

# EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL SUMMARY

Indonesia | Floods

17 February 2025

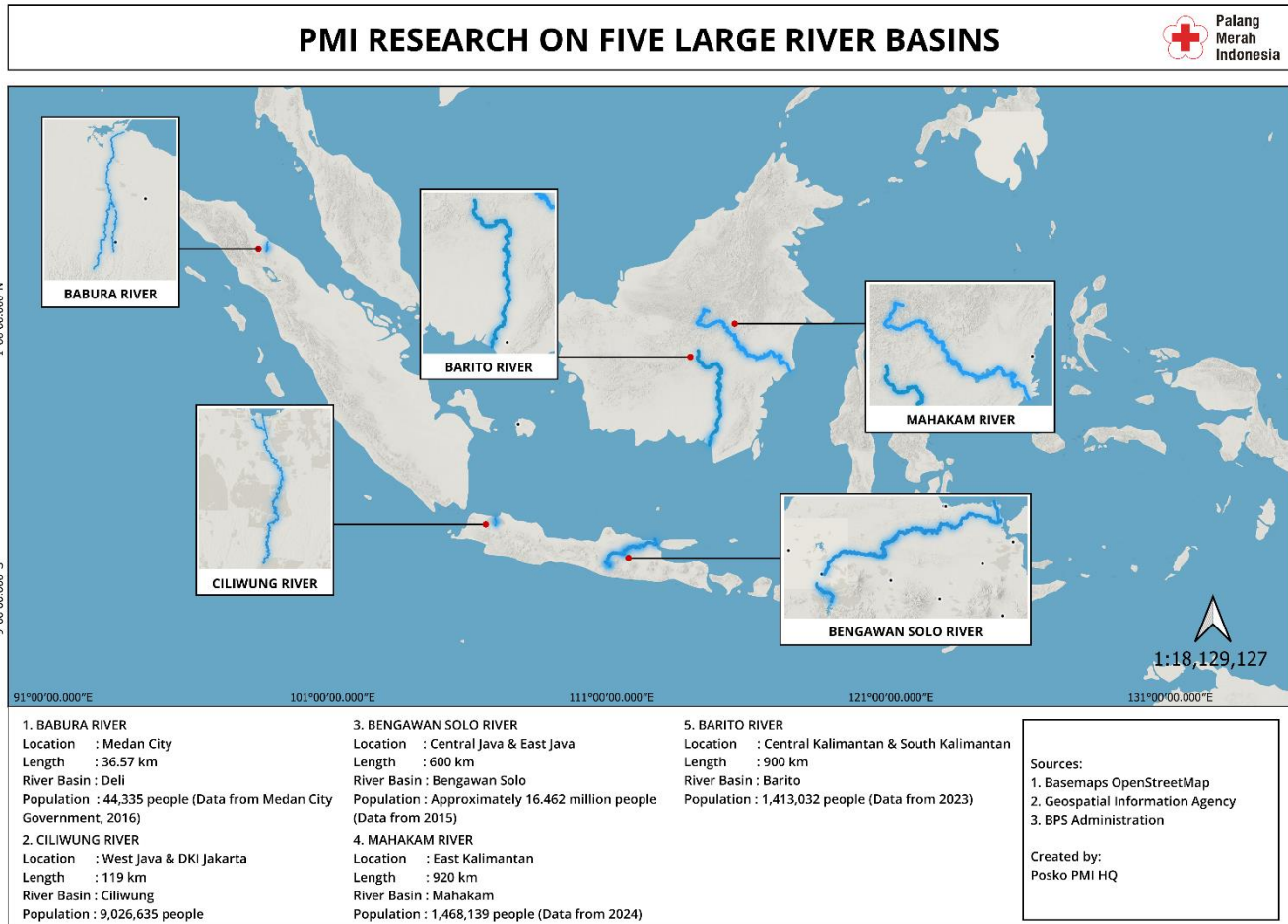


Post-flood cleanup in Agam, West Sumatra Province, carried out by PMI personnel alongside the local community and government. (Photo: PMI)

