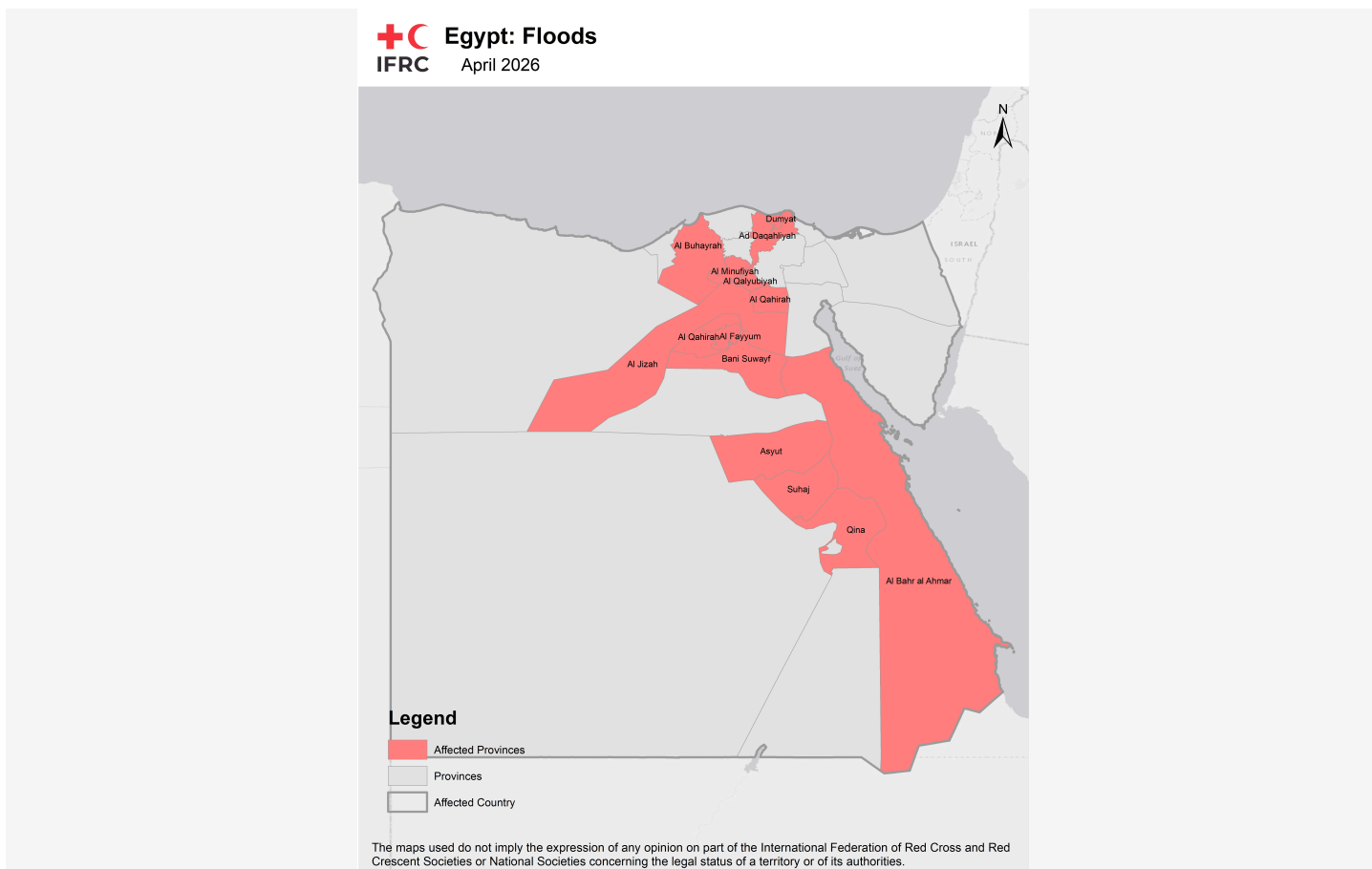




Appeal: MDREG022	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 500,000	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Flood
Glide Number: FL-2025-000190-EGY	People Affected: 6,000 people	People Targeted: 6,000 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 16-10-2025	New Operational End Date: 31-05-2026	Total Operating Timeframe: 7 months
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: 03-10-2025		Reporting Timeframe End Date: 31-03-2026	
Additional Allocation Requested: 0		Targeted Regions: Al Qahirah (Cairo), Dumyat (Damietta), Al Daqahliyah (Dakahlia), Al Qalyubiyah (Kalyoubia), Kafr-el-sheikh, Al Gharbiyah (Gharbia), Al Minufiyah (Menoufia), Al Buhayrah (Behera), Al Jizah (Giza), Beni Suwayf (Beni-Suef), Al Fayyum (Fayoum), Asyiut, Suhaj, Qina, Al Bahr al Ahmar (Red Sea)	

Description of the Event



Date of event

03-10-2025

What happened, where and when?

In early October 2025, Egypt experienced unusually high seasonal Nile water levels, resulting in localized flooding in low-lying floodplain areas and informal riverbank settlements across several governorates. The rise in water levels coincided with the annual Nile flood season and was compounded by sudden upstream inflows, prompting national authorities to activate flood-readiness measures in 15 governorates.

The most severe localized impacts were observed in Menoufia Governorate, particularly Ashmoun and Delhamo districts, where houses in flood-exposed areas were partially or fully inundated, rendering them temporarily uninhabitable. Flooding of agricultural lands and livestock areas was also reported.

According to official sources, approximately 1,000–1,084 feddans of agricultural and floodplain land were exposed to inundation risk, mostly within designated Nile flood reserves that are historically subject to seasonal submersion. No fatalities were reported.

Furthermore, As the operation progressed, shifting needs and newly identified vulnerability hotspots required a broader and more flexible response. In light of this, ERCS scaled up its intervention footprint to cover an additional 14 governorates, significantly increasing the number of people targeted for assistance. damage was reported in Behera, Dakahlya, Cairo, Giza, Beni