

## IN SUPPORT OF THE TANZANIA RED CROSS SOCIETY



## PEOPLE REACHED

Disasters  
and crises



**56,142**

Health and  
wellbeing



**2,933,676**

Migration and  
displacement



**3,315**

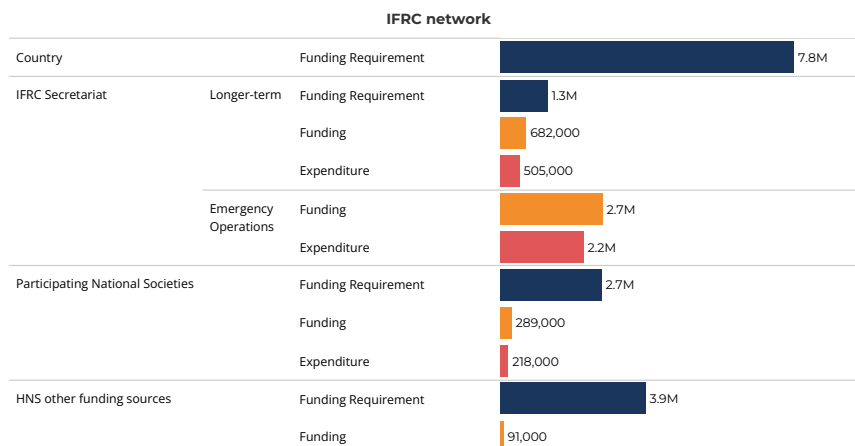
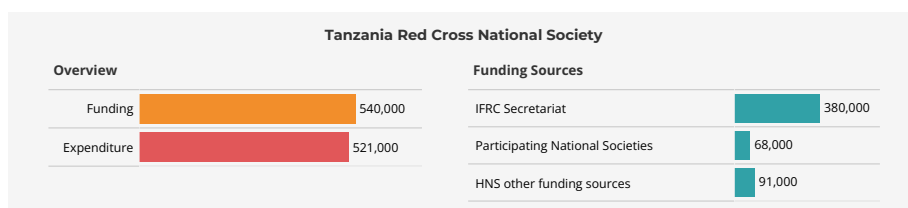
Values, power  
and inclusion



**908**

## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

*in Swiss francs (CHF)*



Appeal number **MAATZ002**

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

# STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



## Climate and environment

Number of people reached with activities addressing

### THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change
- implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions
- implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)



## Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with



Disaster risk reduction

56,000



Shelter support

3,000



## Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached by the National Society with



Contextually appropriate health services

24,000



Psychosocial and mental health services

1,000



Immunization services

31,000



Contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services

2.9M



## Migration and displacement



Migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection

→ 3,000

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move



## Values, power and inclusion

Number of people



Reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming

• 908

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan

# ENABLING FUNCTIONS



## Strategic and operational coordination

**2**  
Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of



## National Society development

- ✓ National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role
- ✓ There is a National Society Development plan in place



## 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 of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors
- ✓ National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors
- ✓ National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism
- ✓ National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy

## 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
Finnish Red Cross	94,000						
Spanish Red Cross	195,000						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 289,000**

# Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

## Context

Tanzania recently transitioned to a [lower-middle-income economy](#), with agriculture contributing 50 per cent of GDP. Other key sectors include mining, tourism, and manufacturing. The economy is facing inflation driven by global conflicts, rising food and fuel prices, and poor agricultural yields. Real GDP growth slowed to 4.7 per cent in 2022 but is projected to recover to 6.0 per cent by 2025, supported by infrastructure development, tourism recovery, and mining improvements. However, poverty remains pervasive, with over 60 per cent of the population living on less than USD 2 per day.

Food insecurity affects over 1.1 million people, driven by inadequate rainfall, poor harvests, and rising food prices. Between October 2022 and February 2023, high levels of acute food insecurity were reported, particularly in rural areas. Projections indicate worsening conditions due to climate change and limited agricultural productivity. Tanzania has made progress in healthcare, with life expectancy increasing to 65.5 years. However, preventable diseases like malaria, HIV/AIDS, and tuberculosis remain leading causes of death. Malaria accounts for 40 per cent of outpatient visits and kills 100,000 people annually, mostly children under five. Maternal mortality remains high, at 454 deaths per 100,000 births. Non-communicable diseases, drug addiction, and gender-based violence are growing concerns, compounded by limited healthcare access and inadequate funding.

