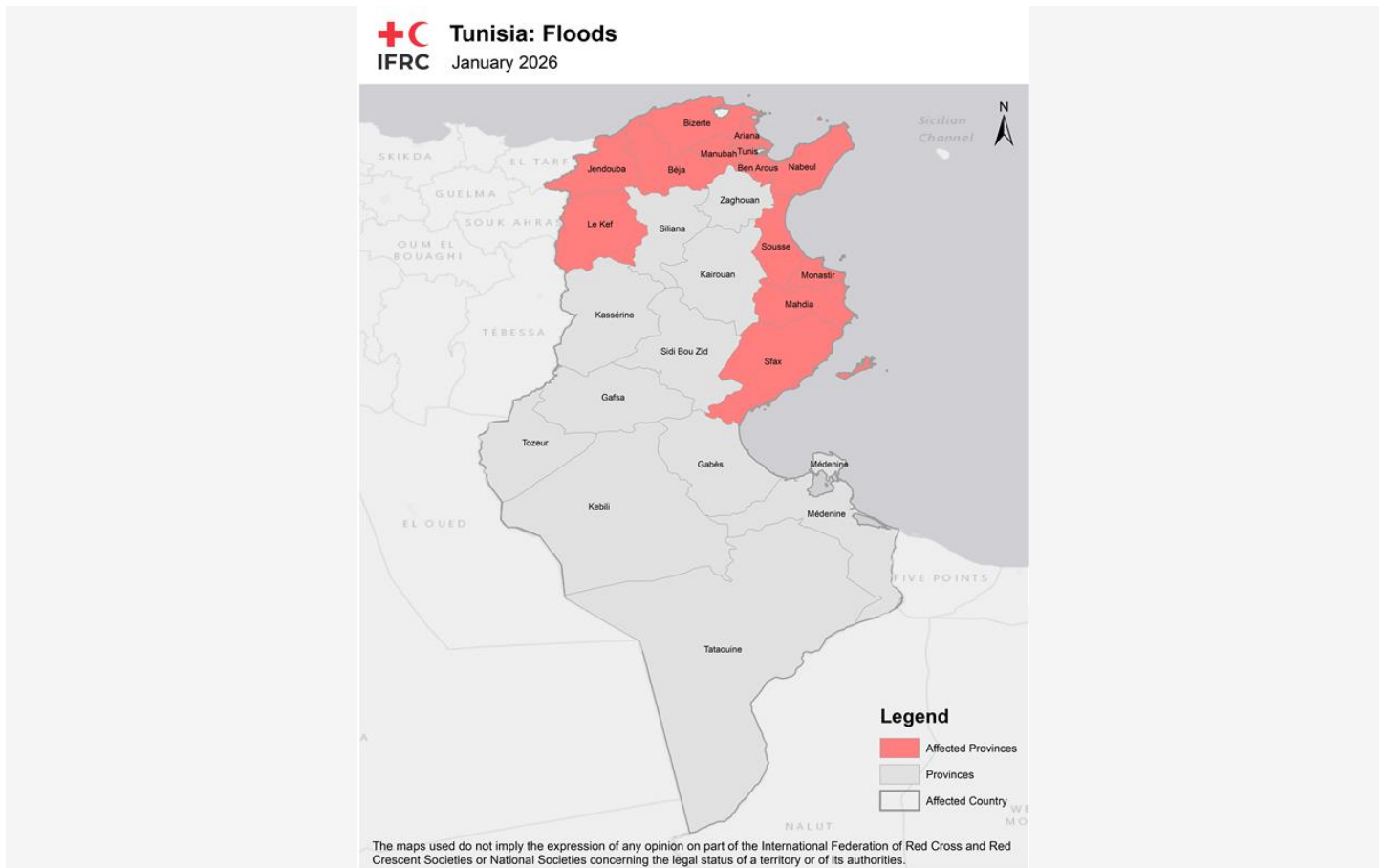




Appeal: MDRTN012	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 390,855	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Flood
Glide Number: FL-2026-000006-TUN	People Affected: 25,000 people	People Targeted: 5,000 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 30-01-2026	New Operational End Date: 31-10-2026	Total Operating Timeframe: 9 months
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: 30-01-2026		Reporting Timeframe End Date: 30-12-2026	
Additional Allocation Requested: 0		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?

