



ANGOLA

2024 IFRC Network Mid-Year Report, January – June

15 April 2025

IN SUPPORT OF ANGOLA RED CROSS



18

National Society
branches



19

National Society
local units



4,665

National Society
volunteers



77

National Society
staff

PEOPLE REACHED

Disasters
and crises



131,482

Health and
wellbeing



1,419,933

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Country	Funding Requirement	19.9M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term Funding Requirement	540,000
	Funding	Not reported
	Expenditure	Not reported
HNS other funding sources	Funding Requirement	19.4M
	Funding	12,000

Angola Red Cross

Overview

Funding	625,000
Expenditure	547,000

Funding Sources

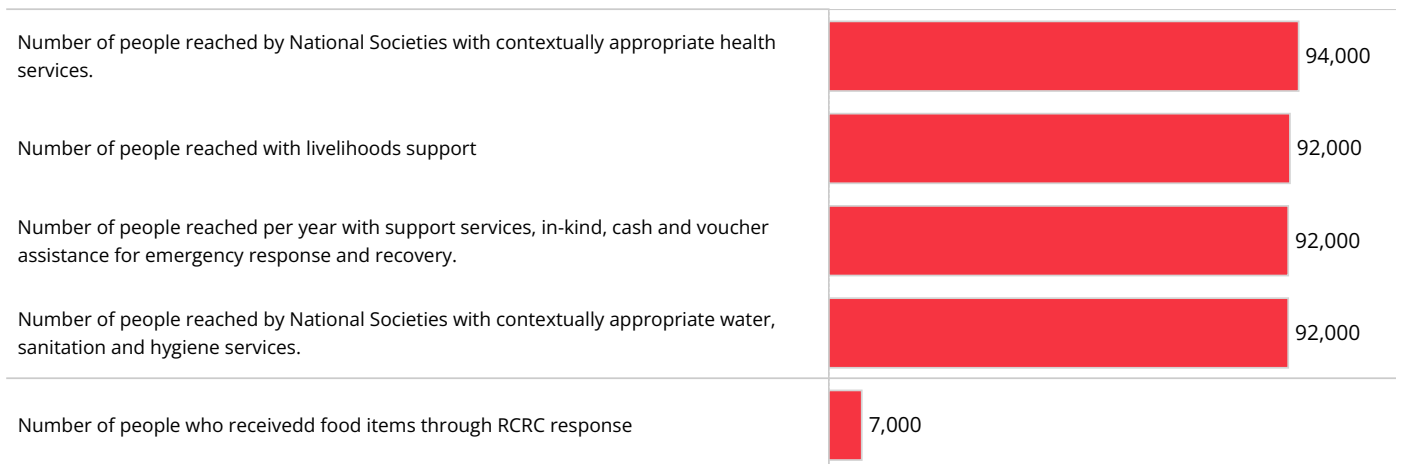
IFRC Secretariat	606,000
Participating National Societies	7,000
HNS other funding sources	12,000

Appeal number **MAAAO002**

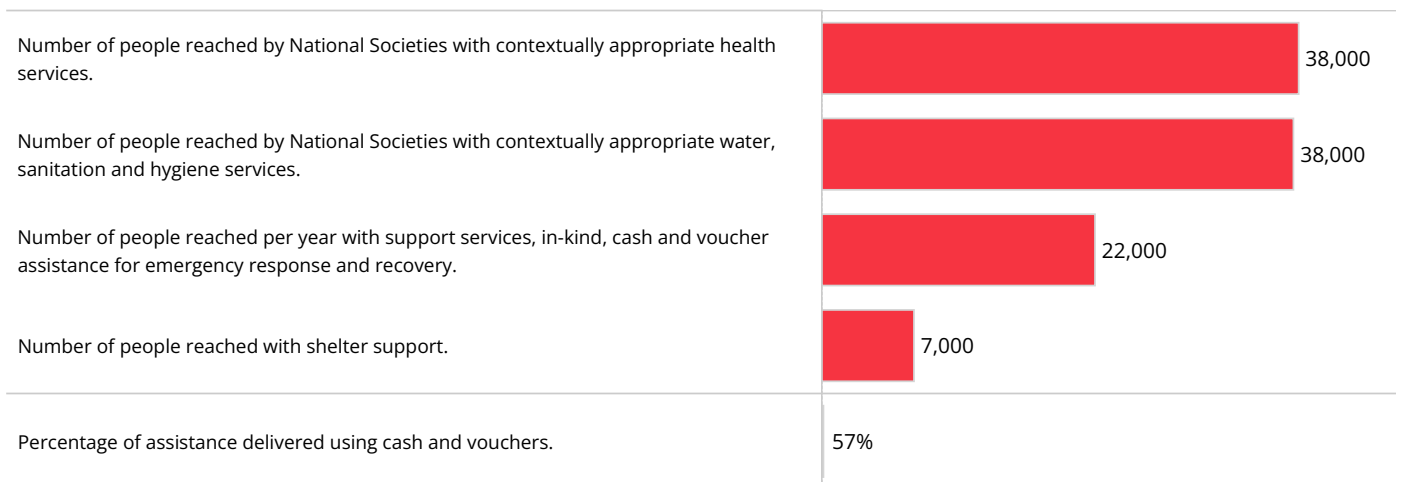
*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MGR60001/ *Hunger Crisis*