Tanzania is highly vulnerable to climate-induced hazards, including droughts, floods and rising sea levels, which threaten agriculture, infrastructure, and livelihoods. Urbanization and environmental degradation increase disaster risks. Climate change is causing more frequent extreme weather events, impacting food security, and spreading diseases such as malaria into new regions. Disaster management is hindered by limited awareness, poor infrastructure, and inadequate funding.

[Tanzania hosts](#) approximately [265,000 refugees](#) from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo, mainly in Kigoma's Nduta and Nyarugusu camps. Refugees rely heavily on humanitarian aid due to restrictive policies and chronic underfunding. Gender-based violence is a significant issue in camps and some tribal settings.

Poverty, unemployment and gender imbalances persist, with [rapid urbanization](#) creating housing and infrastructure challenges. Education access has improved, but issues such as early marriage and pregnancy hinder girls' education. Urban areas face rising pressure from unplanned settlements, while rural areas lack basic services.

## Key achievements

### Climate and environment

In 2025, the Tanzania Red Cross Society was part of an initiative aiming at scaling locally-led [climate-smart disaster risk reduction](#), [anticipatory action](#) (AA), and adaptation efforts to reduce climate-related disaster impacts. The [Anticipatory Action](#) project's extension allowed the National Society to conduct Common Alert Protocol (CAP) and Focused Based Financing (FBF) trainings, while the [Early Warning Early Action](#) (EWEA) project accomplished the co-development of the Early Warning Product/Services with Different Stakeholders. In line with its efforts to aid with the impact of the changing climate, the National Society also implemented the [Coastal City Resilience and Extreme Heat Action Project](#) (CoCHAP), supporting urban climate resilience against extreme heat and coastal threats. Additionally, as part of the [Pan African Initiative](#), the National Society worked to plant 514 trees in 15 schools in Harare West.

### Disasters and crises

In the first half of 2025, the National Society responded to [floods](#) through the IFRC [Early Action Protocol](#) (EAP) activation and the [Disaster Response Emergency Fund](#) (DREF) for floods. The intervention included the provision of [shelter items](#), food security and livelihood, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), community engagement and accountability (CEA). Additionally, under the [Saving Lives and Livelihood](#) Project (SLL), the National Society discussed [Risk Communication and Community Engagement](#) (RCCE) approaches.

The Tanzania Red Cross Society addressed disaster risk reduction (DRR) through a comprehensive approach embedded in its operations and projects in 2025, focusing on building resilient communities and strengthening disaster preparedness.

### **Health and wellbeing**

The Tanzania Red Cross Society played a critical role in responding to epidemics such as a Cholera outbreak and a Marburg outbreak through the provision of health, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), and community engagement and accountability (CEA). Additionally, following the confirmation of the first two cases of Mpox in early March 2025, the Tanzania Red Cross Society, as an auxiliary to the government, complemented the effort of the government through DREF fund support.

### **Migration and Displacement**

During the flood response in Mara and Morogoro, the Tanzania Red Cross Society provided various services, including immediate shelter materials, non-food items (NFIs), and food aid to flood-displaced populations to stabilise their living conditions. It also supported evacuation efforts, relocating vulnerable families to safer locations such as temporary camps or community centres. Coordination with local authorities also supported family tracing and reunification services to reconnect separated individuals, especially children. Additionally, as part of its efforts to combat Mpox, the National Society trained thirty volunteers in the refugee camp of Kigoma to support the community.

### **Values, power and inclusion**

In 2025, during the National Society's Marburg Virus Disease (MVD) outbreak response, the Tanzania Red Cross Society ensured inclusivity and sensitivity to the needs of vulnerable groups such as women, children, and persons with disabilities. The prioritisation of Community engagement and accountability (CEA) included collecting community feedback, deploying a CEA desk, and channelling respective feedback for quick response. The Tanzania Red Cross Society institutionalized Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) across all interventions by ensuring that all humanitarian actions. This commitment included the implementation of Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) frameworks to safeguard beneficiaries and communities from exploitation and abuse by personnel involved in humanitarian activities.

