

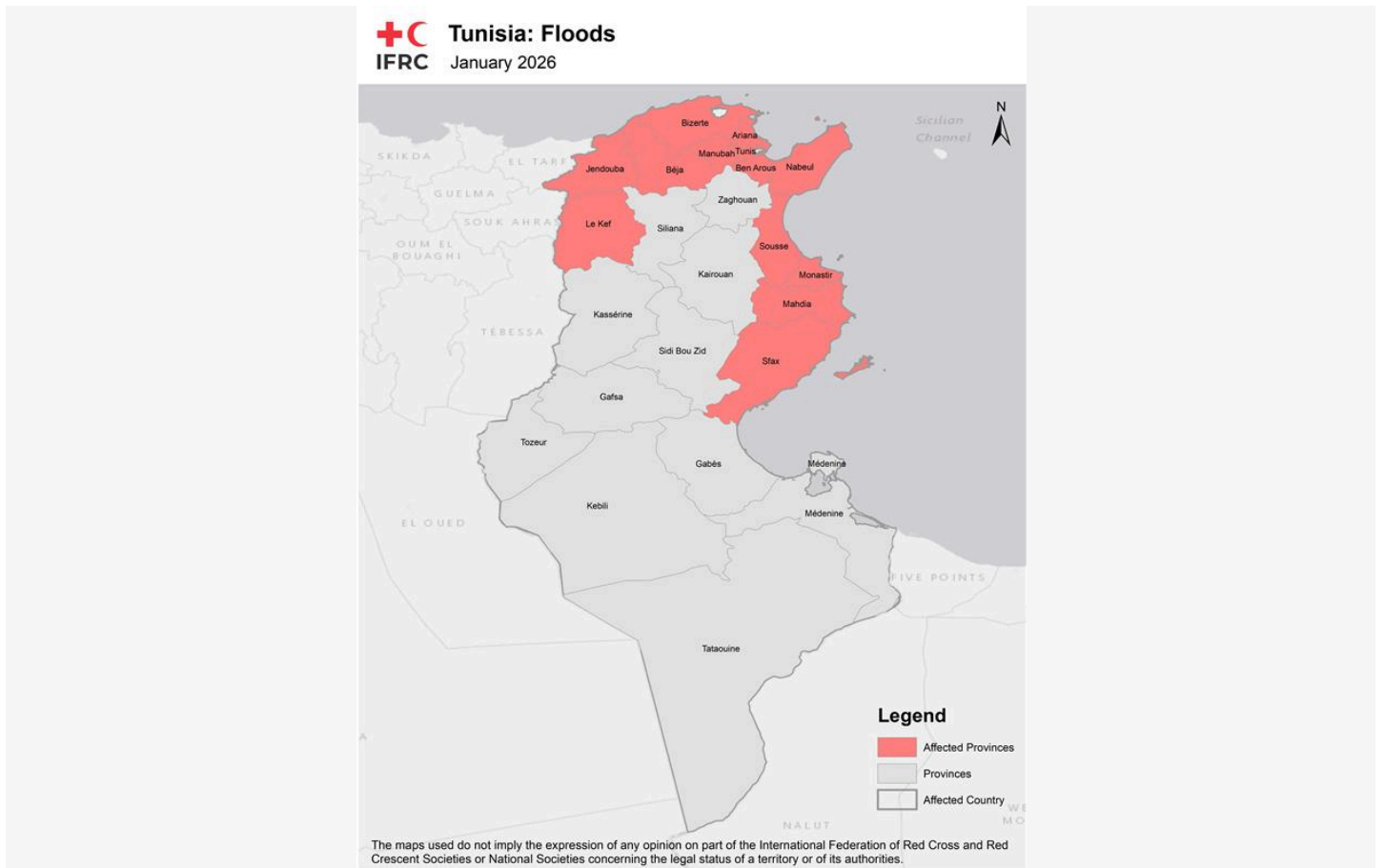


Appeal: MDRTN012	Hazard: Flood	Country: Tunisia	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 390,855	
Glide Number: FL-2026-000006-TUN	People Affected: 25,000 people	People Targeted: 5,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 30-01-2026	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: 31-07-2026	DREF Published: 02-02-2026
Targeted Regions: Ariana, Béja, Ben Arous, Bizerte, Jendouba, Kef, Mahdia, Manouba, Monastir, Nabeul, Sfax, Sousse, Tunis			

Description of the Event

Date of event

19-01-2026



What happened, where and when?

