



# TANZANIA

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



15 July 2025

## IN SUPPORT OF THE TANZANIA RED CROSS SOCIETY



31

National Society  
branches



3,150

National Society  
local units



217

National Society  
staff



73,420

National Society  
volunteers

## PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency  
Operations



89,759

Climate and  
environment



57,715

Disasters  
and crises



89,759

Health and  
wellbeing



297,608

Migration and  
displacement



3

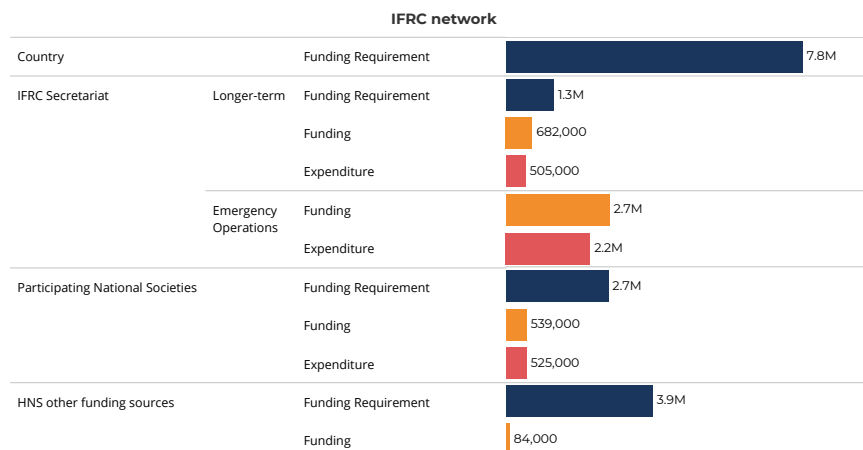
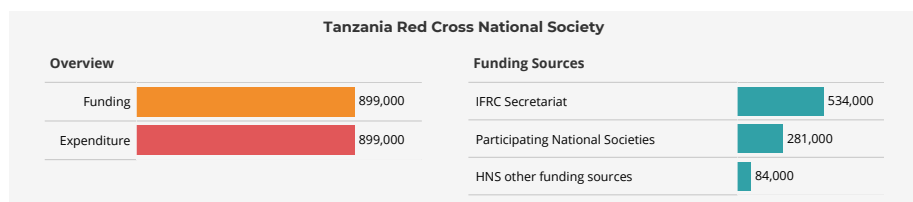
Values, power  
and inclusion



297,608

## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAATZ002**

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

# ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

**MDRTZ035** / *Floods and Landslide Appeal*

EF2 - National Society development	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
EF3 - Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
EF4 - Accountability and agility	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	Yes
SP1 - Climate and environment	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
SP2 - Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	90,000
	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	12,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	6,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	14%
SP3 - Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	34,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	34,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	18,000

	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	190
SP5 - Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	90
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	<div></div> 58,000
	Number of people reached with heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response activities	<div></div> 35,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	<div></div> 7,000
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	<div></div> 90,000
	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	<div></div> 12,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	<div></div> 6,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	14%
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	<div></div> 298,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	<div></div> 298,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	<div></div> 34,000

	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	190
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	3
	National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people whose access to education is facilitated through National Society's programming	 298,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	 298,000
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	 298,000
	Percentage of people surveyed who report receiving useful and actionable information	100%
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

## ENABLING FUNCTIONS

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

# IFRC NETWORK 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		<div></div>				
Monaco Red Cross	10,000						
Spanish Red Cross	435,000			<div></div>			

Total Funding Reported **CHF 539,000**

# Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

## Context

The United Republic of Tanzania consists of the mainland and Zanzibar islands, covering 945,087 square kilometres. It shares borders with eight countries and stretches from Lake Tanganyika in the west to the Indian Ocean in the east. Tanzania's population exceeds 65 million, with 44.8 per cent below the age of 15. Over 70 per cent of people live in rural areas, relying primarily on agriculture. The country is ethnically diverse, with over 120 ethnic groups.

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 such as 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.

Tanzania's development is shaped by a mix of progress and persistent challenges. Addressing food security, health disparities, disaster preparedness and social inequalities will require coordinated efforts from the government, donors and stakeholders.

## Key achievements

### Climate and environment

In 2024, the Tanzania Red Cross Society advanced its climate action and environmental sustainability agenda through strengthened coordination, anticipatory action planning and community engagement. With support from key partners, the National Society enhanced preparedness for climate-induced disasters, promoted localized risk assessments and strengthened institutional readiness, solidifying its role as a key actor in climate resilience and disaster risk reduction in Tanzania.

## Disasters and crises

In 2024, the Tanzania Red Cross Society strengthened community resilience to multiple and evolving shocks, including cholera, floods, landslides and food insecurity. Through improved disaster preparedness frameworks, anticipatory action planning and multi-sector coordination, the National Society strengthened its emergency response capacity across regions. It integrated mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), protection and community engagement into operations and reached affected populations with both in-kind and cash-based assistance. Working closely with public authorities and humanitarian partners, the National Society played a central role in national preparedness, response and recovery efforts.

## Health and wellbeing

In 2024, the Tanzania Red Cross Society significantly contributed to strengthening the national health system and improving community health outcomes through close coordination with the Ministry of Health and active participation in national health platforms. The National Society promoted disease prevention, outbreak preparedness and improved water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) practices, while strengthening community resilience through volunteer training and inclusive engagement. The National Society also responded to health emergencies, including Mpox and cholera, and played a key role in shaping national strategies on infection prevention and reproductive health.

