



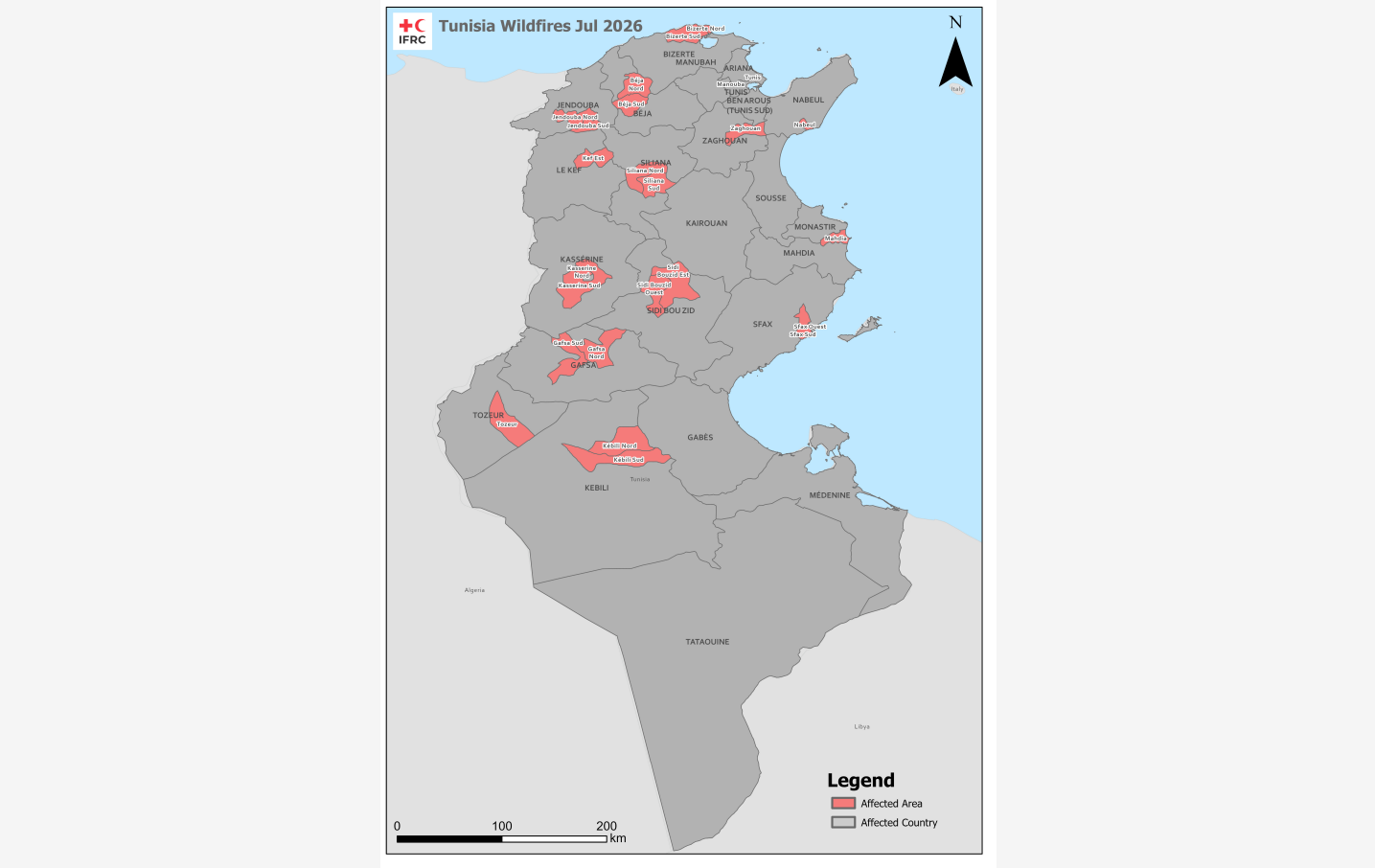
July 2026. TRC volunteer monitors an active fire.

Appeal: MDRTN013	Hazard: Fire	Country: Tunisia	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 499,911	
Glide Number: WF-2026-000145-TUN	People Affected: 41,479 people	People Targeted: 15,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 06-08-2026	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: 28-02-2027	DREF Published: 12-08-2026
Targeted Regions: Béja, Gafsa, Jendouba, Kasserine, Kébili, Kef, Mahdia, Manouba, Nabeul, Sfax, Sidi Bouzid, Siliana, Tozeur, Zaghuan			

Description of the Event

Date of event

25-07-2026



What happened, where and when?

Since 1 June 2026, Tunisia has been affected by a severe wildfire season, with the situation escalating significantly from 25 July 2026 as multiple simultaneous wildfires spread across several governorates. High temperatures, dry vegetation and strong winds contributed to the ignition and rapid spread of fires, particularly in forested and agricultural areas.

The wildfires primarily affected the governorates of Bizerte, Béja, Jendouba, Le Kef, Siliana, Zaghouan, Nabeul, Manouba, Tunis, Kasserine, Sidi Bouzid, Sfax, Gafsa, Kébili, Tozeur and Mahdia. Among the most significant incidents were the Sakiet Sidi Youssef wildfire in Le Kef Governorate, which affected approximately 2,000 hectares, the Jebel Chahma fire in Zaghouan Governorate, which damaged around 1,300 hectares of forest and agricultural land, the Ghar El Melh and Rafrat fires in Bizerte Governorate, and the Cap Negro fire in Béja Governorate. Additional fires were reported across several other affected governorates.

According to official information, approximately 12,000 hectares of forest and agricultural land have been damaged since the beginning of the fire season, compared with 4,400 hectares reported by 23 July 2026 and 2,705 hectares during the same period in 2025. Historical records indicate that around 70,000 hectares of forest have burned in Tunisia over the last ten years, representing an annual average of approximately 7,000 hectares and highlighting the exceptional severity of the current wildfire season. The Director General of Forests confirmed that the fires have mainly affected cork-oak and Aleppo pine forests, which are environmentally and economically important for local communities.

The scale of the emergency has been unprecedented. Civil Protection reported approximately 900 fires within a 72-hour period between 20 and 22 July 2026, while nearly 2,800 interventions were conducted within 48 hours, covering around 600 separate fire incidents. Since the beginning of the season, the Directorate General of Forests has participated in 917 firefighting operations, compared with 620 during



the same period in 2025. In response to the deterioration of the situation, the Government of Tunisia requested international assistance, resulting in the deployment of aerial firefighting assets from Italy and Algeria.

The wildfires have caused significant humanitarian, environmental and economic impacts. Evacuations were carried out in several locations, particularly in Bizerte and Jendouba, while livestock were moved from affected areas in Siliana and Ain Draham. Damage has been reported to homes, commercial premises, wooden cabins, restaurants and tourism facilities, particularly in Ghar El Melh and Rafrat. Large areas of agricultural land, fruit trees and natural resources have been destroyed, significantly affecting the livelihoods of rural and forest-dependent communities.

