



ZIMBABWE

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



8 September 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE ZIMBABWE RED CROSS SOCIETY



8

National Society
branches



245

National Society
local units



2,625

National Society
volunteers



168

National Society
staff

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



1,305,739

Climate and
environment



187,122

Disasters
and crises



8,185

Health and
wellbeing



1,217,116

Migration and
displacement



15,890

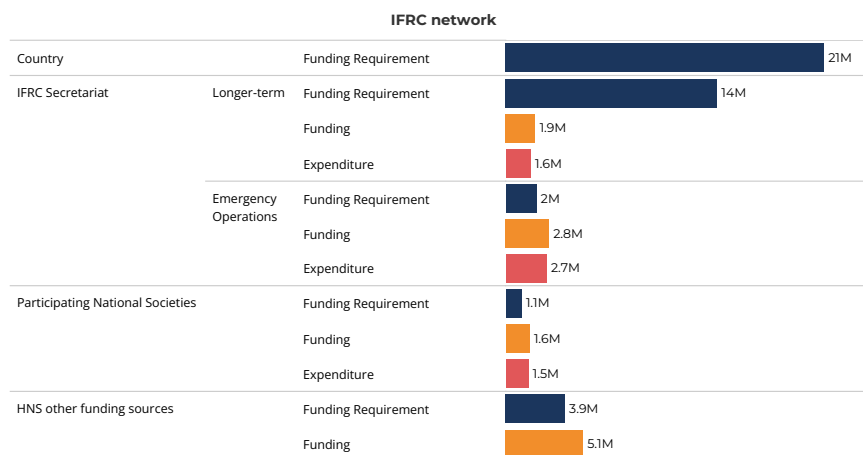
Values, power
and inclusion



3,853

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAAZW002**

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

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRZW021 / CHOLERA EMERGENCY APPEAL

SP3 - Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	1.3M
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	1.3M
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	4,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	427

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response activities	15,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	15,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	15,000
	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 per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	8,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	5,000
	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	4,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	50

Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	1.2M
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	1.2M
	Number of people reached with immunization services	458,000
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	18,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	427
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	16,000
	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes	3
	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	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 reached by the National Society's educational programmes	4,000
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	1,000
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	2
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

	Funding Reported	Bilateral Support					
		Climate and enviroment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
National Society							
British Red Cross	170,000						
Finnish Red Cross	1.2M						
Swiss Red Cross	197,000						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 1.6M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

In 2024, Zimbabwe continued to grapple with economic challenges characterized by hyperinflation, which significantly eroded purchasing power and increased the cost of living. The country had to drop the ZWL (former local currency) after its buying power was eroded by inflation. This occurred following the introduction of the Zimbabwe Gold (ZiG), with too recorded a decline in value. The inflation remained high, affecting food security and access to basic services. Economic instability led to widespread poverty, with a significant portion of the population unable to meet their daily needs.

As a result, the country faced acute food insecurity exacerbated by climate change impacts, particularly erratic rainfall patterns affected agricultural productivity. The 2023/2024 agricultural season has been marked by droughts in several regions, leading to reduced crop yields. According to the [World Food Programme \(WFP\)](#), millions of people were expected to be in need of food assistance throughout 2024.

The country also recorded its first cholera case in February 2023. By June 2024, Zimbabwe had recorded a total of 20,032 confirmed cholera cases and 398 deaths. Zimbabwe's healthcare system was under strain due to ongoing public health crises, including outbreaks of diseases such malaria. The lack of adequate healthcare infrastructure and resources made it difficult for communities to access essential health services.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2024, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society worked to ensure farmers received hands-on training in Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) techniques such as conservation tillage, mulching, intercropping, seed production techniques, and the use of drought-tolerant crops. Beehives were also distributed as alternative sources of livelihood. The National Society disseminated weather forecasts and meteorological data, ensuring timely information on seasonal forecasts, pest outbreaks, and drought predictions. Additionally, as part of the [Pan African Initiative: Tree Planting and Care](#), the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society successfully planted at least 3,824 trees.

Disasters and crises

During 2024, the National Society responded to [droughts](#) through the IFRC [Early Action Protocol \(EAP\)](#) activation. Through community-based training, early warning systems, and school [Disaster Risk Reduction \(DRR\)](#) programmes, targeted communities developed a stronger capacity to anticipate, withstand, and recover from climate-induced disasters. [Forecast-Based Action \(FBA\)](#) was also enhanced by integrating early warning mechanisms, which provided 120 stakeholders with seasonal forecast interpretation to guide agricultural and water resource management decisions. Through the [Zero Hunger Initiative](#), the National Society addressed food insecurity among diverse demographics.

