



# ANGOLA

## 2026-2028 IFRC network country plan



30 January 2026

### In support of the Angola Red Cross



**18**

National Society branches



**326**

National Society local units



**77**

National Society staff



**4,665**

National Society volunteers

### People to be reached in 2026



**73,000**

Climate and environment



**91,000**

Disasters and crises



**1.2M**

Health and wellbeing



**36,000**

Migration and displacement



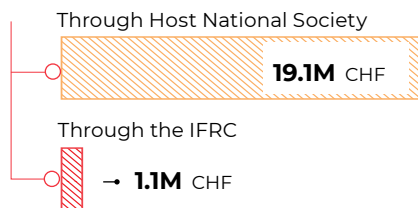
**398,000**

Values, power and inclusion

### IFRC network Funding Requirements

**2026**

**Total 20.2M CHF**



**2027**

**Total 22.2M CHF**

**2028**

**24.4M CHF**

*Projected funding requirements*

### Participating National Societies

French Red Cross\*

Italian Red Cross

### IFRC Appeal code

Longer-term needs:

**MAAA002**

*\*National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in 2025.*

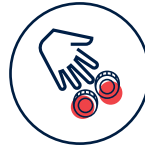
## Hazards



Droughts



Floods



Poverty



Food insecurity

### IFRC network multi-year focus

#### Longer-term needs

- Climate change adaptation

#### Capacity development

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

### Key country data links

**INFORM Severity rating**

**High**

**INFORM Climate Change Risk Index**

**Medium**

**Human Development Index rank**

**148**

**World Bank Population figure**

**37.9M**

**World Bank Population below poverty line**

**32%**



The Angolan Red Cross distributes cash assistance to help support vulnerable individual and families. (Photo: Angolan Red Cross)

## Detailed funding requirements

	2026		2027		2028	
	Host National Society	IFRC	Host National Society	IFRC	Host National Society	IFRC
<b>Longer-term needs</b>						
Climate and environment	375,000	132,000	412,000	145,000	454,000	160,000
Disasters & crises	10.4M	364,000	11.4M	401,000	12.5M	441,000
Health & wellbeing	6.2M	372,000	6.8M	401,000	7.5M	451,000
Migration & displacement	57,000	6,000	63,000	6,000	69,000	7,000
Values, power & inclusion	79,000	13,000	87,000	14,000	95,000	16,000
<b>Enabling local actors</b>	2M	195,000	2.2M	214,000	2.4M	236,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.1M</b>	<b>1.1M</b>	<b>21M</b>	<b>1.2M</b>	<b>23.1M</b>	<b>1.3M</b>

### Participating National Societies bilateral support

National Society	Year	Funding Requirement	Confirmed Funding	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Italian Red Cross	2026								
	2028								-

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

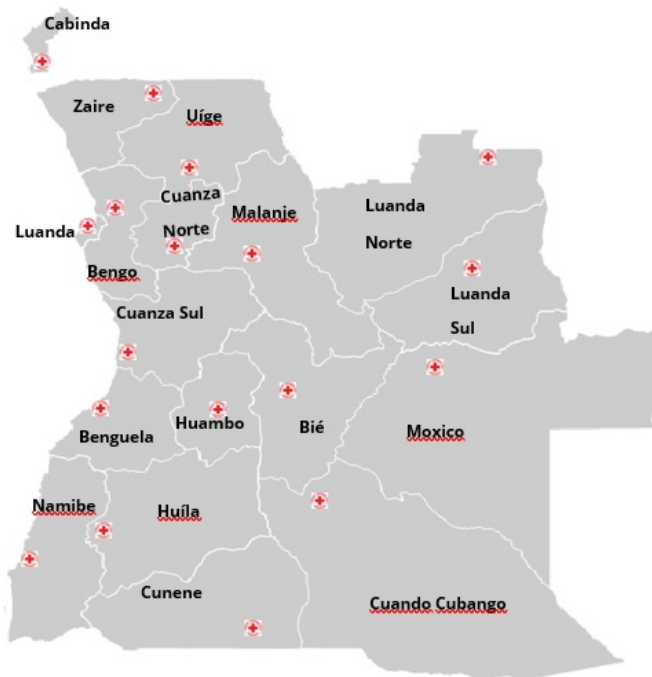
# NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

