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# Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

## Gabon: Elections Preparedness

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

|   |                                   |  |  |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>DREF operation No. MDRGA007</b>  |                                   | <b>Date of disaster:</b> 15 July – 28 August 2016  |  |
| <b>Date of Issue:</b> 28 February 2017  |                                   | <b>Operation start date:</b> 15 July 2016  |  |
|   |                                   | <b>Operation end date:</b> 21 November 2016  |  |
| <b>Operation manager (responsible for this EPOA):</b> Josuane Flore Tene, Disaster and Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Coordinator   |                                   | <b>Point of contact:</b> Léonce-Omer Mbouma, National Director for Organisational Development and Disaster and Risk Management |  |
| <b>Overall operation budget:</b> CHF 257,240  | <b>Initial budget:</b> CHF 41,854 | <b>Additional budget:</b> CHF 215,386  |  |
| <b>Number of people assisted:</b> 5,000 people  |                                   |  |  |
| <b>Host National Society:</b> Gabonese Red Cross Society with 2,700 volunteers, 15 local committees, 54 branches and 14 employees.  |                                   |  |  |
| <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 involved in the operation:</b> Ministry of Interior, 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:

- On 15 July 2016, with a DREF allocation of CHF 41,854, the Gabonese Red Cross started to train and equip its emergency teams as part of its contingency plan for election preparedness.
- The initial DREF was set to end on 21 September 2016. Expenses were at 90 percent and the remaining activities were as follows: (1) A lessons learnt exercise; and (2) Finance control and closure exercise by Central Africa Country Cluster office in Yaoundé.
- On 19 September 2016, Operations Update 1 was issued, following developments on the ground and additional needs expressed by the Gabonese Red Cross - assessed by ICRC and IFRC.
- The DREF revision extended the operation timeframe by an additional two months (New end date: 21 November 2016, with a Final Report due by 21 February 2017).
- The DREF revision also revised the Plan of Action (PoA) and budget. The revised PoA included activities in the sectors of non-food items distribution, psychosocial support to Gabonese Red Cross volunteers and staff, and logistics. These were added to the lessons learned workshop planned in the initial DREF.
- The revised DREF also changed the target from 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.



Gabonese RC first aid volunteers attending to an injured victim, during confrontations at Carrefour Charbonnage, some 300 metres from Candidate Jean PING's HQ. Photo credit: Gabonese RC

- The budget of the operation was also 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 could only rely on the ICRC and IFRC as Movement partners for this operation. During several joint Movement meetings, the ICRC identified the areas that they will support (Restoring Family Links, information technology/telecom, medical supplies) of an amount approximately equivalent to the one provided by IFRC. The needs covered by ICRC were not included in this DREF operation.

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Since the 1990 National Conference, which saw the establishment of a multi-party political system, the electoral process in Gabon has always been contested. In some instances, this has led to violence between security forces and supporters of parties opposing the election results. In August 2009, the results of the presidential election, led to demonstrations, destruction of property and loss of life in the cities of Libreville, Orem and Port-Gentile. Since 2009, the political situation in Gabon has remained highly volatile, and was exacerbated by the death of a leading member of the opposition, resignations from the ruling party, as well as resistance to the candidature of the incumbent President for re-election in 2016. In Libreville, the capital, reports of demonstrations and destruction of property in connection with the elections was signalled.

Learning from this troubled election history, the Gabonese 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 Country Cluster Office technical support, enabled the NS to train and equip its emergency teams. Two simulation exercises - one in Libreville and the other in Port-Gentile – 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 started using on 31 August 2016 when the provisional results of the elections were announced and the violence erupted.

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.



Gabonese RC first aid volunteers attending to injured victims, during confrontations at Carrefour Charbonnage, some 300 metres from Candidate Jean PING's HQ. Photo credit: Gabonese RC

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 Gabonese 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 were causing the possibility of further frustration among a significant percentage of the Gabonese population and fuelled further violence. Given the situation and the risks associated with it, a high alert level was maintained by Gabonese Red Cross as well as ICRC and IFRC.

The crisis began to quell down in early October 2016 but, the NS continued with the active watch on the ground. Depending on information on the evolution of the situation on the ground from the deployed military teams, the NS developed a plan for active watch (deployment of teams on the field and at national headquarters) and passive watch (teams remained on alert but in their homes). As time went by, the NS also reduced the number of volunteers deployed and by 15 November 2016, the contingency plan mechanisms were completely lifted.

Since November 2016, there have been no major demonstrations in the country. However, it is important to note that to date, things have not really returned to normal in Gabon. Indeed, there have been no protests because of the presence of the military personnel on the streets but, the crisis remains silent and could re-escalate at any moment. Had the DREF funds not been earmarked, it would have been very important to use part of the balance to further strengthen the National Society's operational capacities in terms of response (training / retraining, NDRT, pre-positioning, etc.).

[<click here for the contact details and here for final financial report>](#)

## Summary of response

### Overview of Host National Society

In collaboration with the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the Gabonese Red Cross Society (GRCS) developed a contingency plan for the Gabon presidential elections, and begun some level of implementation including, the preparation of risk area maps and an emergency response surveillance system.

