



EGYPT



2025 IFRC network country plan

Funding Requirement **CHF 92.86M**

12 March 2025

In support of the Egyptian Red Crescent



27

National Society
branches



38

National Society
local units



415

National Society
staff



31,737

National Society
volunteers

People to be reached



525,000

Ongoing
emergency
operations



150,000

Climate and
environment



400,000

Disasters
and crises



800,000

Health and
wellbeing



1M

Migration and
displacement



100,000

Values, power
and inclusion

IFRC network multi-year focus

Emergency Response

- Population movement

Capacity development

- Strengthening branches
- Digitalization
- Protection gender and inclusion
- Youth

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating

Medium

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index

Medium

Human Development Index rank

105

World Bank Population figure

112.7M

World Bank Population below poverty line **29.7%**

Funding requirements

2025

Total 92.86M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

→ **163,000 CHF**

Through the IFRC

92.7M CHF

IFRC Breakdown

Ongoing emergency operations

72.7M CHF

Longer term needs

500,000 CHF

Climate & environment

2M CHF

Disasters & crisis

5M CHF

Health & wellbeing

10M CHF

Migration & displacement

500,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

2M CHF

Enabling local actors

Participating National Societies

American Red Cross*

Austrian Red Cross*

British Red Cross*

Canadian Red Cross Society*

Red Cross of Monaco*

The Netherlands Red Cross

Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society*

**National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2024*

IFRC Appeal codes

Emergency Appeals:

MDRS5002 Middle East Crisis

MDRS1001 Sudan Crisis Regional Population Movement

Longer-term needs:

MAAEG002

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

Participating National Societies bilateral support for 2025

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
Netherlands Red Cross	163,000						

Total Funding requirement **CHF 163,000**

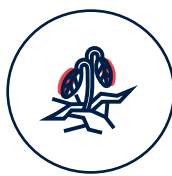
Hazards



Population movement



Climate Change



Drought



Floods



Earthquakes



The Egyptian Red Crescent set up kitchen warehouse to prepare humanitarian aid including essential food items for people in Gaza in February 2024. (Photo: Egyptian Red Crescent)

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The Egyptian Red Crescent was founded in 1911 and was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1929. Throughout its history, the National Society has been active in the domain of humanitarian response in disaster, in accordance with the Geneva Conventions. The Egyptian Red Crescent Society is the only non-governmental organization with a permanent presence in all 27 of Egypt's administrative districts, giving it unique access to people within the country. It has a network of 38 local units, including 27 branches, with 415 staff, and 31,737 volunteers. More than half of these volunteers consist of women.

In its capacity as an auxiliary to the public authorities, the National Society responds to all national disasters as well as many regional and international ones. It provides a range of humanitarian services in the country, spanning health and social care. The Egyptian Red Crescent currently operates five blood banks, eight hospitals, 35 polyclinics, 11 rehabilitation centres and five specialist kidney dialysis units. It has 10 integrated social centres in Cairo providing vocational training, social activities, skills development specially for women and youth in underprivileged areas. Through these facilities and supplementary services, the National Society contributes to primary healthcare, vaccination, health and hygiene promotion across Egypt. In social care, the National Society supports urban and suburban development, with its integrated social centres providing vocational training and skills development for women and young people and other specialist social

services at branch level. The National Society is also focused on working towards longer-term disaster risk reduction through both the development of action plans and building community resilience.

As part of its Strategic Plan 2020 - 2025, the Egyptian Red Crescent has committed to a number of measures to improve its provision of humanitarian services in Egypt. These include:

- Adoption of a more integrated approach, combining needs across the areas of health, social care and development
- Building stronger partnerships at a national and international level to facilitate coordination and cooperation
- Adopting a participatory approach when addressing humanitarian needs and actively promote volunteering opportunities
- Encouraging youth empowerment and working with local communities to encourage their inclusion and empowerment

In 2022, the Egyptian Red Crescent reached 33,457 people with disaster response and early recovery support, and 217,753 people by long-term services and development programmes.



The provincial branches of the Egyptian Red Crescent

The map does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC or the National Society concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

With a population exceeding 111 million people, Egypt is the most populous country in the Middle East. Essential services in the country have been strained by this rapid population growth which has created gaps in various sectors. Sharing borders with Libya, Sudan, Israel, and the Gaza Strip, the country is witnessing an influx of refugees escaping hostilities and conflict in their own countries. The Sudan crisis resulted in an influx of more than 200,000 refugees in the country, raising economic and security concerns within the country. As a result, there has been an elevation in the role of humanitarian organizations in the country.

The Middle East and North Africa region has been dominated by several protracted and ongoing conflicts, contributing to food insecurity and large-scale displacement, a growing migrant population and over-stretched host communities. Social and political upheaval have degraded the development of safety nets, leaving many without access to essential services and reducing resilience to external risks.