### **Enabling local actors**

As part of its efforts to strengthen humanitarian diplomacy, the Tanzania Red Cross Society emphasized its auxiliary role to the public authorities. In addition, the Tanzania Red Cross Society actively engaged with government decision-makers, advocating for policies and support that prioritize the needs of the most vulnerable, including refugees and people affected by disasters. The National Society also integrated Community engagement and accountability (CEA) as a core way of working, recognising and valuing all community members as equal partners.

## **Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS**

During the reporting period, Coastal City Resilience and Extreme Heat Action Project (CoCHAP) project planned activities were affected by USAID fund cutoff. Related activities for six months were not implemented as the project contract was terminated.

Two projects, Anticipatory Action (AA) and Early Warning Early Action (EWEA), were extended.

# Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



### Climate and environment

#### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Tanzania Red Cross Society was part of the multi-country initiative aimed at scaling locally led [climate-smart disaster risk reduction](#), [anticipatory action](#) (AA), and adaptation efforts to reduce climate-related disaster impacts.

The [Anticipatory Action](#) Project's additional three-month extension allowed the National Society to finalize the pending activities, as well as to finalize the EAP proposal, which was the key expected outcome of the project. As a result, Common Alert Protocol (CAP) and Focused Based Financing (FBF) training were conducted. This training involved staff and volunteers, government officials from the government agencies of Zanzibar and Tanzania.

The trained covered the Overview of [Early Warning Systems](#), general overview of the alerting system, identifying the gaps of the existing Tanzania Alerting system, overview of alerting system in health, identified factors affecting information flow, CAP implementation in Tanzania, CAP-enabled alerting systems, awareness of heat as a disaster risk, integrating CAP alerts across institutions, overview of the IFRC Alert Hub and Process and Methods for Impact-Based Forecasting (IBF). This training was very productive for the team, and it attained the expected outcome of the respective training for the participants.

In Tanzania, the [Early Warning Early Action](#) (EWEA) project was extended to enhance the accomplishment of the pending activities. These included a workshop for co-developing the early warning product/services with different stakeholders in the Morogoro region. The primary focus was to engage different stakeholders to co-develop the weather, climate, and early warning services/products for the people of Kilosa district, Morogoro. The stakeholders invited included the Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA), the Prime Minister's Office-Disaster Management Department (PMO-DMD), the Ministry of Water, the Ministry of Health, Wami-Ruvu Basin, and Morogoro Regional and Kilosa District Disaster Coordinators.

Additionally, a technical working session was conducted in April to finalize early warning products for Kilosa with TMA, including training and simulation activities. Another training of community disseminators held in April trained community disseminators on co-developing early warning products with experts from TMA and the Ministry of Water. Efforts under this project also piloted an early warning system for weather-related hazards, especially heavy rainfall, and flooding in Kilosa.

Additionally, as part of the [Pan African Initiative](#), the National Society worked to plant 514 trees in 15 schools in Harare West.

By implementing the [Coastal City Resilience and Extreme Heat Action Project](#) (COCHAP) project Tanzania Red Cross Society also participated in Coastal City Heat Action activities targeting urban climate resilience against extreme heat and coastal threats.

#### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to the National Society.

The **Finnish Red Cross** supported the National Society with the Pan African Initiative and assisted with the planting trees in Harare West.



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

In 2025, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) was utilized for floods, Marburg, and Cholera emergencies. The floods emergency is described below. For details on the epidemic related emergencies, see 'Health and wellbeing' section.

1.

<b>NAME OF THE OPERATION</b>	Flood EAP
<b>MDR-CODE</b>	<a href="#">MDRTZ041</a>
<b>DURATION</b>	3 months (15 May 2025 to 15 August 2025)
<b>FUNDING ALLOCATION</b>	CHF 550,000
<b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b>	120,000 people

Based on Tanzania's recurrent flooding pattern, the Tanzania Red Cross Society activated the first trigger for its [Early Action Protocol](#) (EAP) in May 2025. The DREF allocation of CHF 550,000 for the early actions to proactively address riverine flooding across nine identified river basins. It supported people by focusing on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), health, shelter, and WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene), with the goal of reducing flood-related impacts.

