**A. Situation analysis**

**Description of the disaster**

On the 26th of October 2016, heavy rains and flooding affected the Upper Egypt and the Red Sea coast, damaging more than 6,500 families at the governorates of South Sinai, Red Sea, Sohag, Qena, and Assuit; the floods left more than 72 people injured and led to the death of more than 26 people.

The heavy rained coupled with exceptionally high winds forced the government to close both ports in Suez and Said, and led to the closure of schools and blockage of roads. This heavy rains led as well to house damages and power cut across the Red Sea governorate.

**Summary of response**

The DREF operation supported Egyptian Red Crescent’s response to floods reaching the targeted 10,000 people with essential non-food items. The Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG-ECHO) and the Canadian Red Cross contributed to the replenishment of this DREF allocation. IFRC on behalf of the Egyptian Red Crescent thanks donors for their vital contributions to the DREF.

**Overview of Host National Society**

The Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC) immediately mobilized its volunteers in the concerned branches, organized its Emergency Action Teams (EAT) and National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT) who provided immediate assistance to affected communities. They helped in evacuating people and provided them with basic first aid support, essential relief items and psychosocial support when required. The concerned branches met the
immediate needs of the victims, including needs for relief materials such as blankets, mattresses, pillows, ground sheets and food items.

Around 200 ERC volunteers worked in the operation and helped accommodating the survivors in temporary shelter managed by ERC. Similarly, they provided first aid and psychosocial support to the survivors and their families, providing 24 hour services in rotation in addition to visiting the injured in hospital and providing psychosocial support as needed.

Psychosocial support is one of the core areas that the ERC has been developing within the work and the training curriculum of the Emergency Action Teams. ERC has made big steps in mainstreaming psychosocial support in current training programs. ERC was able to reach 6,000 families during the flood response, and this DREF provided support for replenishment of items distributed to 2,000 families. The operation room in ERC Headquarters was constantly communicating with the concerned branches to identify the evolving needs.

ERC Headquarters deployed extra teams of EAT and NDRT to Red Sea Governorate, the worst-affected governorate, to provide support to the ERC’s Red Sea branch as well as provide from its pre-positioned stocks the following relief items:

- 1,000 blankets
- 1,000 mattresses
- 1,000 pillows
- 1,000 bed sheets
- 1,000 case pillows
- 500 plastic sheeting
- First aid materials.
- Personal protective equipment (PPE) and raincoats are provided for volunteers.

Beside the relief material sent from ERC headquarters, the concerned branches distributed the following relief material from their own warehouses:

**Red Sea Branch:**

The branch distributed the following materials:

- 900 blankets.
- 400 mattresses.
- 400 pillows.
- 400 case pillows.
- 400 bed sheets.
- 400 plastic sheeting.

**Sohag Branch:**

The branch distributed the following materials:

- 1,000 blankets.
• 1,000 mattresses.
• 1,000 pillows.
• 1,000 case pillow.
• 1,000 bed sheets.
• 1,000 plastic sheeting.

Qena and Assuit Branches:
The branches distributed the following materials:
• 100 blankets.
• 100 mattresses.
• 100 pillows.
• 100 case pillows.
• 100 bed sheets

At least 2,000 families were reached with these items in response to the disaster, with some families receiving additional items depending on the size of the family. ERCS supported additional affected families with its own resources.

The Secretary General of ERC, Prof. Moamena Kamel, had a field visit to Ras Gharib to follow up the operation and to examine the other needs of affected families. After this visit, ERC sent other humanitarian items that the DREF did not cover, such as cookers and equipment for cleaning houses.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country
The North Africa country cluster support office of the International Federation of Red Cross Societies and Red Crescent societies (IFRC), based in Tunis, was notified of the disaster and immediately provided support to the ERC in assessing the impact of the disaster and ERC support needs. IFRC’s MENA regional office and its Disaster and Crisis Prevention Response and Recovery (DCPRR) team, based in Beirut, have been providing technical advice to the North Africa office and ERC throughout the operation in assessing and mobilizing the required extent of support necessary for the national society.

The Disaster Management Officer, DCPRR, IFRC MENA Zone Office together with Director General of ERC made a field visit to Ras Gharib to follow up the operation and met beneficiaries, who received humanitarian items from ERC.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country
ERC coordinated with non-RCRC actors in country such as local authorities, local NGO and army forces. Specialized army personnel were deployed in Red Sea’s Ras Gharib with heavy equipment to clean streets and to address the effects of the floods including repair of critical infrastructure to prevent further flooding, as well as restoring electricity and water supplies.

In Upper Egypt, the army distributed 50,000 food boxes to people affected by the bad weather, which hit several villages in Sohag governorate. The army said it assigned a medical convoy to conduct check-ups and provide
medicine to residents. It also mobilized a veterinary medical convoy for livestock. Other NGOs are sending food and non-food items and cleaned the affected homes.

A technical committee was assigned to assess the extent of damages and is developing solutions to repair them. ERC has conducted coordination meetings with all stakeholders to perform tasks quickly and effectively.