Health and wellbeing

During 2024, the National Society responded to cholera through the [IFRC emergency appeal](#) control and ultimately eradicated the outbreak. Key interventions included establishing 27 Oral Rehydration Points (ORPs), which provided lifesaving oral rehydration therapy to patients. Volunteers also conducted door-to-door awareness campaigns, sensitising households on cholera prevention and early treatment-seeking behaviours. The cholera response also prioritised [mental health and psychosocial support \(MHPSS\)](#) for affected individuals and frontline workers. Under its [Water, Sanitation, and hygiene \(WASH\)](#) interventions, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society worked on the rehabilitation of seven water points, rehabilitation of 12 boreholes, disability-friendly toilets, and provided bucket chlorination points to ensure safe drinking water.

Migration and displacement

With operations in key migration hotspots such as Beitbridge, Harare Road Port, and Tongogara Refugee Settlement,

the [Restoring Family Links](#) (RFL) programme played a vital role in the registration and tracing of family links for displaced individuals. The initiative ensured that vulnerable individuals, including unaccompanied minors, had a structured system to reconnect with their loved ones. Training and capacity-building initiatives, such as Family Links Answers (FLA) training and the Accompaniment Program, have enhanced caseworkers' ability to handle tracing and family reunification cases. Digital innovations, including the promotion of the [RedSafe application](#), have provided displaced individuals with secure access to essential documents and humanitarian services.

Values, power and inclusion

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society placed a strong emphasis on [Community Engagement and Accountability](#) (CEA) across its initiatives. Through participatory approaches, it ensured that affected populations are actively involved in decision-making, service delivery, and feedback mechanisms. During the Cholera Response, suggestion boxes, help desks, and toll-free numbers were established to collect community feedback and concerns. Volunteers were also engaged and trained on Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI). The orientation covered various aspects such as understanding gender-based violence (GBV), recognising power dynamics within communities, and ensuring that services provided are accessible to all segments of the population.

Enabling local actors

To align international support with the [National Society Development](#) (NSD) priorities, the National Society worked diligently to ensure that external assistance was tailored to meet local needs. This included accessing NSD funding streams that facilitated programme implementation and capacity building. The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society continued to engage with public authorities in line with its auxiliary role, sharing essential documents, including the [2021-2025 Strategic Plan](#). The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society implemented robust safeguarding measures to protect vulnerable populations and ensure a safe environment for both staff and beneficiaries.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In this reporting period, no changes or amendments were made to the report

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

Name	Zimbabwe: Cholera Outbreak
Appeal number	MDRZW021
Duration	14 months: 16 November 2023 to 31 December 2024
People to be assisted	550,455
Funding requirements	IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 3 million Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 4 million
Emergency Appeal	Zimbabwe - Cholera Outbreak Emergency Appeal
Operational Strategy	Zimbabwe Cholera Outbreak Operational Strategy
Operations Update	Zimbabwe Cholera Outbreak Operations Update

The first cholera outbreak of 2023 started on 12 February 2023 in Chegutu town in Mashonaland West Province. As of 20th January 2024, Zimbabwe recorded 19,477 suspected cholera cases alongside 71 laboratory confirmed deaths and 350 suspected cholera deaths. The crude mortality rate remains above 2.2 per cent and raises concerns regarding case management and the quality of care. Due to the high rate of transmission, the disease is affecting people across multiple geographical areas. The outbreak puts over 10 million people at risk, including more than five million children. In June 2023, an IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund allocation of CHF 464,595 was approved in support of the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society's response to the cholera outbreak. However, the spread of the outbreak to new districts prompted the launch of an IFRC Emergency Appeal for CHF 3 million in November. This enabled the National Society to further scale-up its response targeted at 550,455 people across the most affected and vulnerable districts.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The Operational Strategy has been updated to include the establishment of cholera district teams in each of the affected districts, with a specific structure for heavily affected and moderately affected communities.

For the period 16 November 2023 to 31 December 2024, the following assistance was provided:

Health & Care: Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the emergency operation, through community and organizational interventions.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the emergency operation, through community and organizational interventions.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion: Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs.

