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## Emergency Plan of Action operation update

### Gabon: Civil Unrest (Election Preparedness)

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF n° MDRGA007</b>	<b>EPoA update n° 1</b>
<b>Date of issue:</b> 19 September 2016	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 15 July – 7 September 2016
<b>Operation start date:</b> 15 July 2016	<b>Operation timeframe: Initial Timeframe:</b> 2 months with end date 21 September 2016. <b>Timeframe extension:</b> 2 months (21 September to 21 November 2016). <b>New overall timeframe of the operation:</b> 4 months with end date 21 November 2016
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> CHF 257,240 <b>Initial operation budget:</b> CHF 41,854 <b>Additional funds requested:</b> CHF 215,386	
<b>Initial N° of people being assisted:</b> 2,000 approx. <b>New N° of people being assisted:</b> up to 5,000 people	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> International Committee of Red Cross, and International Federation of Red Cross and Crescent Societies	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Gabon's Civil Protection/medical emergency services (SAMU, SMUR - which joined the Red Cross teams in a coordinated manner a few days after the beginning of the hostilities) and United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (collecting and relaying information), African Union (in a mediation role)	

#### Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

The DREF now being revised was expected to be completed on 21 September 2016. It has been 90 percent spent. The only remaining activities were 1. A lessons learnt exercise and 2. A finance control and closure exercise by Central Africa office in Yaoundé. Given the developments in the field and the additional needs expressed by the Gabonese Red Cross - assessed by ICRC and IFRC - this **DREF revision** is extending the timeframe of the operation for an additional two months. **The operation will be completed on 21 November 2016, with a Final Report due by 21 February 2017.** This DREF revision also revises the Plan of Action (PoA) and budget.

The revised PoA includes activities in the sectors of non-food items distribution, psychosocial support to Gabonese Red Cross volunteers and staff, and logistics. The lessons learned workshop that was planned in the initial DREF is maintained and will be conducted at the end of the operation.

The revised DREF targets an estimated 2,500 to 5,000 people – based on the worst case scenario designed in the elections contingency plan of the Gabonese Red Cross. At this time, it is very difficult to define a concrete number of beneficiaries as the situation is evolving. **The budget of the operation is revised from CHF 41,854 to CHF 257,240 to reflect the new PoA.** With no Participating NS (PNS) in the country, the Gabonese Red Cross can only rely on ICRC and IFRC as Movement partners for this operation. During several joint Movement meetings, the ICRC identified the areas that they will support (RFL, IT/telecom, medical supplies) of an amount approximately equivalent to the one provided by IFRC. The needs provided to by ICRC are not included in this DREF revision.

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Learning from the country's troubled election history, the Gabon Red Cross anticipated social unrest associated with the 2016 presidential elections – skirmishes between opposition supporters and those of the incumbent President started occurring in July 2016 during the electoral campaign.

In June 2016, two months before the elections, the National Society (NS) started working on a contingency plan with support from ICRC and coordination with IFRC. A CHF 41,854 DREF allocation and IFRC's Yaoundé Central Africa office technical support, enabled the NS to train and equip its emergency teams. Two simulation exercises - one in Libreville and the other in Port-Gentil – were conducted. The funds also facilitated the purchase and dispatching of first-aid kits from Yaoundé, Cameroon to Libreville,

Gabon by road. In addition, Gabonese Red Cross volunteers were trained on first aid techniques, which they have been using since 31 August 2016 when the provisional results of the elections were announced and the violence erupted.



**Gabon Red Cross volunteers on the frontline, provide first aid and refer those injured in clashes with security forces to hospitals. © Gabonese Red Cross**

The presidential elections in Gabon took place on 27 August 2016. The provisional results of the elections were announced by the Interior Minister on 31 August around 16h00 local time, presenting the incumbent President as the winner. This announcement was followed by heated debates at the national electoral commission (CENAP), in particular about suspicious results from the Haut-Ogoué province where turnout was allegedly 99.93 percent and the incumbent President receiving 95.3 percent of the votes. Claiming fraud, the Vice-President of the electoral commission, who represents the opposition, resigned shortly before the announcement of the provisional results.

