



Lessons learnt Workshop attended by all the local Branches Ops coordinator and President/SGs, IFRC and ICRC staff

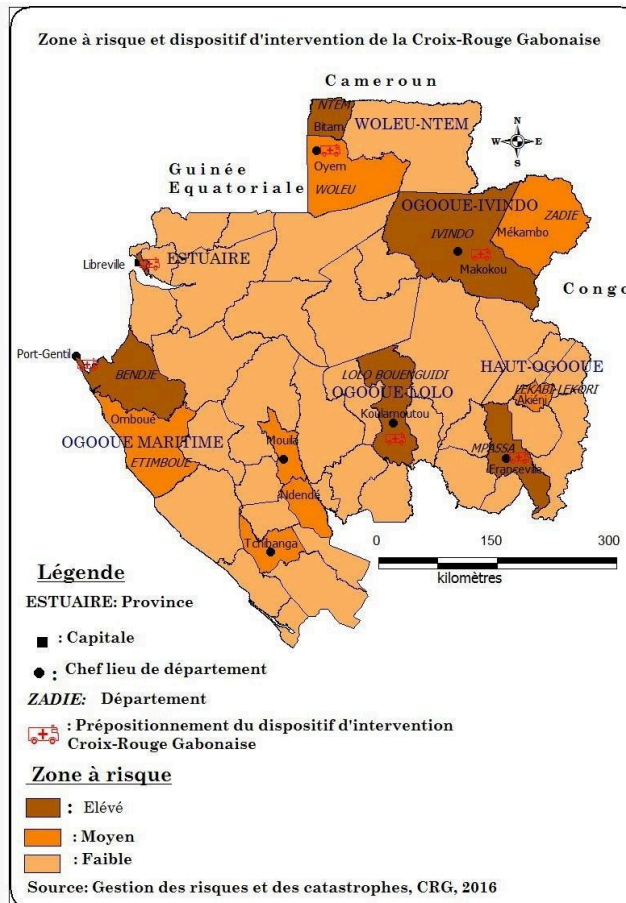
Appeal: MDRGA011	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 254,560	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Other
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 2,397,368 people	People Targeted: 10,000 people	
Event Onset: Slow	Operation Start Date: 27-07-2023	Operational End Date: 30-11-2023	Total Operating Timeframe: 4 months

Targeted Areas:

Estuaire, Haut-Ogooue, Moyen-Ogooue, Ngounie, Nyanga, Ogooue-Ivindo, Ogooue-lolo, Ogooue-Maritime, Woleu-Ntem

The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Description of the Event



Map of risk areas

Approximate date of impact

The operation began with the elections held on August 26, 2023, considered to be the impact date. According to the electoral calendar, the campaigns started on August 11, and during this pre-electoral period, preparatory activities were already underway at Société Nationale. The elections went well, but the proclamation of the results on August 30 gave rise to a coup d'état. This major change led to a revision of the operation.

Provide any updates in the situation since the field report and explain what is expected to happen.

The current context of Gabon is fluid, complex and evolving rapidly. On August 30th, Gabon's electoral commission declared Ali Bongo was the new president of Gabon, with a reported 64.27% of the vote, with the opposition leader, Ondo Ossa, a former education minister, with just 30.77% of the vote. Few hours later, the military moved in, and a group of military officers calling themselves the Committee of Transition and Restoration of Institutions denounced the election outcome. The military officials announced the dissolution of "all the institutions of the republic", the closure of Gabon's borders. They declared that "to this end, the general elections of 26 August 2023 and the truncated results are cancelled". Gunfire erupted briefly in the capital of Libreville after the officers announced the coup, but no major security incidents arose. On 4th September military leader Gen Oligui Nguema Brice was sworn in as head of state.

The situation in Libreville has been calm since the coup, with regular vehicle movement, internet connections stabilized and domestic and international flights that had been stopped on the day of the coup have resumed.

After congratulating the army for having saved the country from another "electoral coup", the opposition platform Alternance 2023 is calling on the military to continue compiling the results of the presidential election, which it believes its candidate won.

Although the harbingers of violence are not clearly visible, nevertheless current fluid and rapidly evolving political situation can pose humanitarian consequences. Tensions and violence could come either side. It is important for neutral humanitarian organization like National Red Cross Society be better prepared for responding to the humanitarian needs.

Scope and Scale

Prior to the coup, Gabon was already experiencing persistent poverty rates and increased vulnerability caused by rising food prices and posing strong risks. The Ukrainian crisis has affected households through the increase in the prices of basic food items, especially the affordability of bread which is a staple food in the country. Gabon is facing numerous socio-economic problems, including the high cost of living, difficulty for households to access water, electricity, etc. 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. Also, possible conflicts could greatly reduce access to healthcare.

