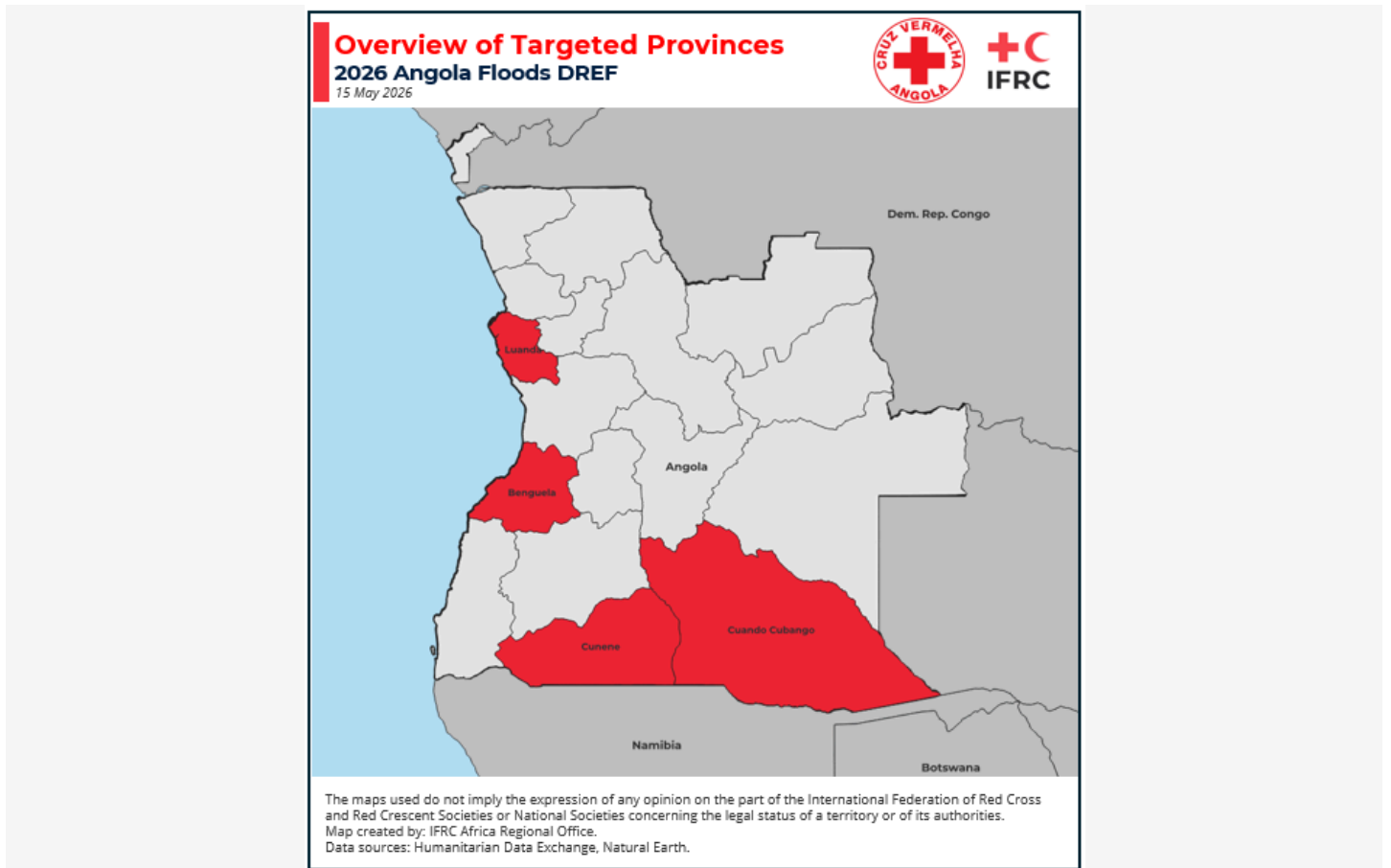




Volunteers supporting evacuations in Benguela province (Credit: volunteers NS)

Appeal: MDRAO014	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 658,700	Crisis Category: Orange	Hazard: Flood
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 55,000 people	People Targeted: 17,500 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 06-03-2026	New Operational End Date: 31-12-2026	Total Operating Timeframe: 9 months
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: 06-03-2026		Reporting Timeframe End Date: 19-05-2026	
Additional Allocation Requested: 409,179		Targeted Regions: Benguela, Cuando Cubango, Cunene, Luanda	

Description of the Event



Date of event

08-05-2026

What happened, where and when?

