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Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Tunisia: Flash Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Final Report	Operation n° MDRTN008;
Date of Issue: 31 May 2019	Glide number: CW-2018-000008-MAR
Date of disaster: 22 September 2018	Operation budget: CHF 294,452
Operation start date: 03 October 2018	Operation end date: 28 February 2019
Number of people affected: more than 30,000	Number of people assisted: 10,000
Host National Society: Tunisian Red Crescent	
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: 1	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: 1 (IFRC)	

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the national society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

On 22 September (following a storm warning on 21 September), a torrential rain hit the Cap Bon Peninsula (North-Eastern Tunisia) causing water level rise up to 1.7 meters. The rain volume was approximately 200 millimetres (7.9 inches) of rain in Nabeul Province and up to 225 millimetres in the city of Beni Khaled, according to Tunisia's National Institute of Meteorology. This was the heaviest rainfall since the institute began keeping records in 1995.

The subsequent flood resulted in the loss of 6 lives and damage of infrastructure, houses, property, and livelihoods. More than 6,000 families have been affected by the floods. Some of them fled their homes seeking shelter in neighbouring 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 was contaminated. Electricity has been cut off in some districts for safety reasons.

On 18 October, a second flood, predicted by weather forecast, hit the country affecting the governorates of Tunis and part of Nabeul causing damage to houses and infrastructure.

Please find the [map of the disaster response operation](#) in the end of the document.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

On 23 September, the Tunisian Red Crescent (TRSC) deployed National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), together with the Local Disaster Response Team (LDRT) to conduct rapid needs assessment, meetings, and interviews with the affected communities and authorities, to get more information on the situation and identify the eminent needs. Since then, the situation was constantly monitored, and the response adopted accordingly. On 19 October, the rapid assessments were extended to the second flood-affected areas.

The areas targeted by the response were distributed according to needs and presence of different local actors. The government-led the coordination meetings, where the response was distributed to reach out all affected population including those affected by the second flood. TRC made its beneficiary selection in coordination with the local authorities.

TRC response included:

- Management of two temporary shelters (hosting 800 families),

- Monitoring cases with special protection needs and providing daily meals to the sheltered and a varying number of additional families.
- TRC-trained volunteers provided CBHFA and psychosocial support to the people traumatised by flood experience and to children in the schools affected by the floods.
- TRC in coordination with the local authorities and several organisations deployed its volunteers to carry out distributions of relief items and help clean the flooded area of debris, mud, and the drainage of flood waters.
- TRC volunteers carried out restoration campaigns where they supported the affected people in minor repairs and paint work in the damaged houses.
- TRC-trained volunteers promoted vector related hygiene and waste management at household level to reduce risks of vectors.

The two floods overwhelmed the local response capacity. The pre-positioned stocks of relief items, distributed to the population from TRC main warehouse, were later replenished through this DREF. Relief items, including food parcels and household items were procured locally and TRC volunteers distributed these items through distribution points and direct distributions to the affected families. The distributions were accompanied with awareness promotion, collection of disaggregated data and conducting beneficiary satisfaction surveys.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Through DREF operation management, the IFRC supported TRC in their immediate emergency response to the needs of the flood-affected people. IFRC MENA Regional Office (RO) provided technical inputs to planning, implementation and undertook monitoring and evaluation of the operation. The IFRC North Africa Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) worked closely with TRC to assess the situation and identify priority needs and capacity gaps for support. ICRC is present in Tunisia but was not involved in the response to the floods.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in the country

On 22 September, local authorities dispatched police, army and rescue teams to the flood-affected areas, mobilised ambulances and two helicopters. Municipalities provided shelters in public places and provided some basic relief items. Civil defence assisted people to get back water to their houses. Rotary and other local organisations, through TRC, collected and distributed in-kind donations to the affected population.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

This DREF was launched based on preliminary information collected by TRC branches, revised based on detailed assessments and adapted according to the changing needs. NDRT, LDRT, and local community members conducted needs assessments in 9 out of 12 affected provinces. Based on collected data, the needs were identified in food, household items, shelter, safe drinking water, health, sanitation and hygiene.

Families with damaged or destroyed homes have lost most of their household items, including mattresses, blankets, clothes, food stocks, hygiene materials, schoolbooks, etc. The response helped the affected population replace their lost property. All affected houses required clean-up and sanitation to be habitable again.

The flood water destroyed food stocks prepared for winter and, according to the officials, 200,000 poultry, 600 sheep, 15 cows, and 1000 hectares of planted trees. Affected people experienced food shortages due to the loss of livelihoods and low purchasing power.