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

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

Through its implementation of the Strategic Plan 2018-2030, the Angola Red Cross responds effectively to natural disasters and strengthen recovery efforts, while also providing essential health services. Key achievements over the past year include directly reaching 1,600 households (8,000 people) with disaster response and early recovery programs. Additionally, the Angola Red Cross supported the Ministry of Health with blood campaign that reached more than 2,000 donors and engaged nearly 221,308 individuals through community mobilization campaigns and RCCE (Risk Communication and Community Engagement) activities.

In 2024, the Angola Red Cross reached more than 92,000 people through its long term and development services programmes and approximately 132,000 people through its disaster response and early recovery programmes.



Angola Red Cross branch distribution

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

# IFRC NETWORK ACTION

## JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Angola is the seventh largest country in Africa by land area, covering 1,246,700 kilometres. The nation is divided into 18 provinces, with its northernmost province, Cabinda, functioning as an enclave, separated from the rest of Angola by the Republic of Congo. In addition to the capital city, Luanda, other major urban centers include Lubango, Benguela, Huambo, Cabinda, Lobito, Namibe, Malanje, and Soyo.

Situated along the Atlantic coast in southern Africa, Angola lies south of the Equator. It shares borders with the Republic of Congo and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to the north, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia to the east, and Namibia to the south, while the Atlantic Ocean forms its western boundary. Angola has a 4,837 km land border and a 1,650 km long coastline. As of 2024, Angola's population is estimated at approximately 38.18 million people.

Angola stands at a crucial juncture in its political and socio-economic evolution. Once ravaged by a 27-year civil war, the country has gradually embraced peace and political stability. The constitution of the country provides for a multiparty system with a directly elected president as the head of state and government. The constitution emphasizes the protection of citizens' rights, with each of the 18 provinces governed by a centrally appointed governor. Provinces are further divided into councils, communes, circles, neighbourhoods and villages.

Angola's economic landscape is largely defined by oil. As one of the top oil producers in Africa, the country is heavily reliant on its petroleum sector, which accounts for the majority of its export revenues and government income. This dependence has proven both a blessing and a curse— while oil wealth has fueled growth, it has also made the country vulnerable to external shocks, such as the 2014 oil price crash, which sent the economy into crisis. Angola has since embarked on the difficult task of diversifying its economy, seeking to develop sectors such as agriculture, mining, and manufacturing, but progress has been slow and fraught with challenges.

Amidst these economic shifts, Angola's social reality remains complex. Nearly half the population lives below the poverty line, despite the country's natural wealth. Unemployment, especially among the youth, is alarmingly high, and Angola's human development indicators rank among the lowest globally.

Education and healthcare systems, while improving, still lack the infrastructure and quality needed to serve the growing population. Many Angolans, particularly in rural areas, have limited access to essential services, creating significant regional disparities.

Despite these hurdles, Angola holds enormous potential. The country's fertile lands present an opportunity for agricultural development, which could not only reduce the heavy reliance on imports but also create jobs and improve food security.

Angola remains one of the most unequal societies in the world. It ranked 148th out of 191 countries and territories in the 2021 Human Development Index. Close to 74 per cent of the population were classified as poor in 2018 by the already low benchmark set by the World Bank. High poverty is linked to lack of good-quality jobs: 80 per cent of jobs are informal and half are in the primary sector (often subsistence work). Urban and youth unemployment remains high, exceeding 38 per cent and 50 per cent, respectively. Given the challenges of jobs, high poverty, and a rapidly growing population, investing in human capital and poverty reduction is a top priority. Inadequate provision of health and education reduce 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.