Since 18 January 2026, Tunisia has experienced exceptionally heavy and sustained rainfall that triggered widespread flooding, flash floods, and river overflows across large parts of the country. Meteorological authorities reported rainfall levels unseen since the 1950s, with particularly intense precipitation recorded within short timeframes on 19 and 20 January, rapidly overwhelming drainage systems and saturating soils. The flooding caused extensive damage to housing, essential infrastructure, and public services, and resulted in five confirmed fatalities, with several individuals still reported missing. Flood risks have been further aggravated by hydrological pressure from rivers originating in Algeria, following the cyclone's movement in that direction, keeping the situation highly dynamic.

The floods have affected eastern and northern Tunisia, impacting 15 governorates, including Tunis, Ariana, Manouba, Ben Arous, Bizerte, Nabeul, Sousse, Monastir, Mahdia, Sfax, Béja, Jendouba, and Kef. Impacts have been reported in urban, peri-urban, rural, and coastal areas, as well as remote rural and mountainous communities that remain difficult to access. Low-lying neighborhoods, flood-prone settlements, and areas with weak drainage infrastructure have been particularly affected, with inundated roads and neighborhoods disrupting access to services, markets, and livelihoods. An estimated 25,000 people have been affected nationwide, including households isolated by floodwaters.

Rainfall continued on 20 and 21 January under ongoing severe weather alerts, compounding the effects of already saturated ground conditions and increasing the likelihood of further flooding. As of late January 2026, the emergency remains ongoing, with elevated hydrological risks and the potential for additional impacts in the coming days, necessitating continued response and close monitoring by national authorities and humanitarian partners.

Scope and Scale

The January 2026 floods in Tunisia have produced high-impact, multi-sector consequences for lives, livelihoods, well-being, and infrastructure. Exceptionally heavy rainfall—described as among the heaviest in 70+ years—caused rapid flooding and wadi/river



overflow that cut off low-lying neighbourhoods, submerged vehicles, and disrupted essential services (including school closures and transport disruption in several areas). The human toll included five confirmed deaths and reports of missing persons, illustrating the immediate life-safety risks from fast-moving water and sudden inundation. Infrastructure impacts included widespread road disruption (with reports of ~105 roads affected in Monastir), hampering access for emergency services and constraining movement for affected households and market supply chains.

The people most likely to experience the worst impacts are those living in flood-prone, low-lying urban and peri-urban areas and in isolated rural or mountainous communities where access becomes difficult during heavy rains. In January 2026, multiple sources reported neighbourhoods cut off “especially in low-lying areas,” and severe impacts across northern and coastal governorates. These communities are vulnerable because housing quality is often weaker, drainage is insufficient, and households have fewer resources to elevate belongings, undertake rapid repairs, or relocate. The groups most at risk include older people, children, people with disabilities, pregnant/lactating women, and low-income households (mobility constraints, higher health sensitivity, and limited coping capacity). In addition, where displacement occurs (e.g., evacuation to temporary shelters/community centres), risks increase for women and children due to overcrowding, privacy concerns, and barriers to safely accessing services.

Source Name	Source Link
1. Tunisian Red Crescent	https://go.ifrc.org/emergencies/7772/details
2. At least four dead as floods sweep across Tunisia	https://www.reuters.com/business/environment/least-four-dead-floods-sweep-across-tunisia-2026-01-20/?utm_source=chatgpt.com
3. Tunisia Flood Death Toll Rises to Five	https://english.aawsat.com/arab-world/5232415-tunisia-flood-death-toll-rises-five?utm_source=chatgpt.com

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population group?	-
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-
<p>If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:</p> <p>-</p>	
Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	No

