



Workshop to validate the election contingency plan, attended by authorities, law enforcement representatives and civil society organisations

Appeal: MDRGA011	Country: Gabon	Hazard: Other	Type of DREF Imminent
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 150,366	
Glide Number:	People at risk: 1,625,645 people	People Targeted: 10,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 2023-07-27	Operation Timeframe: 2 months	Operation End Date: 2023-09-30	DREF Published: 2023-08-03
Targeted Areas:	Estuaire, Haut-Ogooue, Ngounie, Ogooue-lolo, Ogooue-Maritime, Woleu-Ntem		

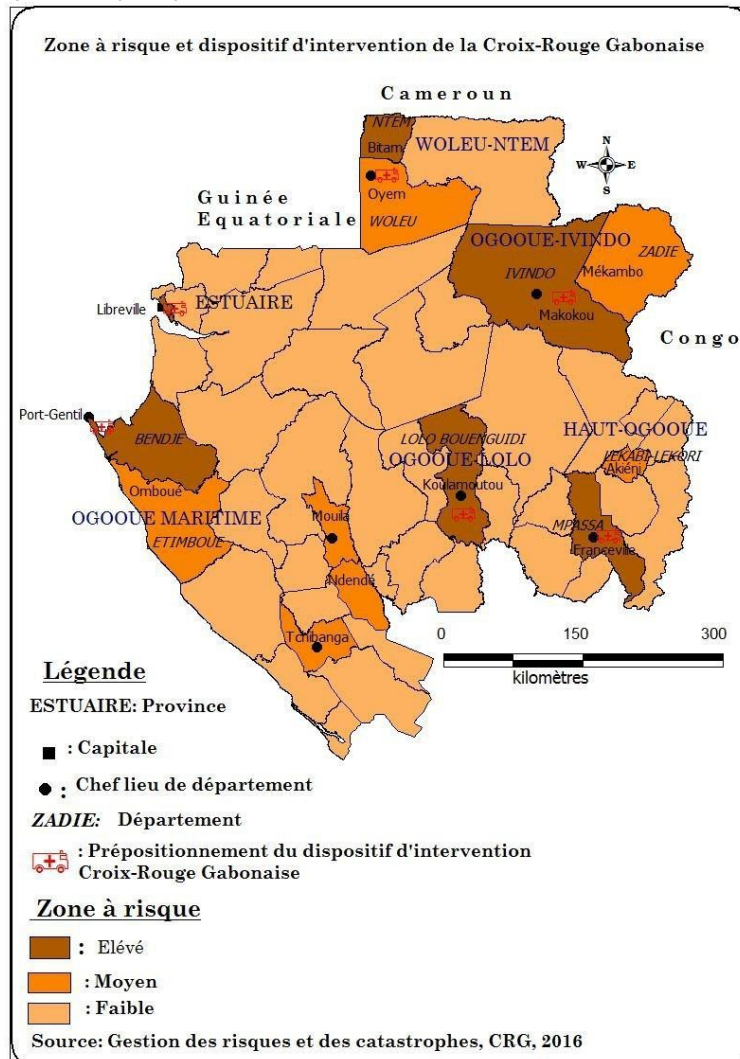
Description of the Event

Approximate date of impact

The 2023 electoral calendar is as follows:

- 11 July: Deadlines for the filing of declarations of candidacy.
- 11 August: Start of electoral campaigns for the presidential election.
- 16 August: Start of electoral campaigns for the legislative election coupled with departmental and council elections.
- 25 August: End of the electoral campaign period.
- 26 August: General elections.

The most likely period of impact is upon publication of results.



Map of risk areas

What is expected to happen?

Although apparently stable, the situation in the country was rocked in recent years by a series of events that are still likely to wreck mayhem. On 7 January 2019, mutineers attempted to overthrow the government following a prolonged absence of the President from the country due to ill health. Since then, the illness and partial incapacity of the Head of State have been seen as a weakness, providing an opportunity to some political opponents to take over power. For the younger generation, this is the reason why they are clamouring for a swing of the pendulum.

Uncertainty about the Head of State's ability to continue in office has led to a power struggle within his own party. In addition, the current term of office is marred by allegations of bad governance and repeated scandals that increasingly make the government unpopular with certain segments of the population, especially the youths. According to Charles M'Ba, an opposition leader, "these seven years of political unrest left their mark, and severely damaged the confidence of the people of Gabon in the State, and in the entire system: its administration, its school and judicial systems, and its police force".