Firefighting operations continue to face challenges due to rugged terrain, difficult access conditions and highly flammable vegetation. As of 31 July 2026, firefighting and cooling operations remained ongoing in several governorates. While no fatalities had been officially reported at the time of writing, cases of smoke inhalation, minor burns and respiratory distress were recorded, and three Civil Protection personnel were injured. According to assessments conducted by the Tunisian Red Crescent, an estimated 27,117 people were directly affected by the wildfires. In addition, 14,362 people were affected by electricity and water supply disruptions associated with the emergency, resulting in a total affected population of 41,479 people.



July 2026, TRC volunteer watches smoke and flames rising in a forested area.



July 2026, TRC Volunteers head out to monitor firefighting operation.



July 2026, TRC volunteer provides water and food to a stray cat.

Scope and Scale

The July 2026 wildfires constitute one of the most severe wildfire emergencies experienced in Tunisia in recent years. Since the beginning of the wildfire season, approximately 12,000 hectares of forest and agricultural land have been damaged, significantly exceeding historical averages and causing widespread environmental, economic and humanitarian impacts. According to assessments conducted by the Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC), an estimated 41,479 people were affected by the emergency, including 27,117 people directly affected by wildfires and 14,362 people affected by associated disruptions to electricity and water services.

The wildfires have caused extensive damage to forests, agricultural land, fruit tree plantations, grazing areas and other natural resources on which many rural communities depend. Large quantities of forest products and agricultural production have been lost, affecting household incomes and livelihoods. Homes, commercial premises, wooden structures, restaurants and tourism facilities have also sustained damage, particularly in affected areas of Bizerte Governorate. Emergency evacuations were required in several communities, while livestock had to be relocated from threatened areas.

The most affected governorates include Bizerte, Béja, Jendouba, Le Kef, Siliana, Zaghouan, Nabeul, Manouba, Tunis, Kasserine, Sidi Bouzid, Sfax, Gafsa, Kébili, Tozeur and Mahdia. The most severe impacts were recorded in forested and mountainous areas of north-western Tunisia, including Sakiet Sidi Youssef, Ain Draham, Fernana, Ghar El Melh, Rafrat, Nefza and other localities where difficult terrain and dense vegetation complicated firefighting operations and humanitarian access.

Many affected households live in rural and remote areas with limited livelihood alternatives and a high dependence on agriculture, livestock and forest resources. The groups most affected by the emergency include:

Rural and forest-dependent households whose livelihoods rely on agriculture, livestock, fruit trees and forest products damaged or destroyed by the fires.

Older persons, particularly those with limited mobility and reduced access to services during evacuations.

Children exposed to displacement, disruption of daily routines and psychosocial stress resulting from the emergency. According to TRC assessments, more than 6,182 children are among the affected population.

Persons with disabilities and people with chronic health conditions who may face additional challenges in accessing services and assistance.

Pregnant and lactating women requiring continued access to health and support services.

Low-income households with limited coping capacities and reduced ability to absorb losses resulting from damage to homes, assets and livelihoods.

Tunisia experiences seasonal wildfires, particularly in forested north-western governorates. However, the scale of the 2026 event significantly exceeds recent years. Between 1 May and 23 July 2026, approximately 4,400 hectares had already burned, compared with 2,705 hectares during the same period in 2025, before the situation escalated to the current estimated 12,000 hectares. Over the last decade, approximately 70,000 hectares of forest have been affected by wildfires nationwide, equivalent to an annual average of around 7,000 hectares. The 2026 wildfire season therefore represents an exceptionally severe event in terms of geographic spread, scale of damage and humanitarian impact.

The wildfires have generated humanitarian needs across shelter, livelihoods and basic needs, health, water and sanitation, mental health and psychosocial support, and protection sectors. The geographic spread of the emergency, continued response operations and the vulnerability of affected communities indicate the need for sustained humanitarian assistance during the coming months.

Source Name	Source Link
1. 1. Tunisia Red Crescent	https://go.ifrc.org/field-reports/18503

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	No
If yes, please specify which operation	-
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:	
-	



Lessons learned:

The Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) has responded to recurrent wildfires, floods and other emergencies in recent years. Previous operations demonstrated the importance of early activation of emergency coordination mechanisms, rapid deployment of trained volunteers, close coordination with Civil Protection and local authorities, and the pre-positioning of emergency relief stocks. Experience from previous responses also highlighted the value of rapid needs assessments to support timely targeting of the most vulnerable households and avoid duplication of assistance.

While wildfires occur seasonally in Tunisia, the July 2026 event is exceptional in its scale, severity and geographical spread. Approximately 12,000 hectares of forest and agricultural land were affected across multiple governorates, significantly exceeding historical averages. The widespread impact on communities, livelihoods, homes and essential household assets generated humanitarian needs that exceeded the response capacities of the Tunisian Red Crescent branches in the affected areas and justified support through the DREF mechanism.

The procurement and delivery approach for this operation has been designed taking into account lessons learned from previous operations. To mitigate these risks, TRC will develop a detailed procurement plan at the outset of the operation, including procurement milestones, tender schedules, supplier mapping, quality assurance requirements, and delivery timelines. Procurement progress will be reviewed regularly by TRC and IFRC to identify and address bottlenecks at an early stage. All procurement activities will be supported by IFRC supply chain technical oversight to ensure compliance with procurement procedures and quality standards.

While previous operations recommended voucher assistance as a practical alternative to food parcel distributions, in-kind food assistance remains justified in this operation due to the immediate needs of the most vulnerable wildfire-affected households, including displaced families, households that lost food stocks, and communities in remote rural areas where access to markets may be constrained following the fires. Food parcels will complement other forms of assistance and ensure that vulnerable households have immediate access to essential food items during the response period.

The Tunisian Red Crescent has extensive experience in wildfire response, including evacuation support, first aid, relief distributions, assessments and psychosocial support activities. Lessons learned from previous operations are being applied through:

- Early activation of national and branch-level coordination mechanisms.
- Rapid mobilization of trained volunteers and National Response Teams to support assessments, -evacuations, relief distributions, first aid and psychosocial support.
- Strengthened coordination and information sharing with Civil Protection, the Directorate General of Forests, health authorities and local administrations.
- Prioritization of vulnerable groups, including older persons, children, persons with disabilities and female-headed households.
- Strengthening Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms to ensure affected communities can provide feedback and inform response decisions.
- Replenishment of emergency stocks utilized during the initial response phase to ensure continued operational readiness.
- Enhanced attention to volunteer safety, wellbeing and psychosocial support during field operations.

