



# ZIMBABWE

2025 IFRC network mid-year report, January – June



16 October 2025

## IN SUPPORT OF THE ZIMBABWE RED CROSS SOCIETY



## PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency Operations



**2,568,932**

Climate and environment



**62,280**

Disasters and crises



**4,100**

Health and wellbeing



**2,568,932**

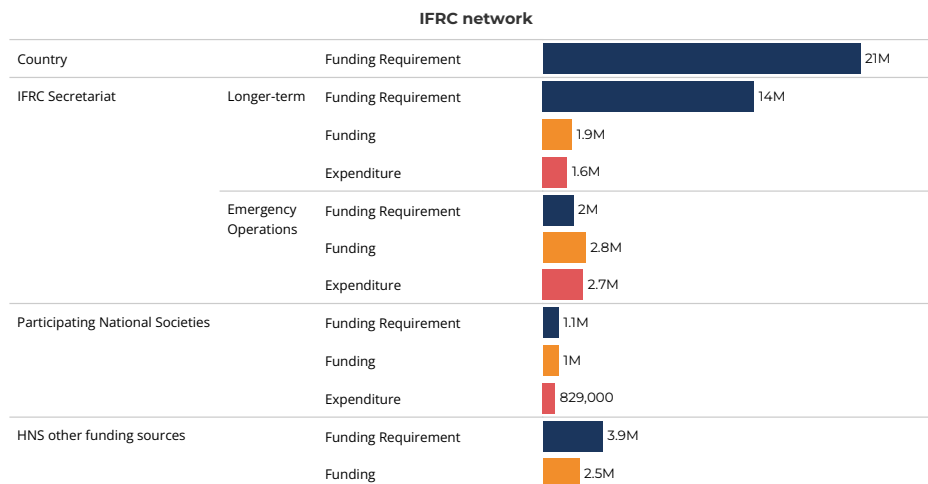
Values, power and inclusion



**30**

## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

*in Swiss francs (CHF)*



Appeal number **MAAZW002**

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



# ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

*Mpox Appeal*

## Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services

Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services

261,000

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



### Climate and environment

Number of people reached with activities addressing



Environmental problems

4,000



Rising climate risks

4,000

### THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change



### Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with



Livelihood support

4,000



### Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached by the National Society with



Training in first aid

10,000



Contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services

2.6M



### Migration and displacement



Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes

3



## Values, power and inclusion

Number of people



Reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming

30

### THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

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

## ENABLING FUNCTIONS



### 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 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

## IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
British Red Cross	268,000						
Danish Red Cross	161,000						
Finnish Red Cross	612,000						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 1M**

# Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

## Context

Since the beginning of 2025, Zimbabwe has experienced a mix of socio-political, economic, and natural events that impacted the country's humanitarian and development situation. In March, the country experienced the collapse of a dam in Chipinge which tragically claimed the lives of five children, with two others still reported missing. The incident was a result of the heavy rainfall and flash flooding, which also caused widespread damage to schools and surrounding communities, disrupting daily life and displacing several families.

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

Health related challenges were constant in the first half of the year. Outbreaks of Cholera, Malaria, and Mpox continued to impact the country, with a notable resurgence of cholera reported in November 2024. By February 2025, malaria was a significant public health concern, with a total of 10,470 cases and 31 confirmed deaths. These outbreaks strained healthcare systems and heightened the need for sustained disease surveillance and response efforts.

## Key achievements

### Climate and environment

In 2025, to strengthen agricultural livelihoods and resilience to climate shocks, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society supported people through the [Global Climate Resilience Platform](#) in Binga District. Efforts included regular monitoring, localised weather updates, and agronomic advisory services. Additionally, in March, during Farmer Field Days in Saba and Siansundu, participants learned and demonstrated sustainable techniques such as basin planting, intercropping, and the use of organic fertilisers. The project also procured and distributed 250 indigenous tree seedlings, such as pearl-millet and groundnuts, to enhance resilience against climate stresses.