Despite attempts at appeasement by the current government, through a dialogue initiated with the bone and sinew of the country in a bid to lead to a peaceful election, some opposition heavyweights remained aloof. Charles M'Ba, a member of the opposition Union nationale (UN) party and former Minister of Finance under Omar Bongo Ondimba, said at the time that he was not very convinced by the rounds of meetings under engineered by the government. "Loving kind words are good, but proof of love is better," he summed up. Listening to your opponents is a good thing. Now, let's get down to work. Today, the country is at peace, OK, but that doesn't stop me from being worried about the months to come." Source: https://www.lepoint.fr/afrique/gabon-a-quelques-mois-des-elections-un-climat-politique-tendu-03-04-2023-2514692_3826.php du 3 avril 2023.

Not very long ago, an opposition coalition strongly denounced the poor organization of the recent revision of the electoral lists and threatened not to recognize the lists that were to be published. Several opposition leaders continue to express their dissatisfaction with the lack of transparency in the electoral process. The political strife between the government and the opposition keeps raging, and this is something that arouses fears of an outbreak of violence during the upcoming elections.

These fears are also heightened by the fact that the elections will be threefold (presidential, legislative and local). Therefore, the stakes could be significantly higher, as there could be negative consequences of any protests. Although the harbingers of pre- and/or post-election violence are not yet clearly visible, it is nonetheless worth noting that the pressure increases as the date draws nearer. Political one-upmanship is gaining grounds in public debates and with the economic conditions of the population (high cost of living, water and electricity supply), there is no guarantee that things won't get out of hand.

Why your National Society is acting now and what criteria is used to launch this operation.

During the 2016 presidential elections, there was no sign of the deadly violence that ensued from the publication of results. From 11 to 13 February 2023, the government convened all those who matter for a dialogue aimed at moving towards peaceful elections. We have to admit that this dialogue was shunned by some heavyweights in the Gabonese opposition. Today, with the elections fast approaching, the opposition and the government are trading verbal jabs. These developments suggest that Gabon could be heading for an election with a tumultuous outcome. The Gabonese Red Cross deems it wise to prepare for a possible post-election crisis.

Building on its contingency plan and in keeping with the electoral calendar, the NS will direct its actions according to the following key periods:

1.□ The elections date: Although in previous elections unrest began after the results were published, the election day remains sensitive, especially within the framework of general elections, as the stakes are tenfold higher. Trigger threshold: Pushing and shoving /conflicts in and around polling stations. The NS will trigger its early actions if there are clear indications that at least 100 people are at risk of violence, and this from election day to the date of publication of results, which should take no later than one week after the elections.

Indicators: Number of people injured.

Means of verification of indicators: Direct observation and media reporting.

2.□ The date of publication of election results: As from publication until one week after, relief teams will be deployed. Trigger threshold: The NS will trigger its early actions if there are clear indications that at least 100 people are at risk of violence during this period. In particular, following political one-upmanship from the various parties over the media, speech calling for revolt or confrontation between groups affiliated to political parties or between groups of young people and the forces of law and order

Indicators: Number of people injured.

The preparation action will start as soon as the operation is approved and will end 3 days before 23 August 2023,



date of the presidential election.

The deployment of relief teams and the monitoring of the electoral process will be the main actions to be carried out from the eve of the elections until one week after the publication of results and the swearing in of the president elect.

Scope and Scale

Electoral processes can pose a threat during the pre -and post-election periods. During this electoral period, Gabon is also facing numerous socio-economic problems, including the high cost of living, difficulty for households to access water, electricity, etc. Election-related conflicts could increase the vulnerability of people already in need. As 87% of Gabon is urbanized, people are heavily dependent on markets and supermarkets, which could remain closed in times of crisis, creating food security concerns. Possible conflicts could also greatly reduce access to healthcare. Around 1,625,645 people living in the 6 identified risk areas could find themselves in a precarious situation, mainly the poorest people, pregnant and lactating women, and the elderly.

During the previous crisis, the main victims were young people who went out to protest, and supporters of the country's main opposition leader, with hundreds injured and dozens killed.

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population groups?	No
Did the National Society respond?	No
Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)?	No
If yes, please specify which operations	MDRGA007, 2016

Lessons learned

During the last 3 years, the Gabonese RC has not faced any similar event. However, it should be noted that it intervened in 2016 during the previous presidential elections (MDRGA007), and that there are two ongoing DREF operations in the country (MDRGA009 and MDRGA010).