## Migration and displacement

In the reporting period, the Tanzania Red Cross Society, in collaboration with the Global Migration Lab, carried out an urban migration assessment aimed at identifying the key challenges faced by migrants.

## Values, power and inclusion

In 2024, the Tanzania Red Cross Society strengthened its commitment to dignity, access, participation and safety by mainstreaming community engagement and accountability (CEA) across its operations. Despite the closure of the Restoring Family Links (RFL) programme, the National Society expanded its work on migration, promoted gender equity and ensured the participation of marginalized groups. The National Society institutionalized feedback mechanisms, integrated protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) minimum standards and actively engaged in government platforms to advocate for inclusive humanitarian action.

## Enabling local actors

In 2024, the Tanzania Red Cross Society strengthened its auxiliary role, organizational systems and digital capacities. The Tanzania Red Cross Society deepened its engagement in government-led platforms, actively contributing to national disaster preparedness and response planning, including support to the development of a disaster contingency plan and participation in technical coordination forums. As part of its National Society development plan, the National Society upgraded its Navision ERP system, extended its use across branches and built staff capacity to optimize its application. Membership coordination was reinforced through systematic updates to the volunteer database and improved accountability mechanisms.

The Tanzania Red Cross Society also stabilized and expanded its data management infrastructure, adopted results-based monitoring and strengthened risk management systems. The dissemination of Fundamental Principles and the auxiliary role remained a key focus, with trained volunteers expanding outreach at national and branch levels. During the reporting period, the Tanzania Red Cross Society advanced its digital transformation, enabling improved decision-making, coordination and impact tracking across operations.

# Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

*Nothing to report*

# Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

## ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

1.

Name	<a href="#">Revised Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal 2023-2024</a>
Appeal number	MGR60001
People affected	157 million
Duration	31 December 2023 to 31 December 2024
Funding requirements	Total funding requirements through the Appeal: CHF 232.5 million Total Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 318 million Funding requirement for Tanzania for 2024: CHF 2.5 million
Revised Emergency Appeal	<a href="#">Revised Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal</a>
Latest Operational Strategy	<a href="#">Africa Hunger Crisis Operational Strategy</a>

At a time of intense global humanitarian need and competing demands, Sub-Saharan Africa is experiencing one of the most alarming food crises in decades. Roughly 146 million people - a figure approaching half the entire population of the United States - are suffering from acute food insecurity and require urgent humanitarian assistance. Hunger is one of the most undignified sufferings of humanity and has severe repercussions on African communities who face multiple shocks, compromising their lives, livelihoods and prospects. Driven by a complex interplay of insecurity and armed conflict, extreme weather events, climate variability and negative macroeconomic conditions, this crisis is distinct in its magnitude and geographic scope. As such, it requires an exceptional mobilization and a massive effort by all concerned institutions and states to address the drivers that underpin food insecurity in Africa.

A deterioration of the food security in a number of countries in Africa prompted the IFRC to launch a Regional Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal in October 2022. Due to the prolonged and deepening food crisis across the region and an urgent need to sustain and increase resources, this Regional Emergency Appeal, Africa Hunger Crisis, was extended until the end of 2024, to continue to provide an overarching structure for hunger crisis responses across the continent.

This Revised Regional Emergency Appeal is built on a foundation of strong, national country response plans, and through a series of coordinated activities in the sectors of water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)), cash, health and nutrition, and livelihoods support. This will ensure that National Societies in the region meet the urgent needs of people facing what has been classed as a red level emergency in many countries of the region. The appeal is fully aligned with the [IFRC's Pan-Africa Zero Hunger Initiative](#), which informs the long-term food security and livelihood plans of National Societies in Africa.

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 span from adhering to PGI standards in emergencies to promoting non-violence and peace. 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.

<b>Name</b>	<a href="#">TZA: 2023 Floods and Landslides</a>
<b>Appeal number</b>	MDRTZ035
<b>People affected</b>	75,000
<b>Duration</b>	7 December 2023 to 31 December 2024
<b>Funding requirements</b>	Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 4 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirements: CHF 3 million
<b>Revised Emergency Appeal</b>	<a href="#">Tanzania Floods Emergency Appeal</a>
<b>Latest Operational Strategy</b>	<a href="#">Tanzania Floods Operational Strategy</a>

In November 2023, torrential rains brought severe flooding to Tanzania and caused numerous fatalities and destruction of infrastructure in Dar Es Salaam, Kigoma, Kagera, Geita and Unguja. On 3 December alone torrential rains caused massive landslides near Mount Hanang, Manyara region in northern Tanzania, which affected nearly 44,000 people. The floods swept away houses, roads and bridges, killing at least 68 people and injuring 116. Thousands of families lost their homes and were sheltered in public buildings and with host families. As of this period, at least 1,150 households, representing 5,600 people, have been destroyed, with 750 acres of farmland inundated.

Rescue operations were conducted with the help of the military as people were feared buried in thick mud, and the extent of mudslides made retrieval of bodies and delivery of aid challenging. Telecommunication was also disrupted. As most of the population depends on agriculture and livestock, the flood had a severe impact on people's livelihoods. This inadvertently heightened the risk of increased food insecurity in a country that has seen a spike in food insecurity and malnutrition in 2023 (over 60 per cent increase).

