



ANGOLA

2024-2026 IFRC network country plan

6 June 2024

Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 43.4M**

In support of the Angola Red Cross



18

National Society branches



96

National Society staff



10,000

National Society volunteers

People to be reached



330,000

Ongoing emergency operations



60,000

Climate and environment



75,000

Disasters and crises



329,000

Health and wellbeing



30,000

Migration & Displacement



329,000

Values, power and inclusion

IFRC network multi-year 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 **36.8M**

INFORM Severity rating **High**

INFORM Climate Risk Index **Medium**

Human Development Index rank **148**

Population below poverty level **32.3%**

IFRC Country Cluster Delegation
for Mozambique & Angola, Maputo

Funding requirements

2024

Total 17.9M CHF

Through IFRC

8.5M CHF

Through Host National Society

9.4M CHF

2025**

Total 11.9M CHF

Through IFRC

→ **681,000** CHF

Through Host National Society

11.2M CHF

2026**

Total 13.6M CHF

Through IFRC

→ **782,000** CHF

Through Host National Society

12.9M CHF

***Projected funding requirements*

IFRC Breakdown

8M CHF

Ongoing emergency operations

Longer term needs

100,000 CHF

Climate and environment

200,000 CHF

Disasters and crises

75,000 CHF

Health and wellbeing

5,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

10,000 CHF

Values, power and inclusion

150,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

Participating National Societies

British Red Cross*

The Canadian Red Cross Society*

Italian Red Cross

Japanese Red Cross Society*

Red Cross of Monaco*

**National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2023.*

IFRC Appeal codes

Ongoing Emergency Appeals:

MGR60001

Longer-term needs:

MAAAO002

Hazards



Droughts



Floods

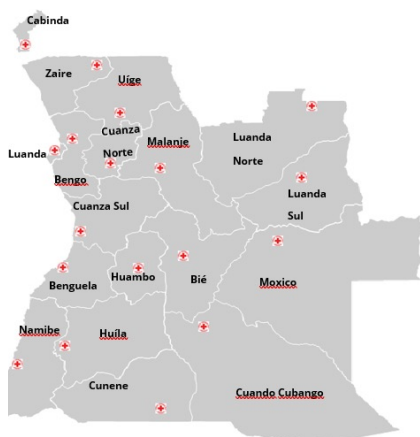


Food insecurity



Poverty

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE



Angola Red Cross branch distribution

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. The Angola Red Cross

serves as an auxiliary to the Angolan public authorities and complements the Government's efforts in humanitarian and development sectors. The National Society has a robust and trusted relationship with the Government of Angola, which relies on it for humanitarian aid in times of crises.

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 10,000 volunteers and 96 staff members, and its priorities and strategic areas of focus include health, disaster management, international humanitarian law, and organizational development.

In 2022, the Angola Red Cross was able to directly reach 2,500 people) with disaster response and early recovery programmes.

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Angola is the seventh largest country in Africa with a national population of more than 35 million people. The country's main urban centres, besides the country capital, Luanda, are the cities of Lubango, Benguela, Huambo, Cabinda, Lobito, Namibe, Malanje, and Soyo. Angola is in the Atlantic coast of the Southern Africa to the South Equator, and its territory is bordered by the Republic of Congo and the Democratic Republic of Congo in the North, by the Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia to the East, by Namibia to the South, and by the Atlantic Ocean to the West. It has a 4,837-kilometre-long land border and 1,650-kilometre-long coastline.

Angola is the second largest oil-producing country in sub-Saharan Africa, producing approximately 1.3 million barrels each day. The oil sector accounts for about 50 per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Product and more than 90 per cent of its exports. Angola's positive economic momentum—with the economy growing by 2.6 per cent year on year in the first quarter—are driven largely by increased oil production and the continued strong performance of non-oil sectors.

Despite this positive economic trend, consumer prices in the country remain elevated due to high global food prices, putting constraints on disposable incomes and personal consumption of the Angolan people.