Building on the lessons learned from these previous operations:

- It will be appropriate to circumscribe demand to preparedness actions and only request additional funds if there is effectively a large-scale post-election crisis requiring a response. If so, additional funds will be requested
- To avoid a late start to activities, itself due to the delay in signing the PFA and transferring funds, the Cluster and the NS will need to agree on a system of pre-financing as soon as the DREF is approved, so that the NS can start activities straight away

Current National Society Actions

Coordination	The National Society is a member of the national harm reduction platform and intends to organise a workshop with stakeholders and other actors on the field in the run-up to the elections to present the contingency plan drawn up for this event. This will be an opportunity to present the structure of this
---------------------	--



	plan and the National Society's mechanisms in order to obtain their consent and validation.
Activation Of Contingency Plans	The contingency plan was revised based on the 2016 plan with the support of the Cluster and the ICRC Delegation. The NS is interacting with the various stakeholders on the arrangements that will be put in place, after their buy-in and validation. The NS has envisaged a validation workshop for this plan with the other intervention partners and stakeholders from 31 July to 1 August 2023. The Terms of Reference were shared with ICRC and IFRC for their contributions.

Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

IFRC	<p>The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has an office in Yaoundé, Cameroon, which covers the Gabonese Red Cross (GRC) in the various National Society development programmes, as well as programmes relating to preparedness and response to both health and natural disasters. In recent years, IFRC supported the Gabonese Red Cross in its response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Quite recently, IFRC supported GRC through the DREF funds in the implementation of a Marburg Virus preparedness operation in the Woleu-Ntem Province. In May 2023, DREF funds were allocated to GRC to provide assistance to victims of violent winds in the Haut Ogooué province, more precisely in Franceville. For these two operations, IFRC ensures the technical and operational coordination through its resource persons (Surge, PMER, Finance, Logistics, those in charge of cross-cutting issues – CEA, PGI and CVA) deployed to the Gabonese RC, which ensures the implementation. As an auxiliary to public authorities and a national partner in disaster response, GRC also facilitates disaster preparedness activities in the country.</p> <p>IFRC has arranged exchange sessions with GRC to regularly monitor the situation. In addition, IFRC is liaising with ICRC to provide a joint and coordinated support to the National Society. Coordination meetings have been scheduled to this effect to ensure follow-up with the National Society and the preparation of required documents such as the revision of the national contingency plan for the elections</p>
ICRC	<p>The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has an office in Yaoundé, Cameroon, which also covers the Gabonese RC. Coordination meetings with GRC are held within the framework of the cooperation agreement entered into by both partners. ICRC is helping GRC in building its emergency response capacity.</p> <p>It emerged from the movement coordination meeting that ICRC has planned actions to support GRC in its preparations for the 2023 presidential elections.- This includes support for health coverage during elections, training on Safer Access, revision of the election contingency plan and, if necessary, support for election monitoring through the deployment of volunteers before, during and after elections.</p>
Participating National Societies	No PNS present in Gabon.



Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	<p>The actions undertaken by the national authorities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-□ Political consultation between the presidential majority and the opposition.-□ Revision of the electoral code at the National Assembly and enactment of the new electoral code.-□ Creation of the Gabonese Elections Centre (CGE).-□ Revision of the electoral list.-□ Publication of the electoral calendar.
UN or other actors	<p>No action has yet been taken by the United Nations system or other actors. However, regional structures/institutions such as ECCAS (Economic Community of Central African States), through its Rapid Alert Mechanism for Central Africa (MARAC) platform, are monitoring the situation in ECCAS countries, and in this particular case, the situation in Gabon.</p>
Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?	



Anticipated Needs



Community Engagement And Accountability

At all times, but especially during elections, it is important to sensitize communities and all political forces on the mandate of the Red Cross, but also on the mechanism put in place, while laying emphasis the principles of neutrality and impartiality. This will guarantee the volunteers' access to the field and avoid any confusion with other intervention actors and any reputational risk for the NS. To this effect, the volunteers will need to be briefed on CEA principles to better approach the community and on information feedback.



Health

In the event of conflict, it is necessary to reduce the effects of possible acts of violence in order to prevent deaths that could have been avoided. Moreover, as the injuries are not only physical, psychological care will be necessary. Therefore, Red Cross volunteers will need training on basic first aid and psychological first aid. It is important to improve coordination with external partners/actors to ensure smooth communication and safer transfer of information in the event of a crisis. This important activity will be necessary in the pre-election phase in order to ensure a clear chain of communication and standard operating procedures that are suitable for the various scenarios. This coordination will help ensure the success of the operation.

