



ANGOLA

2023 IFRC network country plan

Funding Requirement **CHF 10.4M**

Appeal number **MAAUG002**

In support of the Angola Red Cross



18

National Society branches



120

National Society staff



9,000

National Society volunteers

People to be reached



329,000

Ongoing emergency operations



50,000

Climate and environment



66,000

Disasters and crises



50,000

Health and wellbeing



30,000

Migration and displacement



30,000

Values, power and inclusion

IFRC network multiyear focus

Emergency response

- Food insecurity

Longer term needs

- Climate change adaptation

Capacity development

- Leadership development
- Internal system strengthening
 - Branch development
- Humanitarian diplomacy • Resource mobilization
 - Youth and volunteering management

Key country data

Population **33.9M**

INFORM Severity rating **high**

Long-term Climate Risk Index **87**

Human Development Index rank **148**

Population below poverty level **32.3%**

Hazards



Drought



Floods



Food insecurity



Poverty

Funding requirements

Total 10.4M CHF

Through the IFRC

8.7M CHF

Host National Society

→ **1.7M** CHF

IFRC Breakdown

8.0M CHF

Ongoing emergency operations

Longer term needs

65,000 CHF

Climate and environment

200,000 CHF

Disasters and crises

150,000 CHF

Health and wellbeing

52,000 CHF

Migration and displacement

35,000 CHF

Values, power and inclusion

150,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

Ongoing emergencies

MDRAO007

Angola Food insecurity
food insecurity

Participating National Societies

Austrian Red Cross

Belgian Red Cross

The Canadian Red Cross Society*

Red Cross Society of China*

German Red Cross

Japanese Red Cross Society*

Red Cross of Monaco*

The Netherlands Red Cross



NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The Angola Red Cross was established in 1978 and admitted as a member of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1986. It has an auxiliary role to the public authorities in Angola for welfare and public services, and is guided by the seven Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in all of its activities. The National Society has a strong and trusted relationship with the Government of Angola, which fully recognizes its status and relies on it for humanitarian activities.

The Angola Red Cross has its headquarters in Luanda and is organized into 18 branches, one for each provincial capital, covering 28 municipalities nationwide. It has

a network of 9,000 volunteers and 120 staff members, and its priorities and strategic areas of focus include health, disaster management, international humanitarian law and organizational development. The latter includes aspects of maintaining a strong reputation and a culture of accountability, prioritizing transparency and good governance, embracing sustainability and ensuring robust financial management.

The Angola Red Cross runs nine health clinics, which form its main activity and source of income. It also continues to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic through activities around risk communication and community engagement, hygiene promotion and immunization.

IFRC NETWORK ACTION IN 2023

Joint situational analysis

Angola is a vast central-southern African country of 1,247,000 km². It has a long coastline and a central plateau, and shares borders with Namibia, Botswana, Zambia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). It is a Portuguese-speaking country with a population of more than 33.1 million in 2022.

Angola is the second-largest oil-producing country in sub-Saharan Africa, producing approximately 1.3 million barrels every day. The oil sector accounts for one-third of GDP and more than 90 per cent of exports. In 2021, the country exited its five-year recession, with GDP growing by 0.8 per cent. This positive economic momentum has extended into 2022, with the economy growing by 2.6 per cent year on year in the first quarter. The main drivers of growth are increased oil production and the continued strong performance of non-oil sectors.

The poverty rate in Angola stands at 41.1 per cent, but rural poverty is much higher, at 57 per cent. Overall, an average of 54 per cent of Angolans experience multi-dimensional forms of poverty. Food inflation remains high at 24 per cent year on year in July 2022, although this has declined from 31.6 per cent in the previous year. Wheat is the country's most imported commodity and forms an essential part of people's diet, so the conflict in Ukraine is affecting food security.

The country felt the rise in wheat prices immediately, with a price increase of 50 per cent in March 2022, continuing to rise since then. Inflationary pressure affecting food accessibility will primarily affect the most vulnerable households, with potential for this to increase discontent and insecurity.