In the meantime, Angola's economy has undergone a modest recovery since the height of the coronavirus pandemic, and the economic outlook is positive. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth will be anchored by still-high international oil prices in 2023-24 and subsequently by a recovery in hydrocarbons production from 2024. Real GDP growth will accelerate to 4.8 per cent in 2027. Inflation fell sharply in 2022, on the back of currency stability and tighter monetary policy and will continue to moderate in 2023-24.

While Angola nominally has promoted women in the public sphere (and into political positions), gender inequality remains an issue, especially in the labour market, where women bear the brunt of the informal subsistence economy.

Angola faces a range of development challenges that will require sustained political commitment, sound economic management, and strategic investment in key sectors. While the country has made significant progress since the end of its civil war, much remains to be done to address poverty, inequality, and infrastructure deficits. The future outlook for Angola depends on the success of its efforts to diversify the economy, manage its debt, and invest in human capital.

If Angola can navigate these challenges effectively, it has the potential to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth. Angola's development journey will require collaboration between the government, the private sector, and international partners to build a more resilient and equitable future.

# STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



## Climate and environment

Angola stands at the intersection of vast environmental potential and mounting climate risks. A 2024 Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) conducted in Benguela and Moxico highlighted the urgent need to strengthen community resilience in the face of increasingly severe climate shocks.

Recurring droughts, particularly in the southern provinces have decimated crops and livestock, leading to chronic food insecurity. Agriculture-dependent households report shorter rainy seasons and declining soil fertility, leaving fields barren and livelihoods precarious. Water scarcity has emerged as one of the most pressing concerns. In several provinces, rivers and water points are drying up, forcing communities to walk long distances to find safe drinking water. Without substantial investment in water management infrastructure, these vulnerabilities will persist.

Deforestation and desertification compound the crisis. Reliance on charcoal, illegal logging, and unsustainable farming practices accelerate land degradation and biodiversity loss. This environmental stress is particularly acute in southern regions, where desertification threatens to make agricultural land unusable.

While awareness of climate risks is increasing, local adaptation capacity remains constrained by limited financial resources and institutional gaps. Communities recognize the need for climate-smart agriculture and water conservation but lack the means to implement them.

At the policy level, Angola's National Strategy for Climate Change (2022–2035) outlines ambitions to enhance resilience in agriculture, water management, and energy. The government has initiated Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) programmes, including dams, irrigation, and mangrove restoration, to address drought and coastal erosion. Angola is committed to the Paris Agreement and has defined emission reduction targets in its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). However, financial and institutional challenges slow progress, making collaboration with partners and communities essential.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Angola Red Cross will scale up its role as an auxiliary partner of choice in addressing climate and environmental crises. Its objectives for 2026 and beyond include strengthening early warning and anticipatory action. This will be done through:

- Developing flood and drought early action protocols to make Angola Red Cross “early action ready”

- Expanding community early warning systems to ensure national alerts reach vulnerable populations
- Embedding anticipatory action into national disaster risk management and climate adaptation strategies
- Linking anticipatory action to long-term risk reduction and resilience-building initiatives
- Advancing Nature-based Solutions (NbS) with a focus on youth-led initiatives in line with the IFRC Pan-African Tree Planting and Care Initiative (target: 5 billion trees by 2030)

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

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### Planned activities in 2026

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

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

include areas such as anticipatory action across all hazard-prone provinces, technical assistance for climate-induced food insecurity programming, support for nature-based solutions, including reforestation and sustainable land management, and facilitation of partnerships with the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre.

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to provide technical and financial support to the National Society in climate change programming. These will



## Disasters and crises

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

The most recent figures reveal that approximately 2.3 million people across Angola are impacted by drought, particularly in the provinces of Namibe, Huíla, Bie, and Cunene. These drought conditions have disproportionately affected rural areas, where livelihoods depend heavily on agriculture and livestock. Around 1.2 million people, or 3.26 per cent of the population, are affected annually by drought, particularly in provinces such as Cunene, Namibe, Huíla, Moxico, Cuando Cubango, and Benguela. The droughts are not only prolonged but also more severe, causing lasting damage to the livelihoods of vulnerable communities.