Furthermore, it will be worth extending this coordination from national headquarters to the targeted branches and thus ensure consistent means of communication (telephone and internet). Equipment will be needed for this purpose.

One point not to be overlooked is the National Society's response capacity, which will need to be strengthened with equipment such as first aid kits, maintenance and fuel supplies for the ambulance and vehicles needed not only to transport volunteers, but to support the operation as a whole.

In order to anticipate possible restrictions on movement in the event of a crisis, the above-mentioned items need to be pre-positioned before the elections.

Also, arrangements will have to be made at headquarters level and in the various committees concerned to provide a place where NS staff and volunteers can regroup and rest if they cannot go back to their various homes during operations. Emergency operations centers will have to be set up at the headquarters and committees of the 6 high-risk localities targeted (Libreville, Koulamoutou, Franceville, Port Gentil, Mouila and Oyem).



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

In the event of conflict, people already in vulnerable situations could find themselves in a worse situation and have their rights trampled on. People with specific needs include (pregnant and lactating women, people with disabilities, the elderly, minority groups – foreigners, migrants or refugees). Volunteers will need to be trained on the code of conduct and PGI issues, especially the prevention of gender-based violence, in order to protect themselves, and to better assist the most vulnerable



Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The aim of this operation is to prepare the Gabonese Red Cross to be ready to respond to the humanitarian needs of the population in the event of pre- and/or post-election violence, by providing support in the health/first aid and disaster risk reduction sectors in Libreville, Franceville, Koulamoutou, Port Gentil, Mouila and Oyem, in coordination with other actors and partners present in the country.

Operation strategy rationale

The operational strategy proposed in accordance with the Gabonese Red Cross election contingency plan takes into account the three phases of the electoral period (the pre-election phase, polling day and the post-election phase), and will be broken down as follows:

Pre-election phase: Preparatory activities (from DREF approval until 23 August):

- 5-day training of 200 volunteers in the following areas: Emergency first aid, psychological first aid, code of conduct, community engagement and accountability, protection, gender and inclusion. It should be noted that ICRC intends to conduct training on safer access, the proper use of the emblem and the respect for the Fundamental Principles. At the end of the training, the volunteers will be given visibility and first aid equipment. It is worth noting that these volunteers must be ready to go into action upon completion of their training. Their role will be to provide first aid to anyone who is injured or in distress, and to refer seriously injured people to health centres.
- Acquisition of first aid equipment.
- Acquisition of visibility equipment.
- Coordination meetings within the NS, with movement partners and with other actors.
- Briefing of volunteers and staff on the operating mechanism of the system set up on the ground, respect for the communication chain and instruction
- Simulation exercises within the Red Cross in the targeted localities.

Two days before polling day (24 - 25 August):

- Activation of election watch teams.
- Setting up of emergency operational command posts at the headquarters and in committees of the most at-risk areas.

Polling day:

- Deployment of volunteers in the vicinity of key polling stations in high-risk localities/communes.

The post-election phase (after the elections and up to the publication of results).

- Setting up of a monitoring team to better observe the situation on the ground.
- Monitoring developments in the situation through coordination meetings.
- A workshop on lessons learned will be organized at the end of the operation to highlight successful actions, actions to be improved upon and recommendations to better inform future NS operations.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

As part of this operation, the Gabonese Red Cross is preparing to provide assistance to 10,000 people affected in the risk areas identified in the contingency plan (Libreville, Koulamoutou, Franceville, Oyem, Port Gentil and Mouila). Particular emphasis will be laid on the areas where polling stations will be set up.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Based on the latest general population census in Gabon, used as a reference in the contingency plan, the total population of the high-risk localities (Libreville, Koulamoutou, Franceville, Oyem, Port Gentil and Mouila) is estimated at 1,625,645.



The NS believes that the people most at risk will be those attending rallies, and those going to polling stations, i.e., voters and all other stakeholders involved in the voting process. Upon publication of results, violence may affect an even greater number of people, namely not only any disgruntled demonstrators, but also anyone else going about their daily business, including traders and residents in their homes if looting starts. This will further endanger the most vulnerable people, namely pregnant and lactating women, children of tender age and the elderly, people with disabilities and minority groups

It is on this basis that the Gabonese RC is preparing to assist 10,000 affected people

Total Targeted Population

Women:	4,830	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	-	12.00 %	87.00 %
Men:	5,170	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	-	2.20 %	
Total targeted population:	10,000		