Lessons from previous emergencies have also highlighted the importance of maintaining operational flexibility. As assessments continue and response needs evolve, the operation may adjust geographical prioritization and implementation arrangements to ensure assistance remains focused on the most affected and vulnerable populations.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	Yes
What was the risk level for Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis?:	Medium

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

12-07-2026



Shelter, Housing And Settlements	Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) volunteers supported evacuation operations conducted by Civil Protection and local authorities, including assistance to older persons, people with disabilities, children and other vulnerable individuals. Families affected by the wildfires were temporarily accommodated in public facilities, schools, youth centers and other collective shelters across the affected governorates while firefighting operations were ongoing. As an auxiliary to the public authorities, the Tunisian Red Crescent supported evacuation and temporary shelter arrangements led by local authorities and Civil Protection. While the management and operation of collective shelters remained under the responsibility of the relevant authorities, TRC supported affected populations accommodated in schools, youth centers, public facilities and other temporary sites through rapid assessments, registration, distribution of relief items, first aid services, psychosocial support, community engagement activities, and identification and referral of vulnerable individuals requiring additional assistance. TRC also coordinated closely with local authorities to monitor the evolving needs of displaced households accommodated in temporary shelters. During the initial response phase, TRC distributed emergency relief items, including mattresses, blankets, hygiene items, cleaning kits, food assistance and drinking water to displaced and affected households.
Livelihoods And Basic Needs	During the initial response phase, TRC provided emergency assistance including food items, drinking water, clothing and other relief supplies to affected and displaced households. Despite these efforts, many families continue to face difficulties in meeting their immediate basic needs due to loss of income, damage to productive assets and disruption of livelihood activities caused by the wildfires.
Health	The Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) supported the health response through first aid services, patient transportation, referrals, health awareness and psychosocial support activities. Throughout the emergency, TRC mobilized ambulances, transport vehicles, medical volunteers and trained personnel to support evacuation efforts and provide assistance to wildfire-affected communities. TRC provided first aid services to people affected by smoke inhalation, minor burns and other wildfire-related health conditions, while also facilitating referrals and transportation for vulnerable individuals requiring medical assistance. The National Society worked closely with health authorities and emergency services to support access to essential health care in the affected areas. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) formed an important component of the response. TRC provided psychosocial support services to 2,945 people affected by the wildfires, evacuations and displacement. Community awareness activities were also conducted to promote wildfire safety, health protection measures and psychosocial wellbeing among affected populations.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	TRC distributed water to 134,267 people, in addition to water distributed via 19 mobile tankers to families in the following areas: • Sidi Bouzid governorate: the delegations of Regueb, Bir El Hafey, El Mazzouna, and Sidi Bouzid Est. • Kebili governorate: the delegations of Souk El Ahad, El Golaa, and El Jazira. • Gafsa governorate: the delegations of Métlaoui and Gafsa. • Le Kef governorate: the delegations of Nebeur and Saqiyat Sidi Youssef. • Kasserine governorate: the delegations of Sbeitla, Tala, and Majel Bel Abbes. • Bizerte, Jendouba, Béja and Zaghouan governorates. • Mahdia, Sousse, Monastir, Sfax, Ben Arous, Manouba and Kairouan governorates. • Siliana, Nabeul and Tunis (Greater Tunis) governorates. TRC has distributed hygiene and cleaning kits to 400 HHs.

Community Engagement And Accountability	The Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) has maintained close engagement with affected communities throughout the response, ensuring that assistance is informed by community needs and priorities identified through rapid assessments, field visits, and direct interactions with affected populations. TRC volunteers have been actively deployed in affected governorates to conduct assessments, disseminate information, support evacuations, and provide humanitarian assistance. As part of the response, TRC implemented public awareness and risk communication activities on wildfire prevention, heatwave safety, dehydration prevention, and health protection measures. Awareness campaigns reached approximately 350,000 people across the country through community outreach and public information activities, helping communities understand risks and adopt protective behaviors during the emergency.
National Society Readiness	The Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) has demonstrated strong operational readiness and response capacity throughout the wildfire emergency. Since the onset of the crisis, TRC activated its emergency coordination mechanisms at national and branch levels and mobilized volunteers, staff and emergency response resources across the affected governorates. Branches in Bizerte, Jendouba, Le Kef, Siliana, Béja and other affected areas have been actively engaged in assessments, evacuation support, relief distributions, first aid services, community awareness activities and coordination with local authorities. TRC mobilized 2,269 volunteers nationwide to support various response activities, including support to firefighting operations, evacuation assistance, first aid, relief distributions, shelter assistance, community outreach and assessments. This large-scale mobilization enabled the National Society to maintain a sustained operational presence across affected areas despite challenging conditions, including difficult terrain and the rapid spread of multiple wildfire incidents. The National Society also utilized its ambulance fleet, transport resources, pre-positioned relief stocks and branch network to support the response. Emergency items including mattresses, blankets, hygiene kits, cleaning kits, food assistance and drinking water were rapidly deployed to affected communities. As a result, a significant portion of TRC's emergency stocks and operational resources were utilized during the initial response phase. TRC maintains close coordination with Civil Protection, the Directorate General of Forests, health authorities and local administrations, facilitating information sharing, joint assessments and complementary response actions. The National Society's extensive volunteer network, branch presence and previous emergency response experience provide a strong foundation for the implementation of this DREF operation.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	IFRC, through the North Africa Country Cluster Delegation (CCD), maintains regular coordination with the Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) and continues to jointly monitor the
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	evolving wildfire situation. Since the onset of the emergency, IFRC has remained in close contact with TRC Headquarters to support situation monitoring, operational analysis, review of assessment findings, and the development of the DREF application. IFRC has provided technical and strategic support to the National Society in the design of the operation, including the identification of priority humanitarian needs, targeting of the most vulnerable populations, development of the operational strategy, and preparation of DREF documentation. IFRC is also supporting coordination and information sharing between the National Society and regional structures to ensure alignment with humanitarian standards and Movement approaches. Through the DREF mechanism, IFRC will provide financial and technical support to strengthen the Tunisian Red Crescent's response capacity and enable the delivery of timely humanitarian assistance to wildfire-affected communities. IFRC will continue to support operational monitoring, reporting, procurement, financial management and coordination throughout the implementation of the operation. Depending on operational requirements, additional regional technical support and surge capacity may be mobilized to support implementation and monitoring.
Participating National Societies	No Partner National Societies are contributing to the response at this stage.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

No direct contribution to this response.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	The Government of Tunisia has led the response to the wildfire emergency through a coordinated multi-agency effort involving the Tunisian Civil Protection, the Directorate General of Forests, the National Army, regional authorities and local administrations. Civil Protection services conducted large-scale firefighting, rescue, evacuation and emergency response operations, recording thousands of interventions during the peak of the crisis and mobilizing substantial national response resources. The Directorate General of Forests has played a central role in monitoring wildfire developments, coordinating suppression efforts in forested and mountainous areas, and assessing environmental damage. Since the beginning of the wildfire season, forestry teams have participated in more than 900 firefighting operations, particularly in Le Kef, Béja, Jendouba, Bizerte and other high-risk governorates. The Tunisian National Army supported response efforts through the deployment of helicopters and other aerial assets to assist firefighting operations, particularly in difficult-to-access mountainous areas. Following the escalation of the wildfire situation, Tunisia formally requested international assistance through the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) on 23 July 2026. In response, Italy deployed a Canadair firefighting aircraft, and Algeria



	deployed two aerial firefighting assets to support suppression efforts. The Copernicus Emergency Management Service was also activated to provide rapid mapping products supporting response and situational analysis. Regional and local authorities coordinated evacuation measures, temporary accommodation arrangements and support to affected communities. Preventive evacuations were carried out in several threatened locations, particularly in Bizerte and Jendouba governorates, while livestock were relocated from high-risk areas in Siliana and Ain Draham. Authorities also issued public information and safety messages related to wildfire prevention, evacuation procedures and community safety measures. Government institutions continue to coordinate firefighting operations, damage assessments and support to affected communities in collaboration with humanitarian and local stakeholders.
UN or other actors	No direct contribution to this response.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

At the national level, the response is coordinated by the Tunisian Civil Protection Authority, which leads emergency response operations, including firefighting, rescue, evacuations, and incident management. The Directorate General of Forests (Ministry of Agriculture) coordinates forest fire monitoring, suppression efforts, and environmental damage assessments, while the National Army provides aerial firefighting support and logistical assistance. National coordination is further supported through regional governors, local authorities, public health institutions, and utility providers responsible for electricity and water services.