EAP No: <b>EAP2024ID01</b>	Early action lead time: <b>6 Days</b>	Operation No: <b>MDRID027</b>
EAP approved: <b>24/12/2024</b>	EAP timeframe: <b>5 Years</b>	Operational timeframe: <b>3 Months</b>

**Budget: 517,485 CHF**  
**To assist: 10,000 people**

# SUMMARY OF THE EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL



The IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) has approved a total of CHF 517,485 for the implementation of the Indonesian Red Cross (Palang Merah Indonesia) Floods EAP. The approved amount consists of an allocation of CHF 316,873 for readiness and prepositioning and CHF 200,612 allocated to implement early actions once the defined triggers are met.

Allocations are made from the Anticipatory Pillar of the DREF, under the DREF appeal code MDRID027. Unearmarked contributions to DREF are encouraged to guarantee that sufficient funding is available for the Early Action Protocols being developed.

Floods are a recurrent and escalating disaster in Indonesia, with over 2,500 flood events recorded between 2007 and 2021, affecting millions of people annually and causing extensive damage to infrastructure.

The Indonesian Red Cross has developed the Early Action Protocol (EAP) as a guide for implementing anticipatory actions to reduce the impacts of floods based on complex analysis of flood risks with a 5-year return period across the country. The development of this EAP and its implementation involve coordination with national and sub-national government agencies, including the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), the Indonesian Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (BMKG), Local Disaster Management Agencies (BPBD) and The Indonesian Red Cross Community-based Disaster Preparedness volunteers (SIBAT), to ensure readiness for and timely activation of pre-agreed early actions when defined trigger thresholds are reached.

Utilizing available weather forecasts, particularly those with an 80 per cent probability of heavy rainfall, the EAP informs targeted early actions triggered at 6 days and at 72 hours before anticipated floods occur in line with existing local capacities.

*Based on an assumption of sex ratio: 51 % male, 49 % female*

The EAP is targeting 2,500 households / 10,000 people and aims to reduce and mitigate the **Loss of Life/Injuries**: through dissemination of early warning, evacuation planning, first aid, and community feedback mechanisms; **Livelihood Damage**: by providing unconditional cash grants to support affected households; **Water Contamination**: by promoting household-level water management and hygiene; **Disease Outbreaks**: through health promotions.

## OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### 1. Who will implement the EAP - The National Society

The key actors involved in the implementation of the EAP includes Indonesian Red Cross at the national headquarters (NHQ), sub-national (provincial and district levels), as well as SIBAT teams in flood-prone areas, and its respective government (particularly village government, BPBD/related institutions).

Level & type of stakeholders	Actor	Description	Role within EAP
National, Sub-national	The Indonesian Red Cross	An auxiliary role to the government in disaster preparedness, risk reduction, and emergency response, and climate works (adaptation and mitigation) for community resilience. Regulated under <i>Law No. 1/2018</i> ; <i>PP No. 7/2019</i>	Overseeing all the implementation of readiness activities throughout the life of the EAP. Coordinating with stakeholders, Monitoring and analyzing forecasts. Activation of Early Action,
National, Government	BNPB	Coordinates policies, plans, on disaster risk management.	Technical policies, plans, and early warning implementation, helping across districts and provinces for large-scale warnings. Including dissemination.
Sub-national, government	BPBD	Manages regional disaster tasks, coordinating disaster management at the provincial and district levels.	Coordinate and direct early action implementation at sub-national level.
National, Government	BMKG	Manages climate and weather services, including weather predictions and early warnings	Key actor in providing early warning information that will be utilized by Indonesia Red Cross in analyzing and decision-making process.
National, Sub-national, government	BBWS (River Basin Management Authority)	Oversees water resource management in river basins, focusing on planning, construction, maintenance, and flood control. ( <i>PUPR Ministerial Regulations No. 3/2019 &amp; No. 5/2019</i> )	Provides timely water level information at watershed areas.
National	Ministry of Social Affairs	Responsible for formulation, determination, and implementation of policies on social rehabilitation, social security, social empowerment, and social protection.	Governing the Family Hope Program (Program Keluarga Harapan). PKH is a conditional cash transfer program that aims to reduce poverty in Indonesia. MoSA is the data guardian for The Social Welfare Integrated Data (DTKS) contains data on the need for social welfare services, recipients of social assistance and empowerment.
National	Directorate General of Population and Civil	Responsible for domestic policy, public security and law enforcement	Data guardian for Indonesia general population administration data.

