



ZCRS Volunteers distributing NFIs to affected HHs in Mutare

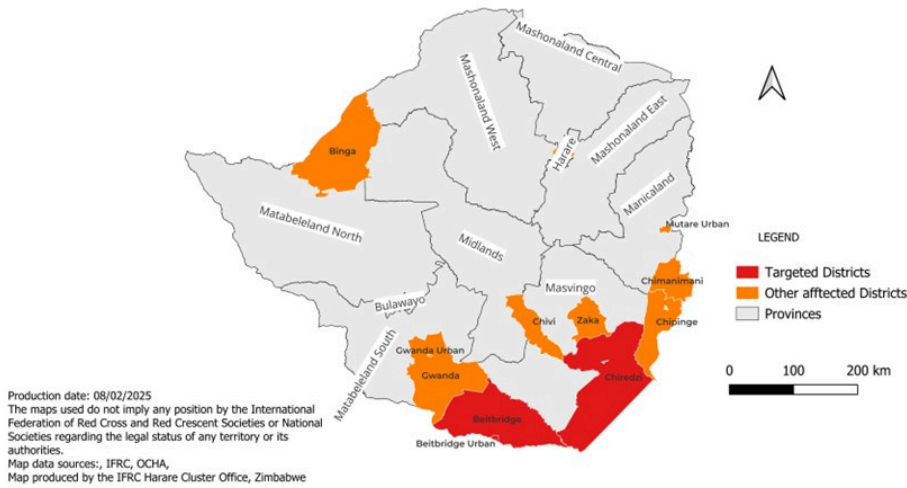
Appeal: MDRZW027	Hazard: Flood	Country: Zimbabwe	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 374,996	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 41,475 people	People Targeted: 10,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 05-02-2026	Operation Timeframe: 4 months	Operation End Date: 30-06-2026	DREF Published: 13-02-2026
Targeted Regions: Masvingo, Matabeleland South			

Description of the Event

Date of event

24-01-2026

Zimbabwe : Flood DREF Intervention Area Map



Internal

Map showing affected districts and targeted districts

What happened, where and when?

Zimbabwe is facing a severe and evolving flood emergency for this 2025/26 rainfall season following persistent heavy rains and storm events across the country over the past weeks. From the 13th to the 24th of January 2026, Zimbabwe received a lot of rains causing dam spillages, riverine overflow, and flash flooding across multiple areas. The situation, which began in early January, worsened with additional flooding in late January, leading to the request for support from the Department of Civil Protection to the Zimbabwe Red Cross to provide life-saving relief assistance to the affected families.

As of 24 January 2026, at least 109 people have been confirmed dead due to rainfall-related incidents, including drowning, people being swept away by floodwaters, and lightning strikes, while at least 61 people have sustained injuries. Nationwide, an estimated 8,295 households (41,475 people) have been affected, with many families displaced and in urgent need of shelter and basic assistance. Several communities remain isolated due to damaged infrastructure, with multiple marooning incidents reported as floodwaters cut off access routes.

Hydrological conditions remain extremely concerning. According to the Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA), several major dams are full or over-spilling, including Tugwi Mukosi, Manjirenji, Manyuchi, and Bubi-Lupane dams, significantly increasing downstream flood risk. Controlled and uncontrolled spillages have already resulted in river flooding, marooning of communities, damage to agricultural land, and destruction of bridges and irrigation infrastructure. Dam spillages, combined with saturated soils and damaged road networks, continue to isolate communities, restrict humanitarian access, and further disrupt access to social services, particularly for learners who cross rivers or travel long distances to reach schools. With continued rainfall forecast, the situation is likely to deteriorate, underscoring the urgent need for road rehabilitation, protection of education infrastructure, strengthened early warning systems, and anticipatory actions to reduce further loss of life and livelihoods.





Affected Household Receiving response materials in Mutare



Assessment in Epworth, Harare



Joint Assessment in Epworth Harare



Some of the effects of flash flooding in Harare

Scope and Scale

Flooding has severely affected several provinces in Zimbabwe after heavy rains were received from the 13th to the 24th of January, resulting in significant humanitarian impacts, infrastructure damage, and loss of life. Low-lying rural areas, informal settlements, and communities located near rivers have been disproportionately affected, with access challenges continuing to slow assessments and response efforts.