At the governorate and local levels, coordination mechanisms are led by regional and local authorities in collaboration with Civil Protection, forestry services, health authorities, and municipal structures. Local emergency committees coordinate evacuations, temporary accommodation arrangements, firefighting activities, public information dissemination, and support to affected communities. Regular information-sharing takes place among operational actors to monitor fire developments and identify priority humanitarian needs.

The Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) is actively integrated into these coordination mechanisms at both national and local levels. TRC works closely with Civil Protection, the Directorate General of Forests, regional authorities, health services, and other stakeholders through joint assessments, information sharing, evacuation support, relief distributions, health interventions, water distribution, and community outreach activities. TRC participates in coordination meetings and provides field-level information from its branch network to support operational planning and targeting.

While TRC does not currently have a formal lead or co-lead role within the government-led emergency coordination structure, it serves as a key humanitarian partner and auxiliary to the public authorities, supporting response efforts and ensuring that humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities identified through its assessments are reflected in the overall response in respect of the humanitarian standards.

At present, coordination between response actors is functioning well, and no major overlaps have been identified. This coordination will continue around livelihood recovery, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and assistance to vulnerable groups affected by prolonged service disruptions. Continued information sharing and joint assessments will remain essential to avoid gaps and ensure complementarity of interventions as the situation evolves

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The wildfires and associated evacuations caused significant damage to homes, shops and household assets across several affected governorates. According to Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) assessments, approximately 203 homes and commercial premises were destroyed, while a further 147 sustained partial damage as a result of the fires. Many families were also forced to evacuate their homes due to advancing fires, smoke and unsafe living conditions.



Beyond structural damage, many affected households lost essential household items due to fire damage, smoke contamination and emergency evacuations. Beds, mattresses, blankets, clothing, personal belongings, food stocks and other basic household items were destroyed or rendered unusable, reducing families' ability to maintain safe and dignified living conditions.

The impact has been particularly severe among rural and forest-dependent communities whose livelihoods and coping capacities have been affected by damage to agricultural land, productive assets and income sources. According to TRC assessments, approximately 7,860 families have been directly affected by the fires through damage to homes, agricultural land, businesses or livelihood assets.

Vulnerable households, including older persons living alone, female-headed households, people with disabilities, families with young children and low-income households, face particular challenges in replacing lost household items and meeting their immediate needs. Many affected families have limited financial resources and are unable to independently replace essential items while coping with the consequences of the disaster.

While TRC and local authorities have supported evacuated families through temporary accommodation arrangements and emergency relief distributions, significant gaps remain for households that lost essential household items or whose homes were damaged by the wildfires. The proposed shelter assistance is therefore focused on the most vulnerable affected households that continue to require support to restore safe and dignified living conditions.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The wildfires have caused significant damage to livelihoods and household coping capacities across the affected governorates. According to Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) assessments conducted in coordination with Civil Protection, the Directorate General of Agriculture and local authorities, approximately 3,440 families suffered damage to agricultural land, while 4,120 families experienced losses to commercial and agricultural activities as a result of the fires. The destruction of fruit trees, crops, grazing areas and forest products has significantly affected household incomes, particularly among rural and forest-dependent communities that rely on these resources for their livelihoods.

Many affected households have lost productive assets, income sources and livelihood opportunities as a result of the wildfires. Rural families dependent on agriculture, livestock, seasonal work and forest products have been particularly affected, while low-income households often have limited financial resources and coping mechanisms to absorb these losses. Vulnerable groups, including female-headed households, older persons living alone, people with disabilities and families with young children, face additional challenges in meeting their immediate basic needs.

Although emergency food assistance and relief items have been distributed during the initial response, many households continue to face difficulties meeting their essential needs due to the loss of income sources, productive assets, crops and livelihood opportunities. The proposed food and multipurpose cash assistance targets were established to address these remaining gaps among the most vulnerable wildfire-affected households.



Health

Despite the efforts of TRC and health authorities to provide first aid, referrals and psychosocial support, health and MHPSS needs continue to exceed available resources in several affected areas. The operation will therefore focus on addressing remaining gaps in first aid services, referral support, community health outreach and psychosocial support for vulnerable populations.

While TRC has provided first aid services, patient transportation and referral support throughout the emergency, access to timely health services remains a challenge in some remote and affected locations. Increased demand for medical consultations, emergency transportation and referral services continues to place pressure on available resources.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) needs also remain significant. Although TRC has already provided psychosocial support services to 2,945 people, many affected individuals continue to experience stress and anxiety related to evacuations, displacement, destruction of homes and livelihood losses. Additional psychosocial support and community outreach activities remain necessary, particularly for children, older persons and other vulnerable groups.

Key health gaps identified include:

Continued need for first aid and emergency medical support for smoke inhalation, minor burns and other wildfire-related health conditions.

Limited access to healthcare and referral services for vulnerable people living in remote and rural affected areas.
Insufficient coverage of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services relative to the scale of needs.
Continued need for community health awareness activities focused on smoke exposure, respiratory health risks and personal safety measures.
Need for strengthened ambulance, referral and outreach capacities to support vulnerable populations during the ongoing response.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The wildfires have affected access to safe water and basic hygiene supplies in several affected communities, particularly in remote and rural areas where response operations and temporary displacement have placed additional pressure on existing resources. Households affected by the fires require continued access to safe drinking water and essential hygiene items to maintain health and dignity during the emergency response period.

The Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) has already supported affected communities through water distribution activities and the provision of hygiene and cleaning items. These interventions helped address urgent needs among displaced families and households affected by the fires. However, significant WASH needs remain in several locations affected by the emergency.

Wildfire-affected households continue to require access to safe drinking water, hygiene items and cleaning materials to reduce health risks and maintain adequate living conditions. Vulnerable groups, including older persons, children, people with disabilities and displaced households, face additional challenges in accessing these essential services.

While emergency water distribution and the provision of hygiene and cleaning items have helped address urgent needs, access to safe water and essential hygiene supplies remains a challenge for many affected households. The proposed interventions have been prioritized to address these remaining WASH gaps and reduce public health risks among vulnerable communities.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The combined impact of wildfires, extreme heatwaves, electricity outages, and water supply disruptions has disproportionately affected vulnerable population groups. Among the 41,479 people directly affected by the fires are approximately 7,010 older persons, 1,369 people with disabilities, and 622 pregnant women, in addition to large numbers of children and vulnerable rural households. These groups face increased risks related to evacuation, reduced mobility, health complications, loss of livelihoods, and limited access to essential services.