A key finding from the Angola Red Cross assessment, conducted in July 2024, highlights that agriculture and livestock remain the primary income sources for 77.8 per cent of households surveyed in Moxico and Benguela. However, the decrease in water access has resulted in widespread harvest failures and significant livestock losses. As one farmer explained during the assessment, "Without rain, our crops die, and we lose our animals. It feels like every year we are starting over with less." These impacts have resulted in widespread food insecurity, driving many households deeper into poverty. If assistance is not provided, the communities fear to face starvation, as reported by a resident of Cubal municipality in Benguela province.

Flooding is another natural disaster that frequently affects Angola, with 0.27 per cent of the population impacted annually. This is particularly the case in more urbanized provinces such as Luanda, Cabinda, and Huambo, where urban flash floods during the rainy season cause damage to infrastructure and disrupt livelihoods. "Floods come quickly, and we lose everything. Our homes, our roads—it all disappears," shared one resident from Cabinda, underscoring the destructive nature of these floods.

Findings from the July 2024 assessment reveal that disaster preparedness measures remain limited: 100 per cent of the study population reported that they do not receive early warnings

about extreme weather events. In provinces such as Moxico, communities still rely on traditional forecasting methods, such as observing natural signs to anticipate hazards.

### Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

To strengthen disaster preparedness and response capacities, the Angola Red Cross will take a comprehensive approach that builds both institutional systems and community resilience. A key priority will be the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) assessment, which will provide a structured analysis of existing capacities, identify gaps, and guide systematic planning for emergency readiness. This process will inform the development of a Disaster Management (DM) Master Plan, designed to institutionalize a long-term approach to disaster management, strengthen early warning systems, improve coordination with authorities, and ensure communities are better prepared.

The National Society will also scale up community early warning and preparedness measures, ensuring that people at risk receive timely alerts and practical support to act before hazards escalate. At the same time, the National Society will strengthen its response architecture by training and equipping both the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) and Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRT). These teams will be prepared to provide rapid, well-coordinated, and locally led responses to crises.

To complement these efforts, contingency plans will be developed for high-risk communities, enabling early action that minimizes losses and enhances resilience. The National Society will also expand its use of IFRC disaster response tools such as the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), Emergency Appeals, and surge mechanisms, ensuring faster, better-resourced, and higher-quality responses to disasters.

Finally, the National Society will actively promote community-led disaster risk reduction (DRR) by fostering local initiatives, engaging youth and volunteers, and strengthening partnerships with government institutions, NGOs, and the private sector. These

efforts will embed resilience at the community level while reinforcing the National Society's role as an auxiliary partner in national disaster management systems.

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### Planned activities in 2026

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

- Empower local communities to actively participate in disaster management efforts

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support the Angola Red Cross in areas such as strengthening the disaster management team's knowledge and use of IFRC tools such as IFRC DREF, emergency appeals, and surge capacity mechanisms. It will provide technical training on enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessments ([eVCA](#)), contingency planning, and anticipatory action. The IFRC will support the National Society's engagement in national and inter-agency coordination platforms, ensuring its auxiliary role is recognized and leveraged. It will facilitate peer-to-peer learning with other National Societies that have strong disaster risk reduction systems.



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## Health and wellbeing

Angola faces persistent challenges in health and wellbeing, marked by weak health systems, recurring epidemics, and widespread gaps in access to basic services. With a population of 36.7 million in [2023](#), the country continues to under-invest in health, allocating only 2.96 per cent of GDP to health expenditure. The right to health index further illustrates the gap: in 2022, Angola fulfilled just 55.4 per cent of expected health rights given its income level, and reproductive health was particularly underserved, meeting only [16.2 per cent](#) of expected standards.