Based on an assumption of sex ratio: 51 % male, 49 % female

	Registration, Ministry of Internal Affairs		
Sub-national	SIBAT (Community Based Action Team, Siaga Berbasis Masyarakat)		Coordinating with Indonesia Red Cross branches and mobilizing communities for early action implementation
National	IFRC CCD		Responsible for supporting the coordination and implementation of EAP.
National	American Red Cross		Involved in the RCRC coordination and implementation of selected EAP activities, including support in The Indonesia Red Cross's pooled funding.
National	The Australian Red Cross		Involved in the RCRC coordination and implementation of selected EAP activities, including support in Indonesia Red Cross's pooled funding.

## 2. How the EAP will be activated – The Trigger

BMKG defines heavy rainfall as total daily rainfall exceeding 50 mm which serves as the initial threshold for determining potential flood risks. This threshold for early action is further refined based on a five-year return period analysis of daily rainfall in four watersheds: Bengawan Solo, Babura, Barito, and Mahakam. The analysis reveals that floods are often triggered by rainfall exceeding 100 mm, with an 80% confidence level. Consequently, a threshold of 80 mm is set as the trigger for early action, based on technical consultations with the Indonesian Red Cross and historical flood data, which demonstrate the significant impacts on infrastructure and lives when rainfall exceeds this value. The trigger is applicable nation-wide.

PMI NHQ will make the activation decision based on BMKG forecasts or BNPB's Prevention Dashboard as follows:

**Condition 1:** BMKG has issued forecast information for rainfall intensity exceeding 100mm in 24 hours with a probability of 80%, which can be observed through the following links:

- for rainfall: <https://web.meteo.bmkg.go.id/id/model-prediksi-cuaca/nwp-wrf/hujan/daily-precipitation/wrf-precipitation-daily-indonesia>
- for probability: <https://web.meteo.bmkg.go.id/id/model-prediksi-cuaca/ensemble-wrf/probability-of-20-mm-hour-precipitation>

The forecast information is available for up to 3 (three) days ahead.

Or

**Condition 2:** BNPB, through the *Dashboard Pencegahan*, provides information on rainfall exceeding the threshold of 80 mm/day in a specific area, which can be accessed through the following link:

- <https://dashboardpencegahan.bnpb.go.id/>

The forecast information is available for up to 2 days ahead.

**"Therefore, early actions are activated."**

**"Pre-activation"** is carried out by utilizing forecast information on rainfall intensity exceeding 50mm in 6 hours with a probability of over 60% during the 6 days prior to the peak, which can be observed through the following link:

- <https://web.meteo.bmkg.go.id/id/model-prediksi-cuaca/nwp-parameter-cuaca/probabilistic-forecast/precipitation-probability-50-mm-6-hourly>

Given the limitations of Indonesia's early warning system in providing rainfall data in millimeters and the probability, Indonesia Red Cross will draw on a combination of modalities to trigger flood Early Actions. This includes BMKG's probabilistic forecasts, regularly monitored by Indonesia Red Cross to estimate rainfall accumulation exceeding thresholds, and river water level data validated through SIHKA PUPR and the Prevention Dashboard. Although the Prevention Dashboard is not fully operational, it informs rainfall locations with 50mm precipitation based on hourly radar observations, with early warnings disseminated via Telegram. Additionally, Indonesia Red Cross monitors water levels at risk areas through PUPR's POS EWS stations, categorized as Waspada (Alert), Siaga (Standby), or Awas (Warning), with updates also shared through Telegram.

