

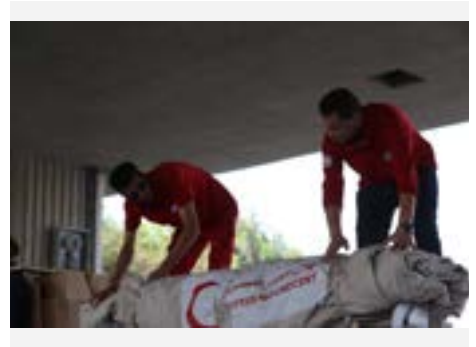


Appeal: <b>MDREG022</b>	Total DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 500,000</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>
Glide Number: <b>FL-2025-000190-EGY</b>	People Affected: <b>6,000 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>6,000 people</b>	
Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>16-10-2025</b>	New Operational End Date: <b>30-06-2026</b>	Total Operating Timeframe: <b>8 months</b>
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: <b>03-10-2025</b>		Reporting Timeframe End Date: <b>31-03-2026</b>	
Additional Allocation Requested: <b>0</b>		Targeted Regions: <b>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)</b>	



## 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-f507446b95140b96d62e13039adbf01d>
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	<b>Yes</b>
Are you changing the operational strategy	<b>No</b>
Are you changing the target population of the operation	<b>No</b>
Are you changing the geographical location	<b>No</b>
Are you making changes to the budget	<b>No</b>
Are you requesting an additional allocation?	<b>No</b>



**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 31 May 2026, and the proposed extension until 30 June 2026 will enable the completion of outstanding activities and the achievement of the operation's intended objectives.

The request for an additional one-month extension is not related to delays in achieving project targets. All planned targets have been fully achieved and will be reflected in the final report. The outputs not yet reported at this stage have already been completed but are still undergoing verification and consolidation by the ERCS reporting team due to the timing of the current report submission.

The primary reason for the requested extension is the delay in the procurement and delivery of the Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IHEK), which are being procured internationally by the IFRC Regional Office. The delivery timeline has extended beyond the original operational period, and the kits are now expected to arrive during June 2026. These kits are intended to replenish ERCS emergency health stocks that were utilized during the response operation. Their timely receipt is essential to ensure the completion of planned health preparedness actions and the achievement of operational targets.

In addition, the extension will allow for the organization and completion of the Lessons Learned Workshop. The workshop was initially scheduled to take place during May 2026; Eid holidays were planned to end by Friday, May 29th, and the LLW was planned to take place on 30,31st May. And preparations were in the process with ERCS and RO to do the LLW on these days. However, on May 19th, the Cabinet announced extending the holidays to end on May 31st, which left a very short time frame to reschedule the LLW before Eid Holidays, which started on May 26th. These unexpected changes to the national Eid Al-Adha holiday schedule resulted in extended public holidays and reduced availability of key participants, affecting the feasibility of conducting the workshop as planned. The workshop remains a critical component of the operation, providing an opportunity to capture operational lessons, document good practices, identify challenges, and strengthen preparedness and response capacities for future emergencies. The findings will contribute to institutional learning and support the continuous improvement of ERCS emergency operations.

Furthermore, adjustments to the operational budget that were approved in the previous operational update are being introduced to better reflect implementation realities and evolving operational requirements. These revisions aim to optimize resource allocation in line with implementation progress and operational priorities. Importantly, the proposed budget modifications do not require any additional funding and represent only reallocation within the existing approved DREF budget, fully aligned with the operation's scope and objectives.

Therefore, the requested one-month extension will enable:

- The receipt and utilization of the Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IHEK) procured by the IFRC Regional Office;
- The organization and completion of the Lessons Learned Workshop;
- The finalization of any remaining operational activities;
- The implementation of budget adjustments to better reflect operational realities, without requesting additional funds.

This extension will ensure the successful completion of the operation, reinforce accountability to donors and affected populations, and maximize the overall effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of the DREF intervention.