Representatives of the opposition in the electoral commission abstained from voting during the secret ballot to validate the results. Immediately after this announcement, the main opposition leader who had claimed victory before the announcement, rejected the results. Shortly after, violent clashes were reported in the cities of Libreville and Port-Gentil with opposition members seen marching in protest in the cities of Mouila, Lambarene, Koula-Moutou and Oyem. Besides clashes with police forces, angry protesters looted, destroyed and burned both private and public houses and buildings, including those hosting the National Assembly, the Senate, and the headquarters of the National health and social insurance fund of the Estuaire province. In addition, there was looting and burning of vehicles and several commercial places in Libreville and Port-Gentil.

Disorder and social unrest continued until 6 September in many places in the country, resulting in at least 15 deaths as reported by several sources, including authorities, UN agencies and Gabon Red Cross. On day four following the announcement of the results, the main market of the Bitam Prefecture, a locality close to the border with Cameroon, was burned down by protesters.

On 8 September the main opposition leader submitted an appeal to the Constitutional Court, requesting a polling station-level recount of all votes in the contested Haut-Ogoué province. He also requested the presence of international observers during the recounting of votes. The ruling by the Constitutional Court – accused of serving the incumbent - should not last more than two weeks. In parallel, the Gabonese Minister of Foreign Affairs announced the indefinite postponement of the previously planned visit of an African Union (AU) high-level mission. These two decisions are likely to further frustrate a significant percentage of the Gabonese population and fuel further violence. Given the situation and the risks associated with it, a high alert level is maintained by Gabon Red Cross as well as ICRC and IFRC.

<click [here](#) for the contact details and [here](#) for revised budget>

## Summary of current response

### **Overview of Host National Society**

With the funds allocated through the initial DREF, the Gabon Red Cross conducted two simulation exercises - one in Libreville and one in Port-Gentil. Participants practiced and discussed various scenarios and response interventions.

In reaction to the violent clashes that occurred after the announcement of the tentative results of the elections, Gabonese Red Cross authorities deployed a team of 115 volunteers and staff members to the field in various localities to provide first aid services and assess the situation. The National Society has been updating their partners (ICRC and IFRC) on a daily basis on the situation in the country. After analysis of the situation characterized by civil unrest in Gabon since the announcement of tentative results (yet to be confirmed by the country's Constitutional Body) on 31 August 2016, the Gabonese Red Cross identified a series of new needs that were not taken into consideration, or considered partially in the initial DREF. The information used in preparing this operation update was provided mainly by Gabon Red Cross.

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

Three months before the start of the electoral process, the ICRC and IFRC have been working hand in hand to provide adequate support to the Gabon Red Cross. During the pre-electoral phase, both institutions supported the NS in line with their respective mandates. All decisions on the support to be provided to the NS are made in a coordinated manner through Movement coordination meetings - held in Yaoundé as well as through telephone conferences with the NS. Since the announcement of the provisional results of the elections, the NS has been providing daily updates of the situation. Fact sheets and articles on the situation have also been published on IFRC web site and can be accessed here:

Interview BBC Focus Africa with Head of IFRC Central Africa office on the situation in Gabon (06 September 2016 the 18:06 edition) <http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p0468ltf#play>

Red Cross volunteers in action following election violence <http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/africa/gabon/red-cross-volunteers-on-front-lines-of-relief-as-clashes-increase-following-gabon-elections--72476/>

Preparedness training helps Red Cross provide life-saving assistance following Gabon elections <http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/africa/gabon/preparedness-training-helps-red-cross-provide-life-saving-assistance-following-gabon-elections--72489/>

Gabon: On the front lines of the Red Cross response to post-election violence <http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/africa/gabon/gabon-on-the-front-lines-of-the-red-cross-response-to-post-election-violence--72485/>

Since the onset of the Gabon crisis, the IFRC Yaoundé Central Africa office has worked closely with ICRC as well as the wider UN Humanitarian Coordination Team (HCT). It has also supported and put together a Cameroon Red Cross rapid fact finding mission to the country's border with Gabon to assess and verify unconfirmed information of population movement from Gabon to Cameroon. This mission, which was conducted in parallel with a similar one deployed by UNHCR, helped position the Cameroon Red Cross towards authorities and humanitarian actors alike.