In January 2026, Tunisia experienced exceptionally heavy and sustained rainfall that triggered widespread flooding, flash floods, and river overflows across large parts of the country. According to meteorological authorities, rainfall levels reached records not seen since the 1950s. Particularly intense precipitation on 19 and 20 January rapidly overwhelmed drainage systems and saturated soils, resulting in extensive damage to housing, critical infrastructure, and public services.

The floods caused five confirmed fatalities, while several individuals were reported missing during the emergency phase. Flood risks were further aggravated by increased flows in rivers originating from Algeria following the cyclone's movement across the border, contributing to the scale and duration of the flooding.

The event affected 15 governorates across eastern and northern Tunisia, including Tunis, Ariana, Manouba, Ben Arous, Bizerte, Nabeul, Sousse, Monastir, Mahdia, Sfax, Béja, Jendouba, and Kef. Impacts were reported in urban, peri-urban, rural, coastal, and mountainous areas. Low-lying neighbourhoods, flood-prone settlements, and communities with inadequate drainage infrastructure were particularly affected. Flooded roads and inundated residential areas disrupted access to essential services, markets, and livelihoods, while some remote communities became temporarily isolated.

An estimated 25,000 people were affected nationwide, including households cut off by floodwaters. Continued rainfall on 20 and 21 January compounded the effects of already saturated ground conditions and increased the extent of flooding in several areas. By the end of January 2026, although water levels had gradually receded in most locations, significant humanitarian needs remained due to damage to homes, infrastructure, livelihoods, and basic services.

The scale of the impacts required continued response efforts and recovery support from national authorities and humanitarian partners.

Scope and Scale

The January 2026 floods in Tunisia had significant multi-sector impacts on lives, livelihoods, well-being, and infrastructure. Exceptionally heavy rainfall, reported as among the most severe recorded in more than 70 years, triggered rapid flooding and river overflow that inundated low-lying neighborhoods, submerged vehicles, and disrupted essential services.

School activities were suspended in several locations, while transport networks experienced major disruptions. The human impact included five confirmed fatalities and reports of missing persons during the emergency phase, highlighting the dangers posed by fast-rising floodwaters and sudden inundation.

Damage to infrastructure was extensive. Flooding affected major transport routes and disrupted road networks across several governorates, including Monastir, where approximately 105 roads were reported as damaged or inaccessible. These disruptions hindered emergency response operations, limited access to affected communities, and negatively affected the movement of people, goods, and market supply chains.

The most severe impacts were concentrated among populations living in flood-prone and low-lying urban and peri-urban areas, as well as in remote rural and mountainous communities where access became difficult during and immediately after the floods. Multiple localities across northern and coastal governorates reported inundated neighborhoods, temporary isolation, and disruption to basic services. These communities were particularly vulnerable due to inadequate drainage infrastructure, weaker housing conditions, and limited financial capacity to protect assets, undertake repairs, or recover quickly from flood-related losses.

Certain population groups faced heightened risks and recovery challenges, including older persons, children, persons with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, and low-income households. Mobility constraints, greater susceptibility to health risks, and limited coping capacities increased their vulnerability to the impacts of the floods. In areas where temporary evacuations took place, women and children also faced additional protection concerns associated with overcrowded shelter conditions, reduced privacy, and barriers to accessing essential services.

Source Information

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

Summary of Changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the operational strategy	No
Are you changing the target population of the operation	No
Are you changing the geographical location	No
Are you making changes to the budget	Yes



Are you requesting an additional allocation?

No

Please explain the summary of changes and justification:

The Tunisian Red Crescent Society (TRCS) requests a three-month no-cost extension of the Tunisia Floods DREF operation (MDRTN012), extending the operational end date from 31 July 2026 to 31 October 2026 and increasing the implementation period from six months to nine months.

The budget has been revised to align resources with actual implementation progress, procurement timelines, and operational requirements. No additional DREF funding is requested, and there are no changes to the operation's objectives, target population of 5,000 people, geographic coverage and expected outcomes.

The request is driven primarily by delays in fund transfers, procurement and administrative processes that have affected the timing of implementation. Longer-than-anticipated procurement procedures, technical validation requirements, international sourcing arrangements for certain replenishment items, administrative approvals, and the consolidation of operational and financial documentation from multiple branches have resulted in delays in completing several planned activities. While emergency response activities were successfully completed during the acute phase of the floods, a number of replenishments, capacity building, and operational closure activities remain ongoing.