### Disasters and crises

During this reporting period, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society responded to the [Regional Mpox Epidemic](#) with support from the IFRC Emergency Appeal mechanisms. Additionally, as part of its efforts under climate-smart agriculture, it equipped communities with the knowledge and tools to adapt to droughts, thereby protecting [livelihoods and food security](#) in times of crisis. Non-food items (NFIs) were also strategically prepositioned in a stocked warehouse to enable rapid and effective response to floods, storms and other sudden-onset disasters. The National Society is also implementing the Climate Resilient Communities and Livelihoods Project (CiRCLe) in Masvingo Province. The project seeks to strengthen community resilience through integrated interventions in [disaster risk reduction \(DRR\)](#), climate-smart agriculture, food and nutrition security, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and National Society development.

### Health and wellbeing

In the area of health emergencies, the National Society responded to the [Regional Mpox Epidemic](#) through an IFRC emergency appeal. It also responded to multiple floods with support from the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) to carry out activities in shelter, [water, hygiene and sanitation \(WASH\)](#) and [multipurpose cash](#). As part of its efforts, it conducted door-to-door sensitisation campaigns to raise community awareness. As part of its mandate to support water, sanitation, and hygiene ([WASH](#)) efforts, the National Society rehabilitated several boreholes and handpumps. Additionally, the rehabilitation of five communal dams was also undertaken alongside the establishment of dam committees.

### Migration and displacement

In 2025, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society continued to provide essential protection services aimed at preventing family separation, restoring contact, and clarifying the fate of missing persons through its [Restoring Family Links \(RFL\)](#) programme. Through the initiative, over 9,000 individuals were reached through ongoing service delivery, including

tracing, messaging, and safe referrals. The National Society also actively participated in regional knowledge-sharing forums, contributing to strengthened cross-border collaboration on migration-related protection issues.

### Values, power and inclusion

In 2025, under the Mpox Emergency Appeal, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society trained 30 volunteers drawn from the five operational districts on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) case management and referral pathways. The training focused on understanding GBV and its dynamics during health crises, and it also focused on case management and survivor-centred approaches. Effective use of referral pathways to ensure access to psychosocial and legal support was also emphasised during the training. Under the appeal, as part of the [Community Engagement and Accountability \(CEA\)](#) efforts, community engagement and feedback collection ensured that affected populations were not only informed but also meaningfully involved in shaping the response.

### Enabling local actors

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society made significant strides in building a stronger, more effective, and accountable organisation through targeted National Society development initiatives. These efforts included a review and update of the Constitution, development of a comprehensive volunteer management system, a comprehensive induction was conducted for members of the National Board, and the implementation of a performance management framework. With regard to Humanitarian Diplomacy, it worked to enhance collaboration with government agencies and other NGOs to unify messaging, particularly during disaster responses and health emergencies, for greater coherence and impact.

## Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

Due to changes in USAID funding, the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) project in Mudzi District, Zimbabwe (which concluded on 17 March 2025) was unable to conduct the planned endline survey.

## Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

### ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

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<b>Name</b>	Africa Regional Mpox Epidemic
<b>Appeal number</b>	MDRS1003
<b>People affected</b>	People affected/at risk: 300 million people
<b>People to be assisted</b>	30 million people
<b>Duration</b>	20 August 2024 to 30 June 2025
<b>Funding requirements</b>	Total IFRC funding requirement through the Appeal: CHF 30 million Total Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 40 million
<b>Emergency Appeal</b>	<a href="#">Africa – Regional Mpox Epidemic</a>
<b>Operational Strategy</b>	<a href="#">Operational Strategy</a>
<b>Latest operation update</b>	<a href="#">Operational Update No.2</a>

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 represents an ongoing effort to support National Societies in preparing for and responding to the Mpox epidemic. This comprehensive strategy focuses on scaling up health and water, sanitation and hygiene services, enhancing community engagement and accountability and addressing the socio-economic impacts of the outbreak. Guided by a risk-based approach and regional coordination, the operation prioritizes preparedness, readiness and response. Zimbabwe has been classified as a high-risk country for Mpox importation due to its geographic proximity to areas with established community transmission. The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society is receiving targeted support to develop a country-specific response plan, strengthen community-based advocacy and mitigate the spread of the virus, particularly in regions facing imported cases or local transmission. This operation actively focuses on assisting vulnerable populations, including marginalized and immunocompromised groups, while integrating protection, gender and inclusion considerations into all efforts.