Access to drinking water was an acute need during the first days after the floods. The pipeline water was contaminated. Open sewage system and dead livestock left by the floods created an imminent risk to water safety.

The DREF was revised based on changing needs. The Mobile clinic interventions were suspended as pre-existing cases were followed up on. High risk of waterborne diseases was identified in the vast flooded areas with stagnant waters.

Operation Risk Assessment

The risk of recurring heavy rainfall threatened to delay the distributions as roads would become impassable, more people would be affected and the impact would have been higher, with more health concerns. TRC closely monitored the situation through its network of local volunteers across the country.

Risk Analysis

After the DREF approval, the TRC requested support from the IFRC Regional Office in procurement and implementation of activities. The procurement of relief items was challenging because of low capacity of the existing market, not fitting the demands of the IFRC procurement procedures. The procurement process took time resulting in delivery delays. A two-month no-cost extension to the DREF was granted, allowing TRC to finalize all distributions. Despite the delay, the distributions remained relevant because the affected population did not have alternative ways to cover their needs.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall Operational objective:

This DREF operation supported TRC to deliver disaster relief to 2,000 flood-affected households in nine provinces of Tunis. In addition to food baskets and household items, the National Society delivered psychosocial support and environmental sanitation campaigns. The proposed assistance strategy was formulated based on the short-term needs of the affected people. The DREF was revised after 3 months of operations, adapting activities based on the regular needs monitoring.

Emergency Shelter/ Household Items: Emergency shelter needs were supported by the government. The TRC complemented the government's efforts by procurement and distribution of household items for 2,000 HHs (10,000 people). TRC distributed 6000 mattresses and 6000 blankets, including the 350 mattresses and 350 blankets distributed by TRC during the first stage of the response and replenished later through this DREF.

Food Security: Food baskets containing essential food ingredients of Tunisian culture were procured and distributed to 1000 HHs, containing 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).

Health Care: TRC volunteers provided psychosocial first aid (PFA) to the affected and traumatised people, as part of their response. 60 volunteers were trained in CBHFA and psychosocial support to carry out health awareness sessions on flood-related potential health risks, such as water borne diseases. TRC continued to monitor the health risks after the onset of floods. The volunteers delivered health promotion and psychosocial support to IDPs. In all served communities, the trained volunteers identified patients in need of treatment and were engaged in "active surveillance" of their health status. In the initial response plan following the first rapid assessments, mobile clinics were planned to be deployed to the shelters and location lacking health facilities, in support of the health authorities. Later, the detailed assessments found that most of the health cases affected by the floods have been processed, therefore the mobile clinic intervention was suspended. TRC volunteers continued monitoring the situation.

Water and sanitation: Hygiene kits and liquid chlorine were procured and distributed for 2,000 HHs. Hygiene promotion and presentations on water treatment methods were done during the distributions. Cleaning kits were procured and distributed for 2000 HHs, each containing 4 cleaning cloths, 1 bucket for water treatment, 1 cleaning mop, 1 broom. TRC has conducted clean-up/environmental sanitation campaigns for the flood-affected people through-out the operation. 30 trained volunteers promoted 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. TRC utilized local media to broadcast live interviews to promote the awareness messages. Unfortunately, the planned intervention to spray pesticides around houses of the affected communities surrounded by stagnant waters required the approval of local authorities in addition to providing list of certified local pesticides. This process also encountered further delays. The activity was cancelled in the last stage of DREF operation, since the decrease of temperatures reduced the presence of vectors and consequently relevant health risks.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion: TRC volunteers were taking shifts to monitor protection issues, 24/7 in two shelters. Gradually families returned to their homes, while only four families remained in the shelters for longer period. TRC provided daily meals for these families and continued to monitor PGI issues.

Support Services

Human Resources: TRC mobilized 190 volunteers for the implementation of this emergency operation, in 9 target provinces. 50 volunteers more were recruited later, to implement additional activities and finalize the operation.

Logistics and supply chain: TRC has one main warehouse with a big storage capacity. In addition, there are several storage spaces (some of them rented) in different local branches. Before the distribution, the stocks were mobilized from the warehouse to the storage spaces. The items needed for the operation were procured locally. IFRC Regional Logistics Unit trained two dedicated staff to follow-up on the procurement process, to ensure application of IFRC guidelines during the operation.