Since February 2026, Angola has experienced severe flooding driven by above-average rainfall; the DREF was launched in March to support Cunene, where 1,428 people (306 families) were affected and 780 displaced between 21–23 February. Following continued rains, impacts expanded, with 5,065 people affected and 679 houses damaged (320 destroyed) reported by 27 February in Cubango, and the situation further deteriorated in April with major new flooding in Luanda and Benguela requiring a significant scale-up of the operation.

In the second week of April 2026, the situation escalated sharply as intense rainfall triggered flash flooding in Luanda and Benguela provinces. Across these two provinces, more than 51,000 people have been affected. Nationally, between over 45 deaths have been reported, with the majority occurring in Benguela Province. On April 12th, the dam in Benguela broke, leading to additional 8 fatalities, 7 people reported missing, and over 9,000 people displaced. Two accommodation centers have been set up so far, with more locations being selected to house displaced people temporarily. On April 12, volunteers in Benguela supported with evacuation efforts of impacted populations, as well as with search and rescue efforts.

The events of April brought a clear escalation of humanitarian needs beyond the scope of the initial response. By April 30th, data was shared that over 20,000 people were staying across the 2 accommodation centers (12,000 in Campismo Novo and approximately 8,000 in Campismo Velho). This information came from UN-NGO Coordination Meeting – Benguela Floods and Displacement response held in Benguela province. A national coordination meeting is also taking place on regular basis, defining and refining priorities and setting analysis on humanitarian gaps. As per the coordination meeting of 8th May, significant needs remains uncovered and resource mobilization continue to ensure people are assisted.



Scope and Scale

The crisis began in late February 2026, when heavy rainfall triggered riverine flooding in Cunene Province, particularly in the municipalities of Cuvelai, Cuanhama, and Mupa. Assessments conducted by the Government of Angola and the Angola Red Cross indicate that at least 306 houses were destroyed and approximately 500 households lost their livelihoods due to crop destruction and flooding impacts. In neighbouring Cuando Cubango Province, cumulative rainfall between late 2025 and early 2026 affected 5,065 people and damaged 679 houses, of which 320 were completely destroyed. (from NS CVA Cunene Branch Initial Rapid Assessment). While this data is not disaggregated by month for Cuando Cubango, the majority of the impact is expected to have happened around the beginning of 2026. The NS team has conducted a rapid assessment on April 9th in Soba, Cuando Cubango, confirming in Soba alone, 50 houses destroyed and other families that have lost livelihoods due to the current rains, have still not received any support.

In early April 2026, the situation escalated sharply as intense rainfall triggered flash flooding in Luanda and Benguela provinces. Nationally, over 45 deaths have been reported, with the majority occurring in Benguela Province. Between Luanda and Benguela, it is estimated that over 50,000 people have been impacted. Benguela has emerged as the epicentre of the crisis although precise figures remain unavailable due to ongoing assessments. Flooding has affected key municipalities including Catumbela, Lobito, and Benguela city. More than 200 houses have collapsed, and thousands of homes have been flooded or rendered structurally unsafe. On 12 April 2026, the situation worsened significantly following additional heavy rainfall and the reported failure of water-control infrastructure, including dam or retention systems, which led to uncontrolled water flow and intensified flooding downstream. On April 12, additional 8 fatalities and 7 missing people have been reported so far. Access to certain areas in Benguela is not currently possible due to the extreme flooding. The hospital and railroad have been flooded, roads are inaccessible. In Benguela, two accommodation centers have been opened since April 12th hosting over 20,000 people. More people affected are not currently in accommodation centers and more data is needed on them.

In Luanda Province, flooding has disproportionately affected densely populated informal settlements, including municipalities such as Talatona, Kilamba Kiaxi, Cacucaco, and Mulenvos. Thousands of homes have been flooded, with preliminary estimates indicating approximately 13,000 people affected. The impact has been exacerbated by poor drainage infrastructure, leading to prolonged water stagnation and heightened public health risks. Critical services, including electricity, telecommunications, health, and education, have also been disrupted.