Guided by the Tanzania National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy 2022-2027, the National Disaster Communication Strategy 2022, the National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan 2022 and the district 6 Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans, the Tanzania Red Cross Society worked to ensure effective coordination during the response. The National Society analysed and mapped stakeholders to be involved in disaster risk management with their roles and responsibilities according to the El Niño Contingency Plan 2023. Currently, the response is coordinated at the regional and district levels, chaired by a regional commissioner at the regional level and district commissioner at the district level. The Tanzania Red Cross Society is taking the lead on supporting the distribution of essential household items, search and rescue, mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) to affected people in evacuation centres, provision of [first aid](#) to the injured, as well as hygiene awareness.

During the reporting period, the Tanzania Red Cross Society implemented the operation for floods and landslides in two regions of Manyara and Pwani. The following activities under each sector of intervention were implemented in collaboration with other stakeholders:

### **Shelter, housing and settlements**

During the reporting period, the Tanzania Red Cross Society provided essential shelter support to disaster-affected communities reaching 12,374 people. Key actions included constructing 35 permanent houses for affected families in Manyara, distributing emergency shelter and household items to 4,000 households and delivering 3,000 shelter kits across Manyara, Unguja, Morogoro, Kagera, Geita and Pwani. Additionally, 450 volunteers were deployed for shelter evacuations and essential household items were distributed in Kyela and Mbeya with Prime Minister's Office- Disaster Management Department (PMO-DMD) support. Post-distribution monitoring was conducted in Unguja, Geita and Manyara, and 150 volunteers and artisans were trained on emergency shelter construction.

### **Multi-purpose cash assistance**

The Tanzania Red Cross Society conducted market and needs assessments in Rufiji, Kibiti and Hanang, identified and verified vulnerable households, and disbursed cash assistance to 2,306 households through a service provider. A

cash distribution plan was developed and implemented, supporting 2,306 households most affected by floods and landslides.

### **Health and care (including MHPSS)**

The Tanzania Red Cross Society strengthened community health systems by conducting health promotion campaigns in Rufiji, Kibiti and Hanang, distributing 200 [first aid](#) kits and 2,300 mosquito nets, and deploying 100 volunteers to provide MHPSS, which was delivered in schools, religious institutions and community spaces. 60 volunteers received [EpiC](#) training in affected areas, and cinema shows promoting MHPSS were held in Hanang. The National Society also supported first response efforts with search and rescue, food distribution to families in camps and four community cleanup drives in Manyara to reduce mosquito breeding grounds and reached 297,608 people.

### **Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)**

WASH interventions included the distribution of 3,273 hygiene kits, 353,520 aqua tabs, 2,300 water buckets and jerry cans, and emergency sanitation materials such as 5,000 latrine slabs, tarpaulins and PVC pipes reaching 297,608 people. PPE and IEC materials were distributed in Shinyanga, Kagera and Mwanza. 100 volunteers conducted sensitization campaigns on hygiene and water treatment in Manyara, Geita and Unguja. Post-distribution monitoring was carried out in Unguja, Dar es Salaam and Manyara. Volunteers, health officers and community health workers (CHWs) were trained in ORP management and 30 volunteers in Hanang received training in latrine construction.

### **Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI)**

PGI was mainstreamed into all Tanzania Red Cross Society interventions reaching 297,608 people. 90 volunteers across Manyara, Unguja, Geita and Dar es Salaam were trained on [PGI minimum standards](#) and 500 PGI booklets were distributed. The Tanzania Red Cross Society deployed three restoring family links ([RFL](#)) volunteers in Hanang to support registration and tracing efforts. In camps, the Tanzania Red Cross Society volunteers facilitated a school feeding programme, ensuring displaced children received two meals daily. The HR department led internal prevention against sexual exploitation and abuse ([PSEA](#)) training to uphold the National Society's zero-tolerance policy.

### **Community engagement and accountability (CEA)**

The Tanzania Red Cross Society strengthened CEA by training 90 volunteers in Dar es Salaam, Geita and Unguja on feedback channels such as toll-free lines, social media, suggestion boxes and CEA desks. Three CEA focal persons were deployed (two at headquarters and one in Hanang). Three hotline numbers were active from November 2023 to December 2024. Additionally, the National Society conducted five media campaigns through leading outlets such as Wasafi Media and ITV Tanzania to promote hygiene and health awareness.

### **Risk reduction, climate adaptation and recovery**

The Tanzania Red Cross Society enhanced disaster preparedness by training 40 volunteers on enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment ([eVCA](#)) in Dar es Salaam and Unguja. Two eVCAs were conducted to support flood-prone communities. Recommendations from the assessments included increasing [youth engagement](#), improving sanitation, enhancing fire prevention, establishing a rehabilitation centre, promoting HIV prevention and launching fundraising campaigns for toilet construction.

### **Environmental sustainability**

The Tanzania Red Cross Society participated in coordination meetings with the Tanzania Meteorological Agency and other stakeholders to assess climate risks and mitigation strategies. Engagement with Disaster Management Committees helped guide climate change risk reduction plans. The Tanzania Red Cross Society volunteers promoted tree-planting campaigns to improve environmental resilience across branches and communities.

# STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



## Climate and environment

*Communities and Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) staff and volunteers undertake urgent action to adapt to the rising and evolving risks from the climate and environmental crises*

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Tanzania Red Cross Society took significant steps to operationalize its commitment to climate action and environmental sustainability. Building on previous years' momentum and supported by partners including the PMO-DMD, the Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) and local government authorities, the Tanzania Red Cross Society implemented targeted programmes to build community resilience to climate risks, promote environmental awareness and strengthen national preparedness capacities.