Ranked 150 out of 193 countries and territories in the 2022 Human Development Index, inequality remains a pertinent issue for the Angolan society. Angola's high poverty rate is directly linked with a lack of quality employment opportunities. Urban and youth unemployment surged to 42 and 58 per cent at end-2023, respectively, up from 39 and 53 per cent a year earlier.. For Angola, investments in human capital and reduction of poverty remain a high priority for the Government. Inadequate provision of health and education services in the country contribute to existing inequalities in the Angolan society. Additionally, the presence of gender inequality in the Angolan society, especially in the labour market, forces women in the country to bear the brunt of the informal subsistence economy.

Angola's socio-economic development and growth, like many other countries, are threatened by rapid climate change. Climate variability and its impact on communities, production systems, availability of essential resources such as water, and

infrastructure are currently being felt throughout the country. These vulnerabilities are exacerbated by recurring climate disaster events such as floods, droughts, coastal erosion, sea level rise, and the rapid degradation of ecosystems and biodiversity. Lack of adaptive capacity with respect to technology, education, food security, sanitation, and medical

services increases the country's vulnerability to climate change impact.

It is estimated that some 400,000 children in Angola are acutely malnourished, and since March of 2023, pastoralist Angolans have been trekking into neighbouring Namibia in search of grazing for their livestock.

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

Emergency Operation	Africa Hunger Crisis
Appeal number	MGR60001
Duration	6/10/2022 to 31/12/2024
People affected	157 million people across sub-Saharan Africa (143m in the 25 countries covered in this operation/watch list)
People to be assisted	330,000 people in Angola
Funding requirement	Total funding requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 232.5 M• Federation-wide: CHF 318 M Funding requirement for Angola for 2024: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 8 M• Federation-wide: CHF 10 M
Link to Emergency Appeal	Revised Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal
Link to Operational Strategy for Angola	Operational Strategy: Africa Hunger Crisis
Link to Country Plan of Action	Angola Country Plan of Action



The Angola Red Cross has successfully distributed cash assistance to a total of 600 families to recover from devastating effects of drought in 2023. (Photo: Angola Red Cross)

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, has been extended until the end of 2024, in order to continue to provide an overarching structure for hunger crisis responses across the continent. Angola has faced not only consecutive years of drought conditions in parts of the southern provinces—the worst in the last 40 years in some areas—but also heavy rains near its capital Luanda, leading to severe flooding and high food prices which continue to drive food insecurity.

The [Revised Regional Emergency Appeal](#) is built on a foundation of strong, national country response plans. Through a series of coordinated activities in the sectors of WASH, cash, health and nutrition, and livelihoods support, it will ensure that National Societies in the region meet the urgent needs of people facing what has been classed as an IFRC red-level emergency in many countries of the region, including Burkina Faso. The Revised Regional Emergency 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 IFRC has mobilized a “Zero Hunger Cell” tasked with overseeing the operational coordination of the Hunger Crisis response across the African continent, and the regional services provided by the IFRC and partners include:

- operations coordination and technical support
- surge deployments
- information management, foresight, and analysis

- regional and global level advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy
- communications and visibility
- Federation-wide planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)
- tailored support to National Societies on implementation, development, and accountability
- resource mobilization, including national resource mobilization plans

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The operation's objectives remain to provide immediate support to people while concurrently conducting detailed needs assessments in priority areas to meet the food security needs of displaced and host communities. The highlights of this assistance are:

Food security and livelihoods

Affected communities are provided of multi-purpose cash and voucher assistance and livelihoods training. Community gardens are set up and supported by irrigation schemes.

Health and nutrition

Provision of community-based disease control and health promotion to the target population and community, setting up and management of community-based kitchens for malnourished children. Mobile clinics are set up for immunization of affected communities and mental health and psychosocial support services are provided to them.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Provision of adequate water services and WASH kits, along with awareness sessions on hygiene practices.

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 includes the provision of dignity kits, and establishment of two-way feedback mechanisms. The strategy emphasizes local voice amplification, collaborative engagement, and transparent communication, extending into **long-term resilience building** through initiatives such as the IFRC Pan-Africa Zero Hunger Initiative.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Due to its geographical location, the Angolan territory presents an important climatic diversity, resulting from the combination of several factors such as its size, both in the north-south axis and in the coast-inland axis, its topography, and the effects of the oceanic current of Benguela. Angola has a tropical climate with rainfall season from October to April and dry season from May to September; it boasts a diverse ecosystem consisting of rainforests, savannas, and coastal areas.

