



TANZANIA

2025 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



30 July 2026

IN SUPPORT OF TANZANIA RED CROSS SOCIETY



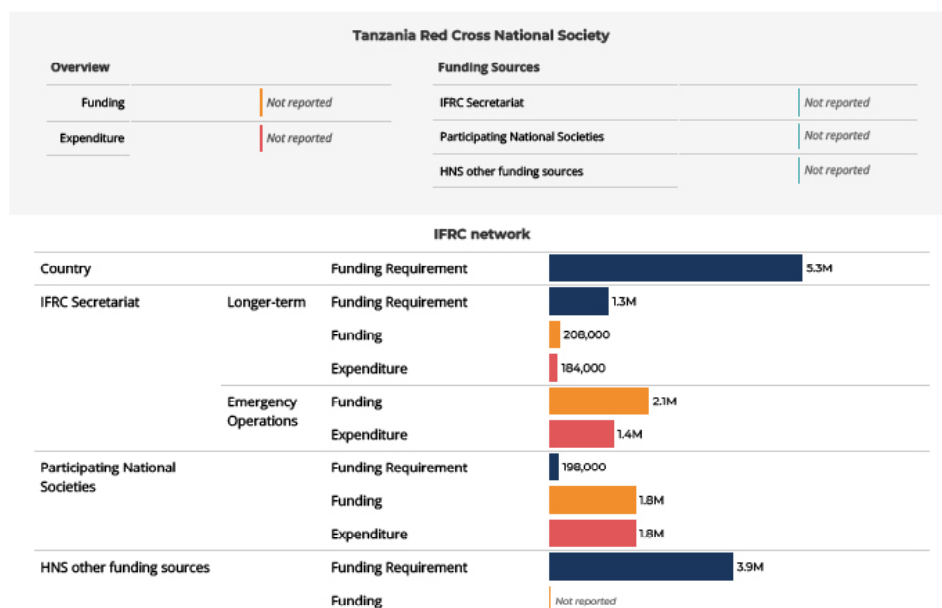
PEOPLE REACHED



*No information at time of publication. Figures reflect targeted reach in 2026 plan

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAATZ002**

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

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the IFRC network is part of
	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role
	There is a National Society Development plan in place
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns
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
	National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors
	National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanisms

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and well-being	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Finnish Red Cross	88,000						
Spanish Red Cross	192,000						
Turkish Red Crescent	1.5M						

Total Funding Reported CHF 1.6M

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

The year 2025 was defined by two disease outbreaks (Mpox and Marburg Virus Disease) and a flood in Mara and Morogoro. Tanzania faces increasing vulnerability to both natural and human-induced hazards, driven by its diverse geographical, social, and economic conditions.

In the second half of the year, the country's general elections escalated into political unrest, violence, injuries, fatalities, and displacement across twelve regions of Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. The general elections covered presidential, parliamentary, and local government races nationwide. Party primaries in August sparked political tensions, with voting in late October and results proclamation extending through November.

Tanzania's health sector faces persistent challenges, including limited funding, shortage of skilled health professionals, and inadequate infrastructure, particularly in rural and hard-to-reach areas. Essential medicines and diagnostic equipment are often in short supply, weakening the quality of care and delaying treatment. The country continues to battle recurring outbreaks of diseases such as cholera, Ebola, Marburg, and Mpox, which strain an already overstretched system.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2025, the Tanzania Red Cross Society participated in the [Coastal City Resilience and Extreme Heat Action Project](#) (CoCHAP) multi-country initiative. It targeted the urban climate resilience against extreme heat and coastal threats in Tanga and Mjini Magharibi, Zanzibar. The [early warning and early action](#) (EWEA) project also co-developed early warning products for Kilosa District, completing co-development workshops, a technical working session, and community disseminator training. The [anticipatory action](#) (AA) project also produced an approved, funded Early Action Protocol.

Disasters and crises

In 2025, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) was utilized for two flood emergencies. Flood response in Mara and Morogoro also delivered emergency shelter, in close coordination with the local government. Rapid assessments identified 1,017 houses damaged or destroyed and 214 latrines inaccessible during the floods. Emergency shelter kits were also distributed, prioritizing female-headed households, older persons, and persons with disabilities. Additionally, during the Election Response, temporary triage tents were deployed at gathering points to support emergency medical stabilization.