Many affected communities are located in rural and forest-dependent areas where households rely on agriculture, livestock, and forest products for their livelihoods and where women mostly perform these activities. The loss of income, damage to homes and productive assets, and the pressure created by prolonged heat and service interruptions have increased stress and vulnerability, particularly among low-income households, female-headed households, older persons living alone, and people with disabilities. Families who were evacuated or temporarily displaced also face additional protection concerns related to access to services, information, and assistance.

Despite these efforts, important protection and inclusion gaps remain. Continued displacement, livelihood losses, prolonged exposure to extreme temperatures, and disruptions to electricity and water services may further increase vulnerabilities among at-risk populations. Additional efforts are therefore required to ensure that humanitarian assistance remains accessible, safe, and adapted to the specific needs of women, children, older persons, people with disabilities, pregnant women, and other vulnerable groups.



Community Engagement And Accountability

The scale and geographic spread of the wildfires have created significant information and communication needs among affected communities. Many households have experienced evacuations, loss of livelihoods, damage to homes and household assets, and uncertainty regarding available assistance. As the situation continues to evolve, affected populations require timely, accurate and accessible information to enable informed decision-making and access available support.

Communities affected by the wildfires are dispersed across multiple governorates, including remote rural and forested areas where access to information and services may be limited. Older persons, people with disabilities, individuals living alone and other vulnerable groups may face additional barriers in accessing information, understanding available services and communicating their needs and concerns to responders.

There is a continued need to strengthen feedback and complaint mechanisms to ensure affected people can raise concerns, provide feedback on assistance received and communicate unmet needs. Strengthening two-way communication will support accountability, improve targeting, identify service gaps and ensure that assistance remains responsive to community priorities throughout the operation.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The IFRC-DREF operation aims to provide immediate humanitarian assistance to alleviate the impacts of the July 2026 wildfires on 15,000 affected people in Tunisia by delivering shelter support, food assistance, multipurpose cash assistance, health and psychosocial services, WASH interventions, protection activities, and community engagement initiatives, while ensuring safe, dignified, inclusive and accountable access to assistance over a six-month operational period.

Operation strategy rationale

The operation aims to address the immediate humanitarian needs of people affected by the July 2026 wildfires through shelter support, food assistance, multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA), health and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), WASH interventions, protection measures, and community engagement and accountability (CEA). In addition, the operation will replenish priority relief items and operational stocks utilized by the Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) during the initial response phase.

The strategy is based on assessment findings which identified significant humanitarian impacts, including damage to homes and household assets, loss of livelihoods and agricultural resources, displacement, and reduced access to essential services. Particular attention will be given to vulnerable groups, including older people, persons with disabilities, women, children, and low-income rural households. The operation combines in-kind assistance, cash assistance, and community-based support to address immediate needs while enabling affected households to recover in a dignified and flexible manner.

Shelter, Housing and Settlements

Shelter assistance will support households that lost essential household items or require temporary accommodation support, helping them restore safe and dignified living conditions and reduce their vulnerability following the wildfires.

Livelihoods and Basic Needs

Food assistance will support the most vulnerable households facing difficulties in meeting their immediate food needs due to the loss of income, productive assets, and livelihood opportunities caused by the wildfires. The distribution of food parcels will help reduce food insecurity and support household well-being during the recovery period.

Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA)

MPCA will provide affected families with the flexibility to prioritize and address their most urgent needs according to their individual circumstances, while supporting recovery in a dignified and efficient manner.

Health and MHPSS

Health and MHPSS activities will address the physical and psychological impacts of the wildfires, including smoke-related health risks, stress, displacement, and the loss of homes and livelihoods. These interventions will help strengthen the well-being and resilience of affected communities.

WASH

WASH interventions will improve access to safe drinking water, hygiene items, and cleaning materials, helping to reduce public health risks and promote safe hygiene practices among affected households.

PGI and CEA

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) will be integrated across all sectors to ensure assistance is accessible, inclusive, safe, and responsive to the needs and feedback of affected communities, with particular attention to vulnerable groups.

National Society Preparedness

The operation includes the replenishment of priority relief items and operational stocks utilized by TRC during the initial emergency



response. This will restore pre-positioned capacities and ensure that the National Society remains prepared to respond effectively to future emergencies.

The operation will complement ongoing government-led response efforts and address identified gaps that remain insufficiently covered following the emergency phase. Implementation will be carried out through TRC branches and volunteers, in coordination with national and local authorities, Civil Protection, the Directorate General of Forests, health authorities, and the IFRC, to ensure the timely, efficient, and accountable delivery of assistance.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The operation will target 15,000 people (approximately 3,000 households) among the most vulnerable populations affected by the July 2026 wildfires across the affected governorates. Targeting is based on assessments conducted by the Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) in coordination with local authorities, Civil Protection and other relevant stakeholders, which identified significant humanitarian needs resulting from damage to homes, loss of livelihoods, destruction of household assets and wildfire-related displacement. Sex, age and disability-disaggregated analysis indicate heightened vulnerability among older persons, children, persons with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, and people living with chronic illnesses. Older persons and individuals with pre-existing health conditions face increased risks associated with extreme heat and smoke exposure, while children and persons with disabilities may experience additional protection, mobility, and access constraints during displacement and recovery. These considerations have informed beneficiary targeting and the design of health, WASH, PGI, cash, and livelihoods interventions.

Priority will be given to households that have experienced:

- Damage or destruction of homes and household assets.
- Loss of agricultural land, livestock, crops, fruit trees, beekeeping activities and other income-generating activities.
- Displacement, evacuation or temporary relocation due to the wildfires.
- Loss of livelihood assets or sources of income.
- Limited coping capacity and reduced access to support mechanisms.

Particular attention will be given to rural and forest-dependent communities in the most affected governorates, where livelihoods have been significantly affected by the destruction of agricultural land, forest resources and productive assets. These households often have limited savings and reduced capacity to meet their immediate needs without external support.

Targeting will be carried out through a combination of rapid assessments, household verification, community consultations, referrals from local authorities and continuous field monitoring. Selection criteria will prioritize the severity of impact, vulnerability status and the ability of households to meet their basic needs without external assistance. This approach will help ensure that available resources are directed to those with the greatest humanitarian needs while promoting equitable, transparent and accountable assistance.

The operation will also ensure that all assistance is delivered in an inclusive manner, enabling vulnerable groups to access services and support without barriers, while integrating Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) considerations throughout the response.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Given that humanitarian needs exceed available resources, the operation prioritizes those facing the highest levels of vulnerability, exposure to risk and limited capacity to meet their immediate needs without external support.

The primary target group consists of households directly affected by the wildfires through loss of shelter, damage to agricultural land, destruction of livelihood assets, displacement or significant disruption to income sources. Particular attention will be given to rural and forest-dependent communities whose livelihoods rely on agriculture, livestock, fruit trees, forest products and other natural resources that were damaged or destroyed by the fires. These households have experienced significant losses and often have limited savings or alternative livelihood opportunities.