Suef, Kafr El Sheikh, Gharbia, Assiut, Sohag, Qena, Luxor, Damietta, and Qalyoubia. This expansion was undertaken in parallel with national directives issued by the Egyptian Cabinet, which placed 15 governorates on heightened flood preparedness due to rising Nile water levels. Authorities called for reinforced early warning mechanisms, readiness for potential evacuations in riverbank communities, and strengthened coordination across government entities and emergency services—further underscoring the need for ERCS to extend its operational reach and support.

References:

1. Associated Press. (2025, October 4). Egypt blames Ethiopia's newly inaugurated dam for rising Nile waters and flooding. Retrieved



from <https://apnews.com/article/egypt-sudan-dam-nile-floods-farming-f507446b95140b96d62e13039adb01d>

2. Egypt Today. (2025, October 4). No fatalities resulted from Nile level sudden increase: Egypt's Red Crescent. Retrieved from <https://www.egypttoday.com/Article/1/142634/No-fatalities-resulted-from-Nile-level-sudden-increase-Egypt%E2%80%99s-Red>

3. Egyptian Red Crescent: <https://www.facebook.com/share/v/1MfnQKTdx5/?mibextid=wwXlfr>



Scope and Scale

The Nile floods resulted in widespread impacts on lives, livelihoods, infrastructure, and overall well-being, particularly among vulnerable populations residing in informal riverside settlements. The hazard was driven by an unusually high and prolonged surge in Nile River and canal water levels, compounded by seasonal overflow and recent operational changes at Ethiopia's Grand Renaissance Dam. Government warnings were issued across 15 governorates affected by inundation, leading to displacement, submergence of homes, farmland, and public infrastructure.

The impacts were significant across multiple sectors. In terms of lives and well-being, displacement, exposure to contaminated water, and overcrowded shelter conditions increased the risk of disease, trauma, and psychosocial distress. Livelihoods were severely affected as agricultural land was flooded, resulting in loss of crops and livestock, while informal workers lost tools and income sources with limited access to recovery mechanisms. Infrastructure damage, including to roads, water systems, and health facilities, disrupted access to essential services.