Egypt's dense population leaves the country extremely exposed to the impacts of global climate change, with agriculture, fisheries, water security, and health all vulnerable. Rising sea levels increase exposure to natural hazards such as

floods along the delta of the Nile River, the source of 97 per cent of Egypt's water supply. The country faces vulnerabilities to natural hazards such as heat waves, earthquakes, pandemics, and intensified seasonal flash floods. The Nile River is the main source of water in Egypt and the rise in temperatures threaten water security and puts the population under high risk of drought. The population living near coastlines are at high risk of floods due to the rise in sea levels. Seasonal flash floods have been increasing in intensity. Changes in rainfall and water resources negatively impact agriculture and livestock, leading to food insecurity in the immediate future.

The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine has affected wheat supplies throughout the world and has impacted food security in Egypt. The surge in the prices of fuel and food, accompanied by a projected decline in humanitarian funding, puts a substantial burden on economies of several Middle East and North African countries.

Egypt possesses a mixed economy with diverse sectors that include agriculture, manufacturing, services, and tourism. While the country has made efforts to implement economic reforms, attract foreign investments, and stimulate private sector growth, it faces challenges in the form of high unemployment rates, income inequality, and a large informal economy. The impact of COVID-19 global pandemic was particularly severe for the country, affecting the country's tourism industry which accounts for 12 per cent of the country's GDP.

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on emergencies, go to [IFRC GO page Egypt](#).

Emergency 1

NAME OF OPERATION	Middle East Complex Emergency MENA
MDR-CODE	MDRS5002 (regional appeal)
DURATION	18 October 2023 to 11 December 2025
FUNDING ALLOCATION	Total funding requirement (Federation-wide): CHF 200 mil Total funding requirement (IFRC): CHF 185 mil Federation-wide funding requirement (Egypt): CHF 10 mil IFRC funding requirement (Egypt): CHF 62.7 mil
People to be assisted	75,000 (inside Egypt); 700,000 (regional total)
Link to revised appeal	Middle East Crisis MENA Revised Emergency Appeal
Link to operational strategy	Operational Crisis: Middle East Crisis MENA
Link to latest operational strategy	Revised Emergency Appeal/Operational Strategy
Link to Response Plan	Egypt National Society Response Plan

The Middle East crisis has escalated significantly since October 2023, with devastating humanitarian impacts in Gaza and the West Bank. Over 43,000 deaths and 101,000 injuries have been reported in Gaza, alongside widespread displacement affecting 90 per cent of the population. In the West Bank, 763 deaths and over 6,400 injuries have been recorded. The situation is compounded by damaged infrastructure, restricted access and mass displacement.

On the Egyptian side, stranded Palestinians face severe shortages of food, medicine and shelter. The Rafah border crossing has been minimally opened, allowing only limited medical cases and foreign nationals to cross. The Egyptian Red Crescent has been instrumental in responding, providing medical services, psychosocial aid and humanitarian support to evacuees.

Despite challenges, the Egyptian Red Crescent has enhanced its logistics operations, deploying Mobile Storage Units, expanding warehouses in Al-Arish and implementing a Relief Tracking System to manage aid flow. These efforts, combined with ongoing collaborations with national and international partners, aim to alleviate the mounting humanitarian crisis.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

Through the revised emergency appeal, the Egyptian Red Crescent will provide targeted assistance to about 75,000 people inside Egypt. The people targeted through this response will be predominantly medical evacuees and those

stranded in Egypt. Special consideration will be given to vulnerable individuals which include injured evacuees and their relatives, unaccompanied or separated children, persons with disabilities, persons with chronic diseases, persons in need of first aid, persons who cannot afford transportation from the border or from the shelter, and pregnant women and lactating mothers. Under the emergency appeal, the National Society's priority interventions are provided through humanitarian service points ([HSPs](#)) established in affected areas. These interventions are:

Health and care: Provision of mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) service at HSPs within the National Society structures in and around the Egypt-Gaza border, in central hospitals as well as residential areas hosting evacuees and stranded people. Provision of [first aid](#), community-based health and first aid ([CBHFA](#)) and referral services through the points. Setting up polyclinics and primary health clinics with the necessary staff, supplies and equipment to provide health services.

Water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)): Distribution of safe drinking water through water bottles, along with hygiene items such as hygiene and dignity kits. Setting up and prepositioning prefab toilets and establishing adequate water tanks and distributing water through water trucking.

[Shelter, housing and settlements:](#) Prepositioning and distributing blankets, mattresses, cots, and other shelter household items. Coverage of rental costs for hotels and/or residences based on market assessments on rental capacities.

Cash and voucher assistance (CVA): Provision of multipurpose cash assistance.

Migration and displacement: Establish HSPs in affected areas. Provide transportation service from the border or through the National Society buses. Implement group counselling, individual counselling and trauma healing sessions to address the psychological and emotional needs of affected people.

