



INDONESIA

2023 IFRC network country plan

Funding Requirement **CHF 5.1M**

Appeal number **MAAID002**

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



20,000

Ongoing emergency operations



79,000

Climate and environment



102,000

Disasters and crises



145,000

Health and wellbeing



300

Migration and displacement

IFRC network multiyear 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 **276.4 M**

INFORM severity rating **medium**

Climate ND-GAIN Index rank **64**

Human Development Index rank **107**

Population below poverty level **9.8%**

Hazards



Earthquakes



Volcanic eruptions



Tsunamis



Floods



Landslides



Diseases and epidemics

Funding requirements

Total 5.1M CHF

Through the IFRC

4.1M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

980,000 CHF

IFRC Breakdown

1,000 CHF

Ongoing emergency operations

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 SOCIETY PROFILE

The Indonesian Red Cross Society (Palang Merah Indonesia) has established itself as an effective auxiliary to the Government in the humanitarian field, with a clear vision and mission as an organization that demonstrates professionalism and integrity, and works together with communities. The National Society was established in 1945. Its role is set out and supported by national law and by its statutes, endorsed in their General Assembly in December 2019.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society maintains a workforce of more than 6,600 professional staff and more than 300,000 committed volunteers trained in a wide range of technical skills. These people are distributed in 34 provincial branches with 494 district branches and 3,406 sub-district branches. The National Society has six regional warehouses and is constructing eight sub-regional warehouses with the support of the New Zealand Government. These are located in strategic locations nationwide. The National Society's Blood Service covers 85 per cent of blood needs in Indonesia through 250 units across 34 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 Strategic Plan of the Indonesian Red Cross for 2019–2024 includes the following objectives:

1. Maintain the Society's reputation and increase its accountability as a humanitarian organization at national and international levels
2. Increase sustainable availability of safe, affordable and quality blood across Indonesia

3. Intensify recruitment and coaching of National Society volunteers as the backbone of its humanitarian services at all levels, both in quantity and quality
4. 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
5. Achieve a well-functioning National Society with leadership firmly guided by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's Fundamental Principles
6. Increase National Society capacities at all levels, in managing basic infrastructure and facilities to support operational and service activities
7. 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. This is expected not only to increase the expertise of its personnel, but also to provide an income stream. The Indonesian Red Cross is now mandated to provide certification to other humanitarian organizations.

IFRC NETWORK ACTION IN 2023

Joint situational analysis

Indonesia is the world's fourth most populous nation and has a population of 276 million. It is the largest economy in Southeast Asia and is the 10th largest economy in the world. It is the world's largest archipelagic country with 17,500 islands and over 81,000 kilometres of coastline. Java Island is the most populated area of the country and is the centre of government and trade.

The large industrial areas, harbours and warehouses on Java Island, particularly in big cities such as Jakarta, Surabaya, Serang and Semarang, are vulnerable to natural and technological hazards.

According to World Bank's Human Capital Index, Indonesia has experienced a loss of learning caused by the closing down of schools during the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on UNICEF's report, at least 80 million

children and adolescents in Indonesia are facing a widespread secondary impact on their learning, health, nutrition and economic security. In July 2021, impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, Indonesia went from upper-middle income to lower-middle income status. However, Indonesia's economy is now recovering from GDP growth of 3.7% in 2021 to a projected GDP of 5.1 – 5.2% by the end of 2022.

In 2022, Indonesia held the G-20 Presidency which demonstrates the country's increasing capacity to provide leadership in Southeast Asia and the world. The United Nations has designated Indonesia as a champion of a Global Crisis Response Group to address the issues of rising food and fuel costs, as well as other financial concerns made worse by the war in Ukraine. Indonesia will also assume the ASEAN chair for the fourth time in 2023.

According to the recent 2022 INFORM index for Risk Assessment, Indonesia ranks 62nd out of 191 nations and is categorized as "medium stable risk", with no trend of increasing risk in 2022, except for the risk from climate change. This risk index is calculated using the markers of vulnerability, coping ability, and exposure to risk. Looking at the vulnerability indicators, there is a pattern that Indonesia's ability to adapt is gradually deteriorating, albeit at a relatively slow rate.

