

MENA| Middle East Complex Emergency

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| Emergency appeal №: MDRS5002 Emergency appeal launched: 18/10/2023 Operational Strategy published: 28/02/2024 | Glide №: CE-2023-000186-PSE |
| Operation Update #2 Date of issue: 10/09/2024 | Timeframe covered by this update: From 20/03/2024 to 30/06/2024 |
| Operation timeframe: 26 months (18/10/2023 – 31/12/2025) | Number of people being assisted: 700,000 |
| Funding requirements (CHF)¹: CHF 85 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 100 million Federation-wide | DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 3 million |

As of 30 June, 23.6 percent of the funding requirements of the revised Emergency Appeal is covered. The IFRC expresses its gratitude to donors and kindly encourages further contributions to fill the 81.4 percent funding gap to enable the National Societies in the region, with the support of the IFRC, to continue with humanitarian assistance efforts as well as the required preparedness actions.

Red Cross Red Crescent movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:

Partners/donors Contributing to Middle East EA MDRS5002

- American Red Cross
- Australian Government (through Australian Red Cross)
- Austrian Government (through Austrian Red Cross)
- Thai Red Cross
- Japanese Red Cross
- British Red Cross
- Canadian Red Cross
- Netherlands Government (through Netherlands Red Cross)
- Swiss Government/Swiss Red Cross

¹ Appeal amount as of 30 June 2024. A revised emergency appeal was issued on 16 August that increases the appeal to CHF 185 million/ CHF 200 million Federation-wide, and implementation timeframe up to 31 December 2025. The revised emergency appeal can be accessed [here](#).

- Australian Government (through Australian Red Cross)
- Irish Government (through Irish Red Cross)
- Italian Government
- Brighter Vision Foundation
- Monaco Red Cross
- Bulgarian Red Cross
- UK Government (through British Red Cross)
- Red Cross of Monaco
- TPG Global
- Netherlands Red Cross
- Partners/donors support PRCS domestic appeal through IFRC
- Irish Government
- Italy Government
- Turkiye government
- Canadian Society of Red Cross
- Muslim Aid, USA
- HPS Investments
- Japanese Government (Emergency Grant)
- Japanese Government (Supplementary Budget)
- ECHO

Membership partners supporting ME Crisis bilaterally

Egypt:

- Canadian RC

- Croatian RC
- German RC
- Italian RC
- Qatari RC
- Singapore RC

Jordan:

- Kuwait RC
- Qatar RC
- Turkish Red Crescent

Lebanon:

- British RC
- Canadian RC
- Danish RC
- German RC
- Netherlands RC
- Swiss RC
- Swedish RC
- Japanese RC
- Qatari RC
- Norwegian RC
- Italian RC
- Spanish RC
- Austrian RC
- French RC

Summary of response

Main Highlights of the operation

The Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC) has been actively supporting the Gaza crisis response since October 7th. This operations update details their efforts across 14 Egyptian governorates, in coordination with the Ministries of Social Solidarity and Health and Population. Over the reporting period, ERCs provided **304,425 services** assisting around **13,795 individuals**. As of 30 June, ERCS deployed around **3,769 volunteers** with a total number of working hours of **492,435** average age of 18-45 years old from across **21 governorates** of Egypt. ERCS focuses on providing immediate relief and support to affected populations, ensuring access to essential services through providing services in Egypt, supporting the delivery of aid into

Gaza, and when feasible, supporting PRCS inside Gaza. The focus is on ([Dashboard Link](#))

Since the escalations of hostilities in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT), the Jordan National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) has been increasing its readiness to respond to different scenarios, including the reception of wounded persons or persons in need of medical care and the scaling up of logistics and warehousing capacities to be able to deliver aid to OPT as the situation develops. The severity of the needs in Gaza, coupled with the challenges of transporting goods from Egypt, prompted the JNRCS and IFRC to establish a logistics hub to have an alternative route to deliver aid into Gaza, and, if needed, the West Bank. In

this reporting timeframe, the first delivery of aid through Jordan for Gaza supported by the Canadian Red Cross, the Kuwaiti Red Crescent, the Turkish Red Crescent, and the IFRC in Dubai, including hygiene kits, sleeping mats, and blankets, was coordinated by JRNCS and IFRC through the Logistics cluster.

In Lebanon, since October 2023, the Lebanese Red Cross has been at the forefront of the humanitarian response. Through its different operational sectors, the National Society assists people who still reside in conflict-affected areas, people who were forced to flee their homes, and families across Lebanon that host displaced people. The profiles of individuals affected are varied, including Lebanese nationals, Syrian refugees, and Palestinian refugees, each with distinct needs.

LRC has also invested considerably in **preparedness efforts**, including armed conflict awareness sessions, first aid and firefighting training sessions, evacuation training and drills for armed conflict scenarios in schools, universities and other institutions, and contingency planning with local entities. In preparation for any further escalation of the conflict, Lebanese Red Cross has prepositioned resources across the conflict-affected region, with further resources available in bordering stations and centers to immediately support when required. Other critical preparedness efforts from LRC include the establishment of pre-disaster agreements with suppliers, diversification of supply sources, finalization of fast-track procedures for procurement and distribution processes during an emergency, and close coordination with government institutions, community leaders and other relevant stakeholders for the safe and efficient delivery of assistance.

The PRCS-Lebanon branch is also scaling up its response to serve refugees, migrants and Lebanese

citizens through its 5 hospitals and 7 Community and Health Care Centers across the country. Over the past 9 months, PRCS-L has been able to maintain its critical services. The generous support from IFRC, and Partner National Societies has been used to purchase medicines, medical supplies, dignity kits (PSS), fuel and trainings for staff and volunteers. The hospitals from PRCS-L have **reached 11,921 patients since October 2023**, with most people visiting Al Hamshary Hospital in Saida, in southern Lebanon.

PRCS-L has also taken **proactive measures to enhance conflict preparedness**. This includes establishing comprehensive contingency plans, conducting refresher courses for first responders, and providing first aid training for the volunteers as well as psychological first aid training for the nurses working at the hospitals.

In Syria, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) has implemented a comprehensive Country Response Plan focusing on essential areas such as health and care, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), shelter, food security and livelihoods, protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), migration and displacement, National Society strengthening, and community engagement and accountability (CEA). SARC has procured and installed protective emblems, flags, and logos on its assets (buildings and vehicles) with a focus on its branches. SARC's fleet capacity and response readiness in the branches improved through the maintenance of ambulances and vehicles and the repositioning of diesel. This also enhances business continuity. SARC in collaboration with ICRC radio room continued to support the installation and provision of radios as emergency communication means for partner national society and IFRC staff based in Damascus.



Humanitarian aid convoy from the Jordanian Red Crescent, in partnership with Kizilay and IFRC, heads to Gaza with essential food and health supplies.



Egyptian Red Crescent delivers vital medical supplies, relief equipment, and essential support to Gaza through the Rafah border.



Lebanese Red Cross distributes fuel vouchers, food parcels, and drinkable water bottles as part of DREF activities.



The Syrian Arab Red Crescent conducts 4 first-aid training courses, equipping locals with life-saving skills.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Within Gaza:

Ongoing hostilities continue with aerial, land and maritime bombardment across the Gaza Strip resulting in increasing casualties, displacement and destruction of residential and essential infrastructures. As of 26 June, [UN OCHA](#) reported 37,396 people have been killed, 85,523 people have been injured and more than 1.7 million people (75% of total population in Gaza) have been displaced. The collapse of sewage, wastewater, and solid waste management systems and facilities has made major impacts on people living in the Gaza Strip, as well as on the environment. [WASH Cluster](#) reported the limited water production capacity in the Gaza Strip, for instance, the desalination Plant in the Middle and South Gaza were shut down due to fuel shortages on 30 June. The number of communicable diseases increased: 886,000 acute respiratory

infections and 500,000 diarrhea cases were reported by [WHO](#). The lack of nutritional support also exacerbated the concerning health situation, especially of children and lactating women. The [Nutrition Cluster](#) reported over 96% of women and children aged 6-23 months are not meeting their nutrient requirements due to lack of minimum diet diversity and over 50,000 children are estimated to require treatment for acute malnutrition.

The Health System continues to reduce its service capacity, 17 hospitals are partially functional, 19 out of 36 hospitals are out of service, 8 field hospitals (4 fully functional and 4 partially functional), 42 out of 100 primary healthcare centers are functional. [WHO](#) reported that 13,872 patients applied for medical evacuation and 4,895 (35%) patients evacuated to other countries such as Egypt, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, and Turkey as of June 20. It is estimated over 10,000 patients need medical evacuation. Unfortunately, there was no evacuation in the reporting period since the closure of Rafah border crossing, placing further stress on Gaza's limited health facilities.

The humanitarian consequences of the ongoing hostilities are exacerbating gender specific and intersectional risks and vulnerabilities. Since early October, an estimated 37 mothers have been killed daily in OPT, leaving families devastated and children vulnerable. GBV and reproductive health services have been drastically impacted by the near collapse of the health system, and avenues to report cases of GBV are extremely limited.

According to [OCHA](#), between 7 October 2023 to 30 June 2024, 1,072 structures including agriculture, individual residences, and infrastructure were demolished resulting in 2,314 displaced people with 528,903 people being affected since October 7. Moreover, as of 1 July, [OCHA](#) reported 539 Palestinians, including 131 children, have been killed in the West Bank.

Regional:

The crisis has an escalating impact on the MENA region. Tensions have and continue to increase across borders, as neighboring countries have witnessed an escalation of local protests and civil unrest in different countries, which could lead to new humanitarian needs, including displacement and migration, while the situation remains unstable.

The crisis, although primarily affects the Gaza Strip, has significant implications for Egypt, as a neighboring country and one of the main avenues for delivering aid into Gaza.

- A vast majority of the aid that has gone to Gaza has been channeled through Egypt to ensure the continuous flow of food, medical supplies, and other essentials through the Rafah crossing.
- Some of the injured Palestinians who have been medically evacuated from Gaza are receiving treatment in Egypt.
- Economic Impact: The conflict has strained Egypt's economy, leading to a projected decrease in GDP, reduced gas exports, and decreased tourism particularly in the Sinai Peninsula, affecting tourism, trade routes, and overall economic stability, and overall economic instability.

Though the security situation in Jordan remains stable, the country is affected by the escalation of hostilities, due to its geographical location and the close historical ties between Jordan and the Occupied Palestinian Territories. Since January, a supply corridor opened from Jordan to get humanitarian aid into Gaza, and the UN Logistics Cluster launched convoy coordination services, providing an alternative corridor to get aid into Gaza.