Future climate projections for Angola indicate an increase in the average annual temperature, with warmer and fewer cold days and nights as a result of global warming. Due to a generalized warming of surface waters on the northern and southern frontiers of the large marine ecosystem of the Benguela current, there is a greater probability of the occurrence of extreme events, such as heatwaves, droughts, and heavy rains. Moreover, the waterproofing of urban soil will increase the risk of flooding caused by heavy rains.

Climate change is likely to worsen water scarcity in Angola, bringing more intense storm surges and coastal flooding, coupled with increased risks associated with inadequate sanitation services. Precipitation variability is increasing, leading to longer dry spells, prolonged droughts, and frequent floods. Economic and climate impacts can affect entire areas or populations and can lead to substantial increase in the incidence and severity of poverty, food insecurity, and child malnutrition. Increase in temperatures is likely to result in complex impacts on the agricultural sector, increasing the risk of crop failure as a result of inadequate or erratic rainfall during the sowing of rain-fed crops.

Loss of woodland areas is one of the prevalent problems in Angola. Much of the woodland area has been cleared for small-scale crop farming, particularly of dry-land crops, and large-scale commercial agriculture (including relatively small areas of exotic tree plantations). Other factors include harvesting of charcoal, wood fuel, timber production, and bush fires. On a smaller scale, swathes of riverine forest have been cleared to give miners access to alluvial diamonds in rivers in Lunda-Norte. These factors contribute towards deforestation and land degradation in Angola.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

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.

The Angola Red Cross will continue to enhance the awareness and knowledge of climate change programming of its staff and volunteers. The National Society will identify relevant climate change fora to understand national priorities on climate and environment. It will also seek to contribute to Pan-African initiatives—tree planting and tree maintenance—through targeted campaigns. The National Society will work with the Government of Angola to provide environmentally sustainable practices and promote it in communities through programmes that contribute to reducing the impacts of climate and environmental crises.

Planned activities in 2024

- Conduct climate change and action capacity initiatives
- Identify climate champions and launch a climate fellowship programme
- Build the capacity of the staff and volunteers on climate change programming
- Conduct tree planting and care, restoration, and biodiversity management activities

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC has supported the Angola Red Cross in developing a comprehensive food and livelihood strategy. This strategy acknowledges the complexity of food and livelihood security, which results from various factors affecting different economic sectors. Moving ahead, the IFRC will continue to provide technical and financial support to the National Society in climate change programming. These will include support to the National Society in climate change and action capacities, identification of climate champions and support in climate fellowship programme, support outreach to the Government on National Adaptation Plan policy alignment initiation, and overall capacity building training support to the staff and volunteers of the National Society.



Disasters and crises

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

Angola has experienced periodic droughts and floods over the past years. [Floods](#), especially, are a common natural hazard in Angola, affecting on average about 100,000 people each year. People vulnerable to floods are those who are geographically concentrated in the most urbanized provinces of Luanda, Cabinda, and Huambo. Urban flash floods are likely to become a recurrent phenomenon in the mentioned cities during the rainy season, compromising infrastructure and livelihood of the affected populace.

In November 2023, Angola witnessed cumulative heavy rains, resulting in floods. [Data estimates](#) stated 30 deaths, 5,292 households affected (26,460 people), and farmlands belonging to 10,895 households were inundated with water.

Extreme weather events in Angola continue to have considerable negative impacts on crop yields, delaying the planting season, and affecting the availability of surface water, ultimately leading to [insufficient food supplies](#). Droughts in Angola continue to worsen, leading to failed agricultural harvesting seasons with crop losses and impacting family and household income and livelihoods. Currently in Angola, more than [1.2 million people](#) face water scarcity and as a result, are exposed to compromised water, sanitation, and hygiene conditions.

On top of frequent floodings, Angola also faces the devastating consequences of prolonged droughts. The three southernmost provinces of Angola are suffering from a fifth consecutive year of drought which has decimated crops, killed livestock, and pushed already-rising food price even higher. The country is facing its [worst recorded drought](#) in 40 years, with south provinces of Huila, Cunene, and Namibe experiencing its fifth consecutive year of drought conditions. With below-average purchasing power and the upcoming lean season, poor households in Cunene, Huila, and Namibe provinces will continue to face 'crisis' levels of food insecurity.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Angola Red Cross aims to continue enhancing its capacities to prepare and respond to disasters to ensure that emergency operations are managed effectively and efficiently. It will ensure that at-risk communities are supported to take active steps to [reduce](#) their vulnerability and exposure to hazards and are prepared for future crises and disasters.

