



TANZANIA

2023 IFRC network country plan

Funding Requirement **CHF 33.4M**

Appeal number **MAATZ002**

In support of the Tanzania Red Cross National Society



70

National Society branches



338

National Society staff



60,000

National Society volunteers

People to be reached



500,000

Climate and environment



300,000

Disasters and crises



1.2M

Health and wellbeing



248,000

Migration and displacement



10,700

Values, power and inclusion

IFRC network multiyear focus

Longer term needs

- Disaster risk reduction • Anticipatory action
 - Epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response
- Protracted displacement-related needs
- Livelihoods • Climate change adaptation

Capacity development

- Partnerships • Financial sustainability
 - Branch development
- Youth engagement • Digital transformation
 - Internal systems strengthening

Key country data

Population **61.5M**

INFORM Severity rating **medium**

Long-term Climate Risk Index **122**

Human Development Index rank **160**

Population below poverty level **26.4%**

Hazards



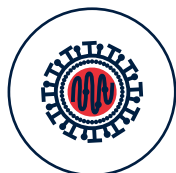
Floods



Drought



Storms



Disease outbreaks



Population movement

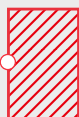


Earthquakes

Funding requirements

Total 33.4M CHF

Through the IFRC



3.7M CHF

Through Participating National Societies



1.5M CHF

Host National Society



28.3M CHF

IFRC Breakdown

Longer term needs

627,000 CHF
Climate and environment

810,000 CHF
Disasters and crises

1.7M CHF
Health and wellbeing

20,000 CHF
Migration and displacement

170,000 CHF
Values, power and inclusion

373,000 CHF
Enabling local actors

Participating National Societies

American Red Cross*

Belgian Red Cross

British Red Cross*

Finnish Red Cross

Kenya Red Cross Society

Spanish Red Cross

Ongoing emergencies



NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The Tanzania Red Cross National Society was established in 1962 through an Act of parliament, as a voluntary and independent humanitarian organization to act as an auxiliary to the public authorities during peace time and when disasters occur. In 1963, the National Society fulfilled the requirements for membership to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). Today, it has a network of more than 700 branches and sub-branches and more than 60,000 volunteers, of which 52 per cent are young people. Since its formation, the National Society has gained respect from the Government and is one of the preferred disaster response partners in Tanzania.

The National Society is a first responder in emergencies, and its staff and volunteers are regularly engaged in search and rescue operations, the provision of first aid (including psychological first aid), pre-hospital care and medical evacuations, and the safe and dignified management of the dead. Trained staff also provide skilled psychosocial support to affected people.

The Tanzania Red Cross remains prepared to immediately respond to crises by maintaining emergency stocks and equipment. A 600 sq. metre warehouse in Dodoma, central Tanzania, contains a stock of non-food items to cater for 1,500 families. The National Society also remains a key operator in the ongoing refugee operation in western Tanzania, and carries out

longer-term interventions that address the multiple resilience-related needs of vulnerable communities.

The Tanzania Red Cross will continue to focus on two priority areas: health and disaster risk management. Health programmes significantly contribute to addressing key public health challenges, including HIV/AIDS, nutrition, malaria, the availability and safety of blood donations, non-communicable diseases, epidemic control, the provision of first aid training and services, supporting people living with disabilities, access to safe water, and the promotion of water, sanitation and hygiene. In the second priority area, disaster risk management, the National Society works to build its institutional capacity to effectively prepare and respond to emergencies and disasters, while building community resilience. This includes developing a comprehensive emergency response, cash transfer programmes, food security and livelihoods, restoring family links, climate change adaptation and environmental preservation, and other hazard-specific interventions.

The Tanzania Red Cross also has a set of long-term organizational development priorities, which were identified in its June 2017 [Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification](#) self-assessment. The assessment identified its priorities for governance and leadership, branch and volunteer development, humanitarian diplomacy, organizational culture and accountability, and partnerships.

IFRC NETWORK ACTION IN 2023

Joint situational analysis

The United Republic of Tanzania is comprised of the mainland and the islands of Zanzibar, and is administratively organized into 31 regions and 169 districts. The country is estimated to have a total population of 61 million, and has a very low median age, with almost 45 per cent of the population under the age of 15. More than 120 ethnic groups make up this incredibly diverse population. About 70 per cent of people live in rural areas, where they depend mainly on agriculture for subsistence.