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

UNOCHA, EU/ECHO and UNHCR, as well as the wider UN Humanitarian Coordination Team (HCT) are closely monitoring the situation in Gabon. UNHCR conducted a fact finding mission to the border between Cameroon and Gabon to assess the possibility of a population movement from Gabon to Cameroon. Cameroon Red Cross conducted a similar mission with IFRC support. Although both missions concluded that there is no population movement at this time, the risk still exists. The African Union offered its mediation services to Gabonese authorities; but the latter have postponed the AU mission until further notice.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

After analysis of the situation characterized by civil unrest in Gabon since the announcement of tentative results (yet to be confirmed by the country's Constitutional Body), the Gabonese Red Cross has identified a series of new needs that were not taken into consideration, or were considered partially in the initial DREF. These needs include:

- Provision of additional first-aid materials
- Provision of logistics support (two vehicles and 1 ambulance, as well as fuel)
- Provision of communication support (radio, GSM cards, broadcasting of institutional messages)

- Provision of per diems and incentives for Red Cross volunteers and NS staff members deployed in the field since the start of the crisis
- Provision of visibility materials, including flags for NS branches, and for vehicles, particularly needed during the present crisis period
- Provision of psychosocial support to Red cross volunteers and staff
- Provision of Restoration of family links and protection services
- Conducting a lessons learned workshop

Given the current volatile situation in Gabon, it is not possible for the host NS to mobilize local resources for the response to the crisis without compromising its neutrality. With no participating NS (PNS) in Gabon, the Gabon Red Cross can only rely on ICRC and IFRC. Both IFRC and ICRC Yaoundé offices held regular coordination meetings to define the support to be given to the NS in line with their respective mandates. During these meetings, it was decided that ICRC will make available first aid consumable materials, and cover communications/IT (provision of GSM or telephone recharge cards), fuel, RFL and protection needs.

On its part, IFRC has pledged to support the following activities through this DREF:

- Provision of incentives for Red Cross volunteers for two additional months. The Constitutional Court is yet to confirm the results of the elections, and the NS anticipates that they will have to maintain their volunteers and staff in the field for at least two months. New waves of clashes are anticipated to occur after the confirmation of the results. The NS has mobilised 115 people distributed as described in the table below. These volunteers were deployed since 31 August 2016.

Localities	Volunteers	Supervisors	Psychologist
Libreville	53	6	1
Port-Gentil	13	3	0
Franceville	11	2	0
Oyem	11	2	0
Koula-Moutou	11	2	0
Total	99	15	1

