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Final Report

Egypt: Train crash

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation	Operation n°: MDREG016
Date of Issue: 09-11-2023	Glide number: OT-2021-000031-EGY
Operation start date: 21 April 2021	Operation end date: 30 September 2021 (2-month extension included from 31 July 2021)
Operating National Society: Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC)	Operation budget: CHF 103,864
Number of people affected: 1,020 people (204 families)	Number of people assisted: 610 people (122 families)
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Egyptian local authorities and local NGOs	

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors.

The IFRC, on behalf of the Egyptian Red Crescent Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

On Friday 26, Mar 2021, two trains collided in the Tahta township in Sohag governorate, killing at least 32 people and injuring more than 150. Two passenger cars flipped on their side from the force of the collision, the latest in a series of deadly accidents along Egypt's troubled rail system, plagued by poor maintenance and management.

The Surveillance Cameras from the scene in the southern province of Sohag, 270 miles south of Cairo, taken shortly after the collision showed derailed cars turned into twisted piles of metal, with some passengers trapped inside. Bystanders carried bodies and laid them out on the ground near the site. Seventy-two ambulances were sent to



Figure 1: ERC team responding to crisis and transporting the injured people. **Credit: ERC**

the scene and reinforcement medical teams were sent to the incident in the Tahta district of the Upper Egypt governorate of Sohag from the capital Cairo.

Health Minister Hala Zayed said in a news conference that two planes were dispatched from Cairo with 52 medical teams from various specialties on board to treat the injured. The ministry announced that a technical committee has been formed to determine the cause of the crash, with efforts underway to resume train traffic on the line. The train crash resulted in the death of 32 and the injury of 114. [1]

Immediately after the accident, the ambulance facility in Sohag sent 58 ambulances to the site of the crash, and a plane took off from Cairo carrying medical reinforcements from Cairo Governorate, to help treat the victims of the Sohag train crash. [2]

Dr. Khaled Megahed, Assistant Minister of Health and Population for Media and Awareness and spokesperson for the ministry, confirmed the availability of medicines and medical supplies stocks in all Sohag hospitals, pointing out that 1,034 blood bags of different types and 3,467 bags of plasma were available in the regional blood bank in the governorate. He said in press statements that 3,000 strategically stored blood bags were paid as medical support from the National Blood Transfusion Center in Cairo Governorate to the Regional Blood Bank in Sohag Governorate. [3]

Ms. Nevin Al-Kabbaj, Minister of Social Solidarity, indicated the compensation allocated for the affected population, during a press conference held by Dr. Mostafa Madbouly, as per the below; [4]

- 100,000 pounds for the family of each dead person as a result of the Sohag train accident.
- The deficit that exceeds 50% got 75,000 pounds.
- In the event of a disability is less than 50%, so the compensation rate ranges from 40 thousand pounds to 75 thousand pounds, according to the medical certificate.
- Everyone who has been exposed to a total disability will receive a monthly pension (for life) for his family from the Ministry of Social Solidarity, in collaboration with the National Insurance Authority; for the payment of an exceptional pension. [5]

Al-Azhar also made a contribution toward the families of the deceased in the amount of 50 thousand pounds. [6] while the Ministry of Endowments contributed an amount of 10,000 pounds for the families of the deceased as a result of the Sohag train accident. [4]

Summary of response

The actions that were taken by the ERC to respond to the disaster:

ERC has Headquarters and 27 Branches and more than 30,000 volunteers nationwide. The ERC has volunteers Emergency Response Teams (ERT) who are trained in First Aid, Dealing with Disasters, Psychological First Aid (PFA), tracing and restoring family links, logistics, water, and sanitation, and needs assessments.

After the government declaration of the emergency alert, the ERC activated its Emergency Operations Center (EOC), and deployed 15 staff from the ERC Head Quarter, 15 ERTs, and 6 Psychosocial support teams in 4 branches were activated with an average of 100 volunteers mobilized following the announcement. The team provided first aid, psychological support, and relief items and assist in the retrieval of dead bodies.

