



# ANGOLA

2025 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



17 July 2026

## IN SUPPORT OF THE ANGOLA RED CROSS



18

National Society  
branches



19

National Society  
local units



77

National Society  
staff



4,665

National Society  
volunteers

## PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and  
environment



882

Disasters  
and crises



11,049

Health and  
wellbeing



3,000,000

Migration and  
displacement



18,517

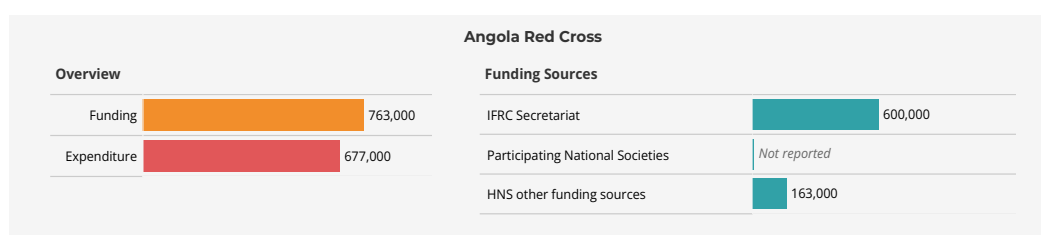
Values, power  
and inclusion



11,250

## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



| IFRC network                     |                      |                     |              |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Country                          | Funding Requirement  |                     | 17.3M        |
| IFRC Secretariat                 | Longer-term          | Funding Requirement | 831,000      |
|                                  |                      | Funding             | 92,000       |
|                                  |                      | Expenditure         | 84,000       |
|                                  | Emergency Operations | Funding Requirement | 150,000      |
|                                  |                      | Funding             | 839,000      |
|                                  |                      | Expenditure         | 749,000      |
| Participating National Societies | Funding Requirement  |                     | 95,000       |
|                                  | Funding              |                     | Not reported |
| HNS other funding sources        | Funding Requirement  |                     | 16.2M        |
|                                  | Funding              |                     | 163,000      |

Appeal number **MAAAO002**

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

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

|                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                           |         |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Climate and environment    | National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions                                                        | Yes     |
|                            | National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)                                                                       | Yes     |
|                            | Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems                                                                                                                                | 882     |
| Disasters and crises       | Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction                                                                                                                                                     | 2,000   |
|                            | Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes                                                                                                                            | 11,000  |
|                            | Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers                                                                                                                                                | 100%    |
| Health and wellbeing       | Number of people donating blood                                                                                                                                                                           | 2,000   |
|                            | Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services                                                                                                            | 225,000 |
|                            | Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services                                                                                     | 401,000 |
|                            | Number of people reached with immunization services                                                                                                                                                       | 3M      |
| Migration and displacement | 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     |

|                             |                                                                                              |        |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
|                             | Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection | 19,000 |
| Values, power and inclusion | National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan      | Yes    |
|                             | Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming                     | 11,000 |

### ENABLING FUNCTIONS

|                              |                                                                                                                                                                        |     |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 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 actions | Yes |
|                              | National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy 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 |
| Humanitarian diplomacy       | National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies                                           | Yes |
| National Society development | National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role                                                                    | Yes |

### IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

| National Society  | Funding Reported | Climate and environment | Disasters and crises | Health and wellbeing | Migration and displacement | Values, power and inclusion | Enabling Functions                                                                    |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Italian Red Cross |                  |                         |                      |                      |                            |                             |  |

# Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

## Context

Angola remains one of the most unequal societies in the world. Close to 74 per cent of the population were classified as poor in 2018 by the World Bank. High poverty is linked to four centuries of extractive colonisation and a lack of formal job market with most work including subsistence labour. Inadequate provision of health and education have further reduced the potential productivity of a child born in Angola to 36 per cent of what it could be. Recent investments in education and health have been complemented with the roll-out of a social registry and the Kwenda cash transfer programme in 2020, with close to a million rural households registered.

Angola faces significant socio-economic and environmental challenges. The economy, still dependent on oil, struggles with unemployment and inflation despite diversification efforts. Environmental threats such as deforestation, wildfires, and climate change endanger biodiversity. Strategic projects like the Lobito Corridor aim to improve infrastructure and strengthen the economy. To overcome these challenges, Angola needs effective policies and international support.