As of 25th January, Government data from the Department of Civil Protection (DCP) reported at least 109 deaths, 61 injuries, and 8295 households directly affected, representing an estimated 41,475 people impacted nationwide. Fatalities have resulted from drowning, lightning strikes, collapsing structures, and vehicles being swept away while attempting to cross flooded rivers. Flood and storm incidents have been recorded in Manicaland, Masvingo, Midlands, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Matabeleland South, Matabeleland North, Harare Metropolitan, and Bulawayo Metropolitan Provinces, affecting both rural and urban communities.

At least 334 houses have been damaged, along with 236 schools and 15 health facilities. In addition, 21 bridges and numerous road networks have been washed away or rendered impassable, significantly constraining humanitarian access and disrupting the delivery of essential services. Damage to transport infrastructure has further limited mobility for affected populations and delayed emergency response operations. Multiple roads and bridges have been washed away or severely damaged, including community access bridges in Zaka, Buhera, Beitbridge, Gwanda, and Mashonaland Central, as well as major highways such as Chirundu Road, Nyamapanda Road, and Victoria Falls Road.

In urban areas, prolonged rainfall and poor drainage have led to severe flooding and road degradation in Mbare, Chitungwiza, Kuwadzana, and Waterfalls, rendering sections impassable. These conditions have disrupted school attendance, delayed emergency response, and limited access to health facilities and essential services. The education sector has been particularly affected, with reported 236 schools damaged, including the destruction of classrooms and Blair toilets, forcing learners to share overcrowded facilities, use unsafe sanitation options, or suspend classes altogether.

The floods have had a substantial impact on livelihoods, particularly for rural households that rely on subsistence farming, livestock, and informal income sources. Floodwaters have destroyed crops, agricultural inputs, household assets, and small businesses, exacerbated

food insecurity and reduced household coping capacity. Poor households, female-headed households, and those dependent on seasonal agriculture are particularly vulnerable to prolonged economic stress as recovery options remain limited.

Public services have also been disrupted, with damage to schools leading to interruptions in education and damaged health facilities reducing access to essential healthcare. Flooding has compromised water and sanitation systems in several areas, increasing the risk of water-borne diseases such as cholera and acute watery diarrhoea. Children, older persons, people with disabilities, and individuals with chronic illnesses face heightened risks due to displacement, reduced mobility, dependency on caregivers, and challenges accessing health and protection services.

Based on this scenario, the NS targets 2 provinces, Masvingo and Matabeleland South, that were most affected by the floods, with Beitbridge and Chiredzi receiving less assistance due to inaccessibility issues and resource constraints from the government, and these are areas where the NS has yet to render any assistance despite the need.

Source Name	Source Link
1. Climate Brief	https://climatebrief.co.zw/2026/01/26/rains-claim-89-lives-in-zimbabwe
2. Herald online	https://www.heraldonline.co.zw/govt-ready-for-rainy-season-disasters
3. The Southern Environment	https://thesouthernenvironment.org.zw/epworth-under-water-flash-floods-expose-illegal-settlements-crisis
4. ReliefWeb	https://reliefweb.int/report/zimbabwe/zimbabwe-severe-weather-and-floods-media-noaa-cpc-echo-daily-flash-26-january-2026
5. Newsday	https://www.newsday.co.zw/local-news/article/200050706/zim-faces-heavy-rains-flash-floods
6. Newsday	https://www.newsday.co.zw/local-news/article/200050732/red-cross-on-high-alert-as-heavy-rains-trigger-flood-fears
7. Zimgazette	https://zimgazette.com/zimbabwe-intensifies-relief-operations-as-floods-kill-over-80-destroy-homes/

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	No
If yes, please specify which operation	-

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

-



Lessons learned:

Lessons learned from previous flood responses have been directly applied to the current operation to reduce recurring challenges. Among the main measures reinforced under the NS intervention to the current floods, we have:

- Early warning systems and preparedness measures have been strengthened to ensure faster mobilization and pre-positioning of relief supplies.
- Coordination among government agencies, humanitarian partners, and local authorities has been improved through a unified command structure and regular information sharing.
- To address access constraints experienced in past floods, alternative transport options and decentralized storage sites are now in place.
- In addition, greater involvement of local communities and improved rapid needs assessments are helping to ensure a more timely, targeted, and effective response.
- Previous DREF implementation highlighted several access and procurement bottlenecks that affected implementation timelines. In some flood-prone districts, damaged and poorly maintained road infrastructure, washed-away bridges and difficult terrain significantly slowed delivery of relief items to remote communities, especially during peak rainfall and immediately after flood events, when many routes were only partially accessible.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?