The remaining activities focus on replenishing emergency stock, strengthening volunteer and organizational capacity, and ensuring full operational accountability. In particular, some items are being procured through IFRC supply chain mechanisms and have been subject to extended procurement and delivery timelines. Completing these activities is essential to restoring TRCS emergency response capacity and ensuring readiness for future emergencies.

The extension will also allow TRCS to complete planned capacity-strengthening activities, including Flood Emergency Response Training, Psychosocial Support (PSS) training for volunteers(ongoing), and a Lessons Learned Workshop(ongoing). These activities are directly linked to findings from the flood response and address operational gaps identified during implementation. The floods required the mobilization of more than 1,300 volunteers across multiple governorates, highlighting the importance of strengthening capacities in emergency response coordination, psychosocial support, volunteer management, and operational readiness for future flood and climate-related emergencies. Some of these activities were intentionally scheduled later in the operation to ensure they could incorporate lessons emerging from the full response and contribute to improved readiness for future emergencies.

Consultations conducted by TRCS branches with affected communities, volunteers, and local authorities confirmed that the remaining activities remain relevant and responsive to existing needs. Although many households have initiated restoration of their normal lives, vulnerable families continue to face challenges in replacing essential household items lost during the floods making them more vulnerable for emerging risks.

TRCS and IFRC have developed a completion plan for all outstanding activities and continue to closely monitor procurement, logistics, finance, and reporting processes to ensure timely completion. The requested no-cost extension will therefore enable TRCS to complete the remaining activities, fully utilize approved resources, strengthen operational capacities, restore emergency stock levels, and ensure proper operational and financial closure of the operation within the approved budget and framework.

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.

Following the activation of DREF, in response to this operation, the IFRC deployed technical logistics support to strengthen the operational capacity of the Tunisian Red Crescent (TRCS). The mission successfully supported the structuring and consolidation of the logistics component of the DREF operation, ensuring alignment with IFRC standards and reinforcing compliance, efficiency, and sustainability in procurement, warehousing, and fleet management processes. Beyond the technical adjustments and system-strengthening measures identified, the mission also confirmed the strong organizational capacity of the Tunisian Red Crescent in responding to emergency situations.



In the meantime, with the aim to provide operational and technical support for procurement to ensure that procurement processes related to the DREF operation are conducted in a compliant, transparent and documented manner, and that procurement files, particularly high-value ones, are properly assessed, approved and submitted to the Regional Office for technical validation, IFRC Procurement and Supply Chain Delegate based in Morocco was actively engaged to support the IFRC Operations Manager to follow up on the recommendations of the logistics visit regarding aspects related to the fleet and the warehouse.

During the implementation of the DREF operation, the Head of the IFRC North Africa Cluster, the Operations Manager, and IFRC Finance engaged in several meetings and follow-up exchanges with the National Society (NS) to support the timely advancement of operational activities and address implementation challenges. These interactions went beyond routine oversight and were deliberately framed as capacity-building opportunities, enabling NS staff to strengthen their understanding of DREF procedures, operational planning, financial management, procurement requirements, and reporting obligations. Through regular guidance and technical support, IFRC counterparts worked closely with the NS to enhance compliance with IFRC standards and improve overall operational performance. The discussions provided a platform for knowledge transfer, problem-solving, and peer learning, helping NS staff gain practical experience in managing emergency operations and associated financial processes. This hands-on support contributed not only to the successful implementation of the operation but also to strengthening the NS's institutional capacity and preparedness to manage future emergency interventions more effectively and independently.

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. Since Tunisia is increasingly exposed to climate-related and environmental hazards, including forest fires, heatwaves, droughts, flash floods, and other extreme weather events, which underscore the need to strengthen national systems for early warning dissemination, community preparedness, and early action, the Government of Tunisia expressed renewed interest to operationalize community-centered early warning and anticipatory action systems aligned with national disaster risk reduction priorities. Therefore, this DREF operation is an excellent opportunity to profile TRCS and IFRC in these areas with different Ministries and other partners.



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 electricity.

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.

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

While initial assessments successfully identified the immediate humanitarian impacts of the floods, operational implementation highlighted several limitations and constraints affecting delivery timelines and monitoring. Procurement processes required additional technical validation and compliance reviews, resulting in delays for some replenishment and preparedness activities. International procurement requirements for certain items also extended overall delivery timelines.