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

19-01-2026



<p>Shelter, Housing And Settlements</p>	<p>Under the Shelter, Housing and Settlements sector, the Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) has supported flood-affected communities through rapid field assessments and emergency shelter assistance. Initial findings indicate that approximately 5,000 houses were affected, including 150 homes completely damaged and rendered uninhabitable and 4,850 partially damaged, requiring cleaning, sanitation, and minor repairs. In response, TRC volunteers distributed 1,031 mattresses and 1,246 blankets to affected households to help restore minimum safety, comfort, and dignity.</p> <p>Where homes were uninhabitable, TRC supported temporary accommodation solutions for displaced families in coordination with local authorities. The response also included community-level clean-up support, helping households remove floodwater, mud, and debris to enable safe return where possible. Throughout the response, TRC prioritized the most vulnerable households, particularly those living in flood-prone or informal settlements, low-income families, older people, and people with disabilities, while assessments continue to identify remaining shelter gaps among families with partially damaged homes.</p>
<p>Livelihoods And Basic Needs</p>	<p>In the immediate aftermath of the floods, the Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) prioritized rapid food assistance to address urgent food needs during the acute phase of the emergency. TRC volunteers mobilized quickly to distribute ready-to-eat meals to affected households, particularly in areas where cooking was not possible due to flooded homes, electricity cuts, or lack of safe water. Special attention was given to families with young children, with the provision of milk and age-appropriate food items to safeguard children's nutritional needs, especially among households displaced to emergency and community shelters.</p> <p>As part of the response, TRC distributed 2,309 food parcels/meals and 10,690 clothing items, helping families meet immediate basic needs and cope with sudden displacement and disruption to daily life. These rapid distributions reduced immediate food insecurity and protected dignity during the first days of the emergency, particularly for households residing in temporary shelters and emergency centers, while ongoing assessments continue to inform additional support needs.</p>
<p>Health</p>	<p>TRC implemented a range of life-saving and supportive interventions to address urgent and emerging needs caused by the floods. TRC volunteers provided first aid services to injured and affected individuals and supported emergency referrals to health facilities for cases requiring advanced medical care. Mobile health units were mobilised to reach flood-affected and hard-to-access communities, ensuring continuity of basic health services where facilities were disrupted. In parallel, TRC integrated Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) into its response, offering psychological first aid, emotional support, and referrals for specialised care to help individuals and families cope with stress, shock, and loss. These interventions aimed to address both immediate physical health needs and the longer-term psychosocial impacts of the floods, with particular attention to vulnerable groups.</p>
<p>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</p>	<p>Urgent response actions were taken to reduce health risks and restore access to safe water in flood-affected areas. TRC volunteers supported water extraction and pumping activities to remove stagnant and contaminated water from flooded homes and public spaces, helping to reduce environmental and disease risks. The response also included the provision of safe drinking water to affected households through bottled water distributions and support to temporary water supply solutions where regular systems were disrupted. To address urgent water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) risks following the floods, the Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) implemented immediate response actions aimed at restoring safe water access and reducing public health threats. TRC volunteers supported water extraction and pumping from flooded homes and public spaces to remove stagnant and contaminated water, while also assisting with debris removal and cleaning activities in residential areas. These actions helped improve hygiene conditions and facilitated safer return to affected homes, particularly in densely populated and flood-prone neighborhoods.</p> <p>In parallel, TRC provided safe drinking water to affected households through bottled water distribution and support to temporary water supply solutions where regular systems were disrupted. As part of the WASH response, TRC distributed 460 hygiene kits (kits d'hygiène) to families most affected by the floods, helping them meet basic hygiene needs and reduce the risk of water-borne diseases during the early recovery</p>



	phase.re disrupted. In parallel, TRC teams assisted with debris removal and cleaning activities in residential areas, contributing to improved hygiene conditions and enabling families to safely return to and use their homes. These actions were essential to preventing the spread of water-borne diseases and supporting early recovery.
Coordination	TRC actively collaborated with national authorities, local government bodies, and other humanitarian actors to ensure a timely and effective flood response. TRC participated in joint needs assessments, planning, and information-sharing platforms to identify priority areas and avoid duplication of efforts. Coordination efforts included aligning relief distributions, health interventions, and WASH activities with other agencies to maximize coverage and ensure that vulnerable populations, including displaced families and those in hard-to-reach areas, received assistance. TRC also maintained continuous communication with local communities to adapt interventions to evolving needs and strengthen the overall coherence of the response.
National Society Readiness	National Response Teams (NRTs) were deployed in multiple branches since the onset of the floods to support nationally responding forces in mitigating flooding water risks to communities, including evacuations of people and livestock, search and rescue, relief, and rapid assessments. Pre-positioned stocks mainly NFIs were directly mobilised to cater for the immediate needs of affected people.
Assessment	Rapid and ongoing assessments are ongoing to determine the scale and severity of flood impacts on affected communities. TRC teams carried out household-level and community-level assessments to identify urgent needs across sectors, including shelter, food, health, WASH, and livelihoods. The assessments helped map the most affected areas, prioritize the most vulnerable populations—such as children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities—and guide the allocation of resources. Information collected through these assessments also informed coordination with national authorities and other humanitarian actors, ensuring that interventions were evidence-based, targeted, and responsive to evolving needs throughout the flood response.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The IFRC has been closely monitoring the situation and remains in continuous communication and coordination with the Tunisian Red Crescent Society (TRCS) on crisis impact analysis and assessment reporting. Financial and operational support will be provided through this DREF aiming to strengthen the TRC response to the needs of the affected communities.
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Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	Tunisian national authorities have taken a series of emergency measures to protect lives and manage the crisis. They issued high-level weather alerts and suspended classes across multiple governorates to keep students safe amid dangerous conditions, while public transport services and other public functions were halted in severely impacted areas. Civil protection forces have been intensely active, conducting hundreds of rescue and water-pumping operations, evacuating residents from flooded homes, and assisting citizens trapped by rising waters across affected regions. Local governors have ordered evacuations of buildings at risk of collapse and imposed traffic