The National Society will have in place its disaster management master plan to ensure that the National Society enhances its [early warning systems](#) and community preparedness. It will

work with the IFRC to ensure that communities affected by crises and disasters have their needs met through access to in-kind assistance and timely support. The National Society will also promote the empowerment of local communities to actively participate in disaster management efforts by promoting community-led disaster [resilience initiatives](#), and foster collaboration with government agencies, NGOs, local organizations, and international partners to collaborate on joint disaster response and recovery efforts.

Planned activities in 2024

- Prioritize Preparedness for Effective Response ([PER](#)) to guide the National Society's preparedness for disaster and response initiatives
- Have in place a disaster management master plan to ensure stronger and consistent disaster management long-term approach
- Build community resilience in order to enhance the community's capacity to respond to future disasters and crises independent
- Empower local communities to actively participate in disaster management efforts

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support the Angola Red Cross to enhance their capacities in [disaster preparedness](#), disaster response and recovery, through the [IFRC's Pan-African Zero Hunger Initiative](#) and the Revised Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal. It will also support the National Society with the Preparedness for Effective Response ([PER](#)) assessment, conducting [needs assessment](#) as well as implementation of effective [disaster laws](#). Additionally, the IFRC will assist the Angola Red Cross in development of a [sustainable livelihood](#) framework for increased resilience of communities.

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 2023, IFRC provided DREF allocation for an emergency in Angola. The DREF allocation has been described below:

[IFRC-DREF – Angola Floods](#): the DREF allocation of CHF 200,224 in December 2023 supported the Angolan Red Crescent to assist 5,000 people affected by floods in the areas of Bie, Luanda, and Malanje. The National Society will support the targeted people over a three-month period with assistance such as multi-purpose cash distribution to affected families, health and hygiene promotion in communities, aqua-tab distribution, among others.



Angola is vulnerable to outbreaks of diseases such as yellow fever, malaria, and cholera, which overload 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. Many healthcare facilities in Angola lack essential equipment, medical supplies, and qualified healthcare professionals. Limited infrastructure poses challenges for delivering quality healthcare services across the country.

The Angolan government has placed emphasis on reducing maternal and child mortality rates, combating infectious diseases such as malaria and HIV/AIDS, and promoting overall public health. The recent Country Disease Outlook for Angola show that the country has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease, with the latter making up 32 per cent of deaths in 2019; while child survival rates have improved, it does not meet the Strategic Development Goal (SDG) targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates; limited progress has been made on achieving the 95-95-95 goals for HIV; and Angola has suboptimal vaccination coverage rates, with more than 700,000 under-immunized children in 2021.

Lack of access to clean water and sanitation and poor hygiene practices are the major causes of infectious diseases, contributing to malnutrition and child mortality. Lack of latrine facilities often lead to open defecation, contaminating water and contributing to an increased number of diseases such as diarrhoea which has become the main cause of infant mortality in the country.

In 2022, it was projected that 400,000 Angolan children were in a state of acute malnutrition. The prevalence of global acute malnutrition is already above emergency level (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. 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.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Society will aim to strengthen and enhance the capacity of its volunteers to carry out community-based health activities and ensure access to nutritious food and address food insecurity, to complement government efforts in health and care. The National Society aims to create greater understanding of community health issues through community participatory approaches and through quality interventions and effective management of community-based healthcare. The objectives of the National Society will include components such as helping communities to identify and reduce health risks through community engagement, expanding the reach of first aid activities and increasing the number of voluntary non-remunerated blood donations, among others.

Planned activities in 2024

- Contribute to efforts to achieve and sustain national immunisation targets and promote fair and equitable access to new vaccines
- Help communities identify and reduce health risks through relevant behaviour change approaches that ensure locally led solutions to address unmet need
- Provide communities with knowledge and best practice on treatment and reuse of wastewater
- Expand the reach, quality and modalities of its first aid activities, including training of volunteers, staff and the general public across all contexts
- Roll out community-based health and first aid
- Build the capacity of the National Society staff and volunteers to respond to epidemics and pandemics

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support to the Angola Red Cross will consist of capacity building in community-based healthcare efforts. The IFRC will work closely with the National Society to ensure that its volunteers and community health workers are part of the Africa-wide initiatives such as REACH and Saving Lives and Livelihoods (SLL) programmes in collaboration with the African Union Commission.