Health and wellbeing

The National Society supported people affected by a Marburg Outbreak through IFRC-DREF. During the reporting period, emergency medical services, community health promotion, [mental health and psychosocial services](#) (MHPSS), and [water, sanitation, and hygiene](#) (WASH) interventions were delivered in response to disease outbreaks, flood impacts, and election violence. The Mpox response trained volunteers and conducted mass sensitization in ten regions. Additionally, the [Saving Lives and Livelihoods](#) (SLL) Phase II commenced. With regard to WASH efforts, households were assessed for vulnerabilities and received cartons of soap and a borehole in Ruziba Ward was upgraded with a 50,000-litre storage tank.

Migration and displacement

In 2025, the National Society provided emergency assistance to internally displaced households during response to floods and election unrest, including shelter kits, health services, and referrals. The [Restoring Family Links](#) (RFL) capacity was also strengthened during the election response through procurement of one RFL kit. Community members reported significant unmet needs around missing persons and family separations resulting from post-election crackdowns.

Values, power and inclusion

As part of mainstreaming [protection, gender and inclusion](#) (PGI), the National Society conducted a Rapid Gender Analysis during the Malburg outbreak response which identified 70 per cent of confirmed cases as female, linked to caregiving roles and burial practices. Persons with disabilities were also reached through inclusive outreach. A PGI risk assessment and child safeguarding analysis was also conducted with 250 referral pathways mapped and 1,000+ individuals referred to as integrated protection services. [Community engagement and accountability](#) (CEA) was also institutionalized as a core operational approach which helped analyse a rumour tracking system and community questions, reducing misinformation and strengthening trust.

Enabling local actors

The 2025 operations significantly strengthened the Tanzania Red Cross Society's institutional capacity. Volunteer action teams were activated at branch level across all regions. The National Society's planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER) systems were embedded across all operations and projects. The Tanzania Red Cross Society also reinforced its auxiliary humanitarian role through engagement with the Ministry of Health, PMO-DMD, and public authorities.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

Several significant changes occurred during 2025 that affected implementation of the Unified Plan. The Tanzania Red Cross Society participated in the Coastal City Resilience and Extreme Heat Action Project (CoCHAP) multi-country initiative however the complete implementation was suspended mid-year following USAID funding cuts.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

Emergency Appeal name	Africa Regional Mpox Epidemic
IFRC Emergency Appeal code	MDRS1003
People assisted	30 million people
Duration	16 months (22 August 2024 to 31 March 2026)
Funding requirements	Total IFRC funding requirement through the Appeal: CHF 30 million Total Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 40 million
Link to Emergency Appeal	Africa Regional Mpox Epidemic
Link to Operational Strategy	Operational Strategy
Link to latest Operation Update	Operational update no.4

In 2024, Mpox cases and deaths surged significantly in Africa, with over 17,000 cases and 500 deaths reported across 12 countries, marking a sharp increase from 2023. The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) remains the epicentre, contributing 92 per cent of cases, with transmission spreading across all its provinces and into neighbouring Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Kenya. Non-endemic countries such as South Africa have also reported cases, while endemic regions, including Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire, continue to see expanding outbreaks. The emergence of Clades 1a, 1b and 2 in disparate areas highlights the heightened risk, prompting organizations such as the Africa CDC, WHO and the IFRC to declare the outbreak a public emergency. Red Cross Red Crescent Societies are working closely with governments

to provide community-based surveillance, risk communication and community engagement and vaccination support to mitigate the spread and reduce mortality.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The regional Mpox emergency appeal aims to assist National Societies in preparing for and responding to the Mpox epi demic. The strategy includes scaling up health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, community engagement and accountability (CEA) and addressing socio-economic impacts. The operation will be guided by a risk-based approach and regional coordination, prioritizing preparedness, readiness and response. The Tanzania Red Cross Society will receive support to develop country-specific response plan, enhance community-based advocacy and mitigate the spread of the virus, particularly in areas with imported cases or established transmission. The operation will also target vulnerable populations, including marginalized and immunocompromised groups, with a focus on protection, gender and inclusion. The highlights of the assistance are:

Integrated assistance: Affected people and families are provided with a safety net scheme, including multipurpose cash to meet immediate needs and cover basic necessities while recovering from Mpox infections. Affected people who have lost their livelihoods due to Mpox are aided in reintegrating into the labour market through skills enhancement and diversification.