restrictions in vulnerable zones to reduce further harm. In parallel, authorities have issued road closures and safety warnings to limit movement through flood-affected areas and urged the public to avoid travel unless necessary. These efforts reflect a broad mobilization of national and regional resources to address the widespread impacts of the unprecedented flooding.

UN or other actors

The Tunisian Red Crescent Society (TRCS) has been formally requested by national authorities to support the emergency response and is working in close coordination with relevant authorities and partners to align evacuation support, relief assistance, and sectoral interventions.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

In the aftermath of the January 2026 floods, shelter and housing needs remain significant for affected communities across northern and coastal governorates. Hundreds of homes were flooded or partially damaged, with many households continuing to live in dwellings that are unsafe or unfit for habitation due to water damage, mud accumulation, and deterioration of walls, floors, and electrical systems. All flooded houses require at minimum extensive cleaning, drying, and sanitation before they can be safely reoccupied. Families reported the loss of essential household items, including mattresses, blankets, clothing, food stocks, furniture, school materials, and electrical systems. In the aftermath of the January 2026 floods, shelter and housing needs remain significant and widespread across affected northern and coastal governorates in Tunisia. Exceptionally heavy rainfall—among the highest recorded in decades—led to extensive flooding that inundated residential areas, particularly in low-lying and poorly drained neighborhoods. Available assessments indicate that around 5,000 houses were affected, including 150 homes completely damaged and rendered uninhabitable, while the vast majority suffered partial damage. Many households continue to live in homes affected by water intrusion, mud accumulation, and damage to walls, floors, and electrical systems, exposing families to safety, health, and protection risks. All flooded dwellings require at minimum extensive cleaning, drying, and sanitation before they can be safely reoccupied.

The floods resulted in the loss of essential household items, including mattresses, blankets, clothing, food stocks, furniture, school materials, and electrical appliances, severely undermining families' ability to restore minimum living conditions with dignity. At least 400 people were evacuated and temporarily relocated to community centers, while many others have sought shelter with relatives or are relying on temporary or improvised arrangements, leading to overcrowding and increased protection concerns. Shelter impacts are most acute among low-income households, people living in informal settlements or flood-prone areas, and families with limited coping capacity, where housing quality is weak and resources for self-repair are scarce.

Although initial emergency shelter assistance has been provided, coverage remains uneven and significant gaps persist. Many affected households continue to lack basic household and shelter items such as blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets, tarpaulins, and basic furniture, as well as support for cleaning and minor repairs.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The January 2026 floods have had a severe and immediate impact on livelihoods and households' ability to meet basic needs, particularly in urban, peri-urban, and agricultural areas affected by prolonged flooding. Floodwaters damaged or destroyed small businesses, productive assets, household food stocks, and livestock, while road closures and disrupted transport networks reduced the availability of goods and limited access to markets. In several governorates, local markets were temporarily non-functional or operating at reduced capacity, contributing to shortages of food and essential items. As a result, food security remains a critical concern, with many households unable to access sufficient and nutritious food, especially as purchasing power has sharply declined following the loss of income and rising household expenses.

