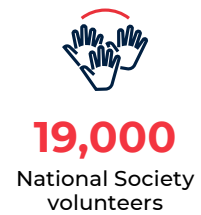


IN SUPPORT OF THE ZIMBABWE RED CROSS SOCIETY



PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



2,400,000

Climate and
environment



625,419

Disasters
and crises



25,334

Health and
wellbeing



3,998,519

Migration and
displacement



33,962

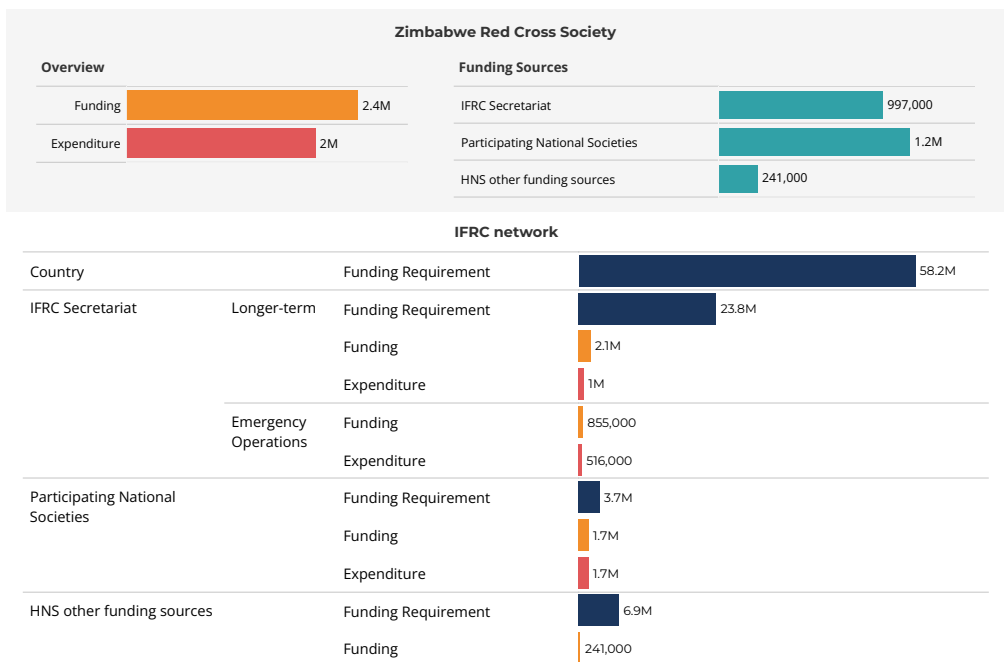
Values, power
and inclusion



1,194,617

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAAZW002**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRS1003 / *MPox Emergency Appeal*

Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	2.4M
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	238,000
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	73

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	625,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	25,000
	Number of people reached with heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response activities	4,000
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	2,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	25,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	160

Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	4M
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	2.8M
	Number of people reached by the National Society with training in first aid	17,000
	Number of people reached with immunization services	35,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	100,000
Migration and displacement	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes	3
	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	34,000
Values, power and inclusion	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	1.2M

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
British Red Cross	429,000	●					
Danish Red Cross	174,000						
Finnish Red Cross	1.1M	●	●	●		●	
Netherlands Red Cross			●				

Total Funding Reported **CHF 1.7M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

In 2025, Zimbabwe experienced a combination of socio-political, economic, and natural events that influenced the country's humanitarian and development landscape. Some of the key events included

In March 2025, a dam collapsed in Chipinge, tragically claiming the lives of five children, with two others still missing. The incident was triggered by heavy rainfall and flash flooding, which also caused widespread damage to schools and surrounding communities, disrupting daily life and displacing several families.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) noted Zimbabwe's economy has made progress. The country is projected to record one of the highest growth rates in Southern Africa, exceeding 6 per cent in 2025. Zimbabwe's gold output hit a record high of 16 tonnes in the first five months of 2025.

