



ANGOLA

2025-2027 IFRC network country plan



Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 56.8M**

2 April 2025

In support of the Angola Red Cross



18

National Society
branches



77

National Society
local units



95

National Society
staff



10,000

National Society
volunteers

People to be reached



100,800

Ongoing
emergency
operations



66,000

Climate and
environment



83,000

Disasters
and crises



1.1M

Health and
wellbeing



33,000

Migration and
displacement



362,000

Values, power
and inclusion

IFRC network multi-year focus

Emergency response

- Disease outbreak

Longer-term needs

- Climate change adaptation

Capacity development

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

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating

Medium

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index

Medium

Human Development Index rank

150

World Bank Population figure

36.7M

World Bank Population below poverty line

32.3%

IFRC Country Cluster Delegation
for Mozambique & Angola, Maputo

Funding requirements

2025

2026**

2027**

**Projected funding requirements

Total 17.3M CHF

Total 18.8M CHF

Total 20.7M CHF

Through the Host National Society

16.2M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

95,000 CHF

Through the IFRC

831,000 CHF

Through the Host National Society

17.9M CHF

Through the IFRC

914,000 CHF

Through the Host National Society

19.6M CHF

Through the IFRC

1M CHF

HNS Breakdown

IFRC Breakdown

HNS Breakdown

IFRC Breakdown

HNS Breakdown

IFRC Breakdown

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

196,000 CHF

Climate & environment

8.1M CHF

Disasters & crises

6M CHF

Health & wellbeing

52,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

69,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

1.8M CHF

Enabling local actors

115,000 CHF

Climate & environment

230,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

300,000 CHF

Health & wellbeing

5,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

11,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

170,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

215,000 CHF

Climate & environment

8.9M CHF

Disasters & crises

6.6M CHF

Health & wellbeing

57,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

75,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

1.9M CHF

Enabling local actors

126,000 CHF

Climate & environment

253,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

330,000 CHF

Health & wellbeing

6,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

12,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

186,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

237,000 CHF

Climate & environment

9.8M CHF

Disasters & crises

7.3M CHF

Health & wellbeing

63,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

83,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

2.1M CHF

Enabling local actors

139,000 CHF

Climate & environment

278,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

363,000 CHF

Health & wellbeing

6,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

14,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

205,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

Participating National Societies bilateral support for 2025

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
Italian Red Cross	95,000						

Total Funding requirement **CHF 95,000**

Hazards



Droughts



Floods



Food insecurity



Poverty

Participating National Societies

Italian Red Cross

IFRC Appeal codes

Emergency Appeal:
MDRS1003* Mpox epidemic

Long-term needs:
MAAUG002

**Due to the evolving situation and the regional scope of the appeal, country-specific funding requirements are not yet reflected on the cover page*

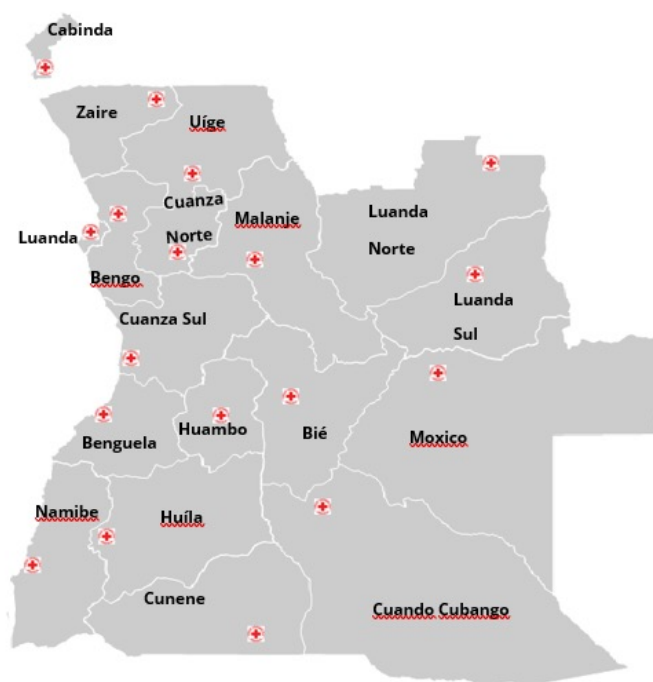
NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Angola Red Cross** was established in 1978 and admitted as a member of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1986. The Angolan Red Cross serves as an auxiliary to the Angolan public authorities and complements the Government's efforts in humanitarian and development sectors. The National Society has a robust and trusted relationship with the Government of Angola, which relies on it for humanitarian aid in times of crises.