Most of the regional and international powers, such as the European Union and the United States said they are following events with concern, while African Union and other countries condemned the coup and suspended Gabon representations. In the long run, this could lead to economic sanctions and fragilize the country's economic situation.

Learnings from the past similar potential social unrest has such as the 2016 elections, 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. In case of a military conflict all 2,397,368 inhabitants in the country could find themselves in a precarious situation, mainly the poorest people, pregnant and lactating women, and the elderly.

National Society Actions

Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation?	No
Please provide a brief description of those additional activities	-

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<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.</p> <p>Since this DREF was approved, the Delegation held daily online meetings to monitor activities and provided the necessary support to the Société Nationale. Two cluster staff took part in the contingency plan validation workshop, another programme staff member spent two weeks working with the Gabonese RC to provide local technical support for the two operations underway with NS. In addition, a Logistics Officer was deployed to the Gabonese Red Cross to provide technical support to the SN for the procurement process and the monitoring of activities.</p> <p>Since the coup d'état, the IFRC (Yaounde CCD, Regional Office, Geneva Secretariat) has been mobilised through various security and operational meetings to support the Gabonese RC. It was decided to carry out an update of the current DREF to integrate the new urgent needs of the SN. A movement coordination meeting is also held daily (IFRC-CRG-ICRC) to monitor the situation and take steps to support the National Company. In addition, the situation of Surges in the field is constantly monitored to ensure their safety and well-being.</p> <p>Une coordination a été mise sur pied pour un suivi journalier de l'avancement des activités avec les équipes de la SN et du cluster impliquées dans l'opérations. ceci s'est fait avec l'appui de proximité du Surge Logistique qui avait été dèployé auprès de la Société Nationale.</p> <p>en marge de ce suivi à distance , plusieurs missions d'appui auprès de la CR Gabonaise on eu lieu pour la mise en oeuvre de cette opération . Il s'agit de :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- PMER : deux missions PMER ont eu lieu tout au long de l'opération pour le suivi de la mise en oeuvre des activités . D'autre supports ont été donnés à distance travers les réunions journalières et hebdomadaires pour le suivi des activités.
-------------	--

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finances : Des missions finances ont eu lieu pour renforcer les capacités de la SN en matière de gestion financière, le suivi des lignes budgétaires ainsi que les différentes procédures et documents de supports pour les différentes dépenses. Un suivi financier régulier a été fait pour donner un appui à l'équipe Finances de la Société Nationales. une mission de proximité a eu lieu pour la vérification des pièces justificatives des dépenses de cette opération selon le respect des procédures. - le point focal sécurité a maintenu un suivi régulier de la situation au niveau du pays et aussi aux niveau des frontières avec les pays frontaliers plus précisément après le Coup d'état. cet appui a permis aussi de doter la Société Nationale des téléphones satelitaires pour la maximiser les chances d'échanges avec la Société Nationale - le service de la logistique du cluster a donné un appui à distance pour les achats à faire au niveau du cluster. c'est le cas des achats de Turaya, du matériel de renforcement de l'électrification solaire de la Société Nationale en collaboration avec le point focal IT et sécurité. - le service de la sécurité a été d'un grand appui pour cette opération dans le cadre du suivi de la situation sécuritaire dans le pays et avec les pays frontaliers. Des réunions de coordination avec le département de sécurité au niveau du bureau régional et du secrétariat ont permis de prendre les dispositions par rapport à la situation générale et aussi celui des Surge sur le terrain.
Participating National Societies	No PNS present in Gabon.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

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.

Des réunions conjointes ont été menées avec le CICR, la IFRC et la SN pour le suivi de la mise en oeuvre des activités. de la situation sécuritaire avec le développement des différents scénaris.

le CICR a aussi pris part à l'atelier sur les leçons apprises de cette opération.

ICRC is part of the movement coordination meetings held daily with IFRC and CRG to monitor the situation and take steps to support the NS.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	On 30th August, the military officials deposed the President of the Republic and announced the dissolution of "all the institutions of the republic", the closure of Gabon's borders after noting what they called irresponsible and unpredictable governance. They declared that "to this end, the general elections of 26 August 2023 and the truncated results are cancelled". In the meantime, many formers ministries and political authorities have been put into detention. The leader of the militaries will be sworn "president of the transition" on September 4.
UN or other actors	No action has yet been taken by the United Nations system, however, their SG expressed deep concern and firmly condemned the ongoing coup attempt. He reaffirmed his strong opposition to military coups and closed his statement by saying that United Nations stands by the people of Gabon.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



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.

It is equally important to improve coordination with external partners/actors to ensure smooth communication and safer transfer of information in the event of a crisis. Furthermore, it is found worth extending this coordination from national headquarters to the targeted branches and thus ensure consistent means of communication (telephone and internet).



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).



