plans to re-assess and update the 2008 capacity building curriculum

for volunteers, based on the latest developments, context and needs of the humanitarian sector. It works with the Ministry of Education to incorporate volunteering with the Indonesian Red Cross Society as an option for students' extra-curricular activities and college credits. This initiative started in branches offices in cooperation with local universities, and the National Society aims at spreading it country-wide through a national policy from the Ministry of Education.

The National Society also pursues efforts on its human resources management system. With support from the Australian Red Cross, it has carried out a workload analysis to identify and implement the optimal staff composition and structure at headquarters.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC provides overall support to the National Society on its development priorities. It will follow-up on the revised statutes submission, provide support in accessing National Society development funding mechanisms such as the IFRC [Capacity](#)

[Building Fund](#) and IFRC/ICRC [NSIA](#), and in the implementation of the volunteers solidarity fund mechanism. The IFRC will continue to provide support to the development of branches based on BOCA results, including linking emergency responses with branch development and exit strategies to sustain services to the community. The IFRC will promote peer to peer support between branches, and peer-to-peer cooperation between the Indonesian Red Cross Society and the Timor Leste Red Cross, in collaboration with the Australian Red Cross and the ICRC.

The **American Red Cross**, alongside the IFRC, will continue to support the National Society to strengthen its national level capacities against OCAC and PER, with the aim that the National Society is better able to respond to local disasters (Red Cross Ready/RED Ready).

The **Australian Red Cross** provides across the board financial support to the National Society for its organizational transformation.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Indonesian Red Cross Society has clearly defined its role as a governmental auxiliary in humanitarian services and its commitment to enhancing its visibility and reputation will be further strengthened through capacity building initiatives, humanitarian diplomacy, and advocacy efforts at all levels. In addition to its engagement with the Red Cross Law, the National Society actively collaborates with authorities on policy matters related to community resilience. This work uses humanitarian platforms to promote humanitarian principles, ensuring that policies and plans incorporate best practices, reflect community perspectives, and adhere to inclusive approaches that prioritize the well-being of all.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society, with support from the Australian Red Cross has developed "Indonesian Red Cross TV" on YouTube to effectively disseminate the functions and roles of the Red Cross in Indonesia. It seeks to identify capacity gaps and provide training for staff and volunteers related to

communication skills, such as content development, story writing, photography, videography and social media.

The National Society aims to further develop partnerships and communication strategies, including mapping current partners, setting priority issues and developing a government advocacy strategy and a humanitarian diplomacy policy.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society to further develop its humanitarian diplomacy agenda, including to continue supporting on civil-military cooperation. The IFRC contributes to the visibility of the Indonesian Red Cross Society through media and social media communications, and will continue to support the National Society to provide timely and relevant communications, and for communications and advocacy capacity building.

The **American Red Cross** and **Australian Red Cross** are open for discussion on supporting the National Society to develop a workplan related to communications and public advocacy.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Indonesian Red Cross Society gives priority to the strengthening of its human resource management, starting from the recruitment process and until pension age, as well as further enhancing project management skills. It has worked to ensure that all staff have knowledge of the regulations on fraud and corruption, sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse, and that the signed acknowledgement is kept in the staff's human resource personnel file. In addition to paper-based documents, the staff will have also completed certified online training.

The Indonesian Red Cross also aims to improve the accountability and integrity across the board through the improvement of its financial and reporting system. In 2024, following a capacity and risk assessment through an IFRC tool, the National Society and the IFRC will finalize a new framework funding agreement, and move to a funds transfers modality, in replacement of the existing working advance modality. This will be accompanied by a set of risk mitigation measures that are specific for Indonesian Red Cross Society.

In 2023, a series of workshops took place on the National Society's finance, logistic, procurement, and asset management systems. Organizational regulation and technical guidelines on procurement, finance, warehouses, travel and logistics were updated, and the draft documents will be presented for endorsement by the board in 2024.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society has been moving to digital records and archives and is in the process of improving the management information system in finance, assets and logistics, planning and budgeting, and reporting. Internally, the Indonesian Red Cross built its capacity in data management including data literacy, data culture and infrastructure as well as setting up roles and responsibilities of personnel on the data and information management system. Towards 2024, it will prioritize information management and digitalization to support the work of all sectors. Data readiness efforts include connecting all branches digitally, increasing the digital culture, and using data in all its digitally recorded operations and assessments.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide support on the human resource development of the Indonesian Red Cross Society when requested. The IFRC, along with other partners like the **American Red Cross** and the **Australian Red Cross**, will also continue supporting the National Society on further strengthening its PMER capacity.

In 2024, the IFRC will continue its work with the Indonesia Red Cross Society to use digital platforms to support procurement, finance and administrative matters and monitor real time situations. The IFRC will provide technical support in the development of an information technology and information management roadmap, and to increase the National Society capacity on information systems.

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, tsunamis, volcano eruptions, floods, disease outbreaks and population movement. In 2022 and 2023 alone, the Indonesian Red Cross Society accessed the DREF for its

response to a foot and mouth disease outbreak, the Cianjur earthquake, and drought condition linked to coinciding El Niño phenomenon and positive Indian Ocean Dipole.

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 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

The IFRC coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing common priorities; co-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, development assistance, and efforts to reinforce the auxiliary role of National Societies in their respective countries.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society is actively involved in regional collaboration and will host the 2024 Southeast Asia Red Cross Red Crescent leaders meeting and youth forum in Jakarta.

In-country, the Indonesian Red Cross Society, with support from the IFRC, has committed extra efforts to the IFRC network annual planning process, ensuring a more collaborative approach. The IFRC gathered reviews and feedback from the Indonesian Red Cross Society and participating National Societies on the previous year's process, which led to the formation of a joint think tank and small technical teams to lead the discussions and analysis during the planning process.