One of the year's major milestones was the launch of the Anticipatory Action Programme, aimed at improving preparedness and early response to climate-induced disasters. As part of this initiative, the Tanzania Red Cross Society organized a five-day Emergency Planning and Anticipatory Action Training in Bagamoyo, which equipped staff, volunteers and technical working group members with knowledge to take informed action before, during and after climate shocks. Additionally, the Tanzania Red Cross Society facilitated a flood tabletop simulation exercise to strengthen the ability of technical working group members to plan and implement multi-risk emergency responses. The technical working group, comprising government ministries, local authorities, international and local organizations, served as a critical coordination platform. Through this body, the Tanzania Red Cross Society developed a draft Early Action Protocol (EAP) for riverine flooding, marking a significant step toward operationalizing anticipatory action frameworks in Tanzania.

Under the Coastal City Heat Action Project, the Tanzania Red Cross Society intensified its focus on climate resilience in coastal regions, specifically Tanga City and Mjini Magharibi (Unguja). The National Society conducted citywide risk assessments and GIS mapping to understand community perceptions and preparedness for extreme heat. This was complemented by two rounds of enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) training (28–31 May in Unguja and 4–7 June in Tanga), targeting coalition members, government leaders and community representatives. The eVCA process was also conducted in Kwankonje and Kweditilibe villages of Handeni district, enabling localized climate risk analysis and community-led adaptation planning.

To further promote public awareness and community engagement, the Tanzania Red Cross Society actively participated in Heat Action Day in Zanzibar. Activities included art-based campaigns, where drawings by children carried messages on staying hydrated and seeking shade, supported by the participation of renowned local divers to amplify outreach. Coalition meetings and co-designing workshops in Unguja and Tanga brought together local governments, civil society, businesses and residents to collaboratively develop heat action interventions tailored to local contexts.

As part of institutional strengthening, the Tanzania Red Cross Society conducted a Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) self-assessment from 26 February to 1 March 2024 with 20 staff and volunteers. This five-day exercise aimed to evaluate and enhance the National Society's readiness to respond to climate-related emergencies using the PER mechanism. Furthermore, the Tanzania Red Cross Society hosted a Biannual Review Meeting on 1–2 February 2024 to track progress, review lessons learned and align future actions under the climate resilience agenda.

In total, these initiatives collectively reached over 2,000 direct participants, including community members, local leaders, staff and volunteers, while public campaigns and media engagement extended awareness to tens of thousands. The integration of technical capacity building, early warning systems and inclusive community engagement ensured that the Tanzania Red Cross Society advanced its climate and environmental objectives holistically, demonstrating leadership and coordination in the face of escalating climate risks.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC and the **Japanese Red Cross Society** provided technical and financial support the Tanzania Red Cross Society in advancing its climate and environment initiatives. The IFRC also supported the facilitation of a baseline

survey on urban heat impacts along Tanzania’s coastal regions. The Biannual Review Meeting on 1–2 February was co-hosted by the Tanzania Red Cross Society, the IFRC and the [Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre](#).

The **American Red Cross** supported the Coastal City Heat Action Project (CoCHAP).



## Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, please visit the IFRC GO page [United Republic of Tanzania](#).

In 2024, one IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved for cholera outbreak in Tanzania.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Tanzania Cholera Outbreak 2024
MDR-CODE	<a href="#">MDRT037</a>
DURATION	3 months (14 February 2024 to 31 May 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 186,866
PEOPLE TARGETED	178,607 people

The DREF allocation of CHF 186,866 in February 2024 supported the Tanzania Red Cross Society in assisting 178,607 people affected by cholera outbreak in Kagera, Mwanza and Shinyanga. The National Society collaborated with UNICEF to provide water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) interventions in the worst affected areas. In addition, The National Cholera Response Plan (January-February 2024) was implemented, and the Tanzania Red Cross Society worked in alignment to it, implementing resource mobilization, community-based surveillance ([CBS](#)), WASH, mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) and risk communication and community engagement (RCCE).

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

#### *Communities take action to increase their resilience to evolving and multiple shocks, hazards and environmental crises*

In 2024, the Tanzania Red Cross Society continued to strengthen the resilience of communities against multiple and evolving shocks by reinforcing disaster preparedness, response and recovery systems. The National Society placed strong emphasis on building the capacity of volunteers and communities to anticipate, prepare for and respond effectively to disasters ranging from floods and landslides to acute food insecurity.

To reduce disaster-associated risks and ensure readiness, the Tanzania Red Cross Society strengthened its preparedness frameworks at both national and regional levels. Volunteers from regional branches were trained in mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)), emergency response and enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments ([eVCA](#)). A total of 40 volunteers received eVCA training and were deployed in Dar es Salaam and Unguja, conducting community-level risk mapping with the support of local disaster committees.

As part of its anticipatory action agenda, the Tanzania Red Cross Society organized a tabletop simulation exercise on flood response to build the capacity of multi-sector stakeholders to plan and implement early actions. A technical working group was established, composed of government ministries, local authorities and partner organizations, serving as a coordination platform to design and refine anticipatory measures. With input from this group, the National Society initiated the development of an Early Action Protocol ([EAP](#)) for riverine flooding. Additionally, a write-shop session was held to collaboratively draft context-specific statements of purpose to guide early interventions. The Tanzania Red Cross Society also conducted coalition meetings and a co-designing workshop in Unguja and Tanga, involving community leaders, local governments and civil society organizations to strengthen collective preparedness.