Outbreaks of Cholera, Malaria, and Mpox continued to impact the country, with a notable resurgence of cholera reported in November 2024. By February 2025, malaria remained a significant public health concern, with a total of 10,470 cases and 31 confirmed deaths. These outbreaks strained healthcare systems and underscored the need for sustained disease surveillance and response.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In this reporting period, under its Climate and Environment portfolio, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society implemented the Climate Smart Resilience Project in Binga District to strengthen livelihoods and build resilience to climate shocks through integrated, community-led action. The National Society promoted climate awareness and adaptive capacity through training on climate-smart agriculture, radio messaging and engagement activities, while supporting food security, local livelihoods, livestock health and early seed production initiatives. Investments in clean water infrastructure, inclusive sanitation facilities and community assets improved access to essential services, while tree planting, agroforestry and environmental stewardship activities reinforced ecosystem restoration. The National Society also strengthened disaster preparedness through early warning capacity, training of response teams and the review of drought early action mechanisms and addressed cross-cutting social risks by engaging communities on child marriage, sexual and gender-based violence and intergenerational knowledge transfer, ensuring climate action was inclusive, protective and sustainable.

Disasters and crises

In 2025, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society advanced disaster and crisis preparedness and response by strengthening water security, climate resilience, food security and community response capacity across vulnerable communities. Through the Southern Africa Compounded Crisis and CiRCLe projects, the National Society improved access to safe water, promoted climate-smart agriculture to protect livelihoods, and enhanced local disaster readiness through first aid training, early warning dissemination and volunteer induction grounded in protection, gender and inclusion, mental health and community engagement principles. Institutional capacity was reinforced through stakeholder coordination, baseline assessments and strengthened monitoring systems, while climate-resilient nutrition gardens and water infrastructure investments supported sustainable food production. Together, these interventions reduced vulnerability to recurrent shocks, strengthened anticipatory action and improved community-level resilience to disasters and crises.

Health and wellbeing

In 2025, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society delivered a coordinated, community-centred response to Mpox, cholera and malaria outbreaks, strengthening disease surveillance, case management, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ([WASH](#)) services and public awareness. The National Society supported frontline health facilities with infection prevention supplies, upgraded water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure, and led extensive risk communication and community engagement to promote prevention, early care-seeking and stigma-free responses. Community volunteers played a central role in active surveillance, contact tracing, hygiene promotion and vector control, working closely with health

authorities to improve data flow and rapid referrals. Across all interventions, the National Society integrated protection, gender and inclusion considerations to ensure that the needs of marginalized and at-risk groups were addressed, reinforcing health system capacity and reducing the risk of disease transmission nationwide.

Migration and displacement

Between January and December 2025, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society reached people through ongoing service delivery, including tracing, messaging and safe referrals. The National Society actively participated in regional knowledge-sharing forums, contributing to strengthened cross-border collaboration on migration-related protection issues. It supported national policy development, enhancing protection mechanisms and legal frameworks for vulnerable populations. The National Society also contributed to international research on migration-related protection risks, reinforcing Zimbabwe's role in shaping global humanitarian discourse on displacement and family reunification.

Values, power and inclusion

In 2025, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society strengthened its commitment to values, power and inclusion by embedding equity, dignity and participation across its humanitarian programming. The National Society promoted inclusive access through the construction of disability-friendly sanitation facilities, integrated disability-specific considerations into programme design and delivery, and ensured women, girls and marginalized groups actively participated in decision-making processes. Targeted interventions addressed the distinct needs of women and girls, advancing protection, gender equality and empowerment. Through these consistent efforts, the National Society reinforced inclusive humanitarian practice, ensuring that the most vulnerable were reached with respect, safety and equal opportunity.

Enabling local actors

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society strengthened its institutional capacity in 2025 through targeted National Society Development initiatives aimed at improving governance, accountability and volunteer engagement. Key achievements included induction and capacity building of the National Board, implementation of a performance management framework, ongoing review of the National Society's Constitution, and development of a comprehensive volunteer management system to enhance recruitment, retention and participation. Branch-level capacity was reinforced through the application of the Branch Organisational Capacity Assessment ([BOCA](#)) in Mwenezi, while regional peer-to-peer engagement supported cross-learning and adoption of best practices.