Over the next few hours following the crash, ERC first aid volunteers treated 65 wounded people, provided them with first aid treatment, and prepared them for transfer to the hospitals. The transfers were undertaken by the Egyptian Ambulance Authority. The ERC team helped the ambulance authority to recover 32 dead bodies, while there were more dead bodies trapped under the collapsed train. The ERC HQ had deployed assessment teams composed of staff and senior volunteers to carry out detailed needs assessments at the hospitals.

In addition to providing Psychological First Aid (PFA) for the people with injuries and their relatives, the ERC deployed team assisted the hospitals with medical supplies, first aid kits, blood bags, hygiene kits, blankets, hot meals, and unconditional cash for 14 households. Furthermore, a hotline was launched to help out citizens in distress.

The Summary of key responses by sector is provided in the table below.

Sector	Activity (ies)	Target	Reached
Livelihoods and basic needs	Multipurpose cash grant amounting to EGP 2,400 (CHF 125)	204 households	122 households (610 people)
Health	Direct and indirect psychosocial support	1,020 people	610 people
	Psychosocial Support in Emergency training	30 volunteers	27 volunteers
	Procurement of First Aid Kits	Stock replenished (80 F.A kit)	Stock replenished
	Procurement of medical reagents and consumables for blood donation	Stock replenished (200 medical reagents and consumables)	Stock replenished
	Procurement of PPEs	Stock replenished (100 PPEs)	Stock replenished



Figure 2: ERC volunteers distributing cash assistance to affected in people in nearest ERC branch. **Credit: ERC**



Figure 3: ERC volunteers distributing cash assistance to affected people with physical disability in their cars. **Credit: ERC**

Through this operation, ERC provided multipurpose cash grant assistance of EGP 4,200 (CHF 125) per household to 122 families, including 27 people with disabilities and eight families who had lost their household heads.

The distributions by governorate are presented in the table below.

Governorate	No of families
Al-Minya Governorate	2
Asyut Governorate	23
Suhag Governorate	52
Qena Governorate	33
Al-Luxor Governorate	7
Aswan Governorate	5



Though the initial target was 204 HHs (1,020 people affected), an unexpected increase in COVID-19 cases in Egypt caused the entire cash disbursement process to be delayed. Thus, the operation was only able to cover 122 households (610 people affected) within the DREF operation framework. The cash was distributed hand to hand to a list of targeted people consolidated by a committee comprised of ERC and Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS) representatives. PPEs were procured and distributed to volunteers who conducted the fieldwork, in accordance with COVID-19 safety guidelines.

Additionally, ERC provided psychological support to 610 people, 20 of whom were suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder, and 16 of whom are still being followed. Additionally, psychoeducation or awareness sessions, stress management sessions, and emotional support sessions are provided to avoid stress or vicarious trauma.



Figure 4: ERC volunteers providing psychological support and evaluation to affected people. **Credit: ERC**

With IFRC support, the ERC and IFRC regional delegation conducted a Psychosocial Support in Emergency training for ERC volunteers in the affected branches. The training aimed to ensure the best possible short and long-term effects of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) are being addressed, as implementation in such a context requires specialized knowledge of a number of disciplines within the field. The training covered all of the objectives associated with initiating well-structured mental health and psychosocial interventions during emergencies.



Figure 6: IFRC trainer providing training content to ERC volunteers. **Credit: ERC**



Figure 5: ERC volunteers in working group discussion. **Credit: ERC**

Additionally, the IFRC facilitated a lesson learned and a CVA self-assessment workshop for ERC staff and volunteers. Staff and Heads of branches that implemented CVA activities participated in these workshops.



Figure 7: Lessons Learned Workshop facilitated by IFRC. **Credit: ERC**

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Hundreds of people have been affected, and all health facilities in Sohag and surrounding areas were overcrowded with the influx of injuries, dead bodies, and the psychological impact of the train crash.

ERC maintained communication channels with the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS) to obtain the list of beneficiaries who received cash assistance to ensure that cash assistance was not given to the same family twice.

ERC developed a verification questionnaire to identify the most vulnerable families to provide them with unconditional cash assistance. This questionnaire was administered by ERC volunteers to identify the most vulnerable families.