With its history of prolonged conflict and socio-economic insecurity, Central Africa is considered to be one of the most vulnerable regions in the world to climate and environmental hazards. Periods of extreme weather and drought fuel food crises and drive displacement and tensions in many countries in the region. The magnitude of these effects is expected to increase in the years to come. Angola is facing its worst recorded drought in 40 years, with southern provinces such as Huila, Cunene and Namibe experiencing their fifth consecutive year of drought conditions. The World Bank places the economic impact of the drought at US\$749 million.

The combination of drought with factors such as the economic crisis that has affected Angola since 2014, the subsequent increase in food prices, the COVID-19 pandemic and very low crop yield, has led to severe impacts on the most vulnerable and exposed population groups. These factors combine to erode livelihoods, agricultural production and coping reserves. A recent locust outbreak has put the current season's crops at further risk.

Ongoing emergency response

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

- Appeal number: MDRAO007 Angola Food insecurity – folded under [MGR60001 Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal](#)
- Appeal launch and end dates: 26 May 2022 –31 December 2023
- People affected: 1,580,000
- People to be assisted: 329,000

The current hunger crisis is having a severe impact on Angola. Food insecurity analysis conducted in southern Angola found that between October 2021 and March 2022, about 1.6 million people experienced high levels of acute food insecurity (58 per cent of respondents). Of these, 43 per cent are in Integrated Food Insecurity Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3 (crisis) and 15 per cent in IPC Phase 4 (emergency). The affected population faces severe difficulties in accessing food due to consecutive droughts, poor harvests and depleted reserves, loss of livelihoods and livestock, and rising food prices. Those still able to meet the minimum food requirements do so through crisis or emergency coping strategies, such as skipping meals, borrowing, reducing quantities and eating foods they would not normally choose. Furthermore, the lack of access to safe water and sanitation in most rural communities in the south is prolonging the cycle of malnutrition.

The Angola Red Cross has been responding to the food insecurity in the country since December 2021 through an IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) allocation. The response was scaled up in May 2022 through an IFRC Emergency Appeal. In view of the deteriorating situation, Angola is now one of the priority countries supported by the IFRC's regional [Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal](#). Launched in October 2022, it aims to scale up the IFRC's regional immediate and life-saving response to the food insecurity crisis currently affecting the region. Country prioritization is based on a multi-variate analysis, which includes the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) and focuses on those communities experiencing a crisis or worse level of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+). Details of the geographic areas covered will be provided in each country plan of action.

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. Approximately 146 million people – equivalent to nearly half the entire population of the United States – are suffering from acute food insecurity and need 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 exceptional mobilization and a massive effort by all institutions and states concerned to address the drivers that underpin food insecurity in Africa.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The initial operational strategy involves providing immediate support to address food insecurity to communities in southern Angola. This will be done by:

- Providing food and water, sanitation and hygiene, non-food items, or the equivalent in cash vouchers
- Starting community gardens and kitchens to teach nutritional practices
- Raising awareness about health, water, sanitation, hygiene and climate change adaptation

The operation will ensure that the most vulnerable people, particularly rural pastoralists, receive assistance, and that climatic risks are addressed, increasing community resilience to future shocks. The operation covers Cunene, Huila and Namibe, which are the three most affected provinces in southern Angola. A combination of field assessments, consultations with government authorities and coordination with local stakeholders identified the communities of Cahama and Kalonga (Cunene), Gambos/Chiange and Ombadja (Huila), Virei and Calueque (Namibe) as priorities. These communities are among the most affected by the drought, receive less assistance from other actors and have widespread needs. Other localities may be included as required throughout the implementation.

With regard to prioritization, the operation will focus primarily on dwellings with no source of income, households with a high number of children under five years of age, female- and child-headed households, households with pregnant women, older people, and households with adults who live with chronic illness or disabilities. Community engagement and accountability approaches will ensure community members and leaders can participate fully and agree on selecting target families.