Angola remains highly vulnerable to epidemics. In 2025, the country experienced one of its worst cholera outbreaks in decades. By March 2025, 8,543 cases and 329 deaths had been reported across 16 provinces, with numbers climbing to 27,991 cumulative cases and 781 deaths by September 2025. The outbreak's spread across 17 provinces reflects the severe weaknesses in WASH infrastructure and epidemic surveillance. Rural provinces such as Bengo reported an attack rate of 31.6 per 10,000, underscoring how fragile local systems remain.

Routine immunization coverage is well below global targets. Only 54 per cent of children aged 12–23 months receive DPT3 vaccination, while measles coverage remains similarly low. Prior to COVID-19, 30 per cent of Angolan children were “zero-dose”, receiving no routine vaccines at all. This gap has contributed to measles outbreaks, with a 2023 study confirming that measles was hyperendemic in Angola before recent vaccination campaigns.

Only about 50 per cent of Angolans have access to basic sanitation services. The 2025 cholera epidemic highlighted how decades of underinvestment in safe water and sanitation are

directly fueling preventable disease outbreaks. These water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) gaps are particularly severe in peri-urban settlements and rural provinces, where displacement, migration, and climate shocks exacerbate risks.

### Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Angolan Red Cross has placed health and care services at the core of its mission, recognizing the urgent need to address both immediate and long-term health challenges facing vulnerable populations. Moving into 2026 and beyond, the National Society will prioritize disease prevention and health promotion through community-centered approaches that empower people to take charge of their own health and wellbeing. Volunteers will be equipped with the skills to address nutrition, communicable and non-communicable diseases, mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPS](#)), sexual and reproductive health, substance abuse, and epidemic control. By investing in staff and volunteer training, the National Society will strengthen its ability to deliver high-quality, locally appropriate interventions that are rooted in the needs identified by communities themselves.

Given Angola's vulnerability to recurrent outbreaks such as cholera, measles, and malaria, epidemic and pandemic preparedness is a central priority. The National Society will strengthen community-based surveillance and early detection systems, integrating them into the national Early Warning, Alert, and Response System (EWARS). Alongside this, community education will be scaled up to improve knowledge about disease transmission, treatment, and psychosocial impacts, ensuring that populations are better equipped to act quickly

and effectively. These efforts will be grounded in Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), so that preparedness and response actions are community-led, trusted, and sustainable.

In line with the IFRC's [One WASH](#) Initiative, the Angolan Red Cross will intensify its work in water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) as part of its broader health agenda. Activities will include drilling and rehabilitating boreholes, rechanneling water from sources such as the Cafu Channel, and providing clean water for both domestic and livelihood use. Hygiene promotion will be expanded in both emergency and non-emergency settings, with a focus on menstrual health management, reducing open defecation, tackling unsafe sewage practices, and increasing demand for safe sanitation solutions. These interventions will directly reduce cholera and diarrheal disease risks, while improving long-term public health outcomes.

The National Society is also revitalizing its first aid and emergency care services, recognizing their essential role in saving lives during accidents, crises, and daily health emergencies. Training will be scaled up in schools, workplaces, and public venues such as football fields, with a special focus on road safety first aid to reduce mortality from traffic accidents. To ensure sustainability, it will also explore the development of commercial first aid models. However, shortages of essential equipment remain a barrier, and addressing these gaps will be critical in 2026 to strengthen the effectiveness of volunteer action.

Finally, the Angolan Red Cross will continue to leverage its auxiliary role to support national vaccination campaigns, helping to reach children in hard-to-access and under-immunized areas. The National Society will also strengthen its advocacy to ensure it is formally recognized and included in public health strategies, particularly in epidemic preparedness and immunization efforts.

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## Planned activities in 2026

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

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## Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide sustained support to the Angolan Red Cross in building its community health capacities. This will include technical assistance for developing health strategies, surge support for epidemic response, and training on surveillance and rapid response tools. Peer-to-peer exchanges with other National Societies will be facilitated to enhance learning in MHPSS, WASH, first aid, and epidemic control. At the same time, the National Society will be supported to strengthen its engagement in health diplomacy platforms at national, regional, and global levels, ensuring its role as an auxiliary to the government is recognized and that its contributions are amplified.