The situation in the Middle East continues to worsen and confrontations at the Lebanese border continue, with tensions heightening since June 2024, and the broader impact of the conflict is being felt in the region and beyond. The hostilities are affecting more areas in Lebanon, carrying **significant humanitarian risks**. According to the MoPH and OHCHR, 435 people had been killed (with at least 97 confirmed civilians, and 10 healthcare workers) and 1015 wounded as of June 25. 72% of farmers in the South report a loss of income. Furthermore, 790 hectares of agricultural land have been damaged, and 340,000 farm animals lost. Damage to private properties is increasing already high

shelter needs. According to UNICEF, approximately 20,000 in the south have faced disruptions to this school year. Many families are facing food insecurity due to disrupted supply chains and loss of livelihoods, with malnutrition becoming a pressing concern.

In Syria, the security situation remains unpredictable, and the economic outlook is increasingly dire. The overview from OCHA for 2024 estimates that 16.7 million people in Syria require humanitarian assistance, representing a nine percent increase from the previous year. This rise in need is straining the absorption capacity of host communities in the event of internal displacement and/or an influx of refugees from neighboring countries.

Hostilities continued unabated, causing displacements, destruction of key infrastructure, and suffering to a level unseen since 2019. Active hostilities and military operations, including artillery shelling and airstrikes, particularly in areas of mixed or contested control in the vicinity of frontlines, continued to impede humanitarian access.

The economic situation in Syria has been deteriorating due to various factors. Inflation has led to a depletion of purchasing power, making it difficult for people to afford necessities. In the last week of April 2024, the Syrian pound had an average exchange rate of SYP 14,880 per dollar on the parallel market. Economic constraints, including sanctions and inflation, also limit local capacity to support recovery efforts and exacerbate the challenges faced by humanitarian actors.

Needs analysis

Severity of humanitarian conditions



Weather conditions – Volunteers and workers in ERC:

ERC volunteers and staff working at the Al-Arish warehouses are operating under strenuous conditions, enduring high temperatures and humidity levels. Their tasks encompass a wide range of activities, from physically scanning incoming trucks at the warehouse docks to managing and storing aid in designated areas and inputting data about the received items.

The closure of the Rafah border and the Karem Abu Salem crossing's limited capacity have led to a backlog of about 2,700 trucks since May 7th in Al-Arish and North Sinai. Consequently, numerous truck drivers are facing extended delays while waiting for their turn to cross the border.

Jordan, while currently stable, is proactively preparing for potential population movements and the associated humanitarian needs and protection risks.

It reported that as of May 30th, 1,700 buildings in Lebanon have been destroyed and 14,000 damaged due to the hostilities. According to IOM, as of June 27, **over 96,800 people had been displaced**, including Palestinian and Syrian refugees. Damage to private properties is increasing already high shelter needs.

The ongoing regional conflict is having significant adverse effects on Syria's infrastructure, exacerbating an already dire situation due to years of conflict and economic instability. Continued airstrikes have led to extensive damage to civilian infrastructure, including residential areas, roads, hospitals, and schools.

The destruction of essential infrastructure can impede access to basic services such as water, electricity, and

healthcare, thereby worsening living conditions for affected populations.



Immediate medical care for medical evacuees from Gaza is available. Medical evacuees are either transferred to Egyptian hospitals or treated in field hospitals established near the border.

- Support for Accompanying Family Members: Provision of accommodation, food, and psychological support for family members accompanying medical evacuees.

Among the preparedness activities, the JNRCS hospital, comprised of 126 beds, has been equipped with the needed equipment and materials in preparation for the arrival of medical evacuees.

The situation of the healthcare system in Lebanon is concerning. The deterioration of the economy has led to an increased need for service provision and weakened institutional capacity. Essential medical supplies are in chronic shortage, and there is a critical lack of medical personnel. Access for the most vulnerable groups to primary and hospital care services is hindered by financial, geographical, availability, and acceptability challenges, with the cost of care remaining the number one barrier to accessing healthcare. The healthcare sector in the conflict areas has been severely affected, with the closure of six health facilities in Bint Jbeil and Marjayoun further limiting access to essential medical services. Mobile Medical Units have been deployed to mitigate this issue, but the overall healthcare system remains overwhelmed.

Syria's health system faces numerous challenges, exacerbated by ongoing conflict and recent natural disasters like the 2023 earthquakes. These challenges include a shortage of medical supplies, damaged infrastructure, and a lack of healthcare professionals. Many health facilities have been destroyed or are operating at reduced capacity, severely impacting the delivery of essential services.



In Lebanon, many families are facing food insecurity due to disrupted supply chains and loss of livelihoods, with malnutrition becoming a pressing concern. As many of the people are farmers, displacement means that they are losing their livelihoods. 72% of farmers in the South report a loss of income. Furthermore, 790 hectares of agricultural land have been damaged, and 340,000 farm animals lost.

This comes on top of a **dire socio-economic crisis** in Lebanon (nearly three-quarters of the population live below the poverty line), which has diminished the Lebanese population's ability to absorb these new needs. Restrictive measures such as curfews, rising rental prices, and the soaring price of basic commodities are affecting people's ability to fulfill their basic needs. Current heightened tensions are likely to negatively impact Lebanon's economic situation, as the summer season and the tourism it brings is a key source of income.

In Syria, the regional conflict adds another layer of complexity, potentially worsening the living conditions and prospects for recovery. This disruption is likely to exacerbate food insecurity and limit income-generating opportunities for many Syrians.



Attacks have caused severe damage to water, electricity, and telecoms infrastructure in Southern Lebanon. The Lebanon Southern Council has estimated that since October 8, the cost of damage to buildings and institutions stands at more than one billion USD, and water, electricity, roads, and health services have suffered damage estimated at an additional 500 million USD. Access to clean drinking water is an issue, with infrastructure damage compounding pre-existing water scarcity problems. The risk of communicable diseases is also rising due to overcrowded living conditions in shelters and the lack of proper sanitation.

Access to safe water and sanitation in Syria is already severely compromised due to years of conflict. Many water systems have been damaged or destroyed, leading to shortages and reliance on unsafe water

sources. The lack of sanitation facilities further exacerbates health risks.



The majority of internally displaced persons (IDPs) are residing with host families or communities, highlighting the importance of social networks and community support in providing refuge. However, most of these households are unfurnished, indicating a significant challenge in providing basic amenities and stability for IDPs. The demographic profile of IDPs reveals a balanced representation of genders (53% females), with the majority belonging to the working-age (18-57) category. However, there are also significant numbers of children (37%) and elderly individuals (11%) among the displaced, each with unique vulnerabilities and needs. In addition, 63% of the households that are displaced have stated that they are composed of at least a chronically ill patient, 5% reported that they have a family member with special needs and 2% reported the presence of pregnant women within their household.

For Syria, the heightened regional instability can exacerbate security concerns for vulnerable populations in Syria, such as women, children, and the elderly, who face increased risks of violence and exploitation.



Egypt's economy faces multiple challenges, particularly in the food, energy, and financial sectors. The country is heavily dependent on food imports, making it vulnerable to global market fluctuations. Recent geopolitical tensions and disruptions in supply chains have exacerbated food insecurity, leading to higher prices and increased economic strain on lower-income households. Financial markets in Egypt have also been under pressure, with inflation rates rising and foreign reserves depleting. These economic issues are compounded by external debt obligations and a need for comprehensive fiscal reforms to stabilize the economy.

In Lebanon, the conflict has had a devastating impact on infrastructure, with over 600 structures directly

targeted by bombings and airstrikes. This destruction has not only displaced numerous families but also disrupted essential services including electricity.

The food security situation in Syria continues to deteriorate. An estimated 15.4 million people (66% of the population) need food or livelihood support and agricultural assistance, or assistance from national safety nets. The reduction in food assistance levels due to limited funding and resources has impacted the food security situation of the most vulnerable households in Syria. Syria already faces chronic fuel shortages, and regional conflict can exacerbate these issues by disrupting import routes and increasing prices. The Syrian pound continues to depreciate, and regional instability can further weaken investor confidence and economic stability, leading to inflation and reduced purchasing power.



Considerations for shelter support to families accompanying medical evacuees are required in this crisis (please refer to the health section for additional information on medical evacuees).

In Lebanon, residential buildings, particularly in the South and Nabatiyeh governorates, have suffered extensive damage. It reported that as of May 30th, 1,700 buildings in Lebanon have been destroyed and 14,000 damaged due to the hostilities. According to IOM, as of June 27, **over 96,800 people had been displaced**, including Palestinian and Syrian refugees. Damage to private properties is increasing already high shelter needs. OCHA reports that only a small portion of the displaced people (2%) are living across 18 collective shelters. The large majority (nearly 85%) are residing with host families, often in secondary residences.

Syria remains one of the world's largest displacement crises, with millions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees. The resurgence of hostilities within Syria, including airstrikes has caused further internal displacement. According to recent estimates,

over 7.2 million² people are internally displaced within Syria. Cross-border strikes between Syria and Israel or conflict between Israel and Lebanon have the potential to trigger large-scale population movements toward Syria, exacerbating the already critical issue of internal displacement. Such movements can overwhelm local resources and infrastructure, further complicating humanitarian relief efforts and increasing the vulnerability of displaced populations.



Egypt has significantly increased educational support for Palestinian students in 2024, especially in light of the Gaza conflict.

The government has waived tuition fees for the 2023-2024 academic year, and the Ministry of Higher Education has facilitated continued education for thousands of students. Private initiatives, such as Educatly's fundraising efforts, have raised over EGP 500,000 to support

Palestinian students with tuition, rent, and living expenses in various Egyptian cities.

According to UNICEF, approximately 20,000 children in southern Lebanon have faced disruptions this school year. The Ministry of Education reports that 11,000 children have been affected, for instance, because they are displaced or because many schools in southern Lebanon are damaged or used as shelters.

Across Syria, the main driver reducing access to education is economic, affecting both the households and teaching personnel as the preference is to seek informal labor opportunities for survival. Additionally, 22 attacks against schools³ took place as of 30 June 2024, affecting the safety and well-being of children and teachers, losing learning time, and sometimes halting children's education. Ongoing hostilities, including non-educational use of schools, worsen the deprivation of children's right to education.

FEDERATION-WIDE SUMMARY OF RESPONSE

Under the FedWide role, several significant accomplishments have been achieved, establishing a solid foundation for ongoing data collection, analysis, and reporting across the Middle East region. Key achievements include informing Participating National Societies (PNS) and Host National Societies (HNS) of the FedWide Reporting launch, the creation of the Financial Overview Form, and the development of a corresponding dashboard. Additionally, guidance documentation, including a concept note, user guidelines, and a video walkthrough, has been produced and distributed. Critical engagements involved consulting sector leads, managing inter-functional meetings, and coaching stakeholders on form completion. Ongoing commitments focus on validation, updating technical documents, and refining data collection tools and dashboards to enhance the FedWide system's functionality and user experience.