Restore family links (RFL) based on the individual needs of each person.

The operational strategy integrates **community engagement and accountability (CEA)** and **protection, gender and inclusion (PGI)** as pivotal elements, in an approach that recognizes and values all community members as equal partners, with their diverse needs shaping the response.

Emergency 2

NAME OF OPERATION	Sudan Crisis: Regional Population Movement Emergency Appeal
MDR-CODE	MDRS1001
DURATION	15 May 2023 to 31 December 2024
FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	Total IFRC funding requirement: CHF 33.5 mil Total Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 42 mil Federation-wide funding requirement for Egypt: CHF 10 mil Federation-wide funding requirement for Egypt: CHF 10 mil
People to be assisted	450,000 in Egypt; 705,700 (regional total)
Link to emergency appeal	Sudan Crisis Regional Population Movement Emergency Appeal
Latest operational strategy	Sudan Crisis Regional Population Movement Operational Strategy
Link to operation update	Six month update

The ongoing conflict in Sudan has led to widespread displacement, with over 1.4 million people fleeing active conflict areas to find safety elsewhere in the country or across borders, primarily in Chad, Egypt and South Sudan, but also in Ethiopia, Central African Republic (CAR) and Libya. The situation in Sudan is still very volatile and as the fighting persists, the trend of displacement is likely to continue. Most affected by this crisis are the elderly, women (especially pregnant women) and children. Among the refugees are many separated and unaccompanied children, as well as people with disabilities and mental health problems.

This Emergency Appeal enables the Egyptian Red Crescent, along with five other National Societies in the region, to respond to the needs of those fleeing the conflict into the country, as well as strengthening the National Society's response capacity and readiness for further influx.

Short description of the operational emergency strategy

Through this emergency appeal, the Egyptian Red Crescent will be ready to assist up to 450,000 people as per projections, including 350,000 refugees, and 100,000 host communities. The Egyptian Red Crescent has set up five [humanitarian service points](#), to date, along the Sudan border along with routes to Cairo. Through its permanent presence in all 27 Egyptian governorates, the branches ensure access to most people on the move. The National Society has been actively working with

the Egyptian authorities since the start of the crisis, providing health care and basic needs assistance to refugees.

The National Society's interventions under this emergency appeal will consist of:

Health and care: Provide first aid to displaced people and host communities and refer individuals requiring further medical/surgical assistance. Provide infant and young child feeding support to pregnant and lactating women and referrals to nutrition services provided by nutrition partners. Provide mental health and psychosocial support to affected populations, including psychological first aid, individual counselling, and support groups in humanitarian service points and other locations.

Water, sanitation and hygiene: Distribute WASH household items such as household water treatment products and dignity kits (including menstrual hygiene products) coupled with hygiene promotion. Support water trucking in areas where supply is disrupted including in health facilities, schools, and establishing distribution points. Procure and distribute water treatment consumables (coagulants and disinfectants) targeting built treatment systems based on need. Support the construction of handwashing facilities coupled with soap distribution. Support the construction of gender-sensitive emergency latrines/disability-friendly latrines when possible and distribute mobile toilets at border crossings as well as collective sites and camps.

Shelter, housing and settlements: Support setting up new camps, including the provision of shelter, water, and sanitation facilities. Support the construction/transformation of emergency shelters, and short-term rental assistance through cash and voucher assistance. Support the relocation of refugees at the borders to appropriate and safe shelters, including the provision of shelter kits and essential household items where necessary.

Livelihoods: Provide food at border crossing points through the humanitarian service points and support the reintegration of returnees through training and income-generating activities.

Multi-purpose cash: Determine the minimum expenditure basket, transfer modalities and service providers while strengthening coordination with cash and voucher assistance (CVA) actors at the national level. Provide cash for transport for returnees and provide multipurpose cash assistance targeting the most vulnerable displaced people and host communities.

Protection, gender and inclusion: Provide dignity kits to women and girls while setting up women and child-friendly spaces in humanitarian service points and other key locations. Establish protection mechanisms such as safeguarding

(prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and child safeguarding), prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence, including mapping safe referral pathways, networks, and working with other actors. Provide restoring family links (RFL) calls to displaced people including returnees to restore/maintain contact with their separate family members.

Community engagement and accountability: Conduct review meetings with those assisted to discuss the response and implementation of activities. Set up accessible feedback mechanisms including systems for collecting, responding, and analysing activities. Provide contextualized, timely, accurate, and trusted information to displaced people and host communities based on information needs and their preferred information channel.

Migration and displacement: Continue the scaling-up, enhancement and establishment of HSPs to meet the needs of displaced people and members of host communities. Provide dedicated technical support to National Societies to develop their capacities related to migration and displacement in line with the Movement's framework on migration (IFRC policy on migration, IFRC migration strategy).