The number of people impacted is still changing. The Government is conducting further impact assessments for people affected. The populations that had their houses damaged or flooded lost essential household items. Basic sanitation is further depleted, because even before the rains, the basic sanitation was already depleted. There are concerns of contamination of water sources, the long-term stagnation of mixed water, and obstructed drainage routes that can lead to the increase of water borne diseases such as Diarrhea, Cholera, Malaria and Dengue. These are endemic diseases in Angola. In accommodation centers, there is already clear need of food, blankets, and health services. Displacement into temporary shelters and host communities has increased protection risks, particularly for women, children, older persons, and people living with disabilities.

Summary of Changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the operational strategy	No
Are you changing the target population of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the geographical location	Yes
Are you making changes to the budget	Yes
Are you requesting an additional allocation?	Yes



Please explain the summary of changes and justification:

This update aims to inform stakeholders on the context evolution and Angola RC progress on their response contribution alongside other actors.

Since the approval of the DREF, which focused on flooding impact in Cunene & Cubango (around 6000 people) from March, the situation has deteriorated significantly, with new and more severe flooding affecting Luanda and Benguela provinces in April, requiring an urgent expansion in both geographic scope and budgetary scale. Preliminary data shows that in the past week, across Luanda and Benguela, more than 55,000 people have been directly affected (estimated 10,000 families). Nationally, between around 49 deaths have been reported, with the majority occurring in Benguela Province.

From the initial allocation, most foundational activities have been completed, including assessments, beneficiary targeting (1,000 HHs), procurement initiation (now scalable for the expanded response), and volunteer mobilization.

The operation is now entering the delivery phase, with key pending actions focused on cash disbursement, NFI and WASH distributions, and expanded service delivery across all locations. Implementation is expected to accelerate from May, given that all preparatory processes are in place, and scale-up will be further facilitated through established procurement processes and FSP arrangements.

From onset of the April event, NS has mobilized resources for early response first aid, rescue, evacuation and intervention in the camps. However, as per the coordination meeting of 8th May, significant needs remain uncovered and resource mobilization continue to ensure people are assisted. Deployed assistance within the IFRC-DREF additional allocation (CHF 409,179) and the 3-month extension will include the following operational changes

- Replenishment of cost for first aid, evacuation and assessments following the April floods.
- Shelter is Expanded to include support in accommodation centers and NFIs, targeting populations across 4 provinces (previously Cunene-focused).
- The MPC expanded from 1,000 to 3,500 households covering EHIs and flexible resilience for various household's situations.
- WASH: Scaled-up kits and hygiene services to 3500HHs with a scaling-up of camp-based services and safe water access.
- Health: Expanded from community health promotion to full emergency health support, including Cholera response and services in displacement settings.
- The PGI and CEA strengthen targeted protection and engagement interventions in camps and at community level including GBV mitigation and referrals.
- CEA: Upgraded from basic engagement to structured feedback systems and large-scale community communication across provinces.
- Operation support scaled from ~60 to 230 volunteers, with expanded operational footprint and response capacity

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat

Support to launch DREF Operation and risk watch (flood monitoring) for the season. Operations Manager from CCD support in Angola for workplanning and scale-up request. Advocacy with Government of Angola to accelerate sharing of impact data for enhanced response coordination, active participation in weekly DRCT OCHA coordination meetings for emergency response.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC is not in country but supports an ongoing RFL project with the NS in Angola. For this emergency, NS RFL focal point is in contact with ICRC to coordinate regarding potential need for RFL in Benguela province.



Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	<p>In Cunene, the Government relocated households that were in immediate danger, and they are still in the reallocation center. The Government also conducted an initial impact assessment and produced a report; provided drinking water in Cunene, and they are working on removal of water in urban centers and fixing the damaged roads; issued alerts for the expected rainfall that may exacerbate the impacts and worsen the current situation.</p> <p>In Benguela and Luanda, the Government has informally provided preliminary data on the impacts of the current April floods as well as identifying centers that can serve as temporary housing for displaced populations. With two accommodation centers already set up housing over 20,000 people, and more centers expected to be set up in the coming days. The Government is also continuing to support evacuations of people in impacted areas and launched a Cholera response team to support in Benguela. They are also doing search and rescue. They are developing a response plan, and Angola Red Cross is participating in those conversations.</p>
UN or other actors	<p>UN has called a coordination meeting for April 17th to discuss the situation in Benguela. OCHA has started regular coordination meetings each Friday led by RCO, UNDSS, WHO, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNHCR, FAP, OCHA, WVI, PNI, ECHO, FCDO, USGov, and Angola Red Cross.</p> <p>In Benguela, UNICEF is conducting rapid assessments of both camps and areas outside the camps. FORAFRIKA provided hot meals. OIC is planning to provide a health package in camps including adapting its existing work on HIV prevention and support to sex workers. People in Need have started fundraising. World Vision has some funds to support the response plan.</p>