The selection of intervention areas will utilize the combination of risk information from BNPB and forecast maps from BMKG and other sources. BNPB risk information is developed through a specific flood hazard and vulnerability approach. The hazard component provides an analysis of potential events based on biophysical information of the area and historical flood events that have occurred. The vulnerability parameters include population data, buildings (number of houses, public facilities, critical facilities, Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) data, and land cover data.

### **3. How the EAP will reduce the impact on the population – The Early Actions**

Priority early flood actions were identified and assessed in six districts/cities—Medan, Samarinda, Barito Selatan, Gresik, Tanah Laut, and Banjar—aligned with four priority watershed areas. Key stakeholders included SIBAT, BBWS, BPBD, Indonesia Red Cross, and the National Search and Rescue Agency (Basarnas). The process consisted of:

- Workshops: Facilitated by Indonesia Red Cross NHq and IFRC, involving district level Indonesia Red Cross, SIBAT volunteers, and government partners to analyze past flood impacts and identify early actions to reduce losses based on early warning information.
- Online Survey: Early action surveys distributed to 11 experienced districts/cities Indonesia Red Cross, considering flood risk levels and the branches experiences.
- National Workshop: Representatives from district level Indonesia Red Cross planned early actions based on impact, lead time, and capacity.

Early actions were then selected based on their potential to avoid impacts by strengthening Indonesia Red Cross and community capacity. Selection criteria included:

- Actions significantly reducing impacts on lives, assets, and shelters.
- Feasibility within Indonesia Red Cross capacity and collaboration with local governments.
- Minimal risk if predicted impacts do not materialize.

Early action	Prioritized impact
Disseminating the early warning information from official sources and monitoring water levels	Loss of life and/or injuries due to limited access to early flood warning information
Distributing IEC materials on safety messages during early action implementation	Loss of life and/or injuries due to limited access to early flood warning information
Assisting the evacuation process, prioritizing vulnerable groups	Loss of life and/or injuries in vulnerable groups
First aid services	Loss of life and/or injuries
Operationalization of feedback mechanism during early action	Loss of life and/or injuries due to limited access to early flood warning information
Distributing multipurpose cash grant to communities	Damage to community's livelihood sources, such as agricultural or aquaculture areas, which can lead to crop failures, livestock death.
Implementing hygiene promotion during early action	Contamination of clean water sources (wells) and community sanitation equipment's by contaminated floodwater, leading to lack of access to clean water and water born disease outbreak
Household water purifier tablets and water storage containers.	Contamination of clean water sources (wells) and community sanitation equipment's by contaminated floodwater, leading to lack of access to clean water
First aid services	Potential outbreaks of diseases such as diarrhea, skin infections, typhoid fever, leptospirosis, acute respiratory infections (ARI), vector-borne diseases hepatitis A, and other diseases that may arise during flood events and in evacuation centers
	Loss of life and/or injuries in vulnerable groups
Implementing Health promotion	Potential outbreaks of diseases such as diarrhoea, skin infections, typhoid fever, leptospirosis, acute respiratory infections (ARI), vector-borne diseases, hepatitis A, and other diseases that may arise during flood events and in evacuation centers
Protection of vulnerable groups, including distribution of dignity kits	Potential outbreaks of diseases such as diarrhea, skin infections, typhoid fever, leptospirosis, acute respiratory infections (ARI), vector-borne diseases, hepatitis A, and other diseases that may arise during flood events and in evacuation centers.


The Indonesian Red Cross will tailor Dignity Kits to address essential hygiene and dignity needs during early actions or displacement. These kits may include soap, toothbrushes, toothpaste, sanitary pads, towels, reusable bags, and other personal care items, adapted to the local context.

The Indonesian Red Cross adheres to WASH standard on water storage buckets and address the short shelf life of water purification tablets (2–3 years). The Indonesian Red Cross will establish vendor agreements for as-needed orders, ensuring the stock remains fresh and available when required.