Health and care, including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH): Affected people are provided with community-based surveillance to detect and actively find suspected Mpox cases, feeding into existing surveillance systems. Clinical care pathways for screening, triage, isolation, testing and assessment are identified through national plans and guidelines, ensuring awareness among clinical facilities. Communities are engaged on Mpox transmission, symptoms and preventive actions. Health services ensure individuals with Mpox symptoms seek care, with support for isolation and referral. Vaccination efforts are supported through community engagement. WASH facilities are improved in health centres, with ongoing hygiene promotion to reduce transmission.

Cross-cutting approaches: The operational strategy integrates community engagement and accountability (CEA) and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) as pivotal elements, in an approach that recognizes and values all community members as equal partners, with their diverse needs shaping the response. Activities include the provision of dignity kits and establishment of two-way feedback mechanisms. The strategy emphasizes local voice amplification, collaborative engagement and transparent communication, extending into long-term resilience building through initiatives such as the IFRC Pan-Africa Zero Hunger Initiative.

For the period 22 August 2024 to 21 August 2025, the following assistance was provided by the Tanzania Red Cross Society:

The Tanzania Red Cross Society reached people, including persons living with disabilities across all 10 targeted regions through Mpox-related awareness interventions. The National Society conducted awareness campaigns which included door-to-door sensitization, radio talk shows, community dialogues, and the distribution of IEC materials. Special emphasis was placed on hygiene promotion and prevention measures, particularly handwashing practices, safe care-seeking behaviours, and early recognition of symptoms, to curb misinformation and stigma around Mpox. Engagement of youth and women's groups, alongside religious leaders, strengthened community trust and uptake of key health messages.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Tanzania Red Cross Society participated in the Coastal City Resilience and Extreme Heat Action Project (CoCHAP) multi-country initiative. It targeted the urban climate resilience against extreme heat and coastal threats in Tanga and Mjini Magharibi, Zanzibar.

The [early warning and early action](#) (EWEA) project also co-developed early warning products for Kilosa District, completing co-development workshops, a technical working session, and community disseminator training. The [anticipatory action](#) (AA) project also produced an approved, funded Early Action Protocol.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society with technical and financial support. This included the technical review and approval of the Early Action Protocol and secured funding for its implementation.

The **Finnish Red Cross** supported the EWEA project extension and Plan of Action review.

The **Irish Red Cross** supported the National Society with funding mobilisation to sustain CoCHAP activities.



Disasters and crises

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

During the reporting period, IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) was utilized for three emergencies. Two floods and one epidemic emergency were responded to. The details on the epidemic will be under the 'Health and wellbeing' section.

Name of Operation	Tanzania EAP
MDR-Code	MDRTZ041
Duration	6 Months (15 May 2025 to 31 December 2025)
Funding Allocation	CHF 550,000
People assisted	120,000 people
DREF Operation	DREF Operation
DREF Operation Update	DREF/EAP Update

The IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 550,000 in May 2025 supported the Tanzania Red Cross Society in assisting 120,000 people affected through an Early Action Protocol (EAP) included an allocation of CHF 550,000 to preposition stock and undertake annual readiness activities in order to implement early actions, if and when the trigger is reached. The early actions include shelter, health, WASH, risk reduction, and community engagement and accountability.

Name of Operation	Flood 2025
MDR-Code	MDRTZ040
Duration	4 months (8 April 2025 to 31 July 2025)
Funding Allocation	CHF 379,955
People assisted	4,435 people
DREF Operation	DREF Operation
DREF Operation Update	DREF Operation final report

The IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 379,955 in April 2025 supported the Tanzania Red Cross Society in assisting 4,435 people affected by droughts. The National Society aimed to provide lifesaving support the overall objective of this response was to reach 887 households in two regions of Morogoro and Mara with health services, WASH, shelter, and basic household needs and livelihoods for a period of three months.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Tanzania Red Cross Society demonstrated strong surge capacity across concurrent DREF operations in 2025. Flood response in Mara and Morogoro also delivered emergency shelter, WASH, health services. Their search and rescue operations were done in close coordination with local government.