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Due to its high population density, Egypt is extremely vulnerable to climate change hazards, impacting various sectors including agriculture, coastal zones, fisheries, water resources, human settlements, and healthcare. Egypt's coastal zones extend over 3,500 km along the Mediterranean and Red Sea, with the Delta and its north coast hosting several primary towns and cities such as Alexandria, Port Said, Damietta, and Rosetta. These areas face significant risks from sea level rise due to low elevation, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities.

Over 80 per cent of Egypt's urban population, concentrated in these vulnerable cities, is expected to grow by 41.4 million over three decades, straining urban services and exacerbating climate risks. Projections indicate an increase in mean annual temperature by 2 to 3 degrees Celsius by 2050, with sea level rise along the Nile Delta projected to increase by almost 61 centimetres by 2085. Long-lasting heatwaves are also expected to increase significantly. These climate stressors will impact water flow along the Nile River, crucial for Egypt's water and food security, as demand for water and food continues to rise.

Climate change is anticipated to increase rainfall variability by 50 per cent, leading to more frequent droughts, high-flow

years, and intensified flash flooding along Egypt's coast. Egypt relies on the Nile for 97 per cent of its water and imports 40 per cent of its food, making potential reductions in Nile River inflow a significant threat, with implications for irrigated land, productivity, and agricultural employment. These challenges will exacerbate social inequalities in Egypt. In response, the government's recent announcement to expand wheat cultivation to two million acres by the end of 2024 aims to bolster Egypt's food security as a viable medium-term strategy.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Egyptian Red Crescent is part of the IFRC Global Climate Resilience Programme, which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led climate-smart disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; and (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

In the coming years, the Egyptian Red Crescent will focus on community sensitization to promote environmentally sustainable and energy saving practices through community

campaigns and awareness on sustainable natural resources management. It will work to adopt environmentally sustainable practices and contribute to climate change mitigation on short and longer term in all National Society programmes. The National Society will also focus on increasing advocacy between the National Society and other partners including private organizations, other local and international NGOs and governmental sector working on climate change.

- Develop training materials on disaster risk reduction tailored to the Egyptian context for use in schools and community settings
- Build the capacity of staff and volunteers on climate change related topics such as enhanced vulnerability and capacity (eVCA), and capacity of the Rescue Teams through advanced training and resources in addition to training of new batches to respond effectively to flood-related emergencies

Planned activities in 2025

- Increase number of initiatives and projects directed towards eco-friendly solutions such as the ongoing STREAM project in Bani Swif which aims to apply nature-based solutions
- Implement community and school-based disaster risk reduction programmes aimed at addressing climate change impacts
- Conduct community campaigns and awareness on sustainable natural resources management (water conservation, ecosystem protection and restoration)

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC provides the Egyptian Red Crescent with financial and technical support to promote environmentally sustainable practices in its offices and branches. It will also support the National Society in mainstreaming nature-based procurement into programming, increasing the number of initiatives and projects directed toward eco-friendly solutions, building the capacities of staff and volunteers through training-of-trainer workshops and developing a climate and resilience team that is capable of operating climate-based projects and programmes within the National Society.



Disasters and crises

For more real-time information on emergencies, see IFRC GO page [Egypt](#).

Due to rapid climate change which will inadvertently lead to sea level rise, Egypt is highly vulnerable to natural hazards such as flash floods. In March 2020, the country recorded its heaviest rainfall since 1994 according to the Egyptian Meteorological Agency which inundated Cairo's drainage system and led to flash floods. On top of the flash floods, Egypt is also vulnerable to other natural hazards such as sandstorms and earthquakes. With the increase in the number of refugees and migrants within the country, these natural hazards pose risks to shelter security and food security, affecting socio-economic conditions of a country already undergoing substantive challenges from the COVID-19 global pandemic. Egypt ranks 48th out of 191 countries and territories on the INFORM Risk Index 2025. According to the 2023 Global Hunger Index, Egypt suffers from moderate levels of food insecurity, ranking 57th out of 121 countries.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

In the coming years, the Egyptian Red Crescent will focus on increasing the resilience of communities towards natural hazards and preparing them for timely and effective

mitigation, response and recovery from crises and disasters. It will concentrate efforts around community awareness sensitization to improve coping mechanisms in response to disasters.

