



ANGOLA

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



2 September 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE ANGOLA RED CROSS



18

National Society branches



326

National Society local units



4,665

National Society volunteers



77

National Society staff

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency Operations



93,988

Climate and environment



200

Disasters and crises



131,881

Health and wellbeing



7,745,423

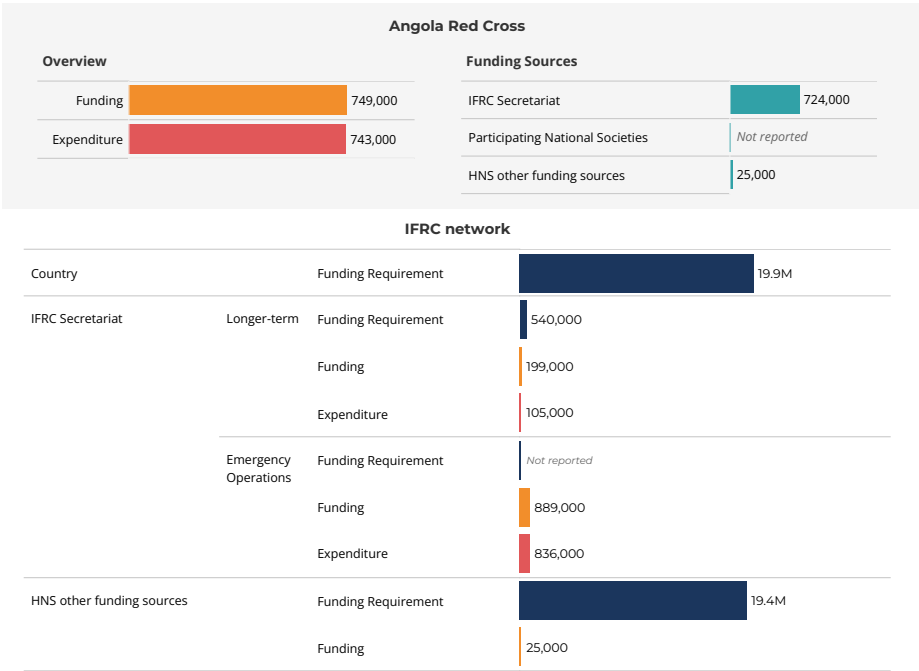
Migration and displacement



5,000

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAAA0002**

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

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MGR60001 / *Hunger Crisis*

SP2 - Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	92,000
	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	92,000
	Number of people who received food items through RCRC response	7,000
SP3 - Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	94,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	6,000

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and enviroment	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	50
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	132,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	92,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	8,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	47%

Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	7.7M
	Number of people reached with immunization services	3.9M
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	698,000
	Number of people donating blood	2,000
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	630
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	5,000
Values, power and inclusion	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of	5
	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	4
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its ..	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

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

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

The country faced severe drought conditions, particularly in the southern provinces, leading to drastically reduced agricultural productivity. Below-average harvests and limited agricultural income-earning opportunities continue to drive food insecurity in Angola as of May and have resulted in Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity throughout the country, which are likely to persist through at least September 2024, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Below-average precipitation levels for the sixth consecutive year during the 2023/2024 rainy season resulted in crop failure, depleted agricultural labour opportunities, and reduced yields of staple crops—such as beans, cassava, maize, and sorghum—across the country's agriculture-reliant southwestern regions. Parallely, heavy rainfall and subsequent flooding in the northern regions have displaced thousands of families and destroyed infrastructure, homes, and agricultural lands.

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

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

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

Key achievements

Climate and environment

As part of the Tree Planting and Care Initiative and to further aid efforts under the hunger crisis appeal, the Angola Red Cross promoted its fruit planting in vulnerable communities, combining humanitarian and environmental efforts. The National Society actively participated in the Mangrove Reforestation Campaign in the Tapo community. Work

was also conducted in the province of Huíla and the municipality of Vikendje, where resource scarcity and irregular rainfall were responded to with the distribution of equipment and seeds, training in sustainable farming practices, and environmental education, empowering communities on responsible resource management and ecological conservation.