MDRA0008/ *Angola Floods*



STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	National Society is implementing nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves).	0
	National Society is supported in developing and implementing strategies and plans that address rising climate and environmental risks.	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery.	 131,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	 92,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support.	7,000
	Number of people who received food items through RCRC response.	7,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers.	47%
Health and wellbeing	Number of people donating blood	2,000
	Number of people reached by National Societies with contextually appropriate health services.	 1.4M
	Number of people reached by National Societies with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services.	 132,000
	Number of people reached with immunization services.	 1.2M
	Number of people trained by National Societies in first aid.	140
Values, power and inclusion	National Society reports that they have integrated and institutionalised Community Engagement and Accountability in their policies, operations, and procedures (with clear benchmarks).	Yes

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	National Society increases the number of government led platforms in which they are actively participating to achieve humanitarian or development goals.	4
	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the IFRC Network is part of.	5
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of their volunteers.	Yes
	National Society develops and/or implements a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies.	Yes
	National Society has One National Society Development country plan created.	Yes
	The National Society has a risk management framework in place	0
Accountability and agility	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors.	0
	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors (cumulative).	0
	National Society has implemented a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy.	0

OVERALL PROGRESS

Context

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.

The first half of the year has seen Angola grappling with a series of challenges that have significantly impacted the humanitarian development, particularly due to the effects of climate change and ongoing food insecurity. These included drought and food insecurity 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 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) IPC 3 (Crisis) 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. Additionally, dry conditions led to poor vegetation growth and inadequate grazing conditions for livestock as of May, which may increase households' reliance on negative coping mechanisms, including pre-emptively selling valuable assets such as livestock.¹

Heavy rainfall and subsequent flooding in the northern regions displaced thousands of families and destroyed infrastructure, homes, and agricultural lands. The Angola Red provided temporary shelters and sanitation facilities, however, these urgent interventions have diverted attention and resources from longer-term projects.

Outbreaks of cholera, malaria, and polio in various regions have also posed significant public health challenges, overwhelming the healthcare system.

Malnutrition is a public health issue, with stunting (impaired growth due to malnutrition) at 44 per cent, while wasting (low height for weight) is at 5 percent. 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.²

As of June, 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, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The ongoing economic downturn has led to increased unemployment and reduced access to essential services, exacerbating the vulnerability of low-income households. To address these issues, economic support programs, including vocational training and microfinance initiatives, have been intensified. This shift has necessitated adjustments in the allocation of resources within the Unified Plan.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

Angola Red Cross volunteers participated in government-led tree planting campaigns, further contributing to environmental conservation efforts. Various initiatives addressing environmental topics were undertaken, albeit with limitations due to resource constraints and shifting priorities. Community mobilization sessions emphasized the importance of planting fruit trees around homesteads, along with discussions on preserving the existing trees and avoiding slash-and-burn practices. These measures were aimed at preserving the quality of the soil for agriculture, as the widespread falling of trees for firewood—driven by hunger—was affecting the fertility of the soil.

¹<https://reliefweb.int/report/angola/angola-assistance-overview-july-2024>

²[Angola | World Food Programme \(wfp.org\)](#)

Disasters and crises

In the first half of 2024, Angola Red Cross strengthened its role as an auxiliary to the Government in providing life-saving humanitarian aid during emergencies. During the course of this year, Angola Red Cross responded to drought, floods, and health emergencies. As an integral member of inter-agency coordination meetings and working-groups, Angola Red Cross reached thousands of families affected by food insecurity and floods with food and cash support, while health initiatives have also provided critical support in the face of cholera and polio outbreaks. The dynamic and evolving context of emergencies in Angola have required innovative and coordinated response implementation plans, that leverage different modalities of response to reach those most in need.

Health and wellbeing

To promote long-term impact, Angola Red Cross continues providing support to populations to improve their health and well-being and build resiliency to future impacts. Angola Red Cross has focused on developing strategic plans and proposals and continues engaging with Government entities and external stakeholders to strengthen partnerships to deliver on long-term population needs. The National Society also continues to deliver community-based health care services, including the promotion of health and disease prevention activities, across the country.

Migration and displacement

As part of the RFL program, Angola Red Cross provided support to some migrants and internally displaced persons (IDPs) by assisting them through various Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and livelihoods projects. These include the distribution of food and livelihood support implemented in southern Angola, cash and voucher assistance provided during the DREF floods response in northern and central Angola, and social mobilization during campaigns aimed at preventing major endemic diseases or outbreaks. These individuals were included based on the inclusion and protection criteria for the most vulnerable, which are currently in effect at Angola Red Cross.

Values, power and inclusion

The establishment of effective two-way feedback systems has been a critical component of CEA efforts. In the Angola Floods operation, a feedback system was implemented with suggestion boxes placed at all distribution centers, allowing beneficiaries to voice their grievances. Similarly, in the Angola Polio campaign, a two-way feedback system was established, including the signing of contracts with radio stations to broadcast hygiene messages in local languages three times a day for three months. Additionally, Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials were printed and distributed in public spots to enhance community awareness.