In line with its Drought Response Plan, the Government is undertaking major adaptation and mitigation projects. One example is Cafu Canal, which diverts water from the Kunene River with the overall aim of combatting the effects of drought in the southern provinces of Angola. As requested by the Government, this operation will support community nutrition gardens for populations along the canal. This is similar to the FRESAN project supported by the European Union in coordination with the Government, which has had a considerable impact on water, sanitation, hygiene and agricultural support. The Ministry of Health, with support from partners such as UNICEF, has set up community kitchens targeting malnourished children. The Angola Red Cross already collaborates with these community kitchens through the DREF and will replicate and expand this model. The Government is also piloting a Monetary Social Transfer Programme (Kwenda Project), aiming to mitigate the social risks of selected vulnerable families. The operation will attempt to foster this project in the southern provinces through cash deliveries.

With the launch of the IFRC regional Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal, the operational strategy is being reinforced and adjusted as the situation evolves. Supported by the IFRC and participating National Societies, African National Societies have developed an emergency response which focuses on meeting the urgent food, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene needs of the most vulnerable groups affected by the crisis, and on protecting livelihoods while setting a foundation for building resilience. The operational pillars are:

- **Cash transfers for safety nets and safeguarding livelihoods:** There will be an improvement in food access, and consumption levels will be maintained through the scaling-up of emergency food assistance, primarily through cash transfers to poor households experiencing acute food insecurity

- **Health and nutrition:** Nutrition surveillance, knowledge-raising and health promotion will be carried out
- **Water, sanitation and hygiene:** These services will include the provision of safe water, the rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure, in-kind provision of water treatment and storage products, and cash and voucher assistance to support water, sanitation and hygiene objectives
- **Cross-cutting sectors of protection and prevention:** Community engagement and accountability, and protection, gender and inclusion, are critical components of the operation; they are vital to ensuring all community members are recognized and valued as equal partners whose diverse needs, priorities and preferences guide the National Societies' actions

Along with providing direct support to vulnerable people, the National Societies in this Emergency Appeal play an important role in enabling and facilitating access to services and goods provided by governments and other actors. In-country geographic targeting of affected regions and smaller administrative units (such as districts) is based on data from the Integrated Food Insecurity Phase Classification (IPC) and other recognized references. Targeting is further refined through detailed or disaggregated data from more focused assessments by National Societies and/or partner agencies where possible.

The groups targeted are acutely food-insecure households struggling to meet their basic needs due to climatic shocks and the compounding effects of other food insecurity drivers. Once geographic targeting is complete, the next step will be to target affected households based on food security and economic criteria, which will be agreed with (or ideally jointly developed with) the community. Within these food-insecure and poor households, targeting can be further refined by identifying social categories. Protection, gender and inclusion considerations are incorporated into the targeting process, providing an understanding and response to individuals and groups based on their specific risks, needs and concerns.

Strategic priorities

Climate and environment

Climate change is a major threat to Angola's socio-economic development and growth. Like other central-southern African countries, Angola has experienced a considerable increase in temperatures in recent years. Throughout the country, climate variability affects communities, production systems, infrastructure and the availability of essential resources such as water. Average annual temperatures in Angola are expected to rise by 1.2–3.2°C by 2060, with warmer days and nights and a higher probability of extreme events such as heat waves, droughts and intense rain. Building over large areas of soil in urban settings will increase the risk of flooding, as there will be fewer drainage points.

Coastal erosion, rising sea levels and the rapid degradation of ecosystems and biodiversity are all exacerbating these vulnerabilities. According to Global Forest Watch, Angola lost 3.41 million hectares of tree cover between 2001 and 2021, which equates to a 6.2 per cent decrease since 2000. This equates to 1.17 gigatons of CO₂ emissions. In 2010, Angola had 53.8 million hectares of tree cover, extending across 43 per cent of its land. By 2021, it had lost 298,000 hectares of tree cover, equivalent to 119 metric tons of CO₂ emissions.