Yes

What was the risk level for Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis?:

Moderate

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

22-01-2026

Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	<p>The NS has distributed NFIs to the affected households in Mutare, Binga, Epworth, Mudzi and Gwanda districts.</p> <p>In Binga 10 households were assisted and they received: Blankets, tarpaulins, sanitary pads, 20 litre water storage gallons, washing soap, bath soap, stationery (exercise books, pens, book covers, rulers, mathematical sets), pants.</p> <p>In Harare's Epworth suburb 14 households were assisted with the following items: tarpaulins, soap, buckets with tap, 20 litre water containers and mosquito nets.</p> <p>for Mutare and Mudzi districts a total of 26 households were assisted and they received: tarpaulins, hygiene kits, blankets, water buckets, and mosquito nets.</p> <p>For Gwanda tarpaulins were also distributed.</p>
Education	<p>Stationery has been distributed to the affected schools in Mutare in response to the floods</p>
Assessment	<p>ZRCS has been on the monitoring the situation from onset. On 12.01.2026, based on MSD alert of cumulative rainfall across several districts, the NS strengthen the monitoring of the situation and early warning.</p> <p>Rainfall was indicated to be have been significantly high in parts of Mashonaland East, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland West, Manicaland, Midlands, and urban centres such as Harare and Bulawayo.</p>



IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Secretariat</p>	<p>The IFRC secretariat provides technical and financial support to ZRCS through the Harare Country Cluster delegation. It plays an essential role in ensuring the effective coordination within and outside the movement. The technical support is also provided through the existing capacity at the delegation level, but also at the regional level.</p> <p>The IFRC Secretariat has been providing support for a range of health and WASH activities that have significantly contributed to the epidemic's response, such as cholera prevention efforts in Zimbabwe and strengthened ZRCS's capacity to fulfil its mandate in responding to public health emergencies. IFRC is equally supporting the NS access funds from the DREF anticipatory action pillar, and ZRCS currently has an active Cholera simplified EAP and is almost submitting a drought EAP</p>
<p>Participating National Societies</p>	<p>The Netherlands Red Cross Society has been active in setting up an Emergency Operation Centre for the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, and this has been provided remotely. The Finnish RC has been supporting the NS in various preparedness and response programs (including the currently pre-positioned and distributed material) and operations and will be integrated in this response. The British RC are equally playing a similar role and will be integrated.</p>

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC is not in country and has not directly supported the response, but they have an RFL programming in Beitbridge which could assist should there be need for retracing initiatives.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Government has requested international assistance</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>National authorities</p>	<p>Local authorities have actively coordinated response and Rapid Needs Assessment at community level to ensure that there is effective response to assist the affected communities. In addition, food items have been prepositioned at provincial level to allow rapid response and provision of food to the affected communities.</p>
<p>UN or other actors</p>	<p>UN and other actors have been active in hygiene promotion, for example Oxfam has provide soap to support hand washing for the flood affected households in Epworth in Harare.</p>

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

At the national level, flood response coordination is led by the [National Disaster Management Authority / Ministry responsible for disaster management] through an inter-agency coordination platform that brings together government ministries, UN agencies, NGOs, and the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement. Sectoral coordination (e.g. shelter, WASH, health) is conducted through national clusters/working groups chaired by relevant line ministries with technical support from partners. The National Society (NS) actively participates in national coordination meetings, contributes to needs assessments and response planning, and shares operational data; it is co-lead/lead of [specify sector if applicable, e.g. shelter or health] where mandated.

At the local/district level, coordination is led by District Disaster Management Committees/Local Authorities, with regular



coordination meetings involving local government departments, NGOs, and community leaders. The NS is well positioned at this level through its branch network and volunteers, supporting local coordination, early warning dissemination, assessments, and service delivery, and in some districts, co-leads community-level response coordination.

Identified coordination gaps include limited presence/leadership in [e.g. Protection or Early Recovery], and overlaps in relief distribution reporting among partners, which are being addressed through improved information sharing and clearer role delineation.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Flooding and strong winds have caused extensive damage to housing in informal settlements, semi-formal areas, and rural villages across flood-prone districts in Manicaland (e.g., Mutare, Chipinge and Chimanimani) and Matabeleland South (e.g., Gwanda). Over 500 households in Binga, Mutare, Epworth, and Gwanda have reported partial or complete destruction of dwellings - including roof loss and structural collapse - leaving families exposed to harsh weather, overcrowding, and heightened protection/health risks. Immediate emergency shelter support is essential to restore safe, dignified living conditions.

In initial response, ZRCS has distributed blankets, tarpaulins, soap, water buckets, and other non-food items (NFIs) to a number of households in affected areas.