Angola Red Cross has been proactive in integrating CEA into all project activities. During the Hunger Crisis response, 174,731 people participated in gender and inclusion protection sessions and CEA sessions.

Angola Red Cross has recognized the importance of CEA and PGI by introducing these approaches to the National Executive Council. The leadership has acknowledged the need for both CEA and PGI policies and strategies, which will be incorporated into the next Strategic Plan of the National Society.

Enabling local actors

Key events, such as the high-profile visit of IFRC's President Kate Forbes to Angola, marked a pivotal moment for the Angola Red Cross, as President Forbes' engagement with national leaders, including the President of Angola and several cabinet ministers, facilitated crucial dialogues that underscored the organization's capacity and commitment to serve vulnerable communities.

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

Angola - Polio

Appeal number	MDRAO009
Duration	5 months
People to be assisted	1,465,417
Funding requirements	Total IFRC: CHF 172,536
Link to Emergency Appeal	Appeals IFRC
Link to Operations update	Angola-Polio

On February 27, the Angolan health authorities declared a polio outbreak and classified it as a Grade 2 emergency. Following this declaration, the government of Angola confirmed the first case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (Cvdpv2) in the country. Due to the high risk of virus spread—exacerbated by inadequate water and sanitation infrastructure, hard-to-reach populations, and the increased risk of cross-border transmission along the Democratic Republic of Congo and Angola border, the government of Angola launched an Emergency Appeal and requested support from the Angola Red Cross for its vaccination campaign scheduled for May 17-19 and June 28-30.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

In response, the Angola Red Cross initiated a 4-month Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC/DREF) operation to support the government's efforts to prevent the spread of the polio virus. This included assisting the Ministry of Health with the vaccination campaign and improving sanitation, hygiene, and health behaviours in the provinces of Cabinda, Huambo, Luanda, Lunda Norte, Malanje, Uige, and Zaire. The operation was extended by one month to accommodate the third round of vaccinations in September and targeted two additional provinces—Moxico and Cuando Cubango—which along with Malanje had the least coverage and required additional support. To date, approximately 1,243,532 children under 5 have been vaccinated against polio in the targeted provinces. Angola Red Cross volunteers supported with community mobilisation, registration, and vaccination activities.

Angola Hunger Crises

Appeal number	MDRAO007
Duration	24 months
People to be assisted	328,880
Funding requirements	Total IFRC: CHF 8 million Total Federation-wide: CHF 10 million 2023 IFRC: CHF 8 million 2023 Federation-wide: CHF 10 million
Link to Emergency Appeal	Appeals IFRC
Link to Operations update	Angola- Food insecurity

Angola is facing its worst drought in 40 years, severely impacting the southern provinces - Huila, Cunene, and Namibe. This ongoing drought has significantly reduced agricultural productivity and worsened food insecurity. An estimated 1.58 million people were forecasted to be severely food insecure, with 1.16 million in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and 416,660 in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). An analysis of 17 southern municipalities revealed that between July and September 2021

to 2022, about 1.32 million people experienced high levels of acute food insecurity. Most these people, representing 58 percent of the population analysed, were from Namibe, Cunene and Huila. The severe acute food insecurity in this region can largely be attributed to the persistent impacts of drought, which have diminished agricultural and livestock production and driven up food prices. Additionally, the drought exacerbates the already compromised water supply system, affecting 1.2 million people who suffer from water shortages. Consequently, limited access to water contributes to poor sanitation and hygiene conditions and reduces agricultural production, which exacerbates the issue of acute malnutrition, a public health concern in the drought-affected southern provinces of Angola, where 114,000 children below the age of five are acutely malnourished.³

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The Angola Red Cross, through its Emergency Appeal, responded to the food insecurity crisis caused by droughts and other compounding factors, aiming to save lives, improve food security, and enhance the resilience of affected populations. The initiative targeted 328,883 people (50,597 households) using a 'cash plus' approach, integrating multipurpose cash assistance with nutrition, hygiene promotion, protection, and risk reduction activities. By March 2024, the project had directly supported 9,873 people (1,600 households) and indirectly reached 260,037 people. Key achievements included distributing food parcels to 1,000 households in Namibe Province, providing agricultural tools and seeds to 200 households, and supporting 20 households with small animal breeding initiatives. Additionally, 600 households in Cunene and Huila received multi-purpose cash assistance in four instalments, totalling AOA 104,000 (CHF 110) per family. Health and nutrition education sessions reached over 40,000 people, while community kitchens benefited 1,376 individuals. The Angola Red Cross also conducted WASH sensitization sessions, reaching 6,415 people, and screened 4,163 children for malnutrition, referring 124 to health centres. Mass media communication through radio spots reached an estimated 85,306 people, covering topics such as health, nutrition, WASH, livelihoods, and protection. Furthermore, 276 community sessions on protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) benefited 5,648 people, while 221 volunteers and staff were trained in cash and voucher assistance, livelihoods, health, and WASH. The project, initially set to conclude in 2023, was extended to December 2024 to continue supporting 330,000 people in Cunene, Huila, and Namibe provinces, addressing delays caused by beneficiary selection challenges and limited supplier engagement.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

The IFRC Network adopts environmentally sustainable practices and contributes to climate change mitigation

Progress by the National Society against Objectives

In the first half of the year, the Angola Red Cross played a critical role in responding to multiple emergencies across the country. Following severe floods in November 2023, which caused widespread devastation, the National Society applied for an IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) to support 19,200 people (2,200 households) in the provinces of Bié, Luanda, and Malanje. The response included targeted interventions in livelihoods (cash assistance), health, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), while integrating Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) to ensure community involvement. After achieving initial objectives and responding to a government request for further assistance, the operation was scaled up to reach 3,200 households with cash assistance.