In addition, financial reconciliation and verification of supporting documentation from multiple branches required more time than anticipated. Delays in consolidating beneficiary records, procurement documentation, and financial supporting documents affected the availability of complete operational data during implementation. TRCS, with support from IFRC, is conducting a verification and reconciliation exercise to address these gaps and ensure full compliance with IFRC financial management, accountability, and reporting requirements.

At this stage, the principal operational constraints relate less to unmet emergency needs and more to completion of replenishment activities, preparedness actions, procurement processes, warehouse strengthening measures, financial reconciliation, and final reporting requirements necessary for successful closure of the operation.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The IFRC-DREF operation aims to provide timely, life-saving humanitarian assistance to meet urgent shelter, food, health, and WASH needs of 5,000 of the most vulnerable people affected by the January 2026 floods in Tunisia through the provision of emergency shelter and household items, food and basic needs support, essential health and psychosocial services, and WASH assistance.

The revised nine-month operational period, ending on 31 October 2026, will enable the completion of outstanding procurement, replenishment, distributions, and capacity-strengthening activities, while ensuring protection, dignity, accountability, and strengthened resilience for affected communities and enhanced readiness of the Tunisian Red Crescent Society to respond to future emergencies.

Operation strategy rationale

The operational strategy continues to be guided by the humanitarian needs resulting from the January 2026 floods, which affected 15 governorates and an estimated 25,000 people. Since the launch of the operation, the Tunisian Red Crescent Society (TRCS) has provided emergency assistance to flood-affected communities across Ariana, Béja, Ben Arous, Bizerte, Jendouba, Kef, Mahdia, Manouba, Monastir, Nabeul, Sfax, and Sousse, prioritizing displaced households, families living in damaged homes, low-income households, female-headed households, older persons, persons with disabilities, and families with young children. More than 1,300 volunteers were mobilized during the response, working closely with Civil Protection and local authorities to deliver emergency assistance, support evacuations, and provide relief to affected communities.

The requested extension will allow completion of outstanding procurement, stock replenishment, and organizational strengthening activities while ensuring full operational and financial closure of the operation.

Shelter, Housing and Settlements

During the emergency response phase, TRCS distributed 1,227 mattresses, 1,614 blankets and 28 Kitchen sets to flood-affected households to support immediate shelter and household needs. These interventions contributed to restoring minimum living conditions and dignity for vulnerable families whose homes and household assets were damaged by the floods.

The remaining shelter activities focus primarily on replenishment of emergency stocks utilized during the response and completion of pending procurement. Procurement of mattresses has progressed, while blanket replenishment remains under technical review and validation. In addition, procurement of 1,000 kitchen sets is being managed through IFRC international procurement channels and remains ongoing. Completion of these activities will restore TRCS emergency stock capacity and enhance preparedness for future flood and climate-related emergencies.

Livelihoods and Basic Needs

During the acute phase of the emergency, TRCS provided 2,309 food parcels/meals and distributed 10,690 clothing items to flood-affected individuals, particularly those accommodated in temporary shelters and community centers. These interventions helped meet immediate basic needs and reduce the impact of disrupted livelihoods and access to essential goods.

The remaining activities are focused on replenishing stocks used during the emergency response to ensure that TRCS maintains adequate response capacity for the current and future emergencies and can continue supporting vulnerable populations in the event of new shocks.

Health and Psychosocial Support

Health interventions undertaken during the response included evacuation support and first aid assistance, contributing to the safe evacuation of 500 people affected by the floods. The operation also identified opportunities to strengthen volunteer capacity in emergency health response and psychosocial support.

Outstanding activities include procurement of first aid kits, support to mobile health unit capacity, and implementation of Psychosocial Support (PSS) training and related preparedness activities. These actions remain relevant as they address operational gaps identified during the response, strengthen volunteer competencies, support volunteer wellbeing, and improve TRCS readiness to respond to future emergencies and provide community-based MHPSS services.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

WASH interventions supported affected communities through the distribution of hygiene kits and cleaning kits, helping households



address contamination risks and restore hygienic living conditions following the floods. Hygiene kit and cleaning kit distribution targets have been achieved, while hygiene promotion activities are under development.

Remaining activities focus on replenishment of distributed stocks, finalization of hygiene-promotion materials, and completion of community awareness activities. These actions will help maintain response capacity and promote improved hygiene practices in flood-prone communities.