2.

<b>NAME OF THE OPERATION</b>	Flood
<b>MDR-CODE</b>	<a href="#">MDRTZ040</a>
<b>DURATION</b>	3 months (8 April 2025 to 31 August 2025)
<b>FUNDING ALLOCATION</b>	CHF 379,955
<b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b>	4,435 people

Through this DREF allocation of CHF 379,955 in August 2025, the Tanzania Red Cross Society provided immediate relief to 4,435 people in two regions of Morogoro and Mara with the provision of Health services, WASH, Shelter, and basic household needs and livelihoods for a period of three months. The intervention included the provision [shelter items](#), food security and livelihood, health, water sanitation and hygiene, protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), community engagement and accountability (CEA).

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

During this reporting period, the Tanzania Red Cross Society upheld its auxiliary role by providing humanitarian services in complementing the government's efforts to support the most vulnerable population. With support from the [Disaster Response Emergency Fund](#) (DREF), the National Society implemented three different operations, including two operations for disease outbreaks (Mpox and Marburg) as well as a flood response operation. In addition, the National Society continued with the implementation of [Early Warning Early Action](#) (EWEA) project in Kilosa, Morogoro, anticipatory action project, and [Coastal City Resilience and Extreme Heat Action Project](#) (COCHAP) project in Tanga and Mjini Mahgharibu – Zanzibar.

The Tanzania Red Cross Society also began the implementation of Phase 2 of the [Saving Lives and Livelihood](#) Project (SLL). Its implementing partners include Amref Tanzania, Akros, the World Food Programme, and UNICEF. The Ministry of Health (MOH) of Tanzania Mainland and the Ministry of Health of Zanzibar are the ministries responsible for coordinating all the implementing partners in undertaking the SLL planned activities. The National Society participated in high-level engagement meetings and provided implementation updates. The implementation approach mirrors Phase 1, where each partner is assigned specific roles and objectives.

The National Society organized a national planning meeting with representatives from various ministries, the Africa Centre for Disease Control, and SLL partners. It discussed Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) approaches based on allocated funds. It agreed on the distribution of RCCE funds based on immunization status and partner support on the ground, as well as prioritising RCCE interventions to prioritize regional needs, complementing existing integration strategies.

The achievements under this project included the strengthened coordination among implementing partners through regular meetings, established clear RCCE messaging and funding allocation strategies, developed regional macro plans addressing immunization gaps, and updated project indicators to reflect realistic regional priorities.

The Tanzania Red Cross Society addressed disaster risk reduction (DRR) through a comprehensive approach embedded in its operations and projects in 2025, focusing on building resilient communities and strengthening disaster preparedness. The National Society continuously trained volunteers and staff on disaster risk reduction, epidemic preparedness, and response, strengthening local and branch capacities to manage crises effectively.

In collaboration with the Tanzania Meteorological Agency and government disaster management offices, the National Society developed Early Action Protocol (EAPs) to anticipate and mitigate impacts of hazards such as floods, ensuring timely anticipatory action.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided financial and technical assistance to the National Society for emergency response mechanisms. IFRC mechanisms such as the Early Action Protocol (EAP) and Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) were utilized by the National Society to effectively support those who face immediate needs during times of emergency.



## Health and wellbeing

1.

<b>NAME OF THE OPERATION</b>	Cholera Outbreak
<b>MDR-CODE</b>	<u>MDRTZ037</u>
<b>DURATION</b>	3 months (14 February 2025 to 31 May 2025)
<b>FUNDING ALLOCATION</b>	CHF 178,607
<b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b>	297,608 people

Through this DREF allocation of CHF 379,955 in August 2025, the Tanzania Red Cross Society provided immediate relief to 4,435 people in two regions of Morogoro and Mara with the provision of Health services, WASH, Shelter, and basic household needs and livelihoods for a period of three months. The intervention included the provision shelter items, food security and livelihood, health, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), community engagement and accountability (CEA).

2.