In addition, as mentioned in the previous operation update, based on emerging needs and evolving vulnerability patterns identified during implementation, ERCS expanded operational coverage to an additional 14 governorates with an increased number of beneficiaries. This expansion aligns with the instructions issued by the Egyptian Cabinet for 15 governorates to activate flood-readiness measures in response to unusually high Nile water levels, directing local administrations to strengthen early warning measures, prepare evacuation support on riverbank lands, and coordinate closely with line ministries and emergency services. Extending activities to these governorates ensures a more equitable and needs-based response, enhances the reach and inclusivity of humanitarian assistance, and strengthens the operation's overall impact. This expansion is being implemented within the existing operational framework and available resources, leveraging the Egyptian Red Crescent Society's nationwide presence and volunteer network to deliver assistance effectively without additional funding.

For visibility purposes, ERCS continues to actively publish updates on its activities in the targeted governorates through its official social media platforms, including announcements of upcoming activities and highlights of ongoing response operations. Also, through local announcement tools such as local mosques and churches microphones, etc, to ensure awareness about the services provided among the beneficiaries' communities

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



# IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Secretariat</b>	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.
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	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

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	No
<b>National authorities</b>	<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?**

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.



# 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	1,100
# of distributed family tents	300	200
# of distributed clothes vouchers	1,250	1,000
# of distributed mattresses	1,250	1,100
# of distributed sheets	1,250	1,100
# of distributed pillows	2,500	2,000
# of distributed pillow covers	2,500	2,500
# of distributed kitchen sets	1,250	1,250

### Progress Towards Outcome

During the reporting period, all planned NFI items were successfully procured and distributed, and all planned targets have been fully achieved, the outputs not yet reported at this stage have already been completed

but are still undergoing verification and consolidation by the ERCS reporting team due to the timing of the current report submission. The distribution process followed a phased approach, whereby replenishment and pre-positioning of stocks were prioritized early in the operation to ensure the availability and continuity of assistance. As a result, significant quantities of items were strategically positioned in warehouses and staging areas to facilitate timely delivery as needs evolved.

The implementation process also required careful logistical and operational planning, including transportation arrangements, beneficiary verification, coordination with local authorities, and adaptation to evolving needs, geographical expansion, and access considerations. For certain items, such as family tents and sheets, distributions were scheduled in line with site selection requirements, beneficiary targeting, and the provision of complementary support to ensure their effective use.

Despite operational challenges and the holiday period in May, implementation progressed successfully, and all planned activities and distributions have now been completed. The outputs not yet reflected in this report have already been achieved but are still undergoing verification and consolidation by the ERCS reporting team due to the timing of the current report submission. The final report will present the complete distribution figures and confirm the full achievement of all planned targets.





## 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

### Progress Towards Outcome

During the reporting period, multipurpose cash assistance was successfully delivered to 136 households, slightly exceeding the initial target of 125 households. This increase was made possible by expanding the DREF operation into additional governorates in response to evolving needs and the identification of more vulnerable households requiring support. As the geographical scope of the operation expanded, cash assistance was scaled up accordingly to ensure adequate coverage and address the most urgent needs of affected populations.

As part of the post-distribution monitoring process, beneficiary surveys were conducted to assess the relevance, effectiveness, and utilization of the cash assistance provided. While the survey activities have been completed, the results are not yet reflected in the current report, as they are still being verified, analyzed, and consolidated by the ERCS reporting team.



## Health

**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, substantial progress was made toward achieving the health outcome, with ERCS prioritizing the delivery of primary health care services in response to the high demand observed across the targeted areas. Health services were provided through Mobile Medical Units, supported by the provision of essential medications, reaching beneficiaries across the governorates of Monofia, Gharbia, Dakahlya, Sohag, Assiut, and Domiette.