IFRC Membership coordination

Partners/donors Contributing to Middle East EA MDRS5002

- American Red Cross
- Australian Government (through the Australian Red Cross)
- Austrian Government (through the Austrian Red Cross)
- Thai Red Cross
- Japanese Red Cross
- British Red Cross

² [Syrian Arab Republic: 2024 Humanitarian Needs Overview \(February 2024\)](#)

³ [Syrian Arab Republic: 2024 Humanitarian Needs Overview \(February 2024\)](#)

- Canadian Red Cross
- Netherlands Government (through Netherlands Red Cross)
- Swiss Government/Swiss RC
- Australian Government (through the Australian Red Cross)
- Irish Government (through the Irish Red Cross)
- Italian Government
- Brighter Vision Foundation
- Monaco Red Cross
- Bulgarian Red Cross
- UK Government (through the British Red Cross)
- Red Cross of Monaco
- TPG Global
- Netherlands Red Cross

A logistics technical working group has been established by the ME Crisis team and brings together PRCS, ERCS and JNRCS logistics focal points. The TWG serves as a platform to collaborate, address supply chain challenges, and develop joint solutions to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of aid delivery operations. As a priority, the TWG will focus on the flow of information between the NS on logistics and quality of reporting to enhance humanitarian aid delivery. The working group is facilitated by the IFRC ME Crisis Membership Coordination in Operations delegate and includes the IFRC ME Crisis Logs Coordinator and IFRC logs staff at county delegations (when requested by HNS). Very importantly, the WG is setup for the HNS technical members to come together. A focal point has been appointed by each HNS. The first meeting was held on June 25. That meeting objective was to set the foundation of the TWG. Meetings are planned every two weeks.

Movement Coordination

Movement coordination meetings at the country level are taking place between all host National Societies in this operation together with IFRC and ICRC country representation. From the multi-country level, the ME crisis operations team coordinates with ICRC's regional logistics hub based in Amman and shares information when available.

Humanitarian Diplomacy

Humanitarian diplomacy (HD) has been a key component of this crisis given the global attention it is receiving and the complexity of political dynamics.

The IFRC Secretariat has engaged on the crisis in numerous global/multilateral fora and bilateral engagements. Importantly, the IFRC Secretariat leadership remains regularly engaged, through high-level engagement with governments and other key stakeholders. The IFRC President's first official visit was to the Middle East region, providing an important opportunity to conduct HD. The IFRC has also engaged through its multilateral offices in New York and Brussels, including bilateral meetings with Ambassadors in New York, and participation in EU-organized events.

These engagements at different levels are enabled and supported by the production of HD resources by the Secretariat. These resources aim to ensure that the IFRC network can contribute to positive humanitarian outcomes on the ground, such as increased humanitarian access into and across Gaza, as well as to highlight and generate further diplomatic and financial support for the IFRC network response.

The HD resources have included:

- The organization of three meetings to support HD for the IFRC network. The last meeting took place on March 7 and brought together more than 70 participants with representatives from the IFRC Secretariat and more than 20 National Societies.
- A repository of relevant information from the RCRC Movement and other actors that is updated daily.
- HD key messages for use by the IFRC network, regularly updated and shared with IFRC Secretariat staff and around 30 National Societies.

These activities have helped to ensure the unity of the IFRC network and contributed to the IFRC network's ability to speak with one voice across the globe, thereby strengthening its capacity for influence.

Additionally, IFRC has provided direct support to some of the NS on HD, notably PRCS and JNRCS. IFRC has also been engaging with PNS conducting HD in their own domestic contexts to track and coordinate HD engagement, and, where needed, provide support. Finally, IFRC has stayed in close contact with ICRC on HD to share information and coordinate where needed.

IFRC has developed an HD strategy and engagement plan, which frames this work, helps define priority engagements, ensures HD tools and resources are maximized, and stimulates more proactive engagement.

Operational risk assessment

Egypt

Operational Challenges:

1. **Security situation:** The ongoing security situation on the Gaza side of the Rafah border has had implications on the overall humanitarian response from sending humanitarian aid to the safe transfer of medical evacuees in urgent need of medical care and their accompanying family members. It also obstructs the ERCS support to sister national society PRCS in Gaza on the ongoing on-the-ground response.
2. **Border closure:** with the closure of the Rafah crossing point as of the 6th of May 2024 (still closed as of [publication date]), the only crossing point from the Egyptian side is Karem Abou Salem, noting that the collection of aid on the other side of the border is limited. Therefore, the backlog of the trucks on the Egyptian side increased rapidly, and consequently the demurrage fees of the trucks waiting for around three months near the border and in the Al-Arish area. The ERC offloaded their trucks holding locally purchased items in their warehouses, however, sealed trucks coming from different ports of entry cannot be offloaded in Egypt except in bonded warehouses.
3. **Financial Implications on ERCS:** As a result of the important backlog, aid is at risk of degrading or becoming unsafe for consumption and ERCS is incurring additional costs and must find additional warehouse locations to offload trucks. The monthly logistical cost of sending aid to Gaza is estimated to be over \$2.4M if the Rafah border crossing is closed, and \$1.2M when the crossing is open.

Risk Assessment and Managing operational risks:

This section details key activities undertaken to address operational challenges and manage risks associated with the Gaza response:

The IFRC and ERCS have put in place the following mitigation measures to manage the operational risks

1. Building Capacity and Risk Management:

- **Supporting ERCS on Risk Management:** Collaborating with ERCS to establish a risk management framework and co-draft an internal risk register.
- **IFRC Risk Register Updates:** Maintaining a comprehensive risk register for the IFRC delegation, updated monthly to reflect changes in the operational environment.

2. Logistics and Supply Chain:

- The ERC, in coordination with Egyptian Customs and supported by the IFRC, has established its first bonded warehouse in Al-Arish, covering 9,000 square meters for long-term storage and assessment of sealed shipments.
- The ERC is also enhancing cold chain capacity with additional Temperature Control Units and a Cold Room in Al-Arish, with plans for further installations in Alexandria and Cairo. The GRC will supply additional Cold Chain units to the ERC through a bilateral project coordinated with the IFRC.

3. Enhanced Coordination:

- **Weekly Senior Management Meetings:** Regular meetings with ERCS senior management to discuss all operational aspects of the Gaza response, fostering proactive responses to emerging challenges and risks.
- **Technical Collaboration:** Providing ongoing coordination and technical support to ERCS across logistics, health, WASH, and the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Weekly reports from the EOC offer vital situational awareness, allowing for timely risk identification and mitigation strategies.

Jordan

Operational Challenges:

- 1. Medical evacuations:** Since the start of the operation, JNRCS, in coordination with PRCS, has put in place measures to support medical evacuees and their accompanying family members should such cases be transported through Jordan. At the time of reporting, this corridor has not been utilized by PRCS/JNRCS. However, JNRCS remains on standby and has shifted its preparedness plans to ensure local procurement agreements for necessities are in place rather than prepositioning them in advance. JNRCS continues to monitor the situation and remains ready and available should the need arise for intervention.
- 2. Relief items and border crossing:** JNRCS with the support of IFRC is coordinating with PRCS to send relief items in Gaza through the Jordan Humanitarian Corridor. From May 2024, since the closure of the Rafah border crossing and challenges in picking up aid on the Gaza side of the Kerem Shalom/Kerem Abu Salem crossing, Jordan has become the key corridor for aid delivery to Gaza. However, the number of trucks crossing through the Jordan corridor remains very limited and the corridor also faces several other challenges. These

include the absence of a regular schedule for convoys traveling directly from Amman to KS crossing, which prevents effective planning and a timely reliable flow of aid via this corridor, disruptions along the delivery routes (including vandalism by settlers), and restrictions on aid items allowed in. JNRCS re-packs all items received to meet the criteria to be allowed into Gaza—but this does not always guarantee their entry.

- 3. Insufficient communication and coordination with and from partners:** JNRCS has often had limited notice of relief items being sent by partners. To address this, JNRCS developed comprehensive shipping instructions and criteria for partners to improve the clearance process and avoid any delays.

Lebanon

Operational Challenges:

- 1. Safety and security:** Unsafe operational environment in active conflict zones in the areas we are implementing due to the ongoing armed conflict. There is a risk of intracommunal tensions and conflicts, which can disrupt response activities and pose risks to the safety of responders and aid recipients.
- 2. Funding gap** (currently 25M USD for their revised response plan), leading to delays in its ability to scale up critical operations, a reduced ability to provide its regular services in conflict-prone areas due to the security situation, and increased health risks alongside reduced access to critical healthcare services.
- 3. Increased number of beneficiaries needing support:** The level of displacement has already outstripped the available government assistance, leading to a significant shortfall in the provision of basic needs. The efforts of various non-governmental organizations to distribute essential supplies within collective shelters and other affected areas have been notable, yet they remain insufficient. Any potential escalation of the conflict may further diminish the capacity of the public sector to provide essential services, putting additional pressure on the response capacities of the Lebanese Red Cross.
- 4. Supply chain:** IFRC and the Lebanese Red Cross are also anticipating this risk due to various factors, such as a naval blockade, attacks on airports, and attacks on bridges, which could disrupt the supply chain, affecting access to essential supplies and resources. This can lead to isolation from support, degradation of primary transportation hubs, and increased response times.

Risk Assessment and Managing operational risks:

To manage these challenges and risks, the IFRC and LRC have put in place mitigation measures since October 2023, including:

A risk register is in place and gets updated at least once a month and followed up regularly by the Operations Manager.

- Scenario planning and readiness activities, including assessing the current and maximum response capacity of the Lebanese Red Cross and the PRCS-L branch in Lebanon.
- Movement Security Agreements in place to manage the movement to the field and any security-related issues between all RC/RC Movement components.
- More regular membership coordination with Partner National Societies (PNS) in the country to coordinate and plan our collective support to the Lebanese Red Cross and the PRCS-L branch in Lebanon.
- Support to Lebanese Red Cross on logistics preparedness including contingency planning for supply chains, mapping of framework agreements with service providers, fleet preparedness, warehouse mapping, and cash flow readiness.