Through its National Strategy for Climate Change (ENAC 2018-2030), the Government of Angola aims to combat poverty, promote prosperity and well-being for all, protect the environment and combat climate change. This strategy aligns with the 17 sustainable development goals. Through its Strategic Development Policies and Action Programmes, the Government intends to respond to these climate crisis mitigation needs, catalyzed in the plan for sustainable, diversified and inclusive economic development. More immediately, the programme includes an objective that aims to combat drought, which currently affects a large part of the country and requires a multi-sectoral approach. One strategy for reinforcing efforts against drought and desertification is to create institutional mechanisms for coordination, participation and action between the different sectors. Specifically, the Government aimed to increase the forest perimeter by planting 9,000 hectares of trees by the end of 2022.

Main actions and areas of support

The Angola Red Cross is part of the [IFRC Global Climate Resilience Programme](#), which aims to foster an

unprecedented scale-up in locally led climate-smart disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts, and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; and (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

With IFRC support, the Angola Red Cross will ensure that its staff and volunteers are aware and knowledgeable of climate change programming. It will also identify relevant climate change fora to understand national priorities on climate and environment.

As an auxiliary to the Government and in line with the Angola Government Plan, the Angola Red Cross aims to engage and train volunteers and youth to catalyze efforts around climate change adaptation and mitigation, and to promote sustainable environmental practices.

The National Society will also endeavour to contribute to the IFRC Pan-African initiative for Tree Planting and Care, working together with the Government and the IFRC.

Disasters and crises

Angola ranks as medium risk in the INFORM Risk Index, coming 22nd for lack of coping capacity and 95th for hazards and exposure.

On average, more than one million people (three per cent of the population) are exposed to drought in Angola every year. This number is expected to rise to 29 per cent in the future, which equates to almost 13.5 million people when population growth is factored in. Floods are a common natural hazard and affect an average of 100,000 people each year, predominantly in the most urbanized provinces of Luanda, Cabinda and Huambo.

The Social Assistance and Protection Policy, in Angola's National Development Plan, focuses on the need to improve the distribution of national income to reduce poverty, promote social development and encourage social cohesion. It also aligns with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development's goal to eradicate hunger,

achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. One objective of the National Development Plan's programme for Valuing the Family and Strengthening Family Skills is to address extreme poverty and ensure food security for people in situations of temporary vulnerability or disaster, by allocating temporary support payments adjusted to the needs of the families. The aim is to assist 15,000 families with basic food baskets in 2022, and to target at least 50,000 people affected by disasters and catastrophes through social welfare services.

In 2009, the National Plan for Preparedness, Contingency, Response and Recovery from Disasters and Calamities was approved by Decree no. 205/10. This was prepared with the objective of facing emergency situations that may occur in the national territory.

Main actions and areas of support

The Angola Red Cross is responding to the current food insecurity situation through the IFRC Emergency Appeal. The IFRC will support the National Society to improve its understanding of the Pan-Africa Zero Hunger Initiative, including its overall goal, intermediate objectives and outcomes for advancing its mandate as an auxiliary to the local authorities. The IFRC will also support the National Society to develop integrated interventions that support basic needs, prevent asset depletion and protect, strengthen and support livelihoods to recover.

Aligning to the Angola National Plan for Preparedness, Contingency, Response and Recovery from Disasters and Calamities, and oriented by the IFRC Pan-African Red Ready initiative, the IFRC will:

- Support National Society staff and volunteers to gain the knowledge, capacity and resources to serve as agents of change and to mobilize urgent action that addresses evolving disasters and crises
- Support the National Society to ensure communities have greater capacity and ownership over programmes that address new risks, through increased avenues to contribute their insights, knowledge and ideas
- Support the National Society to increase the ambition of governments, partners and the private sector on disaster risk management and climate action, as reflected in climate and disaster-related laws, policies, plans, programmes and investments

The Angola Red Cross will continue enhancing its capacity to prepare for, and respond to, disasters, ensuring that emergency operations are managed effectively and

efficiently. Working together with the IFRC, the National Society will prioritize the [Preparedness for Effective Response](#) (PER) assessment to guide its efforts in this.