Livelihood impacts are most pronounced among daily wage earners, informal workers, small traders, and small-scale farmers, whose income-generating activities were interrupted or lost entirely due to flooding, damage to tools and premises, and reduced market demand. Households dependent on agriculture and livestock have been particularly affected by the loss of animals, fodder, and equipment, with limited capacity to absorb shocks due to low savings and lack of insurance. These impacts have undermined household resilience and increased reliance on external assistance, particularly among low-income families, female-headed households, and households with children, older people, or persons with disabilities.



Health

floods have generated significant health needs among affected communities, driven by injuries, disruption of health services, and heightened public health risks. During and immediately after the floods, many people sustained injuries related to fast-moving water, debris, and household damage, requiring first aid and emergency medical care. Some cases required referral to hospitals and specialized services, placing additional strain on local health facilities. Access to routine and preventive health services has also been disrupted in several areas due to flooded roads, damaged infrastructure, and temporary service interruptions, limiting access to care for people with chronic illnesses, pregnant women, and other high-risk groups.

Beyond physical injuries, the floods have had a substantial psychosocial impact, particularly on children, older people, people with disabilities, and families who experienced displacement, loss of homes, or livelihoods. Stress, anxiety, and distress linked to displacement, uncertainty, and loss of property have increased the need for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) interventions. While mobile health units and outreach services have been deployed to reach affected populations, gaps remain in coverage and continuity of care, especially in remote, flooded, or heavily impacted neighborhoods. Priority health needs include first aid and emergency care, strengthened referral pathways, continued mobile health services, and integrated MHPSS support, alongside health promotion to reduce secondary risks and ensure access to essential care during recovery.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

floods have severely disrupted water, sanitation, and hygiene conditions in affected communities, creating heightened public health risks. Floodwaters contaminated water supply systems, wells, and storage points, while damaged pipelines and inundated sanitation facilities reduced access to safe drinking water and safe excreta disposal. Many households are struggling to maintain adequate hygiene due to limited access to clean water, soap, and hygiene materials, particularly in low-income neighborhoods and informal settlements where infrastructure damage is most severe.

While response efforts have included water extraction and pumping from flooded areas, clean-up of debris, and the provision of safe drinking water, critical gaps remain in the availability of potable water, hygiene supplies, and functional sanitation facilities. Flooded pit latrines, blocked drainage systems, and stagnant water—combined with the presence of dead livestock and waste in residential areas—continue to increase the risk of water-borne and vector-borne diseases. Vulnerable groups, including children, older people, people with disabilities, and displaced households, face disproportionate risks due to limited mobility and reduced access to services.

Priority WASH needs include emergency water supply, support for household water treatment and safe storage, distribution of hygiene kits, and assistance to clean, disinfect, and rehabilitate sanitation facilities and drainage systems. Continued WASH support is essential to reduce disease risk, protect dignity, and enable safe return and recovery for affected households, particularly as communities work to restore minimum living conditions following the floods.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Despite the rapid mobilization of national response capacities, significant gaps remain in meeting the needs arising from the floods in Tunisia. Shelter, WASH, and health needs are only partially addressed, particularly for households whose homes were inundated or structurally damaged and who lack access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and basic health services. The response has been constrained by resource shortages, including limited emergency funding, overstretched civil protection personnel, and insufficient relief supplies to cover all affected areas simultaneously. Operational challenges—such as flooded or damaged roads, continued rainfall, and limited local response capacity—have slowed assessments and delayed assistance delivery, especially in hard-to-reach and peri-urban areas. As a result, the needs of vulnerable groups, including elderly people, persons with disabilities, low-income households, and families in informal or flood-prone settlements, may not yet be fully captured or adequately addressed, increasing their risk of prolonged hardship.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The IFRC-DREF operation aims to provide timely, life-saving humanitarian assistance in order to meet urgent shelter, food, health, and WASH needs for 5,000 of the most vulnerable people affected by the January 2026 floods in Tunisia, by delivering emergency shelter and household items, food and basic needs support, essential health and psychosocial services, and WASH assistance, while ensuring protection, dignity, and strengthened resilience throughout a six-month operational period.