30 volunteers were trained on "Relief Distributions & Warehousing" after TRC encountered some challenges in distributions, including security incidents. This training aimed to enhance TRC branch capacity in warehousing when locating storage spaces to stock procured items before distributions.

Administration and Finance: The IFRC Country Cluster Office provided support in administration and finance management. IFRC Regional office provided support in quality assurance and compliance with standards and procedures.

Communications: IFRC Regional and North Africa Cluster offices supported TRC with communication and advocacy activities for this emergency operation, issuing publications on local and international platforms including Facebook and Twitter. Visibility of the deployed volunteers was ensured using TRC uniforms. Information was continuously shared with the IFRC Regional and Cluster office for dissemination with partners and donors.

Security: TRC worked in close coordination with the local authorities and other partners to ensure access to the intervention areas by the TRC volunteers and staff. The TRC organized adequate insurance for its 190 mobilized volunteers, as per the IFRC Global Insurance policy.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER): Regular monitoring of activities of the disaster situation was carried out by TRC and IFRC to follow the implementation of the DREF operation. IFRC dedicated surge capacity to the operation to maintain timely reporting against the set objectives of the response. While implementing the DREF operation, TRC continued to assess the situation to ensure appropriateness of the response strategy. With changing needs, the strategy was reviewed to ensure the National Society is properly resourced and supported to provide life-saving operational activities. A beneficiary satisfaction survey was conducted to collect the views of women and men, girls and boys on the support provided. This also helped to assess the impact of the overall operation on the affected community and be utilised for planning of future responses. A lessons' learned workshop was conducted to review the implementation and a report was produced for future learning.

Community Engagement and Accountability: Community engagement and accountability activities were carried out including community meetings to share information and collect feedback. Feedback desks were set up during distributions, which also shared information on the entitlements.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <p>Shelter People reached: 8,102 Male: 4,003 Female: 4,099</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of families having received shelter household items	2,000	2,000
Number of household items procured for replenishment of TRC stocks (Target: 350 mattresses, 350 blankets)	350 and 350	350 and 350
Narrative description of achievements		
Blankets and mattresses were procured within this DREF operation (6000 of each were procured: 350 of each to replenish TRC stocks while 5650 items of each were distributed to the targeted families). Selection of the 2,000 families targeted under this DREF was done in coordination with the local authorities prioritising the most vulnerable, women-headed households, and people with disabilities, taking into consideration TRC presence and coverage in the affected areas. Depending on the size of the family, 2-3 blankets and mattresses were distributed through distribution points and/or door-to-door delivery.		
Challenges		
One of the biggest challenges encountered in this DREF operation was the local procurement. IFRC supported the NS in training two staff members in procurement, as per IFRC requirements and procedures, enabling them to run the procurement process. Following the market analysis, it was reported that several in-country suppliers have the requirements and the capacity to provide the required quantity. Nevertheless, challenges have been encountered in meeting the specifications, providing the supporting and registration documents, and abiding by the terms and references. This led to multiple tender calls with several extensions, adjusting specifications as per the ones used in-country. This significantly delayed the operation which required a 2-month extension.		
Lessons Learned		
In the future, a more in-depth market analyses should be carried out to make the optimal choice between the local and international procurement.		



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 3,744

Male: 1,848

Female: 1,896

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of hh provided with basic needs assistance including food	1,000	1,000
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>For this support, 1,000 families have been selected based on the impact of floods on their food stocks. They received 1,000 food parcels containing 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. The parcels were procured locally and distributed as a one-month food ration.</p>		



Health

People reached: 12,000

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	10,000	10,000
# of people reached by community-based health activities	10,000	12,000
# of people reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming	10,000	12,000
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>The flood-affected communities have been traumatised and, as part of response, the TRC conducted psychosocial support to the communities and families in the shelters. In November, 60 volunteers were trained in CBHFA and psychosocial support, and since then maintained outreach to the flood affected communities and children in schools. Monitoring of the health needs in Soliman District showed that the Mobile Clinic was not needed any more. The teams of TRC identified patients with pre-existing conditions and concluded that their medical treatment would require a stationary health facility rather than simple consultations and referrals by a Mobile Health Team. TRC CBHFA team continued to monitor the situation through health risk assessments while conducting health awareness sessions.</p>		



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 7,489

Male: 3,697

Female: 3,792

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	10,000	7,489
# of assessments conducted based on standard IFRC and / or WHO assessment guidelines	2	2
# households provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context	2,000	2,000
# of households reached with sanitation campaigns: drainage, vector control, and solid waste in targeted communities.	2,000	2,000

# of households reached with key messages to promote personal and community hygiene	2,000	2,000
# of households provided with hygiene kits	2,000	2,000
# of households trained on how to use the goods provided	2,000	2,000
% of population in target communities using appropriate and sustainable WASH services in humanitarian, recovery or development context	100%	100%
# households provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context	2,000	2,000

Narrative description of achievements

Hygiene kits, cleaning kits and liquid chlorine were procured and distributed for 2,000 HHs. Hygiene promotion and water treatment methods were demonstrated during the distributions, by 30 trained volunteers. This included clean-up/environmental sanitation campaigns for flood-affected people.