Community Engagement and Accountability: A Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) has been set up, and information is being collected through this channel. Currently, there are community feedback meetings, and suggestion boxes are in place at health facilities.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society enhanced community capacities to withstand and recover from climate shocks. Climate change champions were trained in disseminating weather forecasts and interpreting meteorological data, ensuring farmers received timely information on seasonal forecasts, pest outbreaks, and drought predictions. These champions conducted door-to-door campaigns, community meetings, and social media awareness sessions. IEC Materials were also developed and disseminated which included modules and posters promoting climate-smart practices, disaster preparedness, and fuel-efficient cooking techniques.

Strengthening livelihoods and food security through climate-smart interventions was also a priority for the National Society during the year. Farmers received hands-on training in Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) techniques such as conservation tillage, mulching, intercropping, seed production techniques, and use of drought-tolerant crops. Apiculture (beekeeping) training was also provided to farmers across multiple sites with six beehives distributed. There are strong indications that all beehives will be colonized by early 2025, offering an alternative income source for farmers. Field demonstrations and Farmer Field Schools were established to facilitate practical learning. To enhance food security, 5kg of pearl millet and 2.5kg of ground nuts were distributed to each of the farmers. These small grains are well-suited for arid conditions and provide better yields under unpredictable rainfall patterns.

As part of the Pan African Initiative: Tree Planting and Care, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society successfully planted

at least 3,824 trees. It included educational components that taught communities about the importance of trees and sustainable practices. This knowledge transfer fostered a culture of environmental stewardship among future generations.

IFRC network joint support

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

The **Finnish Red Cross** supported the National Society with the Pan African Initiative and assisted with the planting of 514 trees in 15 schools in Harare West.



Disasters and crises

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

In 2024, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved for two separate flood emergencies and also utilized for election readiness.

1.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Floods
MDR-CODE	MDRZW020
DURATION	24 months (12 December 2022 to 31 December 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 549,318
PEOPLE TARGETED	221,571 people

Based on the El Nino forecast the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society activated the first trigger for its [Early Action Protocol](#) (EAP) in September 2023. The DREF allocation of CHF 549,318 in December 2022 for the early actions to reduce and mitigate the impact of drought. In addition to food assistance, response activities were focused on areas of multi-purpose cash support, livelihoods, risk reduction, climate adaptation and recovery, as well as Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA).

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Climate Smart Resilience (CSR) Project has played a crucial role in strengthening community preparedness for disasters and crises. Through community-based training, early warning systems, and school [Disaster Risk Reduction](#) (DRR) programmes, targeted communities have developed a stronger capacity to anticipate, withstand, and recover from climate-induced disasters. Twelve schools received targeted DRR training, enabling school disaster management committees to assess hazards such as dilapidated infrastructure, flood-prone areas, and unsafe water sources. Schools developed DRR action plans and linked with ward-level DRR committees for support. The community members who received training identified at least three disaster risks relevant to their areas, ensuring increased preparedness and proactive adaptation measures.

The National Society also enhanced [Forecast-Based Action](#) (FBA) by integrating early warning mechanisms into disaster response systems. Seasonal forecast interpretation sessions provided 120 local stakeholders with vital information to guide agricultural and water resource management decisions. Plans to install rain gauges in key locations will further support localized climate monitoring, improving response times for droughts and storms. Moreover, the expansion of the FBA approach into additional vulnerable districts aims to strengthen early preparedness for multiple hazards, reducing the long-term impact of disasters.

Through the [Zero Hunger Initiative](#), the National Society assisted 8,185 individuals across two wards within the region, demonstrating a targeted approach to addressing food insecurity among diverse demographics.

Despite these successes, challenges remain, particularly in resource constraints and infrastructure gaps that limit effective disaster response. The El Niño-induced drought underscored the urgent need for improved access to irrigation systems, water conservation projects, and diversified livelihood options. While borehole rehabilitations and seed distributions have supported resilience, long-term investments in sustainable water management and food security will be critical.

IFRC network joint support

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

The **Finish Red Cross** supported the National Society financially during the school feeding programme in Binga as part of the Zero Hunger Initiative. Additionally, the Finish Red Cross assisted with the procurement and prepositioning of essential Non-Food Items (NFIs) including Oral Rehydration Point kits, utilizing a crisis modifier to ensure timely response. They further aided the training of volunteers on emergency response, equipped rapid response teams through specialized training and facilitated contingency planning, funding the planning process to ensure effective preparedness and response to emergencies.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During 2024, the National Society responded to cholera through the IFRC [emergency appeal](#) to control and ultimately eradicate the outbreak. Key interventions included establishing Oral Rehydration Points (ORPs), training volunteers in community health and cholera response, as well as enhancing hygiene promotion efforts. One of the most significant achievements in health response was the establishment of 27 ORPs, where over 11,000 patients received lifesaving oral rehydration therapy.