Within the affected population, priority will be given to vulnerable groups that are disproportionately exposed to the impacts of the disaster and face greater barriers in accessing assistance and services. These include:

Older persons.
 People with disabilities and persons with reduced mobility.
 People with chronic illnesses.
 Pregnant and lactating women.
 Female-headed households.
 Households with young children.
 Low-income households and families highly dependent on agriculture, livestock or informal income-generating activities.

These groups may face additional challenges associated with displacement, loss of assets, reduced mobility, disruption of livelihoods and limited access to resources, making them more vulnerable to the impacts of the wildfires.

Targeting will be informed by TRC assessments, community consultations and coordination with local authorities to ensure that assistance reaches those with the greatest humanitarian needs while promoting equitable, inclusive and non-discriminatory access to support.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) considerations will be integrated throughout the operation to ensure that vulnerable groups can access assistance safely, equitably and with dignity.

Total Targeted Population

Women	4,050	Rural	80%
Girls (under 18)	3,600	Urban	20%
Men	3,750	People with disabilities (estimated)	10%
Boys (under 18)	3,600		
Total targeted population	15,000		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes
Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.	

Risk	Mitigation action
Delayed Procurement and Supply Chain Bottlenecks	-TRC will develop a detailed procurement plan with clear milestones and timelines for tendering, supplier selection, contracting, laboratory testing, delivery, and distribution. -A procurement tracking matrix will be maintained and reviewed weekly by TRC and the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD). -The IFRC MENA Supply Chain Management Unit will provide technical oversight throughout the process. -International procurement support may be activated if local procurement cannot meet required timelines.
Health and Safety Risks Affecting Volunteers and Responders	-All staff and volunteers will receive safety briefings before deployment and will follow TRC security and occupational health procedures. -Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) will be provided and used during field activities. -Field missions will be planned according to weather conditions and operational risk levels, with adequate rest periods, hydration measures, and supervision. -Any incidents will be reported, monitored, and addressed through established TRC safety procedures.
Delayed reporting	To mitigate these risks, the Tunisian Red Crescent Society (TRCS) designated a dedicated DREF PMER focal point at headquarters responsible for coordinating data collection, progress tracking, documentation, and reporting requirements throughout the operation. A detailed monitoring plan will be established at the start of the operation, including monthly implementation reviews, activity tracking against targets, budget monitoring, procurement follow-up, and regular verification of achievements by branch and headquarters teams. Operational progress will be reviewed jointly by TRCS and IFRC through scheduled coordination meetings to identify delays, address bottlenecks, and agree on corrective actions where required. To strengthen reporting compliance, TRCS and IFRC will establish key reporting milestones and deadlines from the outset of the operation, including monthly progress monitoring and advance preparation of narrative and financial reporting requirements. The designated reporting focal point will maintain a reporting tracker and provide regular updates to senior management and IFRC counterparts. Additional technical support from IFRC PMER and DREF teams will be mobilized as needed to ensure timely submission of all operational updates and the final report. Financial management, procurement processes, and operational risks will be monitored through routine oversight by TRCS headquarters and IFRC technical teams. Documentation reviews, compliance checks, and regular communication between headquarters, branches, and IFRC will support implementation

	quality, accountability, and adherence to DREF requirements throughout the operation.
Continued wildfire activity and emergence of new hotspots...	Maintain close coordination with Civil Protection, the Directorate General of Forests, and meteorological authorities to continuously monitor wildfire risks, weather forecasts, and emerging hotspots. The operation will retain flexibility to adapt activities and geographical targeting as the situation evolves. Relief stocks will be strategically pre-positioned, volunteer readiness will be maintained, and community awareness activities on wildfire prevention, and evacuation procedures will be conducted to reduce risks and strengthen preparedness. Contingency plans will also be established to support rapid scale-up of response activities should new fires occur or existing fires spread to additional areas
Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation: Security, Access and Operational Disruptions -TRC will maintain close coordination with Civil Protection, local authorities, and relevant coordination mechanisms to monitor the evolving situation and facilitate safe access to affected communities. -Operational planning will remain flexible, allowing activities to be rescheduled or relocated when required. -Security briefings will be provided prior to field deployments, and movements will be authorized based on current risk assessments. -Remote monitoring and coordination mechanisms will be used when physical access is temporarily restricted. -Emergency communication channels will remain active to ensure rapid information sharing and operational decision-making.	
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	Yes

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 71,355

Targeted Persons: 1,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of mattresses distributed	1,000
# of blankets distributed	1,000
# of pillows distributed	1,000
# of evacuated people accommodated in shelters tents	200



Priority Actions

- procurement and distribution of 1000 mattresses
- procurement and distribution of 1000 blankets
- procurement and distribution of 1000 pillows
- setting up 2 major shelter tents to accommodate 200 evacuees



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 47,925

Targeted Persons: 7,500

Indicators

Title	Target
# of HHs receiving food parcels	1,500

Priority Actions

- distribution of 1500 food parcels targeting 1500 HHs.

All distribution will be conducted almost simultaneously in the different governorates in coordination with local authorities.



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 106,500

Targeted Persons: 5,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of HHs receiving cash assistance	1,000
% of households who report being able to meet the basic needs of their households, according to their priorities"	80

Priority Actions

- conducting market and feasibility assessment with support of IFRC
- identification of HHs
- Provision of one-off cash payment to identified HHs
- conducting Post Distribution monitoring



Health

Budget: CHF 52,505

Targeted Persons: 200

Indicators

Title	Target
# of volunteers trained through First-aid / emergency medicine trainings	48
# of electric generators installed	15
# of first-aid kits procured and distributed to TRC branches	100
# of oxygen concentrators installed	10

Priority Actions

-Procurement and installation of 10 oxygen concentrators and 15 generators across two large tents to provide immediate oxygen support for individuals experiencing breathing difficulties, respiratory distress, heat-related complications, or other medical conditions requiring supplemental oxygen. The concentrators will help stabilize patients while they receive further medical assessment or are referred to health facilities if needed. They will remain mobile and can be rapidly transported and deployed to other affected locations as needs arise, allowing for flexible response and support to populations impacted by emergencies in different areas.

-Conducting 2 FA/Emergency medicine trainings targeting 48 TRC volunteers. The volunteers trained through the First Aid/Emergency Medicine trainings will be deployed to support emergency response activities in wildfire-affected areas and temporary service points. Following the training, they will provide basic first aid, conduct triage and initial assessment of patients, support referral of severe cases to health facilities, assist in the operation of mobile clinics and first-aid posts, and help monitor individuals with respiratory distress or other health conditions linked to wildfire smoke and extreme heat.

-Procurement and distribution of 100 FA kits to TRC branches for further use as needed by branch volunteers for lifesaving activities.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 93,827

Targeted Persons: 15,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of water tanks procured	19
# of water packs distributed	15,000
# of hygiene kits distributed	1,500
# cleaning kits distributed	1,500

Priority Actions

-Procurement of 19 water tanks by TRC to be installed by local authorities.