- Provision of non-food items (NFI), including flags, and the leasing of a vehicle to support. This DREF is expected to directly assist up to 5,000 people – according to the worst case scenario developed as part of the elections contingency plan. As such, this revised DREF will also cover the purchase and distribution of 2,600 blankets (100 warming blankets and 2,500 ordinary blankets). Items that might not be distributed by the end of the operation will be used to replenish the depleted NS emergency stock, of which over 100 blankets and mats each were distributed within the first week of the crisis. A total of 5 of the 7 large tents donated to the NS at the beginning of this operation were usable, and this revised DREF will also cover the costs for purchasing 15 new additional tents for risk areas unsupported from the first allocation. The NS also require larger Red Cross flags for easier identification and protection during their interventions. Smaller sizes of flags for vehicles are supported by the second allocation from DREF.
- Provision of psychosocial support (PSS) to Red Cross volunteers and staff: the NS has a PSS specialist who has been providing support to Red Cross volunteers and staff since the beginning of the crisis. The PSS officer dedicates 3 days weekly to the task. The revised DREF covers these costs and extends them by a two-month period. The PSS officer will receive external debriefing support.
- Basic PSS training will be organized for Red Cross volunteers in Libreville and in high risk localities. The trained volunteers will then identify people needing psychosocial support and refer them to specialists.
- Provision of logistics support: this DREF will support the leasing of 1 IFRC vehicle from Yaoundé for two months. The vehicle will be returned to Yaoundé at the end of the operation.
- Support the organization of a lessons learned workshop. Initially, only the cost for a support mission from Yaoundé was budgeted under this line. There is the need to add costs for all the supervisors in the various localities targeted in the contingency plan, namely Oyem, Koula-Moutou, Franceville and Port-Gentil. Mouila, a locality that was not targeted in the contingency plan, whose staff will be included in the workshop as they were also impacted in the post-electoral period.

The following needs expressed by the NS are not covered by either partner (IFRC and ICRC):

1. Provision of a second vehicle and one ambulance: The IFRC cannot cover this request under DREF as the Fund does not allow for the procurement of vehicles due to the size and timeframe of a DREF operation.
2. Radio communication: The ICRC will contact the NS directly and discuss specific details. In the meantime, the ICRC pledged to cover only airtime communication costs (telephone recharge cards).

The above needs are relevant both for the immediate and longer term. The NS is therefore looking at potential partners to cover these needs.

## Risk Analysis

**Border closure:** Even in normal times, it is not easier to transport relief items to Gabon by road from Cameroon. It will be even more difficult with the crisis. In the first hours of the crisis, the border between Cameroon and Gabon were closed for some days. If the border is closed again following renewed tension in the country, it will be impossible for IFRC to transport the planned relief items to Gabon by road. In that case, the only option will be to use air transport, which of course is more expensive and has not been budgeted in this revision.

**Compromising of NS' neutrality:** As described above, the NS has expressed two needs that cannot be covered by either ICRC nor IFRC at this moment. The need is real and the NS might be tempted to accept local support in that direction; which of course would compromise their neutrality. If this happens, the NS would likely be attacked by either parties into the crisis. There is therefore an urgent need to look for support, external to DREF, to help cover these two needs for the NS.

## B. Operational strategy and plan

### Overall Objective

The overall objective of this operation is to provide adequate support to Gabon Red Cross to enable them to provide first aid assistance and distribute highly needed relief items to at least 2,500 people in high risk areas of Gabon.

### Proposed strategy

Gabonese Red Cross teams were deployed in the field since 31 August 2016. These teams are closely monitoring the situation on a daily basis. This revision is a result of their daily assessment of the situation. They will continue to monitor the developments on the field. The NS was allowed to visit affected people in places where they were held under house arrest. Some of the needs presented here came as a result of the discussion with the beneficiaries themselves. The NS will maintain contacts with people affected, providing them with the support and collecting their feedback as well.

### Operational support services

#### Human resources

- The NS has deployed 115 volunteers and staff members for the operation. There is the need to provide psychosocial support to NS staff and volunteers. The costs related to the provision of this assistance for these staff and volunteers will be covered by this operation.
- The IFRC Yaoundé Country Cluster will deploy its Disaster and Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery (DCPRR) coordinator to participate in the lessons learned workshop planned at the end of the operation.
- The IFRC Yaoundé Country Cluster will also deploy a planning, monitoring, evaluations and reporting (PMER) officer and a finance officer to ensure the appropriate closure of the DREF operation including narrative and financial reporting, and quality of supporting documentation. It should be noted that the NS has limited recent experience of managing DREF allocations, and as such this mission will be essential.