Disasters and crises

During the reporting period, the National Society responded to floods and Polio with support from the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) to carry out activities in shelter, water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) and multipurpose cash. In line with the indicator that at-risk communities share and receive actionable risk information, the Angola Red Cross shared risk information and promoted community actions to improve community resiliency and preparedness to hazards. The National Society also supported the Civil Protection and Fire Department in evacuating individuals from crisis-affected areas, evacuating a total of 1,300 individuals.

Health and wellbeing

In 2024, the Angola Red Cross actively engaged in the Angolan government's efforts to mitigate the impact of public health issues such as the outbreak of Polio. The National Society volunteers undertook critical roles, serving as vaccinators (of the oral vaccines), door-to-door mobilizers, and registrars. The National Society also capitalised on its auxiliary role and aimed to expand potential long-term projects in social mobilisation for community health promotion and health agents. As a preparedness measure to enable a rapid response in the event of an outbreak, the National Society initiated an Oral Cholera Vaccine (OCV) project. Other efforts of the National Society included Epidemic Preparedness in Communities (EPIC), Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA), and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) interventions which demonstrated proper water treatment and management to prevent future endemic outbreaks.

Migration and displacement

In 2024, the Angola Red Cross continued to provide essential Restoring Family Links (RFL) services to refugees and migrants in the Lovua Refugee Camp and in Luanda. These services included the exchange of Red Cross Messages, telephone calls, internet connectivity, and phone charging services, all aimed at helping displaced individuals reconnect with their families and maintain crucial lines of communication. Through over 10,700 phone calls, free internet access, and Red Cross Messages, thousands of people were able to reestablish contact with their families. The National Society also worked to raise awareness about the vulnerabilities of migrants and to build partnerships that enhance the protection and support.

Values, power and inclusion

In 2024, substantial progress was made in embedding Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) into of the National Society's operations across various projects. The establishment of effective two-way feedback systems was a critical component of CEA efforts, with suggestion boxes placed at all distribution centres, allowing beneficiaries to voice their grievances. Additionally, during the National Society's DREF and Emergency Appeal operations, volunteers committed to support Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) activities, with a special focus on the code of conduct, child protection, and preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse.

Enabling local actors

In 2024, the Humanitarian Diplomacy efforts were underscored by the IFRC President Kate Forbes to Angola, underscoring the commitment to addressing pressing challenges like food insecurity and health crises exacerbated by climate change. The first major initiative in 2024 was the administrative and financial restructuring, aimed at the implementation of compliance, anti-corruption, and human resources policies. Additionally, discussions on the Organisational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) and Branch Organisational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) processes were initiated in the first half of the year. The National Society also achieved a milestone in branch development through the successful application and award of a Capacity Building Fund (CBF) project, which improved its technological capabilities and overall operational efficiency. In line with its commitment to digital transformation.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

Nothing to report

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

Name	Mpox Epidemic
Appeal number	MDRS1003
Duration	11 Months (20 August 2024 to 30 June 2025)
People affected	300M
People to be assisted	30M
Funding requirements	Through the IFRC Emergency Appeal: CHF 30M Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 40M
Emergency Appeal	Emergency Appeal
Operational Strategy	Operations Strategy
Operational Update	6-Month Update

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

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

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

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

Through this Emergency Appeal the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) aims to support African National Societies in preparing to and respond to the Mpox epidemic. The strategy of the IFRC response is a tiered approach, according to the stage of evolution of the outbreak in each country at any given time. National Societies in countries under stage 1 will receive resources to develop initial response in coordination with national authorities and provide technical auxiliary support. Under stage 2 targeted interventions aimed at isolating

and supporting identified cases will be carried out. Stage 3 will involve rolling-out contingency plans for scenarios of increased transmission, including response activation in the event of spread to new geographic areas. The highlights of the assistance are as follows:

Socio-economic protection

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

Health and Care

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

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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

Protection, Gender and Inclusion

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

2.

