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## Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update

### Tunisia: Flash Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRTN008	GLIDE n° CW-2018-000008-MAR
EPoA update n° 2; 31/01/19	Timeframe covered by this update: 03/10/2018 - 15/01/2019
Operation start date: 03/10/2018	Operation timeframe: 3 months – Ends on 31/12/2018 Extended one month: till 31/01/2019 Additional Extension for one month: till 28/02/2019
Overall operation budget: CHF 294,452	
N° of people being assisted: 10,000 (2,000 HHs)	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> The National Society works closely with International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in this operation. The President of the Tunisian Red Crescent (TRCS) has personally been engaged in this DREF operation from planning, coordination, and supervision.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Tunisian authorities activated the National Disaster Management Team and dispatched police forces, civil defence, army and rescue teams to the region on Saturday 22 September in response to the crisis. Rotary, The Tunisia National Solidarity Fund, and other governmental organization, has been responding to some of the eminent needs of the affected people from the floods, through distributions of in-kind donations in coordination with the Tunisian Red Crescent.	

#### Operational Updates:

Following to the DREF approval, the Tunisian Red Crescent requested support from the IFRC regional office in terms of procurement and implementation of activities. The procurement of relief items was challenging in terms of the capacity of the existing market and compliance with the IFRC procurement procedures. This took time and effort, resulting in delays to the delivery timeframe. To date, all items have been procured and are in stock. Distributions from three main warehouses started out mid-January to storage places of the local branches, followed by delivery to beneficiaries which is still in process. An additional no cost extension for one month is required, allowing TRCS to finalize all distributions to the affected people. Lessons learned workshop has been postponed to mid-February, and is an important opportunity to celebrate success, discuss challenges reflect on how to improve capacity and performance for future operations.

Following the first revision of the emergency plan of action (EPoA), some activities have been removed and new activities introduced based on the changing needs. The changes that were applied to the EPoA are:

**Mobile Clinic:** After monitoring the Mobile Clinic intervention in Soliman District, it was found that this is not relevant at this stage. Pre-existing cases has been identified and followed up on. As a result, the Mobile Clinic interventions have been suspended. TRCS CBHFA team kept monitoring the situation throughout the operation timeframe while conducting health awareness sessions on the various potential health risks.

After the latest needs assessment that included community engagement, the major health risk identified was waterborne diseases. The hundreds of acres of stagnant water ponds that has been flooded formed a convenient habitat for vector reproduction leading to a huge increase in mosquito numbers. Ministry of Health issued an official

report warning people on vector risks especially after identifying three cases being affected with the West-Nile Virus. Based on that, TRCS planned for different types of interventions:

1. 30 developed volunteers deployed to the affected communities raising awareness messages to households on how to reduce the health risks of vectors through simple practices that could be applied on house premises and surroundings.
2. 30 volunteers were trained on vector control to be equipped with sprayers and protective gear to spray pesticides around houses of the affected communities where stagnant waters surrounded. This required the approval of local authorities in addition to providing list of certified local pesticides. This process also encountered further delays until nature intervened through the decrease of weather temperatures reducing the presence of vectors and consequently relevant health risks. Therefore, this activity has been cancelled.
3. Utilize local media to broadcast live interview with TRCS to promote appropriate awareness messages. A talk show with TRCS Head of Health on National TV was broadcasted all over the country elaborating on the intervention of TRCS in supporting the affected families through the DREF and sending awareness messages on precautions in avoiding flood related health risks.

Families staying in temporary shelters have gone back to their homes. Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI) was carried throughout their displacement by TRCS volunteers in these shelters and will continue to carry out PGI monitoring in distributions.

A training has been conducted for 30 volunteers on “Relief Distributions & Warehousing” after they have encountered some challenges in distributions including security incidents. This training will also enhance TRCS capacity in warehousing as TRCS branches are locating storage spaces to stock procured items before distributions.

The operation is extended for another one month and is now due to finish by 28 February 2019.

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster



*Figure 1. TRCS conducted house to house distribution for families who couldn't afford transportation to come and collect household assistance. Source: IFRC*

On Saturday 22 September, torrential rain hit north-eastern Tunisia's Cap Bon Peninsula causing water levels to rise 1.7 meters. The storm dumped approximately 200 millimeters (7.9 inches) of rain on Nabeul and up to 225 millimeters in the city of Beni Khaled, in the peninsula's center, according to Tunisia's National Institute of Meteorology. This was the heaviest rainfall since the institute began keeping records in 1995. A warning on the storms was issued on 21 September 2018.