Angolan Red Cross and IFRC teams conducting DREF review in the province of Cunene. (Photo: Angolan Red Cross)



Angola has long been a host country for refugees and asylum-seekers fleeing instability in neighbouring states, especially the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). As of [August 2025](#), Angola is home to approximately 56,000 refugees and asylum-seekers spread across provinces such as Luanda and Lunda Norte. Among these, 25,443 are recognized refugees and 30,279 are asylum-seekers. Much of this population originates from the DRC, including the Kasai caseload.

Beyond international arrivals, Angola is confronting rising internal displacement, primarily driven by climate stress and natural hazards. The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre ([IDMC](#)) observes that conflict, violence, and weather-related events, many intensified by climate change are driving record levels of displacement in Angola.

In a 2024 vulnerability and capacity assessment conducted by the Angolan Red Cross, respondents in provinces such as Cunene, Namibe, and Huíla reported that prolonged droughts destroyed crops and forced families to migrate from rural areas. One participant shared: “We had no choice but to leave our village. The land is dry, and there is no water or food for our families.” This displacement often pushes households toward urban centers, seeking better access to services and livelihoods. Yet living conditions in cities remain harsh: “We come to the cities, but life is still hard here. There are no jobs, and everything is expensive.” While in urban settings, many internally displaced persons (IDPs) settle in informal neighbourhoods with inadequate infrastructure, limited access to basic services, and high insecurity.

This rural-to-urban migration deepens pressure on already strained urban systems, overcrowding, inadequate housing, overburdened health and education services, and competition for employment. According to national migration data, internal migration in Angola is predominantly towards urban areas, driven by limited rural services, underdevelopment, and [high levels](#) of multidimensional poverty: about 55.3 per cent of Angolans live in multidimensional poverty, with 88 per cent in rural areas affected vs. 35 per cent in urban areas.

The 2025 update of Angola’s Common Country Analysis (CCA) also highlights that the migration landscape is becoming more complex, with mixed flows, irregular migration, and internal displacement layering on top of refugee arrivals.

National and humanitarian actors, including the Angolan Red Cross, are increasingly focused on integrating displaced people into host communities, ensuring access to basic services, housing, and economic opportunities. However, institutional and resource gaps remain in the scale and coordination of responses. The rising frequency of climate-induced shocks threatens to push more families toward migration or displacement,

underscoring the need for anticipatory, integrated, and rights-based approaches in Angola’s migration strategy.

### Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

Migration and displacement remain priority areas for the Angola Red Cross, as the country continues to host over 56,000 refugees and asylum seekers, mostly from the Democratic Republic of Congo, alongside growing numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) affected by droughts, floods, and other climate-related hazards.

The National Society will maintain and expand its support to migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and displaced populations, with a special focus on Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)). In close collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the National Society will strengthen its technical and operational capacity to provide tracing services, reconnect separated families, and respond to large-scale emergencies. RFL services will continue to be extended beyond traditional entry points, with particular emphasis on high-migration provinces such as Lunda Norte, Luanda, and Cabinda.

The Angolan Red Cross will also enhance its operational readiness to deliver humanitarian services for migrants and IDPs. This includes expanding access to protection services, legal information, referrals, and psychosocial support, ensuring that displaced populations receive assistance aligned with PGI minimum standards. Branches located along migration routes will play an increasingly central role in providing safe spaces and humanitarian assistance, particularly through the establishment of Humanitarian Service Points ([HSPs](#)) where feasible.

Recognizing the growing impact of climate-induced displacement, the National Society will invest in strengthening community engagement and resilience initiatives to ensure displaced populations are integrated into host communities with dignity and inclusion. This will involve working with local authorities, humanitarian partners, and host communities to improve access to housing, basic services, and livelihood opportunities.