Name	Africa Hunger Crisis
Appeal number	MGR60001
Duration	27 Months (6 October 2022 to 31 December 2024)
People affected	157 million people across sub-Saharan Africa (143m in the 25 countries covered in this operation/watch list)
People to be assisted	30M
Funding requirements	Total funding requirements: • Through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 232.5M • Federation-wide: CHF 318M Funding requirement for Angola for 2024: • Through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 8M • Federation-wide: CHF 10M
Emergency Appeal	Revised Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal
Operational Strategy	Operational Strategy
Operational Update	Angola Country Plan of Action

At a time of intense global humanitarian need and competing demands, Sub-Saharan Africa is experiencing one of the most alarming food crises in decades. Roughly 146 million people - a figure approaching half the entire population

of the United States - are suffering from acute food insecurity and require urgent humanitarian assistance. Hunger is one of the most undignified sufferings of humanity and has severe repercussions on African communities who face multiple shocks, compromising their lives, livelihoods, and prospects. Driven by a complex interplay of insecurity and armed conflict, extreme weather events, climate variability, and negative macroeconomic conditions, this crisis is distinct in its magnitude and geographic scope. As such, it requires an exceptional mobilization and a massive effort by all concerned institutions and states to address the drivers that underpin food insecurity in Africa.

A deterioration of the food security in a number of countries in Africa prompted the IFRC to launch a [Regional Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal](#) in October 2022. Due to the prolonged and deepening food crisis across the region and an urgent need to sustain and increase resources, this Regional Emergency Appeal, Africa Hunger Crisis, has been extended until the end of 2024, in order to continue to provide an overarching structure for hunger crisis responses across the continent. Angola has faced not only consecutive years of drought conditions in parts of the southern provinces—the worst in the last 40 years in some areas—but also heavy rains near its capital Luanda, leading to severe flooding and high food prices which continue to drive food insecurity.

The [Revised Regional Emergency Appeal](#) is built on a foundation of strong, national country response plans. Through a series of coordinated activities in the sectors of WASH, cash, health and nutrition, and livelihoods support, it will ensure that National Societies in the region meet the urgent needs of people facing what has been classed as an IFRC red-level emergency in many countries of the region, including Burkina Faso. The Revised Regional Emergency Appeal is fully aligned with the IFRC's [Pan-Africa Zero Hunger Initiative](#), which informs the long-term food security and livelihood plans of National Societies in Africa.

The IFRC has mobilized a “Zero Hunger Cell” tasked with overseeing the operational coordination of the Hunger Crisis response across the African continent, and the regional services provided by the IFRC and partners include:

- Operations coordination and technical support
- Surge deployments
- Information management, foresight, and analysis of regional and global level advocacy and Humanitarian Diplomacy
- Communications and visibility
- Federation-wide Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)
- Tailored support to National Societies on implementation, development, and accountability
- Resource mobilization, including national resource mobilization plans

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

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

Food security and livelihoods

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

Health and nutrition

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

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Provision of adequate water services and WASH kits, along with awareness sessions on hygiene practices. The operational strategy integrates community engagement and accountability (CEA) and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) as pivotal elements, in an approach that recognizes and values all community members as equal partners, with their diverse needs shaping the response. Activities include the provision of dignity kits, and establishment of two-way feedback mechanisms. The strategy emphasizes local voice amplification, collaborative engagement, and

transparent communication, extending into long-term resilience building through initiatives such as the IFRC Pan-Africa Zero Hunger Initiative.



As part of the IFRC Africa Hunger Crisis Appeal, the Angola Red Cross provided cash assistance to households in Cunene & Huila to support sustenance and livelihood of those affected by the crises. (Photo: The Angola Red Cross)

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Angola Red Cross solidified itself as a key player at the intersection of humanitarian assistance and environmental preservation, reaffirming its commitment to a more sustainable future for Angolan communities. One of the key highlights was the [Tree Planting and Care Initiative](#). During the hunger crisis appeal in the first quarter, the Angola Red Cross promoted the planting of fruit trees in vulnerable communities, combining humanitarian and environmental efforts. This initiative aimed not only to mitigate hunger but also to create a long-term sustainable impact.

The National Society actively participated in the Mangrove Reforestation Campaign in the Tapo community, located in the Urban District of Mussulo, as part of the 79th Anniversary celebrations of the United Nations. This initiative, led by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Angola in partnership with the OTCHIVA NGO, brought together representatives from the United Nations, development partners, the diplomatic corps, and various other entities. The National Society's participation was aligned with its environmental preservation and climate adaptation efforts. Volunteers also participated in government-led tree planting campaigns at Cunene and Namibe provinces, further contributing to environmental conservation efforts.