Floodwater surged through villages resulting in the loss of 6 lives, damaging infrastructure, houses, property, and livelihoods of the community members.

More than 6,000 families have been affected by the floods. Some of them fled their homes seeking shelter in neighboring high-ground houses and villages, while other chose to stay in their damaged houses moving to rooftops rather than risking crossing flooded areas to reach evacuation points. Water supply through pipelines was limited, and the water available in some areas was contaminated. Electricity has been cut off in certain districts to avoid risk to people and electrical damage.

Unfortunately, what was predicted in the operational risk assessments happened on 18 October. A second flood has hit the country affecting the governorates of Tunis and part of Nabeul; causing damages to houses' and infrastructure.

## Summary of current response

### Overview of Host National Society

- On Sunday 23 September, the Tunisian Red Crescent deployed National Disaster Response Team members (NDRT), together with the Local Disaster Response Team (LDRT) to conduct rapid needs assessments, meetings, and interviews with affected communities and authorities to get more information on the situation and identify the eminent needs. This has been an ongoing process to monitor the situation and adapt accordingly.
- TRCS volunteers provided CBHFA and psychosocial support to the traumatised people as they witnessed the sudden inundation of water into their houses and surrounding land. They also targeted children in schools affected by the floods.
- TRCS continue to attend regular Government led coordination meetings as appropriate and applicable.
- The two flooding overwhelmed the local response capacity. TRCS in coordination with the local authorities and several organisations have deployed its volunteers to carry out distributions of relief items and help clean the flooded area of debris, mud, and drainage of flood waters.
- Pre-positioned stocks have been mobilised from TRCS main warehouse and distributed to the affected families.
- TRCS volunteers carried out restoration campaigns where they supported the affected people in minor repairs and paint work in damaged houses.

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC's North Africa Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) is working closely with TRCS to assess the situation as well as to identify priority needs and capacity gaps which needs to be enhanced.

IFRC MENA Regional Office will continue to provide technical inputs in planning and implementation and undertake monitoring and evaluation of the operation. IFRC, through DREF operation management, will support TRCS in their immediate emergency response to the needs of the flood-affected people.

ICRC is also present in country. No other partner National Societies have a presence in Tunisia.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Local authorities dispatched police, army and rescue teams to the region on Saturday afternoon 2 September, mobilising ambulances and two helicopters. Municipalities assisted the affected people by providing shelters in public places and meeting some basic needs. Civil defence assisted people to extract water from their houses. Rotary and other local organisations are collecting and distributing through TRCS in-kind donations to the affected people.



*Figure 2 The Canadian Ambassador in Tunis visits a TRCS distribution as they have generously contributed to replenishment of this DREF operation Source: IFRC*

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

### Needs analysis

NDRT, LDRT, and local community members conducted initial needs assessments in nine provinces from the total 12 affected by the floods. Based on information gathered through the initial needs' assessment, the identified needs are related to food, household items, shelter, safe drinking water, health, sanitation and hygiene. TRCS are providing support to the affected people in line with the findings of their assessments. This DREF was launched based on preliminary information collected by TRCS branches and revised based on detailed assessments and adapted according to the change of needs.

Families whose homes were damaged partially or completely have lost most of their household items, including mattresses, blankets, clothes, food stocks, hygiene materials, school books, etc. Considering the financial situation, targeted affected people can't afford replacing their lost belongings. All affected houses required clean-up and sanitation to be habitable again.

Flooding water ruined food stocks that have been piled in preparedness for winter. Affected people are experiencing food shortages due to the loss of livelihoods and purchasing power. Officials estimate that 200,000 poultry, 600 sheep, 15 cows, and 1,000 hectares of planted trees have been ruined by the flood.

TRCS initial rapid assessments identified access to drinking water as a major issue during the first days after the two floods. Water supply through pipelines was contaminated. Affected families are also at health risks due to contaminated surrounding areas specially with the presence of open sewage systems and dead livestock that had perished during the floods.