Overall, the operation has delivered critical emergency assistance to flood-affected communities while supporting the immediate shelter, basic needs, health, and WASH requirements of vulnerable households. The extension period will focus on completing outstanding procurement and stock replenishment activities, implementing capacity-strengthening actions—including volunteer training, lessons learned activities, and warehouse improvements—and ensuring proper operational, financial, and reporting closure. These actions will contribute to sustaining the Tunisian Red Crescent Society's emergency response capacity for future disasters while maximizing the impact of the DREF investment

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
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	No
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	No
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes
Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.	
Risk	Mitigation action
1. Continued Severe Weather and New Flooding Waves (Contextual Risk – Highest Likelihood + Highest Impact)	1. 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 through the operations room (Choc Room). Establish clear scale-up triggers and contingency measures should additional flooding occur.
2. Procurement Delays (Operational Risk - High).	2. Maintain close monitoring of all procurement processes through regular coordination between TRCS, IFRC North Africa Cluster Delegation and IFRC Supply Chain teams. -Establish procurement tracking tools, prioritize outstanding procurement files, and monitor implementation against agreed timelines. -Change Local procurement to International wherever required.
3. Supplier Performance and Delivery Risks (Operational Risk - Medium-High).	3. Strengthen coordination with IFRC technical, logistics and supply chain teams and conduct regular follow-up meetings to resolve bottlenecks.
4. Financial Documentation and Compliance Risks (Financial/Compliance Risk - Medium).	4. Continue financial reconciliation and document verification, assign focal points, and conduct regular reviews with IFRC Finance.
5. Warehouse maintenance delays (Operational Risk - Medium).	5. Closely monitor procurement and implementation timelines, follow up with contractors and prioritize critical infrastructure improvements.
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	No



Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 167,328

Targeted Persons: 5,000

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of Mattresses procured	5,000	1,227
# of HH receiving NFI items	200	200
# of kitchen sets distributed	1,000	28
#of blankets distributed	5,000	1,614

Progress Towards Outcome

The operation has contributed to restoring minimum living conditions for flood-affected households through the distribution of 1,227 mattresses and 1,614 blankets during the emergency response phase. These distributions supported vulnerable families whose homes and household assets were damaged by the floods and helped address immediate shelter and household needs. While the target of 200 households receiving NFI support has been achieved, replenishment activities intended to restore TRCS emergency stocks remain ongoing.

To date, 2,000 mattresses have been procured, while blanket replenishment remains under technical validation and procurement of 1,000 kitchen sets is progressing through IFRC international procurement channels. The remaining activities are focused on restoring emergency stock capacity and strengthening readiness for future emergencies. Given the advanced status of procurement processes and continued support from IFRC Supply Chain, completion of the remaining activities is expected during the requested extension period.



Health

Budget: CHF 41,535

Targeted Persons: 3,000

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of first aid kits procured	200	0



# of people evacuated	500	500
# of operational MHUs	4	1
# of MHPSS sessions	500	1
#of community awareness sessions	20	0

Progress Towards Outcome

Health interventions contributed to the achievement of the evacuation target, with 500 affected people safely evacuated during the emergency phase. The operation supported emergency response efforts through first aid and referral services while identifying opportunities to strengthen volunteer capacity in emergency health and psychosocial support.

While procurement of first aid kits and mobile health unit equipment has taken longer than expected, Psychosocial Support (PSS) training is already ongoing since June 2026 and volunteers who were involved in DREF response operation are also taking part. The Tunisian Red Crescent is currently in the process of obtaining the necessary technical approvals to procure first aid kits. Once approved, these kits will significantly strengthen the National Society's emergency preparedness and response capacity by ensuring the availability of essential first aid supplies for future operations, disasters, and humanitarian interventions. The procurement will support the timely delivery of lifesaving assistance and enhance TRC's ability to respond effectively to the needs of affected communities.

The remaining activities will strengthen emergency health preparedness, volunteer competencies, and community-based psychosocial support capacity. These actions address gaps identified during the response and are expected to be completed during the extension period through ongoing procurement and training preparations.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 36,564

Targeted Persons: 5,000

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of households receiving hygiene kits	1,000	200
# of households receiving cleaning kits	500	200
% of community members demonstrating improved hygiene practices	75	0

Progress Towards Outcome

The planned distribution of hygiene and cleaning kits was constrained by temporary stock unavailability, resulting in lower-than-targeted coverage. To mitigate this gap, TRCS has commenced the procurement of 1,000 hygiene kits and 500 cleaning kits using DREF resources. The procured items will address a significant portion of the needs of flood-affected households, with any remaining stock retained for future emergency response operations. Despite these challenges, the intervention will contribute to improved access to essential hygiene items for vulnerable flood-affected families.