In May 2024, a polio outbreak declared a Grade 2 emergency prompted the Angolan government to request support from the Angola Red Cross. The National Society applied for a second DREF to assist in a national vaccination campaign targeting 1,243,532 children under five across seven provinces—Zaire, Cabinda, Lunda Norte, Uige, Huambo, Malanje, and Luanda. The operation also aimed to reach the same number of families through a mass communication campaign on health and hygiene promotion. In priority municipalities, 5,600 households benefited from focused community sessions. As polio cases continued to rise, the operation was scaled up to include two additional provinces (Moxico and Cuando Cubango), increasing the target population by 193,885. This initiative aimed to halt the spread of polio,

³Document - Global Report on Food Crises (GFRC) 2024 ([unhcr.org](https://www.unhcr.org))

improve living conditions, and strengthen the government-led response under the Ministry of Health.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided critical support to the Angola Red Cross through DREF allocations, enabling the National Society to respond effectively to both the flood and polio emergencies. For the flood response, the IFRC supported the scaling up of cash assistance to 3,200 households, ensuring integrated interventions in livelihoods, health, and WASH, while mainstreaming PGI and CEA. During the polio outbreak, the IFRC facilitated the expansion of the vaccination campaign and health promotion efforts, reaching over 1.4 million children and their families. The joint network support also included technical assistance and resources to enhance community engagement, ensuring that vulnerable populations were prioritized and that responses were aligned with national health strategies. This collaboration underscores the IFRC's commitment to strengthening local capacities and supporting the Angola Red Cross in addressing complex humanitarian challenges.



Disasters and crises

Progress by the National Society against Objectives

In the first half of the year, the Angola Red Cross responded to multiple emergencies. Following severe floods in November 2023, the National Society secured an IFRC DREF to support 19,200 people (2,200 households) in Bié, Luanda, and Malanje through cash assistance, health, and WASH interventions, integrating PGI and CEA. After achieving initial goals, the operation expanded to reach 3,200 households with cash assistance.

In May 2024, a polio outbreak prompted the government to request Angola Red Cross support. A second DREF was secured to assist a national vaccination campaign targeting 1.24 million children under five across seven provinces. The operation included health promotion and community sessions, benefiting 5,600 households. As cases rose, the campaign expanded to two additional provinces, increasing the target by 193,885 to halt the virus and support the Ministry of Health's response.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported Angola Red Cross through DREF allocations for flood and polio responses. For floods, the IFRC enabled scaling up cash assistance to 3,200 households, integrating livelihoods, health, and WASH. For polio, the IFRC facilitated vaccination campaigns and health promotion, reaching over 1.4 million children and families. This collaboration strengthened local capacities and aligned responses with national strategies.

People affected by crises and disasters have their needs met through access to in-kind assistance and support that is timely, adequate and flexible and strengthens their agency.

Food security and Livelihoods. People affected by crises and disasters have their food needs met, and income sources improved

Multi-purpose cash grants. People affected by crises and disasters have their needs met through multi-purpose cash grants

Through the DREF, the Angola Red Cross, with the support of IFRC, provided essential shelter to the most affected people in the provinces of Bié, Luanda, and Malanje. Angola Red Cross volunteers assisted the Civil Protection and Fire Department in evacuating individuals from crisis-affected areas to safer locations, while also safeguarding their household belongings. A total of 1,300 individuals benefited from this assistance. Additionally, awareness sessions on safe construction practices were conducted, targeting those who had begun rebuilding efforts to ensure the construction of more resilient structures. These sessions reached 7,500 people.

Local communities were able to identify priorities, allowing Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), with the support of IFRC, to play a fundamental role in crisis response. This collaboration mobilized resources and expertise to deliver timely and contextually appropriate assistance. People affected by the hunger crisis and disasters faced significant challenges, including loss of income, shelter, and access to basic resources. The Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) safety net cash transfers provided direct and immediate financial support to individuals and families in crisis situations through the DREF which was approved in late December 2023. These transfers were timely, regular, and predictable and met 98 per cent of the target, approximately 18,257 people (3,143 families) benefited from the cash transfers

delivered by Angola Red Cross. These safety net cash transfers are helping and will continue to help ensure that affected people have access to essential resources such as food, clean water, healthcare, and safe shelter. In preparation for the cash distribution, 307 individuals, including focal groups, staff, volunteers, and partners, were trained to enhance the effectiveness of the operation and expand support. Despite challenges such as disrupted services due to poor road conditions and increased transportation costs, the assistance provided was timely and appropriate, thanks to coordinated efforts with the government and other organizations, ensuring that the needs of those affected by crises and disasters were effectively met.