ZRCS will prioritize distribution of shelter NFIs over the next 3 months to Beitbridge and Chiredzi, targeting 334 households. The shelter NFI will include:

- Tarpaulins for temporary roofing.
- Blankets and mosquito nets for protection.

Recovery efforts will integrate Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Build Back Safer/Better (BBSB), and Anticipatory Action (AA) through community awareness sessions, training on resilient construction (e.g., elevated foundations, flood-resistant materials) and early warning integration.



Multi purpose cash grants

Affected households in Beitbridge and Chiredzi districts have lost household items, maize and small livestock stocks, and income sources from subsistence farming, gold panning, or informal vending due to heavy rains, river overflows, and displacement. Multi-purpose cash assistance, delivered via mobile money platforms like EcoCash, Mukuru or OneMoney, will enable families to prioritize urgent needs such as food, transport to relocation sites, basic household goods from local spazas, and plastic sheeting for temporary shelter, while stimulating recovery in Zimbabwean markets and informal trade networks.



Health

Flooding in Chiredzi and Beitbridge districts exacerbates health risks, including injuries from debris and swift waters, drowning incidents, and secondary outbreaks like cholera due to disrupted WASH services. Communities lack immediate response capacity, with limited access to basic emergency care amid strained health facilities.

Current structures in the affected areas show shortages in trained responders and essential supplies to handle flood-related emergencies. No prepositioned first aid resources exist locally, delaying life-saving interventions for the affected people.

To address these gaps, the operation will train 40 Red Cross volunteers in Basic First Aid, enhancing rapid response to flood injuries and integrating cholera awareness. Additionally, 18 First Aid Kits will be prepositioned in high-risk communities, ensuring immediate availability for search-and-rescue and basic trauma care during the imminent rainy season peak.





Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Flooding has contaminated water sources and damaged sanitation facilities across affected communities in Zimbabwe, particularly in flood-prone districts such as Gwanda, Beitbridge (Matabeleland South), Chiredzi (Masvingo), Epworth (Harare), and Chipinge (Manicaland), heightening risks of waterborne diseases like cholera and diarrheal outbreaks. Destroyed latrines and polluted surface water have severely limited access to safe drinking water and hygiene services, especially in displacement sites.

Immediate WASH interventions are critical to avert outbreaks. ZRCS will provide hygiene kits to affected households in Beitbridge and Chiredzi. Each kit includes soap, sanitary pads, toothbrushes/paste, handwashing buckets, and towels to sustain basic hygiene and curb communicable diseases.

Additionally, ZRCS will distribute Water buckets to improve water storage. Aqua Tabs will also be distributed, especially in Epworth. These will enable safe water treatment and storage, reducing reliance on contaminated sources. Interventions include community hygiene promotion sessions on safe water use, latrine repair, and handwashing.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The flood-affected populations in Zimbabwe, particularly in vulnerable flood-prone districts such as Chipinge, Chimanimani, Beitbridge, Chiredzi and Epworth, face heightened protection risks including displacement, loss of privacy, family separation, and increased vulnerability for women, children, older persons, and people with disabilities. Overcrowded evacuation centers and damaged housing exacerbate risks of gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation, and exclusion from assistance. ZRCS will integrate protection-sensitive programming and inclusive targeting to ensure safe, equitable access to assistance, uphold human dignity, and mitigate vulnerabilities across emergency response and early recovery phases.

To address these risks, ZRCS will deliver community awareness sessions on GBV prevention and response, emphasizing survivor-centered approaches. These sessions will enhance local understanding of GBV risks in flood contexts, promote prevention measures such as safe spaces and reporting mechanisms, and foster community accountability in collaboration with government partners and local authorities.



Community Engagement And Accountability

ZRCS recognizes communities as active partners in flood response, prioritizing two-way communication, feedback, and accountability to ensure equitable, culturally sensitive assistance. In districts like Beitbridge, Mutare, Chimanimani, Chipinge, Gwanda, Epworth, and Chiredzi - where flooding displaces many households - CEA will mitigate risks of exclusion, build trust, and enhance program effectiveness amid vulnerabilities like GBV and disease outbreaks.

ZRCS will establish community feedback desks at evacuation sites and distribution points, staffed by trained ZRCS volunteers for real-time complaint handling and suggestion boxes.

Conduct participatory sensitization sessions on entitlements and feedback channels, using local languages (Shona, Ndebele) and accessible formats for people with disabilities.

Digital CEA via ZRCS Facebook/X/ and WhatsApp channel updates transparent aid updates.