In parallel, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society enhanced its communications and advocacy capacity to increase visibility, coordination and policy influence. The National Society rolled out targeted digital campaigns, strengthened collaboration with local media, and actively participated in national and regional humanitarian coordination platforms. Engagement with government and peer organisations improved coherence of messaging during disasters and health emergencies, while sustained advocacy efforts reinforced the National Society's role as a credible humanitarian actor shaping inclusive policies for vulnerable populations.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

Due to changes in USAID funding, the BHA WASH project in Mudzi District, Zimbabwe which concluded on 17 March 2025 was unable to conduct the planned endline survey. In the early months of 2025, Zimbabwe experienced outbreaks of both malaria and cholera. In response, the National Society applied for DREF support for an intervention that was not part of the 2025 Unified Plan.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, under the Climate Smart Resilience Project in Binga District, Matabeleland North, supported beneficiaries to strengthen agricultural livelihoods and resilience to climate shocks in 2025. During the reporting period, several key achievements were recorded across different programme areas. A total of 2,500 climate change awareness pamphlets were distributed to community members to enhance knowledge on climate-related issues. Additionally, farmers were trained on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices to strengthen their capacity to adapt to changing climatic conditions. To support agricultural production, seeds were distributed to farmers. Food assistance was also provided, with meals distributed to vulnerable people. In improving access to clean water, a 3.5 km pipeline was constructed to serve Simwende Village, while 4 community grinding mills were installed to enhance local livelihoods. Environmental conservation efforts included the planting of 505 trees. At the institutional level, the Drought Early Action Protocol (EAP) was reviewed and updated and is now ready for resubmission.

Awareness and capacity-building activities were also strengthened through the airing of 20 radio jingle advertisements on climate change and the provision of refresher training for 15 rain gauge custodians. Furthermore, National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members were trained to enhance disaster preparedness and response capacity. Efforts to improve sanitation and inclusivity included the construction of 50 toilets for Persons with Disabilities (PWD) and 10 disability-friendly institutional toilets. Livestock health interventions were implemented through two cattle dosing cycles, during which cattle were dipped and dosed. Community engagement activities included school club competitions, six intergenerational dialogue sessions, and outreach to out-of-school youth on child marriage issues through soccer tournaments. In addition, two awareness campaign sessions on child marriage were conducted, and 10 live radio sessions were hosted to discuss climate change and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), further strengthening community awareness and dialogue on these critical issues.

The National Society reached its beneficiaries under Climate and Environment activities across the country. The adoption of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) techniques improved soil structure, enhanced moisture conservation, boosted crop resilience, and reduced land degradation. The planting of 250 indigenous trees contributed to ecosystem restoration, carbon storage, and habitat preservation, while field days engaged participants, including children, to ensure climate-smart knowledge transfer across generations. Early initiatives, such as a study visit by five seed growers from Binga to Tsholotsho, laid the foundation for sustainable seed production enterprises, promoting long-term ecological and economic benefits. Despite challenges faced by gardens such as Sinsimuka and Kulisumpula, including market saturation and weed infestation, these initiatives supported environmental sustainability through diversified cropping and agroforestry practices.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the integration of climate change adaptation strategies into health and disaster programs, while efforts to build community resilience emphasized climate-smart approaches that contribute to healthier and more sustainable environments.

The **Finnish Red Cross** is currently supporting the Climate Smart Resilience project in Binga, further strengthening these initiatives.



For real-time information on emergencies, visit IFRC GO page [Zimbabwe](#)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society has made notable progress in strengthening disaster preparedness and response across vulnerable communities. To strengthen disaster and crisis response, efforts focused on improving access to clean and safe water in high-risk communities, helping prevent waterborne diseases such as cholera and ensuring health security during emergencies. The CSR project also promoted climate-smart agricultural practices, equipping communities with the knowledge and tools to adapt to droughts and other climate-induced shocks, thereby protecting livelihoods and food security in times of crisis reached farmers.