Having started as a socialist economy soon after political independence in 1961, Tanzania now embraces multi-party politics and a free market economy.

Agriculture accounts for about 50 per cent of its GDP, while mining, tourism, manufacturing and trading are also significant sectors. Tanzania was recently reclassified from a low-income economy to a lower middle-income economy.

Both natural and human-induced hazards have increased in frequency and scale in Tanzania in recent years. Droughts frequently wreak devastation on the economy, agricultural output, food security and the generation of hydropower. Floods are a regularly occurring natural hazard that can have widespread impacts. These are worsened by heavy rainfall and rising sea levels, causing devastating impacts on people's health and the economy. They also affect agriculture, food security, groundwater supplies and hydropower generation.

Rising sea levels also threaten coastal ecosystems such as mangroves, as well as affecting groundwater resources and coastal infrastructure. Tanzania's vulnerability to extreme weather events is compounded by its growing population, and its assets are increasingly exposed to adverse natural events. Rapid urbanization and environmental degradation are expected to increase, and climate change is likely to cause a higher frequency and intensity of hydrometeorological disasters. The changing environment has also contributed to the spread of malaria into regions that have historically been unaffected, including Tanga, Kilimanjaro and Arusha Highlands.

Despite the upgrade of the Tanzanian economy to lower middle-income status, poverty in both urban and rural areas is still a way of life for many. The rate of unemployment is still high among young people, and those who do not hold meaningful jobs or possess employable skills are most vulnerable.

The burden of preventable diseases also remains high in Tanzania. Malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis are the major causes of death among adults. Among children under five years of age, malaria, pneumonia and anaemia are the leading causes of death. About 100,000 people die of malaria every year, of whom 65–80 per cent are under the age of five. Malaria is the cause of 40 per cent of outpatient visits to medical centres.

The refugee situation presents the largest set of humanitarian needs in Tanzania. The country hosts about 248,000 refugees from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) who have fled insecurity in their countries. They are largely accommodated in the Nduta and Nyarugusu camps in the Kigoma region, in the northwest of Tanzania, and some are hosted in urban centres (mainly Dar es Salaam). Refugees in Tanzania remain highly dependent on humanitarian assistance due to restrictive policies and chronic underfunding. Gender-based sexual violence is increasingly becoming a common phenomenon in camps and some tribal settings.

Strategic priorities

Climate and environment

The main climate risks in Tanzania are rising temperatures, longer dry spells, more intense heavy rainfall and rising sea levels. With about 30 per cent of its population living in urban areas, and 75 per cent of that population living in informal settlements, communities are increasingly at risk from water scarcity, flooding and heat extremes. In rural areas, there is a high dependence on rain-fed agriculture and limited access to health care. Yields for critical crops, including maize, beans, sorghum and rice, are projected to decrease in the coming decades, endangering livelihoods and food security.

Pastoralists are also highly vulnerable to the changing climate. Prolonged periods of dry spells from November 2021 to January 2022 caused most mainland areas in Tanzania to experience a decline in crop yields, resulting in food insecurity. The impacts of this were most severe in the northern Maasai pastoralist livelihood zone in the Arusha region, which includes parts of the Longido and Monduli districts, and Simanjiro and Kiteto in the Manyara region. The prolonged dry spell resulted in a severe shortage of pasture and water, leading to the

deaths of livestock and food insecurity. According to [assessments](#) conducted by the Tanzania Red Cross in collaboration with government authorities, more than 60,000 dead animals were counted in the most affected areas, which are predominantly occupied by the Maasai community whose livelihoods depends on livestock. In response to the dry spells, communities reverted to coping mechanisms including migration, concentrating livestock in better grazing areas away from their domiciles, using family food supplies to feed animals, and spending resources to buy animal food supplements. Alongside economic loss, psychological distress was widespread.

In the context of growing concerns about the negative impacts of climate change and climate variability on the country's social, economic and physical environment, the Tanzanian Government designed the the [National Climate Change Response Strategy 2021–2026](#). The strategy seeks to promote nationwide tree planting programmes and initiatives, and aims to plant at least two million trees per year under the national tree planting programme.