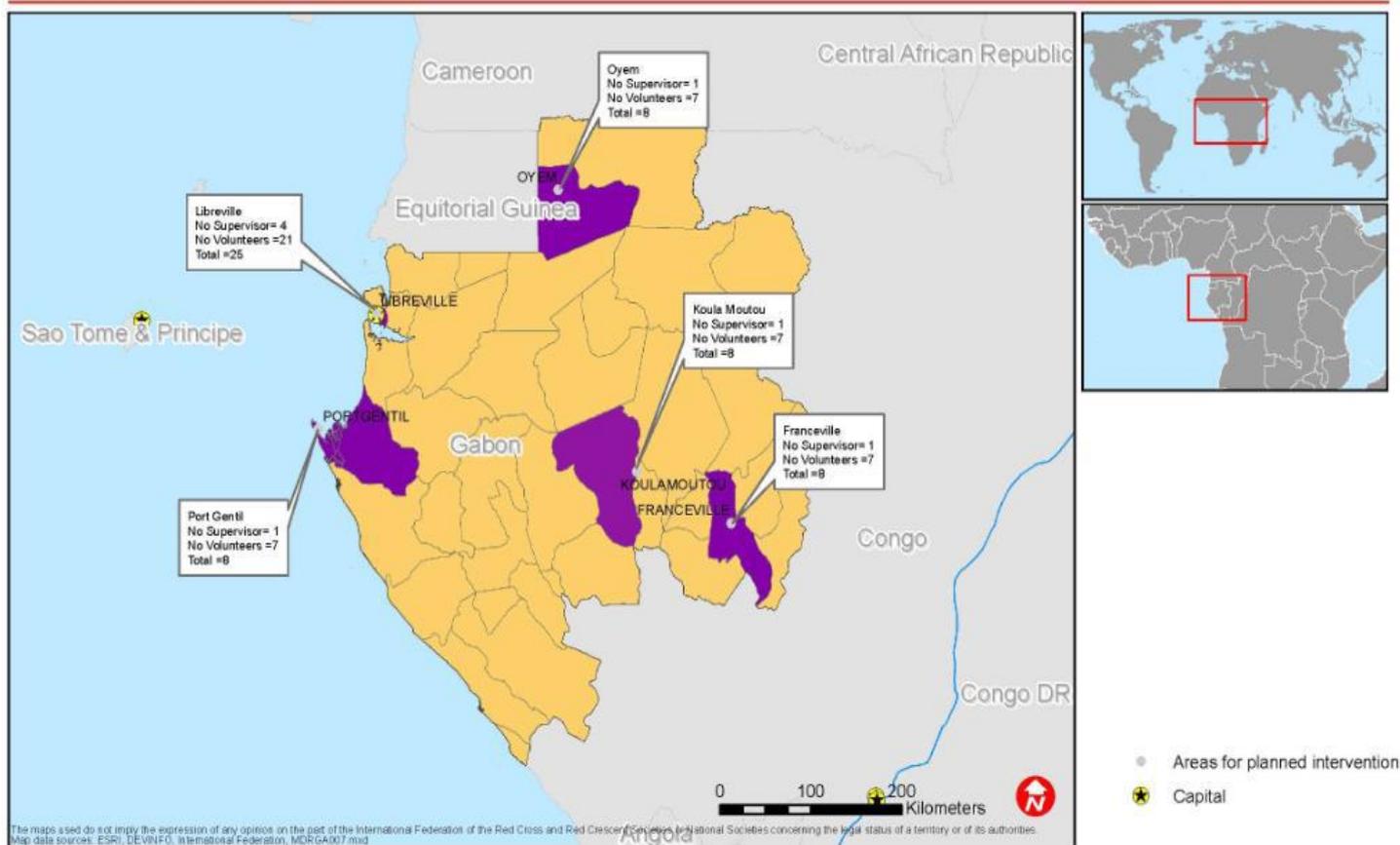


Figure 1: Risk area map and organization of Gabonese Red Cross interventions

In July 2016, an initial DREF was granted and its funds enabled the Gabonese Red Cross to conduct two simulation exercises - one in Libreville and one in Port-Gentil. Participants practiced and discussed various scenarios and response interventions.

Subsequently, after the elections, the Gabonese Red Cross deployed a team of 115 volunteers and staff members to the field in various localities to provide first aid services and assess the situation. This was in reaction to the violent clashes that occurred after the announcement of the tentative results of the elections.

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

Following consultation between the IFRC Yaoundé Country Cluster Office and Africa Region, and in close coordination with ICRC, it was identified that the NS required international assistance to enable the implementation of its contingency plan for the presidential elections. On 12 July 2016, an Operational Strategy Call was convened with representatives from the IFRC Yaoundé Country Cluster Office, Africa Region and Geneva levels and it was agreed that an allocation from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) was an appropriate modality to support the NS, complementary to existing ICRC support and to cover gaps identified in the lead and in accordance with their respective mandates.

Indeed, three months before the start of the electoral process, the ICRC and IFRC worked hand in hand to provide adequate support to the Gabonese Red Cross. All decisions on the support to be provided to the NS were made in a coordinated manner through Movement coordination meetings - held in Yaoundé as well as through telephone conferences with the NS. From the announcement of the provisional results of the elections, the NS provided daily updates of the situation. Fact sheets and articles on the situation were also published on IFRC web site and can be accessed here:

Interview BBC Focus on Africa with Head of IFRC Central Africa Country Cluster Office on the situation in Gabon (06 September 2016 the 18:06 edition) <http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p04681tf#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/>

From onset of the crisis in Gabon, the IFRC Central Africa Country Cluster worked closely with ICRC as well as the wider UN Humanitarian Coordination Team (HCT). It 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 to position the Cameroon Red Cross positively towards authorities and humanitarian actors alike.

With no Participating NS (PNS) in the country, the Gabonese Red Cross could only rely on the ICRC and IFRC as Movement partners for this operation. The IFRC provided technical support to GRCS through its Central Africa Country Cluster Office, based in Yaoundé, Cameroon and the Africa Region Office, based in Nairobi, Kenya. The ICRC also provided financial and technical support to the NS for communications equipment, as well as Safer Access and first aid training, and related per diems for its volunteers.

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

UNOCHA, EU/ECHO and UNHCR, as well as the wider UN Humanitarian Coordination Team (HCT) closely monitored 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. Both missions concluded that there was no population movement. The African Union offered its mediation services to Gabonese authorities, though the mediation finally did not hold.

On the part of government authorities, the Ministry of Health through the Emergency Services [SAMU], the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Interior mobilized law enforcement units that worked closely with the Red Cross, with respect to the mandates of the various parties throughout the crisis period. An emergency response monitoring system was set up for this purpose under the coordination of the Ministry in charge of elections with the collaboration of other ministerial departments involved in the electoral process in Gabon.

## **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

Following the mapping carried out as part of the emergency planning process, the cities of Franksville, Koula - Moutou, Port Gentil and Libreville (municipalities of Owendo, Akanda and the seven (7) districts of Libreville) were identified as high risk localities for election-related violence.

This mapping, carried out on the basis of past events, was confirmed by an analysis of the situation. Violent demonstrations were observed in these localities with the exception of Koula-Moutou where only a few minor events were reported. Several incidences of destruction of public and private property were recorded in the localities of Oyem, Port-Gentil and Libreville. Deaths were equally reported.

### Needs Analysis

After an analysis of the situation, characterized by civil unrest in Gabon following the announcement of tentative results on 31 August 2016, the Gabonese Red Cross identified several new needs (as seen under 'Proposed Strategy') that were not taken into account, or considered partially in the initial DREF request.

As such, the DREF operation was revised and extended by an additional two months and the Plan of Action (PoA) and budget were equally revised. Indeed, new activities included the distribution of non-food items, psychosocial support to Gabonese Red Cross volunteers and staff, and logistics. These were added to the lessons learned workshop that was planned in the initial DREF but had not been held before the DREF revision. The budget of the operation was revised from CHF 41,854 to CHF 257,240 to reflect the new PoA. More so, the DREF target also changed from 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.

### Scenario planning

The scenarios on which the planning was based considered the analysis of the situation and how it evolved. From experience of previous elections, possibilities of minor demonstrations before the return to peace was considered. Indeed, the possibility that large-scale demonstrations would occur with an increase in physical assaults and deaths before the stabilization a few days later proved to be correct.

Elements of this scenario were monitored regularly during standby periods. This surveillance made it possible to progressively design the lifting of the response system on the basis of a gradual reduction of the military personnel and devices involved. The following chart shows an example of an analysis performed by the Operations Command Post to assess the evolution of the situation every two (2) days.