Rapid assessments identified 1,017 houses damaged or destroyed and 214 latrines inaccessible during the floods. A total of 100 emergency shelter kits distributed, prioritizing female-headed households, older persons, and persons with disabilities.

Flood response assessments also identified 4,435 displaced persons whose income-generating activities were disrupted.

The Election Response was a complex response, requiring simultaneous multi-sectoral deployment across 12 regions during a politically volatile context. The National Society maintained a 24/7 EOC, expanded logistics to all regions, and deployed over 500 trained volunteers. Under the Election Response, 15 temporary triage tents were deployed at gathering points to support emergency medical stabilization. Future programming would benefit from prepositioned shelter stocks and expanded early recovery support.

During election unrest, movement restrictions and curfews also reduced economic activity, particularly among informal workers. Community members in Mbeya and Songwe specifically requested sustained economic support for households that lost breadwinners due to post-election violence. Future programming would benefit from cash-for-recovery mechanisms aligned to needs assessments.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society through the IFRC-DREF mechanism to respond to several emergencies. The IFRC also provided real-time technical guidance on EOC operations and information management throughout the Election Response.

The ICRC supported the Tanzania Red Cross Society with surge team deployments during emergencies. .



Health and wellbeing

Name of Operation	Marburg Outbreak
MDR-Code	MDRTZ039
Duration	4 Months (27 Jan 2025 to 31 May 2025)
Funding Allocation	CHF 279,790
People targeted	1,477,865 people
DREF Operation	<u>DREF Operation</u>
DREF Operation Update	<u>DREF Operation final report</u>

The IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 279,790 in January 2025 supported the Tanzania Red Cross Society in assisting people affected through a DREF operation. The DREF aimed to reduce morbidity and mortality associated with the outbreak of Marburg outbreak in Kagera Region by supporting early detection, containment, and mitigation efforts through community engagement, risk communication, health interventions, and enhanced coordination with stakeholders.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Health and wellbeing interventions were the dominant programmatic focus across all Tanzania Red Cross Society operations in 2025. Emergency medical services, community health promotion, mental health and psychosocial

services (MHPSS), and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions were delivered in response to disease outbreaks, flood impacts, and election violence.

The epidemic outbreak was successfully contained through volunteer-led surveillance, community outreach to 1.5 million people, and MHPSS to 570 individuals. The Mpox response trained 360+ volunteers and conducted mass sensitization in ten regions. Additionally, the Saving Lives and Livelihoods (SLL) Phase II commenced, reaching communities in Kagera, Lindi, Njombe, Unguja, and Peba through Regional Macro Planning Meetings, community mobiliser orientations, and stakeholder coordination with Ministry of Health.

The National Society also commenced Phase II implementation of the Saving Lives and Livelihoods project in partnership with Amref Health Africa, Akros, World Food Programme, and UNICEF under Ministry of Health coordination. Key achievements included organizing a national-level planning meeting that agreed on Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) funding distribution principles, prioritizing regions with the greatest immunization gaps and ensuring SLL resources complement existing integration strategies. The National Society also completed orientation of community health workers, volunteers, schoolteachers, and community leaders in Bukoba DC, Bukoba MC, Muleba DC (Kagera), and Lindi MC on RCCE integration approaches and documentation.

With regard to WASH efforts, 14,549 households were assessed for WASH vulnerabilities. Houses received cartons of soap and a borehole in Ruziba Ward was upgraded with a 50,000-litre storage tank. Hygiene promotion further contributed to reduction in diarrheal disease prevalence.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC worked to support the National Society through mechanisms such as IFRC-DREF. It also provided technical support for disease outbreak response coordination as well as the SLL project.



Through operational challenges such as internet shutdowns, roadblocks, and a nationwide curfew, the Tanzania Red Cross Society provided first aid, emergency medical care, and psychosocial support to affected communities. (Photo: Tanzania Red Cross Society/IFRC)



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the National Society provided emergency assistance to internally displaced households during response to floods and election unrest, including shelter kits, health services, and referrals. The Restoring Family Links (RFL) capacity was also strengthened during the election response through procurement of one RFL kit. Community members reported significant unmet needs around missing persons and family separations resulting from post-election crackdowns.

During the flood response in Mara and Morogoro, the National Society provided emergency shelter materials, non-food items (NFIs), food aid, search and rescue support, and displacement assistance to flood-affected populations.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC worked to support the National Society with assisting internal displaced persons (IDPs).