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 vulnerable to human trafficking.

Strategic priorities

Climate and environment

Indonesia has substantial geographical, topographical, and climatic variation, ranging from sea and coastal systems to forests and peat swamps. Indonesia's various political, geographical, and social factors combine to present significant potential of climate change to impact the country. Long-term changes include rising sea-levels, shifts in rainfall patterns and increasing temperature. Changes in atmospheric and oceanic conditions affect their interactions in climate systems, including the El Niño Southern Oscillation and the Indian Ocean Dipole. Both affect temperature and rainfall patterns and lead to increases in prolonged drought, flooding and extreme weather events, including tropical cyclones. In recent years, prolonged La Nina conditions have seen an increase in the occurrence of tropical storms which previously had insignificant impacts, approaching the equator area, and triggering extreme flooding and storm events in areas previously not experiencing 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.

Impacts of climate change are exacerbated by environmental degradation, such as the continuing degradation of watersheds through forest clearing, poor land management and pollution. Impacts include crop failures, reduced fisheries production, loss of biodiversity, forest fires and associated air pollution, along with an increase in the number of outbreaks of infectious diseases. Areas that are particularly susceptible to the impacts of climate change show patterns of high population density and high dependency on the country's natural resources, which makes matters worse.

Indonesia is 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.

In 2014, the National Ministry of Planning and Development published the National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation. The plan has four priority sectors for climate change adaptation: marine and coastal, water, agriculture, and health. Indonesia also committed at the Conference of Parties (COP), through its Nationally Determined Contribution document, an unconditional target of 29% and a conditional target of up to 41% by 2030, in terms of reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Main actions and areas of support

The Indonesian Red Cross has identified priorities to respond to the challenges of climate change and environmental degradation. It includes the development of a climate change adaptation and mitigation strategy to help broaden the role of the National Society in tackling these issues. The strategy will also serve as a guide to incorporate climate change and environmental issues into policies and approaches. A focus on climate-risk analysis will support improved decision-making, as well as advocacy. The Indonesian Red Cross sees nature-based solutions, anticipatory action and behaviour change as current key areas of action.

The Indonesian Red Cross 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 aims to enhance the preparedness capacities of up to 20 communities living in high-disaster risk areas, with support from the American Red Cross. This includes developing more inclusive and sustainable approaches to disaster readiness through livelihood protection, flood mitigation, water catchment management, climate change

adaptation, sustainable communities and local government regulation. As part of this project, the National Society will apply nature-based solutions to protect vulnerable families in river and coastal areas, by reducing disaster and climate risks through the restoration of river ecosystems.

The National Society will undertake climate change adaptation and mitigation awareness for communities, particularly for vulnerable groups. Through its integrated community-based risk reduction (ICBRR) programme and with support from the Japanese Red Cross, the Indonesian Red Cross will continue to develop a culture of disaster education and family preparedness for vulnerable groups. It aims to do this at the school and village level by strengthening capacity and coordination among local stakeholders. This project will seek to enable the relevant branches to improve their capacity to deliver continued disaster education modules. With the IFRC's support, the National Society has adopted the IFRC's roadmap to community resilience and adopted the ICBRR guidelines.

The Indonesian Red Cross is ready to finalize its Early Action Protocol, with support from the Australian Red Cross, the British Red Cross and the IFRC. It will also conduct a simulation exercise to review its quality. The protocol provides details of the thresholds that activate predefined actions in advance of an emergency. It also establishes who will respond and what form of assistance will be delivered to which target groups. Activating the protocol provides access to funding through IFRC's Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF). In addition, the Indonesian Red Cross will coordinate closely with the National Agency of Meteorological and Geophysical Affairs and the National Board for Disaster Management in providing training to volunteers at community level. It will also support the development and implementation of forecast-based action at community level – by developing standard operating procedures for the activation of the National Society's Early Action Protocol – and identify potential sources of finance to undertake early action.