The Angola Red Cross has its headquarters in Luanda and is organized into 18 branches, one for each provincial capital, covering 28 municipalities nationwide. It has a network of 4,665 volunteers and 77 staff members, and its priorities and strategic areas of focus include health, disaster management,

international humanitarian law, and organizational development.

Through its various activities, the Angola Red Cross is able to respond effectively to natural disasters and strengthen recovery efforts, while also providing essential health services. Key achievements over the past year include directly reaching 1,600 households (8,000 people) with disaster response and early recovery programs. Additionally, the Angola Red Cross supported the Ministry of Health with blood campaign that reached more than 2,000 donors and engaged nearly 221,308 individuals through community mobilization campaigns and RCCE (Risk Communication and Community Engagement) activities.



Angola Red Cross branch distribution

The map does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC or the National Society concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

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

Angola is the second largest oil-producing country in sub-Saharan Africa, producing approximately 1.3 million barrels each day. The oil sector accounts for about 50 per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Product and more than 90 per cent of its exports. Angola's positive economic momentum—with the economy growing by 2.6 per cent year on year in the first quarter—are driven largely by increased oil production and the continued strong performance of non-oil sectors. Despite this positive economic trend, consumer prices in the country remain elevated due to high global food prices, putting constraints on disposable incomes and personal consumption of the Angolan people.

Ranked 148 out of 193 countries and territories in the 2023 Human Development Index, inequality remains a pertinent issue for the Angolan society. Angola's high poverty rate is directly linked with a lack of quality employment opportunities. Urban and youth unemployment surged to 38 and 50 per cent, respectively. For Angola, investments in human capital and reduction of poverty remain a high priority for the Government. Inadequate provision of health and education services in the country contribute to existing inequalities in the Angolan society. Additionally, the presence of gender inequality in the Angolan society, especially in the labour market, forces women in the country to bear the brunt of the informal subsistence economy.

Angola's socio-economic development and growth, like many other countries, are threatened by rapid climate change. Climate variability and its impact on communities, production systems, availability of essential resources such as water, and infrastructure are currently being felt throughout the country. These vulnerabilities are exacerbated by recurring climate disaster events such as floods, droughts, coastal erosion, sea level rise, and the rapid degradation of ecosystems and biodiversity. Lack of adaptive capacity with respect to technology, education, food security, sanitation, and medical services increases the country's vulnerability to climate change impact.



The Angola Red Cross successfully completed a third cycle of cash assistance, providing relief and restoring hope to drought-affected communities in Quilengues and Cahama. (Photo: Angola Red Cross)

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

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

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

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

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

In July 2024, CVA conducted a Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) in Benguela and Moxico provinces, revealing critical environmental challenges in Angola, particularly in the southern regions severely affected by climate crises. The assessment highlighted extreme weather patterns, such as prolonged droughts, which have significantly impacted rural

livelihoods by destroying crops and livestock, leading to widespread food insecurity.

Water scarcity was identified as a major concern in central and southern provinces, where drought has severely reduced access to clean water. Many communities depend on unreliable or distant sources, underscoring the need for improved water management infrastructure. The assessment also emphasized the threats of deforestation and desertification driven by agriculture, illegal logging, and charcoal use, which are rapidly depleting Angola's forests and degrading agricultural land, exacerbating food insecurity and poverty.

While communities are increasingly aware of climate risks, limited financial and institutional capacity hinders the adoption of resilience strategies, such as climate-smart agriculture and water conservation. Angola's National Strategy for Climate Change (2022–2035) prioritizes building resilience in agriculture, water management, and energy, but implementation is slowed by financial and institutional challenges.

The government's Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) initiatives aim to improve irrigation, construct dams, and expand clean water access. Coastal areas face rising sea levels and erosion, prompting mangrove restoration efforts. Despite commitments to international climate agreements and progress in renewable energy, reforestation, and water resource management, Angola's success in addressing climate change depends on sustained political will, international cooperation, and investment in sustainable infrastructure.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

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

The Angolan Red Cross Society will continue to enhance the awareness and knowledge of climate change programming of its staff and volunteers. The National Society will identify relevant climate change fora to understand national priorities on climate and environment. It will also seek to contribute to

Pan-African initiatives—tree planting and tree maintenance—through targeted campaigns. The National Society will work with the Government of Angola to provide environmentally sustainable practices and promote it in communities through programmes that contribute to reducing the impacts of climate and environmental crises.

- Promoting and supporting linkages with long-term climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction programmes.