In this year, Angola Red Cross successfully concluded a Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) program that was designed to support the hunger crisis in the southern provinces of Angola, which have been the most severely affected by drought. This Emergency Appeal (EA) was initially launched in 2022 to address the growing food insecurity in Angola. However, as the crisis continued to worsen, the Appeal was revised, scaled up, and extended in 2023 to respond to the prolonged and deepening food crisis in the region. The recent extension of the EA until December 2024 is strategic in addressing escalating acute food insecurity resulting from political unrest, economic challenges, and climatic threats such as El Niño. Within this broader appeal, 10 million CHF has been specifically requested to support Angola Red Cross's efforts in assisting nearly 330,000 people (66,000HH) who are facing acute food insecurity in the provinces of Namibe, Huíla, and Cunene.

To date, only 16 per cent of the required Appeal funds have been mobilized, allowing support to reach directly around 3 per cent (9.873 people) of beneficiaries with cash and voucher and in-kind support and indirectly supported 79 per cent (260.037 people) through nutritional campaigns (such as community mobilizations and radio campaigns). The number of direct beneficiaries still represents a very small fraction of the total needing support. Angola Red Cross remains committed to working with partners and donors to secure the required resources, enabling the expansion of operations to fully assist the targeted population.

Angola remains on the list of countries targeted by the Appeal for continued response to the food crisis. However, this intervention's continuation is contingent on mobilizing additional funds. While awaiting this crucial funding, Angola Red Cross is actively exploring alternative approaches and seeking partnerships with various actors to ensure the sustained support and resilience of the affected populations.

Improved food security of 328,880 vulnerable people in rural and urban areas facing acute food insecurity of crisis or worse levels by December 2023

Targeted population receive relevant, adequate, and timely cash/voucher/in-kind support for essential food and other consumption needs during crisis period(s)

The Embassy of Japan in Angola generously contributed \$560,000 to the Appeal, accounting for approximately 5 per cent of the total funding required to address the food crisis in Angola in 2023. This funding aimed to support 6,500 individuals (1,000 families) in the Namibe province, specifically in the municipalities of Virei and Camucuio, by providing immediate relief to combat food insecurity.

All targeted households successfully received in-kind support for their basic needs and the third and final cycle of food parcel distribution which included maize flour, vegetable oil, beans and sugar, reached a total of 1,000 households, including 500 households in the Virei municipality and 500 in the Camucuio municipality and a total of 6,566 individuals, including 3,535 females and 3,031 males.

In March 2024, a total of 100 families in the Virei municipality, specifically in the Communes of Cainde and Virei-sede, received essential agricultural inputs to enhance their farming capabilities and foster community resilience. Each household was provided with seeds and agricultural tools, as detailed in the table below. The distribution event was meticulously coordinated, and involved five volunteers, a provincial delegate, a provincial coordinator, municipal technicians, social action representatives, firefighters, communal administrator, police officers, and local traditional leaders (sobas). Similarly, in the Camucuio Municipality, within the communes of Mamwé, Chingo, Cachimba, and Camucuio-sede, 100 families were also provided with seeds and agricultural tools to boost their agricultural productivity.

Through cooperation with local agricultural authorities, including stakeholders, technical experts, and community leaders, essential technical support was delivered to the community. This collaboration ensured that 200 households received the necessary agricultural tools and seed at the appropriate time to secure assistance and practice of climate-smart agriculture.

To enhance protection of affected household productive assets, production, and income-generation, Angola Red Cross distributed small livestock to twenty household in the locality of Chikeya, within the commune of Caínde (Virei Municipality) and municipality of Camucuio in March 2024. The livestock distribution was intended to offer these families a reliable and sustainable source of income, thereby enhancing their resilience to economic and environmental difficulties. This effort is a component of a larger strategy designed to support and improve the livelihoods of vulnerable households in the area.

Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs.

An IFRC Cash Assistance Specialist Delegate was deployed to support the Angola Red Cross on a 3-month mission. The Delegate worked with the National Society to conduct market assessments and identify 600 vulnerable families in the provinces of Cunene and Huíla.

The Angola Red Cross distributed multi-purpose cash/voucher assistance to 600 households, split evenly between Huíla and Cunene provinces. The assistance addressed urgent needs as a result of drought.



Distribution of food parcels and livestock in Namibe.

The cash distribution was delivered in four instalments, the transfer value was coordinated with local stakeholders, including the government, drawing on lessons from the Kwenda Cash Transfer program.

All activities were conducted in collaboration with local communities, authorities, and other humanitarian organizations. Strategic delivery points were established due to challenging access to localities.

The operation prioritized building the Angola Red Cross's capacity in cash and voucher assistance, ensuring sustainability. This included providing essential resources, tools, and comprehensive training for staff and volunteers. A four-day training workshop was held in April 2023, involving Angola Red Cross staff from various levels, covering distribution modalities and operational procedures.