ERC leaders participated in the coordination meeting, which was held in the Ministry of Solidarity including all NGOs to help ensure effectiveness and avoid possible duplication of efforts.

Some of affected families were moved to new houses by the authorities based on specific criteria including:

- Their houses are fully damaged.
- Their houses are in the flood's stream.

### Needs analysis and scenario planning

At least 6,500 families (approximately 32,500 people) were affected by the floods and had immediate needs in the following areas; emergency shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, prevention of communicable diseases and food items.

The focus of the ERC’s support was to the most vulnerable people affected by the flooding. ERC has good experience in organizing distribution of relief items. NDRT members who have been trained in organization of distribution took the lead role in this activity. The IFRC MENA regional office supported the training of NDRT’s in 2015, which has contributed towards the preparedness of ERC to respond to the current disaster.

### B. Operational strategy and plan

#### Overall Objective

The DREF operation aimed at replenishing relief items distributed by ERC from preparedness stocks, to meet the immediate needs of up to 10,000 people affected by the floods. The replenishment enabled ERC to be further prepared to future disaster events.

#### Proposed strategy

During initial assessments made by ERC, critical needs were identified and responded to. The operational plan activities have been developed based on the most urgent needs as well as those anticipated in the coming weeks. The needs were as follows:

**Shelter and settlement:**

- Replenishment of the NFI stocks (3,000 blankets, 2,500 mattresses, 2,500 pillows, 2,500 case pillows 2,500 bed sheets and 2,000 plastic sheeting) that were distributed in different branches (Red Sea, Sohag, Qena, and Assuit) during the first hours of the disaster.
- Boots and raincoats for 200 volunteers.

**Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion:**

- Hygiene kits for 2,000 households.
- Hygiene promotion (reaching out to affected people; printing and distribution of posters and flyers).
Health

- First aid kits and response.
- PSP items and activities (toys for children, activities for women and elderly).
- Awareness campaigns on health and risk reduction (printing posters and flyers).

ERC, utilizing its presence of staff and volunteers across the affected areas, actively engaged in disaster response since the beginning of the floods. The operation is relief focused, providing the affected population—especially the displaced and vulnerable people—with shelter and essential non-food items and hygiene kits. The targeted 10,000 people were reached. Sphere standards were considered and respected in the response.

This operation also included costs related to the transportation and distribution of the items as well as costs associated with the deployment of ERC staff and volunteers to undertake needs assessment at the onset of the disaster. The budget also covers costs of communications activities undertaken by ERC in relation to the disaster.

Operational support services

Human resources (HR)

During the emergency phase and during the operation ERC mobilized 200 volunteers with different skills such as National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT) and Emergency Action Teams (EAT), through their local committees, who were the first responder and the first humanitarian assistance provider to affected populations.

Several qualified staff had also been deployed from the Headquarter for coordination and administrative support to the branches in action.

Logistics and supply chain

All humanitarian items were transported by ERC’s trucks and rental trucks from Headquarters warehouses in Cairo to affected areas.

All warehouses of ERC branches in affected areas received all humanitarian items coming from Cairo. Red Sea branch received all humanitarian items and equipment supplies in the warehouse located in the ERC shelter in Ras Gharib.

Local procurement was carried out via the ERC logistics unit, with support from the IFRC MENA regional office in Beirut to ensure compliance with the IFRC agreed procurement procedures.

The DREF allocation supported the rental of a truck to assist the implementation of the activities planned.

To ensure permanent contact between teams and field coordination, ERC used the Internet, mobile phones, as well as VHF radio networks to facilitate communications.

The DREF allocation supported telecommunications related costs (internet, airtime, courier services etc.)

Communications
The visibility of ERC was ensured with proper media coverage in both national and local media and press conferences on different milestones.

The media were involved for the media coverage of food and non-food distribution operations.

Transparency was ensured by regularly published information to the traditional and social media about the current activities and the progress of the operation, including the number of donations and aid received and distributed.

**Security**

ERC ensured maximum safety for its staff and volunteers in the field. Additionally, the team members were trained on first aid and possess proper equipment to support until the arrival of the ambulance.

**Administration and Finance**

ERC has a Finance and Accounting Department. ERC ensured the proper use of financial resources in accordance with the procedures of ERC and DREF guidelines.

### C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

#### Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output 1.1: Initial and continuous needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Achievements

- Conduct initial assessments in the affected areas
- Conduct detailed assessment
- Mobilize volunteers for the implementation of activities
- Monitoring visits by ERC

#### Challenges

The affected families complained about the delay of the arrival of the support especially in Ras Gharib.

The ERC deployed its volunteers to support the affected families with psychosocial support and offer them essential needs to alleviate the suffers.

#### Lessons Learned

When conducting the initial assessment, the operation should have been done by observation rather by questioning the affected people for their needs, as they were really frustrated by the situation; and the slow especially if there is no speed response to help them, which led to failure in answering some important questions.