Main actions and areas of support

The Tanzania Red Cross is part of the IFRC [Global Climate Resilience Programme](#), which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led climate-smart disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts, and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; and (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

A key objective of the National Society is to strengthen community-based resilience programmes and climate change adaptation. It will develop climate risk management plans, strategies and guidelines, and integrate climate-smart activities into projects and the management of emergency operations. In accordance with its role as an auxiliary to the public authorities, the National Society will participate in the climate risk forum, platform and management meetings organized by governmental authorities and meteorological agencies. A collaboration between the Tanzania Red Cross and a Tanzanian government agency is being supported by the Finnish Red Cross to develop [early warning early action](#) mechanisms with communities potentially at risk and those who experience cyclic hazards.

Supported by the French Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross, the Tanzania Red Cross has been carrying out food security programmes in two regions. It also responded to the 2021–2022 drought and food insecurity with support from the Belgian Red Cross (Flanders) and funds from the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF). The DREF [operation](#), carried out between January and July 2022, took a community-centered approach to support 1,200 highly vulnerable households with several interventions including livelihoods, health and nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, mental health and psychosocial support. It paid particular attention to issues of protection, gender and inclusion.

With support from the IFRC network, the Tanzania Red Cross will scale up food security and livelihood programmes in five semi-arid regions, to address food shortages and droughts. It will conduct IFRC enhanced vulnerability and capacity ([EVCA](#)) assessments,

risk mapping and contingency plans in selected disaster-prone communities, while promoting livelihood and resilience programmes to improve community access to social and economic services. The National Society is also committed to the IFRC Pan-African Tree Planting and Care initiative, and will contribute to tree planting programmes and carbon financing.

Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, see IFRC GO page [United Republic of Tanzania](#)

The mainland of Tanzania is exposed to many natural hazards, including floods, droughts, tropical storms and cyclones, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis and earthquakes. These hazards all have the potential to disrupt the social, economic and health services that communities rely on, and cause ecological and environmental damage.

One of the most devastating tropical storms and cyclones in recent years, [Tropical Storm Jobo](#), made landfall in Tanzania from 29 to 30 April 2021, bringing heavy rains and strong winds. Flash floods affected more than 6,000 households (30,000 people) and 22 people died. A total of 4,951 households were displaced and hosted by people in the surrounding area, while 1,050 other displaced households moved to temporary camps. The effects of the tropical storm were felt across eight regions: Dar es Salaam, Mbeya, Shinyanga, Kagera, Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Zanzibar Island and Morogoro.

Before the storm made landfall, the Tanzania Red Cross mobilized its volunteers to conduct early warning early action activities and pre-positioned its disaster preparedness stocks. It also increased monitoring activities through its emergency operations centre, and worked with the authorities to identify evacuation sites. This was followed up by the early evacuation of people at risk. Tropical Storm Jobo was accompanied by heavy rainfall across the country and this continued into a second week after the storm began. The heavy rain caused the widespread destruction of farm fields and submerged houses. More than 84 hectares and 263 acres of farmland with ready-to-harvest seasonal crops were washed away, affecting 15,000 farmers. A total of 132 houses were destroyed, 31 were partially damaged, and the roofs of 10 houses were blown away. Some roads in the Dar es Salaam, Mbeya and Kilimanjaro regions were rendered impassable, disrupting transport and impeding the delivery of humanitarian aid to the affected population by road.



© Tanzania Red Cross National Society

Water facilities were also affected, including the destruction of pipelines and wells, preventing access to safe and clean water. In turn, this increased the likelihood of disease outbreaks like dysentery and water-borne diseases.

The temporary evacuation centres established in Shinyanga, Kagera, Kilimanjaro, Lindi, Mtwara and Pwani were congested and hosted a very high number of people, which exposed the affected population to the risk of disease outbreaks. Damaged bridges and flooded roads in Lindi and Mtwara made some health facilities inaccessible, which limited access to health services.

Massive floods were recorded in January 2020 in south-eastern Tanzania, affecting over 20,000 people and leaving 24 people dead in the Kilwa and Mtama districts. In April 2020, more floods occurred in nine regions of the country and, as a result, over 10,000 people were affected in the regions of Kilimanjaro, Kagera, Katavi, Mara and Rukwain. The April floods also caused loss of livelihoods and houses, and other serious infrastructural damage.