The early actions will provide benefits to communities even if a flood does not occur. As such, increase awareness and knowledge to make informed decisions through early warning dissemination, while also strengthen communication networks and coordination mechanisms between community members and stakeholders. The community messaging on household preparedness may contribute to long-term household preparedness practices that extend beyond flood risks to include general safety measures. Unconditional cash grants help households strengthen their financial capacity to cope with other unexpected challenges, such as illness or protect their livelihood. Hygiene and health promotion ahead of flooding contribute to better hygiene and health practices even in normal circumstances.


If the forecasted flood does not materialize, The Indonesian Red Cross will hold follow-up meetings to reassess the anticipatory action mechanism, including triggers and coordination. The Indonesian Red Cross will evaluate the actions' community benefits, especially cash disbursements, emphasizing adherence to the no-regret policy and minimizing the risk of unnecessary actions.


## PLANNED OPERATIONS

 <b>Multi-purpose Cash</b>	Female:	4,900	151,534 <b>CHF</b>
	Male:	5,100	AP Code: <b>081</b>
<b>Indicator:</b>	[#2500 HH] Number of people reached with multi-purpose cash in advance of a hazard		
<b>Readiness Activities</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. MPCG preparation meetings</li> <li>2. Market Assessment, analysis, recommendation &amp; design implementation finalization (Provider, capacity, credibility, government program, etc) in sampling locations</li> <li>3. Review of Minimum Expenditure Basket</li> <li>4. Signing of Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, and Ministry of National Development Planning on Data Beneficiaries sharing</li> <li>5. Coordination &amp; cooperation with ministries on population data (social economy)</li> <li>6. Signing of Memorandum of Understanding &amp; Cooperation Service Agreement with other Financial Service Providers</li> <li>7. Workshop and simulation Cash Readiness for Anticipatory Action for staff and volunteers (training &amp; refresher training)</li> <li>8. Development of SOP MPCG in AA</li> <li>9. Regular coordination of Cash and AA working group</li> <li>10. TTX with selected FSP</li> <li>11. Development of Cash team at provincial/district levels (during seasonal readiness)</li> </ol>		
<b>Prepositioning Activities:</b>	NA		
<b>Priority Early Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Data Validation of beneficiary with FSP and Ministry of Social Affairs</li> <li>2. Disbursement of unconditional MPCG to most vulnerable community</li> <li>3. Post-distribution monitoring after all distribution (4 weeks after distribution to assess utilization of MPCG, etc)</li> </ol>		


Based on an assumption of sex ratio: 51 % male, 49 % female


	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Socialization of MPCG</li> <li>5. Appeal process with the community as part of beneficiaries' data validation</li> <li>6. Personnel Mobilization for Cash Validation and Disbursement</li> <li>7. Monitoring of MPCG distribution &amp; Exit survey</li> </ol>
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 <b>Health &amp; Care</b>	Female:	4,900	29,873 <b>CHF</b>
	Male:	5,100	AP Code: <b>107,108, 109</b>
<b>Indicator:</b>	[#10,000 people] Number of people reached with health and care interventions in advance of a hazard		
<b>Readiness activities</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Workshop development of key messages for Health</li> <li>2. Conduct refresher training on IEC material for health promotion</li> <li>3. Training for first aid services</li> <li>4. Volunteers' orientation on ECV &amp; CBS in preparation for early action implementation</li> <li>5. Monitoring CBS dashboard (no-cost)</li> <li>6. Health Coordination with relevant ministry/department</li> <li>7. First Aid Socialization</li> </ol>		
<b>Prepositioning Activities:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Procurement of first aid equipment's</li> <li>2. Production of IEC material on health promotion</li> </ol>		
<b>Priority Early Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mobilization of health personnel for Health promotion and IEC material distribution</li> <li>2. First Aid Personnel Mobilization during evacuation (and stand by)</li> </ol>		