### Operation Risk Assessment

Operational risks remain the same related to heavy rainfall recurring in the area. This may delay the distributions as roads may become impassable, more people will be affected, impact would be higher, and more health concerns will be aroused. TRCS would closely monitor the situation through its network of local volunteers across the country.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed updates on strategy

#### Overall Operational objective:

This DREF operation aims to deliver emergency assistance and humanitarian relief to 2,000 flood-affected households in nine provinces. In addition to providing food baskets and NFIs, the National Society will deliver psychosocial support and environmental sanitation campaigns. The proposed strategy is formulated based on the short-term needs of the affected people. These include:

- **Emergency Shelter/ Non-food Items:** Emergency shelter needs will be supported by the government. The TRCS will complement the government's efforts by procurement and distribution of non-food items for 2,000 HHs/10,000 people (6,000 mattresses and 6,000 blankets), including replenishment of 350 mattresses and 350 blankets stock distributed by TRCS during initial stages of the response.

- **Food Security:** Food baskets containing essential food ingredients in Tunisian culture is being procured and will be distributed to 1,000 HHs (6 kg Spaghetti, 5 kg semolina, 4 kg tomato paste, 1 kg chilli paste, 2 kg rice, 5 kg couscous, 2 kg macaroni, 2 kg of sugar, 1 kg salt, 0.25 kg coffee, 0.25 kg tea, 3 litres oil, 0.5 kg jam). Beneficiaries have been selected targeting families that have lost their food stocks from the floods.

- **Health and care:** Tunisian Red Crescent volunteers provided psychosocial first-aid (PFA) as part of their response and will continue to do so for the affected and traumatised people.

60 volunteers were trained on CBHFA and psychosocial support to carry out health awareness sessions on the various potential health risks, such as water borne diseases, and continue to monitor the situation for any health risks and issues after the onset of the floods. The volunteers were dispatched to the IDPs concentration areas where they provided health promotion sessions combined with psychosocial support. The trained volunteers identified patients in need of treatment and are still engaged in "active surveillance" of the health status and threats among the served communities.

- **Water and sanitation:** Hygiene kits are being procured to be distributed for 2,000 HHs (5 soap bars, 5 toothbrushes, 2 tooth paste, 2 shampoos, 4 rolls of toilet paper, 2 shaving cream, 5 shaving razors, 1 nail clipper, 2 packs of sanitary pads, 2 towels), in addition to the liquid chlorine. Hygiene promotion and water treatment methodologies will be applied during distributions. Cleaning kits will be distributed for 2,000 HHs (4 cleaning cloths, 1 bucket for water treatment, 1 cleaning mop, 1 broom). TRCS has also conducted clean-up/environmental sanitation campaigns for a clean and safe environment for the flood-affected people at several stages through-out the operation. After latest assessments related to vector borne risks, 30 trained volunteers will promote vector related hygiene and waste management, in addition to simple practices that could be applied at the household level to reduce risk of vectors around houses. 30 volunteers will be trained on vector control and equipped with sprayers and protective gear to spray pesticides around houses, which

will have a significant reduction on mosquito numbers and minimize the risk. In the meantime, TRCS is in the process of having approval from the local authorities, as well as a list of certified local pesticides. DREF will aim to utilize local media to broadcast live interviews with TRCS to promote appropriate awareness messages.

• **Protection Gender and Inclusion:** TRCS volunteers were taking shifts on a 24 hour a day in two shelters, monitoring for protection issues and gender-based violence. Gradually families returned to their homes, while only four families remain in shelter. TRCS are providing daily meals for the remaining families and continue to monitor PGI issues, yet there has been no need to train additional volunteers on PGI.

## **Support Services**

### **• Human Resources**

TRCS will mobilize 180 volunteers for the implementation of this emergency operation in the nine target provinces. 50 volunteers have been added due to the additional activities and the load of work to be finalized. If more support is required, volunteer mobilisation will be requested from neighbouring local committees.

### **• Logistics and supply chain**

TRCS has one central main warehouse with a big storage capacity. There are several storage spaces in different local branches where stocks will be mobilized from warehouse to storage spaces before distribution. Some of these storage spaces on the provinces level may be rented and secured through personnel. The items needed for the operation is being procured locally. IFRC Regional Logistics has trained two dedicated staff to follow up on the procurement process to insure IFRC guidelines are being adhered to during the operation.

30 volunteers have been trained on “Relief Distributions & Warehousing” after they have encountered some challenges in distributions including security incidents. This training will also enhance their capacity in warehousing as TRCS branches are locating storage spaces to stock procured items before distributions.

### **• Administration and Finance**

The IFRC Country Cluster Office will support with administration and financial management. IFRC Regional office will provide support to ensure quality and adherence of standards and procedures.