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

The Government response at the provincial levels is ongoing and the National Society is participating in all meetings and conversations with Gov entities for data collection and response planning. The NS held an emergency operation meeting with Luanda and Benguela provinces, to align response needs and launch internal national appeals for support (to local stakeholders).

UN has called a first coordination meeting for April 17th to discuss the situation in Benguela, and has now set up weekly recurring meetings held on Fridays. WFP has established a TWG on food distribution. Benguela province also has a recurring coordination meeting with UN partners and NGOs.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Preliminary data was compiled from the Government Report, a rapid assessment done by the Angolan Red Cross (CVA) Provincial Team and the volunteers in the affected communities living along the drainage channel and adjacent areas of Cunene Province. In the Ondjiva City, Cunene Province, several urban and peri urban areas were severely affected by flooding, which resulted to the partial destruction of homes and the temporary displacement of families. Approximately, 780 people (130 families) were displaced, a total 306 houses affected, where 243 were flooded, out of which 64 were destroyed and 19 social infrastructures affected. The floods damaged houses, including equipment, disrupting the daily lives of families in the affected areas. Many people are currently staying with relatives or in informal temporary solution and are not listed as officially resettled.



In Benguela and Luanda, data indicates over 50,000 households have been impacted (flooded or destroyed). In Benguela, people already in 2 accommodation centers. 1. Campismo Velho, Navegantes, hosting around 6,500 people. 2. Novo Campismo, Benguela hosting around 700 people. 2 other centers being set up. Immediate needs in these accommodation centers have been noted by CVA NS in the field: shelter (currently some families in camping tents), food needed urgently, sanitary products (wash hygiene kits), aquatabs, blankets, and health (medical post needs to be set up with First Aid).

It is estimated that In Luanda, authorities said about 4,180 houses were flooded (13,000-16,000 people), with significant damage to infrastructure, including two electrical substations. Streets remain flooded, and there was damage to infrastructure. The worst-hit areas included municipalities of Mulenvos, Camama, and Cacuaco in Luanda Province.

There is a need for a multi-sectoral rapid assessment to best align programming to fit their needs. Due to the nature of the event (rains) it is likely that families resettled, lost part of their essential household items and experienced structural damage to their houses, may need support with rebuilding/fixing damages.

For Cubango, 679 houses were affected during the previous months due to the rainy season. The NS conducted a rapid assessment of impacts of the most recent rains in Soba, Cubango, finding 50 households that are destroyed (250 people left without homes), that have not received support. For these households, needs were identified in the form of food, second-hand clothing, zinc sheets, construction tools and agricultural equipment to support the restarting of livelihoods.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The floods disrupted not only homes and infrastructure but also social economic stability of the communities, and their sources of income. A livelihoods impact assessment in Luanda and Benguela is still needed, but some areas remain inaccessible due to the April floods. However it has already been noted that food is urgently needed for people that have been displaced in Benguela.

In Cunene, the National Society Assessment indicated that approximately 500 families lost their crops and main means of subsistence (direct impact on livelihoods). This loss is significant, as Southern Angola (including Cunene) was already categorized as IPC level +3 (critical food insecurity). In 2025, it was estimated that 40 percent of children aged 6 to 59 months suffered Chronic Malnutrition, with 2.2 million people in Southern Angola in need of food assistance.

WFP has set up a TWG for food distribution, and looking at resource mobilization to support food provision.



Health

Malaria is present in Angola throughout the year. With the increased rains, it remains one of the concerns of the authorities. Distribution of Mosquito nets, aquatabs, and hygiene and dignity items to help communities protect themselves is essential.

In Benguela, the general hospital in the center of the city is flooded. There is immediate need to set up first aid community health posts, including within accommodation centers.