The most affected populations were those living in low-lying, informal settlements along the Nile banks, often lacking flood-resistant infrastructure, drainage systems, and early warning mechanisms. These communities are historically exposed to flooding and face heightened vulnerability due to poverty, limited mobility, and exclusion from formal safety nets.

Particularly vulnerable groups included children, who faced increased risks of malnutrition, disease, and disruption to education; elderly persons and people with disabilities, who encountered mobility constraints and reduced access to healthcare; women and girls, who were exposed to increased risks of gender-based violence and lack of privacy in shelters; internally displaced persons (IDPs), who often lacked documentation and access to assistance; and host communities, which experienced additional strain due to the influx of displaced populations.

Historically, Nile flooding has caused recurrent impacts in Egypt's Delta regions, including displacement, crop losses, and disease outbreaks. However, the 2025 floods were notable for their scale and duration, with water discharge levels exceeding seasonal norms and affecting areas previously considered safe. Increased settlement in flood-prone zones and insufficient resilient infrastructure further exacerbated the impact, highlighting the need for long-term risk reduction and flood mitigation measures.

The floods also led to secondary impacts, including exacerbation of chronic illnesses, loss of food stocks, tools, and small livestock, reduced daily income, interruptions to schooling and childcare, and overcrowding at distribution points. Damage to rural roads further constrained service delivery and increased pressure on primary healthcare services and referral systems.

In response, the Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC) is supporting approximately 6,000 people (1,200 households) in the most affected areas across 15 governorates with time-bound assistance, including essential household items, multi-purpose cash, primary healthcare services (including mental health and psychosocial support), and hygiene kits accompanied by health promotion messaging. Concurrently, ERC strengthened preparedness across 15 branches under flood alert through volunteer training and replenishment of pre-positioned stocks.

This approach built on lessons learned from previous flood responses, emphasizing integrated assistance, flexible last-mile logistics, community engagement, and enhanced branch readiness.

Summary of Changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the operational strategy	No
Are you changing the target population of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the geographical location	Yes
Are you making changes to the budget	Yes
Are you requesting an additional allocation?	No

Please explain the summary of changes and justification:

A one-month no-cost extension is requested to ensure the effective and timely completion of the DREF operation. The current operational end date is 30 April 2026, and the proposed extension will enable the finalization of outstanding activities and the achievement of the operation's intended objectives.

Significant progress has been made to date, with the Egyptian Red Crescent Society (ERCS) successfully implementing several planned activities and recording substantial results. However, several critical activities require additional time to be completed in a quality-assured and accountable manner, including:

1- Delivery and replenishment of Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IHEK):

IHEKs are being procured internationally by IFRC to replenish ERCS stocks already deployed. These kits are expected to arrive by mid-May, requiring a short extension for reception.

2- Completion of relief item distributions:

While procurement was finalized early to secure pipelines, distributions were intentionally phased to align with evolving needs, access constraints, and expanded geographical coverage. The extension will allow completion of all remaining distributions.

3- Lessons Learned process:

A Lessons Learned Workshop is planned for early May to capture operational insights, best practices, and challenges. This process is essential for institutional learning, preparedness strengthening, and quality reporting.

4- Budget realignment within the realities on the ground:

Minor reallocations are needed to reflect implementation realities, logistics costs, and sectoral prioritization. No additional funding is requested.

5- Expansion of target locations and number of people targeted:

The planned operation initially targeted one governorate and as the operation progressed, a scale up to include 14 other affected governorates was found necessary to align with the national response plan under the direction of the responsible authorities. The operation will also expand the number of people targeted from 4000 to 6000 based on the identified needs during the national society assessments.

This expansion will be carried out within the existing operational framework and resources, leveraging the Egyptian Red Crescent Society's nationwide presence and volunteer network to deliver assistance effectively without additional funding.