<b>NAME OF THE OPERATION</b>	Marburg Outbreak
<b>MDR-CODE</b>	<u>MDRTZ039</u>
<b>DURATION</b>	4 months (27 January 2025 to 31 May 2025)
<b>FUNDING ALLOCATION</b>	CHF 279,790
<b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b>	1.4M people

Through this DREF allocation of CHF 279,790 in January 2025, the Tanzania Red Cross Society provided immediate relief to 1.4M people impacted by the outbreak of Marburg virus disease in the northwestern Kagera region. The

intervention included the provision health, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH), protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), and community engagement and accountability (CEA).

### **Progress by the National Society against objectives**

The Tanzania Red Cross Society played a critical role in responding to outbreaks such as the Marburg virus disease and Mpox by training community health workers, conducting door-to-door health education, surveillance, and contact tracing. They also provided mental health and psychosocial support to affected individuals and communities.

The Tanzania Red Cross Society responded to the outbreak from inception in the surveillance, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE), protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) logistic pillars.

National Society volunteers, together with community health workers, reached affected districts to identify cases with associated symptoms of disease to take immediate action and facilitate timely referrals. In addition to that, the Tanzania Red Cross Society conducted a hygiene promotion campaign, addressed psychosocial distress caused by the Marburg outbreak, and provided basic mental health support and referrals to specialized care when needed.

Following the confirmation of the first two cases of Mpox in early March 2025, the Tanzania Red Cross Society, as an auxiliary to the government, complemented the effort of the government through DREF fund support. The National Society supported the preparedness and responses in ten regions of Tanzania, including Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro, Songwe, Mbeya, Ruvuma, Rukwa, Kigoma, Kagera, Pemba, and Mjini Magharibi. Volunteers across regions were trained on EPIC, WASH, PGI, and MHPSS in February 2025. The National Society conducted massive community sensitization in all hotspot regions using trained volunteers. The community sensitization was specifically intended to build community awareness on the Mpox virus and preventive measures to combat the spread of the virus.

In addition to that, the National Society implemented sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure projects, including clean water supply systems, wastewater reuse, handwashing stations, and menstrual hygiene management. These efforts reduced waterborne diseases and improved general health outcomes.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** supported the National Society with its efforts to promote health and well-being in local communities.



*Tanzania Red Cross Society trained volunteers to support communities during health emergencies as part of its response to the cholera outbreak. (Photo: The Tanzania Red Cross Society/The IFRC)*



## Migration and displacement

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

During flood response in Mara and Morogoro, the Tanzania Red Cross Society provided various services including immediate shelter materials, non-food items (NFIs), and food aid to flood-displaced populations to stabilize their living conditions. It also supported evacuation efforts, relocating vulnerable families to safer locations such as temporary camps or community centers arranged in coordination with local authorities and support family tracing and reunification services to reconnect separated individuals, especially children.

As part of its efforts to combat Mpox, the National Society trained 30 volunteers in the refugee camp of Kigoma to support the community through EPIC, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS).

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Tanzania Red Cross Society in its efforts to address migration and displacement challenges.



## Values, power and inclusion

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the National Society's Marburg Virus Disease (MVD) outbreak response, the Tanzania Red Cross Society ensured inclusivity and sensitivity to the needs of vulnerable groups such as women, children, and persons with disabilities. Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) messages that were culturally appropriate and trusted were also delivered. Alongside, the collection of complaints and feedback informed the provision of good health services to the community during the response. The activities were conducted in line with the Red Cross Red Crescent movement, the World Health Organisation, and the country's Ministry of Health standards and stipulated guidelines.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA) were a priority during the efforts. The National Society supported rumour tracking and collecting community feedback. The Tanzania Red Cross Society deployed volunteers to support the CEA desk, especially on collecting the community feedback and channelling to respective feedback to the proper channel for quick response.

The Tanzania Red Cross Society institutionalized Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) to all intervention by ensuring that all humanitarian actions respected dignity, promoted equitable access to services, and empowered marginalized groups. This commitment was both operational and strategic, supported by capacity building, partnership, and community accountability. This has been observed through implementation of Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) frameworks to safeguard beneficiaries and communities from exploitation and abuse by personnel involved in humanitarian activities. It also gives special attention to vulnerable groups such as women, children, persons with disabilities, older persons, and displaced populations to ensure they had access to appropriate healthcare, protection, and social support. The National Society further emphasized the meaningful community participation and accountability, recognizing all community members as equal partners regardless of gender, age, disability, or social status.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support to the National Society during its CEA and PGI interventions under other initiatives.