The Southern Africa Compounded Crisis (SACC) project is a project being implemented by Zimbabwe Red Cross Society covering five wards in Chipinge, with the goal of enhancing the resilience and food security of socio-economically vulnerable households affected by disasters and crises. The project aims to achieve several outcomes, including sustainably strengthened community and household livelihoods, increased access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services, and enhanced disaster response capabilities.

The SACC project recorded significant achievements in strengthening food security, inclusion, and disaster preparedness across the five operational wards. Participants received agricultural seed support, with women comprising 60 per cent of beneficiaries and people with disabilities accounting for 8 per cent, reflecting the project's strong commitment to gender equality and inclusion. To enhance community preparedness, 42 Village Business Unit participants were trained in First Aid, strengthening local capacity for timely response to disasters and emergencies. In addition, Lead Farmers training was conducted, targeting 10 farmers per ward across the five operational wards, to promote the adoption and cascading of improved agricultural and climate-smart practices. The project also supported dissemination of early warning messages through local radio, improving community access to timely climate and disaster risk information and enabling households to take anticipatory actions.

At the ward level, the project emphasized climate-smart disaster risk reduction, food security and livelihoods, and National Society development, with four key outcomes. An inception meeting was held at the national level on 20 May 2025, followed by a district-level meeting in Mwenezi on 23 May 2025. These sessions brought together stakeholders from government ministries, local authorities, humanitarian organizations, and the British Red Cross. The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society introduced the CiRCLe project, positioning the meetings as critical entry points for community engagement and securing stakeholder buy-in.

Community-based volunteers from Wards 8 and 14 were inducted and trained at Rutenga and Dinhe Ward centres. The training covered the CiRCLe project scope and cross-cutting themes such as Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). The sessions also reinforced the Red Cross Fundamental Principles to enhance volunteers' understanding and strengthen their community engagement capacity. A baseline survey was conducted to establish benchmarks for monitoring project performance. Using a mixed-method approach, data was collected from households, complemented by key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and direct observations. The survey represented a statistically valid sample of targeted households, providing robust insights to inform project implementation.

Between 24 and 31 July 2025, five boreholes were tested to assess water yield, functionality, and suitability for irrigation, solarization, or potable use. Results showed that two boreholes in Ward 8 passed the test, while two in Ward 14 failed, necessitating additional fieldwork to identify a viable third site. Concurrently, the Ministry of Health and Child Care conducted water quality testing. Findings indicated three non-functional boreholes and three partially functional ones, underscoring the urgent need for rehabilitation to reduce reliance on unsafe water sources.

The CiRCLe project recorded major milestones in the second half of 2025, notably the establishment of three nutrition gardens to improve household nutrition and livelihoods. To ensure sustainability and year-round production, the project also supported the mechanisation of boreholes supplying these gardens, enabling reliable water access and strengthening climate-resilient food production systems.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and operational support to enhance disaster preparedness, response, and recovery efforts. Support for the formation and strengthening of Disaster Response Committees empowered communities to better manage risks and respond effectively to emergencies and this was done by the support of Finnish Red Cross, British Red Cross and Netherlands Red Cross. In addition, the promotion of disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities was closely linked to improved community health and safety outcomes.

The British Red Cross is supporting the implementation of the Climate Resilient Communities and Livelihoods Project (CiRCLe) in Wards 8 and 14 of Mwenezi District, Masvingo Province. This 8-month project (May–December 2025) seeks to strengthen community resilience to climate change through integrated interventions in climate-smart agriculture, food and nutrition security, disaster risk reduction (DRR), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and National Society Development (NSD).



Health and wellbeing

In 2025, two IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) were approved for cholera and malaria epidemic in Zimbabwe.

1.

Name of Operation	Zimbabwe Malaria 2025
MDR-Code	MDRZW025
Duration	5 months (14 May 2025 to 31 October 2025)
Funding Allocation	CHF 192,783
People Targeted	1,058,321

The DREF allocation of CHF 192,783 supported the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society in providing support for the people affected by the malaria outbreak in Shonaland. The operation focused on applying a strategy that focuses on increasing awareness on prevention, detection, and response measures to enhance community engagement, advocacy and case management. The strategy was implemented in collaboration with Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC) and the Ministry of Local Government, and Public Works (structures such as Chiefs, Village Heads and local leadership) and Environmental Management Agency.