In addition to natural hazards, Tanzania faces occasional election-related violence. There is also a risk of significant accidents, such as the ferry accident of September 2018 which caused the deaths of more than 250 people when a boat capsized close to Ukara Island, in the southern part of the vast Lake Victoria.

There is a low level of public investment in disaster risk reduction activities in Tanzania, compared with its spending on responses to disasters. Response and relief activities are financed mainly through domestic resources, while mitigation and prevention and

preparedness activities are financed mostly by donors. There are also challenges involved in implementing officially agreed disaster risk management policies.

Main actions and areas of support

The Tanzania Red Cross has responsibilities for dealing with all humanitarian aspects of emergencies, particularly around preparedness, response and recovery, to reduce the impact of disasters. It responds at scale to the multiple and frequent disasters affecting Tanzania. Between 2020 and 2022, with the support of the IFRC DREF and other partners, it carried out operations in response to floods, tropical storms and food insecurity. It also responded to a cholera outbreak and made preparations for other disease outbreaks and election violence.

The wide spectrum of the National Society interventions requires constant improvements in both its disaster risk management cycle and internal capacities. This is in line with the IFRC Pan-African Red Ready initiative, which aims to strengthen disaster operations management, coordination and accountability. It also works to promote the localization of humanitarian response by strengthening the capacity of local branches and volunteers.

The National Society's aim is to strengthen its engagement in community-based disaster risk reduction activities in disaster-prone regions. By strengthening early warning information dissemination systems at the community level, it can better inform planning around disaster risk reduction. This includes rolling out early warning early action tools (the What Now Service) which

is linked to anticipatory action, planning and response. It will also work to adapt, contextualize and share information in local languages through trusted and accessible channels that target different audiences.

In addition, the National Society will establish national action and response teams for effective disaster response, and ensure the pre-positioning of disaster preparedness stock. The cash and voucher assistance modality will be mainstreamed in all programmes and emergency operations, and community-based health, first aid and disaster risk management policies will be integrated into all National Society programmes and operations.

The Tanzania Red Cross will also strengthen and facilitate peer-to-peer support and collaboration with other National Societies in the region, by actively participating in the existing Disaster Management platform.

Health and wellbeing

Tanzania has made remarkable achievements over the last decade in improving the health and well-being of its population, through the reduction of communicable diseases such as malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and neglected tropical diseases, and by controlling outbreaks of diseases like cholera. However, challenges remain in reducing maternal mortality (which stands at 556 per 100,000 live births), and tackling the stagnation of neonatal mortality (which accounts for up to 52 per cent of deaths in children under the age of five). Non-communicable diseases, including mental health problems, are straining Tanzania's limited human, financial and medicinal resources, and are becoming a major cause of morbidity and mortality.

Outbreaks of zoonotic diseases, mainly anthrax, have been reported in areas such as Ngorongoro and Longido in the Arusha and Kilimanjaro regions. These regions have also reported cases of rabies, which is believed to be responsible for an estimated 1,500 deaths per year across Tanzania.

The Government of Tanzania is implementing a five-year cooperation strategy in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), with the following goals:

- To strengthen health systems to ensure universal access to quality essential health services including reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health
- To protect communities against infectious disease emergencies and other public health events

- To reduce and control exposure of individuals to risk factors that threaten their health and well-being
- To increase efficiency in the health sector, through more equitable health governance, better leadership and increased accountability

Tanzania has relatively abundant water resources, with high seasonal rainfall and several major rivers and lakes. Most rural areas rely on groundwater from communal boreholes for their water supply, and many piped urban supplies depend on groundwater. The 2002 National Water Policy outlines how the National Development Vision's aspirations will be achieved by 2025, through the implementation of the Water Sector Development Programme. About 70 per cent of people in rural areas, and about 85 per cent in urban settings, have access to clean and safe water. However, in more arid and semi-arid areas, women and children must walk long distances of more than 400 meters to fetch unclean, unsafe water from unreliable sources. It is estimated that about 30 per cent of all rural water supply schemes in Tanzania are non-functioning.