Health and wellbeing

Angola is vulnerable to outbreaks of diseases such as yellow fever, malaria and cholera, which overload its health services and compromise the lives and health of its people. Other significant diseases in the country include typhoid, infectious and parasitic diseases, respiratory and diarrhoeal diseases, rabies and measles. Communicable diseases account for more than 50 per cent of recorded deaths, while malaria remains a major public health concern and is the leading cause of death, disease and school absenteeism.

Angola has seen an annual average of 60,000 new tuberculosis cases over the last three years. The provinces of Benguela, Namibe, Bengo, Cuando-Cubango, Moxico, Cuanza Norte and Cabinda have the highest rates of disease, creating a public health problem in the country according to the World Health Organization (WHO).

Despite making progress in neonatal, child and maternal mortality over the last 15 years, they remain significant issues. Road accidents are also a key challenge to public health.

It is projected that 400,000 children will be acutely malnourished in 2022. The prevalence of global acute malnutrition is already above emergency thresholds (15 per cent) in some provinces. An analysis of 10 municipalities in southern Angola showed that, in these areas alone, 114,000 children under five are already suffering or will likely suffer from acute malnutrition and need treatment. A pipeline breakage has led to shortages of therapeutic feeding supplies, and restocking is expected to take several months. Other factors contributing to malnutrition include poor dietary intake, inadequate care and feeding practices, and the prevalence of water-borne diseases and infections from a lack of access to safe water and sanitation.

An estimated 1.2 million people are facing water scarcity and compromised water sanitation and hygiene conditions due to the ongoing drought. Many water points have dried up and others are not working. In some villages, more than 60 per cent of the population consumes water from unsafe sources, and more than 90 per cent have no access to latrines. Access to drinking water was already a major issue in rural areas, and has been made worse by the drought and escalating water prices. Water-borne diseases will continue to exacerbate malnutrition, especially for children. Predictions

from the water availability index show that the bottleneck of the current drought years, along with the vast variability in water resources in the southern provinces, is likely to continue. It is possible that water availability could decrease by more than 50 per cent in south coast provinces.

Main actions and areas of support

To complement the Government's efforts, the Angola Red Cross aims to strengthen its volunteers' capacity to carry out community-based health activities. Community participatory approaches will drive greater understanding of community health issues, alongside quality interventions and effective management of community-based healthcare.

The IFRC will support the National Society to:

- Develop health programmes
- Roll out [community-based health and first aid](#)
- Modernize its first aid interventions
- Build the capacity of National Society staff and volunteers to respond to epidemics and pandemics

Migration and displacement

Most internal migration in Angola is from rural to urban areas, with people driven by inadequate infrastructure development, unemployment and a lack of basic social services in rural areas. Nationally, poverty stands at 41 per cent, with the rate almost three times higher in rural areas (57 per cent) than in urban settings (17.8 per cent). This drives people to leave rural areas and move to cities such as Luanda in search of employment. More than 65 per cent of the population lives in urban centres, and the rate of urbanization in the country stands at four per cent.

Drought has also driven displacement, forcing families to move within Angola and to cross the border into Namibia. At the peak, the Government reported that more than 1,800 returnees were living in temporary accommodation camps. In addition, UNICEF reported that a further 16,000 internally displaced people had settled two kilometres from the camp.

Angola's oil and diamond wealth attracts both skilled and unskilled international migrants. Along with South Africa and Congo, it hosts the highest number of international migrants in southern Africa. By mid-2020, there were 656,000 international migrants in the country, mainly from the DRC, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe.