A number of humanitarian actors have expressed an interest in the Indonesian Red Cross adopting forecast-based action. Building on recent initial meetings on coordinated anticipatory action, the National Society and the IFRC will continue to build and coordinate with interested parties, sharing the National Society's learning experiences. This will enable the Indonesian Red Cross to position itself as a leader in anticipatory action in the country. Starting in 2023, another long-term vision of the National Society will be

the identification of sources of funding for anticipatory action at national and sub-national levels. This will advocate for making existing funding mechanisms available for anticipatory disaster action.

Disasters and crises

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

Indonesia is considered 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. According to available data, since 1900 there have been 1,359 earthquakes with over 14% of these measuring over magnitude seven. Western Sumatra, southern Java, northern and southern parts of Nusa Tenggara, Maluku islands, the north of Papua and all the coastal areas in Sulawesi are the most tsunami prone areas.

Indonesia also has 40 active volcanoes across its volcanic arc. These range from the islands of Sumatra to Java in the western part of Indonesia, through to Sulawesi and Maluku in the east. 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. Between July and December 2018, [earthquakes in Lombok, earthquakes, tsunami and resulting liquefaction and landslides in Central Sulawesi, as well as tsunami in Sunda Straits](#) killed over 5,000 people and affected over a million people.

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

Indonesia National Meteorological Agency is the main body providing real-time hazard monitoring and maintaining data on hydrometeorological hazards, volcanic and seismic activity. 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.

The Government of Indonesia has established the National Board for Disaster Management as the country's central governing body for all disaster-related activities, represented at the sub-national levels by

district agencies. The Board coordinates all disaster related activities from preparedness, prevention and mitigation to response, and directs and manages national disaster risk management efforts. It is also responsible for disseminating early warnings. By mid-2022, the Board had recorded 826 floods, 395 landslides and 126 wildfires in Indonesia with more than 2 million people affected.

Main actions and areas of support

Over the last two years, the Indonesian Red Cross – with technical and financial support from the IFRC, the British Red Cross and the Australian Red Cross, under the forecast-based action project – has been collaborating with the National Agency of Meteorological and Geophysical Affairs and National Board for Disaster Management to develop an early action approach in Indonesia. It will factor in the decentralized governance approaches of the National Society and the Indonesian Government, and draw upon them to build forecast-based action frameworks that embrace expertise and local knowledge at community level.

The Indonesian Red Cross will continue to focus its efforts on the decentralization of its emergency response capacity. One of the National Society's commitments is to ensure that local personnel are present on site within six hours of an emergency occurring. Given Indonesia's geographical context, mobilizing resources from one area to another remains a challenge. To respond accordingly, the National Society headquarters will support provincial and branch-level responses, by further improving local capacities throughout 2023–2024.

The Indonesian Red Cross 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. Supply chain management and response effectiveness are therefore a focus for emergency preparedness in Indonesia. Under the SIAP-SIAGA project, the National Society will develop logistics in emergency procedures and undertake training for five provinces. In addition, HELP Logistics, an active operational non-profit organization focusing on supply chain and logistics, will support the Indonesian Red Cross in addressing existing gaps towards achieving more efficient and cost-effective logistical support. It will also support the development of quality standard operating procedures and facilitate in-house training.

The Indonesian Red Cross also plans to further strengthen its capacity in providing cash and voucher assistance during emergencies. It will carry out trainings across the organization, and refine its operational guidelines with a focus at branch level. The National Society has signed a Framework Agreement with Pos Indonesia, Indonesia's national postal service. Pos Indonesia operates through 24,000 service points covering cities, sub-districts, villages and remote locations throughout the country, and over 4,800 post offices are equipped with electronic mobile posts. The Framework Agreement has been activated for several emergencies in 2022, such as Foot and Mouth Disease and COVID-19, and has enabled efficient provision of cash to people in need.

The IFRC will continue to monitor the Indonesian disaster management law review process. It will provide technical support to the Indonesian Red Cross in carrying out its auxiliary role to the Government, as it contributes to the revision process.

Health and wellbeing

In the last decade, emerging infectious virus diseases (EIVD) have increased in Indonesia, including avian influenza, dengue, chikungunya and rabies. EIVD 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.