Planned activities in 2025

- Conduct climate change and action capacity initiatives
- Identify climate champions and launch a climate fellowship programme
- Build the capacity of the staff and volunteers on climate change programming
- Conduct tree planting and care, restoration, and biodiversity management activities
- Develop floods and drought early action plans ensuring National Society is “early action ready” to enable community-based actions when a warning arrives.
- Develop Community Early Warning Systems, ensuring that national early warning messages reach and benefit at-risk communities.
- Strengthening the link between community and national early warning systems.
- Embedding anticipatory action into national strategies as a central component of disaster risk management and climate change adaptation.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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

Maputo IFRC delegation team will concentrate its support to the National Society in scaling up its climate smart programming, specifically focusing on strengthening anticipation all levels. Climate induced food insecurity in all affected provinces will continue to be technical priority to the National Society. Support will also be given to the National Society to ensure Nature-based Solutions (NbS) such as reforestation is fully realized. Linkages will be facilitated with the Red Cross Climate Center and other relevant centers of excellence on climate programming.



Disasters and crises

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

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

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

The most recent figures indicate that approximately 2.3 million people across Angola are affected by drought, particularly in Namibe, Huila, Bie, and Cunene provinces. These drought

conditions have disproportionately impacted rural areas, where livelihoods rely heavily on agriculture and livestock. Annually, around 1.2 million people, or 3.26% of the population, face the effects of drought, with provinces such as Cunene, Namibe, Huila, Moxico, Cuando Cubango, and Benguela being most affected. The droughts are increasingly prolonged and severe, causing lasting damage to vulnerable communities

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

On top of frequent floodings, Angola also faces the devastating consequences of prolonged droughts. The three

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

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

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

The National Society will have in place its disaster management master plan to ensure that the National Society enhances its early warning systems and community preparedness. It will work with the IFRC to ensure that communities affected by crises and disasters have their needs met through access to in-kind assistance and timely support. The National Society will also promote the empowerment of local communities to actively participate in disaster management efforts by promoting community-led disaster resilience initiatives, and foster collaboration with government agencies, NGOs, local organizations, and international partners to collaborate on joint disaster response and recovery efforts.

Planned activities in 2025

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

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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



Health and wellbeing

Angola is vulnerable to outbreaks of diseases such as yellow fever, malaria, and cholera, which overload health services and compromise the lives and health of its people. Other significant diseases in the country include typhoid, infectious and parasitic diseases, respiratory and diarrhoeal diseases, rabies and measles. Communicable diseases account for more than 50 per cent of recorded deaths, while malaria remains a major public health concern and is the leading cause of death, disease, and school absenteeism. Many healthcare facilities in Angola lack essential equipment, medical supplies, and qualified healthcare professionals. Limited infrastructure poses challenges for delivering quality healthcare services across the country.

The Angolan government has placed emphasis on reducing maternal and child mortality rates, combating infectious diseases such as malaria and HIV/AIDS, and promoting overall public health. The recent Country Disease Outlook for Angola show that the country has a high burden of communicable

and non-communicable disease, with the latter making up 32 per cent of deaths in 2019; while child survival rates have improved, it does not meet the Strategic Development Goal (SDG) targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates; limited progress has been made on achieving the 95-95-95 goals for HIV; and Angola has suboptimal vaccination coverage rates, with more than 700,000 under-immunized children in 2021.

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

In 2022, it was projected that 400,000 Angolan children were in a state of acute malnutrition. The prevalence of global acute malnutrition is already above emergency level (15 per cent) in

some provinces. An analysis of 10 municipalities in southern Angola showed that, in these areas alone, 114,000 children under five are already suffering or will likely suffer from acute malnutrition and need treatment. Factors contributing to malnutrition include poor dietary intake, inadequate care and feeding practices, and the prevalence of water-borne diseases and infections from a lack of access to safe water and sanitation.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

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

Planned activities in 2025

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

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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



Migration and displacement

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

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

nutrition, child protection, water and sanitation, as well as communication for development.

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

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

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

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

Planned activities in 2025

- Increase engagement and participation in migration coordination forums



Values, power and inclusion

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

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

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

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

In order to express its firm commitment to humanitarian principles and ethical conduct, the Angolan Red Cross promotes value, power, and inclusion as well as ensures

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

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC network will support the Angolan Red Cross in implementing its migration initiatives, strengthening its capacities and providing a pathway for its migration and displacement programme. The IFRC will assist with resource mobilization and coordination with humanitarian actors, with the Maputo Delegation collaborating with the regional migration focal point. The ICRC is also providing technical and financial support for ongoing work in a refugee camp.

the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). The objectives of the National Society are to ensure that there is awareness and understanding of PSEA among its staff and volunteers and is integrated into all programmes of the Angolan Red Cross. The National Society also aims to empower the community by fostering the community's active participation in decision-making process through community feedback mechanisms and engagement of community leaders and stakeholders.