Syria

Operational Challenges:

1. **Security:** The cross-border attacks have continued as well as a rising number of daytime high-precision missile strikes and targeted attacks. The destruction of essential infrastructure can impede access to basic services such as water, electricity, and healthcare, thereby worsening living conditions for affected populations.
2. **Operational Risks**
 - SARC staff and volunteers face considerable challenges due to their involvement in multiple concurrent emergency operations, including earthquakes, wildfires, and droughts. This situation is likely to stretch their capacities and resources as they manage various responsibilities, potentially leading to burnout and reducing the effectiveness of emergency responses.
 - A reduction in collective response readiness and availability of pre-positioned relief items among humanitarian actors in Syria, due to decreased funding, could hinder rapid, large-scale responses to evolving crises and the spread of hostilities that may spill over into Syria. The lack of preparedness could result in delayed responses, increasing the suffering of affected populations and undermining efforts to maintain stability.
3. **Reduced capacity due to Funding**
 - Insufficient and declining funding limits the ability to respond adequately and in a timely manner, restricting humanitarian aid to vulnerable populations. The lack of resources affects the procurement and distribution of essential supplies such as food, medicine, and shelter materials, leading to unmet needs and increased suffering.
 - Reduced donor funding has already led to the closure of sub-branches and redundancies among staff and volunteers, jeopardizing the capacity for an effective and efficient response on a large scale and with the required speed. This reduction in personnel and operational capacity could result in longer response times and a diminished ability to reach remote or underserved areas.

Risk Assessment and Managing operational risks:

The IFRC and SARC have put in place the following mitigation measures to manage the operational risks

1. The IFRC has embedded risk management into the operations with an active risk register in place, which is updated and reviewed on a monthly basis.
2. SARC is in the process of setting up a risk management function and a draft Risk management policy is in place. Introductory training on risk management has been done during the period.
3. IFRC and partners are undertaking National society development activities to support in development of SARC Capacity and long-term sustainability
4. Regular coordination meetings between SARC and IFRC to address any bottlenecks in the operations
5. Preparedness activities are in place e.g. training of volunteers and prepositioning of relief materials

Capacity and response of neighbouring countries

Egypt

Core areas of operation

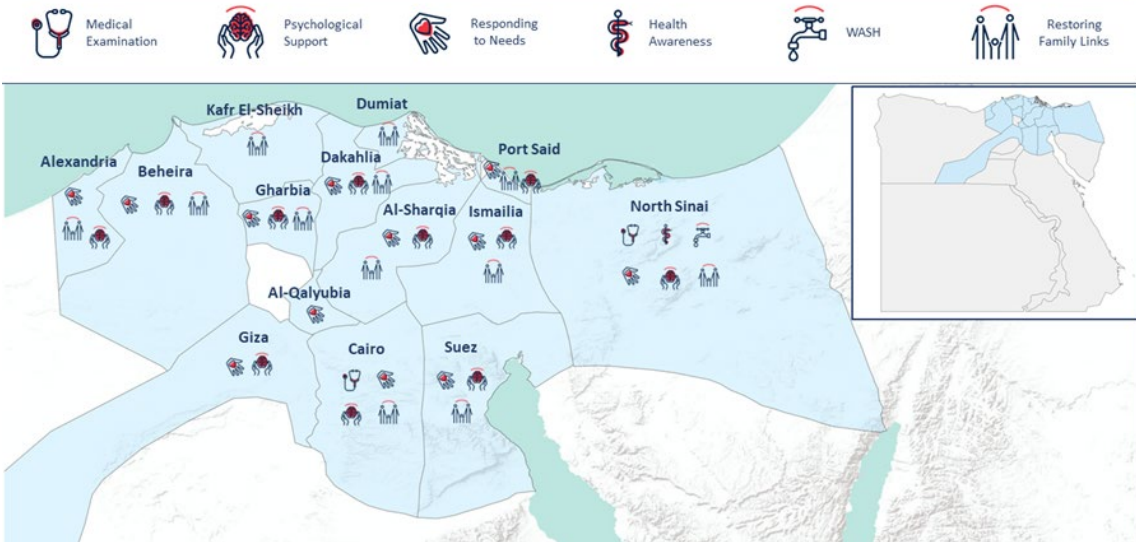


Number of staff: 410

Number of branches: 27

Number of volunteers: 33,000

The IFRC Egypt delegation is providing technical support to the Egyptian Red Cross (ERC) in supply chain management through several key initiatives. A warehouse development project plan has been implemented to enhance the condition of ERC warehouses and build team capacity, with ongoing efforts to hire a dedicated warehouse delegate. Additionally, the IFRC supply chain unit is aiding in the development of the ERC tracking system, releasing a second version to enable comprehensive shipment tracking. A procurement plan has been developed in collaboration with the ERC procurement department to cover all appeal clauses, with most files processed locally. The IFRC will also deploy a procurement delegate to support the ERC in processing these files and ensure smooth coordination with the IFRC Regional Logistics Unit for technical approvals.



Jordan

Core areas of operation



Number of staff: 100

Number of branches: 10

Number of volunteers: 800

Syria

Core areas of operation



Number of staff: 400

Number of branches: 34

Number of volunteers: 12000

Lebanon

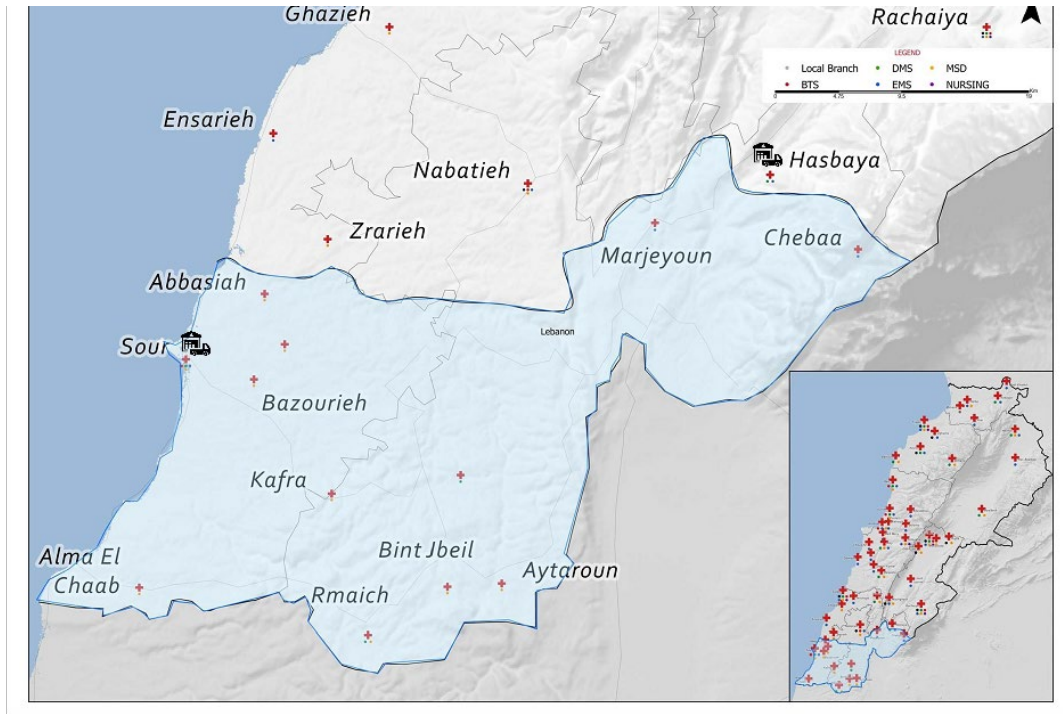
Core areas of operation



Number of staff: 400

Number of branches: 34

Number of volunteers: 12000



Map: Facilities from Lebanese Red Cross within the Litani River Region (southern Lebanon)

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

Plans to revise and potentially extend the implementation timeframe of this operation is underway at time of reporting.

The main objective remains, to provide the neighboring National Societies with the means to respond effectively to the evolving situation, ensuring their capability to meet the challenges. A key part of the operational strategy is building and strengthening logistics routes to Gaza via Jordan and Egypt, as well as scaling up the ongoing response operation in Lebanon. To ensure relevant technical support and effective coordination of this operation, this operation will also contribute to strengthening the capacity of the IFRC Secretariat's capacity at the national and regional levels to support the timely scale-up of operations based on the evolving humanitarian needs.

As established in the Emergency Appeal and Operational Strategy, all activities continue to be designed to ensure support and complementarity with the Palestinian Red Crescent Society operation and Appeal. Many Movement members and external partners are also supporting the Palestinian Appeal bilaterally, in funds and in-kind support.

This operation highlights and advances required regional preparedness actions beyond the country-specific targeted activities. This allows the IFRC to support National Societies with maximum flexibility depending on the rapidly evolving situation.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

HEALTH & CARE INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

(MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT / COMMUNITY HEALTH)



Health & Care

| | | | |
|------------------------|---|---------------|---------------|
| Objective: | Most vulnerable displaced people are provided with high-quality health and care services including <i>MHPSS</i> | | |
| Key indicators: | Indicator | Actual | Target |
| | 4.1) # of injured/ wounded people provided with transport support | - | - |
| | 4.2) # of referrals conducted for injured and wounded people | - | - |

| | | |
|---|---|-----|
| 4.4) # of Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) teams deployed to respond to primary healthcare needs in conflict-affected areas | - | N/A |
| 4.5) # of medical consultations provided through primary health facilities (MMUs and fixed clinics) (segregated by sex) | - | N/A |
| 4.6) # of patients with their hospital cost covered | - | N/A |
| 4.7) # of people attending health promotion sessions, disaggregated by sex | - | N/A |
| 4.8) # of people reached with MHPSS services, disaggregated by sex | - | N/A |
| 4.9) # of individuals receiving secondary and tertiary health services, disaggregated by sex | - | N/A |

Egypt

Main activity highlights:

Once evacuees reach the ERCs, ERCS members conduct a simple health needs assessment to identify the services needed and refer them to the relevant provider. Over the reported period, ERCS have conducted 350-400 **medical evacuees and accompanying family members Health assessment and referrals**

Successes:

- The provision of essential services to Palestinians in Obour Housing includes the establishment of a humanitarian service point to address their medical and basic needs.
- ERCS provides diverse services in various areas of North Sinai and other governorates. Since the onset of the crisis, services have been continuously provided based on assessed needs. This includes the referral of patients to hospitals when necessary and maintaining good coordination with the Egyptian authorities and other partners.

Challenges:

- The wide area of response covers most of Egypt's governorates, posing logistical and operational challenges.
- There is a continuous need for capacity building among volunteers and staff.
- The need to hire more staff and deploy additional volunteers to meet the increased response demands.

Way Forward:

- Continuously assess the needs of Palestinian evacuees and provide services accordingly.
- Implement telehealth to enhance efficiency.
- Upscale the ERC primary care centers involved in the response.