Other public health issues in Indonesia include non-communicable disease risks caused by tobacco use, unhealthy diets, lack of physical activity, traffic congestion and the use of solid fuels for cooking. Indonesia's Health Profile 2020 indicates that cardiovascular disease and diabetes account for 30 percent of deaths in Java and Bali. 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 May 2020, for example, there was a reduction of more than 35 per cent, compared to the previous year, in diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, and measles and rubella vaccination coverage rates.

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. Quality, comprehensive and integrated health services for women, children, and adolescents are not guaranteed.

Climate change and environmental degradation will present increasing health risks, such as heat-related deaths among the elderly, the availability of food, vector-borne diseases and respiratory illnesses.

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. Water quality is poor regardless of socio-economic conditions. A 2017 survey of drinking water in Yogyakarta, a well-off urban centre in Java, found that 89 per cent of water sources and 67 per cent of household drinking water were contaminated by faecal bacteria. Moreover, only seven per cent of wastewater in Indonesia is treated.

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

Main actions and areas of support

To help meet the public health needs, and reduce health risks over the next three years, the Indonesian Red Cross will define new health strategies in 2023, and identify the National Society's added value to the national public health emergency preparedness and response coordination platform. The Indonesian Red Cross 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

The Australian Red Cross has continued its support of the Indonesian Red Cross for better community epidemic and pandemic preparedness, including community-based surveillance. This is being conducted in four target areas: Bogor in West Java, Pandeglang in Banten, Tabanan in Bali, and Boyolali in Central Java. As trusted members of their communities, National Society volunteers are uniquely positioned to provide early warning of disease outbreaks.

In the context of humanitarian diplomacy, the IFRC will support the Indonesian Red Cross to continue its work in partnership with communities and other organizations to prepare, prevent and respond to outbreaks, epidemics, and pandemics at national and sub-national levels. Under the Global Health Security (GHS) platform, the Indonesian Red Cross headquarters will continue its collaboration with GHS-USAID partners, including UN agencies, international NGOs and national government agencies. Under the immunization programme, the IFRC and the Indonesian Red Cross will continue their collaboration as part of the national task force for immunization programmes led by the World Health Organization (WHO). This aims to support the Government of Indonesia in polio eradication, following the indicators of global polio eradication initiatives.

In terms of building capacity nationally in 2023, the Indonesian Red Cross will continue to work with the national Government and communities on strengthening community-based surveillance systems, which will feed into national surveillance systems. This will make a direct contribution to epidemic and pandemic preparedness in Indonesia. At the national level, the IFRC will support the Indonesian Red Cross in engaging with the Government, advocating to ensure the sustainability of these systems.

The Indonesian Red Cross 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.

In 2022, the Indonesian Red Cross developed a four-year plan for WASH capacity-building and maintenance. In

2023, priorities under this plan include strengthening the National Society's positioning in the WASH cluster, and supporting its decentralization process by strengthening capacity at a provincial and district level. It plans to develop a WASH data and mapping system, especially in high-risk areas, integrated with data and mapping from other programmes, such as disaster risk reduction mapping. The Indonesian Red Cross also has plans to maximize the function of its regional warehouses for WASH, and begin to implement its WASH development roadmap.

The Indonesian Red Cross will also continue to carry out community-based WASH programming. The National Society uses its community presence and special days such as World Water Day and World Toilet Day, to deliver hygiene promotion messages and engage communities.

Migration and displacement

Indonesia is a source, destination and transit country for migrants. It is one of the world's major source countries for migrant workers, who are primarily employed in low-wage sectors. Through skills development and remittances, Indonesian migrant workers contribute significantly to the sustainable development of Indonesia. The Government is making continuous efforts to ensure protection of Indonesian migrant workers.

At the end of December 2020, there were 13,800 refugees from 50 countries registered in Indonesia, and more than half were from Afghanistan. Over the last three 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 and civil society organizations to ensure their immediate needs were met. In 2016, the President of the Republic of Indonesia signed the Presidential Regulation on the handling of refugees, which contains key definitions. It also sets out processes for the detection, shelter and safeguarding of refugees and asylum-seekers.