2.

Name of Operation	Zimbabwe Cholera response outbreak
MDR-Code	MDRZW024
Duration	5 months (20 March 2025 to 31 August 2025)
Funding Allocation	CHF 192,783
People Targeted	309,019

The DREF allocation of CHF 464,595 supported the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society in providing support for the people affected by the cholera outbreak in Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland East. The response strategy prioritized a multi-sectoral, community-centered approach that combined emergency health interventions, risk communication, and community engagement while addressing underlying vulnerabilities related to WASH, food security, and healthcare access.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society's response under the Cholera Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) achieved community health impact by improving access to safe water and sanitation, enhancing surveillance and data-driven response, strengthening community awareness and engagement, and addressing gender and protection concerns. These interventions contributed to outbreak control, reduced mortality, and built resilience for future emergencies in the affected districts.

In Gokwe North, Midlands Province, the Saving Lives and Livelihoods (SLL) project successfully held both provincial and district inception meetings. The pictures below show the inception meetings that were conducted at the district and National Level. Volunteers have been trained in Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE), focusing on the promotion of routine immunization to protect children from preventable killer diseases. During the project implementation period, the SLL project contributed to improved public health outcomes by reaching people who were immunised. Individuals were successfully vaccinated through volunteer referrals, highlighting the critical role played by community-based volunteers in mobilising communities, increasing demand for immunisation services, and strengthening linkages between communities and health facilities.

The Malaria DREF intervention achieved key progress in May 2025 through the National Society's collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Child Care to identify priority districts Hurungwe, Sanyati, and Makonde in Mashonaland West province, based on rising malaria cases. An operational strategy was agreed upon, focusing on risk communication and community engagement, vector control, case management, surveillance, and malaria testing and treatment. Specific wards within the selected districts were identified for targeted implementation, laying the groundwork to reduce malaria cases and improve community health.

The malaria response strengthened community-level prevention and engagement through the training of volunteers to carry out Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) activities, with a strong focus on vector control. In addition, community dialogues were conducted, addressing cholera prevention, protection, gender and inclusion, alongside biolarviciding interventions. These activities were implemented across the three operational districts, ensuring wide geographic coverage and enhanced community participation in malaria and public health prevention efforts.

The ECHO HIP project achieved notable improvements in water quality, access, and community hygiene during the reporting period. Water quality monitoring of 66 boreholes showed 89 per cent compliance with WHO standards, supported by 33 inline chlorinators and two solar-powered piped water schemes, benefiting households. For sustainability and governance, borehole caretakers were trained, new Water Point Committees (WPCs) were established, and existing WPCs continued supporting safe water access; Aqua Safe kits and ICT tools improved surveillance. Behaviour change outcomes included increased knowledge of cholera transmission, household treatment awareness, hand hygiene, and household water treatment practices, demonstrating the impact of integrated WASH and hygiene promotion interventions.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in enhancing health services and outcomes through joint implementation of community health initiatives, inclusive health responses, capacity building for volunteers and staff.

The **Finnish Red Cross** supported the National Society's efforts under health and wellbeing.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, through its Restoring Family Links (RFL) project, continues to provide essential protection services aimed at preventing family separation, restoring contact, and clarifying the fate of missing persons. The project operates in Tongogara Refugee Settlement, Beitbridge Reception Centre, Harare CBD, and along major migration routes, including key highway transit points. It primarily serves migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and other vulnerable groups, including unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), the elderly, persons with disabilities, and individuals requiring safe referral to appropriate services.

Key achievements include reaching people through ongoing service delivery, including tracing, messaging and safe referrals. The National Society actively participated in regional knowledge-sharing forums, contributing to strengthened cross-border collaboration on migration-related protection issues. It supported national policy development, enhancing protection mechanisms and legal frameworks for vulnerable populations. The National Society also contributed to international research on migration-related protection risks, reinforcing Zimbabwe's role in shaping global humanitarian discourse on displacement and family reunification.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported migrants, refugees, and displaced people in health and protection programming. Support for inclusive health interventions in border and transit areas helped ensure continuity of care and safe referrals.