Planned activities in 2025

- Establish five additional emergency response teams within the headquarter and National Society branches
- Distribute food parcels, water and hygiene kits to 150,000 affected individuals
- Launch cash for work programmes to 50,000 individuals
- Provide vocational training and small business grants to 10,000 beneficiaries
- Conduct two training-of-trainer workshops for volunteers and staff to improve emergency response units
- Conduct training on weather forecasting and early warning, crisis and disaster management, flood response, first aid, cash in emergencies and emergency needs assessment
- Conduct training for dignified management of the dead and search and rescue response for earthquake hazards

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

IFRC mechanisms such as the [Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(IFRC-DREF\)](#) and Emergency Appeals will continue to be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises. IFRC support to the Egyptian Red Crescent will include advocacy towards enhanced official recognition of the National Society [auxiliary role](#), particularly in [disaster risk management](#). This will be done through the

drafting of disaster response law to expand the National Society's leadership in the field of [disaster law](#) and to improve ongoing coordination with ministries and local authorities. The IFRC is also supporting the National Society in its [forecast-based financing](#) and preparedness for effective response (PER) workplan. Other areas of coordination and support include the development of the multi-hazard contingency planning and capacity training for staff and volunteers.



Health and wellbeing

In Egypt, there are disparities in [healthcare access](#) between urban and rural areas. Rural populations in the country often face challenges in accessing healthcare services due to limited infrastructure, healthcare facilities and healthcare professionals. Remote areas, such as those in upper Egypt and the Sinai Peninsula, tend to have reduced access to healthcare, resulting in disparities in health outcomes.

Egypt's [life expectancy](#) has been steadily increasing, reaching an average of around 70 years. Infant mortality rates have declined, with the [latest data](#) indicating a rate of approximately 18 deaths per 1,000 live births. Anaemia is prevalent among children under five. According to the 2021 Egypt Family Health Survey, [43 per cent of children](#) were found to be anaemic, translating to approximately 4.8 million anaemic children in that year.

While Egypt has been striving to improve its healthcare infrastructure and service delivery, the challenges in a country with a rapidly growing population is multifaceted. The prevalence of certain non-communicable diseases, such as cardiovascular diseases and diabetes has been rising, contributing to the burden of chronic conditions in the country. Vulnerable populations, including low-income individuals, informal workers and marginalized communities also experience reduced access to healthcare.

About [2,047](#) people die due to lack of access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) each year. [WASH deprivation](#) still affects many children's lives, health and educational performances and attainment. These deprivations mainly result from economic barriers, socio-geographical factors and weak institutional capacity and policy frameworks that refrain the most vulnerable households - especially women and girls - from the benefits of having a tap and sewage connection in their homes. Rural Upper Egypt is Egypt's most economically challenged geographical area. Coverage of potable water and sanitation remains relatively low in rural areas of Upper Egypt compared to urban areas in Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt. Households' access to their own potable water in rural Egypt is 87 per cent, according to the [Egypt Demographic and Health Survey \(EDHS\) 2014](#).

Disasters and crises can further exacerbate healthcare access challenges. Natural hazards such as floods or earthquakes

can damage healthcare infrastructure and disrupt healthcare services, particularly in affected areas. At the country level, Egypt has identified specific health priorities and made commitments to address them. These priorities include the importance of achieving universal health coverage and ensuring equitable access to quality healthcare services for all its citizens. Efforts have been made to expand access to essential healthcare services, particularly in rural areas and underserved communities. These include improving maternal and child health, reducing the burden of communicable diseases, tackling non-communicable diseases through prevention and management programmes and enhancing mental health services.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Egyptian Red Crescent views health as an integrated approach, starting with community health and covering primary and secondary healthcare. In the coming years, the National Society will continue to focus on maintaining the health and dignity of communities in emergencies by providing access to appropriate health services by ensuring adequate health emergency response and psychosocial needs for the affected population.

As an auxiliary to the public authorities, the Egyptian Red Crescent works closely with the Ministry of Health and Population to develop protocols for nationwide vaccination campaigns, including for Polio and COVID-19.

The National Society's establishment of a [WASH](#) team with a defined [WASH strategy](#) has significantly increased its capacity to undertake WASH emergency response. The National Society will continue to work on providing communities with access to safe water, information on water treatment and its re-use and adequate, appropriate and safe sanitation.

Planned activities in 2025

- Focus on risk communication and community engagement in programmes

- Develop a community based integrated mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)
- Include awareness programmes about treatment and reuse of wastewater, sanitation facilities, personal hygiene and environmental hygiene in general in the African Centre for Disease Control (CDC) community health workers' programme
- Include MHPSS, sexual, reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services in the scope of the African CDC community health workers (CHW) project
- Raise awareness about prevention and management of non-communicable diseases in the programme
- Strengthen the core WASH team to respond effectively at time of emergency through capacity building training and tools

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the core components of the National Society's healthcare capacities such as the development of information, education and communication (IEC) materials, increasing the blood bank capacities of the National Society, supporting the National Society in carrying out sensitization campaigns on behaviour change and ensuring mental health support for National Society staff and volunteers.

The IFRC will also support the National Society's efforts to strengthen its WASH capacity. This support will comprise quality assurance of WASH programmes through tailored technical support and capacity building. The IFRC will also work towards increasing the regional emergency response capacity through MENA Regional Emergency Response Unit deployments.