For visibility, ERCS is consistent in posting its activities in target governorates on social media, either by announcing the coming activities or posting about ongoing operations

<https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1HtcFE5BED/>



IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The IFRC has been active in Egypt through its support of the Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC) for many decades, with intensified operations in recent years, especially since the Sudan crisis in April 2023.
Participating National Societies	Although many PNSs continue to provide support to the Egyptian Red Crescent, none of them have a permanent presence in Egypt. No support has been provided to this specific response operation.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has maintained a presence in Egypt for over a century, with a permanent delegation established in Cairo in 1983.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	<p>Egypt's Prime Minister Mostafa Madbouly issued an alert instructing 15 governorates to activate flood-readiness measures in response to unusually high Nile water levels, directing local administrations to step up early warnings, prepare evacuation support on riverbank lands, and coordinate closely with line ministries and emergency services; the government emphasized continuous hydrological monitoring and protective actions to safeguard communities and infrastructure.</p> <p>The affected Governorates activated their crisis room and instructed village/local units to monitor canal banks, issue safety messages, and support evacuations from high-risk riverbank areas. The Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation increased gauge monitoring, adjusted sluice gates, reinforced weak embankments, and deployed mobile pumps to drain low-lying spots. Civil Protection and local police organized safe routes, cordons, and traffic diversions, and assisted with moving families and essential belongings. The Ministry of Health and Population put nearby primary health units and ambulances on alert and coordinated referrals.</p>
Are there major coordination mechanism in place?	<p>ERC, as the auxiliary role to authorities in Emergency, is formally embedded in Egypt's coordination architecture and represented in the Crisis and Disaster Management Committee of the Council of Ministers.</p>



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Floods severely impacted informal settlements along the riverbanks in the affected Governorate. These areas, often built without permits or flood-resistant infrastructure, were inundated when discharge levels from the Nile exceeded seasonal norms. Many homes were destroyed or rendered uninhabitable, forcing residents into temporary accommodations or open areas. Families needed blankets, mattresses, tarpaulins, and cooking sets to survive in temporary shelters.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

While on the short term, directly affected households have lost their household items and food stocks, in the medium term, the floods had deeply impacted livelihoods, particularly for those dependent on agriculture, fishing, and informal labor. Farmlands were submerged, destroying crops and disrupting planting cycles, while livestock losses further strained household incomes. Many affected families also lost tools, equipment, and small businesses, with limited access to credit or insurance to recover. The destruction of roads and local infrastructure has hampered market access and service delivery, isolating some communities.



Multi purpose cash grants

Many families lost income sources, especially those reliant on agriculture, fishing, or informal labor. MPCGs helped bridge the gap until livelihoods are restored. Displaced individuals staying with relatives or neighbors increased household expenses. Cash grants reduced this burden. Cash also enabled access to health care, transportation, and school supplies, which are often overlooked in sector-specific aid.



Health

Many health facilities in low-lying villages were either damaged or rendered inaccessible due to flooded roads and collapsed infrastructure, significantly disrupting access to essential health services. Displaced families have been exposed to overcrowded living conditions and inadequate sanitation, increasing the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks, including cholera, hepatitis A, and acute diarrheal diseases. Access to critical services—such as medicines, maternal healthcare, and the management of chronic conditions—has been particularly constrained, disproportionately affecting older persons and people with disabilities. At the same time, mental health and psychosocial needs have intensified, as the impacts of displacement and loss continue to affect both adults and children.

In response to the escalating needs, immediate priorities have focused on the deployment of mobile health units, restoration of access to primary healthcare services, and the provision of safe water, sanitation, and hygiene supplies to mitigate disease transmission. The increased demand for health services across multiple affected areas has also contributed to the decision to extend the DREF operation to additional governorates, ensuring broader coverage and equitable access to essential health interventions.

In the medium term, health recovery efforts require the systematic integration of mental health and psychosocial support into community-based outreach activities, alongside sustained access to primary healthcare. Without a timely, scaled-up, and well-coordinated health response, there remains a significant risk that the flooding could trigger a secondary public health crisis, further exacerbating the vulnerabilities of affected populations.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Following the October 2025 Nile floods, water and sanitation conditions deteriorated rapidly across affected areas. Floodwaters disrupted local supply systems, leading to widespread contamination of wells and surface water with sewage, debris, and agricultural runoff. As a result, many displaced households were compelled to rely on unsafe water sources for drinking and cooking, significantly heightening the risk of waterborne diseases such as cholera and dysentery.