In response to major flooding and landslides, the Tanzania Red Cross Society provided comprehensive support to affected populations. In Manyara, the National Society constructed 35 permanent houses for families displaced by landslides. Through collaborative efforts, 2,361 people in Kibiti and Rufiji (Pwani Region) and Hanang (Manyara Region) received cash assistance, helping them meet urgent needs.

The Tanzania Red Cross Society deployed over 450 trained volunteers across Manyara, Dar es Salaam, Unguja, Geita, Pwani and Morogoro to support first-line emergency operations. Additionally, emergency household kits were distributed to 1,295 households across nine regions including Kagera, Mbeya, Arusha and Dar es Salaam. Through public health initiatives, volunteers reached 88,010 households with health and hygiene promotion messages to prevent secondary disease outbreaks.

In the regions of Unguja, Geita and Hanang (Manyara), MHPSS services were provided to over 9,112 individuals, including 924 students. Furthermore, 190 volunteers were trained on the [EpiC 100 curriculum](#), including 30 each from Manyara, Geita, Unguja and Dar es Salaam, to improve community-based preparedness.

During a severe flood emergency in Pwani Region, the Tanzania Red Cross Society mobilized nine staff and 60 volunteers at different stages- assessment, camp management and beneficiary identification for cash and voucher assistance (CVA) reaching over 88,000 affected individuals. In total, 160 volunteers were deployed for search and rescue, evacuation and establishing 12 temporary camps. Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) and community engagement and accountability (CEA) components were embedded in camp operations across Pwani, Morogoro, Mbeya and Kagera.

Post-distribution monitoring was conducted in all districts where essential household items and cash support were delivered. With support from Americares, the Tanzania Red Cross Society also distributed essential household items to 250 households in Rufiji (Pwani Region).

The year also saw an intensifying hunger crisis, exacerbated by drought and El Niño-related weather shocks, which affected over 900,000 people across 21 districts. Two districts entered IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) levels of food insecurity. The Tanzania Red Cross Society responded by working in close coordination with government disaster management authorities and humanitarian actors to address critical food and livelihood needs.

The Tanzania Red Cross Society deployed 280 volunteers across Manyara, Dodoma, Singida, Arusha and Tanga to offer MHPSS, [first aid](#) and community sensitization. Additionally, eight National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members were deployed to strengthen operational coordination. The National Society conducted needs assessments in targeted regions and trained nine field staff in PGI, including safeguarding and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention.

As part of the cash-based intervention, 3,561 households were registered for assistance, and 3,492 households ultimately received cash transfers in Dodoma, Singida, Arusha, Manyara and Tanga. Continuous monitoring of food security trends allowed the Tanzania Red Cross Society to update partners and refine response strategies. Post-distribution monitoring exercises were also completed across five regions and 11 districts, ensuring accountability and improved targeting.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC, the **American Red Cross** and the **Italian Red Cross** provided coordinated support to the Tanzania Red Cross Society in disaster and crisis preparedness and response. This joint support ensured the consistent availability of technical assistance and guidance to strengthen the National Society's operational capacity.

IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises. In 2024, IFRC provided DREF allocation for the cholera outbreak in Tanzania and one Early Action Protocol for floods.



## Health and wellbeing

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

*The health and well-being of communities are protected and improved through access to sustainable, affordable, appropriate and quality health services across the life course*

In 2024, the Tanzania Red Cross Society worked in close coordination with the Ministry of Health in both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. Throughout the year, the Tanzania Red Cross Society leveraged its widespread network of

trained community health workers and volunteers to strengthen the health system, promote community resilience and address both routine and emergency health needs across the country.

### ***Communities have increased access to affordable, appropriate and environmentally sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services***

Over the 12-month period, the Tanzania Red Cross Society carried out extensive community-based health promotion and education campaigns. These focused on communicable and non-communicable diseases, outbreak preparedness, routine and emergency vaccinations and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). Community sensitization activities were conducted through household visits, public meetings and localized campaigns. Key messages centred on hygiene promotion, use of oral rehydration points (ORP), safe water practices such as boiling and use of Aqua Tabs, environmental protection and immunization awareness. The Tanzania Red Cross Society also strengthened coordination with national authorities by participating in critical strategic platforms such as the risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) meetings, national task forces and blood recruitment forums, thereby aligning interventions with national health priorities.

To enhance community responsiveness and feedback collection, the Tanzania Red Cross Society widely disseminated its toll-free hotline number. Volunteers were trained on RCCE strategies, epidemic preparedness and control (EpiC), mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and inclusive community engagement techniques, equipping them to share accurate health information and promote behaviour change. Mobile outreach services were intensified to deliver integrated health services in hard-to-reach areas, while WASH activities were scaled up with the distribution of handwashing equipment, menstrual hygiene materials and safe water storage containers. Baseline surveys helped prioritize sanitation-related behaviour change efforts, and handwashing stations were installed at both community and institutional levels—particularly in flood-prone regions—to prevent waterborne illnesses.

### ***Communities at risk from pandemics and epidemics have increased access to affordable, appropriate, and environmentally sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services***

In August 2024, the Government of Tanzania declared a national alert for Mpox following confirmed cases in neighbouring Uganda. In response, the Tanzania Red Cross Society initiated preparedness activities in 15 at-risk regions, including both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar, as part of the IFRC-supported Mpox Regional Appeal. Coordination meetings were held with the Ministry of Health in both Zanzibar and the Mainland, as well as with regional and district health committees. Joint implementation plans were developed to guide the response. These efforts focused on preparedness in border areas such as Rukwa, Kigoma, Katavi, Songwe and Mbeya, aiming to prevent cross-border transmission and strengthen surveillance and readiness at the community level.