Through the Limitless Academy, focused on youth, the National Society actively participated and implemented community leadership initiatives in Cunene Province, addressing climate change, environmental innovation, and resilience in water resource management for human consumption, livestock, and subsistence agriculture. The Angola Red Cross also promoted social inclusion through innovative co-creation methods, ensuring active community participation in environmental solutions. Some of the key actions implemented included training and continuous

capacity building for communities and local committees on risk and disaster management, providing guidance on best practices and preventive measures for dealing with risks and natural disasters.

Work was also carried out in the province of Huíla, with a focus on innovating cultivation and fertilization practices. In the municipality of Vikendje, where resource scarcity and irregular rainfall severely impacted local agriculture, the Angola Red Cross implemented a high-impact project included the Distribution of equipment and seeds, tree planting, training in sustainable farming practices, and environmental education, empowering communities on responsible resource management and ecological conservation.

These initiatives reinforced the National Society’s commitment to climate adaptation, food security, and community resilience, aligning its actions with innovative and sustainable principles to ensure lasting impact in the most vulnerable communities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical assistance to the Angola Red Cross with tree planting as well as other activities to support the communities in the municipality of Vikendje. It also provided guidance One of the key highlights was the Tree Planting and Care Initiative.



Disasters and crises

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

In 2024, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) was utilized for polio and floods emergencies. The floods emergency is described below. For details of the polio emergency, see the ‘Health and wellbeing’ section.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Angola Floods
MDR-CODE	MDRAO008
DURATION	6 months (10 December 2023 to 30 June 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 499,927
PEOPLE TARGETED	19,200 people

Through this DREF allocation of CHF 499,927 in December 2023, the Angola Red Cross provided immediate relief to 19,200 people affected by the floods in the region of Bie, Malanje, and Luanda by addressing humanitarian needs in health, WASH, [livelihoods](#), and [shelter](#) through a multi-purpose [cash intervention](#) and a health and hygiene promotion campaign.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

As part of its efforts to support communities affected by disasters, the Angola Red Cross shared risk information and promoted community actions to improve [community resiliency and preparedness](#) to hazards. This effort aligns with the indicator that at-risk communities share and receive actionable risk information. The ongoing efforts were vital to strengthening at-risk communities and to develop structured strategies.

An [enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment](#) (eVCA) was also conducted in the provinces of Benguela and Moxico, which heavily rely on agriculture and have been repeatedly affected by severe droughts. These droughts have not only disrupted agricultural activities but also led to extensive food insecurity, malnutrition, and economic instability in the region. The eVCA aimed to thoroughly understand the vulnerabilities and assess the gaps in preparedness and resilience of these communities and provide actionable recommendations for immediate relief efforts and long-term resilience enhancement. This strategic assessment will guide the National Society in developing targeted interventions to bolster the affected populations' capacity to withstand future challenges.

In times of crisis, in-kind assistance and [shelter](#) support played a crucial role in ensuring the well-being of vulnerable populations. The National Society 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 were evacuated by Angola Red Cross. 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.

Further, the [Food Security and Livelihoods](#) (FSL) safety net cash transfers provided direct and immediate financial support to individuals. These transfers were timely, regular, and predictable and 98 per cent of the targeted population witnessed and experienced the benefits of the cash transfers delivered. These safety net cash transfers helped and will continue to ensure that affected people have access to essential resources such as food, clean water, healthcare, and safe shelter. This assistance helps reduce vulnerability and promote recovery. Over time, the National Society strengthened its collaboration with other FSL actors such as OCHA, World Food Programme, FRESAN, Civil Protection, Food and Agriculture Organization, UNICEF, and others.

In response to the floods, [Cash and Voucher Assistance](#) (CVA) assistance aimed at supporting vulnerable families affected by the disaster in Bie, Luanda, and Malanje provinces. Each household was given 86,000 Kwanzas to allow them to address their immediate needs and invest in their recovery. The provision of this assistance was conducted in coordination with the local government, such as the Department of Risk Reduction and Disaster Management, Civil Protection and Fire Services, Social Action, and community leaders.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial assistance to the Angola Red Cross for emergency response mechanisms. IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([DREF](#)) and the IFRC Emergency Appeal were utilized by the National Society in times of disasters and crises to effectively support those who face immediate needs during times of emergency.