These efforts of the National Society played a crucial role in stabilizing cholera patients before referring severe cases to Cholera Treatment Centres (CTCs). Volunteers were trained in cholera response, equipping them with knowledge on epidemic control, risk communication, and hygiene promotion. They conducted door-to-door awareness campaigns, sensitizing 427,000 households on cholera prevention and early treatment-seeking behaviours, significantly improving community health resilience.

The cholera response also prioritized mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) for affected individuals and frontline workers. Volunteers and healthcare workers were trained in basic psychological first aid, ensuring they could offer emotional support to patients and families coping with the outbreak. Community engagement initiatives, including 6,216 dialogue sessions, were held to foster trust, address misinformation, and empower communities with the knowledge to prevent future outbreaks. By integrating MHPSS into health interventions, the response helped mitigate the psychological toll of the outbreak on vulnerable populations.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) was one of the most critical interventions. The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society worked on the rehabilitation of seven water points and the distribution of 254,000 aqua tabs, 4,936 soap bars, and 363 tapped buckets which significantly improved access to clean water and hygiene resources. Additionally, 4,425 bucket chlorination points were established to ensure safe drinking water for affected communities. These measures directly contributed to reducing cholera transmission, preventing future outbreaks, and promoting healthier living conditions.

Community-driven initiatives were key to supporting the WASH efforts. Twelve boreholes were rehabilitated, and two disability-friendly latrines were installed in health centres and in schools. Committee members were trained in borehole maintenance and water point management, ensuring sustainable access to clean water for community members. They were also trained in reusable pad making, helping to address menstrual health challenges for vulnerable girls and women. School garden projects and dip tank construction were also in progress. In Saba, two boreholes have been identified for drilling, while the Mankobole dip tank has secured a water connection agreement with ZINWA, pending commissioning.

IFRC network joint support

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

The **Finnish Red Cross** supported the National Society in implementing drain clearing activities in Budiriro and Glenview in Harare to mitigate urban flooding and its associated health risks.



The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society conducted door-to-door hygiene promotion during the cholera outbreak to encourage preventative measures. (Photo: IFRC/Anette Selmer-Andresen)



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

With operations in key migration hotspots such as Beitbridge, Harare Road Port, and Tongogara Refugee Settlement, the Restoring Family Links (RFL) programme played a vital role in reconnecting families separated by migration, conflict, and humanitarian crises. A key component was the registration and tracing of family links for displaced individuals. Many migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees arriving in Zimbabwe lost contact with their families due to displacement. Through its established network, the National Society worked diligently to collect tracing requests, follow up on missing persons, and facilitate communication between separated family members. During monitoring missions in Tongogara and Beitbridge, caseworkers registered new tracing requests and provided updates on existing cases. The initiative ensured that vulnerable individuals, including unaccompanied minors, had a structured system to reconnect with their loved ones.

The RFL project facilitated free phone calls totalling 19,672 minutes of talk time for individuals trying to maintain contact with their loved ones during challenging circumstances. Furthermore, internet connectivity was offered in sessions lasting 30 minutes each, accumulating a total of 77,059 minutes of internet access. The service allowed users to connect online, which was vital for accessing information or reaching out to family members.

To enhance service delivery, the programme prioritized volunteer training and capacity building. In February 2024, Family Links Answers (FLA) training was conducted for RFL caseworkers, equipping them with better tools to handle cases efficiently. Additionally, the launch of the Accompaniment Programme in April 2024 provided ongoing mentorship to volunteer caseworkers. These initiatives significantly improved their ability to navigate the Family Links Answers

Database and strengthened their effectiveness in managing cases. Furthermore, the programme conducted refresher training sessions at Beitbridge, where volunteers followed up on 20 open tracing cases, successfully reaching five beneficiaries despite network challenges.

Digital solutions were also introduced to address some of the challenges associated with migration and displacement. The [RedSafe application](#), a digital platform designed to help migrants securely store documents and access humanitarian information, was actively promoted. A workshop held at Jameson Hotel in Harare introduced key stakeholders to the platform, encouraging its integration into existing humanitarian interventions. Additionally, outreach efforts such as the RedTalks event on April 30, 2024, emphasized RedSafe's role in improving service accessibility for displaced persons. With increased awareness, the platform has the potential to transform how migrants' access essential support services.