On 23 April 2022, the Government reported cholera cases in Uvinza in the Kigoma region, and Tanganyika in the Katavi region. Five days later, the outbreak had spread to other areas along the shores of Lake Tanganyika. Most of the affected locations were fishing villages with densely populated areas that have poor sanitation practices including open defecation, and poor access to clean and safe water. The outbreak occurred during the rainy season, which created a high risk of spreading to other hotspots within Kigoma and Katavi. While cholera is endemic in Tanzania, the country has not had an outbreak since 2019. This is mostly attributable to multiple cholera preventive interventions that were implemented in line with the country's COVID-19 prevention plan.

Main actions and areas of support

The Tanzania Red Cross collaborates with the Ministry of Health during public health emergencies and to prepare for disasters. This collaboration aims to reduce morbidity and mortality rates in the most marginalized, vulnerable or geographically hard-to-reach communities by strengthening [community-based health](#) uptake. The National Society provided significant support in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic.

An IFRC [DREF allocation](#) enabled the National Society to mobilize against the recent cholera outbreak. It supported health awareness campaigns through the distribution of information materials, house-to-house

visits, and public address systems. This sought to ensure that communities could better understand the risk of cholera spread and to encourage the adoption of prevention and control measures. Volunteers conducted demonstrations on how to treat water, and mapped household sanitation in affected areas to advocate for the construction of improved latrines. The National Society also supported the district councils of Tanganyika and Uvinza to access pre-positioned cholera-related items belonging to UNICEF.

Tanzania shares many points of entry with Uganda, with people conducting economic activities without any movement restriction, increasing the risk of cross-border transmission of communicable diseases. In 2022, the National Society engaged, through an IFRC DREF [allocation](#), in anticipatory actions for potential Ebola outbreaks, because of the risk of transmission from Uganda, where an outbreak was declared in September.

The Tanzania Red Cross is the first National Society in Africa to acquire International First Aid Attestation accreditation, having undertaken contemporary first aid training. It has 75 qualified first aid trainers and three master trainers, with up-to-date first aid training materials.

A key focus for the National Society will be to provide both preventative and comprehensive community-based health services to vulnerable communities, and implement blood donor recruitment activities and water, sanitation and hygiene initiatives. With support from the Spanish Red Cross, the Tanzania Red Cross will work towards increased uptake of vaccinations. It will also facilitate community-based health sensitization referrals, links and support to target populations, including in the area of male circumcision and tailored support for orphans and vulnerable children.

The National Society will increase its engagement and advocacy with national and local authorities for the better allocation of resources according to need. It will also coordinate with the Government and stakeholders to map community capacities and identify gaps in services.

Working towards increased community resilience, the Tanzania Red Cross will encourage community participation in assessments, project design, implementation and monitoring for community-centred health programming. It will focus on enhancing the capacity of communities to prepare for and identify the early warning signs of disease, and implement a strong response. Partner mapping will also be conducted to

improve the coordination and collaboration of response interventions.

The National Society will develop specific procedures and referrals to provide comprehensive and holistic care for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. This will include the clinical management of rape cases, clinical response and protective care.

Migration and displacement

Although it no longer hosts the hundreds of thousands of refugees that it did during the 1990s, Tanzania continues to be a refugee destination country. It also serves as an important transit country for migrants from Burundi, Zambia, the DRC and Somalia who flee their countries because of political unrest and economic difficulties.

UNHCR leads and coordinates the refugee response in Tanzania. By 31 August 2022, it had reported that, of the nearly 250,000 people of concern in Tanzania, 89 per cent were refugees and 11 per cent were asylum seekers. Of these, 67.2 per cent were from Burundi and 32.6 per cent from the DRC. Most refugees live in three refugee camps located in the northwestern Kigoma region: Nyarugusu, Mtendeli and Nduta. Tanzanian authorities impose a strict encampment policy, and inhabitants are prohibited from leaving these camps to work or go to school.

Most Burundian refugees in Tanzania fled Burundi in 2015, following deadly clashes surrounding the presidential election. In 2019, the Governments of Tanzania and Burundi and UNHCR signed a tripartite agreement to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees back to their country. According to UNHCR, over 140,000 Burundian refugees have voluntarily returned since September 2017.