Remaining activities focus on finalizing hygiene promotion materials, conducting community awareness activities, and documenting changes in hygiene knowledge and practices among targeted communities. Given the advanced implementation status of the sector, the remaining activities are expected to be completed during the extension period.



Education

Budget: CHF 7,988

Targeted Persons: 200

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of school kits distributed	500	200

Progress Towards Outcome

The education intervention aims to support children affected by the floods through the provision of school kits, helping reduce disruptions to learning and easing the burden on affected households.

The sector remains on track to fully achieve its intended objectives within the revised operational timeframe. Currently with TRCS leadership for validation.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 70,351

Targeted Persons: 5,000

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of total people reached	5,000	5,000
# of volunteers trained	200	0
% of trained volunteers demonstrating improved knowledge of emergency response procedures	75	0

Progress Towards Outcome

This component focuses on preparedness and resilience-building measures informed by lessons identified during the flood response. While training and warehouse-strengthening activities have not yet been completed, planning and preparatory work have identified key capacity gaps in emergency response, logistics readiness, flood preparedness, and volunteer management. Remaining activities include volunteer training, warehouse improvements, and preparedness initiatives designed to strengthen TRCS operational readiness for future



disasters. These activities remain highly relevant given Tunisia's exposure to recurrent flood and climate-related hazards and are expected to be completed during the extension period.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 31,950

Targeted Persons: 0

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of surge deployments	1	2

Progress Towards Outcome

The operation has benefited from sustained technical and operational support from IFRC, including two surge deployments that strengthened operational oversight, procurement support, compliance, and coordination.

Following completion of the Operations Manager deployment, ongoing support continues through the Program and Operations Coordinator and the IFRC Procurement Delegate. This support has contributed to strengthening procurement processes, addressing implementation bottlenecks, and enhancing compliance with IFRC standards. Continued technical assistance during the extension period will support completion of outstanding activities and operational closure.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 35,140

Targeted Persons: 0

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured and protected	200	1,330

Progress Towards Outcome

Significant progress has been achieved in strengthening volunteer protection and organizational readiness. A total of 1,330 volunteers has been insured under the operation, substantially exceeding the initial target of 200 volunteers and contributing to safer volunteer engagement during emergency operations.

Technical support provided by IFRC has also contributed to strengthened logistics, procurement, and operational management systems. Remaining activities include procurement of volunteer protective equipment, implementation of the Lessons Learned Workshop, safeguarding-related actions, and completion of warehouse and logistics strengthening measures.



These activities will further enhance preparedness, institutional learning, volunteer safety, and operational effectiveness, and are expected to be completed during the requested extension period

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 conducted rescue operations, evacuations, distributions, PSS, hygiene promotion, and shelter support. Dedicated staff and volunteers continue with coordination, logistics, health, PGI/CEA, PMER, and fleet, while overall leadership is provided by the TRC President.

Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

Surge personnel were deployed to Tunisia to support TRC in implementing this operation. Considered role profiles is Operations Management. Currently IFRC NA has Programme and operations coordinator to support DREF operation, since Surge operation manager has ended her deployment. In addition, IFRC procurement delegate based in Morocco is supporting and coordinating with TRCS some of the procurements such as Kitchen sets, Voluntary equipment, warehousing, first aid kits.

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.

TRC procures:

- Mattresses
- Blankets
- FA Kits
- Hygiene kits
- Cleaning kits
- Mobile health units
- School kits
- Warehouse metal structure
- Hygiene promotion materials

IFRC procures:

- Kitchen sets
- PPEs for volunteers

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 was recruited nationally to support monitoring, data consolidation, and reporting. In addition, the IFRC provides 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 conducts at least one field monitoring mission and maintains continuous remote monitoring throughout the operation.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRTN012 - Tunisian Red Crescent
Tunisia Floods 2026

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	323,765
Shelter and Basic Household Items	167,328
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	41,535
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	36,564
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	7,988
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	70,351
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	67,090
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	31,950
National Society Strengthening	35,140
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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