The country faced severe drought conditions, particularly in the southern provinces, leading to drastically reduced agricultural productivity. Below-average harvests and limited agricultural income-earning opportunities continue to drive food insecurity in Angola as of May and have resulted in Crisis—IPC3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity throughout the country, which are likely to persist through at least September 2024, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Below-average precipitation levels for the sixth consecutive year during the 2023/2024 rainy season resulted in crop failure, depleted agricultural labour opportunities, and reduced yields of staple crops—such as beans, cassava, maize, and sorghum—across the country's agriculture-reliant southwestern regions. Parallely, heavy rainfall and subsequent flooding in the northern regions have displaced thousands of families and destroyed infrastructure, homes, and agricultural lands.

Angola's healthcare sector also faces challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, a shortage of professionals, and limited access to clean water and sanitation. Environmental pollution also affects public health. The government plans reforms, including a health fund and private management in hospitals, to improve efficiency and service quality. Investments in infrastructure, professional training, and sustainable policies are essential to strengthening the healthcare system. The outbreaks of cholera, malaria, and polio in various regions have posed significant public health challenges, overwhelming the healthcare system.

Malnutrition is a public health issue, with stunting (impaired growth due to malnutrition) at 44 percent, while wasting (low height for weight) is at 5 per cent. The high prevalence of acute malnutrition is caused by poor-quality water, hygiene, and sanitation, inadequate infant and child feeding practices, and lack of access to essential services, underscored by poverty.

With regard to migration, Angola hosted at least 25,300 refugees, nearly 9,100 of whom are refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo's greater Kasai region mostly residing in Lunda Norte Province's Lóvua refugee settlement and relying on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic food needs and for protection support, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports. The ongoing support is particularly vital given the challenges faced by migrants and asylum seekers in Angola, many of whom remain mobile in search of livelihoods. This mobility often puts them at risk of detention or deportation to their countries of origin. According to the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), over 77,700 Congolese migrants were expelled since April 2024, with many coming from the North Kivu region of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and other regions of the country.

## Key achievements

### Climate and environment

The Angola Red Cross advanced climate and environmental action by integrating sustainability into its humanitarian programming and community engagement activities. As part of its Tree Planting and Care Initiative, 200 fruit trees were planted in Uíge and Huíla to support climate change mitigation and improve local environmental conditions. Environmental awareness was also incorporated into ongoing programmes to encourage sustainable community practices. To support future expansion, the National Society developed a resource mobilization concept note to engage private sector and international partners.

### Disasters and crises

The Angola Red Cross strengthened community resilience through risk-informed preparedness, anticipatory action, and disaster response. An Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment across six provinces engaged more than 700 community members to identify priority risks and inform localized preparedness plans. Through the DREF operation, 1,500 flood- and cholera-affected households received cash assistance, while volunteers enhanced community preparedness through first aid, risk management, and leadership training. The Nutrition Resilience Capacity-Building Project further improved food security and livelihoods by equipping vulnerable women with sustainable agriculture and nutrition skills.

### Health and wellbeing

The Angola Red Cross significantly strengthened community health and epidemic preparedness through integrated service delivery and emergency response. During the cholera outbreak and floods response, more than 880,000 people were reached with health, WASH, cash assistance, and community engagement interventions. Volunteers supported vaccination campaigns, community-based surveillance, health promotion, and safe water initiatives, while routine health services delivered over 20,900 consultations. Preparedness was further reinforced through Mpox and Ebola readiness activities, expanded HIV and tuberculosis programming, and blood donation campaigns.

### Migration and displacement

The Angola Red Cross expanded its Restoring Family Links services to support migrants, refugees, and vulnerable people affected by displacement. During the reporting period, the programme reached 8,597 people through phone calls, tracing services, Red Cross Messages, and family connectivity support. Targeted assistance was also provided to vulnerable individuals in Lóvua Refugee Camp, while awareness activities and Trace the Face services extended outreach to thousands more. Staff and volunteer training, alongside strengthened partnerships with government and humanitarian actors, further enhanced the National Society's capacity to respond to migration-related needs.

### Values, power and inclusion

The Angola Red Cross strengthened the integration of Protection, Gender and Inclusion across emergency response, preparedness, and resilience programming. Inclusive approaches ensured that women-headed households, older persons, persons with disabilities, and children were prioritized during beneficiary selection and cash assistance. Community engagement activities promoted meaningful participation of women, youth, and marginalized groups, while the Nutrition Resilience Capacity-Building Project empowered vulnerable women with skills to strengthen household resilience and livelihoods. These efforts reinforced equitable access to humanitarian assistance and the National Society's commitment to leaving no one behind.

## Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

*Nothing to report.*

# Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

## ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

|                                     |                                                                                                                         |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Emergency Appeal Name               | Mpox Epidemic                                                                                                           |
| Emergency Appeal number             | <a href="#">MDRS1003</a>                                                                                                |
| People affected                     | 300 million                                                                                                             |
| People to be assisted               | 30 million                                                                                                              |
| Duration                            | 11 Months (20 August 2024 to 30 June 2025)                                                                              |
| Funding requirements                | <b>Federation-wide Funding requirements:</b> CHF 40 million<br><b>Through the IFRC Emergency Appeal:</b> CHF 30 million |
| Link to Revised Emergency Appeal    | <a href="#">Emergency Appeal</a>                                                                                        |
| Link to Latest Operational Strategy | <a href="#">Operational Strategy</a>                                                                                    |
| Latest Operations Update            | <a href="#">6 months update</a>                                                                                         |

To address the growing Mpox threat in Africa, the IFRC launched a regional [Mpox emergency appeal](#) in August 2024 to mobilize resources for National Societies, for ensuring timely and effective preparedness and response interventions. Ensuring timely and effective preparedness and response interventions. This appeal followed the WHO’s declaration of Mpox as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern and a similar alert from Africa Centre for Disease Control (CDC), after cases were reported in 12 African countries.

Due to its high-risk status, Angola was integrated into the appeal in October 2024. Although no cases were reported in the country, the risk of importation remained significant, given the escalating outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), which recorded 6,962 confirmed cases since early 2024. With frequent cross-border movement and a vast shared border with the DRC, the Government of Angola prioritized epidemiological surveillance and early detection at points of entry.

As an auxiliary to the Government, the Angola Red Cross played a key role in the implementation of the National Mpox Contingency Plan, focusing on six high-risk provinces bordering the DRC and the Republic of Congo—Cabinda, Luanda, Malanje, Moxico, Uíge, and Zaire. The operation will deploy 120 volunteers (20 per province) in border districts to conduct health and hygiene promotion, community awareness campaigns, and other preparedness activities. Each volunteer will engage 10 households per week for over three months, reaching an estimated 14,400 households (86,400 people). Updates on tangible progress will be provided in upcoming reports.

### Short description of the emergency operational strategy

Through this Emergency Appeal the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) aims to support African National Societies in preparing to and respond to the Mpox epidemic. The strategy of the IFRC response is a tiered approach, according to the stage of evolution of the outbreak in each country at any given time. National Societies in countries under stage 1 will receive resources to develop initial response in coordination with national authorities and provide technical auxiliary support. Under stage 2 targeted interventions aimed at isolating and supporting identified cases will be carried out. Stage 3 will involve rolling-out contingency plans for scenarios of increased transmission, including response activation in the event of spread to new geographic areas. The highlights of the assistance are as follows:

## Socio-economic protection

Support affected people and families through a safety net scheme - multipurpose cash (timely, predictable, and regular) to meet immediate needs and covering basic needs while recovering from mpox infections. Support affected people that have lost livelihoods due to mpox to reintegrate in the labour market of affected people, through skills enhancement and diversification.

## Health and Care

Engage communities on mpox virus transmission, signs and symptoms, where to access care, and actions to reduce the risk of onward transmission to others (e.g. through ECV, CBHFA). Support vaccine roll-out through community engagement and last mile activities.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Support communities and health centres with establishment, operation and maintenance of handwashing facilities. Strengthen health and care workers' capacity and resources in infection prevention and control through the provision of training, materials, providing PPE, and handwashing facilities to facilitate handwashing on entry and exit.

## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Collect and analyse sex, age, and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) to understand how mpox affects different diverse groups to guide response efforts. In collaboration with health and CEA, ensure women and girls including with disabilities and their organizations are included at all levels in preparedness and response including risk analysis and mitigation.



*With support from the IFRC, the Angola Red Cross provided cash assistance to 600 drought-affected families in Huíla and Cunene, helping communities recover and strengthen their resilience (Angolan Red Cross)*

# STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



## Climate and environment

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Angola Red Cross strengthened the integration of environmental sustainability into its operations by planting 200 fruit trees in the provinces of Uíge and Huíla through its Tree Planting and Care Initiative, contributing to climate change mitigation and improved local environmental conditions. Environmental awareness activities were also incorporated into ongoing humanitarian programmes to promote sustainable practices within communities. To support the expansion of the initiative, the National Society developed a resource mobilization concept note targeting private sector partners and international governments represented in Angola; however, no funding had been secured by the end of the reporting period.