Recognising the importance of the timely development of early action protocols ([EAPs](#)), the IFRC provided support to the National Society in creating EAPs to help prevent and mitigate future challenges in terms of crises and disasters.



Health and wellbeing

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Angola - Polio
MDR-CODE	MDRAO009
DURATION	4 months (22 May 2024 to 30 September 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 111,181
PEOPLE TARGETED	1,465,417 people

Through this DREF allocation of CHF 111,181 in May 2024, the Angola Red Cross provided immediate relief to 1,465,417 children under the age of 5 through its vaccination campaign. The provinces of Zaire, Cabinda, Lunda Norte, Uige, Huambo, Malanje, Luanda, and then Malanje again, Moxico and Cuando Cubango would be covered through health, Water, Sanitation, And Hygiene ([WASH](#)), and [Risk Communication and Community Engagement](#) (RCCE) activities.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Angola Red Cross made significant progress in providing assistance to the most vulnerable populations. In line with international polio outbreak response protocols and the sub-regional emergency response plan, the National Society supported vaccination campaigns across several provinces. Over 578 volunteers were deployed to ensure campaign coverage in the municipalities of Cacuo, Cazenga, Viana, Massango, Ecunha, Huambo, Chicala Tchilohanga, Chitato, Lucaba, Cambulo, Kimbele, and Mbanza Kongo. The volunteers undertook critical roles, serving as vaccinators (of the oral vaccines), door-to-door mobilizers, and registrars to ensure the accurate documentation of vaccinated children.

The regional mpox epidemic also saw the National Society's engagement. Although no cases were detected in Angola in 2024, frequent cross-border movement and the country's extensive shared border with the Democratic Republic

of Congo prompted the Government of Angola to prioritize epidemiological surveillance and early detection at points of entry. The National Society worked to assist the implementation of the National Mpox Contingency Plan, focusing on six high-risk provinces of Cabinda, Luanda, Malanje, Moxico, Uíge, and Zaire. It worked to support people through health and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene ([WASH](#)) interventions in the targeted locations.

Under WASH, the trained volunteers were deployed to promote good personal and collective hygiene practices, disseminate WASH-related messages, and demonstrate proper water treatment and management. These activities were conducted through door-to-door visits, public campaigns, and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). To further enhance access to safe water, Aqua tabs (water purification tablets) were distributed directly to 2,982 households in the provinces of Bié, Luanda, and Malanje.

Moreover, the National Society also capitalised on its auxiliary role by becoming an active member of key coordination platforms such as the Interagency Coordination Committee (CCI), which includes the Ministry of Health (MINSA), World Health Organisation (WHO), UNICEF, and other partners. The larger aim was to expand potential long-term projects in social mobilization for [community health promotion](#) and health agents. Topics including community engagement, access to communities, and addressing endemic diseases were also discussed.

As a preparedness measure to enable a rapid response in the event of an outbreak, the Angola Red Cross trained volunteers on Oral Rehydration Point (ORP), Oral Cholera Vaccine (OCV), and the proper use of calcium hypochlorite solution during cholera outbreaks. Among these trainees, 16 were trainers capable of conducting further training on ORP kits and key OCV concepts.

Additionally, as part of its response to floods, the National Society ensured its volunteers received specialized training in [Epidemic Preparedness in Communities \(EPIC\)](#), [Community-Based Health and First Aid \(CBHFA\)](#), and health and hygiene promotion. Alongside focal groups, the volunteers played a crucial role in disseminating health and hygiene promotion campaigns.

With regard to expanded capabilities, the National Society trained 630 people in [First Aid](#) services to ensure better preparedness to respond to emergencies. This training was part of a broader effort to enhance the reach and quality of first aid services across various contexts, thereby improving community resilience. In Luanda, CVA partnered with several primary and secondary schools to incorporate topics about the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and first aid into the school curriculum.

Additionally, over 2000 voluntary blood donors were mobilised in several provinces, supporting national health initiatives and ensuring a steady supply of blood donations. In the fight against malaria and other endemic diseases, the National Society conducted awareness campaigns that supported the government's 'Zero Malária Começa Comigo' campaign, contributing to sustained national targets for vector-borne disease interventions.