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### Planned activities in 2026

- Increase engagement and participation in migration coordination forums
  - Identify and address protection and assistance needs of migrants, including internally displaced persons (IDPs)
  - Continue to provide restoring family links services to migrants and refugees in order to reconnect families
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## Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC**, together with the regional Migration focal point, will provide technical support to the Angolan Red Cross in scaling up its migration programming. This will include guidance on developing migration and displacement strategies, expanding HSPs, and integrating community engagement and accountability into all migration activities.

The **ICRC** will continue to provide financial and technical support for **RFL** programming and operations in refugee camps, ensuring continuity of services during large-scale displacement crises.



## Values, power and inclusion

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

The recent assessment conducted (July 2024) by the Angolan Red Cross underscored the disproportionate impact of climate change on women and girls in drought-affected regions of southern Angola, particularly in Cunene and Namibe. As droughts continue to devastate agriculture and rural livelihoods, women and girls, often the primary caregivers, bear the heaviest burden. "We are the ones left behind to find food and water. When the land is dry, we have no choice but to move," shared a woman from the assessment, illustrating how climate-induced migration disproportionately affects women.

This forced displacement leaves women vulnerable to various risks, including gender-based violence and exploitation. The assessment highlighted that, in the aftermath of climate crises, women and girls often experience higher levels of vulnerability due to their limited access to economic resources and decision-making power. One participant noted, "In times of crisis, our voices are often the last to be heard, and we are left out of decisions about our own futures."

Despite these challenges, Angola continues to promote a vision of inclusion and empowerment for women. The assessment emphasized the government's efforts to ensure that women have access to essential services such as sexual and reproductive health. However, gaps remain in the implementation of gender equality measures. As highlighted in the study, many women in rural areas still lack access to family planning resources and education, leaving them vulnerable to early pregnancies and health complications.

Furthermore, the assessment stressed the importance of gender inclusion in economic and political spheres, noting that despite the government's policies, women's participation in decision-making, particularly in rural and vulnerable

communities, remains limited. One respondent commented, "Women need to be at the table, especially when it comes to decisions that affect our lives and our families."

In line with Angola's vision of a society where women are secure, autonomous, and empowered, the assessment emphasized the critical need to intensify efforts to combat gender-based violence and ensure that women have equal access to economic opportunities and leadership roles. The findings support the call for more targeted initiatives that address the specific vulnerabilities of women and girls, particularly those affected by climate change and displacement.

## Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

Promoting values of empowerment, inclusion, and ensuring the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (**PSEA**) are key pillars of the Angolan Red Cross' commitment to humanitarian principles and ethical conduct. The primary objective for 2026 is to ensure that all staff and volunteers are fully aware of and understand PSEA policies, integrating these principles across all of the organization's programs. Additionally, the National Society will actively participate in the national PSEA group, contributing to the development of policies and tools to guide best practices in the sector.

A core focus of the National Society will be on community empowerment, encouraging active participation in decision-making processes through community feedback mechanisms. The National Society aims to engage community leaders and stakeholders in project planning, ensuring that initiatives are rooted in the needs and voices of the communities they serve. As part of this, the Angolan Red Cross will implement a Youth Engagement Strategy, designed to empower young people and foster leadership development, creating opportunities for youth to take on more significant roles within the organization and their communities.

Accountability and transparency will remain at the forefront of its operations, ensuring clear, transparent decision-making and accountability to stakeholders. The NS will establish robust mechanisms for receiving and addressing complaints

and feedback, fostering a culture of responsiveness and continuous improvement.

The Angolan Red Cross is also committed to embedding PSEA, Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI), and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) principles and procedures into its long-term strategic plan. This integration reflects a commitment to ongoing improvement and adaptation based on feedback and evolving circumstances, ensuring the organization remains responsive, inclusive, and effective in its humanitarian efforts.