Sanitation facilities, which were already insufficient in many informal settlements, were either damaged or became unusable, leaving



communities without access to safe latrines or waste management systems. At the same time, essential hygiene items—including soap, menstrual hygiene materials, and disinfectants—became increasingly difficult to access, particularly for displaced populations and the families hosting them.

In the immediate phase, priority actions focused on securing access to safe water through water trucking and treatment solutions, establishing emergency sanitation facilities, distributing hygiene kits, and delivering targeted health and hygiene awareness messages to reduce the risk of disease transmission. As the operation progressed, shifting needs and newly identified vulnerability hotspots required a broader and more flexible response and required an increase in the number of beneficiaries. In light of this, ERCS scaled up its intervention footprint to cover an additional 14 governorates, covering all activities but focusing primarily WASH and health.

Currently, recovery efforts need to address the rehabilitation of damaged water supply systems, restoration of sanitation infrastructure, and strengthening of community-level resilience through sustained hygiene promotion and improved services. Without a comprehensive and well-coordinated WASH response, there remains a high likelihood that the flooding would have escalated into a broader public health emergency, further compounding existing vulnerabilities.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The floods displaced hundreds of families, many of whom resided in overcrowded temporary shelters or with host communities. Women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities were particularly at risk due to limited privacy, inadequate lighting, and the breakdown of community support structures. The lack of functioning health and social services had further exposed survivors to protection threats, including gender-based violence, child labor, and psychosocial distress. Many affected individuals lack official documentation, complicating access to aid and legal recourse. Protection actors had to prioritize safe shelter arrangements, establish referral pathways for survivors of abuse, and deploy mobile teams to identify and support at-risk individuals. Community engagement and awareness campaigns were also essential to rebuild trust and ensure that protection services are accessible and culturally appropriate. Without targeted interventions, the crisis risks deepening existing inequalities and leaving the most vulnerable behind.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

Through the IFRC–DREF operation, efforts focused on protecting lives, health, and dignity, while helping affected communities maintain minimum living conditions and reduce protection risks. The response targeted approximately 6,000 people (1,200 households) impacted by elevated Nile water levels and localized flooding across 15 governorates. Assistance combined several modalities, including distribution of essential household items and temporary shelter support, provision of multi-purpose cash, delivery of first aid and psychosocial services, and dissemination of hygiene kits alongside awareness activities.

In parallel, readiness capacities were reinforced within 15 Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC) branches located in governorates under flood alert, with activities implemented over a six-month period, extended by an additional month to ensure continuity of support and operational effectiveness.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) was embedded throughout the response to ensure that affected populations remained informed, consulted, and able to influence decision-making processes. ERC worked closely with community representatives and local leaders during needs assessments, beneficiary targeting, and feedback collection. Accessible feedback and complaint mechanisms—including branch hotlines, helpdesks, and designated volunteer focal points—were adapted to local contexts and aligned with Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH) standards.

Information on available services, hygiene practices, and protection issues was communicated through multiple channels such as megaphone announcements, printed information materials, and community meetings. Feedback gathered from communities was systematically reviewed on a weekly basis by the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), allowing for timely adjustments to the response based on emerging needs and concerns.

Operation strategy rationale

In response to early warning alerts issued by national authorities, the Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC) promptly activated its preparedness protocols and deployed emergency teams across the affected governorates. Rapid mobilization enabled volunteers to reach displaced and at-risk populations with immediate support, including the distribution of food parcels, hygiene kits, and emergency shelter materials, alongside assistance with evacuations and provision of psychosocial first aid.

As the scale of impact expanded and infrastructure damage intensified, ERC leveraged its extensive branch network and humanitarian



service points to broaden the reach of its operations. To reinforce and sustain this response, the organization initiated a Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) operation in partnership with the IFRC. This mechanism was designed to restore operational capacity by replenishing critical stocks, enhancing logistics and coordination systems, and ensuring uninterrupted delivery of essential humanitarian assistance.