The ICRC provides support to the National Society under the Restoring Family Links (RFL) initiative.



The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society assisted local authorities in the dipping and dosing exercise of cattle. (Photo: Finnish Red Cross)



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society continues to uphold its commitment to inclusive and equitable humanitarian response, ensuring that all individuals, especially those with disabilities, marginalized groups, women, and girls are valued, supported, and actively involved in programming.

Key initiatives under values, power and inclusion include construction of accessible latrines and facilities designed to meet the needs of people with disabilities, promoting dignity, safety, and independence; active participation of women, girls, and marginalized groups in decision-making processes, ensuring that interventions reflect diverse perspectives and lived experiences; integration of disability-specific considerations in program design and delivery, ensuring equal access to services, resources, and opportunities; and Implementation of programs that address the unique challenges faced by women and girls, fostering gender equality, protection, and empowerment.

Through these deliberate and consistent efforts, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society continues to lead by example in mainstreaming inclusion and empowerment across its humanitarian programs, advancing its mission to serve the most vulnerable with compassion, dignity, and equity.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC actively promoted inclusive policies and practices, with a specific focus on ensuring the meaningful participation of marginalized populations, women, girls, and people with disabilities. Emphasis was placed on protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) as cross-cutting elements in all programming.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging, and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society has long-term partnerships with the following in-country participating National Societies, which contribute to the priorities of this country plan and to emergencies as they arise:

The **British Red Cross** supports the Zimbabwe Red Cross with National Society development, safeguarding and inclusion.

The **Finnish Red Cross** supports the National Society in the development of school capacities, education in emergencies, promoting climate change mitigation and adaptation and forecast-based financing.

Movement coordination

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The ICRC's office in Harare monitors the humanitarian situation in Zimbabwe, promotes international humanitarian law, restores contact between family members separated by conflict and works in partnership with the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society to enhance its emergency response capabilities. The ICRC supports the National Society with restoring family links, including the tracing, registration and follow-up of unaccompanied and separated children. It also supports connectivity services (such as phone charging, free calls and internet connections), the transmission of Red Cross messages and the Red Safe digital humanitarian platform. The ICRC also supports the National Society with cooperation activities such as communications and National Society development.

External coordination

Due to its unique mandate in Zimbabwe and ongoing humanitarian interventions, the Zimbabwe Red Cross sustains unmatched institutional relationships with the authorities at all levels. This facilitates the rapid initiation of activities and promotes the continuous involvement of relevant agencies in the monitoring and coordination of its work. The National Society continuously coordinates with relevant technical agencies, such as the Department of Civil Protection,

the Drought Relief Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Health and Childcare, the Ministry of Public Service and Social Welfare, the Meteorological Services Department and the District Development Fund under the Offices of the President and Cabinet.

In times of emergency, the Department of Civil Protection coordinates the response at all levels. The National Society typically supports rapid joint assessments and the development of selection criteria for targeting, in coordination with communities and civil protection groups.

UN OCHA organizes emergency meetings of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Inter-Cluster Coordination Group, of which the IFRC is a member. The Zimbabwe Red Cross is an active participant in the food security and water, sanitation and hygiene working groups, which are activated at cluster level when needed. With regards to the current food security crisis, the World Food Programme is the lead organization, and the National Society has been a co-lead since the preparedness phase of responses. There are monthly meetings with all other humanitarian partners in the country, coordinated by the Government. The National Society also actively participates in the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, along with other partners and UN agencies.

The National Society also collaborates with other international actors, including UN agencies such as UNICEF, for humanitarian interventions and other projects.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society has made progress in building a stronger, more effective, and accountable organization through targeted National Society Development (NSD) initiatives. These efforts are aimed at enhancing governance, operational capacity, and volunteer engagement, and overall institutional performance.

Key initiatives and achievements include a comprehensive induction for members of the National Board, equipping them with the knowledge and leadership skills required to govern the organization effectively and in line with humanitarian principles. The National Society is implementing a performance management framework to promote accountability, transparency, and continuous improvement across all levels of the organization. An inclusive review and update of the National Society's Constitution is underway to ensure that the governance framework remains relevant, effective, and aligned with contemporary humanitarian standards.