Migrants in Tanzania have reported exploitation, physical and emotional abuse and many are poorly paid. Some become victims of human trafficking. They are also at risk of being prosecuted by the authorities, which can lead to imprisonment.

The Tanzanian Immigration Services Department has improved its institutional capacity to identify, register and regularize migrants electronically. This has enabled it to formulate and implement comprehensive migration policies with a human rights-based approach. In 2014, Burundian, Tanzanian and Ugandan immigration officers collaborated to produce, and subsequently adopt, a set of joint recommendations for standard operating procedures on humanitarian border management and return management.



© IFRC

Main actions and areas of support

The Tanzania Red Cross carries out significant activities in favour of refugees, such as the provision of health care services, with support from external partners.

The Tanzania Red Cross will prioritize the establishment of a safe referral network for refugees to access currently unavailable essential basic services, including health care, psychosocial support, protection, livelihoods opportunities, skills training and education.

With support from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the National Society will conduct activities to restore family links for people of concern and their family support networks. With the support of the Spanish Red Cross, the Tanzania Red Cross will integrate restoring family links activities into all emergency preparedness and response activities, and build the capacity of people to be focal points in 31 regional branches.

Values, power and inclusion

Gender inequality remains a key issue in Tanzania. Men dominate in leadership roles, limiting the right to discuss matters related to women's welfare. A lack of income denies women the ability to own assets, and a lack of knowledge and awareness of property rights enables discrimination and other forms of violence. Although Tanzania's constitution guarantees equal rights to property ownership, a lack of awareness and illiteracy can deny women the right to inherit property. Customary inheritance law can also prevent widows from taking over the property of their late husbands.

Among women aged 15–49, 44 per cent have experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner. Spousal violence is more prevalent in rural areas, where 52 per cent of women on average have been victimized, compared with 45 per cent of women in urban areas.

Other marginalized groups require specific attention in times of emergencies, due to risks of increased vulnerability and obstacles to accessing support.

Main actions and areas of support

The Tanzania Red Cross plans to enhance its capacity to mainstream protection, gender and inclusion approaches in disaster risk management projects by the end of 2023. The Spanish Red Cross will support its activities to build the capacity of volunteers and stakeholders to better engage in protection, gender and inclusion interventions. Volunteers and staff will receive orientation on IFRC minimum standards around protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies, including the 'do no harm' principle that seeks to reduce negative unintended consequences.

Guided by its community engagement and accountability policy, the National Society will continue to mainstream community engagement and accountability into new and existing programmes. It will also instate staff to work in this area, to develop concept notes and proposals for additional funding to institutionalize community engagement and accountability. The National Society and participating National Societies will also include community engagement activities in long-term programme plans, proposals and budgets.

Enabling local actors

The Tanzania Red Cross is committed to pursue its institutional strengthening, and has carried out the self-assessment part of the IFRC Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process in June 2017. The self-assessment part of the OCAC process is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies as a whole in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities. The Tanzania Red Cross is also committed to the IFRC Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process, and is at the action and accountability phase. The PER Approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze the strengths and gaps of its preparedness and response mechanism, and ultimately take necessary action to improve it.

The OCAC assessment carried out by the Tanzania Red Cross confirmed its priority programmatic areas in terms of health and disaster risk management. The self-assessment identified the following internal organizational priorities required for the National Society to continue its organizational development:

- Ensuring that governance and leadership have control over policy issues, and that there is a strong and well-motivated management structure
- Maintaining a strong network of regional and sub-branches with members, volunteers and youth, who can deliver effective humanitarian services
- Promoting humanitarian values, encouraging the culture of volunteerism, and disseminating information on the Fundamental Principles
- Mainstreaming community engagement and accountability ways of working, alongside protection, gender and inclusion, in all activities
- Strengthening financial management systems, income generation and resource mobilization
- Strengthening support functions, including planning, monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning, public relations and communications, information and communications technology, logistics and legal services
- Strengthening the internal audit and risk management unit to ensure compliance with internal and external (particularly partner) policies and procedures, while managing associated risks

- Strengthening partnerships and networking within and outside of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

The IFRC network is committed to supporting the Tanzania Red Cross in the pursuit of its National Society development priorities.