Migration and displacement

Angola serves as a host country for refugees from neighbouring countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi. According to the [UNHCR](#), there are more than 57,000 refugees and asylum seekers in the country. Other nationalities of refugees and asylum seekers include Guineans, Ivorians, Mauritians, Somalis, Sudanese, and Eritreans, a total of about 50,000 living mostly in urban areas.

[Migration and displacement](#) in Angola are driven by various factors. One significant factor is the country's history of armed conflict, particularly the civil war that lasted from 1975 to 2002. The conflict resulted in widespread displacement, with many Angolans forced to flee their homes and seek safety elsewhere within the country or in neighbouring countries. Natural hazards, such as floods and droughts, have also contributed to [internal displacement](#) in Angola. The Angolan government works with partners to respond to the refugee crisis, supporting interventions in the areas of health and nutrition, child protection, water and sanitation, as well as communication for development.

Prolonged droughts have also driven displacement of the Angolan people, forcing families to move within Angola and to cross the border into Namibia.. Poverty in Angola has driven people to leave rural areas and move to cities such as Luanda in search of employment.

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.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

In the coming years, the National Society will continue to maintain its support through migration services and [restoring family links](#) of the migrants and the displaced people in Angola, including the internally displaced people in the country. The overarching objectives will include components such as efficiently addressing the immediate [assistance and protection needs of migrant population](#), and undertaking effective advocacy, humanitarian diplomacy, and partnership building in support of migrants and displaced people.

Planned activities in 2024

- Increase engagement and participation in migration coordination forums
- Identify and address protection and assistance needs of migrants, including internally displaced persons (IDPs)
- Continue to provide restoring family links services to migrants and refugees in order to reconnect families

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC network will provide guidance and technical support to the Angola Red Cross to implement its migration initiatives in the country. This will provide a pathway for the National Society for its migration and displacement programme and strengthen the National Society's capacities in this programmatic area. The IFRC will also assist in mobilizing resources for the activities, and internal and external coordination with other humanitarian actors.



Values, power and inclusion

Angola is affected by structural and socio-cultural gender inequalities that include limited sexual reproductive health, limited access to education, and violence against women. Restrictive gender roles limit the rights and opportunities of women, especially girls. While women are responsible for [70 per cent](#) of traditional subsistence agriculture, few women tend to hold land tenure in the country. One of the main priorities for Angola remains the combating of sexual-based and gender-based violence perpetrated against girls and women.

In 2021, Angola scored 0.6 on the [Gender Gap Index](#), indicating that women were 36 per cent less likely to have the same opportunities as men in the country. The country's National Development Plan aims to promote equal opportunities, rights and responsibilities for men and women in all areas of economic, social, cultural, and political life. Whether it is in the case of internally displaced persons due to climatic changes or political conflict, women and girls are particularly at risk and make up majority of the climate refugees in the country.

In the most recent general census held in Angola, it was reported that there were 656,258 people with disabilities in the country, comprising 2.5 per cent of the total population. Over 50 per cent of these individuals resided in urban areas. Among the population with disabilities, 56 per cent were men and 44 per cent were women, with 46 per cent falling between the ages of 25 and 64.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

In order to express its firm commitment to humanitarian principles and ethical conduct, the Angola Red Cross promotes value, power, and inclusion as well as ensures the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). The objectives of the National Society are to ensure that there is awareness and understanding of PSEA among its staff and volunteers and is integrated into all programmes of the Angola Red Cross. The National Society also aims to empower the community by fostering the community's active participation in decision-making process through community feedback mechanisms and engagement of community leaders and stakeholders.