#### Logistics and supply chain

- **Logistics and warehousing:** All The IFRC Yaoundé Country Cluster will send the items required for the DREF operation to the NS National Headquarters in Libreville, and they will then be transported to the at risk localities/municipalities as required. It should be noted that one month of warehouse storage, security and pallets (for the tents) will be needed, and has been budgeted in the DREF operation.
- **Transport and fleet needs:** The NS will mobilize three vehicles for the operations in Libreville and Owendo. Four vehicles are also pre-positioned in the interior of the country, specifically in the cities of Oyem, Makokou, Franceville and Mouila. However, motorized transportation device has unfortunately not been assigned to the city of Port-Gentil. Mobilization with implementing partners could enable the contribution of first aid vehicles from the public and military health services. This DREF will support the leasing of 1 IFRC vehicle from Yaoundé for two months. The vehicle will be returned to Yaoundé at the end of the operation.

#### Information technologies (IT)

The ICRC has committed to provide GSM or telephone recharge cards to the National Society to support the implementation of the DREF.

## Communications

In collaboration with the ICRC and IFRC offices in Central Africa, the GRCS will ensure communication and visibility of the NS in the intervention areas. Under the supervision of the directorate general, the communication department of the NHQ will make arrangements for contacts with journalists and other media people. This service will be in charge of collecting studies on the best practices, photographs and broadcasting key messages with support of communication focal points of the local committees. Moreover, the NS will be sensitised to the need of preserving their neutrality and independence, especially during this period of crisis.

## Security

All RCRC personnel involved in the operation/exercise will complete the respective IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses (e.g. Personal Security, Security Management, or Volunteer Security). The NS will monitor the overall environment in the country prior, during, and after the operation/exercise to identify changes in the security situation to mitigate against risks to RCRC personnel. It also remains critical that RCRC personnel and organizations strictly adhere to the humanitarian principles, in particular neutrality, to mitigate security related risks. The appointment of a security focal point in the NS, who reports directly to executive management and is capable of providing timely and sound security advice to staff and volunteers, is seen as a vital component to ensure staff security.

## Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

Continuous monitoring of activities will be conducted by the NS with technical support from the IFRC Yaoundé Country Cluster. The IFRC will have the responsibility to support the NS in developing a monitoring plan with measures indicating progress and performances achieved through this DREF operation; and will be done through exchanges with the NS so as to assess the implementation of the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) and point out lessons learned. Regular reports on implementation will be drafted and shared by the partners (internal and external). A lessons learned workshop will be carried out at the end of the DREF operation, which will inform future NS, DREF and Emergency Appeal operations.

## Administration and Finance

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between IFRC Yaoundé Country Cluster and the GRCS. This MoU specifies the responsibilities of both the GRCS and IFRC within the framework of the implementation of this DREF operation. The GRCS has a permanent administrative and financial unit which will make sure that the conditions underlying the use of the DREF allocation are respected in accordance with the DREF procedures. As noted, a member of staff from the IFRC Yaoundé Country Cluster will be deployed to support the NS with the financial management of the DREF operation.

## C. Detailed Operational Plan

### Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

**Needs analysis:** All the needs initially planned in this sector have been covered. However, after analysis of the situation characterized by civil unrest in Gabon since the announcement of tentative results (yet to be confirmed by the country's Constitutional Body) on 31st August 2016, the Gabonese Red Cross has identified a series of new needs that were not taken into consideration, or were considered partially in the initial DREF. Those needs that will be covered by the DREF revision include:

- Provision of incentives for 115 Red Cross volunteers and staff for an additional 2 months
- Provision of non-food items (NFI), including blankets and flags
- Provision of psychosocial support (PSS) to Red Cross volunteers and staff:
- Provision of logistics support
- Support the organization of a lessons learned workshop.

The following two new outputs covering these new needs are added below as outputs 1.2 and 1.3 respectively, and will be met during the implementation of the DREF revision.

1. Adequate logistics support is provided to facilitate the implementation of the operation.
2. Adequate human resources are made available to facilitate the implementation of the operation.