Cholera cases are recurrent in some areas of Angola, the last outbreak being last year in 2025. Nationally, at least 484 people have died of cholera since January this year, with a total of 18,500 suspected cases reported, 5,300 of which have been confirmed. The cholera outbreak is of main concern, and WHO highlighted that they are looking to request cholera vaccines with the government. The Ministry of Health has noted that currently there are 78% of all cases are in Benguela and the Government is requesting scale up of safe water, risk communication, waste management, cleaning campaigns, and vaccination campaign.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

It is expected that those living in the accommodation center or reallocated informally to host communities, do not have sufficient sanitation facilities and are at risk of lack of safe drinking water and of the rise of diseases such as Cholera and Malaria. There is a request from Benguela accommodation centers and in the area of Peca in Benguela for wash kits and aquatabs.

Communities and houses that are flooded, will suffer from stagnant water. Floods can lead to increased risk of waterborne diseases due to the contamination of water sources, disruption of sanitation facilities and the scarcity of clean, drinkable water which worsens the challenges.

A critical gap identified was the need for immediate disinfection of residential buildings affected by flooding and landslides. Without timely intervention, they remained unsafe for daily living, placing individuals and families at additional risk.



In the DCRT OCHA meeting, it was noted that the WASH situation remains the most critical concern, with reported lack of sanitation facilities and open defecation observed in multiple sites increasing risk of disease outbreak.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

For people displaced, it is important to ensure safety and security in accommodation centers during floods with a focus on ensuring that displaced people have safe shelter, reliable access to basic services, proper sanitation, and protection from harm in overcrowded and high-risk conditions. There is no information on how long people will stay in the accommodation center in Cunene and Benguela.

Accommodation centers and crowded host communities can heighten protection risks, for example Gender Based Violence (GBV), and also cause disruption of Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) and GBV services. Loss of household items may include key identifying documentation. The temporary living environments can also pose challenges to people living with disabilities if the facilities do not have proper access.



Community Engagement And Accountability

It is important to ensure communities are well informed about the interventions and participate in the development and feedback on the response. This is a noted gap, as there is no current formal feedback mechanisms established beyond focal groups. There is a need to have very good communication and community engagement when doing the cash distributions to avoid issues amongst community members as we as avoid problems with volunteers.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Thus, the total number of approximately 55,000 affected families so far results from the consolidation of the CVA community survey in Cunene, assessments in Cuando-Cubango, reported data from Benguela, and in coming data from Government (written and verbal calls), as well as reporting in local and international news. The impacts include affected housing and livelihoods. However, significant gaps remain on impact and needs data as the situation continues to evolve, and assessment within the accommodation centers is needed.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The Angola Red Cross, as an auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field, proposes a rapid and integrated intervention to directly support a minimum 17,500 people (3,500 HHs) impacted by the floods and those serving as host communities in Benguela, Luanda, Cunene, and Cuando Cubango provinces with shelter, WASH, and livelihoods support for 9 months, integrating PGI and CEA across the operation.

Operation strategy rationale

The overall response strategy remains aligned with the initial sectoral priorities, this update expands the flexibility between cash and NFIs, increased support to evacuations, first aid, early response and support at accommodation centres. The priority remains to reduce the humanitarian impacts, expanding the support to Benguela, Luanda on top of Cunene, and Cuando-Cubango. The approach of cash and key humanitarian services ensures a dignified, safe and community-based response to affected families.

Response is integrated relief, wash, health and PFGI/CEA for those affected in communities, living with host families and those moved into accommodation centers:

NFI/Shetler/Relief & livelihoods (through multipurpose cash assistance):

- Support affected households through unconditional cash assistance to restore their essential household items and livelihoods. NS is cash ready.
- GBV risk mitigation actions based on use of GBV risk analysis tool for CVA and inside of accommodation centers
- Support the Government with multisectoral needs assessments and further reallocations of affected households.