These efforts ensure communities shape responses, upholding Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) and fostering resilience through anticipatory action awareness.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

The assessment identified several gaps and limitations that may affect the overall response. Unmet and partially met needs remain in shelter, WASH, and health, particularly in hard-to-reach and recently affected areas.

Resource shortages, including limited funding, relief supplies, and trained personnel, are constraining the scale and speed of interventions.

Operational challenges such as damaged infrastructure, access constraints, and limited local response capacity continue to hinder full coverage.

Coordination challenges include inconsistent information sharing and overlapping assessments among partners, leading to gaps in service delivery in some locations. In addition, the needs of vulnerable groups, notably displaced households, older persons, people with



disabilities, and female-headed households, may not have been fully captured and require targeted follow-up assessments. Whilst some areas have received assistance, the hard-to-reach areas of Beitbridge and Chiredzi are yet to be supported.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This IFRC-DREF Operation aims to respond to the effects of floods to minimize the loss of life of 10,000 people affected by floods by providing lifesaving and relief activities, including shelter, multi-purpose cash assistance, Health, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Community Engagement and Accountability and Protection, Gender and Inclusion in target districts prioritizing those with highest numbers of displaced by the floods, for a period of 4 months.

Operation strategy rationale

The main focus of this intervention will be to provide immediate lifesaving and relief assistance to 2,000 households (10,000 people) affected by floods, combining cash, NFI and humanitarian services to ensure dignity, protection and wellbeing. This support has been prioritized for the two districts of Chiredzi (Masvingo Province) and Beitbridge (Matebeleland South Province) .

The ZRCS operation strategy rationale is:

Assistance will include the provision of emergency shelter materials (such as household tents, tarpaulins, blankets, and torches), mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), WASH services, and protection and safeguarding interventions, alongside referrals to other organizations for specialized services where required.

The operation will be implemented over a period of four (4) months, taking into account potential procurement and access challenges, and allowing sufficient time for effective delivery and completion of planned activities to maximize impact for targeted communities. During this period, ZRCS will continue to conduct detailed and multisectoral assessments, which will inform ongoing decision-making and enable adjustments to the plan of action as needed, ensuring the response remains responsive, relevant, and needs-driven.

Multipurpose cash grants alternative is planned for 500 HH (2500 people) based on market accessibility and preferences assessed. Targeted people will receive a monthly unconditional cash grant of USD 15 per person for three months through financial service providers to meet basic needs. The value is determined by the National Cash Working Group.

Shelter and household support 334 HH (1,670 people): Many homes were destroyed or damaged by flooding, leaving families exposed to weather and health risks. Immediate shelter support protects lives and dignity, while “Build Back Better” guidance ensures future reconstruction is more resilient to seasonal floods. This operation will target flood-affected households whose homes were destroyed or severely damaged, with prioritization guided by detailed household-level assessments. The NS is prioritizing procuring tarpaulins, torches and blankets for these households.

WASH 2,000 HH 10,000 people: ZRCS will provide vulnerable households with WASH kits, including: soap, sanitary towels, toothbrushes/paste, Aqua Tabs, buckets, and towels (WASH NFIs target 500 HH/2500 people). The distributions will also include water storage containers. Hygiene promotion sessions will also be integrated into risk communication efforts to reinforce safe water and sanitation practices. The NS will equally train 40 volunteers in hygiene promotion and will support with awareness campaigns to the whole targeted population. The NS will also procure dignity kits to sufficiently support 1,375 women and girls for three months to protect themselves and maintain hygiene, respect and dignity.

Emergency Health 500HH (2500 people): Since flooding creates vast areas of stagnant water, which act as ideal breeding sites for mosquitoes, leading to increased transmission of diseases like malaria, ZRCS will procure 1000 mosquito nets to be distributed to 500HH to protect displaced populations from a surge in mosquito-borne diseases. The NS will procure 18 First aid kits, two per district/province. 40 volunteers will be trained on Basic First Aid and Psychological First Aid.

Protection and inclusion: Flooding significantly increases protection risks, particularly for women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities, who are often disproportionately affected during displacement and recovery. Loss of shelter, overcrowding, and disrupted social networks heighten the risks of exploitation, abuse, family separation, and exclusion from assistance. ZRCS will ensure equitable access to services while preventing and responding to violence, discrimination, and exclusion. These include: an orientation session and training of 40 volunteers on PGI and referral pathways. A one-day workshop to review and establish referral pathways. Safeguarding prevention and response with briefings to staff and volunteers, and the signature of the CoC and policies. Community awareness on safeguarding and zero tolerance to PSEA, and establishing reporting mechanisms

Targeting Strategy

[Targeting Strategy Supporting Document](#)



Who will be targeted through this operation?