Jordan

In the absence of medical evacuations taking place in Jordan to date, JNRCS focused mainly on readiness and preparedness. JNRCS hospital has been equipped with the needed equipment and materials in preparation for

the arrival of medical evacuees. The staff of the hospital was provided with the necessary technical knowledge on PSS and the best practices for dealing with cases including war-wounded persons, especially children. In collaboration with the hospital management team, JNRCS began developing a referral system with hospitals and the network of health professionals in Amman to manage cases that would require other specialized services as well as various agreements with local service providers to ensure appropriate care of medical evacuees and their companions during their stay. The JNRCS has also obtained the necessary approvals from the authorities and made arrangements to receive medical evacuees accompanied by their attendants.

Syria

Key Highlights

The IFRC is now supporting SARC by procuring medical consumables, as funds have arrived in Syria. This support includes acquiring essential medical supplies and utilizing procurement systems for health preparedness items to strengthen response capabilities. This will enable SARC to respond more quickly and effectively to emergencies.

Challenges

- Delays in fund transfers and a general lack of funding have previously caused setbacks in procuring necessary medical supplies.

Way Forward

- Continued support for SARC in the procurement of medical consumables to ensure a steady supply and improve readiness for future response.

Lebanon

Activities:

- Maintaining high alert status for EMS stations, especially in conflict zones.
- Deploying 64 day shift EMS teams with necessary equipment.
- Supporting EMS dispatch centers for optimal coverage and contingency planning.
- Monitoring EMS supply chain, stocking centers, and maintaining ambulances.
- Updating response protocols for conflict zones (dispatching 2 ambulances).
- Preparing and maintaining emergency blood component stock.
- Securing contingency stocks of reagents, blood bags, and consumables.
- Procuring additional equipment to meet potential blood demand.
- Maintaining BTS equipment and identifying potential HR needs for 24/7 operations.
- Streamlining communication between BTS and hospitals.
- Maintaining BTS fleet and equipping them for visibility.
- Continuing and scaling up medical consultations through MMUs and PHCs.
- Providing medications based on consultations.
- Ensuring medication availability in MMUs and PHCs in conflict zones.
- Potentially scaling up medication and resources to other areas.
- Providing health promotion, PSS sessions, and child-friendly spaces.

Successes:

LRC's Crisis Management Plan emphasizes LRC's dedication to providing prompt and efficient support to conflict-impacted individuals. United efforts across the organization are directed toward life preservation,

alleviating distress, and dispensing critical aid to affected civilians as well as internally displaced persons, all while aligning with our humanitarian values and principles.

Challenges:

- Funding gaps
- Supply chain disruptions
- Access to the conflict areas under hostile conditions
- Collapse of national healthcare system



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Objective: *Comprehensive WASH support is provided to the most vulnerable people, resulting in an immediate reduction in the risk of water-related diseases and improvement in dignity for the targeted population.*

| Key indicator | Indicator | Actual | Target |
|--|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| | 5.3) # of hygiene kits prepositioned | | - |
| 5.4) # of people that received hygiene kits | | LRC 10,650 | N/A |
| 5.5) # of women and girls within reproductive age that received dignity kits | | - | N/A |
| 5.6) # of households (HHs) reached with drinking water | | - | N/A |

Egypt

Key Achievement: ERCS, with the dedication of its WASH volunteers, has played a vital role in promoting hygiene behavior change within targeted communities.

Building Capacities:

ERC WASH team had run two training courses for 40 ERC volunteers in coordination with UNICEF, IFRC, and WHO on WASH focusing on hygiene promotion, MHM, and water quality.

WASH soft component:

* Distributed hygiene kits, dignity kits, and diapers for children across all hospitals and accommodation centers for medical evacuees and their families in various Egyptian governorates.

* Focusing on hygiene activities and MHM ERCS volunteers located in all service areas starting from Rafah borders, hospitals, and accommodation centers for hygiene promotion messages and behavior change.

WASH Hard Component

* Provided rapid latrines at the El Arish Airport for evacuees, the logistical yard for truck drivers, and the ERCS service point (based on group assessments).

* Rehabilitation of Sheikh Zouid Hospital's WASH facilities is ongoing.

* Provided water trucking for the El Kawthar accommodation center.

* Installed water tanks and connections for the El Sabil accommodation center.

* Conducted regular water quality testing for the water tanks, especially in El Sabil, where cleaning and disinfection services are also provided.

Jordan

During the reporting period, JNRCS undertook its first delivery of aid through Jordan for Gaza. This delivery included Hygiene kits.

| Item | Item Qty |
|--------------|----------|
| Blanket | 18120 |
| Flour (KG) | 1600 |
| Food parcel | 2500 |
| Hygiene Kit | 6459 |
| MAT, plastic | 1100 |
| Mattress | 5530 |
| Pillow Case | 1050 |
| Pillows | 2001 |
| Tarpaulin | 2400 |

Syria

Challenges

Securing adequate funding remains a primary obstacle, delaying the procurement and distribution of necessary supplies. Limited resources have hindered the ability to stockpile essential hygiene items, impacting readiness.

Way forward

Prioritizing efforts to obtain the necessary funding to facilitate the timely acquisition and distribution of hygiene items.

Lebanon

Activities

Distribute Hygiene Kits for conflict affected population

Distribute Disinfection kits for conflict affected population

Rehabilitate community water infrastructure

Provide/Install water storage and sanitation solutions for the conflict affected population in collective shelters

Success:

10,650 families received hygiene kits

Controlling the Hygiene and emergence of Chicken pop and cholera in ITSs in Aarsal

Challenges:

Collapse of national medical system

Overloaded populations in ITSS

Deteriorated economic situation

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE

(SHELTER, HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS, MULTI-PURPOSE CASH, LIVELIHOODS)



Shelter, Housing and Settlements

Objective:

Communities in crisis-affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longerterm recovery through shelter and settlement solutions.

| | Indicators | Actual | Target |
|-----------------------|---|---|--------|
| Key Indicators | 1.1) # of NFI (mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets and shelter kits, solar lights) prepositioned | HH items:1,894 beds: 184 blankets: 947 pillows & mattress: 763 | N/A |
| | 1.2) # of people reached with non-food items-NFIs (mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets and shelter kits, solar lights) | - | N/A |
| | 1.3) # of people receiving cash for rent assistance | - | N/A |

Egypt

To July 15th, shelter and essential non-food items (NFIs) have been provided to medical evacuees their accompanying family members, and stranded Palestinians. This includes [184] beds, [947] blankets, and [763] pillows and mattresses to support immediate shelter needs. To address basic needs, [4,018] clothes, [87,216] water bottles, and [64,224] food items have been distributed

Jordan

During the reporting period, JNRCS undertook its first aid delivery of items provided by the Canadian Red Cross, the Kuwaiti Red Crescent, the Turkish Red Crescent, and the IFRC in Dubai, for Gaza through the Jordanian corridor. This delivery was coordinated by both JNRCS & IFRC and included the following items:

- hygiene kits
- sleeping mats
- blankets

Syria

Key highlights

The prepositioning of non-food items (NFIs) is aligned with the Country Response Plan for Syria to ensure readiness in meeting the basic needs of displaced populations. This initiative is designed to provide essential

support to both internally displaced persons within Syria and evacuees from neighboring countries, if necessary.

Challenges

Securing adequate funding remains a critical challenge, impacting the ability to stockpile and distribute NFIs effectively.

Way forward

Prioritizing efforts to obtain funding to facilitate the timely acquisition and distribution of NFIs.

Lebanon

Activities:

LRC conducted safety assessments for the identified schools by MEHE that can be used as potential collective shelters.

LRC coordinated with 344 municipalities

11 shelter management trainings were provided alongside 2 first aid trainings.

Successes:

LRC DMS will also continue to equip local authorities with the necessary knowledge needed to ensure proper collective shelter/settlements management and support where needed in the management, provision of sanitary solutions, and distribution of items in such sites.



Multi-purpose Cash

Objective: Crisis-affected populations in vulnerable situations have their needs addressed through cash assistance.

| Key indicator: | Indicator | Actual | Target |
|----------------|--|-----------|--------|
| | # of HH's assisted with unconditional cash to meet their basic needs | ERCS: 484 | N/A |

Egypt

Needs Assessment

The Egyptian Red Crescent conducted a comprehensive assessment and disbursement process for cash assistance to those affected by the Gaza crisis.

- **Assessment Locations:** Cash teams were deployed to multiple locations across Egypt, including **Suez, Ismailia, Al-Arish, and Cairo**. These teams conducted in-person assessments of beneficiaries in hospitals and residences within these areas. For those who could not be reached in person, assessments were conducted via phone.
- **Disbursement Committee:** A specialized committee based in these cities verified beneficiary identities and generated necessary documentation.

- **Cash Distribution:** Cash was directly distributed to beneficiaries at hospitals and residences in **Suez, Ismailia, Al-Arish, and Cairo**. For those who were stranded, money transfers were facilitated through Fawry Plus.

The Cash team at the ERC in 2023 & 2024 successfully finished the disbursement of 2,401,500 EGP on a total number of 365 families.

Coordination

- **Coordination:** Close cooperation with hospitals and the Ministry of Social Solidarity in these cities facilitated the process by providing essential information about the number of evacuees in each location.
- Internally ERCS has coordinated across all departments engaged in the Emergency response to refer cases in need of Cash.
- Coordination with ICRC, UNHCR, and Hungary helps regarding the need to support ERCS efforts in the Cash component based on the rising need to develop a program to support.



Food Security and Livelihoods

Objective: Improve food security to crisis-affected populations

| | Indicator | Actual | Target |
|------------------------|---|-------------|--------|
| Key indicators: | 2.1) # of food parcels prepositioned | - | N/A |
| | 2.2) # of people that received food parcels | LRC: 18,574 | N/A |
| | 2.3) # of people who received ready meals, disaggregated by sex | - | N/A |

Egypt

A total of 2,410 dry meals were provided at the Al-Oja border strip. Additionally, hot meals were distributed in significant numbers, with 3,445 meals provided to Palestinians inside Egypt, 8,322 meals at the border strip, and 2,706 meals to Egyptians in North Sinai. This resulted in a total of 16,883 hot meals distributed.

In terms of bakery products, 1,400 bread loaves were given to Egyptians within the country, 900 loaves were delivered to the Palestinian Red Crescent in Gaza, 4,540 loaves were provided to Palestinians in Egypt, and 23,550 loaves were distributed at the border strip. This amounted to a total of 30,390 bread loaves.

Food shipments also formed a crucial part of the aid, with 1,368 shipments weighing a total of 20.52 tons being distributed. The transportation of these supplies was facilitated by two transport trucks

Jordan

-

Syria

Key highlights

SARC has initiated the repositioning of food parcels to enhance its response readiness, ensuring that resources are readily available for immediate deployment during response.