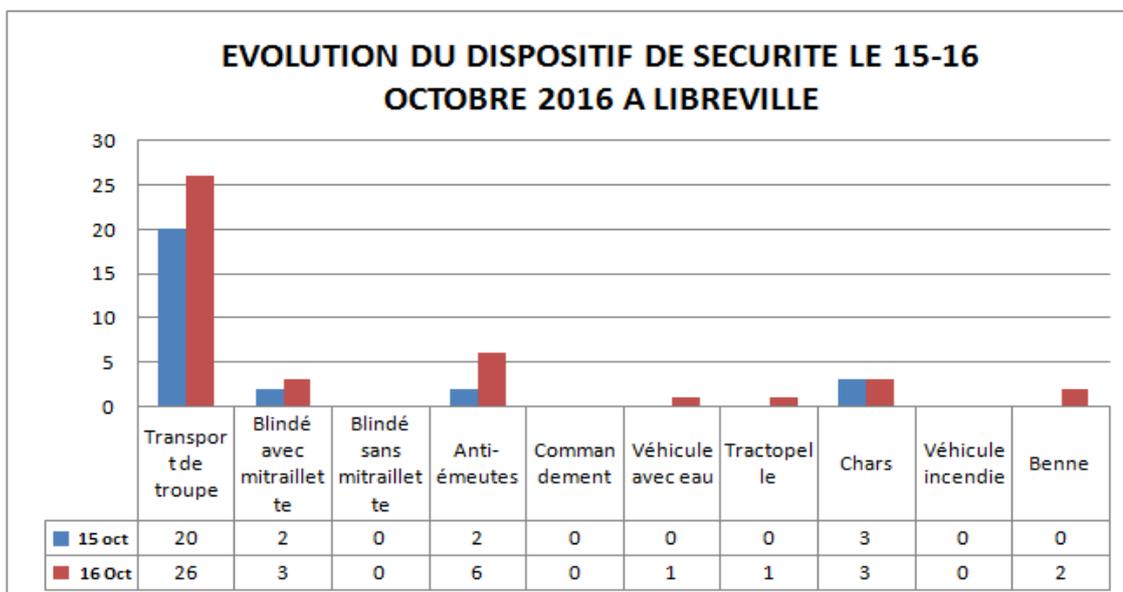


Figure 2: Example of analysis carried out on the monitoring of scenarios.

See [Operations Update 1](#) for detailed Needs analysis and Scenario planning.

### Risk Analysis

The tension during the electoral process became more perceptible during the post-election period than during the campaign period itself, this did not hamper the implementation of this DREF operation. The neutrality of the intervention by the Gabonese RC was well appreciated by all the parties involved in the protests. Also, interaction with the police, demonstrators and the Red Cross intervention teams was lauded by the population and allowed the Gabonese RC to operate in a climate of serenity during the interventions. In addition, thanks to the training provided by the ICRC and

the Safer Access awareness campaign to various actors, Red Cross volunteers made a remarkable contribution to supporting vulnerable people in risk areas without feeling concerned for their own security.

The frank collaboration between the Gabonese RC intervention teams and demonstrators strengthened the credibility and neutrality of Red Cross interventions, thus contributing to limiting potential risks.

## **B. Operational strategy and plan**

### **Overall Objective**

The overall objective of this operation was to ensure that the Gabonese Red Cross receives adequate support to enable them to provide first aid assistance and distribute highly needed relief items to at least 5,000 people in high risk areas of Gabon.

### **Proposed strategy**

The initial DREF operation aimed at supporting the Gabonese Red Cross Society (GRCS) to continue the implementation of its contingency plan before and during the presidential election process, with activities planned including:

- Participate in the simulation exercise in collaboration with the government, UNOCHA and other actors to assess the level of preparedness and the quality of coordination with other actors. A total of 50 volunteers were planned to be mobilized for 2 days to participate in the simulation; and a member of staff from the IFRC Yaoundé Country Cluster Office was also deployed to participate.
- Procure/equip volunteers with first aid equipment. A total of 100 first aid kits were to be procured and distributed to 50 teams of volunteers (a total of 342 volunteers). The volunteers were to be located at command and operational posts, and at polling stations.
- Installation of command and operational posts (tents) in at-risk localities/municipalities.
- Mobilization of supervisors (8) and volunteers (49) both before and during the elections (for a period of 16 days) to provide emergency first aid treatment to the wounded; as well as referral to health centres of those suffering serious injuries. First aid was to be administered to any person injured or in distress, in the polling stations or on their way (home – polling station - home).
- Conduct a lessons learned workshop to inform future NS, DREF and Emergency Appeal operations.

By 19 September 2016, after further analysis based on later developments, the DREF was revised and the below needs were to be covered by the revision:

- 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.

Indeed, at the time of the DREF revision, all initially planned activities had been implemented at 90%, except for the lessons learned workshop which was put on hold.

All GRCS actions were guided and adhered to the minimum standards (e.g. SPHERE) as appropriate.

### **Operational support services**

#### **Human resources (HR)**

The deployment of intervention teams took place in the main high-risk cities. However, in order to maintain a reasonable level of alertness of the intervention teams throughout the territory, intervention units were also set up in other cities. Depending on the evolution of the situation in each location, it was decided whether to activate active standby team or

not. For the overall implementation of this operation, the following human resources were used:

- A total of 342 volunteers were put on standby to support the activation of the emergency plan in most high-risk locations. Out of the 342 volunteers mobilized, 49 volunteers mobilized in a 24/7 vigil over the entire territory operated on a rotational basis every two (2) days. This mobilization took place during the entire electoral process. At the end of every active vigil, each volunteer received his daily incentive. As such, a total of 98 volunteers were active throughout the operation, out of the 149 budgeted for.
- A total of 22 supervisors were mobilized for possible deployment: 7 in Phase 1 and 15 in Phase 2. Of the 22 supervisors, only 20 were deployed to oversee activities in high-risk locations. Like the volunteers, all the supervisors permanently mobilized without rotation, received an incentive.

The DREF allocation therefore supported seven supervisors and 49 volunteers during phase 1 (campaign period to election day), with a total staff of 56 as originally planned.

However, during Phase 2 (from declaration of results to swearing in), the additional budget planned to provide for incentives of 15 supervisors, 1 psychologist and 100 volunteers eventually covered expenses for 13 supervisors, 1 psychologist and 49 volunteers, that is a total of 63 people. Thus, the second phase used 54.31% of the human resources mobilized under the extension of the DREF against 100% in the first phase. The overall commitment rate for human resources in the operation is therefore 69.19%.

This partial use of resources at global level is due to the fact that the activation of the operational units was gradual and based on the outbreaks of tensions reported throughout the territory.

All in all, although a passive watch operational system consisting of a command post for operations and response teams was set up beforehand, it was activated and deployed only when the analysis of the events showed a high risk of demonstrations that could lead to clashes. Thus, all the human resources of locations that were not activated and deployed were not covered, which explains the budgetary differences. The table below shows the breakdown of enrolled and supported staff throughout the DREF implementation period.