More than 75 per cent of migrants in Angola come from the DRC, driven by political instability in their own country. As of August 2021, there were 56,000 refugees in Angola from the DRC, in addition to those coming from other countries. Most refugees in Angola are located in urban areas, particularly in the capital city of Luanda.

Main actions and areas of support

The Angola Red Cross supports people coming from the DRC and provides restoring family links services to them. It will be working with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to ensure it fulfils its objectives under this priority.

Values, power and inclusion

Angola is affected by structural and socio-cultural gender inequalities including limited sexual reproductive health, limited access to education and violence against women. In practice, restrictive gender roles limit the rights and opportunities of women, and especially girls. Despite being responsible for 70 per cent of traditional subsistence agriculture, few women hold land tenure.

The gender gap index score in Angola decreased slightly in 2022 to 0.6, which means that women were 36 per cent less likely to have the same opportunities as men in the country. The National Development Plan of Angola aims to promote equal opportunities, rights and responsibilities for men and women in all areas of economic, social, cultural and political life. However, more still needs to be done to achieve gender equality.

Of a population of approximately 20 million, an estimated 500,000 Angolans live with disabilities. Considering the intensity and 40-year duration of the country's civil war, the true figure is likely to be much higher. The presence of anti-personnel mines in the region and the limited access to healthcare are also [ongoing problems](#).

Main actions and areas of support

As part of the Emergency Appeal food insecurity operation, the Angola Red Cross conducts vulnerability surveys and focuses on the most vulnerable people. It is taking measures to ensure that female-headed households, orphans, older people and people living with disabilities or chronic illnesses are included in interventions to meet their needs. The needs assessment complies with IFRC [minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies](#). Under the health component of the operation, Angola Red Cross staff and volunteers are trained to generate referrals to services that respond to sexual and gender-based

violence, and safe spaces, by creating links between the National Society and relevant stakeholders. Volunteers implementing these activities are trained in protection, gender and inclusion, and in community engagement and accountability, improving needs assessment and understanding.

By 2023, the Angola Red Cross plans to ensure that staff and volunteers are aware of and understand the issues

around preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse. The IFRC will support the National Society to ensure that prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse are integrated into all programmes. It will also support the National Society to review its existing policies on community engagement and accountability, and on protection, gender and inclusion.

Enabling local actors

With IFRC support, the Angola Red Cross will aim to strengthen its partnership with relevant Government ministries aligned to its work, realizing its auxiliary role and mandate. The National Society will also seek to strengthen and broaden its partnership with Movement partners and private organizations in Angola.

In order to promote efficiency and provide effective services for vulnerable people, the Angola Red Cross will work closely with the IFRC to strengthen its systems for finance, human resources, logistics, procurement, and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. It will put particular emphasis on ensuring branches receive adequate support, and that staff capacity is prioritized.

The National Society will focus on providing training and mentoring to its members and volunteers through its branches, helping them to develop their skills. It will also prioritize record-keeping for members and volunteers. It will give special attention to enhancing local fundraising, in order to contribute to the sustainability of the National Society and its branches.

Main actions and areas of support

The IFRC will support the National Society to:

- Revise its statutes
- Undertake strategic planning
- Progress the National Society development strategy

- Strengthen its capabilities, especially in operations management, finance, logistics, human resources, and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting
- Develop a risk management policy and framework
- Develop strategic documents, including a resource mobilization strategy
- Link with the IFRC Red Ready programme to deliver organizational assessments, including for branches located in the intervention areas of the food insecurity response, and through investment into a Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment ([BOCA](#)) exercise
- Promote volunteer duty of care through appropriate management and by providing equipment, training, and insurance
- Develop communication tools for the National Society, such as its website, promotional materials and the National Society annual report
- Strengthen the National Society leadership's capacity in humanitarian diplomacy
- Carry out leadership and Movement induction for newly elected leaders at regional and national level
- Review the youth policy and volunteer policy, ensure a volunteer management system is in place, and provide youth training

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC covers the countries of Angola and Mozambique from its base in Mozambique's capital city, Maputo. It has supported the Angola Red Cross with strategic and technical expertise around health,

food security and National Society development. The IFRC aims to reactivate a base in Angola, closer to the National Society's operational implementation and development, focusing on operations management, finance, logistics and diplomacy.