For the period 20 August 2024 to 30 June 2025, the following assistance was provided:

#### 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

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



### Climate and environment

#### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, to strengthen agricultural livelihoods and resilience to climate shocks, the National Society supported people through the Global Climate Resilience Platform in Binga District. Through regular monitoring, localized

weather updates, and agronomic advisory services implemented in collaboration with AGRITEX (The Department of Agricultural, Technical, and Extension Services), local leadership, and community facilitators, the project ensured timely and effective farmer support.

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society also addressed environmental challenges such as deforestation, soil degradation, water scarcity, and biodiversity loss by promoting climate-smart agriculture, natural resource management, and community engagement to enhance sustainability, [food security](#), and community resilience. In March, during Farmer Field Days in Saba and Siansundu, 529 participants learned and demonstrated sustainable techniques such as basin planting, tied ridges, potholing, intercropping, organic fertilizer use, and minimum tillage, which enhanced soil moisture retention, reduced erosion, and improved soil fertility.

The project also procured and distributed 250 indigenous tree seedlings, mainly Acacia and Ziziphus, across Saba and Siansundu wards, planting them in gardens and orchards, providing them to individual and lead farmers, schools, field trips, and community volunteers among others. The initiative strengthened environmental sustainability.

In addition, seeds of pearl-millet and groundnuts were distributed to all 4,100 farmers to promote food security and agro-biodiversity. Field days emphasized the importance of local seed banks and the preservation of indigenous varieties to enhance resilience against climate stresses. Continuous support from the district team through monitoring weather updates and providing farmer advisories facilitated the adoption of climate-smart and sustainable agricultural practices. The National Society also institutionalized tree planting and care across all provinces, Strategic Business Units, and projects as a core component of environmental protection.

Early initiatives, such as a study visit by five seed growers from Binga to Tsholotsho, laid the foundation for sustainable seed production enterprises, promoting long-term ecological and economic benefits. Despite challenges faced by gardens like Sinsimuka and Kulisumpula, including market saturation and weed infestation, these initiatives supported environmental sustainability through diversified cropping and agroforestry practices.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC supported the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society with the integration of climate change adaptation strategies into its programmes, especially ones emphasising community resilience.

The **Finnish Red Cross** also supported the National Society with its Climate Smart Resilience project in Binga, further strengthening the initiatives.



## **Disasters and crises**

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

In 2025, the IFRC [Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(IFRC-DREF\)](#) was utilized for cholera and malaria epidemic emergencies. For details of the emergencies, see 'Health and wellbeing' section.

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

As part of its efforts under the climate smart agriculture, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society equipped communities with the knowledge and tools to adapt to droughts and other climate-induced shocks, thereby protecting [livelihoods and food security](#) in times of crisis. In addition, non-food items (NFIs) were strategically prepositioned in a stocked warehouse to enable rapid and effective response to floods, storms, and other sudden-onset disasters.

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

The National Society is also implementing the Climate Resilient Communities and Livelihoods Project (CiRCLe) in Wards 8 and 14 of Mwenezi District, Masvingo Province. The project seeks to strengthen community resilience through integrated interventions in [disaster risk reduction](#) (DRR), climate-smart agriculture, food and nutrition security, water,

sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and National Society Development (NSD). The project was introduced at a district-level meeting in Mwenezi in May, bringing together stakeholders from government ministries, local authorities, and humanitarian organizations. It positioned the meetings as critical entry points for community engagement and securing stakeholder buy-in.

### IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** provided technical and operational support to the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society to enhance disaster preparedness, response, and recovery efforts.

The **British Red Cross** assisted the National Society with financial and technical support in implementing the Climate Resilient Communities and Livelihoods Project (CiRCLe) in the Masvingo Province.

The **Finnish Red Cross** worked to support the National Society with the formation and strengthening of Disaster Response Committees empowered communities to better manage risks and respond effectively to emergencies. In addition, the promotion of disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities was closely linked to improved community health and safety outcomes..