**Table 1: Workforce permanently activated and covered by the DREF**

| Human Resources |              | Workforce covered per retained high risk cities |             |             |           |              |            |
|-----------------|--------------|---|-------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
|                 |              | Libreville                                      | Port-Gentil | Franceville | Oyem      | Koula-Moutou | Total      |
| Volunteers      | Phase 1      | 21  | 7           | 7           | 7         | 7            | 49         |
|                 | Phase 2      | 21  | 7           | 7           | 7         | 7            | 49         |
|                 | <b>Total</b> | <b>42</b>                                       | <b>14</b>   | <b>14</b>   | <b>14</b> | <b>14</b>    | <b>98</b>  |
| Supervisors     | Phase 1      | 3   | 1           | 1           | 1         | 1            | 7          |
|                 | Phase 2      | 9   | 1           | 1           | 1         | 1            | 13         |
|                 | <b>Total</b> | <b>12</b>                                       | <b>2</b>    | <b>2</b>    | <b>2</b>  | <b>2</b>     | <b>20</b>  |
| Psychologist    | Phase 1      | 0   | 0           | 0           | 0         | 0            | 0          |
|                 | Phase 2      | 1   | 0           | 0           | 0         | 0            | 1          |
|                 | <b>Total</b> | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b>    | <b>0</b>    | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>     | <b>1</b>   |
| Total workforce | Phase 1      | <b>24</b>                                       | <b>8</b>    | <b>8</b>    | <b>8</b>  | <b>8</b>     | <b>56</b>  |
|                 | Phase 2      | <b>31</b>                                       | <b>8</b>    | <b>8</b>    | <b>8</b>  | <b>8</b>     | <b>63</b>  |
|                 | <b>Total</b> | <b>55</b>                                       | <b>16</b>   | <b>16</b>   | <b>16</b> | <b>16</b>    | <b>119</b> |

The table below shows the number of Red Cross personnel deployed from the period 13 August to 10 September 2016 including those supported with funding from ICRC and IFRC.

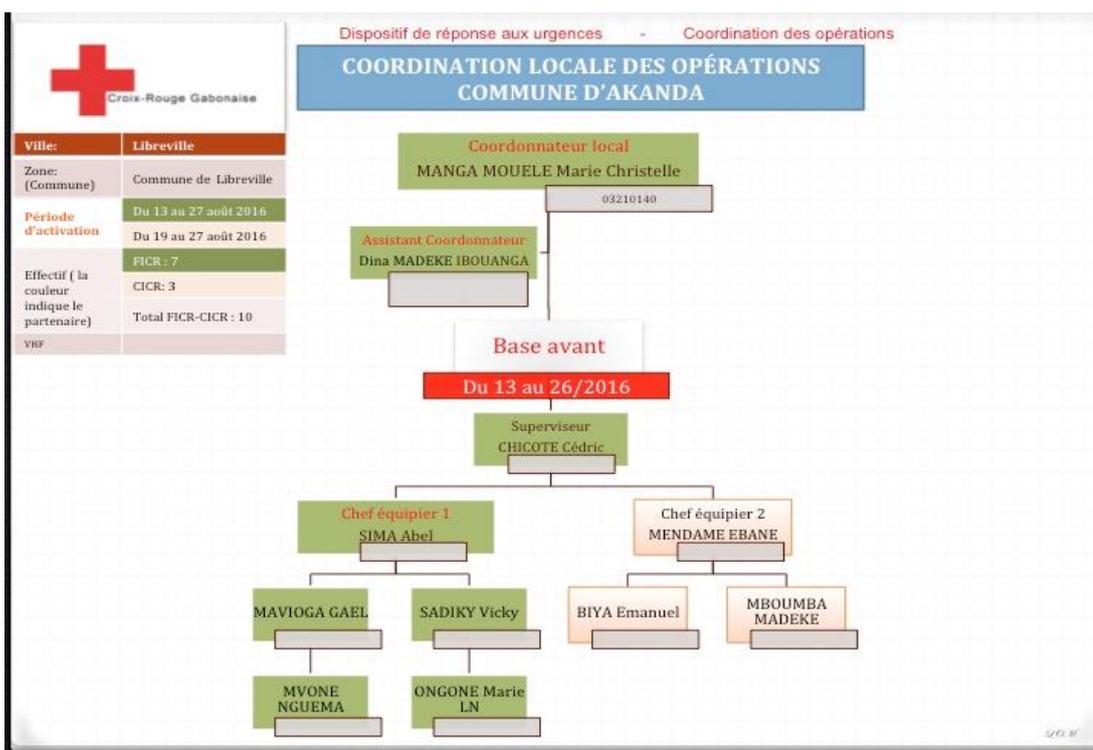
**Table 2: Staff permanently activated and supported by the IFRC and the ICRC during the period from 13 August to 10 September 2016**

| Number of staff deployed during the period from 13 August to 10 September 2016 |  |          |           |                      |           |            |                                   |           |           |
|--|--|----------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Municipalities   | Electoral campaign (from 13 to 28/08/16) |          |           | Elections (27/08/16) |           |            | Post-elections (31/08 -10/09//16) |           |           |
|  | IFRC                                     | ICRC     | Total     | IFRC                 | ICRC      | Total      | IFRC                              | ICRC      | Total     |
| Libreville   | 8  | 0        | 8         | 8                    | 31        | 39         | 0                                 | 10        | 10        |
| Akanda   | 8  | 0        | 8         | 8                    | 10        | 18         | 0                                 | 10        | 10        |
| Owendo   | 8  | 0        | 8         | 8                    | 10        | 18         | 0                                 | 10        | 10        |
| Franceville  | 8  | 0        | 8         | 8                    | 10        | 18         | 0                                 | 5         | 5         |
| Koula-Moutou   | 8  | 0        | 8         | 8                    | 10        | 18         | 0                                 | 5         | 5         |
| Oyem   | 8  | 0        | 8         | 8                    | 10        | 18         | 0                                 | 5         | 5         |
| Port-Gentil  | 8  | 0        | 8         | 8                    | 10        | 18         | 0                                 | 10        | 10        |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>56</b>                                | <b>0</b> | <b>56</b> | <b>56</b>            | <b>91</b> | <b>147</b> | <b>0</b>                          | <b>55</b> | <b>55</b> |

The DREF allocation also provided insurance coverage for all 342 volunteers who were put on standby in addition to the 1,000 volunteers insured by the NS.

The IFRC Yaoundé Cluster Country Office deployed the following human resources in a bid to provide proximity of support to the Gabonese RC:

- IFRC Central Africa regional coordinator for Disaster and Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery (DCPRR) participated in the national simulation exercise, organized with the technical support of UNOCHA. The presence of the IFRC helped to assess the level of NS preparedness and its coordination with other actors, which enabled necessary arrangements to be made. The regional coordinator also conducted monitoring and evaluation of the operation, as well as the workshop on lessons learned from the operation.
- The IFRC Central Africa regional health coordinator also provided technical support to the National Society in the training of trainers on psycho-social support.
- In addition, a finance assistant was deployed to provide support to the NS in setting up financial monitoring and management mechanisms in line with DREF procedures, as well as financial closing of the operation. Particular emphasis was placed on analysing accounting procedures to ensure efficiency of transfers with the local finance team.



**Figure 3: Example of the organization of a local intervention mechanism (front and back base)**

## Logistics and supply chain

- **Procurement:** Given the difficulty regarding the free movement of goods between Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) and Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) countries, first aid equipment was purchased through the IFRC Global Logistics Service (GLS) in Dubai and sent directly to Libreville. In order to prevent any delay, some of the equipment was taken from the stock in the IFRC Central Africa Country Cluster Office warehouse in Yaounde; as such, the Country Cluster Office in Yaoundé mobilized 10 tents from its stocks. Other items such as first aid kits and visibility equipment were also procured in Yaoundé. The transport of this equipment was done by land and the costs covered by the DREF.
- **Logistics and warehousing:** All material received from the Yaounde Country Cluster Office was stored at the Gabonese RC national headquarters. Transportation to high-risk locations was done using public transport. It should be noted that the national headquarters warehouse security was covered as part of the allocation of the DREF.
- **Transport and fleet needs:** The NS mobilized four vehicles for the operations in Libreville and Owendo. Five vehicles were also pre-positioned in the interior of the country, specifically in the cities of Oyem, Makokou, Franceville and Mouila. However, motorized transportation device was unfortunately not available for the city of Port-Gentil. Moreover, mobilization with implementing partners did not enable the NS to fill this gap.