Tanzania recorded 2,023 cases of cholera and 60 related deaths in 2024, primarily due to poor sanitation and contaminated water sources. By December 8, the number had declined to 816 cases and 26 deaths, showing progress in containment. The Tanzania Red Cross Society responded in 13 affected regions—including Mara, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Kigoma, Kagera and Mwanza—in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. A total of 150 trained volunteers and community health workers were deployed to conduct house-to-house awareness, hygiene promotion and active case finding.

Key activities included the distribution of 102,960 Aqua Tabs to 17,234 households, ensuring access to safe drinking water. Volunteers also conducted demonstrations on Aqua Tab usage. Additionally, 5,000 information, education and communication (IEC) materials were distributed, while 150 personal protective equipment (PPE) kits were supplied to ensure volunteer safety. 30 health personnel (10 per region) were trained on ORP operations to support timely treatment and dehydration prevention.

The Tanzania Red Cross Society ensured inclusion and equity in the response by orienting 150 volunteers on protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) minimum standards and distributing 1,500 printed PGI guidelines. Persons with disabilities participated in mobilization sessions, particularly during traditional healer engagement forums held in Kagera and Mwanza, helping reduce misinformation and stigma. A total of 317 participants attended four such sessions.

To scale up mass awareness, 15 volunteers were trained in audio dissemination techniques and equipped with 15 megaphones. Two radio programmes broadcasted in Mwanza and Shinyanga reached over 1.1 million people with cholera prevention messaging. Community engagement was further strengthened through an active feedback and complaints mechanism, including a dashboard and hotline system managed by the planning, monitoring, evaluation

and reporting (PMER) unit, through which 7,388 people submitted feedback. A final lessons-learned workshop brought together stakeholders from all implementing regions to review outcomes and plan future improvements.

The Tanzania Red Cross Society also made progress in strengthening the broader health system by actively engaging in national health coordination platforms and improving frontline healthcare delivery. This included the dissemination of the National Society hotline to facilitate real-time feedback, intensified mobile outreach for integrated health services—especially in underserved regions—and participation in national RCCE strategy review meetings. Targeted hygiene campaigns were also implemented in flood-affected areas, improving community resilience to waterborne diseases.

Furthermore, the Tanzania Red Cross Society prioritized sustainability by procuring and distributing handwashing stations, addressing WASH needs identified through baseline and WASH enterprise surveys and providing menstrual hygiene materials and water storage containers. Handwashing facilities were installed in both community settings and institutions to ensure safe hygiene practices.

***National Societies capitalize on their auxiliary role to ensure their position on relevant country-level public health strategy, advocacy and policy platforms and mechanisms***

The National Society's efforts contributed to ensuring that communities had increased access to sustainable, appropriate and quality health and WASH services. The National Society effectively capitalized on its auxiliary role to influence public health strategy and implementation at the national level, including contributions to Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) efforts and the training of frontline health workers in sexual and reproductive health.

**IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC supported the Tanzania Red Cross Society by establishing effective feedback mechanisms, as well as support in setting up, analysing and coding community feedback to improve responsiveness in operations. Additionally, the IFRC deployed surge personnel to support emergency responses in the country, which significantly streamlined the monitoring and implementation of emergency interventions.

In 2024, the **Spanish Red Cross** and UNICEF also provided valuable support to the Tanzania Red Cross Society.



*The Tanzania Red Cross Society team engages with community members during a meeting at Maweni Ward. (Photo: Tanzania Red Cross Society)*



## Migration and displacement

---

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

*Migrants and displaced persons have access to humanitarian assistance and protection at key points along migratory routes as well as access to durable solutions when appropriate*

The Tanzania Red Cross Society, in coordination with the Global Migration Lab, conducted urban migration assessment. The main objective was to assess the challenges that migrants are facing. The data were collected through five focus group discussions, five key informant interviews (KII) and 20 interviews.

### IFRC network joint support

The **Australian Red Cross** supported the Tanzania Red Cross Society by funding the urban migration assessments.



## Values, power and inclusion

---

### Progress by National Society against objectives

*IFRC and National Societies are safe and inclusive organizations, where ensuring dignity, access, participation and safety for people of all identities is central to all that we do*

In 2024, the Tanzania Red Cross Society continued to prioritize dignity, inclusion and participation across its programmes and operations, despite facing challenges such as the closure of the restoring family links (RFL) programme. The RFL activities, previously supported through financial and technical assistance from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), were carried out in refugee camps and surrounding communities. However, due to the ICRC's financial constraints, the programme was formally closed on 31 March 2024. The Tanzania Red Cross Society ensured transparent communication by informing all beneficiaries of the programme's closure and facilitating a responsible handover process to minimize disruption.

Despite the setback, the Tanzania Red Cross Society actively advanced its inclusion agenda through new initiatives. The Tanzania Red Cross Society conducted an urban migration assessment to better understand the challenges faced by migrants. The study employed diverse data collection methods, including five focus group discussions (FGDs), five key informant interviews (KIIs) and 20 individual interviews. This assessment marked a key step toward evidence-based planning to address vulnerabilities and inequalities among urban migrant populations.