-Distribution of 15,000 packages of drinking water

-Distribution of 1500 hygiene kits

-Distribution cleaning kits





Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 27,690

Targeted Persons: 5,100

Indicators

Title	Target
# of people reached through PSS sessions	5,100
# of dignity kits distributed	1,500
# of referrals made through case management	720

Priority Actions

- conducting 10 structured PSS sessions with communities targeting children, elderly, families affected by evacuation and loss.
- Distribution of dignity kits to women and girls including sanitary pads/baby diapers
- Providing case management support and referral pathways to the affected individuals



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 11,183

Targeted Persons: 350,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of estimated people reached through media and public awareness campaigns	350,000
# of social media content created and disseminated	300
# of individuals benefiting from prevention messages	400
# of high-risk wildfire areas mapped.	35

Priority Actions

- Development and dissemination of community fire-risk awareness materials (leaflets, banners, awareness raising campaigns, social media materials, videos). The estimated reach of 350,000 people refers to exposure to awareness and risk communication messages disseminated through television, radio, social media platforms, and public awareness campaigns. This figure represents estimated communication reach and is not included in the calculation of the operation's direct reach of 15,000 people.
- Conducting fire-risk mapping / GIS technical support. Fire-risk mapping and GIS technical support will be used to identify, assess, and monitor areas at highest risk of wildfires and related hazards. Through the analysis of satellite imagery, vegetation cover, population exposure, critical infrastructure, historical fire patterns, and environmental data, GIS products will support evidence-based planning and prioritization of prevention and response interventions. The activity will include the production of fire-risk maps, hotspot analysis, identification of vulnerable communities and assets, and the development of operational maps to support field teams and local authorities. GIS technical support will also facilitate real-time monitoring of affected areas, planning of response activities, and targeting



of resources to locations with the greatest needs and highest risk. The resulting mapping products will be used to inform preparedness measures, deployment of response teams, protection of vulnerable populations, and allocation of emergency assistance.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 19,703

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
# of field monitoring visits conducted	3
# of Lessons Learned Workshops organized and conducted	1

Priority Actions

- Conducting three field monitoring visits to affected areas to review implementation progress, beneficiary targeting, distribution quality, accountability mechanisms, and compliance with operational plans and IFRC procedures.
- Providing ongoing technical support to TRC on operational monitoring, financial management, procurement follow-up, data collection, indicator tracking, and narrative and financial reporting throughout the operation.
- organization of one lessons learned workshop involving TRC National Headquarters, selected branches, operational staff, volunteers, and relevant technical focal points involved in the wildfire response.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 69,225

Targeted Persons: 600

Indicators

Title	Target
#of volunteers received uniforms and PPEs	600
# of emergency bags/kits distributed to branches	100

Priority Actions

- Procurement and distribution of uniforms and PPEs to TRC Volunteers
- Procurement and distribution of emergency bags/kits to TRC branches



About Support Services

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

The Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) will implement the operation through its headquarters, branch network, and volunteer base across the affected governorates. Building on the large-scale response already undertaken during the emergency phase, approximately 200 volunteers will be directly engaged in the implementation of DREF-supported activities, supported by dedicated headquarters and branch staff responsible for coordination, logistics, finance, monitoring, and technical oversight.

The operation will capitalize on the experience gained through the mobilization of 2,269 volunteers during the initial wildfire response. Volunteers will support a range of activities, including beneficiary identification and registration, relief distributions, shelter assistance, water distribution, hygiene promotion, first aid, psychosocial support, community engagement and accountability (CEA), protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) activities, and post-distribution monitoring. Volunteers will also support rapid assessments, community outreach, awareness campaigns, and referral of vulnerable cases to appropriate services.

The operation will be overseen by TRC Headquarters through designated operational focal points responsible for overall coordination and implementation. Branch coordinators in the targeted governorates will supervise field activities and volunteer teams, ensuring effective coordination with local authorities, Civil Protection, health services, and other stakeholders. Headquarters departments will provide support in logistics, procurement, finance, communications, PMER, volunteer management, and technical quality assurance.

The IFRC North Africa Country Cluster Delegation will provide technical and operational accompaniment throughout the operation, including support in Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER), finance, procurement, logistics, and operational management. Regular coordination meetings, field monitoring visits, and technical follow-up will be conducted to support accountability, compliance with IFRC procedures, and timely implementation of activities.

Special emphasis will be placed on volunteer safety and wellbeing, given the challenging operating environment characterized by extreme temperatures, wildfire risks, and prolonged field deployments. Appropriate protective measures, insurance coverage, visibility items, and psychosocial support will be provided to volunteers involved in the response.

Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

The Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) has a large and diverse volunteer network distributed across its branches nationwide, including volunteers of different genders, age groups, cultural and professional backgrounds, and communities. This diversity has enabled TRC to engage effectively with different segments of the affected population during the wildfire response, including older persons, children, people with disabilities, women, and rural communities. TRC mobilized 2,269 volunteers during the emergency response, including volunteers involved in firefighting support, health activities, water distribution, awareness campaigns, shelter support, and community outreach.

The operation will seek to ensure that volunteer teams engaged in the DREF response reflect the diversity of the targeted population, particularly through the participation of both male and female volunteers and volunteers from the affected governorates. This is especially important when supporting vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, older persons living alone, pregnant women, people with disabilities, and households requiring psychosocial support. The presence of volunteers from local communities also facilitates communication, trust-building, and culturally appropriate assistance.

Particular attention will be given to ensuring that previously trained volunteers on Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), safe referral pathways, and the identification of vulnerable individuals requiring additional support will make well use of the acquired knowledge. An additional training during the period of the DREF



is useful.

Through these measures, TRC aims to ensure that humanitarian assistance is delivered in an inclusive, culturally appropriate, and dignified manner, while reducing barriers that vulnerable groups may face in accessing information, services, and assistance

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

Yes

To support the implementation of the operation, the IFRC will deploy:

One Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) surge profile for one month to provide technical support for market assessments, cash feasibility analysis, response design, beneficiary targeting, implementation planning, monitoring, and reporting of the multipurpose cash assistance component. The surge will support the National Society in ensuring compliance with IFRC CVA standards and procedures, strengthening beneficiary selection processes, establishing appropriate delivery mechanisms, conducting post-distribution monitoring, and documenting lessons learned. The surge will also support capacity strengthening of National Society staff and volunteers through on-the-job mentoring and coaching to ensure the effective, accountable, and timely implementation of the cash assistance intervention.

In addition, IFRC will deploy a procurement delegate who will provide technical support throughout the operation on procurement planning, tendering processes, supplier selection, contracting, quality assurance, supply chain management, and compliance with IFRC procurement procedures and standards. The support will focus on ensuring the timely procurement and delivery of relief items and services required for both direct assistance and replenishment activities under the operation. The procurement delegate will work closely with the Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) headquarters and operational teams to support procurement planning, review procurement documentation, facilitate compliance with quality assurance requirements, and mitigate risks related to procurement delays. Technical support will also be provided to ensure that procurement processes remain aligned with operational timelines and DREF requirements.

The Program and Operations Manager will provide strategic guidance, coordination support, and regular follow-up with the Tunisian Red Crescent to monitor implementation progress, address operational challenges, and ensure alignment with the approved operational strategy and DREF requirements.