Engaged

The Tanzania Red Cross plans to increase its engagement in government-led platforms, to achieve its humanitarian and development goals. It will actively participate in country-level planning processes for all involved IFRC network actors. This will ensure their support aligns with the goals of the National Society, along with the standards of the Movement, and with the principles of the IFRC [National Society development compact](#). In addition, the National Society will support the Government to develop disaster contingency plans and contribute to technical meetings on disaster response.

To achieve better coordination and collaboration, the National Society will enhance its digital transformation by strengthening its communication and information and communications technology facilities.

The IFRC will coordinate and facilitate new partnerships that enable scaling up environmental actions, including the planting and care of multi-purpose trees. To champion the IFRC Pan-African Zero Hunger Initiative, the IFRC will ensure representation at strategic events and forums. It will also support the National Society to strengthen multi-sectoral collaboration, to enable a more effective response to disease outbreaks and address their underlying causes and secondary impacts.

Accountable

The National Society will ensure organizational risk management, addressing risk management culture at all levels, with a clear link to accountability and quality assurance. It will develop and implement a strategy to mitigate the risk of fraud and corruption, [sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse](#). The National Society will also develop a risk register; finalize, roll out and operationalize its risk management framework; and train staff and governance members on risk management.

The Tanzania Red Cross will develop a cost recovery mechanism, to enhance full cost recovery, while

ensuring that financial resources are safeguarded and managed effectively, efficiently and transparently. It will work to improve financial sustainability through investment in its three pillars of accountability and systems development, resources mobilization, and vision and mandate. It will improve its use of existing enterprise resource planning software by upgrading to the newest version, rolling it out to branches, licensing additional users, adding more functionalities, training staff in its functions, and enhancing its security features.

The National Society will also enhance its domestic fundraising capacity through the development and implementation of a business plan that will guide investments. To strengthen its local sources of sustainable income, the National Society has joint ventures in real estate development on its land properties in Dar es Salaam and Kilimanjaro. However, the income generated does not meet the National Society's basic operating costs.

In 2023, the IFRC network will continue to support the National Society with developing effective planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Trusted

The Tanzania Red Cross has created a One National Society Development plan defining its development needs. These include a revision of its legal base (including amending statutes), and the development of strategic and development plans to better address the sustainability of its services. It will continue to conduct assessments at branches and prepare branch development plans to better address service delivery, as well as identifying gaps in the sustainability of systems and services. This will ensure a robust branch network and effective branch responses.

The National Society committed to enabling youth engagement in decision-making processes by supporting youth participation in the IFRC Pan-African Conference and IFRC General Assembly in 2022. It will further strengthen its approach to volunteer management by establishing a volunteer database and providing insurance for volunteers.

With IFRC support, the National Society will develop tools, systems and approaches to support effective governance structure activities.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC supports the Tanzania Red Cross through its country cluster delegation for South Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania, which is based in Juba, South Sudan. IFRC staff frequently visit Tanzania to ensure optimal support. In times of emergencies, surge staff are deployed to support operational management or to provide specific expertise. IFRC support to the Tanzania Red Cross centres on strategic and operational coordination, National Society development and humanitarian diplomacy, including in strengthening its auxiliary role. It also supports accountability as a cross-cutting theme.

In recent years, the IFRC has supported the Tanzania Red Cross through multiple DREF [operations](#) in relation to tropical storms and cyclones, floods, food insecurity,

earthquakes, election preparedness, accidents and disease outbreaks, including cholera and preparedness for the Ebola virus disease affecting neighbouring Uganda. In the last five years, the Tanzania Red Cross has conducted 12 response operations with support from the IFRC DREF. Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, the IFRC, through its [global Emergency Appeal](#), has supported the National Society in its COVID-19 response.

In addition to supporting the National Society's emergency operations, the IFRC also provides support on a wide range of issues relating to climate change adaptation and mitigation, disaster risk management, cash readiness, food security, migration, and water, sanitation and hygiene.