Infrastructure improvements, such as borehole solarization and proposed sanitary facility construction at Beitbridge, further support readiness by improving service provision at key migration points

IFRC network joint support

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

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) supported the National Society with the ICRC programme of Restoring Family Links programme. Additionally, it provided access to the RedSafe digital application as part of its humanitarian intervention



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society placed a strong emphasis on Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)) across its initiatives. Through participatory approaches, it ensured that affected populations are actively involved in decision-making, service delivery, and feedback mechanisms.

Over 427,000 household visits were conducted to provide information on disaster risk reduction and climate-smart agriculture during which community dialogue sessions and training workshops empowered local leaders and climate champions to disseminate critical information and advocate for sustainable resilience practices. These participatory approaches ensured that communities played an active role in shaping climate interventions tailored to their unique challenges.

During the Cholera Response, suggestion boxes, help desks, and toll-free numbers were established to collect community feedback and concerns. This feedback was used to improve cholera prevention messaging, enhance service delivery at Oral Rehydration Points (ORPs), and ensure that hygiene promotion activities addressed specific community needs. By fostering two-way communication, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society ensured that affected populations had a voice in shaping their health response.

Volunteers were also engaged and trained on Protection Gender and Inclusion ([PGI](#)). The orientation covered various aspects such as understanding gender-based violence (GBV), recognizing power dynamics within communities, and ensuring that services provided are accessible to all segments of the population. From the project participants involved in this emergency appeal initiative, it was reported that at least 80 per cent were reached through various interventions designed to promote PGI principles

IFRC network joint support

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

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by the National Society against objectives

IFRC membership coordination

To support the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, the IFRC works closely with it and member National Societies to assess the wider humanitarian context, and the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society's particular needs and priorities and develop strategies to address these. These include obtaining greater humanitarian access, improving acceptance in Zimbabwe, mobilizing funding and other resources, crafting consistent public messaging and monitoring the progress of various initiatives. It also ensures that all strategies and programmes adopted by the National Society have clarity on their humanitarian and development aims and work to boost the auxiliary role of the Zimbabwe Red Cross in the country.

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 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 Society with National Society development, safeguarding and inclusion, and cash and voucher assistance.

The **Danish Red Cross** supports the National Society in developing its forecast-based financing capacities and strengthening the role of youth.

The **Finnish Red Cross** supports the National Society in school capacity development, education in emergencies, promoting climate change mitigation and adaptation, and forecast-based financing.

Other National Societies, such as the **American Red Cross**, provide support remotely as well as through the IFRC.

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 regard 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.

IFRC network joint support

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and other IFRC network partners in-country actively participated in inter-agency coordination mechanisms to enhance humanitarian response efforts.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society has been actively engaged in implementing its development strategy and priorities, focusing on enhancing statutory and legal frameworks that support its operations. The organization has prioritized branch development to strengthen local capacities, ensuring that each branch is equipped to respond effectively to community needs. Financial sustainability has been a critical focus, with efforts directed towards diversifying funding sources and improving internal systems for better resource management. Leadership development initiatives have been undertaken to cultivate strong governance structures, while promoting volunteering and youth engagement remains central to the mission, fostering a culture of service among young people.

To align international support with the National Society Development (NSD) priorities, the National Society worked diligently to ensure that external assistance is tailored to meet local needs. This includes accessing NSD funding streams that facilitate program implementation and capacity building. Peer exchange and learning opportunities were also leveraged, allowing the sharing of best practices with other national societies and learn from their experiences.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the National Society by facilitating access to resources, training programmes, and strategic guidance. This collaborative approach enhances the overall effectiveness of the National Society's initiatives, ensuring they are well-aligned with global standards while remaining responsive to local challenges. The IFRC also provided support for capacity building through resources, training programmes, and strategic guidance. It further assisted with Resource Mobilization with the help of fundraising initiatives and partnerships with international donors.

The Finnish Red Cross supported the National Society by strengthening its staff training in Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) in emergencies. Additionally, it supported the recruitment and training of 300 volunteers in epidemic preparedness and cholera control, significantly boosting the National Society's volunteer base.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society continued to engage with public authorities in line with its auxiliary role and shared essential documents, including the [2021-2025 Strategic Plan](#). To ensure effective project implementation, every new initiative commenced with an inception workshop that brought together key stakeholders, fostering collaboration from the outset. Upon completion of each project, an exit meeting was conducted with relevant stakeholders to review outcomes and lessons learned. Additionally, the National Society organized update meetings to keep public

authorities informed about the progress of ongoing projects, demonstrating transparency and accountability. The organization also prioritized attendance at all meetings convened by public authorities to maintain open lines of communication and strengthen partnerships.