#### Health and Care
**Outcome 1: The immediate health risks of the population affected by floods is reduced over a period of three months.**

Output 1.1: first aid provided for all injured affected by floods  
Output 1.2: PSP provided affected people  

**Achievements**  
- Provided first aid materials  
- ERC teams provided PSP  

**Challenges**  
The number of casualties increased without any assistance for several days even after the disaster happened several days.  
ERC deployed the Emergency Action Teams (EAT) from Headquarters to the affected areas to offer their support.

**Lessons learned**  
The National Society has specialized teams to provide first aid services.

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**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion**

**Outcome 1: The risk of water and sanitation related diseases has been reduced through the provision of appropriate sanitation and hygiene items**

Output 1.1: Distributing hygiene kits for 2,000 families  

**Achievements**  
- Conducting detailed assessment and identifying needs  
- Procurement and packing of relief items  
- Distribution of relief items  

**Challenges**  
No challenges unique to this component were noted  

**Lessons learned**  
-

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**Shelter and Settlements**
### Outcome 1: Immediate housing needs, shelter and settlement of the population most affected by the flooding are met

#### Output 1.1: Target population is provided with Non-Food Items (NFIs) and emergency shelter items (target: 2000 families)

#### Achievements
- Conducting detailed assessment and identifying needs
- Procurement and packing of relief items
- Distribution of relief items

#### Challenges
The main challenge that ERC faced during this operation, is that during the response phase and due to the inflation of the prices and the market shortage of items, the flashlights were not available at the moment and the dealer wasn’t able to bring into country 2,000 flashlights with the same descriptions, therefore this activity was not completed.

#### Lessons learned
If IFRC can extend the operation end date to give a chance to the National Society to find another alternative.

### D. BUDGET

See attached financial report for performance against budget. Due to significant exchange rate differences between budgeting and implementation, substantial savings were realised, particularly in relief items. Additionally, appropriate flashlights proved unavailable in the local market and were not procured in the end.

The resulting remaining balance will be returned to the DREF fund.
Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **IFRC Regional Representation**: Amelia Marzal; Head of Country Cluster - North Africa (Tunis);
  email: amelia.marzal@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Regional Office**: Mireille Charara, DM Officer, Phone: +961 71 802 918; email: Mireille.charara@ifrc.org
- **In Geneva**: Cristina Estrada, Operations Support, Phone: +41.22.730.4529, email: cristina.estrada@ifrc.org
- **Regional Logistics Unit (RLU)**: Nikola Jovanovic, Regional Logistic delegate, Phone: +961 71 802 482; email: Nikola.Jovanovic@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **In IFRC Regional Office**: Sami Fakhouri, Partnerships & Resource Development Coordinator, phone: +961 81 311 918, email: sami.fakouri@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting)

- **In IFRC Regional Office**: Nadine Haddad, PMER Senior Officer, Phone: +961 71 802 775; email: Nadine.haddad@ifrc.org

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC’s vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

Saving lives, changing minds.

The IFRC’s work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
I. Funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Budget</th>
<th>331,252</th>
<th>331,252</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

B. Opening Balance

| C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4) | 331,252 | 331,252 |

D. Total Funding = B + C

| D. Total Funding | 331,252 | 331,252 |

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DREF Allocations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4. Other Income</td>
</tr>
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II. Movement of Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B. Opening Balance</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>331,252</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| C. Income | 331,252 | 331,252 |

| E. Expenditure | -152,606 | -152,606 |

| F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E) | 178,646 | 178,646 |
## III. Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account Groups</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Variances</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>Variance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Relieve Items, Construction, Supplies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shelter - Relief</td>
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<td>30,000</td>
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<td>Clothing &amp; Textiles</td>
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<td>97,382</td>
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<td>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</td>
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<td>26,719</td>
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<td>Medical &amp; First Aid</td>
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<td>1,495</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Relief Items, Construction, Sup.</td>
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<td>119,157</td>
<td>91,753</td>
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<tr>
<td>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport &amp; Vehicles Costs</td>
<td>6,500</td>
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<td>5,818</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</td>
<td>6,500</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5,818</td>
<td>682</td>
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<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Society Staff</td>
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<td>62,257</td>
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<td>General Expenditure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
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<td>646</td>
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<td>Office Costs</td>
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<td>Financial Charges</td>
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<td>Total General Expenditure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indirect Costs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Programme &amp; Services Support Recovery</td>
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<td></td>
<td>9,603</td>
<td>10,614</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Indirect Costs</td>
<td>20,217</td>
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<td></td>
<td>9,603</td>
<td>10,614</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</strong></td>
<td><strong>331,252</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>152,606</strong></td>
<td><strong>178,646</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>VARIANCE (C - D)</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>178,646</strong></td>
<td><strong>178,646</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## IV. Breakdown by subsector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business Line / Sub-sector</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Opening Balance</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Closing Balance</th>
<th>Deferred Income</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development</td>
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<td>331,252</td>
<td>331,252</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disaster risk reduction</td>
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<td>331,252</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subtotal BL3</td>
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<td>331,252</td>
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<td>GRAND TOTAL</td>
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<td>331,252</td>
<td>152,606</td>
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All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)