Risk and security considerations

Please indicate about potential operational risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Difficulty of access to the people targeted by the operation due to the presence of protest movements.	Safer access training will be given to volunteers with the support of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). This will give volunteers all the tools they need to facilitate their access to and acceptance by the community.
Risk of delay in launching DREF activities pending signature of the financing agreement	The National President of the NS has committed herself to providing a pre-financing package of 8 to 10,000,000 CFAF for the start of activities as soon as the DREF is approved and in the meantime IFRC is finalising the financing agreement
Reputational risk for the NS due to the population's lack of knowledge of its mandate, its missions and RC Fundamental Principles.	- <input type="checkbox"/> Information and sensitization of the populations. - <input type="checkbox"/> Training of volunteers and staff on the code of conduct, the fight against fraud and corruption
Unavailability of National Society staff and volunteers due to the management of several operations being implemented by the NS leading therefore to increased workload for GRC staff and volunteer	- <input type="checkbox"/> Deployment of a surge. - <input type="checkbox"/> Regular support from Cluster office staff - <input type="checkbox"/> Building of work organization capacities within the NS (planning and prioritization of activities). - <input type="checkbox"/> Prioritization of actions. - <input type="checkbox"/> Speeding up the implementation of Violent Winds DREF activities in order to complete all flagship activities (training and distribution) before the start of the election campaign. - <input type="checkbox"/> Dispatching NS teams to finalize the Violent Winds DREF



and another team will focus on preparing the activities of the Elections DREF

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

In most urban areas, especially in the capital city of Libreville, the major security risks arise from situations of violence. During political events such as elections, the risk of unrest tends to increase. Security threats can include demonstrations, spontaneous or planned riots, followed by severe repression, roadblocks by vigilante groups and a potential upsurge in casual crime. The NS will appoint a security manager who will be in contact with the IFRC Cluster security manager and the ICRC delegation for exchanges of information on security. The NS Security manager will also communicate with the branches of the high-risk localities targeted in collaboration with the community authorities and will provide regular updates on the situation.




Planned Intervention

	Community Engagement And Accountability	Budget	CHF 17,931
		Targeted Persons	10000
Indicators		Target	
Number of sensitisation sessions by means of mobile cinema		120	
Number of volunteers trained in CEA		200	
Number of people reached by the mobile cinema		10000	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Briefing of 200 volunteers on CEA and its principles -Sensitization of the community of the RC's mandate and the mechanisms put in place, with emphasis on the principles of neutrality and impartiality, through mobile cinema activities carried out by 15 teams of 4 volunteers 8 sessions. - Preparation of key messages on the culture of peace. - Creation of tools to ensure feedback. 	

	Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Budget	CHF 3,967
		Targeted Persons	10000
Indicators		Target	
Number of volunteers briefed on the code of conduct		200	
Number of volunteers briefed on PGI		200	
Number of staff briefed on the code of conduct		15	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briefing of 200 volunteers on PGI. • Briefing of 200 volunteers and staff on the code of conduct. 	


	Secretariat Services	Budget	CHF 21,507
		Targeted Persons	10000

Indicators	Target
Number of lessons learned workshop	1
Number of Cluster missions (Programme / Finance)	1
Number of volunteers insured	200
Number of surge deployments	1
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NS support and monitoring mission. • Deployment of a Surge to coordinate preparation activities. • Support for volunteer insurance. • Support for the holding of the lessons learned workshop.

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	CHF 75,383
		Targeted Persons	10000
Indicators	Target		
Number of volunteers equipped with visibility equipment	200		
Number of Red Cross flags distributed	20		
Number of simulation exercises	6		
Number of coordination meetings with other actors/stakeholders	4		
Number of briefing sessions with volunteers in the 6 target localities (1 per locality)	6		
Number of meetings with Movement partners	4		
Number of caps	200		
Number of vests/jackets	200		
Number of Red Cross flags	20		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deployment of 200 volunteers: 100 in Libreville, 20 in Franceville, 20 in Port Gentil, 20 in Oyem, 20 in Mouila and 20 in Koulamoutou. These volunteers will be supervised by 15 National Society staff. - Production and distribution of visibility and protection equipment (caps, vests/jackets, RC flag). - Coordination meetings with other stakeholders in the country. 		

Priority Actions:

- Weekly meetings of Movement partners.
- Production of weekly or daily situation reports (SitRep) as required.
- Briefing of volunteers, staff and partners on the mechanism in place, the communication chain and monitoring of the situation.
- Provision of vehicles and ambulances with fuel for the operations.
- Simulation exercise with volunteers at headquarters level and in all targeted branches.