The intervention prioritized supporting affected households to regain safe and dignified living conditions. This was addressed through the provision of essential household items and limited temporary shelter assistance, complemented by multi-purpose cash grants in areas where markets remained functional. Health risks were mitigated through first aid services and psychosocial support, while the distribution of hygiene kits, coupled with clear and practical hygiene messaging, aimed to reduce exposure to disease.

Operational delivery was structured around the use of pre-positioned supplies, frequent small-scale dispatches, mobile response teams, and cash transfers facilitated through a financial service provider. Monitoring was conducted through simplified post-distribution mechanisms to track effectiveness and community feedback. This approach ensured that identified needs—such as loss of household assets, sudden income disruptions, psychosocial stress, and heightened hygiene risks—were directly linked to feasible, time-bound actions within the seven-month DREF timeframe.

The operation targeted 6,000 people (1,200 households) across affected governorates and was implemented through 15 ERC branches in areas under flood alert, enabling rapid scale-up should the situation deteriorate further.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The operation targets 6,000 people (1,200 households) identified through rapid assessments conducted by ERCS branches, community leaders, and volunteer networks in coordination with local authorities.

Priority was given to households meeting one or more of the following criteria:

- Direct exposure to flooding, including households whose homes were partially or fully inundated or rendered temporarily uninhabitable, particularly in low-lying floodplain and informal riverbank settlements
 - Loss of essential household items, food stocks, or livelihood assets, especially among households dependent on agriculture, fishing, or informal labor disrupted by flooding
 - Limited coping capacity, including households with low or unstable income, absence of savings, or limited access to social safety nets
- Specific health or protection risks, including chronic illness, disability, advanced age, pregnancy, or psychosocial distress linked to displacement or loss

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

ERC assists households most exposed to high Nile water levels and least able to cope without support. Selection combines three lenses: (1) exposure and verified impact from water intrusion; (2) current ability to cope (income loss, limited savings, weak social support); and (3) specific needs that heighten health, protection, or dignity risks (4) presence of relief support offered by other stakeholders (authorities, other NGOs, etc). This keeps assistance focused on those at highest risk and aligns the chosen modalities with essential household items, multi-purpose cash grants, first aid, psychosocial support, and hygiene kits—with the problems they face. Given the limited DREF budget and the need to prioritize based on the vulnerability assessment, activities covered varied between essential household items, Health services, and PSS with the aim to reach all selected households, while multi-purpose cash grants, PSS, and hygiene kits concentrated on families with the heaviest losses and lowest coping capacity. ERC co-ordinated with community leaders and volunteer networks to validate vulnerability criteria and ensure inclusion of marginalized groups.



Total Targeted Population

Women	1,740	Rural	22%
Girls (under 18)	1,200	Urban	78%
Men	1,860	People with disabilities (estimated)	5%
Boys (under 18)	1,200		
Total targeted population	6,000		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
Continued high Nile levels and weak drainage, road closures, and unsafe buildings.	Activate early-warning thresholds, pre-position mobile teams and contingency stocks in alerted 15 branches, alternate routes, and safe distribution points.
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	No

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 218,285



Targeted Persons: 2,500
Targeted Male: -
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of distributed blankets	1,250	250
# of distributed family tents	300	50
# of distributed clothes vouchers	1,250	250
# of distributed mattresses	1,250	300
# of distributed sheets	1,250	400
# of distributed pillows	2,500	500
# of distributed pillow covers	2,500	500
# of distributed kitchen sets	1,250	200

Progress Towards Outcome

During the reporting period, all planned NFI items have been successfully procured, and distributions are ongoing. Replenishment of stocks was prioritized early in the operation to ensure availability and continuity of assistance. Kitchen sets and blankets used early in the distribution were replenished while the response distribution is at its finalization, accurate numbers will be reported in the final report.

In addition, logistical and operational constraints, including transportation planning, beneficiary verification, and coordination with local authorities, have contributed to delays in large-scale distribution. The sequencing of distributions was also aligned with evolving needs, geographical expansion, and access considerations to ensure that assistance reaches the most vulnerable households in an organized and accountable manner.