WASH/Health:

- Distribute aqua tabs to affected households and to people in accommodation centers and/or support government with safe water distribution where needed.
- Distribute wash kits and mosquito nets to affected households
- Conduct community sensitization and practical training sessions on the correct use, dosage, and safe storage of household water treatment chemicals prior to their distribution.
- Post distribution monitoring to check use.
- Ensure immediate access to safe water, sanitation, and proper hygiene practices in accommodation centers
- Support clean-up campaigns of impacted infrastructure and drainage in affected communities and host communities
- Support Government led cholera vaccination campaign and RCCE for cholera response
- Refresher training on health & hygiene promotion, epidemic transmission, infection control, and OCV in alignment with Ministry of Health.
- Distribution of IEC material (handwashing, cholera information).

Protection and Gender Inclusion (PGI) & Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):

- Ensure effective communication and community participation by engaging communities during needs assessments, and activity implementation.
- Ensure effective information sharing to ensure that communities understand and are aware of the assistance available, selection criteria and how the response will be implemented.
- Mitigation of GBV for CVA activities based on GBV risks
- Integrate protection, gender, and inclusion throughout the response
- Update safe referral pathways
- Incorporate dignity items in wash kit for distribution, or cash for these items
- Safeguarding and GBV awareness sessions in community and accommodation centers
- The PGI, CEA, and safeguarding training for volunteers
- Set up a feedback and complaints mechanism that is safe and accessible to communities including the most vulnerable. Ensure that questions, concerns, complaints and rumours are being reviewed and addressed and used for operational decision making.
- RFL activities will take place as needed in coordination with ICRC

With the situation evolution, the operation will mobilize 230 volunteers to implement activities in the 4 provinces. (150 Benguela, 30 Luanda, 40 Cunene, 10 Cubango)

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The operation will target at least 17,500 people (3,500 HHs) with shelter, PGI, WASH, health and hygiene promotion services for those impacted households through a combination of Cash and NFI modalities, people in accommodation centers, and the communities serving as host communities.

The operation will target HHs with direct relief assistance to:

- 5,000 people in Cunene (1000 HHs)
- 9,500 people in Benguela (1,900 HHs)
- 2,500 people in Luanda (500 HHs)
- 500 people in Cuando Cubango (100 HHS)

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The estimated impact of the floods is currently around 50,000 people in Benguela and Luanda in addition to over 6000 people in Cunene and Cuando-Cubango. These numbers include those who have lost their homes as well as those who have lost their livelihoods, though full disaggregated data is not currently available.

This DREF aims to support 17,500 people impacted (3,500 HHs) which is approximately 30% of those currently impacted as reported. This is noting that the number of people impacted is expected to increase, as data is only preliminary and latest impact only happened on April 12th.

The support will go to the 3,500 households currently affected by the floods as recorded in the preliminary information. As needs assessments continue, the response will prioritize beneficiaries as follows:



- Households with female or children heads of household.
- Households with material and human losses.
- Orphans and vulnerable children.
- Pregnant women.
- Older people.
- People living with disabilities.
- People with chronic diseases.

Total Targeted Population

Women	8,900	Rural	31%
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	69%
Men	8,600	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	17,500		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
Lack of supplies for NFIs, or high prices due to limited demand, or high transportation costs to southern provinces due to how far they are	Ensure flexibility in modality of assistance between NFIs and multipurpose cash. Increase cash value in areas where local market exists and is feasible compared to provision of NFIs.
Continued rain impacting access	IFRC risk watch monitoring Readiness activities included in DREF for rapid needs assessments to enable quick scale-up



Integrity issues with Cash Distribution	The National Society is cash ready with approved FSP, strong CEA for planning, beneficiary selection, and distribution.
Protection risks	Safeguarding training for staff and volunteers will be conducted.
Delays in logistical purchases and reporting	Deployment of technical staff to support in key operational areas of logistics, PMER, finance, and operations
Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:	
Continued rain may impact access and safety in those areas. Close monitoring of roads accessibility and tracking of alerts issued by the Government on heavy rainfall forecasted will be done. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for volunteers will be essential.	
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	No

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 20,150
Targeted Persons: 9,000
Targeted Male: -
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of multisectoral needs assessments undertaken	4	2
Volunteers supporting in accommodation centers	150	150

Progress Towards Outcome

Progress:

- Two rapid assessments have taken place.
- The first in Cunene, which provided the information to launch the original DREF request.
- The second in Cuando Cubango, in Soba, where the visit from NS with local Government identified 50HHs completely destroyed (250 people who lost their homes) and additional 250 HHs who were impacted (loss of livelihood or NFIs) in the Bairro São José.
- In Benguela, 150 volunteers activated. Some volunteers already supported evacuations, disseminating flood awareness information of people in impacted areas. The NS also provided a tent to provide first aid health services in the accommodation center in Naufragios, Benguela hosting close to 9000 people. They are currently ready to undertake further activities inside the 2 open accommodation centers.