The Program and Operations Manager will work closely with TRC and relevant IFRC technical teams to support effective planning, implementation, monitoring, procurement follow-up, risk management, and reporting. Regular coordination meetings, field monitoring visits, and operational reviews will be conducted to ensure timely delivery of activities, compliance with IFRC procedures, and achievement of planned results. In collaboration with PMER, finance, logistics, and technical specialists, the Program and Operations Manager will support quality assurance, accountability, and timely operational and financial reporting throughout the duration of the operation.

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

Procurement for this operation will be undertaken by the Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) with technical support and oversight from the IFRC North Africa Country Cluster Delegation. The operation includes both the procurement of items for direct distribution to wildfire-affected communities and the replenishment of emergency stocks utilized during the initial response phase.

Procurement will be carried out primarily through local suppliers whenever market conditions, quality standards, availability and procurement timelines permit. Local procurement will support the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance and help reduce transportation and operational costs. Where required, IFRC procurement support mechanisms may be utilized to ensure compliance with quality, cost-efficiency and delivery requirements.

The main items to be procured include shelter and household items, hygiene and cleaning supplies, water-related items, volunteer support items, visibility materials and other operational supplies required for implementation. Procurement will support:

Direct assistance to households affected by the July 2026 wildfires.

Replenishment of TRC emergency response stocks and operational items used during the immediate response phase.

A dedicated IFRC Procurement Delegate will be deployed for one month to provide technical support on procurement planning, tendering, contracting, supplier management, quality assurance and compliance with IFRC procurement procedures.

All procurement activities will follow applicable IFRC and National Society procurement procedures and standards. Standard tendering processes are expected to take approximately four to six weeks, depending on the type and quantity of goods, market availability and supplier response times. Emergency procurement procedures may be applied where justified to ensure the timely delivery of life-saving

assistance.

Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA): Cash assistance is planned under this operation. Prior to implementation, a market assessment and Financial Service Provider (FSP) assessment will be conducted in accordance with Tunisian regulations and IFRC CVA procedures to confirm market functionality and identify the most appropriate, secure and efficient delivery mechanism for cash assistance.

How will this operation be monitored?

The operation will be monitored through a combination of field-level monitoring, routine reporting, beneficiary feedback mechanisms, and continuous coordination between the Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) and the IFRC. Monitoring systems will be established from the outset of the operation to track progress against planned activities, measure achievements against targets, identify implementation challenges, and ensure accountability to affected populations.

At the operational level, branch coordinators and volunteer teams will collect data on distributions, beneficiary reach, service delivery, community feedback, and sector-specific activities using standardized monitoring and reporting tools. Branches will submit activity and monitoring reports to TRC Headquarters on a biweekly basis. A designated PMER focal point at headquarters will be responsible for consolidating, verifying, and analyzing data received from branches, maintaining the Indicator Tracking Table (ITT), and monitoring progress against operational targets.

The ITT will be updated monthly and reviewed jointly by TRC and IFRC during regular coordination meetings. Data quality assurance measures will include the verification of beneficiary records, attendance sheets, distribution lists, monitoring forms, procurement records, and supporting documentation. Spot checks and field monitoring visits conducted by TRC headquarters and IFRC staff will be used to validate reported achievements and address any data quality issues identified during implementation.

Monitoring will focus on both outputs and outcomes across all intervention sectors, including shelter, livelihoods and basic needs, cash assistance, health and MHPSS, WASH, protection, and community engagement. Data will be collected and analyzed using sex, age, and disability disaggregation (SADD) whenever possible. Beneficiary records will be maintained across sectors to support the calculation of unique reach and minimize double counting. Where households receive assistance through multiple interventions, overlap analysis will be conducted to distinguish sector-specific reach from the total number of people assisted by the operation.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and beneficiary satisfaction monitoring will be conducted for cash assistance, food assistance, and selected relief distributions to assess the relevance, quality, timeliness, accessibility, and effectiveness of assistance provided. Findings will be used to identify implementation improvements and inform operational adjustments throughout the operation.

Community feedback and accountability mechanisms will form an integral part of monitoring. Feedback and complaints received through branch offices, field teams, community meetings, distributions, and existing feedback channels will be systematically recorded, categorized, assigned for follow-up, and tracked until resolution. Feedback trends and resolution status will be reviewed regularly by TRC and IFRC and used to inform operational decision-making, strengthen accountability, and ensure assistance remains responsive to community needs and priorities.

The IFRC North Africa Country Cluster Delegation and MENA RO will provide continuous technical support on Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER), including indicator tracking, data quality assurance, reporting, and operational oversight. Regular biweekly coordination meetings between TRC and IFRC will review implementation progress, ITT updates, procurement status, budget expenditure, monitoring findings, and reporting requirements. IFRC monitoring missions to targeted governorates will complement routine monitoring efforts and support accountability, compliance, and learning throughout the operation.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) will implement a proactive communication strategy to ensure effective internal coordination, transparent information sharing, and regular engagement with affected communities, authorities, partners, donors, and the general public throughout the operation. Given the scale and geographic spread of the wildfire emergency, communication will play a critical role in supporting operational coordination, public awareness, community engagement, and accountability.

Internally, communication will be coordinated between TRC Headquarters, regional branches, field teams, and volunteers through regular coordination meetings, situation updates, operational reporting mechanisms, telephone communication, messaging platforms, and branch coordination networks. These mechanisms will ensure timely information sharing, operational decision-making, and monitoring of response activities across affected governorates. TRC has strengthened its communication capacity through training



conducted in 2025 and by designating communication focal points within branches who maintain regular contact with the national communication coordinator.

Externally, TRC will maintain close communication with Civil Protection, the Directorate General of Forests, local authorities, health institutions, the IFRC, and other partners through established coordination mechanisms. Operational updates, response achievements, and key humanitarian messages will be shared with stakeholders to ensure visibility of the response and promote coordinated action.

Communication with affected communities will be integrated throughout the operation through Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approaches. Communities will receive information on available assistance, eligibility criteria, health and safety messages, wildfire prevention measures, and available referral services. Feedback and complaint mechanisms will be promoted to ensure affected populations can raise concerns, provide feedback, and communicate unmet needs. Particular attention will be given to ensuring that information is accessible to vulnerable groups, including older persons, people with disabilities, women, and residents of remote communities.

TRC will continue to use a range of communication channels, including social media platforms, community outreach activities, public awareness campaigns, photos, videos, beneficiary stories, and media engagement to highlight humanitarian needs and response efforts. Building on existing awareness activities that have already reached approximately 350,000 people, communication efforts will continue to promote wildfire prevention, community safety measures, health protection messages, and information on available humanitarian assistance.

The IFRC will support communication efforts throughout the operation through technical guidance, visibility support, operational communications, and documentation of response activities. The IFRC Communications team, in coordination with the North Africa Country Cluster Delegation and TRC communication focal points, will support the development of communication products, visibility materials, social media content, success stories, and donor visibility requirements. Where required, the IFRC may also support media engagement and dissemination of operational updates through regional and global communication channels.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

- Tunisian Red Crescent
Tunisia Fire 2026

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	410,984
Shelter and Basic Household Items	71,355
Livelihoods	47,925
Multi-purpose Cash	106,500
Health	52,505
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	93,827
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	27,690
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	11,183
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	88,928
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	19,703
National Society Strengthening	69,225
TOTAL BUDGET	499,911

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](#)