Climate change and rapid urbanization are also contributing to rising rates of internal displacement within Indonesia. In 2021, floods led to 749,000 internal displacements, accounting for 82 per cent of the total. Armed conflict and intercommunal violence also contribute to internal displacement in Indonesia. Attacks by non-state armed groups against civilians and clashes with government forces led to several smaller-scale displacement incidents in Papua, Riau and West Papua

provinces in 2021. Around 73,000 people were still displaced because of conflict and violence at the end of the year, the majority of them in protracted situations.

Main actions and areas of support

The Indonesian Red Cross has been working on migration and displacement issues for a long time, and it now recognizes the need to focus on institutionalizing its approach. Its key focus in 2023 will be on the development of a migration and displacement policy, especially in the context of facilitating a more effective and efficient humanitarian response. The National Society's leadership will continue to engage with the Movement's migration leadership group.

The Indonesian Red Cross will also ensure that migration and displacement become an integral part of its services. It will take risk factors into account, such as when providing services for migrants and displaced persons during a pandemic. The IFRC and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) have been supporting the National Society in ensuring that migrants and displaced persons receive appropriate services, based on the responses to their humanitarian needs in 2021–2022. In 2023, the IFRC will continue to support the National Society in responding to emergencies related to migration and displacement. The National Society is included in – and will provide feedback to – UNHCR's preparedness plan for the Rohingya displacement crisis. The Australian Red Cross also has shown an interest in working in collaboration with the National Society on the migration portfolio.

Values, power and inclusion

One in three Indonesian women has experienced gender-based violence in their lifetime, and the COVID-19 pandemic may have increased the risks in Indonesia, as it has elsewhere. 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.

In 2018, a Community Engagement Working Group (CEWG) started in Central Sulawesi, initiated by IFRC, UNICEF and UN OCHA to support other humanitarian actors in Sulawesi to integrate community engagement and advocating to local government. This was followed by a Community Engagement Community of Practice (CECoP), established by OCHA, UNICEF, the IFRC, UNFPA and other local and international organizations. The community of practice plans to take an inventory of recent good practices and initiatives, as well as lessons learned from community engagement in humanitarian activities. This community of practice is endorsed by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

The IFRC and the Indonesian Red Cross are part of the CECoP steering committee. They also engage in the risk communication and community engagement working group for COVID-19. Their strong work in this field has led to an invitation to co-lead the inter-agency working group.

Main actions and areas of support

The Indonesian Red Cross considers that protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) approaches are critical components in its service delivery. The National Society and the IFRC are members of a working group in Indonesia, currently led by UNICEF, on the prevention and response to sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment. This aims to strengthen PGI approaches in disaster management, particularly in child protection.

With support from IFRC, the Indonesian Red Cross is committed to developing pathways for the strengthening of its capacity to integrate PGI components into its activities, primarily in emergency response and the management of disasters and health crises. It has completed a roadmap, which will guide it to mainstream its PGI approach in its disaster management capacity development and services. The IFRC and the Australian Red Cross will be working closely with the Indonesian Red Cross to continue strengthening its capacity for PGI integration in its services. It will do this by establishing PGI integration minimum standards in emergencies, delivering training at the national and sub-national level, and implementing a PGI integration pilot project in selected Indonesian Red Cross provinces and branches.

Under the Australia-Indonesia Partnership in Disaster Risk Management project, the Indonesian Red Cross will conduct PGI inductions for taskforce members by contextualizing a roadmap for all relevant sectors, finalizing benchmarks for shelter, and making adaptations to guidelines for other sectors. A consultant will assist in the development of this framework. The IFRC and the Australian Red Cross also support the Indonesian Red Cross to develop policies on child safeguarding, and the prevention of, and response to, sexual exploitation and abuse. The IFRC is establishing a working group in this area, to support the development and monitoring of a roadmap and implementation plan for the IFRC and for National Society programming. In the long-term, the working group is expected to expand and merge with the National Society's working group for better coordination.