### IFRC network joint support

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



## Disasters and crises

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

In 2024, the IFRC [Disaster Response Emergency Fund](#) (IFRC-DREF) was utilized for cholera and floods emergencies. For details of the emergency, see the 'Health and wellbeing' section.

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Angola Red Cross strengthened community resilience by conducting an Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment across six provinces, engaging more than 700 community members to identify priority risks, including floods, cholera, and drought, and inform localized preparedness and response plans. Through the DREF operation, the National Society provided one-off cash assistance of AOA 86,000 to 1,500 flood- and cholera-affected households in Bengo, Cuanza Sul, and Huambo, following the establishment of beneficiary selection criteria, coordination with government authorities, and the transition from direct cash distribution to a formal banking system. Volunteer capacity was enhanced through first aid, community risk management, and leadership training, while community dialogues, early warning dissemination, and tree planting initiatives promoted disaster preparedness and environmental protection. The National Society also implemented the Nutrition Resilience Capacity-Building Project in Quilengues Municipality, Huíla Province, training 100 women in nutrition, sustainable agriculture, and cooperative management, distributing drought-resistant seeds and fruit trees, and indirectly improving the food security and livelihoods of more than 4,000 family members.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Angola Red Cross through the [DREF](#) operation by providing financial resources, technical guidance, and operational support for flood and cholera preparedness and response. IFRC also supported the design and implementation of the Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment, cash and voucher assistance, community resilience programming, and coordination with government authorities and partners, strengthening the National Society's capacity to deliver integrated, community-based interventions.



|                           |                                               |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <b>Name of Operation</b>  | Angola – Cholera and Flood response           |
| <b>MDR-Code</b>           | <a href="#">MDRAO014</a>                      |
| <b>Duration</b>           | 9 months (21 January 2025 to 31 October 2025) |
| <b>Funding allocation</b> | CHF 627,608                                   |
| <b>People targeted</b>    | 880,229                                       |

Through this DREF allocation of CHF 627,608, the Angola Red Cross supported the response to the cholera outbreak and flooding by reaching 880,229 people across 11 provinces with integrated health, WASH, multi-purpose cash assistance, and community engagement interventions. The operation strengthened cholera prevention and control through health promotion, oral cholera vaccination support, safe water and hygiene activities, cash assistance for flood-affected households, and community-based surveillance, contributing to reduced disease transmission and improved resilience among affected communities.

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Angola Red Cross strengthened community health and epidemic preparedness by delivering routine health services alongside large-scale outbreak response. Health posts across multiple provinces provided more than 20,900 consultations, antenatal care, child health services, vaccinations, laboratory testing, and health education. During the cholera response, the National Society trained more than 400 volunteers in oral cholera vaccination, oral rehydration points, hygiene promotion, and community-based surveillance, supporting government-led vaccination campaigns and referring 148 of 151 suspected cholera cases to health facilities. Volunteers also reached more than 400,518 people with health and hygiene promotion, distributed 486,453 Aqua tabs to improve access to safe water, and supported the administration of 97,470 oral cholera vaccine doses. A Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices survey informed targeted risk communication by identifying gaps in cholera awareness and vaccine knowledge. The National Society further strengthened preparedness through Mpox sensitization activities, an Ebola readiness operation in Lunda Norte that reached 144,000 people, expanded HIV and tuberculosis programming supported by the Global Fund, and blood donation campaigns across seven provinces that mobilized 1,500 voluntary donors. Throughout these interventions, the National Society reinforced its auxiliary role by coordinating closely with national and local health authorities to deliver integrated, community-based health services.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support for the Angola Red Cross' cholera and floods response, including volunteer training in oral cholera vaccination, oral rehydration points, hygiene promotion, and community-based surveillance. The IFRC also supported epidemic preparedness, risk communication, health promotion, and coordination with the Ministry of Health and partners, strengthening the National Society's capacity to deliver integrated health and emergency response interventions aligned with national priorities.