This operation will target flood-affected households in the most severely impacted areas, prioritizing those with the highest humanitarian needs and lowest coping capacity. The primary target groups include displaced families, households whose homes have been damaged or destroyed, and communities with limited access to safe water, sanitation, and basic health services. Particular focus will be placed on vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, older people, people with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, and households with young children, as they face heightened risks during floods and have reduced ability to recover independently.

Targeting is based on the severity of impact, level of vulnerability, and gaps in assistance identified through rapid needs assessments and coordination with local authorities and partners. Vulnerable groups will be identified using community-based selection, engagement with local leaders and volunteers, and clear vulnerability criteria to ensure assistance is equitable, inclusive, and reaches those most in need, while avoiding duplication with other actors.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection of the targeted population is guided by the severity of flood impact, level of vulnerability, and unmet humanitarian needs, as identified through rapid needs assessments and coordination with local authorities and partners. Chiredzi and Beitbridge were selected as there has not been much assistance rendered, regardless of the huge impact. Priority is given to households whose homes have been damaged or destroyed, displaced families, and communities with limited access to essential services such as safe water, sanitation, shelter, and basic health care, as these groups face immediate life-saving needs and reduced coping capacity.

Vulnerability criteria are applied to ensure the most at-risk groups are reached, including female-headed households, older persons, people with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, households with young children, and chronically ill individuals. Selection is conducted using a community-based and transparent process, supported by local leaders and trained volunteers, to verify needs and avoid exclusion or duplication. This approach ensures assistance is needs-based, equitable, and prioritizes those least able to cope or recover without external support

Total Targeted Population

Women	2,640	Rural	95%
Girls (under 18)	2,860	Urban	5%
Men	2,340	People with disabilities (estimated)	3%
Boys (under 18)	2,160		
Total targeted population	10,000		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection	Yes



policy?	
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes
Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.	
Risk	Mitigation action
Safeguarding risks	ZRCS and IFRC will ensure all staff, volunteers, and partners are trained on IFRC safeguarding standards and prevention to prevent exploitation and abuse. Complaints and feedback mechanisms will be accessible and confidential, with clear referral pathways for protection concerns where identified. Referrals will be organised jointly with relevant entities, ensuring the protection of survivors. Regular monitoring will be conducted to uphold accountability and safeguard the affected populations. The safeguarding risk will be evaluated in all the sectoral interventions, ensuring minimal exposure is created by the proposed intervention.
Health risks, including vector-borne and waterborne illnesses, may also affect both staff and beneficiaries.	To mitigate these risks, the National Society has prioritized health prevention with basic training for volunteers who will be informed to protect themselves and disseminate prevention messages to communities also at risk. For the ongoing cholera threat, NS is strengthening the readiness in the concerned affected areas and will monitor the expansion of the outbreak to the Floods targeted zones.
Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:	
The flood operation involves several security and safety concerns that could affect personnel, volunteers, and affected communities. Security risks include working in areas with limited law enforcement presence, potentially high-crime zones, or communities affected by social tensions, which could pose threats to staff and volunteers during field activities. Safety risks include flooding-related hazards such as unstable or damaged infrastructure, strong currents, slippery terrain, and the risk of waterborne diseases, as well as exposure to extreme weather conditions. To mitigate these risks, the National Society will implement strict safety protocols, including the use of personal protective equipment (PPE), Safe transport and access routes, buddy systems for field teams, and regular risk assessments. Security briefings will be conducted for all personnel, and incident reporting and communication protocols will be established to ensure rapid response in case of emergencies. IFRC support may be provided for security guidance, training, and monitoring throughout the operation.	
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	Yes

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 88,785

Targeted Persons: 1,670



Indicators

Title	Target
# of people provided with Household items including Tarpaulins, Blankets and torches	1,670
# of households reached with awareness creation on safe local building techniques	334
# of volunteers trained on shelter construction	39

Priority Actions

- Beneficiary selection and registration (Coordination with other relevant sectors for integrated programming including government and other stakeholders)
- Development of appropriate training material for awareness raising/training of volunteers
- Identification, mobilization and recruitment of volunteers for shelter intervention and Training of 40 volunteers on temporary shelter construction and on information dissemination
- Distribution of the temporary shelter and household items (Tarpaulins, blankets and torches) to the 334 HH (1670 people)
- Awareness raising on safe local building techniques to local builders - Done during distribution
- Post Distribution Monitoring of the use of distributed shelter and household items