A total of 65 per cent of the staff and volunteers were trained, with 60 volunteers and 18 staff members received training, further enhancing the Angola Red Cross's capacity to deliver effective assistance. In areas where cash was not distributed, a different approach, such as food parcels, was implemented.

National Societies respond effectively to the wide spectrum of evolving crises and disasters, and leverage their auxiliary role in emergency response

The National Society has significantly strengthened its collaboration with food security and livelihood (FSL) actors, recognizing the importance of working together to achieve common goals. This enhanced cooperation has been crucial in ensuring synergy of efforts and maximizing partnerships with organizations like IFRC, OCHA, WFP, FRESAN, Civil Protection, FAO, UNICEF, and others.



Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions

Progress by the National Society Against Objectives

The Angola Red Cross implemented WASH initiatives to improve access to clean water and sanitation, aiming to eliminate open defecation and reduce disease transmission in rural communities. Across Cahama, Quilengues, Virei, and Camucuio municipalities, 47,428 families were reached through hygiene promotion campaigns, despite funding constraints. These efforts were integrated with health and nutrition education, ensuring a multi-sectoral approach. Radio spots reinforced key messages on health, nutrition, WASH, and PGI, reaching an estimated 85,306 people. Community mobilization sessions in Virei and Camucuio engaged 5,745 individuals, though remote areas in Camucuio posed accessibility challenges.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Angola Red Cross in scaling up WASH initiatives, enabling the integration of hygiene promotion with health and nutrition activities. The use of mass communication tools, such as 300 radio spots, amplified outreach and awareness across Namibe Province. Technical and logistical support from the IFRC helped overcome challenges in remote areas, ensuring broader community engagement and reinforcing the National Society's capacity to deliver impactful WASH interventions. This collaboration strengthened the overall resilience of targeted communities.

Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening (Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)

Progress by the National Society Against Objectives

The Angola Red Cross focused on community sensitization to combat malnutrition, promoting breastfeeding for at least 23 months and providing health and nutrition education. Through mobilization sessions, 40,142 people (26,051 women, 14,091 men) were reached in health promotion, and 32,233 (18,142 women, 14,091 men) in nutrition education. Nutritional screenings monitored 4,579 children, with 223 referred to health centers and 57 recovering. In Namibe, 4,163 children were screened, with 124 severe cases identified. Despite challenges, four community kitchens were established, providing nutritious meals and empowering communities with knowledge on healthy practices.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Angola Red Cross by training nine team members and 124 volunteers in health and nutrition, equipping them with materials from the Ministry of Health. This collaboration strengthened the National Society's capacity to deliver effective nutrition and health education, ensuring long-term community resilience and improved access to malnutrition prevention and treatment services.

The health and wellbeing of communities are protected and improved through access to sustainable, affordable, appropriate, and quality health services across the life course

Progress by the National Society against Objectives

The Angola Red Cross has focused on evidence-based health promotion, disease prevention, and community care, engaging 350 volunteers across 10 provinces. These volunteers conducted sensitization campaigns on diseases like malaria, tuberculosis, cholera, polio, dengue, HIV/AIDS, and measles. The National Society's five health units provided care to 53,683 people in the first half of 2024. Additionally, over 500 voluntary blood donors were mobilized, supporting national health initiatives. In Benguela, the Angola Red Cross implemented a Community HIV/AIDS and TB Project, focusing on prevention, testing, and ensuring children remain HIV-free, aligning with national health goals.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Angola Red Cross in scaling up health interventions, including malaria prevention campaigns aligned with the government's "Zero Malária Começa Comigo" initiative. Through partnerships with the Global Fund, UNDP, and ADPP, the IFRC bolstered efforts in HIV/AIDS and TB prevention, particularly in PMTCT and ART programs. This collaboration strengthened the National Society's capacity to deliver impactful health services, ensuring vulnerable populations receive critical care and support.

The health and dignity of communities in emergencies and disease outbreaks are maintained by providing access to

appropriate health services.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Angola Red Cross made significant strides in enhancing its capacity to respond to health emergencies, focusing on epidemics, pandemics, and disaster-related health consequences. Under the Polio DREF, 199 volunteers were trained on polio vaccination, hand hygiene, vaccine storage, and social mobilization. Additionally, 9 staff members and 20 volunteers received training in health, hygiene, water, and sanitation. For flood response, 90 volunteers were trained in Epidemic Preparedness in Communities (EPIC) and Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA), enabling them to lead health and hygiene promotion campaigns effectively.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Angola Red Cross by providing training and resources to strengthen its emergency health response capabilities. Through the Polio DREF and flood response initiatives, the IFRC facilitated specialized training for volunteers and staff, ensuring they were equipped to address health crises. This collaboration enhanced the National Society's ability to deliver timely and effective health interventions, safeguarding community dignity and resilience during emergencies.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Angola Red Cross with support from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), has made efforts in addressing the needs of vulnerable migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers. Through the Restoring Family Links (RFL) programme, the National Society provided critical services to 13,920 individuals, including telephone calls, internet access, tracing requests, and family reunifications. In Lóvua Camp alone, 6,000 refugees benefited, while services reached thousands of migrants in urban areas such as Dundo, Luanda, and Cabinda. It also supported the exchange of family messages, successfully sending 14 letters internationally and handling 10 tracing requests, 8 of which were resolved. Additionally, the National Society used digital tools like the "Trace the Face" platform to enhance global family tracing efforts.