Flooding has created hundreds of acres of stagnant water ponds, which is a convenient habitat for vector reproduction, creating risk of vector-borne and waterborne diseases. Ministry of Health issued an official report warning people on vector risks especially after identifying three cases of the West-Nile Virus. In response, the operation trained 30 volunteers to promote vector-related hygiene and waste management, as well as simple practices to reduce vector-related risk in the habitat. Local TV was utilised to broadcast a live interview with TRC to promote vector awareness messages. A talk show with TRC Head of Health, was broadcasted on National TV all over the country, telling about the interventions by TRC in support of the affected families, through the DREF, and sending awareness messages on precautions to avoid flood-related health risks.

Challenges

In addition to the delay of the procurement process for all the distributed items, the quality of the packaging and number of items for the Hygiene Kits and the Cleaning Kits was an issue after inspection upon delivery. The tight time frame left for distribution did not give lots of options to return to the supplier for checking and modification. TRC volunteers had to adapt and adjust during distribution which consumed time and efforts.

30 volunteers were trained on vector control, to use sprayers and protective gear to spray pesticides in the stagnant waters surrounding houses. Implementation of this operational element required an approval from local authorities, in addition to providing list of certified local pesticides. This process was not through until the vector presence decreased itself due to weather change (decrease of air temperature). Therefore, the spraying was cancelled.

Lessons Learned

The procurement process of future operations should consider:

- adequate inspection before delivery;
- an option that international procurement may be more efficient timewise and in the quality of goods;
- local procurement should be presided by a thorough market analysis;
- emergency phase requires efficient coordination and prioritization.



Inclusion and Protection

People reached: 4,000

Male: 1,685

Female: 2,315

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people targeted in temporary shelters for monitoring PGI issues	4,000	4,000
The operation demonstrates evidence of compliance with IFRC minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming	YES	YES

Narrative description of achievements

As many of the houses have been partially or completely damaged by the flash floods, people living in these houses had to turn to temporary shelters until they could return to their homes. Two main shelters were set up by the local authorities, hosting 400 families each. TRC volunteers were taking shifts 24 hours a day monitoring the protection needs, including in case of gender-based violence.

Challenges
Due to the lack of resources and staff, it was a big challenge for TRC to maintain the monitoring throughout the emergency phase. TRC volunteers succeeded in this task by coordinating their efforts and giving most of their time, and even personal resources, to support the affected population.
Lessons Learned
TRC to develop SoPs on operations within the collective shelters.

Strengthen National Society		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NS branches that have been developed in their capacity to respond within the planned activities	9	10
# of volunteers trained on different sectorial components	150	150
# of active TRC volunteers responding in the DREF operation are insured	191	191
Narrative description of achievements		
The DREF operation strived to develop the TRC capacity in the response activities, in 10 brunches, by conducting five trainings, including CBHFA (30 volunteers), PSS (30 volunteers), Hygiene Promotion/WASH (30 volunteers), Distribution and Warehousing (30 volunteers), Vector Control (30 volunteers). The volunteers involved in the DREF operation were insured.		
Challenges		
Even though the volunteers responding were all insured, there has been a gap in communicating to the volunteers on their insurance status and terms. Unfortunately, two volunteers were injured during the distributions and had to be hospitalised paying from their own pockets, without filing insurance claims.		
Lessons Learned		
There is a great need to enhance the communication/coordination protocols between HQ, provincial, and branch level, targeting to make the coordination and communication systematic. TRC could develop Floods Contingency Plans, even at the provincial level, with clear SoPs and communication protocols, to be better prepared for effective response.		