**Population to be assisted:** This DREF initially targeted 2,000 people. However, considering the new developments in the field, the NS has resolved that the worse scenario as described in their elections contingency plan has happened. Thus the DREF is being revised to reach from up to 5,000 people.

Areas Common to all Sectors				
Outcome 1 Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the DREF operation.	Outputs		% of achievement	
		Output 1.1 Contingency plan simulation exercise is carried out to test the Gabon Red Cross Society and other actors level of preparedness and action is taken to ensure continuous application of learning		100%
Activities		Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
		Yes (x)	No (x)	
Identification of volunteers involved in the contingency plan simulation.		Yes		100%
Participation of volunteers in the contingency plan simulation exercise (Target: 50 volunteers / Two days)		Yes		100%
Deployment of IFRC Yaoundé DCPRR to support the contingency plan simulation campaign (Target: One person)		Yes		100%
Conduct lessons learnt workshop			No	0%
Progress towards outcomes				
<p>For the implementation of this DREF, the Gabonese identified 100 Red Cross volunteers and 10 supervisors and organized them in intervention teams. These teams were recruited from the three high risk arrondissements of Libreville.</p> <p>The NS has organized two simulation exercises - one in Libreville and one in Port-Gentil. Participants practiced and discussed various scenarios and response interventions. The Red Cross exercises were also attended by military, government emergency teams and fire brigade. These unfolded in two phases, theoretical and practical. The practical phase enabled participants to better understand the role of each stakeholder in the event of a crisis. Besides the IFRC Yaoundé DM coordinator, the training sessions were also facilitated by an UN OCHA representative. <b>Only days after the training, all the stakeholders were called to action by the unfolding situation in the country.</b></p> <p>Given the present timeframe extension and revision of the PoA, the lessons-learned workshop and finance control/closure mission are re-programmed to take place at the end of the operation, in November 2016.</p>				
Output 1.2 Adequate logistics support is provided to facilitate the implementation of the operation				
Activities Planned	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)	
	Yes (x)	No (x)		
Needed NFIs are purchased, transported to Gabon and distributed to people in need. The NFIs planned include 2,600 blankets (100 warming blankets and 2,500 ordinary blankets), and 5 community tents for high risk areas that did not receive any tent in the initial DREF. Red Cross flags (15 big sizes and 5 small sizes) will also be purchased for the local branches in high risk localities				
Lease 1 IFRC vehicle from Yaoundé for GRCS for 2 months, to be returned to Yaoundé at the end of the operation timeframe				
Output 1.3 Adequate human resources are made available to facilitate the implementation of the operation				
Activities Planned	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)	
	Yes (x)	No (x)		
Pay per diems and incentives to the 115 Red Cross volunteers and staff members deployed for the operation				
Provide psychosocial support three times a week to Red Cross volunteers and staff for two months				

Organize PSS training for Red Cross volunteers in Libreville and in high risk localities.			
Deploy trained volunteers to identify people needing psychosocial support and refer them to specialists.			
Deploy a member of staff from the IFRC Yaoundé Country Cluster to support the NS with the financial management of the DREF operation			