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### Planned activities in 2026

- Create community and National Society staff and volunteer awareness around protection, gender, and inclusion minimum standards
- Integrate PSEA into all programmatic components of the National Society
- Introduce community feedback mechanisms and engage community leaders and stakeholders in project planning

- Incorporate into the organization's strategic plan PSEA, PGI, and community engagement and accountability (CEA) principles and procedures
- Focus on youth engagement strategies such as Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change (YABC) to empower youth and leadership development initiatives

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society on Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), for humanitarian and developmental programmes. IFRC will also support the National Society to develop the PSEA police and reinforcement for the protection of staff, volunteers and vulnerable communities.

Several provinces actively participate in promoting inclusion and reinforcing universal values, often through partnerships with government entities and participation in public events. Gender inclusion is a priority for most delegations, and they are engaged in activities to support marginalized groups. This pillar is highlighted particularly during commemorative events and in local social responsibility initiatives.

## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

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

Priorities of the National Society include the development of risk and finance management, HR, youth and volunteers management, PMER/IM, community engagement and accountability, protection, gender and inclusion, digitalization, humanitarian diplomacy, and resource mobilization polices and strategies.



### Key Institutional Indicators

The National Society has put in place the following:

- Strategy to strengthen its auxiliary role
- National Society development plan
- Youth engagement strategy
- Health, accident and death compensation for volunteers
- Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) policy
- PSEA Action Plan



## Strategic and operational coordination

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### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

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

- Develop strategic documents, including a resource mobilization strategy

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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



## National Society development

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### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Governance reform, including the organization of the National Assembly, follow-up of statutory reforms, and dissemination of the revised Statute developed with IFRC support
- Financial sustainability, through a Resource Mobilization Master Plan, market studies to identify income-generating opportunities, and the use of Movement-led funds
- Income-generating initiatives will include commercial first aid, health schools, and health centres
- System modernization, including the establishment of a digital volunteer database, updated Code of Conduct, and professionalized systems for finance, HR, logistics, and communication
- Leadership development, with capacity-building in integrity, transparency, people management, and strategic thinking
- Youth and volunteering, by strengthening youth leadership, volunteer protection, and inclusive participation at all levels
- Develop a National Society development strategy

- Review the youth policy and volunteer policy, ensure a volunteer management system is in place, and provide youth training
- Develop commercial first aid models to promote financial sustainability and accelerate their ability to sustain services
- Link with the [IFRC Red Ready programme](#) to deliver organizational assessments, including for branches located in the intervention areas of the food insecurity response, and through investment into a Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) exercise
- Promote volunteer duty of care through appropriate management and by providing equipment, training, and insurance
- Continue efforts to strengthen National Society capabilities, especially in operations management, finance, logistics, human resources, and planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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



## Humanitarian diplomacy

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### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

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

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

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### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Renew internal systems and procedures to increase the National Society's accountability.
- Develop a monitoring and evaluation framework as per IFRC guidelines
- Identify actions that can be taken to meet requirements for PSEA and child safeguarding such as the completion of the [child safeguarding](#) risk analysis, having in place screening, briefing, and reporting systems; mapping and testing referral pathways; ensuring community feedback mechanisms, and child-friendly information and participation
- Develop a risk management policy and framework

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

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC is committed to providing technical support to the Angola Red Cross in planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, community engagement and accountability, and information management. The support will enable the National Society to establish policies, guidelines, standard operating procedures, mechanisms and tools, including policies on prevention of fraud and corruption, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, non-discrimination, harassment and child safeguarding, to prevent, manage and address integrity and reputational risks.

# THE IFRC NETWORK

## The IFRC

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

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

## IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring

progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

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## Movement coordination

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

The [ICRC](#) carries out humanitarian activities in Angola through its Pretorial Regional Delegation. Its humanitarian action aims

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

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## Coordination with other actors

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

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

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



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

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 16 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

### About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2026 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

### Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC network databank](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2026 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain
- **Definitions:**
  - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
  - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

### Additional information

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

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