International Disaster Response		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of people reached by the IFRC disaster response operation to the people affected by these emergencies	33%	55%
Mechanism for effective response preparedness identified and implemented	YES	YES
Narrative description of achievements		
This DREF operation aimed to support 2,000 families (10,000 people) affected by the floods. The TRC volunteers provided mass relief, rescue and support, including PSS, PGI and awareness services. In community and school activities, cleaning campaigns and monitoring, the TRC reached more beneficiaries than planned. IFRC RO provided support to assessments and development of the EPoA. An Operation Manager was deployed from the MENA RO for coordination and support to this operation. The DREF operation was revised and adapted based on the changing needs and the impact of activities. The Operation Manager performed monitoring and evaluation, organised the sectorial component trainings and the lessons learned workshop, facilitated by the Regional PMER.		
Challenges		
The coordination and overall management of the response operation were challenge for the TRC. IFRC supported the DREF operation with operational and financial management and capacity development of the TRC key focal points that were intensively involved in the operation.		
Lessons Learned		
In the future operations, the TRC can utilise the same focal points for coordination and management.		

Influence others as leading strategic partner		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels	YES	YES
# of media log kept and shared on a monthly basis	-	YES
# of final external evaluation of the operation is conducted	1	1
Narrative description of achievements		
IFRC Regional and North Africa Cluster offices supported TRC in its communication and advocacy activities within the emergency operation. Publications were shared both locally and internationally on different platforms including Facebook and Twitter. The information, including articles and photos, was continuously shared with the IFRC Regional and Cluster offices, for dissemination with partners and donors. As a donor to this DREF operation, the Canadian Government, through its Ambassador in Tunisia, performed a coordinated field visit with IFRC to a distribution site in Nabeul Province, where TRC distributed relief items to the affected population.		

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of operations in accordance to established guidelines	100%	100%
% compliance with IFRC financial procedures	100%	100%
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>TRC and IFRC worked together to make the operation efficient. Operational expenses, such as volunteer per diems, accommodation, transportation, communication and coordination activities, were implemented timely. Procurement was done in accordance with the IFRC standard procedures. Finance and administration support to the operation was provided through the IFRC Country Cluster Office in Tunisia.</p> <p>Regular monitoring of the activities was carried out by the IFRC Regional Office and Country Cluster (surge capacity) to follow the implementation of the DREF operation. A DREF review has been carried out by the DREF Capacity Strengthening Delegate from the Disaster Response Training team, resulting in an operational learning report.</p> <p>A beneficiary satisfaction survey was conducted to collect the views of women and men, girls and boys on the support provided. A Lessons Learned workshop was conducted to review the implementation of the project and the resulting report was produced for future learning.</p>		

D. THE BUDGET

Please find the Final Financial Report in the end of this document.

The underspent amount of the granted DREF budget will be returned to the Fund.

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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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2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace



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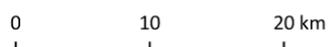


Tunisia, Flash Floods: Disaster Relief Emergency Fund

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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.



DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/10-2019/5	Operation	MDRTN008
Budget Timeframe	2018/10-2019/2	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 21/Jun/2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRTN008 - Tunisia - Flash Floods

Operating Timeframe: 03 Oct 2018 to 28 Feb 2019

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	294,452
DREF Allocations	294,452
Expenditure	-257,397
Closing Balance	37,055

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	153,360	145,072	8,288
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	22,365	22,383	-18
AOF4 - Health	14,910	9,081	5,829
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	67,629	57,208	10,421
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	5,325		5,325
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	263,589	233,743	29,845
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	14,356	12,951	1,405
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	11,183	7,675	3,508
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	5,325	3,060	2,265
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC		-33	33
Strategy for implementation Total	30,864	23,653	7,210
Grand Total	294,452	257,397	37,056

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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MDRTN008 - Tunisia - Flash Floods

Operating Timeframe: 03 Oct 2018 to 28 Feb 2019

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	226,501	202,344	24,157
Shelter - Relief	144,000		144,000
Clothing & Textiles		132,635	-132,635
Food	21,000	21,017	-17
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	59,501	48,693	10,808
Medical & First Aid	2,000		2,000
Logistics, Transport & Storage	11,000	2,255	8,745
Transport & Vehicles Costs	11,000	2,255	8,745
Personnel	13,480	12,161	1,319
Volunteers	13,480	12,161	1,319
Workshops & Training	21,000	15,092	5,908
Workshops & Training	21,000	15,092	5,908
General Expenditure	4,500	9,834	-5,334
Travel	3,500	9,092	-5,592
Communications	1,000	8	992
Financial Charges		735	-735
Indirect Costs	17,971	15,710	2,262
Programme & Services Support Recover	17,971	15,710	2,262
Grand Total	294,452	257,397	37,056