## Strategic and operational coordination

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

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 (ICRC) and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. During the reporting period, two Movement Coordination meetings brought together the Malawi Red Cross Society, the IFRC, the ICRC and participating National Societies to discuss strategic priorities, operational progress, financial updates and emergency response models. A shared response framework for Tropical Cyclone Freddy and Cholera ensured cohesive technical support and implementation across districts. 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.

### External coordination

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 chairperson 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

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

Through its DREF operations, the Tanzania Red Cross Society enhanced its ability to respond rapidly and effectively to disasters such as floods, droughts, disease outbreaks, and food insecurity. These operations support the activation and establishment of action teams at branch levels across all regions, improving readiness and localized response capabilities.

Additionally, through project implementation the National Society developed its institutional systems including financial management, planning, monitoring and evaluation (PMER), and risk management, improving accountability and operational efficiency. Investments have been made in digital transformation, prepositioning of relief items, and accredited first aid training programmes.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the National Society with technical assistance.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Tanzania Red Cross Society strengthened its humanitarian diplomacy and communications, making its humanitarian work more visible, inclusive, and impactful across the country. It enhanced collaboration with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and peer National Societies to share best practices and coordinate humanitarian efforts.

Internally, the Tanzania Red Cross Society emphasized its auxiliary role to the public authorities by advocating for their recognition as a trusted partner in emergency preparedness, response, and health systems strengthening. This advocacy enhanced their legitimacy and resource mobilization opportunities. In addition to that, Tanzania Red cross society actively engaged with government decision-makers, advocating for policies and support that prioritize the needs of the most vulnerable, including refugees and people affected by disasters.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continues to provide support to the National Society with technical assistance.



### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Tanzania Red Cross Society has strengthened itself to support project and operation planning, monitoring, and evaluation to ensure accountability. By doing this, the Tanzania Red Cross Society intensified the use of monitoring and evaluation tools to track the progress of implementation. Additionally, a monitoring and evaluation framework was in place in the Federation Wide country plan to ensure that outcomes and outputs are tracked and achieved as planned and that data is disaggregated appropriately. Also, the implementation plan was usually reviewed based on the evolving context by engaging implementing stakeholders and donors.

The Tanzania Red Cross Society also regularly updated its risk register to update risks that can probably affect the implementation of the planned activities and set the mitigation measures that can help to control the risk impacts. Risk management is jointly formulated for all operations and projects as well as the risk monitoring mechanism established as the mitigation measure of anticipated risk impacts.

However, the Tanzania Red Cross Society integrated Community engagement and accountability (CEA) as a core way of working, recognizing and valuing all community members as equal partners. These mechanisms were established for meaningful community participation, feedback collection, and responsiveness to community concerns. Also, the National Society ensured open and honest communication channels between affected communities and staff, fostering trust and acceptance that increased the transparency to the community.

## 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 Mid-Year 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

- Proper coordination with the government ensures effective responses during disasters. Additionally, under proper coordination the government ensures that the partners leverage the use of resources and control duplication of efforts during response.
- The use of community-based volunteers and engagement of community leaders in community-based activities helps to reduce community hesitance and easily tracking of rumors and community feedback.
- Having National and regional plan meetings helps to have a proper implementation plan that has aligned the National and regional priorities. This has been best practice during implementation of SLL project phase II.
- Engaging with the government prior to activating the project helps to adjust the implementation plan based on the country's need. This also helps to simplify implementation by using the existing government structure.

# 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 Mid-Year Report (with variance in structure in red)
<b>Core Questions</b>	
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
<b>Additional Questions</b>	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in mid-year reports
2. Visibility	Not included in mid-year 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 30 June 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

- [TZ\\_Tanzania MYR Financials](#) (Note: For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRTZ041](#), [MDRTZ040](#), [MDRTZ037](#) and [MDRTZ039](#))
- [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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