IFRC network joint support

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



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society implemented robust safeguarding measures to protect vulnerable populations and ensure a safe environment for both staff and beneficiaries. This included comprehensive training programmes focused on safeguarding policies that educated employees about preventing abuse and exploitation. In terms of staff safety and security, Zimbabwe Red Cross Society has established protocols to assess risks in various operational contexts, providing necessary support and resources to ensure the well-being of its personnel. Furthermore, the National Society actively promoted gender diversity and inclusion.

The National Society also prioritized the transparent management of financial resources by adhering to strict financial governance standards. This involved maintaining clear systems for tracking expenditures and ensuring funds are allocated efficiently towards projects that align with their strategic objectives. Regular financial reporting is conducted to provide stakeholders with accurate updates on the organization's financial status.

IFRC network joint support

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

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

- A key lesson was that proactive disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies significantly enhance community resilience. The involvement of climate champions and the dissemination of early warning information allowed communities to prepare for climate-induced shocks. However, resource constraints, particularly in access to climate-smart agricultural inputs and sustainable water sources, remained a challenge. This underscores the importance of securing long-term funding and strengthening local ownership of DRR initiatives to ensure sustainability
- Through the Restoring Family Links programme, it was learned that digital solutions, such as the RedSafe application, provided migrants and refugees with secure document storage and access to humanitarian services. However, connectivity issues in remote areas, such as Tongogara Refugee Settlement, limited the reach of these digital solutions. This highlighted the need for infrastructure improvements, such as better internet access and alternative offline systems, to ensure continued support for migrants, asylum seekers, and deported individuals.
- From the ECHO-supported cholera preparedness project, the National Society learnt that continuous vigilance is required even after an outbreak is declared over. The resurgence of cholera cases in Harare, Kariba, and Mazowe shortly after the official declaration of the end of the outbreak highlighted gaps in long-term water and sanitation management. The project's shift towards preparedness such as prepositioning ORP kits, procuring hygiene supplies, and training outbreak response teams demonstrated the importance of anticipating future crises

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Inclusive leadership committed to community planning in Binga, Zimbabwe

Robert J. Mukombwe's and Marxon J. Munkuli's journeys exemplify resilience and community empowerment despite the challenges posed by blindness.

Robert emerged as a leader in Binga, Zimbabwe, actively participating in the safeguarding and inclusion training conducted by the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society in Siansundu. During the safeguarding and inclusion training, Robert learned how to identify and protect vulnerable individuals within the community, ensuring their safety from abuse and neglect. He was later elected the BEAM (Basic Education Assistance Module) representative for a primary school in Siansundu where he advocated for educational support for underprivileged children,

ensuring they had access to necessary resources for their schooling. His commitment to education reflects his belief in the power of knowledge as a tool for empowerment.

Marxon's training equipped him safeguarding practices and inclusion of people with disabilities. His active participation and insights were recognised by the community which later elected him as the Water Point Committee Chairperson. This role is crucial, as it involves overseeing water access and management—an essential resource for any community. Through his efforts, Marxon has helped raise awareness about the importance of inclusion and accessibility in community planning



2

The journey to building an accessible toilet in Mudzi district, Zimbabwe

Jesca Nyamazana is an 84-year-old mother and grandmother caring for her grandson who was born with a disability. With limitations on his mobility and no access to a wheelchair, the grandson's faced daily challenges, not the least of them being his access to an accessible washroom. After hearing of the USAID BHA Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) project supported by the IFRC, Jesca reached out for help. Swift action was taken and the village community was mobilised to build an inclusive latrine in Jesca's home. She expressed profound gratitude towards Zimbabwe Red Cross Society and its partners saying "Ndiyani aizondibatsirawo? Ndinoda kukutendai nezvamandiitira." (Who was going to assist me? Thank you so much for this.) The inclusive latrine is designed to ensure accessibility for individuals with disabilities, providing them with dignity and privacy—elements often overlooked in traditional sanitation solutions. This facility will not only serve Jesca's family but also set a precedent in the community for inclusivity in sanitation practices.

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

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

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

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

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



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

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

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 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

- [ZW_Zimbabwe AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRZW021](#) and [MDRZW020](#))
- [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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