Protection, gender and inclusion is closely integrated with community engagement and accountability (CEA) approaches. The National Society has developed the

Indonesian Red Cross 2022–2024 CEA roadmap, with IFRC support, and feedback mechanisms are designed to address sexual and gender-based violence and child protection issues. With IFRC support, the National Society will develop a dashboard for CEA mapping, to identify CEA focal points and monitor branch activities. Programme technical training with focal points at all levels will be expanded to produce a better understanding of CEA. There will be a planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting process that will ensure minimum CEA standards are implemented systemically.

The IFRC and the American Red Cross will support the Indonesian Red Cross in continuing its efforts to institutionalize CEA approaches in its programmes and across the organization. Integration and implementation of the roadmap will be conducted through the Red Ready programme. The CP3 and Polio Preparedness health programmes will deliver training and development of standard operating procedures for rumour management and for establishing feedback mechanisms.

Enabling local actors

The Indonesian Red Cross is committed to pursue its institutional strengthening, and has carried out the self-assessment part of the 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 is also committed to the 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.

Currently, the Indonesian Red Cross Society is part of the IFRC Asia Pacific Red Ready project, which builds on OCAC and PER processes. The project increases the capacity, readiness and resilience of National Societies in the Asia Pacific to respond to local disasters, in collaboration with the American Red Cross. The project has been piloted since September 2018 with nine National Societies and will continue throughout 2023.

As part of its organization-wide transformation process, and through to 2024, the National Society will focus on seven organizational transformations:

- Digitalize business processes

- Improve accountability and asset management
- Strengthen planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting system
- Revitalize resource mobilization and fundraising management
- Revitalize human capital and resources
- Improve communications and public relations
- Strengthen international relations

Engaged

The Indonesian Red Cross has strong engagements with governments, and memoranda of understanding with partners to support its auxiliary role. These partners include the Indonesian National Armed Forces and the Indonesian National Police, with support from the IFRC on civil-military matters. The community, however, associates the National Society with blood services and does not recognize the broad range of humanitarian services it delivers. Resolving this situation requires it to expand its engagement with a wider range of partners, along with enhanced communications capabilities to deliver key messages on priority issues. Opportunities include strategic partnerships with other humanitarian organizations in Indonesia, sharing knowledge and resources by joining existing cluster working groups, utilizing existing knowledge and resources from Movement partners and national expertise, and

stakeholder engagement at the national level with the Government, the United Nations and universities.

Indonesia will take the chair of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 2023, creating further opportunities for broader multilateral engagement through the Indonesian Government and the IFRC. In 2022, the Secretary General of ASEAN and the Secretary General of IFRC signed a memorandum of understanding on the strengthening of community resilience in Southeast Asia. A strategic dialogue mechanism between the IFRC and its 11 Southeast Asian National Societies on engagement with ASEAN will be agreed upon in 2023.

The IFRC will develop its humanitarian diplomacy agenda and approach in collaboration with ASEAN. It proposes that climate change adaptation (including anticipatory action) and protection, gender and inclusion will be the main humanitarian diplomacy themes with ASEAN. In addition, the IFRC will continue to support the implementation of the ASEAN working group on protection, gender and inclusion, and strengthen collaboration with the ASEAN Coordination Centre for Humanitarian Assistance.

Digital transformation is an important part of the National Society's organization-wide transformation process. It is fully utilizing the cloud-based Office 365 platform in its work, and moving to digital record-keeping and archiving. It is in the process of improving the information management systems across finance, asset management and logistics, planning and budgeting, and reporting.

The Indonesian Red Cross is also building its data management capabilities, including data literacy and infrastructure, as well as establishing roles and responsibilities of personnel concerning data and information management. Looking ahead to 2024, it will continue

Trusted

The Indonesian Red Cross will continue to engage with partners in relation to its overall organizational transformation plan. The IFRC will support the National Society to find further alignment between the transformation plan and the overall National Society Development plan. The Australian Red Cross and American Red Cross will also support the National Society in measuring the progress and impacts of its overall organizational transformation.