## Health and wellbeing

<b>NAME OF THE OPERATION</b>	Epidemic
<b>MDR-CODE</b>	<a href="#">MDRZW024</a>
<b>DURATION</b>	5 months (20 March 2025 to 31 August 2025)
<b>FUNDING ALLOCATION</b>	CHF 289,726
<b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b>	309,019 people

Through this DREF allocation of CHF 289,726 in March 2025, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society provided immediate relief to 309,019 people in high-risk areas including Beitbridge, Bindura Hwedza, UMP and any other emerging districts which were not covered in the previous cholera responses. The response strategy combined emergency health interventions, risk communication, and community engagement while addressing underlying vulnerabilities related to [Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene \(WASH\)](#), food security, and health care access.

2.

<b>NAME OF THE OPERATION</b>	Malaria
<b>MDR-CODE</b>	<a href="#">MDRZW025</a>
<b>DURATION</b>	5 months (14 May 2025 to 31 October 2025)
<b>FUNDING ALLOCATION</b>	CHF 192,783
<b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b>	1.05M people

Through this DREF allocation of CHF 192,783 in May 2025, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society provided assistance to address the needs of 1,058,321 people affected by the malaria outbreak in order to reduce morbidity and mortality among at risk populations in Hurungwe, Sanyati, and Makonde districts of Mashonaland West Province. Interventions included health, [Protection, Gender and Inclusion \(PGI\)](#), and [Community Engagement and Accountability \(CEA\)](#).

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society prioritized strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted. During the Mpox outbreak emergency appeal, the National Society collaborated with local authorities, the Ministry of Health and Child Care, and City Health Departments to ensure coordinated implementation of health-related activities. The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society volunteers and Village Health Workers conducted targeted door-to-door sensitization campaigns to raise community awareness on Mpox prevention reaching 169,000

people at household level. Volunteers were also trained in Psychological First Aid (PFA), case management, and safe waste disposal.

In Gokwe North, Midlands Province, the [Saving Lives and Livelihoods](#) (SLL) project successfully held both provincial and district inception meetings. A total of 66 volunteers were trained in Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE), focusing on the promotion of routine immunization to protect children from preventable killer diseases.

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

As part of its mandate to support [water, sanitation, and hygiene](#) (WASH) efforts, the National Society focused on improving access to clean and safe water in high-risk communities, helping prevent waterborne diseases such as cholera and ensuring health security during emergencies. In July 2025, five boreholes were tested to assess water yield, functionality, and suitability for irrigation, solarization, or potable use. Results showed that two boreholes in Ward 8 passed the test, while two in Ward 14 failed, necessitating additional fieldwork to identify a viable third site. Concurrently, the Ministry of Health and Child Care conducted water quality testing. Findings indicated three non-functional boreholes and three partially functional ones, underscoring the urgent need for rehabilitation to reduce reliance on unsafe water sources.

Between September 2023 and March 2025, the National Society also worked on an 18-month project titled 'Increasing Access to Safe Water Supply, expanding Public Health Interventions, Strengthening Community-based Management and Sustainability of Water supplies in Mudzi District, Mashonaland East Province in Zimbabwe'. With financial assistance from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) department, the project acquired solar equipment for 10 high-yielding water points or boreholes, and it rehabilitated 20 hand pumps. It also trained 30 Water Point Committees, 16 Village Pump Minders, and 10 Pump Caretakers in order to maintain and repair borehole pump maintenance.

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society also installed 20 handwashing facilities in strategic locations, including schools and densely populated areas. Additionally, the rehabilitation of five communal dams was also undertaken alongside the establishment of dam committees and setting up of Nutrition Gardens.

Under the [EU ECHO Humanitarian Implementation Plan \(HIP\)](#), notable improvements in water quality, access, and community hygiene occurred during the reporting period. Water quality monitoring of 66 boreholes showed 89 per cent compliance with WHO standards, supported by 33 inline chlorinators and two solar-powered piped water schemes, benefiting over 14,000 households. Expanded access reached households in cholera-prone areas. For sustainability and governance, 50 borehole caretakers were trained, 14 new Water Point Committees (WPCs) were established, and existing WPCs continued supporting safe water access; Aqua Safe kits and ICT tools improved surveillance. Behaviour changes outcomes included increased knowledge of cholera transmission, household treatment awareness, hand hygiene, and household water treatment practices, demonstrating the impact of integrated WASH and hygiene promotion interventions.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** provided both technical and financial support to the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society in its interventions under health and wellbeing. It supported the implementation of the 'Increasing Access to Safe Water Supply, expanding Public Health Interventions, Strengthening Community-based Management and Sustainability of Water supplies in Mudzi District, Mashonaland East Province in Zimbabwe' project. Additionally, a central focus of IFRC support has been on enhancing health services and outcomes through jointly implemented community health initiatives, inclusive health responses, particularly for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) and other vulnerable groups.