Early warning & emergency response preparedness			
Outcome 1 Improve the capacity of the Gabon Red Cross Society to respond to the post-election insecurity	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1 Gabon Red Cross volunteers are trained, equipped and ready to provide emergency first aid support to populations in areas most at risk of post-election related violence		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Procure and equip volunteers with First Aid kits (Target: 100 kits)	Yes		100%
Establish command posts in 4 most at risk localities - Franceville, Koula Moutou, Oyem and Port Gentil	Yes		100%
Establish command posts in 3 most at risk municipalities in Libreville (Target: 4 / 1 per locality)	Yes		100%
Mobilization of volunteers to provide first aid to injured persons before and during the elections in four most at risk localities - Franceville, Koula Moutou, Oyem and Port Gentil (Target: 28 volunteers / 16 days – 7 per locality)	Yes		100%
Mobilization of volunteers to provide first aid to injured persons before and during the elections in three most at risk municipalities in Libreville (Target: 21 volunteers / 16 days – 7 per municipality)	Yes		100%
Allowances for supervisors before and during the elections in four most at risk localities - Franceville, Koula Moutou, Oyem and Port Gentil (Target: 4 supervisors / 16 days – 1 per locality)	Yes		100%
Allowances for supervisors before and during the elections in three most at risk localities - Libreville (Target: 3 supervisors / 16 days – 1 per locality)	Yes		100%
Procure 15 additional tents to be deployed to new identified localities with need including Mouila and Lambarene (2 each), and reinforce Oyem, Franceville, Port Gentile and Koula Mountou localities (2 each) and Libreville (3 tents)			
Referral of serious election/post-election related injury cases to health centres by supervisors/volunteers	Yes		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>The planned 100 first-aid kits have been provided to enable Gabonese Red Cross volunteers to deliver first aid to affected people in the various localities of the country. The kits transported from Yaoundé, Cameroon to Libreville, Gabon complemented the first aid bags given by the ICRC. The kits have been distributed to 7 Red Cross branches based on the population size in their respective localities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Oyem 10</li> <li>- Franceville : 10</li> <li>- Koula-Moutou : 10</li> <li>- Port-Gentil : 10</li> <li>- Libreville (6è Arr): 30</li> </ul>			

- Commune d'Akanda: 15
- Commune Owendo: 15
- 

In addition to the first aid kits, IFRC also provided five community tents and 14 family tents which were used to set up Red Cross temporary field posts during the elections, outside of the original DREF budget, to complement this operation. The procurement of 15 additional tents are included in the second allocation, to enable GRCS to set up additional field posts in high-risk areas identified.

Oyem and the volatile arrondissements of Libreville (Owendo, Akanda and 6<sup>th</sup> Arrondissement) received one community tent and two family tents each. The Koula Moutou and Franceville localities received family-size tents.

Four operational posts were established in Franceville, Oyem, Port-Gentil and Kouala Moutou. Another three operational posts were instituted in the most volatile areas of Libreville (Owendo, Akanda and 6<sup>th</sup> arrondissement of Libreville).

According to plans, 28 volunteers were deployed to Koula Moutou, Oyem, Port Gentil and Franceville in an early warning capacity throughout the pre-electoral period and on the day of the elections (in some election sites).

Red Cross volunteers covered election sites and administered first aid and distributed water as follows: 7 sites in Franceville, 8 in Port-Gentil, 9 sites in Koula-Moutou, 8 sites in Oyem, 15 sites in Libreville. The NS could not deploy all 320 volunteers as intended because resources made available by IFRC covered the cost of 56 volunteers, and those from ICRC catered for an additional 91 volunteers. The second allocation allows for the additional volunteers to be mobilized for the rest of the operation.

## **D. Budget**

In line with the new activities added as described above, the budget of the operation is revised from CHF 41,854 to CHF 257,240. See attached revised budget.

## Contact Information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

### In the National Society

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### For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



**Save lives.**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and peace.

# DREF OPERATION

19/09/2016

MDRGA007: Gabon: Civil Unrest (Election Preparedness)

Budget Group	DREF grant budget
Shelter - Relief	15,000
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	15,500
Food	0
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
Medical & First Aid	5,000
Teaching Materials	0
Utensils & Tools	0
Other Supplies & Services	0
Emergency Response Units	0
Cash Disbursements	0
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>35,500</b>
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles Purchase	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>0</b>
Storage, Warehousing	3,133
Distribution & Monitoring	9,017
Transport & Vehicle Costs	11,225
Logistics Services	0
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>23,375</b>
International Staff	0
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	26,100
Volunteers	115,249
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>141,349</b>
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>0</b>
Workshops & Training	23,524
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>23,524</b>
Travel	12,000
Information & Public Relations	625
Office Costs	2,000
Communications	1,167
Financial Charges	2,000
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Support Services	0
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>17,792</b>
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	15,700
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>15,700</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>257,240</b>