	Health	Budget	CHF 31,578
		Targeted Persons	10000
Indicators	Target		
Number of people reached by Psychological First Aid	25		
Number of volunteers trained in emergency first aid	200		
Number of volunteers deployed	200		
Number of people reached by emergency first aid	100		
Number of first aid kits/bags	25		
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Training of 20 volunteers in psychological first aid, i.e. 10 in Libreville and 2 in each of the other 5 target areas. -173 volunteers trained in emergency first aid, i.e.: 83 volunteers in Libreville and 18 volunteers in each of the other localities (Oyem, Mouila, Koulamoutou, Franceville and Port Gentil). -Provision of psychological first aid by 10 PFA focal points (psychologists) of the NS. These psychologists provide PFA to people in distress as well as to NS staff and volunteers in need -Provision of emergency first aid by volunteers to people in need. -Mobilization of volunteers from 2 days before the elections until two days after the publication of results. If violence escalates, this period could be extended. -Setting up stands in high-risk areas to receive people who will need to be rescued. -Purchase of first aid equipment (stretchers, first aid kits/bags, thermoflash, survival blanket). The 50 first aid kits/bags will be distributed as follows: 5 bags for each of the branches and 25 bags for Libreville. - Acquisition of first aid kits for emergency first aid. - Setting up of command posts or emergency operations centres in the 6 target localities. 		

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

The NS intends to deploy 200 volunteers, including supervisors.

These volunteers will be deployed in the targeted risk areas as follows:

- Libreville: 100
- Port Gentil: 20
- Franceville: 20
- Oyem/ 20
- Koulamoutou: 20
- Mouila: 20

These trained volunteers will then be mobilised for election monitoring, from 2 days before the elections to 2 days after the publication of results, to provide emergency first aid and PFA, and to monitor the situation (election monitoring) in the community.

At national headquarters level, 15 staff members will be deployed. They will coordinate the volunteer teams on the field and also run the emergency operation centres. They will serve as watchdogs alongside the partners and other stakeholders

Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

Given the ongoing operations and the lack of experience of most members of the current team, the NS is in real need of support. A surge with expertise in operations management will be deployed to support the National Society. It will support the National Society in training volunteers as well as in mobilizing and organizing teams. It will also support them in monitoring and reporting.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

The National Society will carry out the purchasing procedures with the support of IFRC, and purchases will be made in Libreville and forwarded to the localities as the situation develops. For items that are not available in Libreville, IFRC will likely provide support for the purchase according to its supply system.

How will this operation be monitored?

In addition to the deployment of a Surge, the Cluster envisages a monitoring mission (Programme / Finance) to make sure that the operation is going on smoothly, depending on the context. Moreover, weekly meetings are held on-line to monitor the situation with the NS. At the end of it all, the cluster will conduct a mission to Libreville as part of the workshop on the lessons learned from this operation.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.

Communication is one of the key links in this operation. The IFRC Cluster will provide technical support to the NS on this aspect through the provision of emergency communication manuals, the production of SitReps, and the development of other communication tools.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRCCxxx - Gabon Red Cross Society ELECTIONS GENERALES 2023

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	53,477
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	31,578
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	3,967
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	17,931
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	96,889
Coordination and Partnerships	1,587
Secretariat Services	21,506
National Society Strengthening	73,796
TOTAL BUDGET	150,366

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **National Society contact:** Véronique TSAKOURA, Présidente Nationale, tsakourav2@yahoo.fr, +24174062834
- **IFRC Appeal Manager:**
Adesh TRIPATHEE, Head of Country Cluster Delegation ai (Cameroun, Gabon, Guinea Equatorial, Sao Tome e Principe,, Adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org, +237650659991 / +254731067489
- **IFRC Project Manager:**
Josuane Flore TENE, Disaster and Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery (DCPRR) Coordinator, josuaneflore.tene@ifrc.org, +237677098790
- **IFRC focal point for the emergency:**
Josuane Flore TENE, Disaster and Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery (DCPRR) Coordinator, josuaneflore.tene@ifrc.org, +237677098790
- **Media Contact:** Muriel ATSAMA OBAMA, Communication Officer, Muriel.ATSAMA@ifrc.org, +237650610006
- **For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting enquiries)**
IFRC Regional Office for Africa Beatrice Atieno OKEYO, Head of PMER & QA, beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org, Phone: +254 721 486953

[Click here for the reference](#)