As a result of the assessment, 204 families were identified to receive unconditional cash assistance. 122 families were reached through this DREF operation,

Risk Analysis

The DREF operation, the needs assessment, and its operational strategy considered the risks related to the current COVID-19 pandemic and is aligned with the IFRC global Emergency Appeal that supports National Societies to deliver assistance and support to communities affected or at risk of being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

In response to the crisis in the shadow of COVID-19, the ERC maintained operational safety and security measures throughout its operations to ensure that it maintains access to the affected population, as far as possible, without undue risk to its personnel.

The ERC ERT monitored constantly the situation and maintained communication with the local authorities and government agencies to assess the context and the situation of the affected population.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall Operational objective:

This DREF operation aimed at providing cash assistance to 204 households (HHs) most affected by the train crash in Al-Minya, Asyut, Suhag, Qena, Al-Luxor, and Aswan governorates. Response initiatives included health care and livelihood support.

Proposed Strategy

Through this DREF operation, the ERC provided assistance through the following activities:

- Provided services related to First Aid, dressing kits, and blood transfusion through the replenishment/provision of medical and first aid consumables, laboratory tests, and running costs.
- Ensured the capacity reinforcement and emergency response equipment in place for ERT volunteers to 204 families affected by the train crash in Upper Egypt.
- Supported families affected by the crash via Unconditional Cash Assistance.

The following activities were supported by this operation:

Health and care:

Provision of services related to First aid, dressing kits, and blood transfusion through the replenishment/provision of medical and first aid consumables, laboratory tests, and running costs.

Livelihood and basic needs- essential household assistance:

Distribution of unconditional cash grants to affected households to ensure consistency in providing adequate medical treatment for those who had been injured and disabled, as well as a dignified burial for the deceased. Given the long-term impact on their livelihoods, this operation provided the affected households with a cash grant of 2,400 EGP (CHF 125).

During the beneficiary selection process, special consideration was given to vulnerable groups such as female/single-headed households, households of people living with disabilities, and the elderly. Consideration was given to families whose economic conditions had worsened due to the COVID-19 lockdown situation. Some targeted areas were under strict public lockdown due to COVID-19 transmission and affected people who lost

their documents during the train crash; many people were unable to provide the reference documents on time since the selected locations were under lockdown. As a result, 410 of the targeted 1,020 people were unable to be finalized for registration, leaving only 610 to be assisted with CVA.

National Society capacity building:

The ERC was in charge of the overall coordination and implementation of the humanitarian response operation, which was supported by the IFRC. The ERC had a solid working relationship with local authorities. The Emergency Response Team (ERT) volunteers were strengthened, properly equipped, and deployed to the targeted areas. An Operations Coordinator was hired by the Egyptian Red Crescent for a three-month period to oversee and manage the DREF operation.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA):

Community engagement in the response was ensured through sharing with communities’ clear information about response activities, selection criteria, and distribution process. Communities were given opportunities to participate in the response. Feedback and complaints were collected through community volunteer calls. Responses were provided through local leadership such as village heads and government stakeholders. Community volunteers received training in effective communication and complaint handling. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) survey was also conducted at the end of the operation.

Logistics, procurement, and supply chain:

The ERC and IFRC Logistics services supported in the procurement of all needed materials and management of vehicles. The department supported the procurement and transportation of all needed items such as First Aid Kits, medical reagents and consumables for blood donation, and PPEs. External trucks were rented to transport goods, and all of them delivered the goods on time. The hired food service provider items also ensured timely delivery.


Warehousing:

The ERC warehouse at the headquarters and branch levels was used to stock.

Implementing lessons learned from previous operations:

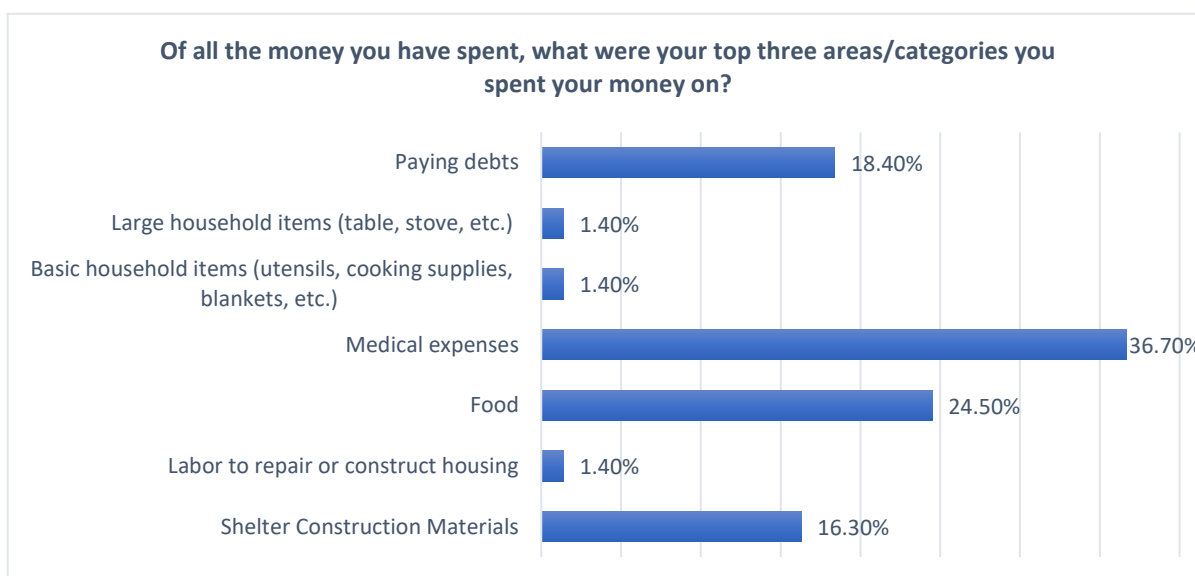
Although the ERC has carried out a number of response operations for natural and man-made disasters, the ERC used the lessons learned gathered from previous operations to plan and implement the response activities. Most recent experiences, lessons learned, and knowledge gathered from COVID-19 response activities were integrated into this operation.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p>Livelihoods and basic needs People reached: 610 (122 families)</p>		
Indicators:		Target	Actual
# of households supported through cash assistance		204 HHs (1,020 people)	122 HHs (610 people)

Narrative description of achievements

- ERC volunteers conducted several assessments and verifications to ensure that the families needed cash assistance and had not obtained cash assistance from another organization.
- The cash was distributed in two amounts depending on the size and composition of the family.
- Families consisting of 1 to 5 members received 4,200 EGP per HH.
- Families consisting of 5 to 10 members received 8,400 EGP per HH.
- ERC conducted PDM following CVA to ensure Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). The PDM was held in ERC EOC through 12 trained volunteers who participated in conducting PDM via a short phone survey. The survey aimed to cover the relevance and process of the ERC response with participants randomly selected. The sample size was calculated taking into consideration a 95% Confidence Interval and a 5% margin of error; the resulting sample size is 85 HHs out of a total of 122 HHs.



According to post-distribution monitoring (PDM), The main outcomes are as following:

- The above data indicate that 37 per percent of households spend CVA on medical and 24 percent of households spend CVA on food expenses.
- 92 per percent of responders were head of household females while 8 percent of responders were head of household males.
- 73 percent of total responders were satisfied with the amount of cash support.
- 99 percent of total responders were satisfied with the modality of cash support distribution and preferred to receive cash assistance in the future as well.
- 85 percent of total responders were informed about the feedback response mechanism and the hotline services of ERC.

Challenges

- Some affected people's phone numbers were not correct in official documents received from the Ministry of Social Solidarity, which hampered distribution timeframes because ERC volunteers spent more time locating these beneficiaries' correct phone numbers.
- Reaching out to the locations of the affected people with recent disabilities from the crisis to distribute the cash was extremely challenging due to the geographical nature of their areas, which was particularly visible in Upper Egypt governorates.
- The days designated for distribution in each governorate were changed because some of the

beneficiaries did not commit to arriving on the days designated for the respective governorate.