Community Engagement And Accountability

At all times, 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.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The aim of this operation is to prepare the Gabonese Red Cross to respond to the humanitarian needs of the population in the event of violence related to the elections by:

- Training volunteers in health/first aid and CEA thematic.
- Prepositioning first aid equipment and hibernation kits.
- Sensitizing the community on the RC's mandate and the mechanisms put in place, with emphasis on the principles of neutrality and impartiality.

Operation strategy rationale

The original strategy proposed in accordance with the Gabonese Red Cross election contingency plan took into account the three phases of the electoral period (the pre-election phase, polling day and the post-election phase). Now that the election has elapsed, and with the uncertainty brought by this coup d'etat, the NS has set up monitoring teams to better observe the situation on the ground and intends to extend the previous activities to the whole country, reinforce the visibility and security, as well as extend the duration of the monitoring for 1 more month. To reach their objective they will carry out the following activities:

- Training, equipment and deployment of volunteers:

All 200 volunteers have been trained on emergency first aid, psychological first aid, code of conduct, community engagement and accountability, protection, gender and inclusion. They were given visibility and are ready to go into action. As the operation is extending to the whole country, 60 new volunteers (20/region) will undergo the same process. Their role will be to provide first aid to people who will be injured or in distress, and to refer seriously injured people to health centers.

Simulation exercises are planned if the situation allows.

- Prepositioning first aid equipment and hibernation kits:

During the initial part of this operation, first aid equipment, medical items and hibernation kits were bought to cover 6 branches. However, more of these equipments will be procured to cover the 3 new targeted areas: 5 First aid kits, 3 thermo flashes, 30 survival blankets, 1 hibernation kit per branch.

9 NS vehicles will be fueled during this period.

- Sensitizing the community of the RC's mandate and the mechanisms has been put in place, with emphasis on the principles of



neutrality and impartiality:

The NS will extend the broadcasting period of the advert that was already aired on the country's main radio channels before the elections. The NS believes it is appropriate to continue it beyond the planned period. This will enable them to continue to raise public awareness of the Red Cross mandate, with an emphasis on the Movement's 7 Principles. Apart from this, NS plans to realize and broadcast of a 3-minute 15 advertorial on RC mandate and principles on national television.

To ensure that these activities run smoothly, safely and in a coordinated manner, the following measures will be taken:

- Improving the visibility of the Red Cross building which is located in the heart of the capital with illuminated signs.
- Adding a few volunteers to filter entrances at NS headquarters, because there is currently only one security guard and the flow of people going there might increase.
- Coordination meetings within the NS, with movement partners and other actors will go on throughout the operation.
- Strengthening communication between the head office and the departmental committees until October and adding the 3rd Satellite phone.
- Reinforcing the NS's mobility both in the capital Libreville and in the departments by repairing seven vehicles and increasing fuel supplies.
- Strengthening the autonomous energy system by lighting the entire NS, supplying power to communications equipment (radio, Vsat) and supplying power to IT equipment (desktop computers, laptops, telephones). This system will be located at headquarters and will consist of solar panels and batteries. The mobile units can be equipped with 220v Nomad Solar Kits capable of storing energy and powering telephones, laptops and several light bulbs. Solar-powered Power Banks for personal use.

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 was targeted by this operation?

As part of this operation, the Gabonese Red Cross is preparing to provide assistance to 10,000 people affected across the country. At the start of the operation, 7 of the most vulnerable provinces were targeted, but with the onset of the coup d'état, the other 3 provinces were also taken into consideration, given the risk of a general conflagration of the situation. The most vulnerable groups were always foreigners (refugees/migrants), as well as other people who would have difficulty moving quickly in the event of a crisis, such as people with disabilities, the elderly and pregnant women.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The total population in the country is estimated at 2,397,368. Initially this DREF was targeting 6 provinces. Given the update, NS extended the geographical area to the whole of the country by adding the other 3 provinces in the country: Ogoué-Ivindo, Nyanga and Moyen Ogoué. In such an unpredictable context, all the country's major cities are now at risk, not to mention the fact that Ogoué-Ivindo and Nyanga are the strongholds of certain ministers who have been arrested.

The NS believes in case of civil unrest not only disgruntled demonstrators, but also anyone else going about their daily business, including traders and residents in their homes will be affected. 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	12%
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	87%
Men	5,170	People with disabilities (estimated)	2.2%
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	10,000		



Risk and Security Considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Safety risk for the volunteers and NS staff due to the population/military's lack of knowledge of its mandate, its missions and RC Fundamental Principles.	-Information and sensitization of the populations. -Training of volunteers and staff on the code of conduct, the fight against fraud and corruption.
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.