The **Finnish Red Cross** supported the National Society with funds for essential services. Additionally, the [ECHO HIP](#) project funded by Finnish Red Cross achieved notable improvements in water quality, access, and community hygiene during the reporting period.



The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society's Oral Rehydration Points assisted residents in Harare recover from the cholera outbreak. (Photo: Alexander Uggla / The Finnish Red Cross)



## Migration and displacement

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

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

Through the initiative, over 9,000 individuals (more than 70 per cent male) were reached through ongoing service delivery, including tracing, messaging, and safe referrals. The National Society also actively participated in regional knowledge-sharing forums, contributing to strengthened cross-border collaboration on migration-related protection issues. The RFL project also contributed to international research on migration-related protection risks, reinforcing Zimbabwe's role in shaping global humanitarian discourse on displacement and family reunification.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both technical and financial support to the National Society in its efforts to support migrants, refugees, and displaced people. The assistance was inclusive of health interventions in border and transit areas helped ensure continuity of care and safe referrals.



## Values, power and inclusion

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society continued to uphold its commitment to inclusive and equitable humanitarian response. Its efforts centred disability support in its efforts. It constructed accessible latrines and facilities designed to meet the needs of people with disabilities, promoting dignity, safety, and independence. It also worked on the integration of disability-specific considerations in programme design and delivery.

Under the Mpox Emergency Appeal, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society trained 30 volunteers drawn from the five operational districts on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) case management and

referral pathways. The training focused on understanding GBV and its dynamics during health crises, it also focused on case management and survivor-centred approaches. Effective use of referral pathways to ensure access to psychosocial and legal support was also emphasized during the training. Active participation of women, girls, and marginalized groups in decision-making processes further ensured that interventions reflect diverse perspectives and lived experiences.

Under the appeal, as part of the [Community Engagement and Accountability](#) (CEA) efforts, community engagement and feedback collection ensured that affected populations were not only informed but also meaningfully involved in shaping the response. A total of 200 community volunteers (80 per cent of them women) were trained in feedback collection tools and approaches across Harare, Mutare, Chirundu, Beitbridge, and Masvingo. To facilitate two-way communication, community dialogues were held, engaging community members to share accurate information about Mpox, for dispelling common myths and misconceptions, and the space was also used to respond to questions and concerns raised by community members.

As part of the National Society is also implementing the Climate Resilient Communities and Livelihoods Project (CiRCLe), thirty community-based volunteers were inducted and trained in [Protection, Gender and Inclusion](#) (PGI), [Mental Health and Psychosocial Support](#) (MHPSS), and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). The sessions also reinforced the Red Cross [Fundamental Principles](#) to enhance volunteers' understanding and strengthen their community engagement capacity. A baseline survey was conducted to establish benchmarks for monitoring project performance. Using a mixed-method approach, data was collected from 308 households, complemented by key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and direct observations. The survey represented a statistically valid sample of 1,500 targeted households, providing robust insights to inform project implementation.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both technical and financial support to the National Society through actively promoting inclusive policies and practices, with a specific focus on ensuring the meaningful participation of marginalized populations. It also placed an emphasis on protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) as cross-cutting elements in all programming.

## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



## Strategic and operational coordination

### IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

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

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

The **Danish Red Cross** supports the National Society in developing its [forecast-based financing](#) capacities and strengthening the development of [early action protocols \(EAPs\)](#).

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

### **Movement coordination**

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

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

### **External coordination**

Due to its unique mandate in Zimbabwe and ongoing humanitarian interventions, the Zimbabwe Red Cross sustains unmatched institutional relationships with the authorities at all levels. This facilitates the rapid initiation of activities and promotes the continuous involvement of relevant agencies in the monitoring and coordination of its work. The National Society continuously coordinates with relevant technical agencies, such as the Department of Civil Protection, the Drought Relief Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Health and Childcare, the Ministry of Public Service and Social Welfare, the Meteorological Services Department and the District Development Fund under the Offices of the President and Cabinet.