Despite the current figures, distribution activities are actively ongoing and are higher than reported, and the remaining items are already in the final stages for delivery. The final distribution figures, reflecting the full achievement of targets, will be reported in the final report.



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 35,735
Targeted Persons: 625
Targeted Male: -
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# households supported with multipurpose cash assistance	136	136



% of people satisfied with the cash assistance provided.	90	0
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Progress Towards Outcome

During the reporting period, the number of households supported with multipurpose cash assistance slightly exceeded the initial 125 target, reaching 136 households. This increase is attributed to the expansion of the DREF operation in additional governorates in response to evolving needs and a higher number of targeted beneficiaries identified during implementation. As the scope of the operation widened to cover additional affected populations, cash assistance was scaled up accordingly to ensure adequate coverage and to address the most urgent needs of vulnerable households.

30 beneficiaries are surveyed for CASH services, the survey is still in progress, and results will be calculated once the survey is finalized



Budget: CHF 48,140
Targeted Persons: 4,000
Targeted Male: -
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# first aid kits procured	250	200
# PSS kits distributed	300	50
# people affected reached with PFA activities.	4,000	700
# people reached with health services	4,000	3,253

Progress Towards Outcome

During the reporting period, significant progress has been made towards the achievement of the health outcome, with ERCS prioritizing the provision of primary health care services in response to the high demand observed across the targeted areas. As a result, health services have reached 3,253 individuals out of the the originally 4,000 targeted (over 80 per cent), particularly in the governorates of Monofia, Gharbia, Dakahlya, Sohag, Assiut, and Domiette. This reflects a strong operational focus on life-saving and essential health interventions delivered through Mobile Medical Units, supported by the provision of necessary medications.

distribution of psychosocial support (PSS) kits has reached 50 out of the planned 300, and PFA activities have reached 700 individuals out of a target of 4,000,. This lower achievement is primarily due to the prioritization of urgent medical services during the initial phase of the response as well as the need to ensure the availability of trained personnel and appropriate coordination mechanisms for PSS and PFA interventions. In addition, PFA activities require dedicated training, structured deployment, and community engagement processes, which have contributed to a slower scale-up compared to direct health service delivery.

Despite these initial delays, PSS and PFA activities are ongoing at an accelerated rate as operational capacities are strengthened and more trained volunteers are deployed. The replenishment of first aid kits across operational points is also progressing, ensuring readiness for continued response. It is anticipated that implementation across all components will continue to scale up, and final achievements will be reflected in the end-of-operation report.



Budget: CHF 63,147



Targeted Persons: 2,500
 Targeted Male: -
 Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of households receiving hygiene kits	2,176	2,176
# of water tanks distributed	120	10
# of households receiving vector control kits	300	75

Progress Towards Outcome

During the reporting period, the operation implemented key WASH activities to support vulnerable households in the targeted communities, with varying levels of achievement across outputs due to contextual constraints, operational prioritization, and evolving needs on the ground. Community engagement was effectively carried out through the training of community leaders on safe water storage and household water treatment, contributing to strengthened hygiene practices and improved community awareness.

Progress against distribution targets has been mixed. The distribution of vector control and solid waste management kits were provided to 75 households compared to the planned 300. These shortfalls were primarily due to initial procurement and access challenges, as well as a deliberate prioritization of the most vulnerable households during the early phase of implementation. While the number of distributed kits is much larger than reported, the final report will include more details on accurate reach. Similarly, as per the available reports from the NS the ongoing distribution of water tanks reached 10 units against a target of 120, the number of tanks distributed is higher and will be reflected accurately in the final report.

Conversely, hygiene kit distribution significantly exceeded the planned target, reaching 2,176 households against original target of 500. This overachievement was driven by extending the DREF coverage to other governorates, the heightened community needs, the immediate public health relevance of hygiene support, and the operational feasibility of scaling up this activity to maximize impact.