Planned activities in 2024

- Create community and National Society staff and volunteer awareness around protection, gender, and inclusion minimum standards

- Integrate PSEA into all programmatic components of the National Society
- Introduce community feedback mechanisms and engage community leaders and stakeholders in project planning
- Incorporate into the organization's strategic plan PSEA, PGL, and community engagement and accountability (CEA) principles and procedures
- Focus on youth engagement strategies such as Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change (YABC) to empower youth and leadership development initiatives

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support to the National Society will consist of technical guidance on protection, gender, and inclusion (PGL) for humanitarian and developmental programmes. The IFRC will also support the National Society in developing its PSEA for the protection of staff, volunteers, and vulnerable communities. It will support the Angola Red Cross to form strategic partnerships and develop innovative mechanisms for collaboration on humanitarian education with key actors. The IFRC will also strengthen the National Society's understanding of and capacity to implement community engagement and accountability (CEA) approaches, at all levels from programme and operation.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Angola Red Cross is committed in its efforts to develop its strategic plan, which will be based on in-country participatory assessment and in line with long-term Government priorities and the Movement's global and regional commitments, including the PAC key findings and recommendations. Internally, the National Society will focus on self-assessments applying Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA)

and Organization Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) approaches. Priorities of the National Society include the development of risk and finance management, HR, youth and volunteers management, PMER/IM, community engagement and accountability; protection, gender and inclusion; digitalization, humanitarian diplomacy and resource mobilization.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen partnerships with government agencies, international organizations, NGOs and other stakeholders to enhance coordination in disaster response and humanitarian efforts
- Maintain regular dialogue with government officials and relevant ministries, participate in national and international coordination platforms, and collaborate with peer organizations and agencies to share knowledge and best practices
- Develop a comprehensive strategic plan that aligns with the organization's vision, mission and the priorities of the international Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

- Develop strategic documents, including a resource mobilization strategy

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will ensure that the work of the National Society and its partners are well-coordinated and planned at all levels. Coordination structures will be established with all Movement partners working with the Angola Red Cross. To ensure that the National Society continues to receive the Government's support and the support of public authorities, efforts will be made to review the National Society Act and update it in line with its new statutes.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Develop a National Society development strategy
- Review its youth policy and volunteer policy, ensure a volunteer management system is in place, and provide youth training
- Develop commercial first aid models to promote financial sustainability and accelerate the National Society's ability to sustain services
- 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 conduct a Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) exercise

- Promote the duty of care towards volunteers through appropriate management, equipment, training and insurance

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society to review its internal systems and procedures, and formulate a youth and volunteer policy. It will support the Angolan Red Cross to create a database to register its volunteers.

The **Italian Red Cross** supports the National Society development priorities of the Angola Red Cross. The National Society will also be supported in securing capacity building funds ([CBF](#)).



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Foster positive relationships with government authorities, international organizations, NGOs and other stakeholders to enhance humanitarian coordination and collaboration
- Develop communications and other 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

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Angolan Red Cross in its humanitarian diplomacy and public communication efforts, and leverage its international organization status to relay advocacy messages at regional and global levels.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Review internal systems and procedures to increase the National Society's accountability
- Develop a risk management policy and framework
- Develop a monitoring and evaluation framework, as per IFRC guidelines
- Identify actions that can be taken to meet requirements for PSEA and child safeguarding such as the completion of the child safeguarding risk analysis, having in place screening, briefing, and reporting systems; mapping and testing referral pathways; ensuring community feedback mechanisms are in place, and promoting child-friendly information and participation

- Ensure accountability for gender, diversity, and inclusion in its management and institutional culture

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC is committed to providing technical support to the Angola Red Cross in planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting; community engagement and accountability (CEA), and information management. The support will enable the National Society to establish policies, guidelines, standard operating procedures, mechanisms and tools. This will include policies on prevention of fraud and corruption, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), non-discrimination, harassment and child safeguarding in order to prevent manage and address integrity and reputational risks.



The Angola Red Cross conducts HIV testing for pregnant mothers, referrals, and weekly community sensitization sessions as part of its community-health activities. (Photo: Angola Red Cross)

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.

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 **Italian Red Cross** supports the National Society development priorities of the National Society, in alignment with the IFRC plan. The National Society is also supported in securing capacity building funds ([CBF](#)).

Participating National Society Support

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
Italian Red Cross							

Movement coordination

The Angolan Red Cross 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** supports the Angola Red Cross’ 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.



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.

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](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

This plan reflects the priorities of the Angola Red Cross, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2024 and subsequent years. It is aligned with [IFRC Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

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