In parallel, psychosocial support (PSS) and Psychological First Aid (PFA) activities were implemented alongside the replenishment of first aid kits at operational points to strengthen community resilience and response readiness. While some of these achievements are not yet reflected in the current reporting figures, all planned targets under this outcome have been fully achieved.

The outputs not yet reported at this stage have already been completed but are still undergoing verification and consolidation by the ERCS reporting team due to the timing of the current report submission. This process has been further affected by the extended official holiday period, which has limited the availability of staff and delayed the finalization of reporting data.

The final report will present the consolidated achievements across all health activities, including primary health care services, psychosocial support, Psychological First Aid, and first aid kit replenishment, and will reflect the full achievement of all planned targets under this outcome.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

**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 across the targeted communities. Community engagement activities were successfully carried out through the training of community leaders on safe water storage and household water treatment, contributing to strengthened hygiene practices and increased awareness of WASH-related risks and preventive measures.

WASH assistance included the distribution of hygiene kits, jerry cans, water tanks, and vector control and solid waste management kits to vulnerable households in the targeted areas. While some of these achievements are not yet reflected in the current reporting figures, all planned targets under this outcome have been fully achieved. The outputs not yet reported at this stage have already been completed, but are still undergoing verification and consolidation by the ERCS reporting team due to the timing of the current report submission. This process has been further impacted by the extended official holiday period, which has delayed the final compilation and validation of field data.

The final report will present the consolidated achievements across all WASH interventions. It will reflect the full achievement of all planned targets, including the distribution of jerry cans, water tanks, vector control, and solid waste management kits, and hygiene kits. Implementation was initially hindered by procurement, transportation, and access-related challenges, as well as by the need to prioritize assistance for the most vulnerable households and to ensure appropriate site selection and installation of water infrastructure. Nevertheless, operational adjustments, strengthened coordination, and the approved no-cost extension enabled the completion of all planned activities and distributions.



## 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 insured 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 in June, after which the report will be developed. The workshop was initially scheduled to take place during May 2026; Eid holidays were planned to end by Friday, May 29th, and the LLW was planned to take place on 30th and 31st May. And preparations were in the process with ERCS and RO to do the LLW on these days. However, on May 19th, the Cabinet announced extending the holidays to end on May 31st. which left a very short time frame to reschedule the LLW before Eid Holidays, which started on May 26th. These unexpected changes to the national Eid Al-Adha holiday schedule resulted in extended public holidays and reduced availability of key participants, affecting the feasibility of conducting the workshop as planned.

## 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?

Most procurement for this DREF operation is led by the Egyptian Red Crescent, in line with IFRC procurement policies. However, the medical items, specifically the IHEK kits, are being procured internationally by IFRC.

The delivery timeline for these kits has extended beyond the original operational timeframe, with arrival now expected in June 2026.



Therefore, a one-month extension is required to allow for the receipt and completion of the related procurement process within the operation period.

## 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 used its own megaphones to organize the work in the communities. Some IEC (Information, Education, and Communication) materials were distributed to promote hygiene and health awareness.

Trained communications staff and volunteers were deployed to capture stories, visuals, and testimonials from the field, ensuring that content is culturally sensitive and representative of the communities served. ERC coordinated 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

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>407,641</b>
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
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>92,358</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	3,641
National Society Strengthening	88,718
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>500,000</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*



# Contact Information

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

**National Society contact:** Amal Emam, Chief Executive Officer, Amal.Emam@egyptianrc.org, +201144556111

**IFRC Appeal Manager:** Andrea Reisinger, Head of IFRC delegation- Egypt, andrea.reisinger@ifrc.org, +43 664 4051089

**IFRC Project Manager:** Charbel El Hajj, Operations coordinator, charbel.elhajj@ifrc.org

**IFRC focal point for the emergency:** Raja Assaf, Acting Head of DCC, Raja.ASSAF@ifrc.org, +96171910896

**Media Contact:** Mey El Sayegh, Head of Communications, mey.elsayegh@ifrc.org, +96176174468

[Click here for the reference](#)