Migration and displacement

Since the 1990s, Egypt's location in the Middle East has made it a country of destination and transit for many migrants. As of 2023, more than 9 million international migrants originating from 133 countries reside in Egypt according to the International Organization of Migration (IOM). There were 24,390 refugees and 27,834 asylum seekers in Egypt as of 2022. Data estimates suggest that a considerable number of unregistered migrants also live in the country.

Due to conflicts and political unrest in the Middle Eastern region and North Africa (MENA), Egypt hosts displaced people from Syria, Palestine, Iraq, Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Yemen. Most refugees and asylum seekers live in urban areas of Greater Cairo and on the North Coast. The exact number of asylum seekers and refugees in Egypt are difficult to determine due to them being constantly on the move and remaining unregistered. In the absence of organized camps, Egypt's refugee and migrant populations have largely settled in congested areas of Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, highlighting required humanitarian interventions to alleviate health and economic concerns in those areas.

In April 2023, fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF) broke out in the Sudanese capital Khartoum and spread rapidly across the country. The resulting unrest led to the death of more than 1,000 civilians. The crisis led to the mobilization of more than 350,000 refugees towards Egypt within six months, with the numbers projected to increase in further months. As of 30 June 2024, 152,800 Sudanese were registered by UNHCR in Egypt as asylum-seekers. 153,200 were new arrivals who had fled the recent conflict, with an additional 181,000 pending registration with UNHCR by mid-2024. The Government of Egypt reported

500,000 Sudanese people having arrived in the country since the onset of the crisis. For more information, see the Ongoing Emergencies section of this plan.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Society is part of the IFRC three-year Global Route Based Migration Programme, which aims to improve the safety and dignity of people on the move along deadly and dangerous land and sea-based migration routes across Africa, the Americas, Europe, and the Middle East and North Africa. The programme aims to support 4.7 million people on the move and people in host communities annually through three operational pillars: (1) improving access to assistance and protection, including through humanitarian service points (HSPs); (2) strengthening National Society capacities; and (3) local to global humanitarian diplomacy.

Planned activities in 2025

- Support the establishment and implementation of HSPs in line with the HSP toolkit
- Deploy a team of HSP officers to the field
- Provide humanitarian assistance for migrants, including health, MHPSS, safe referrals, food items, shelter, cash and voucher assistance, information, livelihoods, education and protection among others
- Conduct activities to build social cohesion between migrants and host communities

- Support partnerships with national and international organizations to provide comprehensive services to the migrants and refugees (people on the move)
- Implement activities for children on the move under the umbrella of the Children Red Initiative for [children on the move](#) in the MENA region
- Develop guidelines and standard operating procedures of HSPs and required services

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Egyptian Red Crescent in strengthening its capacity in migration and displacement, including needs assessments, development of migration

policies and strategies, training, workshop and peer-to-peer support. It will facilitate the exchange of information and good practices between the National Society and other Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and regional networks.

The IFRC will also facilitate engagement in intra organizational and regional discussions and consultations to coordinate the work of the National Society along trans-regional routes. Other areas of targeted support include the implementation of the rental assistance programme, enhancing the scope of the National Society's CVA implementation, developing intervention maps that support basic needs, prevent asset depletion and protect livelihoods.



Values, power and inclusion

More than 62 per cent of the Egypt's [population](#) is under the age of 29, indicating that there is a huge potential for Egypt's younger generation to drive positive change and address many of the challenges faced by the country. Despite significant steps in raising school enrolment, 25.1 million students now attend 58,800 schools - approximately [2.1 million children](#) still lack access to education and remain out of school.

Although primary education participation is nearly universal with complete gender parity, pre-primary enrolment stood at only [19 per cent](#) in the 2021-22 academic year, leaving over four-fifths of four to five year olds without early education opportunities.

Women's empowerment remains a critical [national priority](#), with a primary concern being the low female labour force participation rate. The [unemployment rate](#) for women is twice than that of men, with 62 percent of women and 38 percent of men unemployed. Additionally, 19 per cent of Egyptian youth aged 18-24 are unemployed and 39 per cent (6.5 million) are neither employed nor in education or training. A significant skills gap further compounds the challenge of transitioning into the workforce, especially for adolescent girls aged 16-18 and within this grouping, particularly those from rural and economically disadvantaged backgrounds.

Despite efforts to combat it, the prevalence of [female genital mutilation \(FGM\)](#) remains high at 86 per cent. However, the FGM rate among girls aged 15-17 has decreased from 61 to 37 percent, owing directly to anti-FGM initiatives.

Currently, Egypt is home to [12 million](#) individuals living with disabilities. While the 2018 Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (LRPD) prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities in employment, practical obstacles persist. Persons

with disabilities encounter difficulties in securing employment, including discriminatory practices during recruitment and in the workplace, as well as challenges in accessing education. The LRPD [mandates](#) that private and public sector organizations with 20 or more employees reserve five per cent of their workforce for persons with disabilities. Incentives for employers to hire people living with disabilities include tax exemptions and reductions, with the benefits increasing in proportion to the number employed.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Society will continue mainstreaming of protection, gender and inclusion (PGI). This will include focusing on child safeguarding and the development of a policy on child safeguarding.