Participating National Society Support - Bilateral

Name of Partner NS	Funding Requirements	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Engaged	Accountable	Trusted
Turkish Red Crescent				●					

Many years after the last emergency operation in Angola, the IFRC has supported the COVID-19 response of the National Society in Angola through the IFRC [COVID-19 pandemic](#) global Emergency Appeal since 2020. The IFRC has also deployed surge personnel to Angola for direct operational and technical support as part of the emergency response to food insecurity in the country.

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC coordination involves working with member National Societies to:

- Assess humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs
- Agree common priorities
- Co-develop common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space, and mobilizing funding and other resources
- Clarify consistent public messaging

- Monitor progress
- Ensure that strategies and programmes that support people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, development assistance, and efforts to reinforce the auxiliary role of National Societies in their respective countries
- The IFRC coordinates support from the membership to the Angola Red Cross for the food insecurity response through its Emergency Appeal, following a Federation-wide approach for technical expertise, surge personnel and financial support.

The Angola Red Cross partners with the **Turkish Red Crescent Society**. In 2021, the Turkish Red Crescent Society supported the in-kind distribution of food to 500 families in areas affected by drought. In April 2022, the National Society signed a cooperation agreement with the Turkish Red Crescent Society to strengthen its public health and first aid capacities.

The Angola Red Cross is also in negotiations with the **Italian Red Cross** about a possible partnership on National Society development.

Movement coordination

The Angola Red Cross and the IFRC coordinate with the ICRC as needed, and discussions are ongoing regarding support for the National Society. This is carried out in line with the principles of Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC), and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The ICRC supports the Angola Red Cross's work around population movement. It does not have a physical presence in Angola but supports remotely on migration and restoring family links for Congolese refugees in the country.

Coordination with other actors

The Angola Red Cross has a strong relationship with the Government at central, provincial and district levels. The Government is currently supporting the National Society to strengthen its governance structures.

The Government of Angola is leading on the plan to respond to drought, with an inter-ministerial committee

coordinating the response at a policy level, chaired by the Minister of State for Social Affairs. At a technical level, coordination and management of the response plan is headed by the Department of Civil Protection. The National Society, with IFRC support, participates in meetings with the aim of presenting the National Society response and reinforcing coordination. As a result, the

National Civil Protection Commission (the government institution in charge of disaster management coordination in country) provided two points of contact who follow and support the implementation of the National Society response at a central level. The Government provides positive support to the Angola Red Cross in its current and future programmes, ensuring it maintains its auxiliary role in the country.

The Humanitarian Country Coordination Team meets frequently, chaired by the United Nations (UN) Resident Coordinator in Angola at a strategic level and led at an operational level by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). With the support of the IFRC, the Angola Red Cross participates at both levels. The IFRC team also leads coordination and advocacy efforts with local international non-government organizations and UN agencies,

such as the World Food Programme, FAO, UNICEF and WHO. Other non-government organizations in the country include Aid for the Development of People for People (ADPP), the Jesuit Refugee Service, Norwegian Church Aid and World Vision International.

From 22 to 29 April 2022, the IFRC and Angola Red Cross convened a joint mission with the African Union to Angola, hosted by the Government of Angola (specifically the office of the President and the Ministry of State for Social Affairs). This delegation visited affected areas, accompanied by senior Angolan government officials. At the end of the visit, the parties agreed to combine efforts to develop a strategy to address the root causes of food insecurity and drought in Angola, and will call on pan-African entities and donors to support this urgent challenge.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [IFRC Global Plan and Country Plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Donor response](#) on IFRC website
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) data
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with **192 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies** and around **14 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.

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