Following the April floods, the NS deployed early response alongside government. Include:

- Support to evacuation
- Support in evacuation/accommodation center with first aid and essential services

In the upcoming months, the following will be implemented/continue:

- Distribution of relief items and NFIs (via procurement or cash modality).
- Continue the support to accommodation centers and displaced populations.





Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 337,701
Targeted Persons: 17,500
Targeted Male: -
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of families assisted with cash	3,500	0
Percentage of households satisfied with cash assistance	80	0

Progress Towards Outcome

In the first month of the operation, market assessment, beneficiary selection and conversations with FSP for cash distribution are ongoing in Cunene province. The training for cash and data collection took place the week of April 13-17 in Cunene.

Beneficiary selection has been completed for the initially 1000hhs targeted and all preparatory processes with FSP and cash execution finalized. Transfer to the National Society is processed to allow execution of payments.

For the remaining months, NS will ensure:

- Completion of cash distribution rollout across in the additional provinces.
- Distribution to 3500hh for the MPC
- Post distribution monitoring (PDM) will be conducted after each disbursement



Health

Budget: CHF 29,547
Targeted Persons: 17,500
Targeted Male: -
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of mosquito nets distributed	7,000	0
# of health promotion sessions held	32	8
# people reached with health & hygiene promotion messages	17,500	0

Progress Towards Outcome

Progress

- Procurements process for mosquito nets is done.
- In Cunene, 15 volunteers have been active two days a week for 1 month doing community sensibilization for hygiene and health promotion (Cholera and Malaria messages).
- After April floods, NS has been engaged alongside Government in providing the first aid in newly affected areas



where evacuations were also conducted.

For the remaining months, NS will ensure:

- Distribution of mosquito nets at scale of 3500hhs.
- Scale-up of health and hygiene promotion sessions to reach full target population.
- Support on cholera response as this remains the major risk, amplified by the floods and displacements events. The • DREF will allow deployment of the volunteers to support vaccination and RCCE scale-up.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 43,478

Targeted Persons: 17,500

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of hygiene promotion sessions held	32	8
Number of households receiving WASH items	3,500	0
Number of households with access to safe water	3,500	233
Number of cleaning campaigns done	10	0

Progress Towards Outcome

Progress

- As of mid-May 2026, operation procurements of cleaning material, and wash kits is has passed the selection process and pending final purchase order execution.
- Volunteers have provided 10 boxes of aqua tabs plus hypochlorite solution (10L) at the accommodation center in Cunene, which provided safe water to 233 families.
- Hygiene promotion session were done alongside health promotion sessions twice a week for 1 month.
- In Cunene, 15 volunteers have been in Cunene supporting the government with distribution of safe water in the accommodation center that had been set up at the start of the emergency.
- Hygiene promotion session in accommodation centers has been organized in the initially targeted areas.

Following April floods

- Hygiene promotion session in accommodation center in newly affected areas have been organized.
- The NS supported Government with distribution of safe drinking water following the displacement.

For the remaining months, NS will ensure:

- Distribution of wash kits to 3,500 households (procurement ongoing).
- Full rollout of safe water access interventions beyond initial 233 households reached. aiming to reach at least 3500hh (17500 people)
- Scale-up of WASH services in accommodation center as already started after the displacement in April.
- Implementation of cleaning and disinfection campaigns in affected communities.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 35,949

Targeted Persons: 17,500



Targeted Male: -
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of secure reporting mechanism in place	1	0
Number of vulnerable people referred	-	0
Number of families receiving dignity kits	3,500	0

Progress Towards Outcome

Progress:

- Dignity items procurement is completed and will be jointly distributed with WASH items.