### **• Communications**

IFRC Regional and North Africa Cluster offices will support TRCS with communication and advocacy activities for the emergency operation. Publications will be shared both locally and internationally on different platforms including Facebook and Twitter. Visibility will be considered in the DREF to ensure that all volunteers being deployed are distinguished through TRCS uniforms. Information will be continuously shared with the IFRC Regional and Cluster office for further dissemination with partners and donors, including articles and photos.

### **• Security**

TRCS will work closely and coordinate with the local authorities, and other partners to ensure access of the intervention areas by the TRCS volunteers and staff. The TRCS will mobilize 190 volunteers and ensure adequate insurance as per the IFRC Global Insurance policy.

### **• Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)**

Regular monitoring of activities and disaster situation generally, will be carried out by TRCS and IFRC which will monitor implementation of the DREF operation and support coordination. IFRC will dedicate PMER capacity to the operation to maintain timely and standard reporting against the set objectives of the response operation.

### **• Community Engagement and Accountability**

Community engagement and accountability activities will be carried out including community meetings to share information and collect feedback, along with setting up of feedback desks during distributions and sharing information on entitlements.

While implementing the DREF operation, TRCS continue to assess the situation to facilitate an appropriate response strategy. Depending on the changing needs, the strategy was reviewed to ensure the National Society is properly resourced and supported to provide life-saving operational activities. Community engagement has been considered and a beneficiary satisfaction survey will be conducted to collect the views of women and men, girls and boys on support provided. This will also help to gauge impact of the overall operation in the affected community and inform planning of future responses. TRCS will ensure continuation of activities and plan for an exit strategy during the implementation of the DREF operation. A lesson learnt workshop will be conducted to review the implementation and a report will be produced for future learning.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <p><b>Shelter</b>  <b>People reached:</b>  Male:  Female:</p>		
<b>Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of families having received shelter NFIs	10,000	Will be indicated in final report
<b>Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of household items procured for replenishment of TRCS stocks (Target: 350 mattresses, 350 blankets) Number of NFI sets procured and distributed	6,000	Will be indicated in final report
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Household items including mattresses and blankets are the two major procurements for this DREF. Challenges have been encountered in finding the quantity in country within the standard specifications. The specifications had to be customised according to what is used in the Tunisian culture (thickness and covers) and tender relaunched to facilitate the interest of internal suppliers.</p> <p>Total quantity has been delivered and is currently being distributed.</p>		

 <p><b>Livelihoods and basic needs</b>  <b>People reached:</b>  Male:  Female:</p>		
<b>Outcome 1: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people provided with basic needs assistance including food	1,000HH	Will be indicated in final report
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>The operation targets vulnerable households directly affected by the floods through damage to their homes and food stocks. Assessment has been carried out on the basic needs. Beneficiaries have been selected based on loss of food stocks from the floods. A food basket will be distributed as a one-month food rotation.</p> <p>Total quantity has been delivered and is being currently distributed.</p>		



## Health

People reached:

Male:

Female:

### **Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	10,000	Will be indicated in final report

### **Output 1.3: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by community-based health activities	10,000	Will be indicated in final report

### **Output 1.5: Psychosocial support provided to the target population**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by psychosocial support	10,000	Will be indicated in final report

### **Output 2.3: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion measures provided**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming	10,000	Will be indicated in final report

#### Progress towards outcomes

Flood-affected communities have been traumatised and TRCS responded immediately conducting psychosocial support to the families and communities in the shelters.

Sixty volunteers have been trained in CBHFA and psychosocial support in November and is providing outreach since then to flood affected communities.

Simultaneously, after monitoring the health needs in Soliman District, it was found that Mobile Clinic intervention is not relevant. The teams of TRCS identified patients with pre-existing conditions and concluded that would require medical treatment in health facility rather than simple consultations and referrals that could be done by the Mobile Health Teams. TRCS CBHFA team continued to monitor the situation through health risk assessments while conducting health awareness sessions.