 <b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>	Female:	4,900	38,513 <b>CHF</b>
	Male:	5,100	AP Code: <b>110, 111</b>
<b>Indicator:</b>	[#10,000] of people reached with WASH interventions in advance of a hazard		
<b>Readiness Activities:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Volunteer Orientation on household scale water treatment through purifier tablets and hygiene promotion</li> </ol>		
<b>Prepositioning Activities:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Procurement of IEC materials for hygiene promotion and household water treatment</li> <li>2. Procurement of water storage container</li> <li>3. Procurement of water purifier sachets</li> </ol>		
<b>Priority Early Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hygiene promotion, including dissemination of IEC materials</li> <li>2. Distribution of water purifier sachets and water storage containers</li> </ol>		

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 <b>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</b>	Female:	4,900	59,161 <b>CHF</b>
	Male:	5,100	AP Code: <b>114, 116,117</b>
<b>Indicator:</b>	[#2,500] Number of people reached with PGI interventions in advance of a hazard		
<b>Readiness Activities:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. PGI Technical training for staff and volunteers &amp; refresher training</li> <li>2. Finalization and socialization sensitive Feedback Mechanism</li> <li>3. Socialization of sensitive Feedback Mechanism</li> </ol>		
<b>Prepositioning Activities:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Procurement of dignity kits</li> </ol>		
<b>Priority Early Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Distribution of dignity kits</li> <li>2. Overseeing and monitoring PGI implementation integration in early action</li> </ol>		

 <b>Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and recovery</b>	Female:	4,900	80,248 <b>CHF</b>
	Male:	5,100	AP Code: <b>103, 104,105</b>
<b>Indicator:</b>	[ #10,000] Number of people reached with risk reduction and/or climate adaptation interventions in advance of a hazard		
<b>Readiness Activities:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Capacity building &amp; Refresher of Command Post/EOC personnel on early warning information dissemination</li> <li>2. Review of Early Warning information dissemination mechanism</li> <li>3. Workshop to design action plans for early action implementation</li> <li>4. Monitoring various platforms (including seasonal forecast) to obtain information on relevant triggers and threshold</li> <li>5. Workshop to develop key messages and IEC materials – safety issues, securement of valuable documents, MPCG, CEA and PGI</li> <li>6. Workshop to develop SOP to adjust existing procedures to accommodate EAP</li> <li>7. Socialization on Early Action Protocol in 3 regions</li> </ol>		
<b>Prepositioning Activities:</b>	NA		
<b>Priority Early Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Evacuation of vulnerable groups</li> <li>2. Socialization of evacuation routes</li> <li>3. Water level monitoring and hourly forecast and distribution of IEC on safety measures, valuable asset protection, etc.</li> <li>4. Monitoring early action implementation</li> <li>5. Flood early warning dissemination cost (volunteers &amp; communication)</li> <li>6. Evacuation center preparation</li> </ol>		

Based on an assumption of sex ratio: 51 % male, 49 % female

 <b>Community Engagement and Accountability</b>	Female:	4,900	12,887 CHF
	Male:	5,100	AP Code: <b>129</b>
<b>Indicator:</b>	[#10,000] Number of people reached with community engagement and accountability interventions in advance of a hazard		
<b>Readiness Activities:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assessment to identify preferred and trusted channels for collecting and responding to feedback (concerns, suggestions, questions, misinformation, etc.) and communication</li> <li>2. Provide briefing and coaching on CEA related to early action activation to PMI personnel and volunteers</li> <li>3. Workshop to develop feedback mechanism for early action &amp; IEC material</li> <li>4. Review tools for beneficiary registration, satisfaction survey, exit survey, and Post-Distribution Monitoring</li> </ol>		
<b>Prepositioning Activities</b>	NA		
<b>Priority Early Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CEA volunteers' mobilization for operating feedback mechanism for early action implementation, including maintaining logbook for case report</li> </ol>		