In Benguela province, the National Society also implemented the Community HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis project. It also led the Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) and Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) components, focusing on community sensitization, HIV counselling and testing, and ensuring that children remain HIV-free.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial assistance to the Angola Red Cross, especially through emergency response mechanisms as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([DREF](#)) and the IFRC Emergency Appeal to assist the National Society's efforts against Mpox epidemic and Polio. With IFRC's support, the National Society trained volunteers in health, WASH, and equipped them with the necessary skills to act in case of disasters, including epidemics and pandemics.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Angola Red Cross continued to provide essential Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) services to refugees and migrants in the Lovua Refugee Camp and in Luanda. These services included the exchange of Red Cross Messages, telephone calls, internet connectivity, and phone charging services, all aimed at helping displaced individuals reconnect

with their families and maintain crucial lines of communication. Through over 10,700 phone calls, free internet access, and Red Cross Messages, thousands of people were able to reestablish contact with their families. The programme directly benefited 5,000 refugees in the Lóvua Camp, as well as 3,000 migrants in Dundo and 2,600 in Luanda. Using the 'Trace the Face' tool, searches were conducted to reunite families separated by migration.

Through its advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy efforts, the National Society is working to raise awareness about the vulnerabilities of migrants and to build partnerships that enhance the protection and support. This work is crucial in addressing the complex challenges faced by migrants and displaced people in Angola, ensuring they receive the assistance they need in an increasingly difficult environment.

Through integration and social inclusion activities, the National Society provided support to some migrants and internally displaced persons (IDPs) by assisting them with various Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and livelihoods projects. These include the distribution of food and livelihood support implemented in southern Angola during the DREF floods response in northern and central Angola, and social mobilization during campaigns aimed at preventing major endemic diseases or outbreaks.

Partnerships with organizations such as UNHCR and ABRA strengthened protection and assistance efforts, while workshops helped train teams and volunteers. However, challenges such as limited funding and human resources continue to restrict the programme's capacity, with only a small number of volunteers available.

IFRC network joint support

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

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



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Angola Red Cross has made substantial progress in embedding Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) into its operations across various projects. Through volunteer training, feedback mechanisms, community engagement sessions, and strategic integration, the National Society is strengthening its role as a responsive and accountable humanitarian organization.

The establishment of effective two-way feedback systems has been a critical component of CEA efforts with suggestion boxes placed at all distribution centres, allowing beneficiaries to voice their grievances. Volunteers played a key role in explaining how and where people could submit their complaints. Additionally, Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials were printed and distributed in public spots to enhance community awareness.

Certain CEA project activities were instrumental in overcoming barriers related to social inclusion, taboos, cultural habits, and deeply rooted customs. Joint CEA sessions ensured community involvement in the selection criteria for beneficiaries, fostering transparency and trust between the Angola Red Cross and the affected communities.

During Angola Floods operation, volunteers were trained to assist those in greatest need. They signed the code of conduct, committing to support Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) activities, which were mainstreamed throughout the operation to uphold the dignity and safety of beneficiaries. Similarly, during the Angola Polio campaign, volunteers received briefings on the code of conduct, child protection, and preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society's CEA and PGI efforts.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by the National Society against objectives

IFRC membership coordination

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

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

Movement coordination

The Angolan Red Cross ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The **ICRC** supports the Angola Red Cross' work around population movement. It does not have a physical presence in Angola but supports remotely on migration and restoring family links for Congolese refugees in the country.

External coordination

The Angola Red Cross has a strong relationship with the Government at central, provincial and district levels. The Government is currently supporting the National Society to strengthen its governance structures. The Government of Angola is leading on the plan to respond to drought, with an inter-ministerial committee coordinating the response at a policy level, chaired by the Minister of State for Social Affairs. At a technical level, coordination and management of the response plan is headed by the Department of Civil Protection. The National Society, with IFRC support, participates in meetings with the aim of presenting the National Society response and reinforcing coordination. As a result, the National Civil Protection Commission (the government institution in charge of disaster management coordination in country) provided two points of contact who follow and support the implementation of the National Society response at a central level. The Government provides positive support to the Angola Red Cross in its current and future programmes, ensuring it maintains its auxiliary role in the country. The Humanitarian Country Coordination Team meets frequently, chaired by the United Nations (UN) Resident Coordinator in Angola at a strategic level and led at an operational level by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). With the support of the IFRC, the Angola Red Cross participates at both levels. The IFRC team also leads coordination and advocacy efforts with local international non-government organizations and UN agencies, such as the World Food Programme, FAO, UNICEF and WHO. Other non-government organizations in the country include Aid for the Development of People for People (ADPP), the Jesuit Refugee Service, Norwegian Church Aid and World Vision International.