- The timeliness of the cash distribution was affected by the availability of funds in addition to the lack of agreements with Financial Service Providers.
- The risks presented by the current cash assistance delivery mechanism, i.e., cash in hand, are distributed by ERC staff/volunteers directly to the selected households. The aforementioned risks comprise the possible looting of cash, security risk upheld while transferring cash to households in hostile environments, and possible human error

Lessons Learned

- Incomplete data registration from the field at the time of response hampered identification and outreach to beneficiaries. This will necessitate additional training for volunteers in registration and assessment during emergencies.
- Distribution of cash in hand by Volunteers resulted in high perceived security risks – distribution through a Financial Service Provider would reduce the insecurity for the volunteers, reduce the waiting time for the selected families to receive the assistance, and enable ERC to better account for and reconcile distributions.
- The amount of cash distributed needs to be tailored to the needs of the target households – families of injured and deceased people received the same amount, although they had different needs to cover the expenses related to the train crash (access to health services or burials).



Health

People reached: 610 people (122 families)

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with direct and indirect psychosocial support.	1,020	610
# of volunteers trained in Psychosocial Support in an emergency.	30	27
# of people reached through first aid and pre-hospital care.	1,020	610
# of First Aid kits replenished.	80	275
# of people reached through increased access to blood transfusion services.	350	350
# of blood bags replenished.	150	1900
# of personal protective gears purchased.	60	893

Narrative description of achievements

- Different mental health and psychosocial support (**MHPSS**) interventions were provided to affected people through the ERC helpline and volunteers during distribution:
 - Psychoeducation, awareness sessions about post-traumatic stress disorder for those who had symptoms, as well as a remote follow-up session.
 - Stress management sessions for beneficiaries in the waiting area while they wait to receive their cash.
- Outcomes of the psychosocial support in emergencies (**PSiE**) training:
 - Identified an opportunity for ERC Upper Egypt branches to participate in a regional training where all of these branches were responding to the same crisis.
 - Disseminated the importance of basics of psychosocial wellbeing aspects during an emergency.
 - Identified the needs of the affected people and how to better share the MHPSS needs

assessment forms and draft an MHPSS Plan of Action.

- Introduced new concepts of DAPS framework and Child Protection in Emergencies.
- Strengthened the Psychosocial Support structure within the branches.
- Procured medical reagents and consumables for blood transfusion and voluntary donations.

Challenges

- Limitation in reaching affected people due to a wrong phone number or an incomplete home address.
- COVID-19 protective measures that were adhered to in order to protect trainees from the risk of infection.
- Transportation for trainees from seven governorates to Luxor.

Lessons Learned

To avoid delays in procurement and response, it would be preferable to increase the transfer of the allocated DREF to the National Society immediately after approval and to allocate the entire amount rather than a portion of it and wait for the National Society reports to allocate the remaining amount. It is difficult for the National Society to suspend response efforts while sending the report and waiting for the remaining funds to be transferred.

Strengthen National Society

Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical, and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences, and capacities to plan and perform

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers involved in the operation and actively participating in the activities.	150	320

Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers involved in the operation who are trained in Security, Code of Conduct and Standards and principles of humanitarian aid.	150	320

Narrative description of achievements

The Egyptian Red Crescent provided insurance to 150 volunteers involved in the disaster. The insurance was obtained through a contract with the IFRC. All volunteers have been trained to provide assistance in the event of a disaster and have signed the code of conduct.

Lessons Learned

- During the occurrence of crises in multiple locations at the same time, it is crucial to have well-trained staff and volunteers on hand to handle and respond to the crisis effectively and efficiently.
- It is critical to give high-quality training to staff and volunteers at the branch level to guarantee that ERC provides the same level of service to all governorates.
- It was critical to plan ahead of time and coordinate with stakeholders in order to avoid duplication of effort and to target the right people with appropriate services.
- The two train crashes in Egypt, which occurred in different areas, tested and showed the ERC's emergency response facilities and capacities. The NS solid experience in dealing with multiple crises will help in planning future interventions.