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

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



## National Society development

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society made significant strides in building a stronger, more effective, and accountable organization through targeted National Society Development (NSD) initiatives. These efforts included a review and update of the Constitution, development of a comprehensive volunteer management system, a comprehensive induction was conducted for members of the National Board, and an implementing a performance management framework.

The National Society also participated in a regional peer-to-peer workshop, fostering cross-learning and the exchange of best practices with other National Societies. This has strengthened collaborative approaches to organizational development. Additionally, the Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) tool was implemented in Mwenezi District to assess and strengthen branch-level capacity. The process helped identify strengths, gaps, and priorities for future development, reinforcing localized leadership and self-assessment.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continues to provide support to the National Society with technical and financial assistance. It promoted Knowledge sharing, Training, peer exchanges, and the support for volunteer and branch development.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society has continued to enhance its communication and advocacy efforts to increase visibility, promote community engagement, and influence humanitarian policy. It launched a targeted digital campaign to raise public awareness on key issues such as health promotion, disaster preparedness, and volunteer opportunities, helping to inform and mobilize communities across digital platforms.

It also worked to enhance collaboration with government agencies and other NGOs to unify messaging, particularly during disaster responses and health emergencies for greater coherence and impact. It strengthened collaborations with local media outlets to amplify National Society messages and showcase impact stories, thereby broadening public reach and increasing support for humanitarian initiatives. The year also saw the active participation in national and regional humanitarian clusters and communication forums, ensuring coordination, knowledge sharing, and alignment with broader sectoral strategies.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continues to support the National Society in amplifying its humanitarian voice through participation in advocacy coalitions to amplify its voice on policy issues affecting vulnerable populations, reinforcing its role as a key stakeholder in shaping inclusive humanitarian and development agendas.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

As part of its efforts, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society maintained transparent financial management systems, ensuring accurate reporting and compliance with donor requirements. Additionally, a strong integrity policy was in place to guide ethical conduct, with mechanisms to prevent, detect, and respond to cases of fraud, corruption, and misconduct. Efforts continued to strengthen procurement and logistics systems to ensure efficiency, transparency, and value for money across the supply chain.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continues to support the National Society with its efforts towards results-based management. It provided guidance on maintaining financial transparency, programmatic accountability, and adaptive management approaches.

## 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

Implementation of various health, WASH, climate resilience, and disaster preparedness initiatives has yielded key lessons that will shape and strengthen future interventions.

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

## SUCCESS STORIES



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### Solar-Powered Water Schemes Transform Access to Safe Water in Harare's High-Risk Communities

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, with funding support from the DG ECHO HIP Cholera Preparedness Water Schemes Project and the Finnish Red Cross, successfully handed over two solar-powered piped water schemes at Rujeko Polyclinic and Kuwadzana 5 Primary School in Harare.

Each installation, equipped with a 20,000-litre storage capacity, now provides a consistent and safe water supply to critical community institutions in cholera-prone areas. At Rujeko Polyclinic, the reliable water access has already enhanced the delivery of uninterrupted healthcare services including maternity care ensuring that patients and health workers have adequate, safe water for treatment, sanitation, and infection prevention. At Kuwadzana 5 Primary School, the system is safeguarding over 1,000 learners, creating a healthier environment where children can focus on learning instead of worrying about waterborne diseases.

Before the intervention, both sites faced prolonged water shortages, forcing residents, patients, and pupils to depend on unsafe water sources. This not only heightened the risk of cholera outbreaks but also compromised hygiene and sanitation standards. The new solar-powered schemes have eliminated these risks by providing sustainable, climate-resilient water solutions that strengthen community preparedness, reduce disease vulnerability, and support long-term resilience.

This achievement was made possible through the strong partnership between the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, the City of Harare, local communities, European Union and the Finnish Red Cross. By combining infrastructure investment with community engagement, the project is not only delivering safe water today but also contributing to healthier, more resilient communities for the future.

# 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 16 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

- [ZW\\_Zimbabwe MYR Financials.pdf](#)
- [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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