The digital transformation of the Indonesian Red Cross, supported by the IFRC, the Australian Red Cross

to prioritize information management and digitalization to support the work of all parts of the organization, including connecting all branches digitally, improving digital literacy, and making better use of data in all its operations.

Accountable

The Indonesian Red Cross has identified the need to strengthen its human resource management through the complete employment cycle, as well as enhance its project management skills. The IFRC will continue to provide support for its human resources development upon request, either from the IFRC's country cluster delegation or the network's global resources.

The IFRC will continue to work with the Indonesian Red Cross in exploring ways to reduce financial reporting and procurement bottlenecks. It will provide technical support to strengthen the National Society's financial and procurement management systems, with a focus on pledge management. It will also continue to use its digital platform to support procurement, finance and administrative matters, and monitor real-time processes.

The IFRC will continue to support resource mobilization, by mapping and communicating donor interest and providing support on donor and accountability requirements. As the Indonesian Red Cross continues to strengthen its resource mobilization capacity through its organization-wide transformation, the IFRC will provide support for engaging in regional and global fundraising platforms and knowledge sharing. The IFRC will also support it with accessing grants related to National Society development programming, and support the implementation of approved initiatives.

The IFRC, the American Red Cross and the Australian Red Cross will continue supporting the Indonesian Red Cross in further strengthening its planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting capacity.

and the American Red Cross through the Red Ready programme, is delivering systems to strengthen its financial accountability. The National Society will ensure that the personnel involved in this are appropriately qualified and that safety and security measures are implemented. It will also support integrated human resource management, including e-learning.

The Indonesian Red Cross is increasing the capacity of its personnel, and the humanitarian sector in Indonesia generally, through its training centre and government-licensed certification body. ASEAN



© Finnish Red Cross

Standards and Certification for Experts in Disaster Management (ASCEND) is seeking cooperation with the National Society for its pilot certification project in Indonesia. The centre is currently developing its e-learning offering.

The National Society will promote volunteer protection, including the reactivation of its Solidarity Fund mechanism.

As part of the Movement's initiative to ensure good governance among National Societies, the Indonesian Red Cross, with support from the IFRC, has submitted its revised statutes to the Movement's Joint Statutes Committee for comments, and to ensure alignment with its guidance for National Societies statutes. The

Committee has provided a formal response and the IFRC will support the Indonesian Red Cross in the next revision.

The National Society will use the Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) to strengthen its branches, and develop a mechanism for certifying branch capacity. IFRC support will include the promotion of peer-to-peer support between branches to support the implementation of their development plans.

The IFRC will continue to support the National Society in harmonizing its Movement coordination at a technical level, focusing on its priorities, in collaboration with partner, including the ICRC and the Australian Red Cross.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC provides support to the Indonesian Red Cross on strategic and operational coordination, National Society development, and humanitarian diplomacy. It also supports accountability as a cross-cutting theme. In recent years IFRC supported the Indonesian Red Cross 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. Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, the IFRC, through its global Appeal, has supported the National Society in its COVID-19 response.

The IFRC provides support for cross-border collaboration between the Indonesian Red Cross and the Timor-Leste Red Cross Society for exchange of disaster information. From time to time, the IFRC supports initiatives such as:

- Technical oversight and promoting operations in Indonesia at the regional level
- Technical support and human resources for various thematic areas, such as information management, migration, cash and voucher assistance, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting
- Support and human resources for technical areas related to cooperation with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat, member states and bodies
- Strategic direction for cooperation and collaboration with National Societies and strategic partners in the Southeast Asia region

Participating National Society Support - Bilateral

Name of Partner NS	Funding Requirements	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Engaged	Accountable	Trusted
American Red Cross	CHF 0.66M		●	●			●		●
Australian Red Cross	CHF 0.11M			●		●	●		●
Finnish Red Cross	CHF 0.05M								
Japanese Red Cross	CHF 0.17M		●						
Turkish Red Crescent				●					

Total

0.98M

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 the auxiliary role efforts to reinforce the role of National Societies in their respective countries.

The IFRC will continue to assist, and coordinate assistance from participating National Societies. This will support the Indonesian Red Cross in enhancing its capacities, as well as those of local communities to prepare for and respond to disasters, including epidemics.