To strengthen RFL capacity, Angola Red Cross coordinated seminars and workshops, including refreshment sessions in Lunda Norte and awareness sessions for over 60 participants in Lóvua Camp.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC network, alongside ICRC, has played a pivotal role in enabling the Angola Red Cross to deliver RFL services and build operational capacity. Technical and financial support from ICRC facilitated the expansion of RFL activities, including the development of tracing systems, volunteer training, and workshops to enhance understanding of legal frameworks and the role of the Red Cross Movement. The visit by the ICRC Regional Delegate identified opportunities to further integrate RFL pillars into the strategic plan and emphasized the need for sustainable funding beyond ICRC contributions.

Furthermore, the IFRC network provided strategic guidance for Angola Red Cross's engagement with partners like UNHCR and local institutions, ensuring coordinated responses to family separation issues and capacity strengthening for RFL teams. These collaborative efforts have positioned the Angola Red Cross as a critical actor in humanitarian responses to migration and displacement challenges, aligning with IFRC's broader commitments to protect and restore family links globally.



Values, power and inclusion

Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Angola Red Cross integrated Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) across all programs, reaching 174,731 individuals (53% of the target) in Huila, Cunene, and Namibe. PGI sessions were embedded into cash distributions and amplified through 300 radio spots, covering health, nutrition, WASH, and livelihoods. Briefings on PGI and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) were conducted for 201 volunteers and staff, with 52% female representation. The National Society is developing PGI and PSEA policies to ensure inclusive practices. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) was prioritized, with feedback mechanisms, community sessions, and Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) ensuring transparency and beneficiary involvement.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Angola Red Cross in mainstreaming PGI and CEA, providing training and tools for volunteers and staff. During the floods and polio responses, the IFRC facilitated feedback systems, including suggestion boxes and radio campaigns, to enhance community engagement. The IFRC's PMER team assisted in conducting PDMs, which led to immediate improvements in distribution processes and beneficiary satisfaction. This collaboration strengthened the National Society's capacity to deliver inclusive, accountable, and effective humanitarian interventions, ensuring the most vulnerable populations were prioritized.

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.

With IFRC support, the National Society started engaging actively with partners. Italian Red Cross Society is confirmed to support the National Society in 2024 through IFRC and agreed to have a staff on loan working on National Society Development plan and to finance the its activities. Quarterly Movement partnership meetings are being held.

The **Canadian Red Cross** supported the Angola Red Cross by providing training and capacity-building in areas like disaster preparedness and response, as well as strengthening operational efficiency and accountability frameworks.

The **Italian Red Cross** is supporting the Angola Red Cross in revising its youth policy and implementing youth-led activities and assemblies, further strengthening youth engagement and leadership development.

The **Mozambique Red Cross** invited the Angola Red Cross to participate in its National Youth Conference and Assembly, providing opportunities for knowledge exchange on youth leadership, engagement strategies, and the establishment of youth centers. Additionally, Mozambique Red Cross facilitated support for the Angola Red Cross in developing its governance and accountability frameworks.

Discussions facilitated by the IFRC with the **Italian** and **Portuguese Red Cross Societies** have opened avenues for extended future partnerships, potentially expanding the scope and impact of Angola Red Cross's work in Angola.

Movement coordination

The Angola 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](#).

ICRC has no presence in the country anymore, but it is working with IFRC to support the National Society. IFRC is at the moment has the lead in organizing updates sharing with ICRC Pretoria Delegation. As part of the Unified Planning, ICRC will co-participate in the roll out of the Organization Capacity Approach and Certification ([OCAC](#)) and confirmed the intention to intensify the communication and the support to the IFRC and National Society.

The **ICRC** has been present in Angola since 1975, and although it closed its offices in Angola in 2009, the **ICRC** continues to support the Angola Red Cross and the Government of Angola in for example, restoring family links and raising community awareness to prevent mine accidents, as well as cooperating to ensure the sustainability of the National Society.

Angola Red Cross and **ICRC** advanced their cooperation through discussions on the Movement Coordination Agreement, ensuring a more unified approach within the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in Angola.

External coordination

The Angola Red Cross maintains a strong partnership with the Government at central, provincial, and district levels, actively participating in coordination meetings to align its response with government-led initiatives on climate, drought, social safety nets, and food security. The Government leads the drought response through an inter-ministerial committee, supported by the Department of Civil Protection, and assists the National Society in strengthening its governance structures. With support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the Angola Red Cross engages in key humanitarian coordination platforms, including the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group, the Regional Interagency Standing Committee, and the Disaster Response Coordination Team. It also collaborates with the Joint Coordination Team for Drought Actions in Southern Angola, involving government, UN agencies, and NGOs.