Challenges

The appeal faced initial delays due to funding issues, which impacted the timely procurement and distribution of food parcels.

Way forward

Efforts will be prioritized to secure additional funding, enabling SARC to maintain and expand its stockpile of food parcels.

Lebanon

A total of 18,574 conflict-affected families received food parcels since the start of the crisis.

PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

(PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION (PGI), COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA), MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT, LONGER-TERM: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY)



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Objective: Affected populations are safe from harm, including violence, abuse and exploitation, discrimination and exclusion, and their needs and rights are met.

| | Indicator | Actual | Target |
|------------------------|--|----------|--------|
| Key indicators: | 6.1) # of staff and volunteers trained on PGI, PSEA, and child safeguarding, and ensure adherence to the Code of Conduct, disaggregated by sex | ERC: 196 | N/A |

Need Assessment

No specific assessment focusing on the PGI related to the Middle East's complex crisis has been conducted to date. Consequently, secondary data from various sources have been utilized to gain a comprehensive understanding of the protection issues and risks affecting the Palestinian people and the populations of the four National Societies involved in this complex operation.

Key Highlights

The focus of neighboring countries to oPt in protection is mainly on readiness and preparedness via institutionalization (adoption of PSEA policies and signature of Code of Conduct), capacity building of staff and volunteers, as well as mainstreaming PGI principles into all sectors, to ensure that services provided are reaching the most vulnerable.

Egypt

PGI is a core component of all ERCS activities. To ensure the effective integration of PGI principles in practice and programming, staff and volunteers have undergone refresher training. A total of 196 volunteers

including health volunteers and volunteers carrying needs assessments from 4 different governorates received refresher trainers before being deployed. In line with ERCS organizational commitments to safeguarding, all personnel have signed a code of conduct, and the ERCS has formally adopted PSEA and Safeguarding policies. These measures aim to create a safe and inclusive environment for all beneficiaries and staff.

Jordan

JNRCS has been adopting relevant PGI and PSEA policies (child safeguarding policy, PSEA policy) and the code of conduct. JNRCS ensured that staff and volunteers were aware of these policies and the related reporting mechanism.

As explained above, JNRCS also focused on preparedness and readiness to receive medical evacuees, including children by training staff and establishing referral pathways, when relevant.

Syria

Key highlights

The protection response focus is on enhancing SARC's capacity to deliver crucial protection services, including legal assistance, restoring family links, and child protection. There are plans to scale up help desk services at key border crossings to support returnees and displaced populations. SARC is in close collaboration with international partners and NGOs to streamline efforts and resources. SARC's volunteer management system is being improved by developing volunteer management procedures that will help the organization track the data on the mobility and flexibility of volunteers from the NS volunteer database for their rapid assignment when needed. SARC has prioritized PSS and protection services and referrals to other services, which are integral components of the organization-wide PGI plan of action to be implemented by the National Society.

Challenges

Financial constraints may affect the timely implementation and expansion of services.

Way forward

Strengthen collaboration with international organizations, NGOs, and local stakeholders to pool resources and expertise. Bring in a PGI Delegate to facilitate the implementation of the PGI plan of action, guaranteeing safe and inclusive programming across the organization.

Lebanon

In line with its core principles and humanitarian values, LRC prioritizes the safety, dignity, and well-being of all affected individuals. This commitment extends to robust mechanisms for the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), the protection of children, vigilance against fraud and corruption, and adherence to the humanitarian imperative as defined by the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's Code of Conduct. LRC maintains a stringent code of ethics, enforced by comprehensive induction training for its staff and volunteers that includes key PGI elements.



Community Engagement and Accountability

Objective: *The diverse needs, priorities and preferences of the affected communities guide the response ensuring a people-centered approach and meaningful community participation.*

| Key indicators: | Indicator | Actual | Target |
|-----------------|--|--------|--------|
| | 8.1) # of complaints and feedback received from the affected people that have been addressed | - | N/A |

Egypt

To enhance community engagement and service quality, the following feedback mechanisms have been implemented:

- **Follow-up calls:** Post-service calls are conducted to gather direct feedback and address concerns promptly.
- **Feedback cards:** Distributed immediately after service delivery, these cards collect detailed opinions and experiences.
- **Hotline:** A dedicated hotline allows confidential reporting of misconduct or concerns.
- **Internal review:** A comprehensive process is in place to investigate and address issues raised through feedback channels.

Jordan

JNRCS commitment to and improvement of CEA for its ongoing program will also provide potential affected populations by the emergency response, opportunity to participate. Indeed, JNRCS has been designing and developing a CEA platform to be used by beneficiaries. Both the hotline and the integrity lines are also tools to be used for community participation, notably for feedback and complaints.

Syria

SARC has completed the community engagement and accountability (CEA) institutionalization pilot, emphasizing the importance of building understanding and capacity within communities at all levels. Local communities play a vital role in driving change, ensuring actions are holistic, inclusive, and sustainable. A systematic and high-quality approach to engaging with and being accountable to communities was essential. While CEA is integrated across all departments and sectors, the National Society Development and Strategic Partnership unit within the Performance and Partnerships Support department provides technical guidance, training, and oversight.

Lebanon

In response to the conflict, LRC recognizes the pivotal role of community engagement and accountability as fundamental elements of our preparedness and response strategy. The conflict response plan includes specific ways to involve the community in the response efforts. This involves outlining activities for community participation and setting clear goals (indicators) to measure how successful this involvement is.

LRC is committed to actively involving the affected communities and ensuring that their voices are heard, respected and integrated in our response according to the ten IFRC CEA minimum actions in emergencies.

To further support this commitment, LRC is continuously disseminating the non-emergency hotline number “1760” through all LRC sectors and unit during all operations. This hotline is available for any request for information, to raise a complaint, provide feedback, or request a service.

During the entire conflict response duration and July 21, 2024, the non-emergency hotline received 109 calls. All these calls were about requests for information and services. Each call was addressed, and the feedback loop was successfully closed.

Activities:

1. CEA training for volunteers

Successes: Train LRC volunteers on CEA related topic before any distribution.

Challenges: Time constraints.

Way forward: Foster CEA information dissemination to LRC volunteers responding to the conflict and in contact with affected people.

2. Cross cutting CEA in all operational activities

Successes: Continues integration for CEA in the operation whenever it is possible.

Continuous coordination and collaboration among operational teams, enhancing the effectiveness and consistency of CEA activities.

Challenges: Inability to conduct CEA-related activities during certain phases of emergency operations.

Difficulty in measuring CEA-related indicators amidst the emergency context.

Way forward: Ensure continuous integration of CEA in operations whenever possible.

Strengthen ongoing coordination and collaboration among operational teams to maintain CEA focus.

3. Information dissemination

Successes: Considering that key actors and stakeholders in the community serve as focal points for information collection and dissemination, the LRC is engaging with community representatives to gather and disseminate information. This information is then reflected back to the community, ensuring effective communication and engagement.

Challenges: Ensuring information reaches all community segments, especially vulnerable groups.

Way forward: Map diverse communication methods to be utilized to disseminate information.

4. Feedback mechanisms

Successes: Community participation is notably high in utilizing the LRC feedback mechanism. The LRC responding sectors and units are actively promoting the 1760 hotline through the presence of IEC materials at distribution sites.

Challenges: Maintaining consistent feedback collection and response in this dynamic context.

Way forward: Continuity of disseminating the hotline number in addition to promoting sector-specific feedback mechanisms.

5. Understand the needs, capacities, and the context

Successes: Data-driven decision-making and intervention design are based on monitoring LRC capacities and achieving response targets.

Collaboration with key stakeholders in the communities, such as municipalities, to provide the LRC with data related to the needs and capacities of affected communities.

Challenges: Inability to engage the affected communities directly in tailoring the interventions.

Way forward: Ensure continuous monitoring and updating of relevant data to feed into the response design.

6. Assessment of the needs

The LRC is a key actor within the DRM working group at the national level. In collaboration with the LRC DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) unit, this group is actively engaged in conducting assessments, visualizing, and analyzing data. This data-driven information is then utilized by all responding actors to design their responses effectively to the conflict.



Migration and displacement

Objective: *Specific vulnerabilities of displaced populations and people on the move are analyzed and their needs and rights are met with dedicated humanitarian assistance, protection and humanitarian diplomacy interventions, in coordination with relevant stakeholders.*

| | Indicator | Actual | Target |
|------------------------|---|--------|--------|
| Key indicators: | 7.1) # of safe and welcome spaces/service points established for the provision of relevant services (such as health care, psychosocial support, relief distribution, legal services, child-friendly spaces, and provision of timely and accurate updates) | - | N/A |
| | 7.2) # of displaced individuals reached with protection and migration services, disaggregated by sex | - | N/A |
| | 7.3) # of children accessing the child-friendly spaces, disaggregated by sex | - | N/A |
| | 7.4) # of Restoring Family Links (RFL) services provided | - | N/A |

Egypt

As of the 15th of July, a total of 63,621 services, including medical evacuees, accompanying family members, and stranded Palestinians, have received RFL services. These services encompass internet hotspot access, tracing, reunification support, and communication assistance. To address the psychological impact of these experiences, PSS services are being integrated into all assistance provided. The PSS department is working closely with the RFL team to offer additional support and ensure the mental well-being of beneficiaries.

Jordan

-

Syria

Key highlights

SARC continues to operate support centers and help desks at main border crossings with Lebanon, in collaboration with UNHCR, to provide humanitarian assistance based on SARC's operational plan and an as-needed basis.

Challenges

Potential surges in the number of returnees or displaced individuals may overwhelm existing infrastructure and resources, leading to challenges in providing adequate support.

Way forward

Efforts will be focused on obtaining additional funding to support the expansion and enhancement of support centers and help desks.