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The National Society worked to mainstream protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) across all interventions, ensuring humanitarian actions upheld dignity, promoted equitable access to services, and empowered marginalized groups. Prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) frameworks were operationalized across all operations. A Rapid Gender Analysis during the Malburg outbreak response also guided gender-sensitive programming adjustments. It identified 70 per cent of confirmed cases as female, linked to caregiving roles and burial practices. Persons with disabilities were also reached through inclusive outreach.

During the flood response, vulnerability criteria guided prioritization of female-headed households, older persons, and persons with disabilities for shelter and relief support. During the election response, a PGI risk assessment and child safeguarding analysis was also conducted at the outset. A total of 250 referral pathways were mapped and 1,000+ individuals referred to integrated protection services. Eight volunteer debriefing sessions supported well-being amid exposure to violence. Key protection concerns included missing persons, family separations, ongoing arrests and detentions.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA) was institutionalized as a core operational approach. During the Marburg response, a rumour tracking system analysed 2,302 rumours and 1,557 community questions, reducing misinformation and strengthening trust. Volunteers conducted direct community dialogues and hygiene promotion sessions exceeding outreach targets.

Under the Election Response, individuals were reached through direct engagement. A 24/7 EOC hotline received 258 calls. Community concerns raised mostly included psychological trauma from arrests/detentions and missing person cases.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society with strengthening Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms and the integration of Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) minimum standards across operations. The IFRC also assisted with PGI mainstreaming through technical guidance and surge team expertise.

The ICRC supported the Tanzania Red Cross Society with mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and protection interventions during the Election Response..

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

The **American Red Cross**, with funding from USAID, is working alongside the Tanzania Red Cross Society and the Tanzania Meteorological Agency on the Coastal City Heat Action Project (CoCHAP).

The **Finnish Red Cross** does not have permanent presence in Tanzania; however, it has a strong partnership with the Tanzania Red Cross Society, supporting early warning early action (EWEA) project in Kilosa District, Morogoro Region.

The Italian Red Cross will support the National Society's Anticipatory Action project in specific regions.

The **Spanish Red Cross** is present in Tanzania and supports on health-related initiatives, particularly in Kigoma Region, including Kasulu, Uvinza, Kibondo and Kakonko. A notable project under this partnership is Uzazi Salama, a one-year initiative focusing on sexual and reproductive health and safe delivery in Kakonko District..

Movement coordination

The Tanzania 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, through its regional delegation in Kenya, promotes international humanitarian law and carries out humanitarian activities in Tanzania. The Tanzania Red Cross Society works closely with the ICRC especially in the area of restoring family links (RFL). This has been effective in the refugee camps and everywhere where there is a National Society office..

Coordination with other actors

The Tanzania Red Cross Society 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 Society 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 Society holds regular stakeholder meetings which bring together Movement and external partners. This includes UN agencies including 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 the UN agencies such as UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, the European Union, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Africa CDC and Pathfinder International. The National Society has also worked closely with UNHCR on the refugee programme, to improve general camp management and lead on health activities.

Other partners of the National Society include the Shell Tanzania, Coca-Cola Kwanza and other organizations..



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The 2025 operations significantly strengthened the Tanzania Red Cross Society's institutional capacity. The Election Response demonstrated the National Society's ability to activate and operationalize large-scale surge capacity within a politically sensitive context while maintaining Red Cross [Fundamental Principles](#). The EOC was established and operationalized 24/7 standard. Volunteer action teams were activated at branch level across all regions. The National Society's planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER) systems were embedded across all operations and projects. The Lessons Learnt Workshop also formalised operational learning. All volunteers in monitored regions were covered by health insurance.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** provided support to the National Society through DREF funding, technical surge deployment, and PMER guidance.

The **Finnish Red Cross** supported the National Society with the [early warning early action](#) project partnership and Plan of Action review support.

The **Irish Red Cross** worked to support the National Society through the CoCHAP funding mobilization..