Operation strategy rationale

The operational strategy is shaped by the scale, severity, and evolving nature of the January 2026 floods, which affected 15 governorates and an estimated 25,000 people, severely disrupting access to essential services. In response, the operation will target 5,000 of the most affected and vulnerable people in Ariana, Béja, Ben Arous, Bizerte, Jendouba, Kef, Mahdia, Manouba, Monastir, Nabeul, Sfax, and Sousse, prioritizing households displaced or living in damaged homes, low-income families, female-headed households, older people, people with disabilities, and families with young children. Continued heavy rainfall, saturated soils, hydrological pressure from rivers, and overwhelmed drainage systems have sustained high flood risks, underscoring the need for a multi-sectoral and flexible response. The Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) has mobilized over 1,400 volunteers and is coordinating closely with Civil Protection and local authorities, enabling rapid delivery of life-saving assistance and preparedness to scale operations as conditions evolve.

Shelter, Housing and Settlements

The strategy prioritizes emergency shelter and household support for flood-affected families in the targeted governorates, where assessments indicate approximately 5,000 houses affected, including 150 completely destroyed and uninhabitable. Assistance focuses on restoring minimum safety and dignity for the most vulnerable among the 5,000 people targeted, through household item support, temporary accommodation solutions, and community-level clean-up. To sustain operations and maintain readiness for additional needs across the targeted areas, the strategy includes replenishment of shelter stocks, specifically 1,031 mattresses and 1,246 blankets, corresponding to items already distributed during the initial response.

Livelihoods and Basic Needs

To address immediate food insecurity and loss of purchasing power among the 5,000 targeted people in the affected governorates, the strategy prioritizes rapid food assistance and basic needs support, particularly for displaced households, daily wage earners, and informal workers. TRC has distributed 2,309 food parcels/meals and 10,690 clothing items during the acute phase of the emergency, especially in temporary shelters and community centers. The operation includes the replenishment of food and clothing stocks in equivalent quantities to ensure continuity of assistance and readiness should market disruptions and access constraints persist across the targeted locations.

Health and Psychosocial Support

Health actions focus on first aid, referral support, and continuity of essential care, complemented by Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) for flood-affected populations in the targeted governorates. Particular attention is given to vulnerable groups within the 5,000 people targeted, including children, older people, people with disabilities, and female-headed households. The strategy maintains flexibility to expand outreach, referrals, and psychosocial support as access conditions and health risks evolve.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Given widespread contamination of water sources and sanitation facilities in the affected areas, WASH interventions prioritize risk reduction and prevention of water-borne diseases through water pumping, cleaning activities, provision of safe water, and hygiene promotion. To support households across the targeted governorates, the strategy includes the replenishment of 460 hygiene kits, matching distributions already completed, to ensure continued access to essential hygiene items and mitigate public health risks.

Overall, the operational strategy prioritizes life-saving assistance, protection of dignity, and early recovery for 5,000 targeted people across Ariana, Béja, Ben Arous, Bizerte, Jendouba, Kef, Mahdia, Manouba, Monastir, Nabeul, Sfax, and Sousse, while ensuring systematic replenishment of distributed relief items—1,031 mattresses, 1,246 blankets, 2,309 food parcels/meals, 10,690 clothing items, and 460 hygiene kits—to maintain TRC's response capacity. The approach remains adaptive and scalable, enabling timely adjustment to evolving weather conditions and humanitarian needs.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The targeting strategy focuses on reaching the most severely affected and vulnerable households within the estimated 25,000 people impacted by the floods, prioritizing the 5,000 individuals (1,000 households) whose homes, assets, and access to services have been critically disrupted. TRC assessments, conducted in coordination with Civil Protection and local authorities, identified households facing total or near-total loss of essential items, unsafe or uninhabitable housing, contamination of water sources, or isolation due to damaged infrastructure. Priority is given to female-headed households, older persons, children, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, migrants in high-risk areas, and households with chronic medical needs, as these groups face disproportionate protection, health, and safety risks. The strategy combines community-level verification, door-to-door assessments, and referrals from local authorities and community leaders to ensure accurate identification while minimizing exclusion errors. Intervention areas will be selected based on severity of impact, concentration of vulnerable groups, and accessibility, ensuring that limited resources are allocated where humanitarian needs are highest and most urgent. Continuous monitoring will allow adjustments to targeting as conditions evolve and additional needs emerge.



Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The operation targets 5,000 people (1,000 households) most severely affected by the floods. Priority is given to households whose homes or essential assets were damaged or destroyed, who lost access to safe water or essential services, or who face heightened health and protection risks. Vulnerable groups are specifically prioritized, including female-headed households, older persons, children, persons with disabilities, pregnant or breastfeeding women, migrants, and households with chronic illnesses. Targeting is based on rapid assessments, requests from local authorities, community-based verification, and prioritization of the most affected and hard-to-reach areas.

Total Targeted Population

Women	1,300	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	1,200	Urban	-
Men	1,300	People with disabilities (estimated)	10%
Boys (under 18)	1,200		
Total targeted population	5,000		

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
Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.	
Risk	Mitigation action
Continued Severe Weather and New Flooding Waves (Contextual Risk – Highest Likelihood + Highest Impact)	Maintain multi-route access plans with Civil Protection and local authorities. Deploy 4x4 vehicles and fleet safety protocols for adverse conditions. Track INM alerts, river levels, and public safety notices (Choc Room). Establish clear scale-up triggers
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	No



Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 143,775

Targeted Persons: 5,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of Mattresses procured	5,000
# of community centers catered	7
# of HH receiving NFI items	200
# of kitchen sets distributed	1,000
% of community centres meeting minimum standards for temporary shelter	80

Priority Actions

- Replenishment of 1031 mattresses
- Replenishment of 1246 blankets
- Distribution of 3969 mattresses
- Distribution of 1031 blankets
- Distribution of 1000 kitchen sets



Health

Budget: CHF 57,510

Targeted Persons: 3,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of first aid kits procured	200
# of people evacuated	500
# of operational MHUs	4
# of MHPSS sessions	500
#of community awareness sessions	20



Priority Actions

- Provide First aid and search and rescue services
- Conduct Community health emergency (MHUs) and health promotion sessions
- Provide MHPSS sessions and referring cases based on the needs



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 45,263

Targeted Persons: 5,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of households receiving hygiene kits	1,000
# of households receiving cleaning kits	500
% of community members demonstrating improved hygiene practices	75

Priority Actions

- Hygiene Promotion and distribution of hygiene kits
- Cleaning debris/Water Pumping/Water treatment



Education

Budget: CHF 7,988

Targeted Persons: 500

Indicators

Title	Target
# of school kits distributed	500

Priority Actions

- Distribution of 500 school kits



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 70,290

Targeted Persons: 5,000



Indicators

Title	Target
# of total people reached	5,000
# of volunteers trained	200
% of trained volunteers demonstrating improved knowledge of emergency response procedures	75

Priority Actions

- Relief operations to assist affected people
- Volunteers training on crises response



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 31,950

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
# of surge deployments	1

Priority Actions

- Deployment of operations coordinator surge profile
- Procurement delegate support



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 34,080

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
# of volunteers insured and protected	200

Priority Actions

- volunteers protection, insurance, and visibility



About Support Services

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

Initial response included approximately 1,400 volunteers across 15 governorates. Volunteers will conduct rescue operations, evacuations, distributions, PSS, hygiene promotion, and shelter support. Dedicated staff and volunteers will continue with coordination, logistics, health, PGI/CEA, PMER, and fleet, while overall leadership will be provided by the TRC President.

Will surge personnel be deployed? If yes, please provide the role profile needed.

Yes

Surge personnel will be deployed to Tunisia to support TRC in implementing this operation. Considered role profiles is Operations Management.

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

National Society with direct technical support from IFRC CCD in Tunisia, strengthened by deployed surge.

How will this operation be monitored?

Monitoring will rely mainly on field-level reporting from TRC branch teams and volunteers, consolidated daily under the supervision of the Operations Manager in direct coordination with TRC-appointed operational focal points. To address limited PMER capacity, a PMER Coordinator will be recruited nationally to support monitoring, data consolidation, and reporting. In addition, the IFRC will provide substantial operational monitoring support, including joint field visits, data verification, and quality assurance. Key indicators include items procured, households assisted, PSS sessions delivered, hygiene support activities, and volunteer development. IFRC will conduct at least one field monitoring mission and maintain continuous remote monitoring throughout the operation.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRTN012 - Tunisian Red Crescent Tunisia Floods 2026

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	324,825
Shelter and Basic Household Items	143,775
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	57,510
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	45,263
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	7,988
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	70,290
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	66,030
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	31,950
National Society Strengthening	34,080
TOTAL BUDGET	390,855

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

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[Click here for the reference](#)