The ICRC provided communication equipment (VHF radios) to support the implementation of the DREF (emergency plan) operation. An operational device consisting of 14 portable radios and a central receiver was installed at the national headquarters. This system also took into account the installation of four radios in four vehicles (2 ambulances and 2 connecting vehicles).

## Communications

Communication activities were oriented towards several targets as the aim was to mobilize the various stakeholders in the management of the electoral process, and also the communities. Special emphasis was placed on the emergency planning process and the operational aspects of the National Society's intervention.

In collaboration with the ICRC and IFRC delegations in Central Africa, the Crisis Communication Cell of the Disaster Management Unit of the Gabonese RC provided communication and visibility of the NS in the areas of intervention. Under the supervision of the DMU, the Emergency Communication Unit and the Operations Secretariat prepared a daily situational report based on the weekly notifications from the teams involved in the operations.

This situation report was the only communication document issued by the NS after validation by the Director General and National President. Each permanent coordination team was responsible for compiling the information collected at the local operations level and preliminary analysis.

*Moreover, several interviews were granted on the crisis situation and the Red cross response, as seen under "Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country".*

## Security

All Gabonese RC staff involved in the operation received a briefing on compliance with individual safety standards. A summary security sheet was also made available to each local operations command post. Volunteers were equally encouraged to take the IFRC online course on personal safety (Stay Safe).

For each of the selected high risk and active vigilance communities, a coordination team of three permanent resource persons was established. Each officer (the local coordinator) had a specific mandate and role.

Indeed, the local coordinator was responsible for and guaranteed the safety of the teams. Under the supervision of the National Security Officer, he decided whether or not to deploy a team after consulting with the assistant and the field supervisor. He had recourse to the authorization at the central level to intervene no matter the situation, from the orange phase. This organization of the security apparatus allowed the NS to have a better management of the security during the whole period of the operation. No major incidents related to the security apparatus were noted during the entire period of the operation.

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

The continuous monitoring of activities implemented under this operation was carried out by the NS with the technical support of the IFRC Central Africa Country Cluster Office based in Yaounde. The IFRC supported the NS in developing monitoring tools with measures indicating the progress and performance achieved through this DREF operation. This support was made possible through regular online tutoring and exchanges with the regional disaster coordinator. This enabled the evaluation of the implementation of the Emergency Action Plan (EPoA) and the lessons learned. A mid-term report and a lessons learned report were prepared with the support of the IFRC Central Africa Country Cluster PMER unit.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

### Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

|  |
|--|
| <b>Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors</b>   |
| <b>Outcome 1 Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the DREF operation.</b>  |
| <b>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</b>  |
| <b>Planned activities</b>  |
| 1.1.1. Identification of volunteers involved in the contingency plan simulation.   |
| 1.1.2. Participation of volunteers in the contingency plan simulation exercise (Target: 50 volunteers / Two days)  |
| 1.1.3. Deployment of IFRC Yaoundé DCPRR to support the contingency plan simulation campaign (Target: One person)   |
| 1.1.4. Conduct lessons learnt workshop   |
| <b>Output 1.2 Adequate logistics support is provided to facilitate the implementation of the operation</b>   |
| <b>Planned activities</b>  |
| 1.2.1. 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  |
| 1.2.2. Lease one (1) IFRC vehicle from Yaoundé for GRCS for 2 months, to be returned to Yaoundé at the end of the operation timeframe  |
| <b>Output 1.3 Adequate human resources are made available to facilitate the implementation of the operation</b>  |
| <b>Planned activities</b>  |
| 1.3.1. Pay per diems and incentives to the 115 Red Cross volunteers and staff members deployed for the operation   |
| 1.3.2. Provide psychosocial support three times a week to Red Cross volunteers and staff for two months  |
| 1.3.3. Organize PSS training for Red Cross volunteers in Libreville and in high risk localities.   |
| 1.3.4. Deploy trained volunteers to identify people needing psychosocial support and refer them to specialists   |
| 1.3.5. Deploy a member of staff from the IFRC Yaoundé Country Cluster to support the NS with the financial management of the DREF operation  |
| <b>Achievements</b>  |
| 1.1.1. For the implementation of this DREF, the Gabonese RC identified 100 Red Cross volunteers and 10 supervisors and organized them into intervention teams. These teams were recruited from the three high risk communities of Libreville.  |
| 1.1.2. The NS 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 the 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. |

- 1.1.3. IFRC Yaoundé DM coordinator, was deployed to support the training sessions, which were also facilitated by a UNOCHA representative. **Only days after the training, all the stakeholders were called to action by the unfolding situation in the country.**
- 1.1.4. The lessons-learned workshop and finance control/closure mission were conducted. Indeed, the lessons learned workshop was held in Libreville with the financial and technical support of the IFRC and the ICRC. It brought together the supervisors of the high-risk localities targeted by the DREF, as well as those of Mouila and Lambarene, although not initially targeted, but experienced tensions during the crisis. This workshop highlighted weaknesses, strengths and recommendations for possible future crisis operations. An IFRC Finance assistant was deployed to provide support to the NS, to ensure that the operation was properly closed and all supporting documents collected.
- 1.2.1 Some 2,600 blankets (100 warming blankets and 2,500 ordinary blankets), and 5 community tents for high risk areas were purchased and made available to the Gabonese RC. In addition, Red Cross flags (15 big sizes and 5 small sizes) were also purchased for the local branches in high risk localities as seen in the Table 3 below:

**Table 3: Distribution of equipment per high risk localities**

| First aid equipment received and made available |                |                 |                 |              |                  |                |            |           |
|---|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|------------|-----------|
| Municipalities                                  | IFRC           |                 |                 |              |                  | ICRC           |            |           |
|   | First aid kits | Cotton blankets | Community tents | Family tents | Warming blankets | Emergency Bags | Stretchers | Radio VHF |
| Libreville                                      | 30             | 700             | 10              | 2            | 60               | 10             | 10         | 15        |
| AKanda  | 15             | 300             | 3               | 2            | 15               | 0              | 0          | 0         |
| Owendo  | 15             | 300             | 3               | 2            | 15               | 0              | 0          | 0         |
| Franceville                                     | 10             | 200             | 1               | 2            | 10               | 0              | 0          | 0         |
| Koula-Moutou                                    | 10             | 200             | 1               | 2            | 10               | 0              | 0          | 0         |
| Oyem  | 10             | 300             | 1               | 2            | 10               | 0              | 0          | 0         |
| Port-Gentil                                     | 10             | 500             | 1               | 2            | 10               | 0              | 0          | 0         |
| <b>Total</b>                                    | <b>100</b>     | <b>2500</b>     | <b>20</b>       | <b>14</b>    | <b>100</b>       | <b>10</b>      | <b>10</b>  | <b>0</b>  |

1.2.2. As planned, the IFRC made available to the NS, a four-wheel-drive vehicle leased over a period of two months to serve during the post-election crisis (as a liaison vehicle).