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Tanzania Red Cross Society reinforced its auxiliary humanitarian role through engagement with the Ministry of Health, PMO-DMD, and public authorities. Collaboration facilitated best practice exchange and coordinated advocacy. A critical institutional gap identified in the Election Response was the limited dissemination of the National Society's humanitarian mandate to police forces, INEC, and community structures. Intensifying pre-election outreach on the Red Cross mandate to security forces, electoral bodies, and communities is the highest priority [humanitarian diplomacy](#) action for future election operations.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** provided support to the National Society with advocacy through DREF co-design and strategic communications guidance.

The **ICRC** supported the Tanzania Red Cross Society through reinforcing principled positioning during the politically sensitive Election Response.



Progress by the National Society against objectives

The National Society strengthened its planning, monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and learning across all 2025 interventions. Monitoring and evaluation frameworks were embedded in all DREF operations and development projects. It conducted a structured monitoring visit to various areas of implementation using mixed methods such as focus group discussions, key informant interviews, and direct field observation. It also triangulated the lessons learnt outputs to produce an evidence-informed operational account. The CEA was institutionalized as a core operational approach. Its risk registers were regularly updated across all operations and projects. Investments in digital transformation, pre-positioning of relief items, and accredited first aid training continued.

The National Society also worked on community engagement and accountability (CEA) mechanisms such as hotline, community dialogues, rumour tracking, embedded across all operations. Risk registers were also maintained and updated throughout 2025.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the Tanzania Red Cross Society through technical guidance.

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

- Community awareness of the Tanzania Red Cross Society mandate and neutrality is fundamental to operational acceptance, especially with police forces. In several areas, volunteers were denied access or perceived as government actors, creating safety risks and service delivery gaps. Pre-election dissemination campaigns targeting police forces, INEC, local government, and communities will be institutionalized. Formal MOUs with security agencies and electoral bodies will be developed before future elections
- Network and internet shutdowns rendered hotlines and digital coordination tools ineffective at the most critical response phase, creating serious operational communication gaps. Radio communication equipment will be pre-positioned in all zonal and regional hubs. Regional action teams will receive training on radio use prior to future high-risk operations
- Logistics pre-positioning was insufficient. Vehicles, fuel, kitchen sets, and food supplies were unavailable in key hotspot areas, limiting service delivery reach for deployed volunteers. A pre-positioning logistics protocol will be developed for all election and high-risk operations, including standby vehicles, fuel reserves, kitchen sets, and food supplies at zonal level
- Volunteer psychosocial wellbeing is a critical operational requirement. Volunteers deployed in high-violence contexts experienced secondary trauma, with limited formal support mechanisms in place. As a result, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) will be mandatory in all volunteers' pre-deployment briefings and post-deployment debriefs. A formal Volunteer Safety and Insurance Policy will be developed
- Coordination with government ensures effective response and prevents resource duplication. Poor coordination with INEC and police forces limited National Society access and created unsafe operating conditions. Coordination MOUs with PMO-DMD, INEC, police forces, and local authorities will be strengthened before future elections. EOC coordination protocols will be reviewed and updated annually
- Timely simulation exercises significantly improve volunteer capacity for service delivery under difficult conditions. The absence of civil unrest simulation exercises contributed to field challenges. Regular simulation drills incorporating civil unrest scenarios will be integrated into annual volunteer training calendars at branch and regional level

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Principled Service Delivery under Extreme Conditions

Despite government movement restrictions, network shutdowns, community mistrust, and active civil unrest in Mbeya and Songwe, the Tanzania Red Cross Society volunteers maintained commitment to humanitarian service delivery throughout Tanzania's 2025 General Elections. Volunteers provided first aid at polling stations, assisted injured individuals during post-election clashes, and delivered psychosocial support to traumatized community members, thereby upholding the Red Cross principles of neutrality, impartiality, and humanity in one of Tanzania's most politically sensitive emergencies to date.

2

Marburg Virus Disease Outbreak Contained

The Tanzania Red Cross Society played a pivotal role in containing the Tanzania's Marburg Virus Disease Outbreak alongside the Ministry of Health. The National Society deployed trained volunteers who investigated 1,426 alerts, tested 96-suspected cases, followed up 272 contacts, and provided psychosocial support to 570 individuals. Community outreach reached over 1.5 million people through dialogues, school programmes, and community gathering sensitization.

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

- [TN Tanzania AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: The financial report link will be fed when the report is available. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRTZ039](#), [MDRTZ040](#) and [MDRTZ041](#))
- [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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