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached:

Male:

Female:

### **Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	10,000	Will be indicated in final report

### **Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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# of assessments conducted based on standard IFRC and / or WHO assessment guidelines	2	2
<b>Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# households provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context	2,000HH	Will be indicated in final report
<b>Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of households reached with sanitation campaigns: drainage, vector control, and solid waste in targeted communities.	2,000 HH	Will be indicated in final report
<b>Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of households reached with key messages to promote personal and community hygiene	2,000 HH	Will be indicated in final report
<b>Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of households provided with hygiene kits	2,000 HH	Will be indicated in final report
# of households trained on how to use the goods provided	2,000 HH	Will be indicated in final report
<b>Outcome 2: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in the recovery phase</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% of population in target communities using appropriate and sustainable WASH services in humanitarian, recovery or development context	100%	Will be indicated in final report
<b>Output 2.1: Continuous monitoring and evaluation of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# households provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context	2,000 HH	Will be indicated in final report
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Hygiene kits has been procured and is currently being distributed for 2,000 HHs in addition to the liquid chlorine and the cleaning kits. Hygiene promotion and water treatment methodologies will be applied during distributions through 30 trained volunteers. TRCS continued to carry out clean-up/environmental sanitation campaigns for a clean and safe environment for the flood-affected people at several stages through-out the operation.</p> <p>The latest needs assessment concluded the major health risk identified was waterborne diseases. Flooding has created hundreds of acres of stagnant water ponds, which is a convenient habitat for vector reproduction, resulting in a huge increase in mosquito numbers. Ministry of Health issued an official report warning people on vector risks especially after identifying three cases being affected with the West-Nile Virus. In response, the operation trained 30 trained volunteers promoted for vector related hygiene and waste management, as well as simple practices that could be applied at the household level to reduce risk of vectors around houses. National TV was utilized to broadcast live interviews with TRCS to promote appropriate awareness messages.</p>		



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached:

Male:

Female:

**Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people targeted in temporary shelters for monitoring PGI issues	4,000	4,000

**Output 1.2: Emergency response operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and all forms of violence against children**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>The operation demonstrates evidence of compliance with IFRC minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming</i>	YES	YES

Progress towards outcomes

TRCS volunteers were taking 24 hour a day shifts in two displacement shelters, monitoring for protection issues and gender-based violence. Gradually all families returned to their homes. TRCS provided daily meals for the families and PGI monitoring. TRCS volunteers also monitor for any required intervention during distributions and other activities for protection issues.

## Strengthen National Society

**S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NS branches that have been developed in their capacity to respond within the planned activities	9	9
# of volunteers trained on different sectorial components	150	150

**Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of active TRCS volunteers responding in the DREF operation are insured	191	191

Progress towards outcomes

TRCS volunteers have been responding since day one; providing support to affected people. Around 300 volunteers mobilised in different activities. For the implementation for this DREF, a total of 191 volunteers have been insured to carry the different activities within the remaining timeframe to finalise the operation.

## International Disaster Response

**Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of people reached by the IFRC disaster response operation to the people affected by these emergencies	Around 33%	Will be indicated in final report

**Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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Mechanism for effective response preparedness identified and implemented	YES	YES
Progress towards outcomes		
IFRC Regional Office provided support in developing the EPoA based on initial assessments. An Operation Manager has been deployed from the regional office for coordination and support of the operation. The DREF operation has been revised and adapted based on the change in needs and the impact of activities. Monitoring and evaluation are undertaken by the Operation Manager.		

<b>Influence others as leading strategic partner</b>		
<b>Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels</i>	YES	YES
<b>Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i># of media log kept and shared on a monthly basis</i>	-	Continuous activity
<b>Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i># of final external evaluation of the operation is conducted</i>	1	Not started
Progress towards outcomes		
Media reports and pictures are being shared via social media, majorly Twitter. Situation reports, and operation updates have been issued accordingly. A lessons' learned workshop is planned for mid-February.		

<b>Effective, credible and accountable IFRC</b>		
<b>Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>% of operations in accordance to established guidelines</i>	100%	Will be indicated in final report
<b>Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>% compliance with IFRC financial procedures</i>	100%	Up to date 100%
Progress towards outcomes		
TRCS and IFRC work together to safeguard an efficient operation. Operational expenses such as volunteer per diems, accommodation, transportation, communication and coordination activities are factored in. Procurement is done following IFRC standard procedures. Finance and administration support to the operation is provided through the IFRC CCO in Tunisia.		

## D. BUDGET

**All activities identified in the budget must include an OUTPUT CODE** (APXXX type of code – please see Annex A for reference). **If the budget has been revised, copy and paste the revised activities and the revised costs into the revised budget.**

For each activity it is necessary to **budget all the costs incurred**. I.e. for a distribution of food: the costs of procurement of the food, any warehousing and transport costs, the volunteer costs for distribution, monitoring of the distributions, etc. All these costs will then be linked to the same OUTPUT CODE (AP008 in this case).