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 105,546

Targeted Persons: 2,500

Indicators

Title	Target
# of people receiving Multipurpose cash transfers	2,500
# of Post Distribution Monitoring	2
% of surveyed people whose households received MPC are satisfied with the amount received.	80
% of surveyed people whose households received MPC are satisfied with the time/period that they received.	80

Priority Actions

- Beneficiary selection and registration
- Deployment of 40 volunteers to support cash distribution
- Selection of Financial Service Providers and Financial Service Provider charges 5% of MPCT
- Multi-Purpose Cash Transfers to 500 HH (2500 people) for three months at a monthly rate of USD 15 per person
- Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) of the response (to include NFI distribution as well)

Budget: CHF 15,854
Targeted Persons: 2,500

Indicators

Title	Target
# of First Aid Kits Procured	18
# of Households receiving Mosquito nets	500
# of volunteers trained on Basic First Aid, PFA and safe referrals	40
# of people receiving mosquito nets	2,500

Priority Actions

- Procurement of 18 First Aid Kits (9 per province/district)
- Training of 40 volunteers in Basic First Aid and Psychological First Aid -Providing PSS and Psychological First Aid services
- Localised referral pathway services for MPHSS to be mapped. National referral pathways already mapped and available.
- Procurement of 1000 Mosquito nets, that is 2 per household for the 500 households targeted



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 64,827
Targeted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of people reached with WASH NFIs	2,500
# of Volunteers trained on Hygiene Promotion	40
# of people reached with hygiene promotion messaging	10,000
# of women and girls reached with dignity kits	1,375

Priority Actions

- Training of 40 Volunteers in Hygiene Promotion (20 volunteers per district)
- Sensitize population of targeted communities on safe water storage and safe use of water treatment products
- Distribute WASH NFIs to the affected households 500HH (2500 people). Composition of the kit: Sanitary towels, toothpaste, water buckets with tap, bath soap, toilet paper, and toothbrush.
- Conduct hygiene promotion and sanitation awareness sessions once a month for 3 months, targeting 10,000 people in the two districts
- Deploy 40 volunteers for Hygiene promotion and sanitation awareness sessions once a month for 3 months
- Development and production of IEC Material for awareness sessions
- Procurement of dignity kits for 1375 women and girls sufficient for 3 months.
- Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 2,288

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of Volunteers trained on PGI and referral pathways	40
# of PGI awareness sessions conducted	4
# of people reached through Community awareness on safeguarding and zero tolerance to PSEA	10,000
# of Rapid Gender analysis conducted jointly with other actors	1

Priority Actions

- Conduct orientation session and training for 40 volunteers on PGI and referral pathways - integrated with Safeguarding prevention and response with briefings to staff and volunteers, and signature of the CoC and policies.
- Review or Establishment of referral pathway (1-day workshop in each district)
- Provision of PSS to affected households and populations to be integrated with Health above
- Community awareness on safeguarding and zero tolerance to PSEA and establishing reporting mechanisms - to be integrated with community dialogue sessions (where 10,000 people are expected to be reached)
- Rapid Gender analysis in coordination with other actors



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 9,848

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of people reached with floods awareness messaging	10,000
# of volunteers and staff trained on CEA	40
# of community dialogues and FGDs done	4
% Operational complaints received and responded to by the NS	100

Priority Actions

- Recruitment and training of 40 volunteers/ focal persons on RCCE
- Development of flood education messages in local languages
- Deployment of rumour tracking mechanisms
- Dissemination of floods awareness messages on social media, community radio stations, posters and hailers reaching 10,000 people



- Community dialogue meetings on floods and post floods discussions 2 per district targeting 10,000 people
- Community feedback systems (including rumour and/or perception tracking are established, 2 meetings per district)



Coordination And Partnerships

Budget: CHF 15,119

Targeted Persons: 100

Indicators

Title	Target
# of inception meetings	2
# of Monitoring visits	4
# of exit strategy meetings	1

Priority Actions

- Hold inception meetings (Provinces and districts)
- Support Civil Protection Committee meetings
- HQ Senior Management monitoring visits and running costs (HRD, FD, PD)
- Provincial and branch monitoring and supervision
- Exit strategy survey



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 18,604

Targeted Persons: 10

Indicators

Title	Target
# of Monitoring Visits	3
# of Lessons Learnt workshops attended	1

Priority Actions

- Provide remote and field monitoring.
- Provide technical and coordination support through Cluster Delegation as required.
- Where relevant ensure minimum security regulations are followed.
- Provide PMER, finance and logistic services as required ensuring compliance with DREF guidelines and IFRC relevant policies.
- Provide Communications support to profile the work of the IFRC and NS.
- Support Lessons Learnt Workshop's including regional support