Gender equity and the inclusion of marginalized groups remained central to the Tanzania Red Cross Society programming. The National Society made deliberate efforts to promote equal participation of women, men, youth and persons with disabilities in community-based activities. By strengthening community participation mechanisms, the Tanzania Red Cross Society created space for diverse voices to be heard in both planning and implementation processes.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA) approaches were systematically mainstreamed across all the Tanzania Red Cross Society projects and operations. This included proactive engagement with stakeholders and regular two-way communication with communities. These efforts contributed significantly to improving service delivery and reducing complaints by ensuring that community feedback was not only collected but also acted upon. The integration of CEA also strengthened trust between the National Society and the communities it serves.

To reinforce the protection and inclusion of vulnerable groups, the Tanzania Red Cross Society conducted training for volunteers on protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), equipping them with the skills to integrate PGI standards into ongoing programmes. PGI considerations were embedded into multiple projects and emergency operations, ensuring that interventions were safe, inclusive and responsive to the needs of all population groups.

The Tanzania Red Cross Society also strengthened its institutional presence and advocacy by participating in government technical meetings on disaster response, where it advocated for inclusive practices and contributed its perspective as an auxiliary to public authorities.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society to integrate PGI in sectors through the utilization of PGI minimum standards.

## 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 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.

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

The **Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)** is present in Tanzania and has been partnering with the Tanzania Red Cross Society for many years. It has contributed to disaster response projects through crisis modifiers, and supported cash preparedness activities. The Belgian Red Cross (Flanders) currently focuses its support on enabling the National Society's contribution to Tanzania's National Climate Adaptation Plan, and on health interventions such as first aid and blood donation.

The **Finnish Red Cross** supports early warning early action activities and anticipatory action.

The **Kenya Red Cross Society**, as a neighbouring National Society, provides support in risk communication and community engagement projects.

The **Spanish Red Cross** is present in Tanzania and supports community-based health; water, sanitation and hygiene; and blood donations. It also supports the integration of restoring family links services with emergency preparedness, and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI).

#### 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. 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 ([IHL](#)) and carries out humanitarian activities in Tanzania.

#### External coordination

In 2024, the Tanzania Red Cross Society continued to strengthen its external coordination, working closely with national authorities and a wide range of humanitarian and development partners. The Tanzania Red Cross Society maintained

strong ties with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, particularly with the Ministry of Health and the Prime Minister's Office – Disaster Management Department, which coordinates humanitarian actors across the country. In line with the Disaster Management Act, the Tanzania Red Cross Society coordinated at all levels—national, regional and district—participating in government-led disaster platforms. At the regional level, coordination was led by the Regional Administrative Secretary, while District Executive Directors chaired coordination at the local level.

The Tanzania Red Cross Society played an active role in national disaster response efforts, including search and rescue operations alongside the Tanzania People's Defence Force, the police and the fire brigade. The National Society also maintained a strategic partnership with the Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA) through the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), which provided early warning and rainfall forecasts to inform community-based disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation planning. The Tanzania Red Cross Society contributed to broader national efforts on climate change adaptation by collaborating with relevant ministries and technical departments.

The Tanzania Red Cross Society held regular stakeholder coordination meetings involving Movement partners, government institutions and international actors such as UNHCR, WFP, UNFPA and the Ministry of Home Affairs. These engagements helped to align priorities, prevent duplication and ensure complementarity in humanitarian and development efforts.

At the international level, the Tanzania Red Cross Society maintained a broad and diverse partnership network, working with both traditional and non-traditional partners. These included UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, UNHCR, Coca-Cola Kwanza, the European Union, USAID, Africa Centre for Disease Control and Pathfinder International. In collaboration with UNHCR, the Tanzania Red Cross Society supported refugee operations, particularly in health service delivery and overall camp management.

Within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, the Tanzania Red Cross Society coordinated closely with the IFRC and participating National Societies to ensure both technical and financial needs were addressed in accordance with project plans and donor requirements. The IFRC Juba Cluster provided ongoing technical support and oversight. Regular coordination meetings and joint sessions enabled alignment on implementation, resource mobilization and compliance.

The Tanzania Red Cross Society also engaged proactively with communities and local authorities when planning and implementing activities. This inclusive approach promoted government buy-in, avoided overlaps and ensured that interventions were consistent with national policies and priorities. The Tanzania Red Cross Society consistently worked with stakeholders in related sectors—such as academia, international organizations and government agencies—to support integrated and sustainable humanitarian programming.



## National Society development

---

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

#### *National Society develops and/or implements a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role*

In 2024, the Tanzania Red Cross Society strengthened its engagement in government-led platforms, actively contributing to national humanitarian and development efforts. The National Society ensured close coordination with partners at all stages of project implementation and maintained strong alignment with Movement standards. The Tanzania Red Cross Society also supported the development of a national disaster contingency plan and participated in government technical meetings on disaster response, reinforcing its role as a trusted auxiliary to public authorities.

#### *National Society increases its engagement in government-led platforms and thereby actively participate to achieve*

## *humanitarian or development goals*

The Tanzania Red Cross Society continues complementing government efforts on humanitarian assistance by supporting the government in the development of a disaster Contingency Plan. The National Society also participated in government technical meetings on disaster response.

### *National Society has One National Society development country plan created by the National Society*

Under its National Society development country plan, the Tanzania Red Cross Society continued to improve organizational systems and capacity. The National Society upgraded its Navision Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software to the latest version, extended its use to branches, licensed additional users and strengthened the system's functionality and security. Staff capacity was also built to ensure effective use of the upgraded platform.