## Migration and displacement

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Angola Red Cross strengthened its Restoring Family Links (RFL) programme to support migrants, refugees, and other vulnerable groups separated from their families due to migration, displacement, and disasters. During the reporting period, the National Society reached 8,597 people through RFL services, facilitating 8,532 phone calls (of which 7,412 were successful), managing 416 connectivity and Trace the Face cases, and exchanging 65 Red Cross Messages internationally and within Angola. The programme also identified 259 highly vulnerable individuals in Lóvua Refugee Camp and provided confidential assistance, while awareness activities reached 355 people and Trace the Face services extended to more than 4,000 individuals in Luanda. Institutional capacity was strengthened through staff and volunteer training on Restoring Family Links, International Humanitarian Law, Safe Access, and regional coordination, alongside enhanced partnerships with government authorities, UNHCR, and refugee organizations to improve service delivery and preparedness for potential refugee movements.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the National Society to support refugees and migrants in responding to challenges.

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The ICRC continued to provide support to the National Society with the Restoring Family Links (RFL) services to refugees and migrants in the Lovua Refugee Camp and in Luanda.



## Values, power and inclusion

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Angola Red Cross strengthened the integration of Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) across its humanitarian operations by embedding inclusive approaches into emergency response, preparedness, and resilience programmes. PGI principles were applied throughout the cholera and floods response, Mpox preparedness activities, and community resilience initiatives, with particular attention to women-headed households, older persons, persons with disabilities, and children during beneficiary selection and cash assistance for 1,500 households. Community engagement activities, including hygiene promotion, risk communication, and community dialogues, created inclusive spaces for women, youth, and marginalized groups to participate in preparedness, health, and nutrition planning. The National Society also placed women at the centre of its Nutrition Resilience Capacity-Building Project in Quilengues, targeting vulnerable women with training in nutrition, sustainable agriculture, and cooperative management to strengthen household resilience and livelihoods. In addition, the National Society promoted inclusive humanitarian practices through national and local coordination mechanisms, reinforcing its commitment to ensuring equitable access to assistance and leaving no one behind.

### IFRC network joint support

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

# ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



## Strategic and operational coordination

### IFRC membership coordination

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

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

### 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.

### External coordination

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.

To further address environmental concerns, a concept note for a resource mobilization strategy was developed. The document aimed to secure funding from private sector partners and international governments represented in Angola, specifically to support the Tree Planting and Care Initiative. Although plans for tree planting activities were underway, the execution was pending a meeting with the Ministry of Agriculture for guidance on the appropriate planting schedule and permitted species.



## National Society development

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Angola Red Cross strengthened its institutional capacity by advancing the revision of its Statutes, which were submitted to the Joint Statutory Commission for validation, reinforcing governance and alignment with Movement standards. Institutional systems were enhanced through digitalization, including the procurement of six tablets to improve emergency data collection and reporting, and the distribution of 18 laptops to branches and governance structures. Disaster preparedness capacities were strengthened through an Empress Shoken Fund-supported project, which delivered Branch Disaster Response Team training, promoted peer-to-peer learning with the Mozambique Red Cross, and supported the development of a National Disaster Management Policy, a digital volunteer database, and a national Disaster Response Team. Financial transparency was reinforced through the restructuring of the finance department, recruitment of a finance assistant, and strengthened accounting and external audit processes. The National Society also expanded youth engagement, with more than 1,300 youth volunteers supporting health promotion, gender equality, environmental awareness, and community mobilization activities nationwide. In addition, the Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process was completed, informing the development of a post-OCAC action plan, while preparations advanced for the review and approval of the National Society's multi-year Strategic Plan and updated institutional policies.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support for the Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process, including orientation sessions, self-assessment, and the development of a post-OCAC action plan. The IFRC also supported institutional strengthening through governance and organizational development, financial management, disaster preparedness, and strategic planning, helping to strengthen the Angola Red Cross' capacity, accountability, and long-term sustainability.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Angola Red Cross strengthened its visibility, partnerships, and advocacy role through national, regional, and global engagement. At the national level, the National Society expanded cooperation with government institutions through new and pending partnership agreements, strengthened collaboration on community-based surveillance with the Ministry of Health, and mobilized volunteers to support the national blood donation campaign. Public visibility was enhanced through the celebration of the National Society's 47th anniversary, national media engagements, and a high-level fundraising gala that brought together government, diplomatic, and private sector representatives to strengthen partnerships and resource mobilization. Regionally, the National Society hosted the Southern Africa Partnership of Red Cross Societies (SAPRCS) meeting, bringing together National Society leadership from across Southern Africa to advance regional cooperation, governance, and strategic priorities. At the global level, the National Society represented Angola at the Solferino Gathering, contributing to discussions on volunteer protection, while its digitalization initiative was recognized as a best practice in the Global Capacity Building Fund report, further strengthening its institutional profile and credibility.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Angola Red Cross by strengthening institutional visibility, governance, and regional engagement through collaboration on strategic partnerships and regional coordination. The IFRC also co-signed a cooperation agreement with the National Society and the International Committee of the Red Cross, supported regional dialogue through the Southern Africa Partnership of Red Cross Societies, and recognized the National Society's digitalization initiative as a best practice through the Global Capacity Building Fund, contributing to stronger institutional positioning within the Movement.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Angola Red Cross strengthened its institutional accountability, risk management, and operational systems to enhance the quality and transparency of its humanitarian action. Financial management capacity was reinforced through the recruitment of a finance and accounting assistant, the engagement of external accounting and audit services, and strengthened anti-fraud and accountability measures aligned with IFRC standards. The National Society advanced safeguarding by promoting safer and more inclusive working environments and initiating the recruitment of dedicated Human Resources and Health Officers to strengthen workforce management and health programming. Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting capacities were enhanced through the expanded use of Kobo Toolbox for beneficiary registration and post-distribution monitoring, while investments in digital infrastructure improved data management, cash transfer programming, monitoring, and reporting across provincial branches. The National Society also strengthened security, procurement, and logistics systems, integrated risk management into programme design, and promoted innovation through volunteer-led initiatives and the Angola–Mozambique peer exchange, supporting the development of a national volunteer database and disaster management manual to improve institutional resilience.