1.3.1. The post-election period, which included the crisis phase, did not persist as feared, despite the intensity of the violence which led to the DREF revision. Out of the 115 volunteers planned for deployment in the DREF revision, only 98 were used (49 volunteers during the first phase of the operation and an additional 49 after the DREF revision).

1.3.2. The psycho-social support counsellor of the Gabonese RC organized diffusion sessions with volunteers and NS personnel deployed in the field. These sessions allowed the team to share on the traumatizing events experienced on the field and to regain morale for the rest of the operation. The psychosocial officer was, in turn, followed-up by a specialist to be able to in turn debrief on accumulated stress. The team really appreciated this support and recommended it for all emergencies.

1.3.3. With the support of the IFRC regional health coordinator, the Gabonese RC benefited from training of PSS trainers. This enabled the NS to have a pool of PSS trainers who could in turn support the psychosocial counsellor of the NS in detecting and addressing cases. This workshop was attended by volunteers from high-risk localities as targeted in the DREF.

1.3.4. Volunteers trained as PSS trainers already had some knowledge in this area. They were deployed to identify the people in need in their various localities, who were later referred for psychosocial support.

1.3.5. A member of the IFRC finance team in Yaoundé conducted a follow-up and support mission to the Gabonese RC. This mission enabled not only verification with respect to financial procedures with the NS, but also to ensure that the NS received additional support in this matter. This mission also ensured the good quality of supporting documents for the operation.

### Challenges

- **Effective involvement of stakeholders in the national response to the simulation exercise.**

The main challenge for this component of the DREF was the involvement of all operational stakeholders in the simulation exercise. In fact, bringing together most of the stakeholders involved in the simulation exercise while they

have never worked together in a climate of extreme suspicion was very difficult. The Gabonese RC therefore initiated consultations by approaching the issue as a way of improving the overall planning process of the national contingency plan. This approach enabled the Red Cross to show that, whatever the means used, they are part of a complementary approach, to the mobilization of additional resources, to the efforts of the government. This enabled the Gabonese Red Cross Society (GRCS) to further affirm its role as an auxiliary to public authorities by leveraging its resources with the national DRR platform for the preparation and organization of exercises.

In order to formalize this process, correspondence from the National Chairperson of the CRF was sent to the Minister in charge of risk and disaster management to oversee the whole process. In this context, the GRCS technicians emerged as an added value in organizing the simulation exercises in Libreville and Port-Gentil under the supervision of the Ministry of Interior.

### Lessons learned

The following lessons were learned from this DREF operation:

- **The organization of intervention teams is essential in the conduct of operations.**

The implementation of the functional organization charts of the teams was a major asset in the management of operations. In order to facilitate the deployment of teams throughout the country and particularly in high-risk areas, the structuring of teams into operational brigades called "front base" for activated teams and "rear base" for teams mobilized in passive standby, enabled optimal operation. Indeed, each team member engaged systematically in the "front base" had a partner in the "rear base" for his/her replacement. The rotations for the renewal of the shifts every two days were therefore smooth, because everyone knew beforehand who his/her replacement was during the overall implementation of the contingency plan. This was made possible by prior mobilization of volunteers by each local coordinator and confirmation of volunteers from the NS database.

- **Capacity strengthening of the volunteers improves the quality of the services of the relief teams.**

The training and retraining of all the team members mobilized for the contingency were done in the localities considered to be of high risk. During this training, participants were exposed to not only first aid gestures, but also standard procedures for rescue operations. The organized simulation exercises made it possible to test the readiness of all the participants in the national response system. The observations that followed during the debriefing guided the trainers on the areas to be improved. The Gabonese RC was pleased to note that these trainings have enabled the teams to develop good reflexes of emergency workers in emergency situations.

### Early warning and Emergency response preparedness

**Outcome 1: Improve the capacity of the Gabonese Red Cross Society to respond to the post-election insecurity**

**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**

#### Planned activities

1.1.1. Procure and equip volunteers with First Aid kits (Target: 100 kits)

1.1.2. Establish command posts in 4 most at risk localities - Franceville, Koula Moutou, Oyem and Port Gentil

1.1.3. Establish command posts in 3 most at risk municipalities in Libreville (Target: 4 / 1 per locality)

1.1.4. 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)

1.1.5. 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)

1.1.6. 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)

1.1.7. Allowances for supervisors before and during the elections in three most at risk localities - Libreville (Target: 3 supervisors / 16 days – 1 per locality)

1.1.8. Procure 15 additional tents to be deployed to newly 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)

1.1.9. Referral of serious election/post-election related injury cases to health centres by supervisors/volunteers

### Achievements

1.1.1. 100 first aid kits were received from the IFRC and sent to all high-risk locations according to a distribution based on the degree of risk in each locality

1.1.2. Four command posts were set up in the capitals of the four high-risk localities. Continuous coordination was provided in each targeted locality throughout the electoral process and during the post-election crisis. These consisted of a coordination and operational team responsible for the active collection of information and interventions.

The coordination team consisted of a local coordinator, responsible for the system and security, a coordination assistant responsible for operational resources, in charge of liaising with the national level and the team, and a field operations supervisor responsible for programming and overseeing field operations.

1.1.3. Three command posts were set up in 3 most at risk municipalities in Libreville. Permanent coordination teams were ensured in each targeted municipality throughout the electoral process and during the post-electoral crisis. These had the same constitution as those described above in 1.1.2.

1.1.4. Some 28 volunteers were mobilized throughout the pre-election period and on polling day. They ensured active standby monitoring in their respective command posts but also in the polling stations where they were deployed (see Table 1 above). During this period, only the active rounds were carried out for a regular number of days according to the level of security and the events notified. Their activation / deactivation was made gradually in the selected localities on the basis of the level of early warnings indicators retained.

1.1.5. As in the high-risk localities of the country, 21 volunteers were mobilized for the communes of Libreville, Owendo and Akanda. They also participated throughout the pre-election period, polling day and post-election period to ensure rounds were active in their respective command posts and in the polling stations where they were deployed. On polling day, 179 people received first aid treatment. During this period, as in the case of localities within the country, only the active rounds were carried out with regular staffing according to the level of security and the events notified. Their activation / deactivation was done as in 1.1.4. above.

1.1.6. Four (4) local NS coordinators were mobilized to oversee operations in their respective localities. Their allowances were paid according to the date of activation of the security apparatus in their various localities.

1.1.7. In the communes of Libreville, Akanda and Owendo, three (3) supervisors were identified and activated during the campaign period and on polling day. As a result of the post-election events, this number was increased to 9 supervisors to meet the demands of the moment.

1.1.8. No cases were evacuated to the hospital during the pre-election period and during the voting. On the other hand, out of the 451 cases handled by the teams deployed, 18 cases were evacuated during post-election events in Libreville. These cases were treated by the competent departments of the Ministry of Health and no deaths were reported.

1.1.9. A four-day training workshop was organized with support from the health manager of the IFRC Country Cluster in Yaoundé. This training was attended by delegates from the regions participating in the response. A total of 15 trainers of trainers of basic psychological support were trained. The report of the workshop further elaborated on the results achieved at the end of the session.