### *Membership Coordination is a core part of the IFRC Secretariat's work and has led to a changed mindset within the Secretariat under the new Federation-wide approach, resulting in greater trust from the membership and greater efficiency and effectiveness of our humanitarian actions*

The Tanzania Red Cross Society further institutionalized membership coordination as part of the IFRC's Federation-wide approach. Regular updates to the volunteer database were made through the online recruitment portal, which now also assesses volunteers' eligibility based on their membership fee status. This ongoing digital integration contributed to stronger accountability, coordination and operational efficiency across the National Society.

## **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** provided critical technical assistance to the Tanzania Red Cross Society to strengthen its digital and operational capacities. This included support to the information communication technology (ICT) and planning, monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning (PMERL) teams in developing and refining digital tools, as well as technical assistance to stabilize the National Society's data management systems. The IFRC also supported the expansion and maintenance of the NAVISION ERP system by contributing to its deployment and facilitating data backup services. Additionally, the IFRC played a key role in helping the Tanzania Red Cross Society coordinate its operations and implement National Society development activities aimed at improving overall service delivery and organizational effectiveness.



## **Humanitarian diplomacy**

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

In 2024, the Tanzania Red Cross Society continued to strengthen its humanitarian diplomacy by conducting dissemination sessions on the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and the auxiliary role of the National Society. These sessions targeted various government institutions and local communities and were integrated into the Tanzania Red Cross Society operations and project implementation. Dissemination activities were organized at both national and branch levels under the coordination of the Organization Development Department.

The Tanzania Red Cross Society conducted training sessions aimed at building the capacity of volunteers to effectively communicate the mission and mandate of the Red Cross. These efforts led to an increased number of trained disseminators across the Tanzania Red Cross Society regional branches, expanding the National Society's reach and visibility.

## **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** supported the Tanzania Red Cross Society in its humanitarian diplomacy efforts, ensuring that it is recognized as an impartial and neutral humanitarian actor.

The National Society also maintained close collaboration with **the ICRC**, jointly conducting training sessions for building the capacity of volunteers to effectively communicate the mission and mandate of the Red Cross.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

Recognizing that monitoring and evaluation is a core component of all projects and programmes, the 2024 Operational Plan adopted a results-based monitoring approach. This approach aimed to promote a shared understanding and consistent application of monitoring and evaluation practices across the Tanzania Red Cross Society and its humanitarian partners. A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework was embedded within the Federation-wide country plan to track progress toward planned outcomes and outputs, ensuring that data collection was appropriately disaggregated.

Implementation of the plan was regularly reviewed considering the evolving operational context, with active involvement from implementing stakeholders. Community engagement and accountability (CEA) mechanisms were strengthened to systematically gather and address community feedback related to the Tanzania Red Cross Society operations and projects. Risk management plans were jointly developed for all interventions, with risk monitoring systems put in place to mitigate potential impacts.

The CEA desk, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) unit and project and operations managers worked collaboratively to ensure quality assurance, accountability and timely reporting across all the National Society programmes.

*The National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision-making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of the IFRC network's contributions*

To promote data-driven operations, the Tanzania Red Cross Society expanded the use of digital tools for data collection across various projects. A functional data management system is now in place to support performance tracking, inform operational decisions and contribute to impact assessments.

Risk management was another key area of progress. In 2024, the Tanzania Red Cross Society finalized and operationalized a Risk Management Framework. The National Society developed a current risk register, conducted training for senior management staff and integrated the framework into ongoing operations and project implementation to better anticipate and mitigate potential risks.

*National society shows progress in digital transformation according to the digital maturity model outlined in the IFRC Digital Transformation Strategy*

The Tanzania Red Cross Society adopted digital platforms for recruiting volunteers and members, improved electronic data collection methods and enhanced its internal data management systems. These advancements enabled more efficient decision-making and strengthened the monitoring and reporting of project impacts.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC prioritizes results-based monitoring as a core component of its projects and programmes and hence embedded this approach within the Operational Plan to enhance accountability and performance tracking. The IFRC supported the establishment of a functional data management system within the Tanzania Red Cross Society. Additionally, the IFRC provided technical guidance to help the National Society advance its digital transformation in alignment with the IFRC Digital Maturity Model, contributing to improved efficiency and data-driven programming.

## Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

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

## ACCOUNTABILITY

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

## Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

*This information is not available in Annual Reports*

## Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

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

## Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

*Nothing to report*

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

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

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

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

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
<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 annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



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

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

### DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024. 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 2024 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 AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see: [MDRTZ037](#))
- [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](#)

## Contact information

### Tanzania Red Cross Society

[trcs.or.tz](https://trcs.or.tz)

#### Mohamed Babiker

Head of Country Cluster  
Delegation for South Sudan,  
Tanzania and Uganda, based  
in Juba

[mohamed.babiker@ifrc.org](mailto:mohamed.babiker@ifrc.org)

#### Louise Daintrey

Head of Strategic Partnerships  
& Resource Mobilization  
IFRC Regional Office for Africa,  
Nairobi

**T** +254 110 843978

[louise.daintry@ifrc.org](mailto:louise.daintry@ifrc.org)

#### Sumitha Martin

Lead  
IFRC Global Strategic Planning  
& Reporting Centre  
New Delhi

[sumitha.martin@ifrc.org](mailto:sumitha.martin@ifrc.org)