Lebanon

Key Highlights

Lebanese Red Cross managed 109 incoming Restoring Family Links (RFL) cases with diligence. They ensured that each case received the attention it required and that families received timely updates on their loved ones.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:

National Societies respond effectively to the wide spectrum of evolving crises and their auxiliary role in responding to displacement and disasters is well-defined and prioritized.

| | Indicator | Actual | Target |
|-----------------|---|---------------------|--------|
| Key indicators: | 9.1) # of staff and volunteers attended logistics and supply chain training, disaggregated by sex | ERC: 107 Volunteers | N/A |
| | 9.2) # of staff and volunteers attended PSS training, disaggregated by sex | - | N/A |
| | 9.4) # of warehouses rehabilitated/established | ERC: 2 warehouses | N/A |
| | 9.5) # of Volunteers and staff provided with PSS services, disaggregated by sex | - | N/A |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|-----|
| | 9.6) Humanitarian aid inflow consigned to Egyptian Red Crescent Society (disaggregated by flight, ships, and trucks tonnage) (data source: ERCS dashboard). | From IFRC to ERCS as NSD support: -Blanket: 20,840 pcs -Tarpaulin: 1,000 pcs -Tent: 400 pcs -MSU: 11 Units -Forklift: 3 Units -ISUZU Truck: 4 Units | N/A |
| | 9.7) Humanitarian aid dispatched to Gaza (disaggregated by food and water, emergency material and medical supplies, tonnage) (data source: ERCS dashboard). | -TOTAL # 313,000 tons of aid dispatched to PRCS Gaza | N/A |

Egypt

Needs Assessment

- Warehouse Assessment: The IFRC Supply chain coordinator in Egypt supported the ERC through the warehouse development project to assess their warehouses conditions, practices, structure and expertise as an initial stage of this project. The initial assessments took place with the support of the IFRC to provide an external oversight.
- Logistics assessment: In Coordination with the ERC Supply Chain unit, the IFRC Supply chain coordinator supported the assessment of the ERC logistical practices and internal coordination within the unit to identify bottlenecks and suggest solutions
- Needs assessment: following the overall evaluation of the operation and the loads of incoming shipments accompanied with the locally collected donations, the IFRC delegation in Egypt assessed the logistical needs of ERC and identified several areas of support like warehouse handling equipment, cold chain, Racking system, as well as IT related needs to improve the ERC information management and IT infrastructure.

Key Highlights

- IFRC sent from the beginning of the operation a total of 11 MSUs, 4 ISUZU trucks, 3 Forklifts on top of 6 Landcruisers sent by the GRC (some of these shipments are pending clearance at the ports of entry).
- The ERC Tracking system supported technically by the IFRC supply chain coordinator for Egypt is in place providing access to the Donors and PRCS to their shipments and is currently under the development of the second release planned to share additional information down to the pallets level for every shipment.
- The ERC cold chain needs are identified with the support of the IFRC Egypt delegation and the procurement processes of some of these needs will be processed locally by ERC while others are communicated with partners who will cover the rest of these needs in-kind.

- The warehouse development project is being implemented already while the IFRC is hiring a warehouse delegate to follow the improvement on the field.
- The procurement plan of the ERC is finalized in coordination with the IFRC delegation in Egypt to cover the identified ERC needs through local procurements to prevent delays at the ports level for incoming shipments.

Coordination

On top of the high-level coordination with the ERC colleagues and departments in Egypt, the IFRC in Egypt initiated coordination with the ICRC delegation which will be followed by a movement logistics coordination working group between the IFRC, ICRC and ERC to enhance the movement coordination in country and identify possible options for joint efforts.

The IFRC is working closely with the Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC) to strengthen its capacity to channel humanitarian aid to Gaza. The ERC is mandated by local authorities to manage this critical role, and our support is focused on enhancing their operational efficiency and transparency.

A key component of our partnership is the development of a robust warehousing system. Through the Warehouse development project, provision of warehouse units, funding for storage facilities, and capacity building for ERC staff, we are improving their ability to store and manage aid supplies effectively.

To ensure accountability and transparency, the IFRC is supporting ERC with the development of a comprehensive tracking system for all aid shipments to Gaza. This system provides real-time visibility into the movement of goods, allowing donors to monitor the status of their shipments and the PRCS to track and plan the receipt of their incoming shipments.

Furthermore, we are assisting the ERC in streamlining their supply chain operations by identifying and addressing bottlenecks. By strengthening their procedures and practices, we aim to optimize the delivery of aid to Gaza and ease the workload on their staff and volunteers.

Jordan

With support from IFRC, The Jordan Red Crescent Society (JRCS) currently operates three 10x24m Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) in Madaba and utilizes an additional 1,000m² of warehouse space provided by JVC. Together, these facilities accommodate the current flow of humanitarian aid.

JRCS relies heavily on volunteers for logistics tasks, and IFRC has supported these activities by hiring one logistics officer and one warehouse officer.

In terms of humanitarian aid, a total of 275,031 metric tons has been forwarded to Gaza by JRCS. Please click [here](#) to access JNRCS's logistics dashboard for additional information.

Syria

The primary objective of the Syria Response Plan is to enhance the readiness and response capacity of the National Society to provide timely and relevant humanitarian assistance at the necessary scale. The focus is on the SARC network of branches, which serve as first responders in the event of a crisis escalation. This includes safeguarding staff and volunteers by providing protective and safety equipment, insurance, communications, and clear marking on assets.

As part of this effort, through the IFRC, SARC facilitated the installation of protective emblems on one SARC disaster management vehicle, ensuring its clear identification and safety during crises. This increased

visibility enhances the safety of both the vehicles and their operators and allows for better coordination with other response teams and authorities. Additionally, through the IFRC, SARC supported the maintenance of 14 ambulance cars, ensuring they are reliable and in good working condition to provide timely medical assistance and transport, which can be lifesaving in urgent situations.

Lebanon

The Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) operates through a multifaceted support structure, ensuring an integrated response to the national crisis. IFRC and Partners are supporting Lebanese Red Cross through investments in all services, including:

- HR Department
- Logistics
- Preparedness efforts
- Supportive functions support

IFRC and Partners are also supporting PRCS-Lebanon branch with NSD priorities. Most notably, this includes investing in volunteering management in emergencies (recruitment, onboarding, recognition, etc.) and staff development in PMER, financial sustainability and anti-corruption.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:

Technical and operational complementarity is enhanced through cooperation among IFRC membership

Membership Coordination

- Regular coordination meetings will be held: weekly with the IFRC Country Delegation, bi-weekly with the ICRC, and monthly Movement Coordination Meetings will resume.
- Work on HD will be developed with the NS and ICRC
- Logistics coordination between IFRC, ICRC, and ERCS will be enhanced through regular meetings of in-country logistics and supply chain coordinators.
- Capacity building for ERCS will be better aligned through increased coordination between ICRC and IFRC.
- An IFRC-facilitated workshop, with ICRC participation, will define strategic priorities for ERCS.
- Weekly meetings between ERCS, IFRC and PRCS senior leadership to ensure continuity of all efforts.

Humanitarian Diplomacy

The Egypt delegation maintains bi-weekly communication with the IFRC Humanitarian Diplomacy (HD) lead for the Middle East Complex crisis. These calls serve as a platform to ensure operational needs and challenges are reflected in IFRC HD approaches and messages, as well as insights from ERCS leadership.

Egypt

The Egyptian Red Crescent is coordinating with all Egyptian authorities and ministries for this mission
Coordination with RCRC:

- **Saudi Red Crescent Authority:** Emergency Medical Services (EMS) experience sharing workshop (facilitated by ERCS) between Egyptian Ambulance Authority and Saudi Red Crescent.
- German RC and Canadian RC

Coordination with Humanitarian Agencies:

- **WHO Training:** IFRC and WHO EMRO has co-facilitated and co-trained 25 participants from the MOHs of MENA region and ERCS as part of the first regional EMT mentorship training for the MENA region, a total of 1 IFRC and 5 trained.
- **Regular coordination meetings will be held:** weekly with the IFRC Country Delegation, bi-weekly with the ICRC, and monthly Movement Coordination Meetings will resume.
- A joint humanitarian diplomacy brief will be developed once regional inputs are received.
- Logistics coordination between IFRC, ICRC, and ERCS will be enhanced through regular meetings of in-country logistics and supply chain coordinators.
- Capacity building for ERCS will be better aligned through increased coordination between ICRC and IFRC.

Jordan

Regular Movement coordination between JNRCS with ICRC and IFRC take place at technical and leadership levels. In addition, JNRCS also participates regularly in multi-country technical coordination platforms, most notably the logistics working group related to this operation with PRCS and ERCS.

Syria

The IFRC coordinates with the ICRC and other National Societies to support the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) through regular meetings, strategic coordination, and sector-specific support. High-level Movement Strategic Meetings occur quarterly to set strategic directions, while monthly Movement Partner meetings and Membership Coordination meetings focus on overall support and engagement. SARC, serving as the national coordinator for humanitarian aid in Syria since 2008, collaborates with international and national actors, including UN agencies and various international NGOs. SARC, IFRC, and ICRC hold observer status in the Humanitarian Country Team, addressing strategic humanitarian issues, and actively participate in cluster architecture for health, food, agriculture, early recovery, and livelihoods, as well as the national Cash Working Group.

Lebanon

In order to achieve proper coordination, LRC is utilizing the following coordination platforms

- Coordination with Movement Partners:
 - Emergency Summit: a strategic tripartite coordination forum that includes LRC as convener as per Seville 2.0 and ICRC as co-convener given the nature of event with participation from IFRC
 - Partners Advisory committee (PAC): a strategic coordination platform that includes LRC's key partners, including IFRC, ICRC, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, and Netherlands Red Cross
 - Movement coordination platform: operational coordination platform that includes all movement components working in Lebanon. Chaired by LRC with partnership from of all PNSs
- Coordination with Humanitarian Architecture
 - Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)

- Sectoral meetings (WASH/Health/ PSS/ CASH)
- OCHA Operations rooms (EOC)
- c. Coordination with GoL
 - Ministry of Defense (MoD)
 - Ministry of Public Health (MOPH)
 - Ministry of interior and municipalities (MOIM)
 - Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit /PM Office
 - Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF)
 - Internal Security forces (ISF)
 - Directorate of General Security (DGS)
 - Civil Defense (CD)
 - Local authorities
 - Governors / Kaem-makam

LRC will conduct coordination meetings frequently, as per the below guidelines:

- Monthly Movement Coordination meetings with PRCS-Lebanon branch to discuss updates on their conflict preparedness and response efforts
- Monthly Movement Coordination meetings with Lebanese Red Cross, ICRC and partners
- Regular Membership Coordination meetings for in-country partners
- Weekly security meetings between LRC, IFRC and ICRC to monitor the context and impact for our operations



IFRC Secretariat Services

Objective:

The IFRC is working as one organization, delivering what it promises to National Societies and volunteers, and leveraging the strength of the communities with which they work as effectively and efficiently as possible.

IFRC Operation Management

Egypt

The operation has received significant support from the IFRC. Two Emergency Team Leaders have been deployed for three months to strengthen response coordination. Additionally, a Logistics Surge team has been on the ground for three months to enhance supply chain management. To bolster operational capacity, a Supply Chain Coordinator has been deployed for six months, and an operations Manager for 4 months pending a second round of deployments.