### Challenges

During the implementation of the program, several challenges were faced, the most important of which were:

- **Continuous renewal of operational teams every two days as initially planned in the contingency plan during the crisis period.**

During the crisis, mainly in the city of Libreville, traffic was almost impossible in the streets. All the roads were blocked by demonstrators. During this period, the teams of the municipalities of Libreville, Akanda and Owendo were instructed to return to the national headquarters where the command centre of national rescue operations of the Gabonese RC was. This strategic and safe retreat/fall-back enabled the Gabonese RC to deploy the intervention teams by rotating with two ambulances and a mobile command post operating through a liaison vehicle for the three municipalities.

- **Regular refuelling of vehicles**

Regular refuelling was one of the major challenges faced. Indeed, in the absence of authorization to have a permanent fuel reserve at the national headquarters, the active search for a secure station was an integral part of every outdoor trip. After investigations, a compromise was reached with a TOTAL fuel station secured by the defence and security forces, and which delivered fuel under the authority of the military command deployed in the area. As a result of this, a fuel reserve was made, followed by a reinforcement of the initial stock of the HQ.

- **Communication with deployed teams**

Radio communications was very difficult to achieve with the operational means of communication available to the teams. It was therefore necessary to link radio communications with GSM messages through the NS fleet. Where this was not possible, the liaison vehicle in which the mobile command post was embedded identified secured relay points to maintain contact with the crews. This strategy made it possible to identify, beforehand, points of relay between HQ and the mobile command vehicle on the one hand, and the intervention teams on the other. This also allowed the GRCS to identify safe clearance points in the radio coverage areas with the teams involved. All in all, this was beneficial in managing the safety of relief operations.

- **Permanent monitoring at national HQ**

Ensuring permanent 24/7 monitoring at NHQ was not easy. Indeed, in order to maintain the level of mobilization and operationality of the intervention teams, the Gabonese RC had to resort to the transformation of the headquarters to an intervention base with accommodation for the teams. The meeting room and training room had two uses during the operation and containment period. The meeting room on the first floor housed the women's dormitory and the training room on the ground floor, the men's dormitory. During the day, they were used as operating rooms and team pools respectively. The tents used as command posts served as meal halls and psychological debriefing rooms. The external kitchen that was set up provided food rations throughout the period of operations and containment. The logistics unit team also installed outdoor showers and three different sizes of water tanks to ensure body hygiene of the teams. Every two days during the rounds, rotation of staff and renewal of foodstuffs stocks were organized where possible. This approach allowed the Gabonese RC team to overcome the major difficulty associated with the mobility of crew members to ensure active monitoring during the crisis period.

### Lessons learned

The lessons learned under this theme are the following:

- **The publicization of the contingency plan and the designation of key spokespersons among the parties involved in the organization of a presidential election reinforces the acceptance of teams during operations.**

Indeed, during the operations, it was found that the fact of having presented the contingency plan of the Red Cross to the political leaders and officials of the public sector, facilitated acceptance of the intervention teams by the different actors. It should be noted that, in addition to this publicization, the mass awareness and outreach activities that were carried out also contributed to this easing access to Red cross teams. This allowed the Red Cross, during moments of tension, to have access not only to several zones of confrontation but also to provide first aid in difficult areas, thanks to the involvement of the resource persons previously designated by the community or political parties.



- **Fuel and food reserves are a necessity in times of crisis.**

During the crisis period, it was found that shops and service stations were closed. It was almost impossible to refuel and provide food for the teams. It took the National Society's negotiating abilities to obtain fuel with the agreement of the law enforcement authorities. The disadvantage in this case was that the latter could not issue a receipt.

In view of this, it is necessary and very important to have a substantial reserve of fuel for the vehicles. In addition to this observation regarding fuel, the NS realized that having a small stock of basic foodstuff stored in warehouses is essential to ensure the continuity of operations and the survival of teams mobilized 24/7 at the National Operations Centre (National Headquarters) and / or at the local level.

The presence of a psychological and social support team within an operational intervention mechanism is necessary to ensure the good morale of teams and to strengthen the dynamics of the group.

**Gabonese RC first aid volunteers attending to an injured victim, during confrontations at Carrefour Charbonnage, some 300 metres from Candidate Jean PING's HQ. Photo credit: Gabonese RC**

Relief operations are times when Red Cross teams are sometimes confronted with situations of rare violence that can affect their physical and psychological capacity.

Being confronted with physical injuries to which relief teams are unfamiliar can lead to significant emotional shock for each team member, which can last several months after demobilization. The regular debriefings organized by the volunteer clinical psychologist of the Gabonese RC throughout the period of the post-election crisis highlighted this

fact. Thanks to the presence of this psychologist, the teams benefited from stress management exercises and case management in situations of emotional crisis for some.

On the other hand, through the presence of the psycho-social support team, games and relaxation sessions for the teams in the form of Karaoke or film projection was appreciated.

## **D. THE BUDGET**

The overall budget for this operation was CHF 257,240, of which CHF 118,791 were spent. A balance of CHF 138,449 shall, as such, be reimbursed to the DREF.

### **Explanation of Variances**

- “Distribution and Monitoring” was overspent by CHF 2,925, which equates to 32 per cent; and was due to the transportation costs for 10 tents and 100 blankets from Dubai to Yaounde, then to Libreville being under evaluated.
- “Transport & Vehicles Costs” was overspent by CHF 1,027, which equates to 9 per cent; and was due to mission costs, that was budgeted under "Travel" budget line.
- “Logistics services” was overspent by CHF 3,677; and was due to cost for transporting 100 blankets and 10 tents that were budgeted in "Shelter" and "Clothing & Textiles" budget lines.
- “National Staff” was overspent by CHF 1,154; and was due to mission costs that were budgeted in a different line ("Travel").
- “Shelter - Relief” was underspent by CHF 6,058, which equates to 40 per cent; and was due to the crisis quelling down and leading to the Gabonese RC ending activities under this operation.
- “Clothing & Textiles” was underspent by CHF 8,131, which equates to 52 per cent; and was due to less volunteers being activated and deployed than planned, as thus, volunteers less protective equipment for volunteers were procured.
- “National Society Staff” was underspent by CHF 25,691, which equates to 98 per cent; and was due to budgeting of 115 persons (100 volunteers and 15 supervisors) in the revised DREF, while because of the quelling of the crisis, only 49 were deployed and the others were in passive watch, and thus did not receive any incentive.
- “Volunteers” was underspent by CHF 84,998, which equates to 74 per cent; and was due to the reduced number of volunteers deployed (98 volunteers and supervisors) as against the 115 (volunteers and staff) planned in the DREF revision, thereby drastically reducing the costs on this budget line.
- “Travel” was underspent by CHF 9,448, which equates to 79 per cent; and was due to miscoding of expenditure related to drivers and finance assistant missions to Gabon from Yaounde. All the expenditure related to these missions ought to have been booked on this budget line.

## Contact information

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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 Disaster 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.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.