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

The **American Red Cross**, alongside the IFRC, supports the Indonesian Red Cross in capacity of vulnerable communities and schools in high-risk disaster areas in three provinces (20 villages, 20 schools) under the Community Ready to Act (CorTa) Project until 2024. This covers sectors such as disaster risk reduction, forecast-based action, cash and voucher assistance, as well as CEA. The American Red Cross and the IFRC have supported the Indonesian Red Cross Society through the Red Ready programme until 2023, with the objective for the

National Society to achieve measurable improvements to its institutional capacity. This was gauged primarily against IFRC network benchmarks, known as the Organizational Capacity Assessment Certification (OCAC) and Preparedness for Effective Response (PER), to better respond to local disasters. The American Red Cross has engaged in discussions on its strategic partnership planning document, which will guide its partnership with the Indonesian Red Cross Society for the next five years. These discussions also informed the Indonesian Red Cross Society's strategic planning for 2024-2029.
















The **Australian Red Cross** supports the National Society in its organizational transformation process, and in strengthening epidemic and pandemic preparedness, including community-based surveillance. The Australian Red Cross is also interested to support the National Society in cash and voucher assistance, PGI, shelter and settlements, and data management. Together with the IFRC, it is supporting the Indonesian Red Cross Society's engagement in the Australia-Indonesia partnership in disaster risk management. The programme enables the National Society to increase its capacity for effective disaster response. It also covers disaster risk reduction, health, migration, information management, risk communication and community engagement, and the mainstreaming of protection, gender and inclusion. Furthermore, it supports the Indonesian Red Cross Society in providing emergency assistance to people in need by accessing various funding sources, such as the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Contingency Fund, the IFRC's DREF, and Emergency Appeals.

The **Australian Red Cross** and the **British Red Cross**, together with the IFRC, provide support to the National Society in adopting forecast-based early action and financing approaches to disaster risk reduction and community resilience.



15th September 2021, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia, The Indonesian Red Cross volunteers distributing baby kits post the 2021 floods which affected more than ten districts (Photo: Indonesian Red Cross)

Participating National Society Support

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
American Red Cross	796,000						
Australian Red Cross							
British Red Cross							
Japanese Red Cross Society	180,000						
Qatar Red Crescent Society							

Total Funding requirement

977,000

Movement coordination

On the request of the Indonesian Red Cross Society, the IFRC will continue its support on Movement coordination at leadership level. Movement coordination brings together the Indonesian Red Cross, the IFRC, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). 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

In line with its auxiliary role, the Indonesian Red Cross Society works closely with government institutions in the fields of disaster preparedness and response, health, youth development, training development and blood services. Coordination is undertaken with the Ministry of Home Affairs, National Agency for Disaster Management, National Agency of Meteorological and Geophysical Affairs, National Agency of Drug and Food Control, Indonesian National Armed Force and Police, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Labour, and Ministry of Social Services.

The National Society is actively engaged in a number of key multi-stakeholders initiatives in Indonesia. As part of the Global Health Security platform, the Indonesian Red Cross Society collaborates on community-based surveillance with

GHS-USAID partners including UN agencies, international NGOs and national government agencies. The Indonesian Red Cross Society and the IFRC promote anticipatory action in Indonesia through coordination meetings with national stakeholders such as the National Disaster Management Agency, Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency, Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), World Food Programme (WFP), and other non-governmental organizations. The National Society and IFRC share their knowledge and experience in the community engagement working group with UNOCHA, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and other local and international organizations.

The IFRC continues to be a key advocacy and strategic member of the UN Humanitarian Country Team. Through its lead role of the shelter cluster, the IFRC plays a strong part in various UN platforms and Government of Indonesia platforms. The Global Shelter Cluster 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. The IFRC cochairs with UNICEF the risk communication and community engagement working group on issues related to COVID-19 and is a member of the national network on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (PSEAH).

The Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) remains one of the key donors supporting the Indonesian Red Cross Society, through the Australian Red Cross and the IFRC. This is part of DFAT SIAP SIAGA project, which is aimed to increase capacity for effective disaster response. The

project also supports the National Society's organisational transformation process, COVID-19 response efforts, and contributes to the collaboration between IFRC and the Indonesian Red Cross Society with ASEAN.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is a key donor to the Indonesian Red Cross. It works through the IFRC to support the National Society in several areas, including the strengthening of its pandemic preparedness, as well as its capacity to address polio in the country. Under the CP3 programme, IFRC supported the Indonesian Red Cross until 2023 as an auxiliary to the public authorities of Indonesia on achieving the national action plan on health security. The aim of the programme was to support the Government of Indonesia on polio eradication following the indicators of Global Polio Eradication Initiative. An extension of the programme for 2024 is in process.



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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [IFRC Global Plan and Country Plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Donor response](#) on IFRC website
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

This plan reflects the priorities of the Indonesian Red Cross, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support for 2024 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of 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.

Contact information

Deasy Sujatiningrani

Head of Organizational, Planning, Evaluation and Legal Bureau
Indonesian Red Cross Society

T +62 812-1076-194

deasy_sujatiningrani@pmi.or.id

<https://www.pmi.or.id/>

Robert Laprade

Head of Strategic Engagement & Partnerships
IFRC Regional Office for Asia Pacific, Kuala Lumpur

T ++601 2204 3410

robert.laprade@ifrc.org

Elkhan Rahimov

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

T +62811 1321 0123

elkhan.rahimov@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

Lead
IFRC Global Strategic Planning & Reporting Centre
New Delhi

sumitha.martin@ifrc.org