The National Society works closely with UN agencies such as the World Food Programme, UNICEF, WHO, and FAO, as well as international NGOs like World Vision and Norwegian Church Aid. It plays a critical role in national and regional humanitarian coordination, including participation in the Humanitarian Country Coordination Team chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator. These efforts highlight the Angola Red Cross's commitment to supporting national initiatives, connecting vulnerable communities with essential services, and aligning with broader humanitarian strategies. Its collaboration with government and international partners underscores its pivotal role in addressing public health challenges, disasters, and food security crises.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

With support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the National Society has focused on revising its Statute, which will include provisions for [digital transformation](#) and digital participation in statutory meetings. It has also worked on developing a safeguarding framework for staff and volunteers, as well as revising policies and procedures to improve management practices. The National Society has engaged in capacity-building activities, such as a National Society Development practitioners meeting, where it shared knowledge and best practices with the Mozambique Red Cross and IFRC. Furthermore, the Angola Red Cross has invested in youth engagement through the Limitless initiative, involving young volunteers in digital activities. In terms of resource mobilization, the National Society has worked on applications for the Community-Based Fund and the Emergency Support Fund, alongside preparing concept notes for the Government and World Bank.

In the area of accountability and governance, the Angola Red Cross conducted an induction for its Governing Board and Secretary General, enhancing their understanding of good governance principles, risk management, and the

structure of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. The National Society is also working on creating a comprehensive Risk Framework, including policies and procedures for risk management and safeguarding staff and volunteers. It is evaluating its assets and planning investments, such as a business analysis of the Viana school, which requires significant funding to improve operations.

IFRC network joint support

The joint support from the Network has been instrumental in Angola Red Cross's progress. The **Italian Red Cross** and **Portuguese Red Cross** have expressed their commitment to supporting Angola Red Cross, although this is still a work in progress. Additionally, the IFRC facilitated Angola Red Cross's application to the Limitless initiative and supported its preparation for the Statutory Meetings and the Southern Africa Partnership of Red Cross Societies (SAPRCS) Meeting.

Finally, discussions on the Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) and Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) processes were initiated in the first half of the year. While Angola Red Cross received a pledge of 4,000 CHF from the Secretariat for OCAC, the absence of available facilitators has delayed the process. The BOCA process has been postponed until the OCAC can be completed.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The humanitarian diplomacy efforts of the Angola Red Cross, supported by the **IFRC**, have significantly elevated the organization's standing, positioning it as a critical player in the humanitarian landscape of Angola. Key initiatives, such as the high-profile visit of IFRC President Kate Forbes to Angola, underscored the commitment to addressing pressing challenges like food insecurity and health crises exacerbated by climate change. This marked a pivotal moment for the Angola Red Cross, as President Forbes' engagement with national leaders, including the President of Angola and several cabinet ministers, facilitated crucial dialogues that underscored the organization's capacity and commitment to serve vulnerable communities. These engagements have not only amplified the visibility of the Angola Red Cross but have also positioned it as a strategic partner in national humanitarian efforts.

IFRC network joint support

These humanitarian diplomacy efforts have effectively given the Angola Red Cross a "seat at the table," strengthening its influence and capacity to advocate for the needs of the most vulnerable. By fostering collaborations with key government ministries and securing high-level support, the Angola Red Cross has solidified its role in shaping national humanitarian policies and strategies. This positioning will help the National Society to effectively mobilize resources, drive impactful initiatives, and ensure that its voice is heard in critical discussions that shape the future of humanitarian aid in Angola. The tangible outcomes of these efforts are evident in the strengthened partnerships and increased recognition of the Angola Red Cross as a contributor to the country's humanitarian and development agenda.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Angola Red Cross took significant steps towards strengthening its accountability mechanisms. The National Society updated its Code of Conduct (CoC) and is actively working on developing and finalizing key policies, including those for Youth and Volunteers (Y&V), Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI), Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). These efforts are part of a broader initiative to embed a strong culture of integrity within the organization. Additionally, Angola Red Cross is in the process of developing a risk management framework and an integrity policy, which will further enhance its governance and operational standards. Discussions are ongoing regarding the support needed to finalize the Human Resources (HR) policy, which will be crucial for the continued development of Angola Red Cross's workforce.

In line with its commitment to digital transformation, Angola Red Cross made significant progress in enhancing its operational capacity through strategic resource acquisition. With support from the Hunger Crises Appeal, Angola

Red Cross procured and distributed 16 computers to officers involved in appeal activities across its headquarters and targeted provinces. These technological upgrades have been instrumental in digitizing and streamlining branch operations, resulting in more efficient and effective project implementation.

Angola Red Cross also allocated additional resources to bolster its operational capabilities, including the provision of a projector, 6 bicycles, and 5 motorcycles for staff and volunteers working on Hunger Crises operations. These resources have significantly improved the mobility and efficiency of teams on the ground, directly contributing to the success of humanitarian interventions.



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.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 30 June 2024. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies. Mid-year reporting data may have been based on estimations, with plans to submit more robust numbers at the annual reporting stage.
- **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 light 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."
- **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) and 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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [IFRC Angola 2024 Financial Report](#)
For emergencies for which financial report is not yet available, see: MDRAO008, MGR60001
- [IFRC network country plan](#)
- [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](#)
- [IFRC Evaluation and Research Databank](#)

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