In reference to its prioritization of youth, the composition of the Egyptian Red Crescent's volunteer base is relatively young, with more than 80 per cent under the age of 35, and women comprising more than 56 per cent of this group. The National Society seeks to invest in the health, education and well-being of this young demographic, to maximize its potential. The Egyptian Red Crescent plans to scale up its programmes aimed at young people, equipping them with the skills and knowledge required to bring about positive change in their communities. It will achieve this through greater technical and financial support for youth-led education and action, building on its [Youth Engagement Strategy](#) and other youth-led initiatives, such as Climate Champions, [Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change](#) and [Limitless](#).

In the coming years, the National Society will work towards strengthening or establishing innovative mechanisms regarding collaboration on health and safety programme with key actors, developing strategic partnerships with universities in Egypt to promote humanitarian education among students and contributing to a positive change in communities through a wider understanding, ownership and concrete application of humanitarian values and fundamental principles.

- Increase the scope of specialized services for children on the move and other vulnerable groups in need, including provision of MHPSS and educational opportunities, in collaboration with local and international partners
- Conduct PGI training connected to the dignity, access, participation and safety (DAPS) framework

Planned activities in 2025

- Adopt PGI minimum standards in emergencies
- Develop an action plan based to facilitate child safeguarding risk assessments in programmes to reach higher levels of safeguarding and community engagement
- Engage youth in climate initiatives such as climate change champions
- Refine the newly launched e-learning platform to improve access and create greater standardization in the quality of education delivered

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will assist the Egyptian Red Crescent in developing recommendations from child safeguarding risk assessments in programmes to facilitate higher levels of community engagement. It will also provide technical support in developing the child safeguarding policy of the National Society. Other support areas will include rolling out and monitoring the use of PGI minimum standards in IFRC-supported operations, and provide a community engagement and accountability (CEA) training workshop to ensure the proper incorporation of CEA in National Society programmes and projects.



The Egyptian Red Crescent continued to deliver vital medical supplies, relief equipment and essential logistical and technical assistance for both health and relief sectors in Gaza through Rafah border in 2023. (Photo: Egyptian Red Crescent)

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Egyptian Red Crescent is committed to the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process and is at the action and accountability phase. The PER approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to

assess, measure and analyse the strengths and gaps of its preparedness and response mechanism and ultimately take necessary action to improve it.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Engage government-led platforms to actively participate in achieving humanitarian and development goals
- Enhance participation in thematic, regional or global events or networks
- Enhance resource mobilization efforts
- Strengthen its auxiliary role to the Egyptian government

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society by facilitating peer-to-peer exchanges with National Societies in the region

with similar goals and experiences, to discuss approaches and achievements. It will support the National Society in broadening its resource mobilization efforts. The IFRC will also provide support with pilot innovative and social financing schemes and the development of digital global fundraising campaigns.

Currently, the Egyptian Red Crescent is enhancing its peer-to-peer exchanges and strengthening collaborations with the **Jordan National Red Crescent Society** and the **Iraqi Red Crescent Society**, as well as with other National Societies in North Africa. These exchanges enable National Societies with shared goals and experiences to collaborate, exchange strategies, celebrate successes and learn from one another to create effective solutions.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Conduct branch organizational capacity assessments (IFRC-BOCA)
- Establish clear fundraising targets and strategies, develop a partnership approach and promote branch development
- Improve financial management, including training on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), auditing standards, project management, budgeting and cost-effectiveness
- Continue to upgrade its emergency operation centres (EOC) to include more up-to-date tools for early warning and an overall more effective coordinated response between the National Society headquarters and its branches across the nation

- Apply to available National Society development-related funding mechanisms
- Ensure that all volunteers are covered by comprehensive health, accident and death compensation
- Build the capacity of its staff and volunteers to handle the digital volunteer management system and the e-learning platform

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society in rolling out BOCA assessments in targeted branches. This will enable the development of action plans at branch level and inform the National Society's overall approach to branch development. It will also support the National Society in building the capacity of its staff and volunteers, especially focusing on youth-led education, building on the Youth Engagement Strategy and other youth-led initiatives.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Promote its image as the leading humanitarian agency in the country
- Advocate for change in the community and public behaviour for the betterment of Egyptian society
- Influence public policies and decisions on a domestic, regional and on a global scale
- Prioritize behavioural change and local action to ensure access and nurture trust in all contexts