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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRGA007 - Gabon - Election Preparedness

Timeframe: 21 Jul 16 to 21 Nov 16

Appeal Launch Date: 21 Jul 16

Final Report

## Selected Parameters

|                         |               |           |          |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe     | 2016/6-2017/2 | Programme | MDRGA007 |
| Budget Timeframe        | 2016/6-2017/2 | Budget    | APPROVED |
| Split by funding source | Y             | Project   | *        |
| Subsector:              | *             |           |          |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Funding

|                                      | Raise humanitarian standards | Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development | Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work | Joint working and accountability | TOTAL   | Deferred Income |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|---------|-----------------|
| <b>A. Budget</b>                     |                              |   | 257,240                                      |   |                                  | 257,240 |                 |
| <b>B. Opening Balance</b>            |                              |   |  |   |                                  |         |                 |
| <b>Income</b>                        |                              |   |  |   |                                  |         |                 |
| <u>Other Income</u>                  |                              |   |  |   |                                  |         |                 |
| <i>DREF Allocations</i>              |                              |   | 257,240                                      |   |                                  | 257,240 |                 |
| <b>C4. Other Income</b>              |                              |   | 257,240                                      |   |                                  | 257,240 |                 |
| <b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b> |                              |   | 257,240                                      |   |                                  | 257,240 |                 |
| <b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>      |                              |   | 257,240                                      |   |                                  | 257,240 |                 |

\* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

## II. Movement of Funds

|   | Raise humanitarian standards | Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development | Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work | Joint working and accountability | TOTAL    | Deferred Income |
|---|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|----------|-----------------|
| <b>B. Opening Balance</b>               |                              |   |  |   |                                  |          |                 |
| <b>C. Income</b>                        |                              |   | 257,240                                      |   |                                  | 257,240  |                 |
| <b>E. Expenditure</b>                   |                              |   | -118,791                                     |   |                                  | -118,791 |                 |
| <b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b> |                              |   | 138,449                                      |   |                                  | 138,449  |                 |

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRGA007 - Gabon - Election Preparedness

Timeframe: 21 Jul 16 to 21 Nov 16

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Final Report

## Selected Parameters

|                         |               |           |          |
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| Reporting Timeframe     | 2016/6-2017/2 | Programme | MDRGA007 |
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| Split by funding source | Y             | Project   | *        |
| Subsector:              | *             |           |          |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Expenditure

| Account Groups                                  | Budget         | Expenditure                  |   |  |   |                                  | TOTAL          | Variance |
|---|----------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|----------------|----------|
|   |                | Raise humanitarian standards | Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development | Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work | Joint working and accountability |                |          |
|   | A              |                              |   |  |   | B                                | A - B          |          |
| <b>BUDGET (C)</b>                               |                |                              |   | <b>257,240</b>                               |   |                                  | <b>257,240</b> |          |
| <b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>     |                |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                |          |
| Shelter - Relief                                | 15,000         |                              |   | 8,942  |   | 8,942                            | 6,058          |          |
| Clothing & Textiles                             | 15,500         |                              |   | 7,369  |   | 7,369                            | 8,131          |          |
| Medical & First Aid                             | 5,000          |                              |   | 4,961  |   | 4,961                            | 39             |          |
| <b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>    | <b>35,500</b>  |                              |   | <b>21,272</b>                                |   | <b>21,272</b>                    | <b>14,228</b>  |          |
| <b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>       |                |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                |          |
| Storage   | 3,133          |                              |   | 2,380  |   | 2,380                            | 754            |          |
| Distribution & Monitoring                       | 9,017          |                              |   | 11,942                                       |   | 11,942                           | -2,925         |          |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs                      | 11,225         |                              |   | 12,252                                       |   | 12,252                           | -1,027         |          |
| Logistics Services                              |                |                              |   | 3,677  |   | 3,677                            | -3,677         |          |
| <b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b> | <b>23,375</b>  |                              |   | <b>30,250</b>                                |   | <b>30,250</b>                    | <b>-6,875</b>  |          |
| <b>Personnel</b>                                |                |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                |          |
| National Staff                                  |                |                              |   | 1,154  |   | 1,154                            | -1,154         |          |
| National Society Staff                          | 26,100         |                              |   | 409  |   | 409                              | 25,691         |          |
| Volunteers                                      | 115,249        |                              |   | 30,251                                       |   | 30,251                           | 84,998         |          |
| <b>Total Personnel</b>                          | <b>141,349</b> |                              |   | <b>31,814</b>                                |   | <b>31,814</b>                    | <b>109,535</b> |          |
| <b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>                 |                |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                |          |
| Workshops & Training                            | 23,524         |                              |   | 21,155                                       |   | 21,155                           | 2,368          |          |
| <b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>           | <b>23,524</b>  |                              |   | <b>21,155</b>                                |   | <b>21,155</b>                    | <b>2,368</b>   |          |
| <b>General Expenditure</b>                      |                |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                |          |
| Travel  | 12,000         |                              |   | 2,552  |   | 2,552                            | 9,448          |          |
| Information & Public Relations                  | 625            |                              |   | 354  |   | 354                              | 271            |          |
| Office Costs                                    | 2,000          |                              |   | 193  |   | 193                              | 1,807          |          |
| Communications                                  | 1,167          |                              |   | 173  |   | 173                              | 993            |          |
| Financial Charges                               | 2,000          |                              |   | 3,777  |   | 3,777                            | -1,777         |          |
| <b>Total General Expenditure</b>                | <b>17,792</b>  |                              |   | <b>7,049</b>                                 |   | <b>7,049</b>                     | <b>10,743</b>  |          |
| <b>Indirect Costs</b>                           |                |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                |          |
| Programme & Services Support Recove             | 15,700         |                              |   | 7,250  |   | 7,250                            | 8,450          |          |
| <b>Total Indirect Costs</b>                     | <b>15,700</b>  |                              |   | <b>7,250</b>                                 |   | <b>7,250</b>                     | <b>8,450</b>   |          |
| <b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>                    | <b>257,240</b> |                              |   | <b>118,791</b>                               |   | <b>118,791</b>                   | <b>138,449</b> |          |
| <b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>                         |                |                              |   | <b>138,449</b>                               |   | <b>138,449</b>                   |                |          |

**Disaster Response Financial Report****MDRGA007 - Gabon - Election Preparedness**

Timeframe: 21 Jul 16 to 21 Nov 16

Appeal Launch Date: 21 Jul 16

Final Report

**Selected Parameters**

|                         |               |           |          |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe     | 2016/6-2017/2 | Programme | MDRGA007 |
| Budget Timeframe        | 2016/6-2017/2 | Budget    | APPROVED |
| Split by funding source | Y             | Project   | *        |
| Subsector:              | *             |           |          |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**IV. Breakdown by subsector**

| Business Line / Sub-sector                                | Budget         | Opening Balance | Income         | Funding        | Expenditure    | Closing Balance | Deferred Income |
|---|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <b>BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development</b> |                |                 |                |                |                |                 |                 |
| Disaster risk reduction                                   | 257,240        |                 | 257,240        | 257,240        | 118,791        | 138,449         |                 |
| Subtotal BL3  | 257,240        |                 | 257,240        | 257,240        | 118,791        | 138,449         |                 |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>  | <b>257,240</b> |                 | <b>257,240</b> | <b>257,240</b> | <b>118,791</b> | <b>138,449</b>  |                 |