Planned activities in 2025

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

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support to the National Society will consist of technical guidance on protection, gender, and inclusion

(PGI) for humanitarian and developmental programmes. The IFRC will also support the National Society in developing its PSEA for the protection of staff, volunteers, and vulnerable communities. It will support the Angolan Red Cross to form strategic partnerships and develop innovative mechanisms for

collaboration on humanitarian education with key actors. The IFRC will also strengthen the National Society's understanding of and capacity to implement community engagement and accountability (CEA) approaches, at all levels from programme and operation.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

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



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

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

- Develop strategic documents, including a resource mobilization strategy

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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



The Angola Red Cross successfully completed the fourth cash distribution, assisting 600 households in Cunene and Huila as part of the IFRC Africa Hunger Crisis Appeal (Photo: Angola Red Cross)



National Society Development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Develop a National Society development strategy
- Review the youth policy and volunteer policy, ensure a volunteer management system is in place, and provide youth training
- Develop commercial first aid models to promote financial sustainability and accelerate their ability to sustain services.
- Link with the IFRC Red Ready programme to deliver organizational assessments, including for branches located in the intervention areas of the food insecurity response, and through investment into a Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) exercise

- Promote volunteer duty of care through appropriate management and by providing equipment, training, and insurance
- Continue efforts to strengthen National Society capabilities, especially in operations management, finance, logistics, human resources, and planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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

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 apply to capacity building funds (CBF) opportunities.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Foster positive relationships with government authorities, international organizations, NGOs, and other stakeholders to enhance humanitarian coordination and collaboration
- Develop communication tools for the National Society, such as its website, promotional materials and the National Society annual report

- Strengthen the National Society leadership's capacity in humanitarian diplomacy

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Renew internal systems and procedures to increase the National Society's accountability.
- Develop a monitoring and evaluation framework as per IFRC guidelines

- Identify actions that can be taken to meet requirements for PSEA and child safeguarding such as the completion of the child safeguarding risk analysis, having in place screening, briefing, and reporting systems; mapping and testing referral pathways; ensuring community feedback mechanisms, and child-friendly information and participation
- Develop a risk management policy and framework

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

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC is committed to providing technical support to the Angola Red Cross in planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, community engagement and accountability, and

information management. The support will enable the National Society to establish policies, guidelines, standard operating procedures, mechanisms and tools, including policies on prevention of fraud and corruption, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, non-discrimination, harassment and child safeguarding, to prevent, manage and address integrity and reputational risks.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

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

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

IFRC membership coordination

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

of humanitarian action, links with development assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The **Italian Red Cross** supports the National Society development priorities of the National Society, in alignment with the IFRC plan. The National Society is committed to apply 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 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 carries out humanitarian activities in Angola through its Pretorial Regional Delegation. Its humanitarian action aims

to address the humanitarian consequences of armed violence and migration; to support authorities to trace missing persons, to reconnect separated families; to strengthen respect for and compliance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and international standards of policing; and to improve the capacity of the Angolan Red Cross to be a first responder to natural and man-made disasters. Through humanitarian diplomacy, the ICRC in Southern Africa builds support for humanitarian action, norms and values amongst policy and decision-makers.

Coordination with other actors

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

The Government of Angola is leading on the plan to respond to drought, with an inter-ministerial committee coordinating the response at a policy level, chaired by the Minister of State for Social Affairs. At a technical level, coordination and management of the response plan is headed by the Department of Civil Protection. The National Society, with IFRC support, participates in meetings with the aim of presenting the National Society response and reinforcing coordination.

The Humanitarian Country Coordination Team meets frequently, chaired by the United Nations (UN) Resident Coordinator in Angola at a strategic level and led at an operational level by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). With the support of the IFRC, the Angola Red Cross participates at both levels. The IFRC team also leads coordination and advocacy efforts with local international non-government organizations and UN agencies, such as the World Food Programme, FAO, UNICEF and WHO. Other non-government organizations in the country include Aid for the Development of People for People (ADPP), the Jesuit Refugee Service, Norwegian Church Aid and World Vision International.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 16 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.

About the plan

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

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks 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
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-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

- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research databank](#)
- [Donor response reports](#)

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