The National Society worked on the development of a comprehensive volunteer management system is in progress to enhance the recruitment, retention, and engagement of volunteers who form the backbone of the National Society's operations.

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society participated in a regional peer-to-peer workshop, fostering cross-learning and the exchange of best practices with other National Societies. This has strengthened collaborative approaches to organizational development.

The Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment ([BOCA](#)) tool was implemented in Mwenezi District to assess and strengthen branch-level capacity. The process helped identify strengths, gaps, and priorities for future development, reinforcing localized leadership and self-assessment.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in strengthening the institutional and technical capacity through knowledge sharing, training and peer exchanges and support for volunteer and branch development.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society has continued to enhance its communication and advocacy efforts to increase visibility, promote community engagement, and influence humanitarian policy. Strategic actions taken during the reporting period include:

Launch of targeted digital campaigns to raise public awareness on key issues such as health promotion, disaster preparedness, and volunteer opportunities, helping to inform and mobilize communities across digital platforms.

Strengthened collaborations with local media outlets to amplify National Society messages and showcase impact stories, thereby broadening public reach and increasing support for humanitarian initiatives.

Active participation in national and regional humanitarian clusters and communication forums, ensuring coordination, knowledge sharing, and alignment with broader sectoral strategies.

Enhanced collaboration with government agencies and peer NGOs to unify messaging particularly during disaster responses and health emergencies for greater coherence and impact.

Strengthening National Society's voice on policy issues affecting vulnerable populations, reinforcing its role as a key stakeholder in shaping inclusive humanitarian and development agendas.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society in amplifying its humanitarian voice through participation in advocacy platforms, strengthening strategic communication efforts and promoting joint messaging during crises and health emergencies.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society remains committed to upholding the highest standards of accountability, transparency, and integrity across all aspects of its operations. This commitment is embedded in the organization's systems, policies, and culture, ensuring that the National Society delivers its humanitarian mandate effectively and responsibly.

The National Society also enhanced its emergency operations centre, identifying and beginning the development of a digital tool to improve the speed and effectiveness of emergency operations. The specific tool is still being defined before moving into implementation.

Key accountability focus areas include staff safety, development, and well-being, while promoting gender diversity, inclusion, and safeguarding practices to create a respectful and equitable work environment; maintaining transparent financial management systems, ensuring accurate reporting and compliance with donor requirements, thereby reinforcing financial integrity and trust; a strong integrity policy is in place to guide ethical conduct, with mechanisms to prevent, detect, and respond to cases of fraud, corruption, and misconduct; implementing robust risk management systems to identify, monitor, and mitigate potential risks, thereby protecting its staff, assets, and operations; ensuring safety and security of staff, volunteers, and organizational assets are a top priority, with clear protocols and systems in place to manage operational security risks; strengthening procurement and logistics systems to ensure efficiency, transparency, and value for money across the supply chain; and adopting a results-based approach to planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, ensuring that all activities are impact-driven and accountable to communities, partners, and stakeholders.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC promoted results-based management, ensuring strong systems for monitoring, evaluation and reporting. Guidance was provided on maintaining financial transparency, programmatic accountability, and adaptive management approaches.