### IFRC network joint support

**The IFRC** supported the Angola Red Cross in strengthening financial management, accountability, safeguarding, digital transformation, and results-based management. The IFRC also provided technical support to expand the use of digital tools for beneficiary registration, cash programming, monitoring, and reporting, while supporting innovation and organizational development through the Angola–Mozambique peer-to-peer initiative to strengthen disaster management and volunteer systems.

## **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**

Community trust and engagement remained central to the Angola Red Cross' humanitarian response in 2025. By working closely with traditional and community leaders, faith groups, and youth associations, the National Society strengthened community acceptance of epidemic response, flood preparedness, vaccination campaigns, and blood donation initiatives. Volunteers played a vital role as trusted community members, supporting early detection, health promotion, and the dissemination of accurate information, while the integration of Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) ensured that vulnerable groups were reached and community feedback informed interventions. Operational challenges, including limited transport, insufficient health supplies, and shortages of protective equipment, highlighted the need for continued investment in preparedness and logistics. Strong collaboration with the Ministry of Health, IFRC, WHO, UNICEF, and local authorities remained critical to coordinating responses, avoiding duplication, and maximizing impact.

## SUCCESS STORIES



1

### **Empowered Through Knowledge: Lúcia's Journey to Becoming a Peer Educator**

At just 17 years old, Lúcia Julieta José Pedro, from Cacheper in the municipality of Seles, transformed from a curious participant into a trusted source of information for other young people in her community.

Lúcia first joined the project after meeting Community Health Agent Madalena Carruagem, who was mobilizing adolescent girls and young women to participate in community learning sessions. Motivated to better understand sexual and reproductive health, Lúcia enrolled and soon gained knowledge about puberty, sexuality, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and the importance of building healthy relationships.

The training gave her the confidence to recognize STI symptoms, understand prevention methods, and make more informed decisions about her own health and future. Today, she actively shares this knowledge with classmates, neighbours, and friends, helping to normalize conversations around sexual and reproductive health within her community.

Reflecting on her experience, Lúcia says the project has taught her to think carefully about the consequences of her choices before making decisions. She hopes the initiative continues so that more adolescent girls can access the same life-changing information and opportunities.



## 2

### **Rebuilding After the Floods: Marta's Path to Recovery**

When devastating floods struck Bengo Province in 2025, Marta Adão lost her home, her personal documents, and nearly all of her belongings.

With support from the Angola Red Cross, Marta received cash assistance that enabled her to begin rebuilding her life with dignity. She purchased essential household items, including a stove, buckets, and basins, while also investing in roofing sheets and construction materials to repair and reinforce her damaged home.

The assistance gave Marta the flexibility to prioritize her family's most urgent needs and marked the beginning of her recovery. By allowing affected households to make their own decisions, the cash assistance helped restore not only essential living conditions but also hope and independence in the aftermath of the floods.

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

### DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
  - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
  - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
  - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
  - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
  - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [AO\\_Angola AR Financials.pdf](#)
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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