**General operational support costs** (human resources, logistics, communications, office costs, financial charges), which are not budgeted under the specific activities **should be included in the Strategies for Implementation part of the Budget**.

The completed budget should be transferred by the FedBudget template by IFRC Secretariat staff <https://fednet.ifrc.org/en/resources/support/finance1/systems-access/FedBudget>

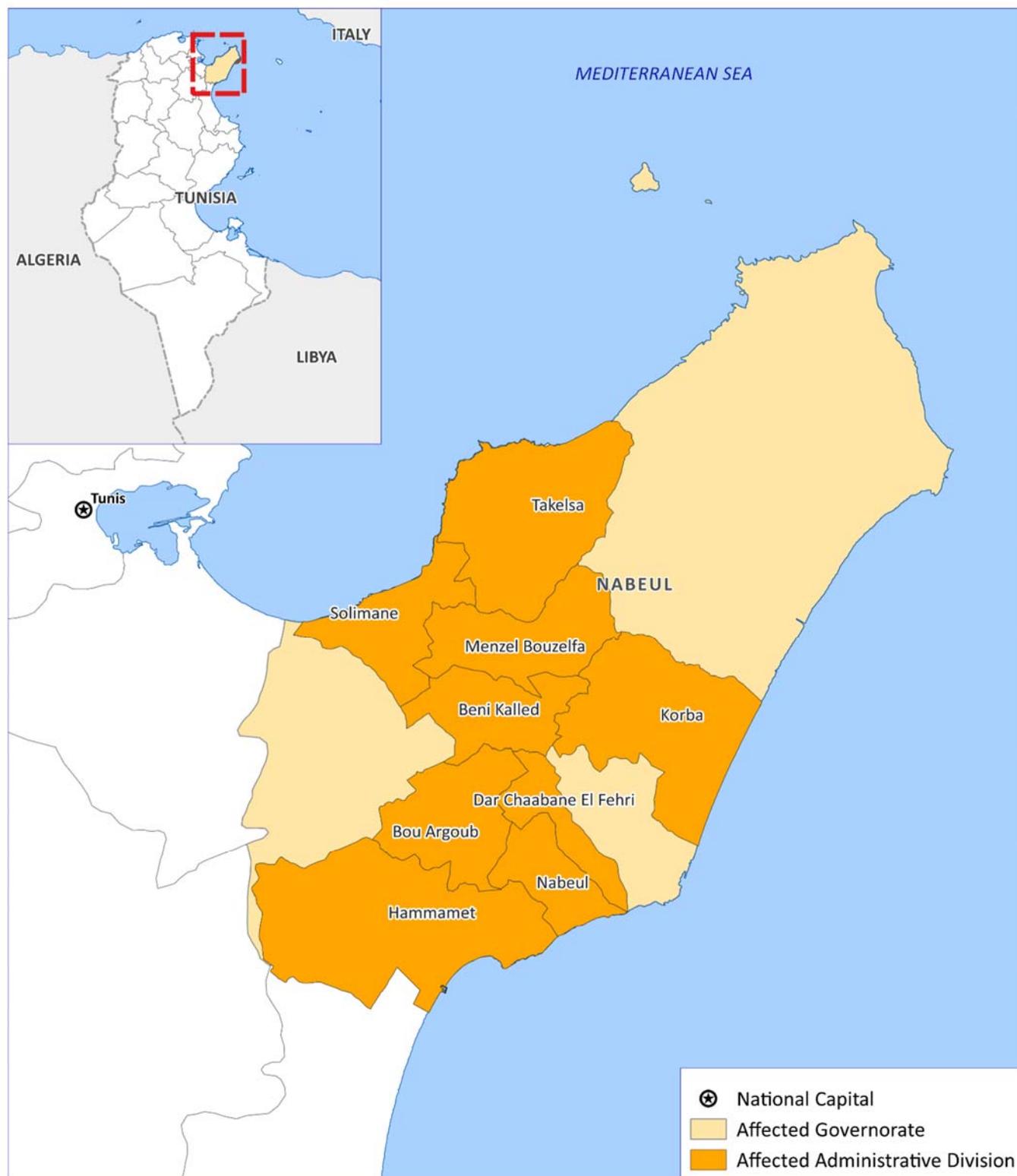


International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
 Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
 Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
 الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر



## Tunisia, Flash Floods: Disaster Relief Emergency Fund

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The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Map data sources: OCHA, FAO, OSM Contributors, ICRC, IFRC.

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## Contact information

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

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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