Through its 510 data and digital initiative, the Netherlands Red Cross supported the National Society in the revision of an early action protocol and in strengthening emergency operations centre.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- Close collaboration with local authorities, government departments, and technical partners proved vital in achieving shared goals. Stakeholder engagement-built trust, encouraged shared ownership, and ensured alignment with national priorities an approach that will continue to be prioritized in future programming.
- Active involvement of community members, including local volunteers, health workers, and leaders, contributed significantly to the success and relevance of project activities. This model of community-led design, implementation, and monitoring will remain central in future initiatives to ensure sustained community empowerment.
- The ability to tailor interventions to emerging needs and changing contexts (e.g., climate variability, disease outbreaks) ensured timely and relevant programming. Flexibility will remain a key design feature in future projects, allowing for effective delivery and enhanced community resilience.
- The combination of climate-smart agriculture, health promotion, WASH, and disaster preparedness created synergies that maximized benefits across sectors. This integrated approach proved efficient and impactful and will be replicated and scaled in future interventions.
- Training of volunteers, school health masters, government officials, and community-based actors equipped stakeholders with the knowledge and skills to sustain project outcomes. Future programming will continue to invest in structured, ongoing capacity strengthening as a foundation for sustainability.
- Regular monitoring, feedback collection, and learning activities enabled continuous improvement and evidence-based decision-making. The National Society will continue to embed strong monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) systems in all projects to promote adaptive management and accountability.
- Collaborative efforts with organizations such as Action Contre la Faim (ACF), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), and local authorities during the cholera response in Mazowe and Bindura demonstrated the power of coordinated action. Future projects will build on this approach by expanding joint planning, technical collaboration, and resource sharing.

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Empowering Communities, One Household at a Time: The Story of Village Health Worker Dorah Kamhonde

Dorah Kamhonde, a dedicated female Village Health Worker (VHW)/Volunteer from Kamhonde clinic in Makonde district, is making a significant impact in her community. As one of the 470 VHWs trained in the DREF Malaria project, which covers three districts in Mashonaland West, which are Makonde, Hurungwe and Sanyati, Dorah has become a champion in the fight against malaria. The five months project, aiming to thwart the current Malaria outbreak in the country through different ways including, Risk Communication and Community Engagement, Case management and Vector control.

After receiving training on Malaria Case Management, Psychological First Aid, and Protection, Gender, and Inclusion, Dorah embarked on a mission to educate her community on the spread of malaria and prevention strategies. Armed with knowledge on the proper use of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs), spread and prevention of Malaria, Dorah conducted door-to-door malaria sensitization in her community, covering 35 households over a 5-day outreach program. In total, she reached 262 (136F/126M) people over the period.

Dorah's efforts went beyond household visits. She also reached out to people gathered at village head meetings, business centres, and other public gatherings, spreading crucial information on malaria prevention. Her dedication and passion



for volunteering have earned her the respect and admiration of her community.

Dorah's commitment to her work is evident in her words: "As a volunteer, I have been making sure that my community is informed on all health-related information. This time we have been capacitated with extra knowledge on Protection Gender and inclusion as we embark on our health education mission. Volunteering is in my blood, and my desire is to see healthy communities free from all sorts of sicknesses." Her selflessness and enthusiasm serve as an inspiration to others, demonstrating the impact one person can have on their community's health and well-being.

Through Dorah's efforts, her community is better equipped to prevent and manage malaria. Her work is a testament to the power of community-based initiatives, and the crucial role Village Health Workers/Volunteers play in promoting health and well-being. Dorah's story serves as a shining example of the difference one person can make, and her dedication to volunteering will undoubtedly leave a lasting legacy in her community.

2

Munashe's Story: Access to Clean Water at Tsungubvi Primary School

Munashe, a bright and enthusiastic student at Tsungubvi Primary School, remembers the days when accessing clean water at school was a challenge. The school's community, Glendale, was hard hit by cholera, water sources were contaminated, and water-borne diseases were prevalent among residents.

But everything changed when the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society intervened. With their support, the school received a water chlorination support item, and Munashe's life was transformed.

"I used to get sick often, but since we got clean water, I haven't fallen ill," Munashe says with a smile. "I can now focus on my studies and play with my friends without worrying about getting sick."

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society's intervention has made a significant impact on Munashe's life



and the entire school community. Students can now enjoy clean and safe water, reducing the risk of water-borne diseases and improving their overall health and well-being. Zimbabwe Redcross has trained some of the school health club teachers at Tsungubvi on water, sanitation and hygiene.

Munashe's story is a testament to the power of access to clean water in transforming lives. With continued support, more students like Munashe can enjoy a healthier and more productive learning environment.

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the [8+3 reporting template](#) contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 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.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [Zimbabwe AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: The financial report link will be fed when the report is available)
For emergency operations, see [MDRZW025](#) and [MDRZW024](#).
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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