Participating National Society Support - Bilateral

Name of Partner NS	Funding Requirements	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Engaged	Accountable	Trusted
Belgian Red Cross	CHF 0.15M		●	●	●				
Finnish Red Cross	CHF 0.05M	●						●	
Italian Red Cross	CHF 0.09M								
Kenya Red Cross	CHF 1.04M								
Kenya Red Cross Society				●					
Spanish Red Cross	CHF 0.13M			●					

Total

1.46M

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, situation and needs; agree common priorities; clarify consistent public messaging; and monitor progress. It also enables the co-development of common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space, and the mobilization of funding and other resources. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes that support people in need are clear in their direction of action, and reinforce the auxiliary role of the National Society.

The Tanzania Red Cross is part of the four IFRC Pan-African Initiatives focusing on Tree Planting and Care, Zero Hunger, Red Ready and National Society Development. These initiatives are reflected under the relevant sections of this plan.

The Tanzania Red Cross has long-term partnerships with the following National Societies:

The **Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)** is present in Tanzania and has been partnering with the Tanzania

Red Cross for many years. It has contributed to disaster response projects through crisis modifiers, and supported cash preparedness activities and the implementation of cash projects. The Belgian Red Cross (Flanders) currently focuses its support on enabling the Tanzania Red Cross's contribution to Tanzania's National Climate Adaptation Plan, and on health interventions such as first aid and blood donation.

The **Finnish Red Cross** does not have permanent presence in Tanzania; however, it has a strong partnership with the Tanzania Red Cross, supporting early warning early action activities and anticipatory action.

The **Kenya Red Cross Society**, as a neighbouring National Society, provides support for the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) COVID-19 project, and risk communication and community engagement projects.

The **Spanish Red Cross** is present in Tanzania and supports community-based health, water, sanitation and hygiene, and blood donations. It also supports the integration of restoring family links services in emergency preparedness, and protection, gender and inclusion in ways of working.

Movement coordination

The Tanzania Red Cross is in regular communication with the IFRC, the ICRC and in-country participating National Societies, to ensure the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. The National Society holds weekly Movement partners meetings, to ensure complementarity. During times of emergencies, this coordination is increased. This is carried out in line

with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The ICRC will continue to partner with the Tanzania Red Cross to provide restoring family links services for refugees in the country.

Coordination with other actors

The Tanzania Red Cross works closely with the Government, mostly the Ministry of Health and the Prime Minister's office, in the area of disaster management. The Prime Minister's disaster management department coordinates the work of key humanitarian actors in the country, and it is where local and UN partners meet to coordinate their humanitarian activities.

The Tanzania Red Cross acts in accordance with the Disaster Management Act, which stipulates the coordination levels of various actors. The coordination at the regional level is carried out by the regional administrative secretary's office, as chairman of the regional disaster committee. At the district level, the district executive director is responsible for coordination.

The National Society has a strong partnership with the Tanzania Meteorological Agency through the Global Framework for Climate Services project. This provides early warning information and rainfall forecasts to inform community disaster risk reduction planning. The National Society also works with other departments on climate change adaptation strategies and policies. When major accidents occur, the National Society contributes to search and rescue operations alongside the

Tanzania People's Defence Force, the police force and the fire brigade.

The Tanzania Red Cross holds regular stakeholder meetings which bring together Movement and external partners. This includes UN agencies UNHCR, WFP and UNFPA, and government ministries including the Ministry of Home Affairs, and authorities such as the Tanzania Meteorological Agency.

The National Society also has a broad partnership base with traditional and non-traditional partners. These include UN agencies UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, the European Union, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Africa CDC and Pathfinder International.

In partnership with the WFP, the National Society has conducted assessments of the impact of COVID-19 on household food access in urban areas. The findings have informed the design of appropriate food assistance programmes, including cash and voucher assistance. The National Society has also worked closely with UNHCR on the refugee programme, to improve general camp management and lead on health activities.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [IFRC Global Plan and Country Plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Donor response](#) on IFRC website
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) data
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with **192 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies** and around **14 million volunteers**. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

Contact Information

Papemoussa Tall

Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for
South Sudan, Uganda & Tanzania,
Juba

T +211 9121 79511
papemoussa.tall@ifrc.org

Louise Daintrey

Head of Strategic Engagement
& Partnerships
IFRC Regional Office for Africa,
Nairobi

T +254 110 843978
louise.daintrey@ifrc.org

Tanzanian Red Cross National Society

W trcs.or.tz