The following will continue in the upcoming months:

- Distribution of dignity kits/items to targeted households.
- Full implementation of referral pathways for protection cases.
- Scale-up of safeguarding and GBV awareness activities in communities and centers.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 18,776

Targeted Persons: 17,500

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of feedback mechanisms available to community (s)	3	1
Percentage of feedback received and responded to	100	100

Progress Towards Outcome

Progress:

- The IEC material progress is being coordinated with the Government (MoH), over 300 pamphlets of Cholera messaging has been produced and distributed.
- In Cunene, initial community and Government conversations on the response plan and target population have started.
- Material for the information on selection criteria for cash and other CEA for CVA activities has been developed and ready for printing.
- In Cunene, volunteers have been addressing rumors and feedback. So far, the rumor is that the treated water causes Cholera and the main complaint is that the assistance provided so far is not enough for all people affected. Volunteers have addressed these.
- Planning for technical support and visit from Regional IFRC CEA focal point has started, to plan the set up of the feedback mechanism with mission to happen soon.

To be implemented/completed in upcoming months



- Full roll-out of feedback and complaints mechanisms (currently partially in place). Use outcome to inform decision making through the operation.
- Scale-up of community communication and engagement activities, including targeted messaging in new areas.
- Continue the risk communication to serve the WASH, health and other sectoral priorities.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 84,061

Targeted Persons: 7

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of monitoring and technical trips	6	1
Number of surge deployed	1	0

Progress Towards Outcome

Progress:

- IFRC CCD Ops Manager, is in Luanda supporting with operational workplanning and logistical procurement, budget and scale up request, as well as communication and resource mobilization efforts. Logs officer CCD Maputo is supporting remotely the NS procurement process.
- Security assessment to Cunene is ongoing.

To be implemented/completed in upcoming months:

- Briefing on additional allocation requirements across the team
- Planned monitoring and technical support missions
- Reporting and accountability oversight from Secretariat through delegation team in place.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 89,038

Targeted Persons: 245

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# volutneers & staff with visiblity material	245	65

Progress Towards Outcome

Visiblity material have been procured for 65 volunteers so far
NS has participated in all Government and UN coordination meetings

To be implemented/completed in upcoming months:

- Briefing on additional allocation requirements across the team



- Planned monitoring and technical support missions
- Most foundational and preparatory activities are completed (assessments, targeting, procurement initiation, volunteer mobilization). The main pending phase is large-scale delivery, particularly cash disbursement, NFI/WASH distributions, full-scale service delivery across expanded locations, that delivery planned from May will drive a rapid increase in implementation rates once transfers and procurements are finalized.
- The NS will deploy 230 volunteers to support this scale-up, more than the 60 initially mobilized for the earlier floods.
- Due diligence and compliance will remain at the core of the implementation, under the oversight of IFRC.

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

This operation will involve 8 provincial staff and 7 HQ staff: DM coordinator, PMER, finance, health officer, logs, 1 NSD/CEA/PGI, driver; 2 per provincial: admin, provincial secretary). The operation will mobilize 230 volunteers to implement activities in the 4 provinces. (150 Benguela, 30 Luanda, 40 Cunene, 10 Cubango)

Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

Volunteers are active across all provinces in Angola. Those involved in the response are from these same communities, serving in their own communities, ensuring their acceptability within the community.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

The procurement will be done by the National Society with support from the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) logistics officer. The procurement is done locally. For Cash, the National Society has agreements in place, with the banks for cash distribution.

How will this operation be monitored?

The IFRC Maputo Country Cluster Delegation with the support from the regional office, will work in coordination with the National Society and provide support by monitoring the response. The IFRC is able to conduct coordinated monitoring visits.

The monitoring process will focus on adherence to minimum standards in humanitarian service delivery, compliance to humanitarian principles guiding the Movement's humanitarian operations, timeliness in the delivery of supplies and services to beneficiaries, management of supplies during storage, accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of reporting among others.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The National Society' Communication Strategy for this flood's response operation includes use of social media platforms and updates to the organization's websites. These digital channels will serve as essential tools for real-time information sharing, community engagement, and resource mobilization.

The IFRC will provide crucial support through the communication team and will work closely with the National Society's communication team to optimize the use of social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. This collaboration will involve crafting impactful social media messages, sharing updates on relief efforts, and actively responding to community inquiries and feedback.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRAO014 - Angola Red Cross Floods Response

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	485,601
Shelter and Basic Household Items	20,150
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	337,701
Health	29,547
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	43,478
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	35,949
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	18,776
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	173,099
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	84,061
National Society Strengthening	89,038
TOTAL BUDGET	658,700

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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