Jordan

The operation is supported by IFRC Jordan delegation with oversight from the existing programme and operations manager providing strategic direction. The team is also composed of a senior NSD officer and a logistics coordinator.

Syria

The appeal is supported by the IFRC Syria Delegation with oversight from an Operations Manager, while the Head and Deputy Head of Delegation provide strategic direction. The IFRC Syria Delegation plays a crucial role in collaborating closely with SARC to effectively implement the appeal.

Lebanon

In June 2024, the IFRC has recruited an Operations Manager for 3 months to support the scale up of the response in light of the increased tensions with Israel. The Lebanon Delegation also consist of PMER, Finance/Admin and Program Coordination support.

IFRC Logistics

Egypt

- Deployed three waves of logistics ERU support
- Assigned supply chain coordinator who worked closely with the ERC counterparts on the following files:
 - o Developing a warehouse development project plan for the ERC and moving forward with the implementation to improve the ERC warehousing systems, practices and staff capacity building.
 - o Supporting the ERC in the tracking system development to enable proper tracking for all Shipments and reporting for all donors. Moreover, the ERC provided access to PRCS enabling them to access live time information about all shipments going for them as final consignee. As second release for this system is being developed with additional features and better information sharing.
 - o Assessing and evaluating the logistical practices at ERC and supporting the Supply Chain unit in introducing new processes and developing SOPs for ongoing practices and operations.
 - o Coordination with PNSs sending shipments to Gaza through Egypt to support them whenever needed with the process and best approach as well as coordinating with PNSs interested in supporting the ERC and identifying the best areas or support.

Jordan

Over the past nine months, IFRC has significantly bolstered the logistics capacity of the Jordan Red Crescent Society (JRCS) to facilitate aid deliveries to Gaza. This support included the purchase of Mobile Storage Units (MSUs), deployment of key logistics personnel, and funding the construction of a new 1,000m² warehouse in Madaba. Additionally, IFRC funded and facilitated the shipment of vehicles to Jordan, which will be forwarded to Gaza by ICRC.

JRCS currently operates three 10x24m MSUs in Madaba, with a combined storage capacity of 600 pallets (630m²), supplemented by 1,000m² of warehouse space provided by JVC on a temporary basis.

IFRC has supported JRCS in aid deliveries to Gaza, the categories of items sent include 966.48 cbm of Non-Food Items (NFIs), 193.44 cbm of food. Key donors contributing to these efforts include the Canadian, German, Italian, Spanish, and Turkish Red Cross/Crescent societies, as well as the Kuwaiti Red Crescent and IFRC.

Syria

The IFRC Global Humanitarian Services and Supply Chain Management (GHS&SCM) operations and the IFRC country delegation team have supported SARC's supply chain efforts. Several initiatives have been implemented to provide continuous assistance with logistics and procurement, further strengthening SARC's supply chain activities. The IFRC country delegation includes a Procurement Delegate who actively supports SARC's procurement unit.

Lebanon

Logistics Readiness/Preparedness Activities by IFRC

- Contingency planning for supply chains
- Mapping of framework agreements for HNSs
- Fleet preparedness, including fuel pre-positioned of field vehicles (4X4)
- Readiness check and mapping of outlined HR profiles and stand-by lists
- Warehouse mapping / renting of warehouse space on behalf of HNSs
- Dubai base increases stock levels – replenishment as soon as supply chain restores.
- Cash flow readiness

IFRC Planning, Information Management, and Monitoring (PIMMs)

Egypt

IFRC RO continues to provide IM support to both Egypt Delegation and ERCS working together to augment ERCS efforts in information management, representation and flow. The Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC) is conducting a series of strategic planning workshops to enhance its response to the ongoing Gaza crisis and build long-term resilience. An initial workshop focused on identifying immediate response priorities and developing action plans for continued service delivery across key sectors.

Subsequently, a strategic direction workshop will be held to define the ERC's future course, aligning it with National Society Development (NSD) principles and operational realities. This process aims to strengthen the organization's capacity for crisis response, improve external positioning, and secure necessary resources. The outcomes of these workshops will inform the revision of the Gaza Crisis Operational Strategy and the Unified Plan for 2025, with a particular emphasis on risk mitigation.

Key deliverables include a shared understanding of the operating environment, defined strategic priorities, alignment with NSD principles, and the development of a revised operational strategy and unified plan.

Syria

The Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) unit at the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC), along with the IFRC Syria Delegation's Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER) team, has made significant progress in enhancing the MEAL/PMER components of the response. The team supported the operations team in designing the response plan and worked with sector leads to include SMART indicators and develop MEAL logical frameworks and Indicator Tracking Tools (ITT). Furthermore, the team ensures that operations updates are produced, and donor reports are submitted according to contractual agreements to strengthen accountability. The IFRC PMER at the IFRC delegation will continue supporting the MEAL team to enhance the appeal's MEAL component.

Lebanon

The LRC Planning and Development section, in close collaboration with the operations, sectors, and units responding to the conflict, continuously coordinates on drafting, updating, and disseminating plans, priorities, needs, and available resources. In partnership with the LRC and IFRC IM team, the LRC has developed a unified response data management system that covers the entire process from data collection to reporting. This system ensures that progress data is collected, cleaned, validated, and entered into an Excel ITT (Indicator Tracking Table) linked to the response log frame and ME plan. The data is then represented in a dashboard, shared with all LRC partners, and updated weekly by all responding entities.

Output indicators are helping the LRC monitor progress during response operations, providing measurable data on activities and immediate results. This enables the LRC to track and report on the reach of its interventions. However, due to the current emergency context, outcome indicators are challenging to identify or monitor effectively. The focus remains on immediate outputs, as the situation does not allow for comprehensive measurement of long-term impacts and outcomes at this stage.

IFRC Communications

3 surge communications delegates were deployed to support the communications global team and colleagues in the affected national societies.

Egypt

The Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC) has received valuable support from the regional office in the areas of communications and operations. Additionally, a capacity building mission from the Canadian Red Cross focusing on fundraising and communications is currently underway. These initiatives aim to strengthen the ERC's ability to effectively communicate its activities, mobilize resources, and enhance overall operational efficiency.

Furthermore, the Communications team at the RO has developed key messages that were shared with PNSs positioning ERCS as a key pillar in supporting the PRCS response in Gaza, setting up many interviews for the ERCS leadership and head of operations with top-notch media, and highlighting their crucial role within the Global IFRC Weekley X spaces, IFRC social media platforms, and in media.

Jordan

The Communications team at the RO has developed key messages that were shared with PNSs highlighting JNRCS's role in supporting the PRCS response in Gaza. In-person media training was delivered to the JNRC communications team by the IFRC MENA Head of Communications and a Surge delegate in Amman in March 2023, in addition to developing a communications strategy for the JNRC Communications department (August 2024).

Syria

We developed key messages that were shared with PNSs highlighting the SARC contingency plan and preparedness.

Lebanon

We developed key messages that were shared with PNSs highlighting the LRC contingency plan and preparedness.

IFRC Security

- Monitor and analyze the regional security situation, identifying trends and issues impacting the IFRC and RC/RC Movement.
- Maintain security-related contacts and participate in internal and external security networks with organizations, partners, and authorities.
- Systematically assess safety and security risks, implement effective risk mitigation measures, and formulate contingency plans.
- Liaise with operations to prioritize geographical areas for security assessment missions, aligning with operational needs and priorities.
- Advise the IFRC and RC/RC Movement on necessary operational and procedural changes to address identified trends and issues.
- Assist IFRC managers and National Societies in developing appropriate security plans and procedures.
- Ensure compliance with IFRC Minimum-Security Requirements (MSR).
- Promote and disseminate various IFRC security tools and initiatives within the region.
- Develop and support security focal points.
- Develop relevant scenario plans to address potential implications of any escalation.
- Coordinate with country delegation focal points to plan and disseminate relevant security preparedness actions.

Resource Mobilization⁴

Egypt

The EA amount is CHF 60 million, out of which CHF 12.1 million (20%) has been raised, leaving a funding gap of 80% with an amount equal to CHF 47.89 million.

Jordan

The country's appeal amount is CHF 4 million, hence funding coverage stands at 18% as the hard pledges comprise CHF 723,677.40 with a funding gap of 82% (CHF 3.28 million).

Syria

The Middle East Crisis Appeal in Syria has received 17% of the required funding with CHF 1.39 million received out of the 8 million CHF needed. This funding shortfall is significant. The IFRC Country Delegation with support from the MENA Regional Office is actively engaging with various partners to seek additional support for the appeal.

⁴ Figures outlined in this section are as of 30 June and prior to the issuance of the revised emergency appeal on 16 August 2004

Lebanon

Out of the total EA amount of CHF 10 million, the appeal has a coverage of 26% (CHF 2.6 million) with a funding gap of CHF 7.3 million (74%).

D. FUNDING

As of 30 June, 23.6 percent of the funding requirements of the revised Emergency Appeal have been covered. The IFRC expresses its gratitude to donors and kindly encourages further contributions to fill the 81.4 percent funding gap to enable the National Societies in the region, with the support of the IFRC, to continue with humanitarian assistance efforts as well as the required preparedness actions.

Notice: 2023/2024 Donor Response Reports Temporarily Unavailable

Please note that the 2023/2024 donor response reports are currently unavailable due to an ongoing *IFRC* system and data migration adopting a new ERP system.

The reports are expected to be back online by mid-September. We apologize for any inconvenience this may cause and appreciate your patience during this time.

For further assistance or inquiries, please contact your respective focal points in *IFRC* or [Contact us through the IFRC.org contact form](#).

Contact information

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

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At the SARC:

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At the JNRCS:

- **President** H.E. Dr Mohammed Al-Hadid, email: president@jnrcs.org.

At the IFRC:

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- **IFRC Regional Office for Operations Coordination:** Nader Bin Shamlan, Operations Coordinator-MENA; nader.binshamlan@ifrc.org;

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- **IFRC Country Delegation - Syria:** Mads Brinch Hansen, Head of Delegation, email: mads.hansen@ifrc.org;
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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

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For In-Kind Donations and Mobilization table support:

- **Global Humanitarian Services and Supply Chain Management Unit, MENA Regional Office:** Cornelis Jan Dees, Regional Head, Global Humanitarian Services and Supply Chain, email: cornelis.dees@ifrc.org.

Reference

Click here for:

- [Link](#) to the Emergency Appeal and updates
- [Link](#) to the Emergency Appeal
- [Link](#) to the Country Response Plan Egypt
- [Link](#) to the Country Response Plan Lebanon
- [Link](#) to the Country Response Plan Syria
- [Link](#) to the Country Response Plan Jordan
- [Link](#) to the Mobilization table

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. 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.