International Disaster Response			
Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured			
Indicators:		Target	Actual
Effective and coordinated international disaster response ensured		yes	yes
Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards			
Indicators:		Target	Actual
# of rented trucks, used in this operation		2	2
# of surge missions		1	0
# of monitoring visits		1	1
# of days of transport		60	60
Narrative description of achievements			
ERC rented trucks to facilitate transporting the PSS items to the beneficiaries in their places during the disaster as well as to transport relief items to ERC warehouses and volunteers to distribution and trainings locations.			
Lessons Learned			
The flexibility of having a budget available to be used by ERC in emergencies prior to the DREF money transfer to ERC from the IFRC side helped ERC in responding swiftly, serving vulnerable people efficiently, and giving the ERC the opportunity to act quickly.			
Influence others as leading strategic partner			
Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national, and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.			
Indicators:		Target	Actual
IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues.		yes	yes
Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.			
Indicators:		Target	Actual
# of lessons learned workshop		1	1
Outcome S3.2.: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded			
Output S3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved			
Indicators:		Target	Actual
DREF coordinator allocated to support		1	1
Amount of funding mobilized by the IFRC		103,864	65,464
Planning, monitoring, and reporting sessions to ensure effective accountability internally and externally.		1	1
Narrative description of achievements			
The role of the DREF coordinator was critical in finalizing all operations and coordinating with IFRC regional delegation to ensure that all steps were completed in accordance with DREF procedures.			
A Lessons Learned Workshop (LLW) was held in Cairo on July 26-28, 2021. The workshop was attended by 18 Egyptian Red Crescent participants, 12 males, and 6 females from various operational, managerial, and volunteer levels. The PMER Team led the workshop, with assistance from the Operations team. The main findings represented the challenges, lessons learned, and successes of two DREF operations.			

The following are the main findings and recommendations derived from the LLW:

- Adapting existing procedures to emergency responses, enhancing their relevance to the context. This adaptation entails establishing Framework Agreements with Financial Service Providers, ensuring the prompt provision of assistance and support to the affected population.
- Using financial service providers could allow the ERC to deliver cash more promptly and safely, increasing the ERC's effectiveness.
- Initiating and maintaining adequate coordination and collaboration between ERC and IFRC about financial challenges and updates during future emergencies to boost response agility and ensure timely feedback.
- Preparing ready-to-use response tools, Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs), and methodologies to respond directly to the targeted people, saving time and effort. This preparedness would aid in responding fast in situations such as the train crash crisis.
- Extending the DREF timeframe to be able to procure items and prepare to respond swiftly.
- Conducting continuous refreshment trainings for branch staff and volunteers to strengthen their readiness to respond to local crises within their locations.

D. Financial Report

The final financial report is found below.

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

MDREG016 - Egypt - Train Crash

Operating Timeframe: 06 Apr 2021 to 30 Sep 2021

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/4-2023/8	Operation	MDREG016
Budget Timeframe	*	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 25/Sep/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	103,864
DREF Response Pillar	103,864
Expenditure	-68,701
Closing Balance	35,163

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items			0
PO02 - Livelihoods			0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	55,380	31,270	24,110
PO04 - Health	26,359	31,641	-5,283
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene			0
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery			0
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	81,739	62,911	18,827
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships		879	-879
EA02 - Secretariat Services	10,384	4,821	5,563
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	11,742	90	11,652
Enabling Approaches Total	22,125	5,790	16,336
Grand Total	103,864	68,701	35,163

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/4-2023/8	Operation	MDREG016
Budget Timeframe	*	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 25/Sep/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDREG016 - Egypt - Train Crash

Operating Timeframe: 06 Apr 2021 to 30 Sep 2021

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	71,750	51,137	20,613
Clothing & Textiles		4,890	-4,890
Medical & First Aid	20,750	14,876	5,874
Other Supplies & Services		2,011	-2,011
Cash Disbursement	51,000	29,361	21,639
Logistics, Transport & Storage	5,500		5,500
Distribution & Monitoring	1,000		1,000
Transport & Vehicles Costs	4,500		4,500
Personnel	13,275	2,309	10,966
National Society Staff	2,250	2,309	-59
Volunteers	11,025		11,025
Workshops & Training	4,000	10,122	-6,122
Workshops & Training	4,000	10,122	-6,122
General Expenditure	3,000	939	2,061
Travel	3,000	821	2,179
Financial Charges		118	-118
Indirect Costs	6,339	4,193	2,146
Programme & Services Support Recover	6,339	4,193	2,146
Grand Total	103,864	68,701	35,163



Egypt: Train Crash

1 April 2021



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities, Data sources: IFRC, OSM contributors, Map box.

Contact information

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.