Budget: CHF 54,123

Targeted Persons: 60

Indicators

Title	Target
# of Volunteers engaged	40
# of volunteers supported with insurance coverage	40
# of lessons learned workshops conducted	1

Priority Actions

- Salaries contribution for mobilised personnel who will oversee the intervention
- ICT Equipment (2 laptops for the 2 districts)
- Vehicle Leasing (2 vehicles to support the response)
- Bank charges
- Communication -Airtime for the two Districts/Branches
- ZRCS Core cost contribution
- Vehicle Fuel Costs
- Provide psychosocial support to volunteers
- Volunteers' insurance
- Conduct lessons learned workshop

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

A total of 40 volunteers and staff will be involved in this operation. PMER and finance will support operations management at HQ and branches to oversee the intervention.

Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

The volunteer team largely reflects the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the affected communities, as volunteers are recruited from local branches and surrounding areas and therefore share the same language, cultural norms, and community context. Both male and female volunteers, as well as youth and adult volunteers, are engaged to support a wide range of activities and ensure appropriate interaction with different population groups.

However, some gaps remain, particularly in the availability of female volunteers, volunteers trained to support older people and persons with disabilities, and volunteers with specialized skills in protection and psychosocial support. To address these gaps, the National Society is actively prioritizing the deployment and recruitment of female volunteers, adjusting team composition to ensure gender balance, and providing targeted training on inclusion, protection, and community engagement. Where needed, volunteers are paired or supported by community focal points to ensure assistance is culturally appropriate, inclusive, and responsive to the needs of all affected groups, especially vulnerable populations.



If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

Procurement for this operation will be led by the National Society, in line with its procurement procedures and IFRC standards, with technical oversight and support from IFRC where required. Procurement will primarily involve local suppliers to ensure timeliness, cost-effectiveness, and support to local markets, with international procurement considered only if items are unavailable locally or do not meet required quality standards.

Procured items will be used mainly for direct distribution to affected households, with limited replenishment of pre-positioned stocks as needed. The tendering process for distribution items is expected to take approximately 2–3 weeks, depending on market availability and urgency. For Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), a Financial Service Provider is already identified/being finalized, and feasibility assessments are guiding the selection to ensure reliability, coverage, and compliance with IFRC CVA standards.

How will this operation be monitored?

The operation will be monitored through a combination of routine field monitoring, reporting systems, and coordination reviews to track progress and effectiveness. The National Society (NS) will lead day-to-day monitoring through branch staff and trained volunteers, using activity tracking tools, distribution reports, beneficiary lists, and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) to assess coverage, timeliness, and quality of assistance. Data will be compiled at the branch and headquarters levels and shared regularly with IFRC.

Progress will be tracked against planned activities, timelines, and key indicators, including the number of households assisted, timeliness of distributions, functionality of services (e.g. access to safe water), and beneficiary satisfaction and feedback. Community feedback and complaints mechanisms (CFM) will be used to assess accountability and response quality. IFRC monitoring visits will be conducted as needed, either through in-country staff or surge support, to provide technical oversight, verify implementation, and support corrective actions. Monitoring findings will inform ongoing adjustments and final reporting on operation results.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The National Society will implement a comprehensive communication strategy to ensure timely, accurate, and transparent information sharing throughout the operation. Internally, coordination and updates will be maintained through regular team briefings, WhatsApp groups, email updates, and reporting tools to keep staff and volunteers informed of progress and operational changes.

Externally, the NS will communicate with stakeholders, partners, and the public using press releases, social media updates, community meetings, and radio announcements, ensuring affected communities receive clear information about available services, eligibility, and feedback mechanisms.

A community engagement approach will be used to promote two-way communication, allowing beneficiaries to raise concerns and provide feedback.

IFRC will support with communication and advocacy expertise, including media liaison, social media management, and storytelling, while the NS will lead content generation and community-level messaging, ensuring consistent, inclusive, and culturally appropriate communication throughout the operation.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRZW027 - Zimbabwe Red Cross Society Floods

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	287,149
Shelter and Basic Household Items	88,785
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	105,546
Health	15,854
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	64,827
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	2,288
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	9,848
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	87,847
Coordination and Partnerships	15,119
Secretariat Services	18,604
National Society Strengthening	54,123
TOTAL BUDGET	374,996

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

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