## Enabling approaches

 <b>Coordination and Partnerships</b>			15,347 CHF
			AP Code: <b>106, 118, 119, 127, 128, 049</b>
<b>Readiness Activities:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coordination with stakeholders</li> <li>2. PMI National Working Group Coordination Meeting</li> </ol>		
<b>Prepositioning Activities</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Visibility items</li> </ol>		
<b>Priority Early Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Publication of early action, lesson learn, etc.</li> <li>2. Coordination, Monitoring &amp; support analysis of trigger</li> <li>3. Dissemination of information to key stakeholders regarding PMI early actions</li> </ol>		

 <b>Secretariat Services</b>			46,339 CHF
			AP Code: <b>122</b>
<b>Readiness Activities:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. IFRC Officer Salary contribution</li> <li>2. Regular coordination meetings with Stakeholders</li> </ol>		

Based on an assumption of sex ratio: 51 % male, 49 % female

<b>Prepositioning Activities:</b>	NA
<b>Priority Early Actions:</b>	1. IFRC Officer Salary contribution

 <b>National Society Strengthening</b>			<b>83,585 CHF</b>
			AP Code: <b>124,125,126</b>
<b>Readiness Activities:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitoring of system information platform to obtain information on relevant trigger and threshold</li> <li>2. EAP National simulation</li> <li>3. Development of Cooperation Agreement with Stakeholders on Beneficiaries Data and Further access of forecast</li> <li>4. Access to raw data of forecast information with BMKG</li> <li>5. PMI's project officer salary</li> <li>6. PMI's EOC officer salary</li> <li>7. Technical guidance on PMER &amp; finance</li> <li>8. Contribution to supply chain operational cost (warehouse management, etc.)</li> <li>9. Office Running Cost (maintenance of computers/ printers/ photocopier machine, stationery, printing, cartridge, photocopy, banner, IEC etc.)</li> <li>10. Wi-Fi router maintenance</li> </ol>		
<b>Prepositioning activities:</b>	1. Portable Wi-Fi router for sending data from smart phone		
<b>Priority Early Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contribution to supply chain operational cost (warehouse management, etc.)</li> <li>2. Mobilization of PMI NHQ personnel</li> <li>3. Volunteer insurance</li> <li>4. Personnel Protective Equipment</li> <li>5. Lesson learns workshop (post activation review)</li> <li>6. Office Running Cost (maintenance of computers/ printers/ photocopier machine, stationery, printing, cartridge, photocopy, banner, IEC etc.)</li> <li>7. PMI Project officer salary (additional)</li> <li>8. PMI EOC officer salary (additional)</li> </ol>		

## Budget



# Early Action Protocol Summary

## EAPcode - Palang Merah Indonesia Flooding

### Operating Budget

	Readiness	Pre-Pos Stock	Early Action	TOTAL
<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>144,212</b>	<b>76,001</b>	<b>152,002</b>	<b>372,215</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0	0	0	0
Livelihoods	0	0	0	0
Multi-purpose Cash	31,162	0	120,372	151,534
Health	21,673	4,686	3,515	29,873
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	7,322	26,505	4,686	38,513
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	11,715	43,931	3,515	59,161
Education	0	0	0	0
Migration	0	0	0	0
Risk Red., Climate Adapt. and Recovery	61,211	879	18,158	80,248
Community Engagement and Accountability	11,129	0	1,757	12,887
Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>93,732</b>	<b>2,929</b>	<b>48,610</b>	<b>145,270</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	7,732	2,929	4,686	15,347
Secretariat Services	41,190	0	5,149	46,339
National Society Strengthening	44,810	0	38,775	83,585
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>237,943</b>	<b>78,930</b>	<b>200,612</b>	<b>517,485</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*

## Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

### In the Indonesian Red Cross-National Society

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### In the IFRC

- **IFRC Country Cluster Delegation:** Elkhan Rahimov, Head of Delegation Indonesia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam & Timor-Leste; phone: +6281113210123; email: [elkhan.rahimov@ifrc.org](mailto:elkhan.rahimov@ifrc.org)
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