It is anticipated that the remaining targets will be achieved by the end of the operation, particularly in light of the approved no-cost extension of the DREF until 31 May, which provides additional time to complete the distribution of the water tanks and vector control kits, and ensure full delivery of planned outputs.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 42,334
 Targeted Persons: 100
 Targeted Male: -
 Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of volunteers are well trained on floods response	100	110
# of volunteers are well equipped with floods related safety gear	100	120



Progress Towards Outcome

Flood-related safety gears are procured and distributed to 120 volunteers and while trainings were provided to 110 volunteers on flood response and how to use the gear



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 3,641

Targeted Persons: 1

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of timely financial report	1	0



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 88,718

Targeted Persons: 400

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# volunteers trained, identified, equipped, insured and protected	400	120
# of LL report developed	1	0

Progress Towards Outcome

During the reporting period, progress towards the outcome has been partially achieved, with 120 volunteers trained, identified, equipped, insured, and protected against a target of 400. The volunteers are all ensured under a different funding modality. Training activities were conducted in a phased and prioritized geographical manner, focusing first on key volunteers engaged from critical sectors such as psychosocial support and case management to ensure the quality and effectiveness of service delivery.

The Lessons learned workshop is planned to be conducted during May after which the report will be developed.

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

A total of 400 Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC) staff and volunteers have been mobilized to support the response to the Nile floods across Menoufia and other affected governorates. This deployment includes emergency response teams, health professionals, logistics



personnel, and psychosocial support specialists, all working through ERC's branch network and humanitarian service points. Their coordinated efforts focus on delivering life-saving assistance such as shelter, food, hygiene kits, and medical care, while also supporting evacuation, protection, and community outreach. The scale of this mobilization reflects ERC's commitment to reaching the most vulnerable populations and ensuring a timely, effective, and compassionate response to the crisis.

Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

The Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC) volunteer team reflects a strong commitment to gender, age, and cultural diversity, aligning with the diverse needs of the communities we serve. Our response teams include women and men of various age groups and backgrounds, many of whom are from the same governorates and districts affected by the Nile floods. This local representation enhances trust, communication, and cultural sensitivity—especially when supporting vulnerable groups such as single female-headed households, children, and the elderly.

However, we recognize that gaps still exist, particularly in ensuring adequate representation of women in leadership roles within emergency response teams and in reaching remote or marginalized communities where cultural norms may limit access. To address these gaps, ERC is actively recruiting and training more female volunteers, especially in health, protection, and psychosocial support roles. We are also working to strengthen youth engagement and include volunteers with disabilities to ensure more inclusive programming. By continuously assessing the composition of our teams and investing in inclusive volunteer development, we aim to provide more equitable and appropriate support to all affected populations.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

Procurement for this DREF operation will be led by the Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC) under IFRC procurement policies. Medical items (IHEK Kits) will be procured internationally by IFRC.

How will this operation be monitored?

ERC oversees all operational, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting aspects of the present operation in the affected areas through its country-wide network of branches and volunteers, along with HQ (Head Quarter) PMER unit. IFRC, through its regional delegation and country office, provides technical support in programme management to ensure the operational objectives are met. Reporting on the operation is carried out in accordance with the IFRC DREF minimum reporting standards. This update is issued during the operation's reporting timeframe, and a final report will be issued within three months of the end of the operation. A lesson learned workshop will be organized at the end of the operation, and a report will be subsequently published.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

ERC provided its volunteers with protection and visibility to assist them in their mission and to increase the visibility of RCRC actions on the ground. During the operation, ERC will use its own megaphones to organize the work in the communities. Some IEC (Information, Education, and Communication) materials are on hand to promote hygiene and health awareness.

Trained communications staff and volunteers are deployed to capture stories, visuals, and testimonials from the field, ensuring that content is culturally sensitive and representative of the communities served. ERC is coordinating with IFRC regional communications teams to align messaging and enhance visibility at the international level. This integrated approach strengthens advocacy, donor engagement, and community accountability.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDREG022 - Egypt Red Crescent Society Floods 2025

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	407,641
Shelter and Basic Household Items	218,285
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	35,735
Health	48,140
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	63,147
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	42,334
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	92,358
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	3,641
National Society Strengthening	88,718
TOTAL BUDGET	500,000

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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