Resource Mobilization

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



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The reporting period of 2024 marked a decisive milestone in the institutional strengthening of the Angola Red Cross, it reflected a renewed commitment to transparency, modernization, and operational efficiency. The first major initiative was the administrative and financial restructuring, aimed at addressing outstanding issues and establishing more efficient resource management processes. The implementation of compliance, anti-corruption, and human resources policies ensured greater transparency and efficiency.

The Angola Red Cross actively worked on revising its Statutes and developing a comprehensive pluriannual strategy, in progress. A key focus has been the creation of a National Society Development (NSD) strategy. The National Society achieved a milestone in branch development through the successful application and award of a Capacity Building Fund (CBF) project. This project, which included the purchase of laptops, mobile phones, and IT materials for all branches, is a significant step towards enhancing the technological capabilities of the CVA at the branch level, thereby improving overall operational efficiency.

Additionally, 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. With regard to volunteering and youth, the National Society developed a Youth Policy and a Volunteers' Policy, both ready for endorsement by the Governing Board.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Angola Red Cross in advocating for the National Society's strategic development priorities within the Movement. It also provided guidance and funding opportunities to strengthen sustainability.

The Italian Red Cross provided support to the National Society in areas related to its development strategy and priorities, statutory and legal frameworks, branch development, financial sustainability, and internal systems.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Humanitarian Diplomacy efforts aim to position the National Society as a critical player in the humanitarian landscape of Angola. Key initiatives, such as the 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 in 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.

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.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the Angola Red Cross in its efforts under Humanitarian Diplomacy, which significantly elevated the organization's standing, positioning it as a critical player in the humanitarian landscape of Angola.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the National Society took significant steps towards strengthening its accountability mechanisms. Its Code of Conduct (CoC) and worked 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 were part of a broader initiative to embed a strong culture of integrity within the organization. Additionally, the 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.

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

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the National Society with guidance on digital transformation and funding opportunities to strengthen sustainability.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

Throughout its implementation, the Angola Red Cross faced several challenges including volunteer mobilization, beneficiary selection, and procurement. Shelter responses revealed gaps in evacuation support and material provision, emphasizing the need for temporary shelters and stocked first aid supplies. Multi-purpose cash assistance proved effective, with training and community involvement enhancing trust and transparency. Health and WASH interventions successfully raised awareness and improved hygiene, though limited educational materials posed challenges. Protection, Gender, and Inclusion efforts highlighted the importance of equitable support and cultural sensitivity, such as recognizing 'Women's Day' in Lunda Norte. Volunteers received extensive training, but resource shortages required improvisation. A Vulnerability Capacity Assessment in Benguela and Moxico revealed severe drought impacts on agriculture, health, and gender roles, underscoring the need for sustainable, inclusive interventions and better disaster preparedness.

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Isabel and rebuilding homes and lives

Isabel, a 30-year-old woman living in the Sambizanga neighbourhood in Malange Province, is the mother of six children. She is the sole provider for her family following her husband leaving the family. Isabel's concerns only increased following the destruction of her house was destroyed by heavy rains that struck the region.

However, in the midst of her adversity, Isabel found hope through the IFRC emergency appeal which supported families affected by the floods. With the support she received, Isabel was able to buy iron and cement to repair the damaged part of her house and was also able to invest in her children's

education by purchasing school uniforms, ensuring they could continue their studies despite the hardships. Additionally, Isabel was able to buy the necessary medication for her treatment, something previously difficult to obtain due to her financial situation.

Isabel's story is one of resilience and instrumental support at the correct time. Despite the challenges, she managed to rebuild and provide a better life for her children. Today, Isabel stands as an example of how solidarity and humanitarian aid can transform lives and offer new hope for the future.

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2024 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [AO_Angola AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRS1003](#), [MGR60001](#), [MDRAO008](#), [MDRAO009](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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