The IFRC and National Society partners, particularly the **Australian Red Cross**, are working together to support the Indonesian Red Cross through a transformation process that will make it a more effective and sustainable humanitarian auxiliary to the public authorities in Indonesia. The IFRC is also facilitating mutually acceptable alignment of the National Society's financial, procurement and reporting systems.

The IFRC and the **American Red Cross** will continue to support the Indonesian Red Cross through the Red Ready programme (Phase II), which runs until 2023. The

objective is for the National Society to achieve measurable improvements to its institutional capacity. This is 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.

Through the IFRC and **Australian Red Cross**, the Indonesian Red Cross will continue to receive support from the Australia-Indonesia Partnership in Disaster Risk Management. The programme enables it to increase its capacity for effective disaster response. It also covers disaster management, health, migration, information management, risk communication and community engagement, and the mainstreaming of protection, gender and inclusion. Furthermore, it supports the Indonesian Red Cross 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 IFRC, together with the **Australian Red Cross** and the **British Red Cross**, continues to support the Indonesian Red Cross in adopting forecast-based early action and financing approaches to disaster risk reduction and community resilience. This will allow the National Society and communities to take quick action through scientific measurements and forecasting models to reduce the impact and cost of disasters.

Other support provided by participating National Societies include:

The **American Red Cross** continues to support the Indonesian Red Cross in enhancing its readiness to respond to vulnerable communities and schools in high-risk disaster areas in provinces. This includes 20 villages and 20 schools under the Community Ready to Act project.

The **Australian Red Cross** continues to support the National Society in strengthening epidemic and

pandemic preparedness, such as community-based surveillance.

The **Japanese Red Cross** provides support to the Indonesian Red Cross community and school-based disaster emergency and preparedness programmes in two districts on Java Island.

The **Turkish Red Crescent** supports the Indonesian Red Cross in health and is exploring support on cash and voucher capacity development.

Movement coordination

At the request of the Indonesian Red Cross, the IFRC will continue its support of Movement coordination at the 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 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. The ICRC's Jakarta delegation 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

To fulfil its auxiliary role, the Indonesian Red Cross 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 IFRC remains a key member of the United Nations Humanitarian Country Team for Indonesia. It is a part of a community of practice with UN agencies and national NGOs to support the Ministry of Social Affairs in ensuring engagement with, and accountability to, affected populations in disaster responses. Through its lead role of the shelter cluster, the IFRC has a lead representation role in various UN 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. This critical mandate places IFRC as one of the lead agencies in the international humanitarian coordination system. IFRC leverages its leadership position in the Global Shelter Cluster for improved coordination, stronger policies and standards across the sector, and better support for affected people in their recovery.

Together with UNICEF, the IFRC co-chairs the risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) working group, which seeks to enhance stakeholder and public engagement on issues related to COVID-19. It also provides coordination and guidance to agencies working in this area, as part of the overall support to the RCCE strategy of the COVID-19 Task Force and key government agencies.

Together with UN agencies, NGOs, INGOs and government partners, the IFRC is a member of a national network on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment, established by the Inter-Agency Task Force on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

The IFRC country cluster delegation for Indonesia and Timor-Leste provides representation at ASEAN on behalf of the IFRC network.

The Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) remains one of the key donors supporting the Indonesian Red Cross through the Australian Red Cross and the IFRC. Through the IFRC, DFAT will continue supporting the National Society through its SIAP SIAGA project, which supports the Red Cross in its ability to increase capacity for effective disaster response. It also supports its transformation process, COVID-19 response efforts and IFRC and National Society collaboration 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, the IFRC will continue to support the Indonesian Red Cross until 2023 in its auxiliary role to the Government of Indonesia for executing the national action plan on health security. In addition, USAID has extended its partnership with the IFRC and the Indonesian Red Cross on its polio immunization programme until the end of 2022, with possible extension to 2023. This programme aims to support the Government of Indonesia in the eradication of polio.

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](#)



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with **192 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies** and around **14 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.

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