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Egyptian Red Crescent's capacity for effective humanitarian diplomacy, including cooperation within the IFRC network and local stakeholders to strengthen processes across all organizational levels. It will provide technical support for development of effective communication tools and products. The IFRC will also provide the National Society support in developing longer-term partnerships with various international organizations.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Implement its 5-year strategy towards digital transformation
- Adopt mechanisms such as a fraud and corruption policy, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy and child safeguarding policy to prevent, manage and address integrity and reputational risks
- Reinforce a culture of accountability by mainstreaming and disseminating fraud and corruption policies and establishing feedback mechanisms
- Assess the feasibility of implementing an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system and review the digital transformation strategy

- Access funding typically reserved for international organizations, explore innovative financing partnerships, modernize its fundraising tools such as tele-fundraising and introduce new tools such as a Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system and global digital campaigns
- Invest in training and support for middle managers and provide access to e-learning platform

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Egyptian Red Crescent in adopting the digital maturity model outlined by the IFRC Digital Transformation Strategy. The IFRC will also provide National Society staff with technical support for enhanced data management, monitoring and reporting.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC supports the Egyptian Red Crescent through its regional delegation in Beirut, as it does not have a formal legal presence in Egypt. A designated staff member from the Egyptian Red Crescent works closely with the IFRC to strengthen collaboration on initiatives such as the Middle East crisis response, capacity-building programmes and National Society development.

The IFRC has been coordinating support from various National Societies, enhancing the Egyptian Red Crescent's logistics, operations and capacity-building efforts. It has also facilitated the deployment of IFRC and participating National Society

staff to assist the Egyptian Red Crescent teams on the ground, ensuring effective knowledge sharing and skill development.

Additionally, the IFRC supports the Egyptian Red Crescent in coordinating with both Movement and non-Movement partners for humanitarian responses within Egypt, cross-border initiatives and international crises. Recent years have seen the IFRC assist the Egyptian Red Crescent through Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([DREF](#)) operations for floods, violent incidents and regional instability. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the IFRC supported the Egyptian Red Crescent's response including immunization efforts through its global Emergency Appeal.

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging, and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance, and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The Egyptian Red Crescent, the **Jordan National Red Crescent Society** and the **Iraqi Red Crescent Society** met in 2021 to discuss common challenges and areas of collaboration, in parallel to a similar meeting between the governments of the three countries. This culminated in a tripartite agreement between the respective National Societies, focusing on peer

exchange in disaster management, health, National Society development and volunteering capacity building.

In addition to IFRC members channelling overall support to sister National Societies through the IFRC, participating National Societies providing long-term support to the Egyptian Red Crescent are the following:

Both the **German Red Cross** and the **Swiss Red Cross** are represented in Egypt and work alongside the Egyptian Red Crescent in responding to needs in health care, migration, disaster risk reduction and disaster management. This includes the implementation of a project which began in 2021 and aims to strengthen protection and resilience building in the country. The initiative aims to improve access to health services in the country, especially among African migrants, refugees and their host communities.

The **Italian Red Cross** supports the Egyptian Red Crescent in protecting children at risk of being recruited into child labour.

Movement coordination

The Egyptian Red Crescent ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The ICRC Egypt delegation works to promote and ensure respect for [international humanitarian law](#) and facilitates its operations through dialogue with the government, multilateral organizations, civil society and diplomatic officials. It helps reestablish contact between family members separated by conflict, other situations of violence and migration through its [restoring family links](#) services and works closely with the Egyptian Red Crescent and other partner organizations in delivering humanitarian assistance and conflict resolution.

Coordination with other actors

The Egyptian Red Crescent works closely alongside several government ministries as an independent auxiliary. It collaborates closely with the Ministry of Social Solidarity and the Ministry of Health and Population. The National Society has representatives on the National Committee for Crisis Management and Disaster Risk Reduction, the National Taskforce for volunteering and the National Committee for addressing mental health in emergencies. The National Society is a member of the National Crisis Management Committee

at the level of the Prime Minister's cabinet. Its branches are represented at similar bodies at local governorate level.

The National Society has developed working relationships with several organizations at local and international levels. These include UNICEF, UNHCR, UNRWA, IOM, WHO, EU, SDC and USAID, as well as private sector and civil society partnerships. The Egyptian Red Crescent also has partnerships with academia and universities, including Ain Shams and Al Galala University.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 16 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2025 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC Strategy 2030, representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

Additional information

- [IFRC network country plans](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Anticipatory and Response pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research databank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

Contact information

Egyptian Red Crescent
egyptianrc.org

Emilie Goller

Head of Delegation
Egypt
T +41-79-251 8017
emilie.goller@ifrc.org

Yara Yassine

Head of Strategic Partnerships
& Resource Mobilization
IFRC Regional Office for Middle
East & North Africa, Beirut
T +961 79 300 562
yara.yassine@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

Lead
IFRC Global Strategic Planning
& Reporting Centre
New Delhi
sumitha.martin@ifrc.org