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.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Implementation



Budget: CHF 23,958

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Assisted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of people reached by emergency first aid	100	100
Number of volunteers deployed	260	2,600
Number of volunteers trained in emergency first aid	260	260
Number of people reached by Psychological First Aid	25	25

Narrative description of achievements

• In the health sector, training activities for volunteer committees in Estuaire (Libreville) and the other five branches in psychological first aid were conducted with the support of PSP focal points from the SN. A total of 20 volunteers were trained. This training enabled these volunteers to support individuals in distress as well as NS staff and volunteers involved in the operation. This training was of great



assistance not only on the day of the election in all branches but also during the swearing-in ceremony of the transitional president.

- Subsequently, cascade training in emergency first aid was provided to 173 volunteers distributed across the capitals of the targeted regions (Libreville, Koulamoutou, Mouila, Franceville, Port Gentil, and Oyem).
- First aid kits were purchased and made available to volunteers in emergency centers set up specifically for election day in the various localities.
- Following the coup, supplies were also provided to the three other regions that were not included in the initial plan (Tchibanga, Makoukou, and Lambaréné).

Lessons Learnt

- The daily follow-up meetings allowed us to ensure the successful implementation of various activities and to collaboratively find solutions to challenges.

Challenges

- Several challenges were identified:
 - The delay in submitting the DREF request.
 - Insufficient budgeting for certain materials based on local costs.
 - The delay in the supply of certain materials and their delivery to the field.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 3,967

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Assisted Persons: 3,967

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of staff briefed on the code of conduct	15	15
Number of volunteers briefed on PGI	260	200
Number of volunteers briefed on the code of conduct	260	200

Narrative description of achievements

- The 200 volunteers of the Gabonese Red Cross in the targeted localities were briefed on PGI (Protection, Gender, and Inclusion) as well as on the code of conduct. These briefings were conducted in a cascade manner for the 100 volunteers in the Estuaire region of Libreville and other districts of Libreville. The briefings were conducted in groups of 20 volunteers, adhering to pedagogical standards.

Additionally, 60 other volunteers from the three additional regions, as part of the operation's revision following the coup, also received a briefing on PGI. These activities ensured consideration of gender and protection during the implementation of activities, as well as the inclusion of people with specific needs.

Lessons Learnt

- The delay in developing this DREF is a lesson learned, as the NS did not have enough time to implement training activities throughout the target regions before the election date.
- coordination with local branches in the target regions needs to be strengthened



Challenges

-The NS staff during the operation did not fully complete the training on the code of conduct. We insisted on this during the lessons learned workshop, and so created addresses for several staff on the Go platform.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 17,931

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Assisted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of people reached by the mobile cinema	10,000	100,000
Number of volunteers trained in CEA	200	200
Number of sensitisation sessions by means of mobile cinema	120	51

Narrative description of achievements

- To maintain the neutrality and impartiality of the Gabonese Red Cross in the context of this operation, emphasis was also placed on community engagement and accountability activities. This was carried out through mobile cinema in neighborhoods to promote messages on the culture of peace and to raise community awareness about the activities and mandate of the Red Cross, and its role in this context.
- With the support of the CEA officer from the IFRC Cluster and the communication officer, the SN developed key messages that were communicated. This included other communication tools about the National Society, such as short videos on the 7 principles of the Movement.

Lessons Learnt

- The lessons learned from this operation are practically the same for each section. more specifically, the delay in getting the operation up and running.
- The challenges of the messages to be published, given the country's context.

Challenges

- The NS did not yet have much experience of mobile cinemas, but the Cluster's support enabled us to acquire the appropriate equipment and set up this activity
- the planned number of sessions was not reached due to the Coup d'état, which made the situation a little tricky.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 65,314

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Assisted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
-------	--------	--------

Number of surge deployments	1	1
Number of volunteers insured	260	260
Number of Cluster missions (Programme / Finance)	1	1
Number of lessons learned workshop	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

- Support missions to the National Society (NS) took place within the framework of this DREF.
- The mission of one of the cluster's project coordinators provided close support to the NS.
- The deployment of a logistics Surge assisted the NS in the process of numerous purchases for this operation. This was accomplished through the verification and harmonization of purchase documents according to procedures, the establishment of a stock management system with various warehouse management tools, and support for the transportation of purchased materials to departmental committees. Additionally, the Surge helped to strengthen the NS's capacity by training 12 staff members (logistics, finance, and programs) on IFRC's logistics procedures (procurement and supply); this included reviewing vehicle documents, briefing on vehicle inspections, and managing the logbook. A system was established for supervising purchases, receiving, transporting, and managing stocks.
- Another cluster mission took place (Finance and Programs) to monitor and evaluate the operation's activities (workshop on lessons learned, verification of supporting documents, strengthening the technical and operational capacity of NS staff in disaster management, as well as briefing on emergency operations processes and financial management).

Lessons Learnt

- The setting up of daily implementation monitoring meetings between the Cluster team and the NS team
- The involvement of all those involved in the operation (programs and support services) enabled everyone to interact at the same time and have the same level of information in normal times.

Challenges

- The main challenge of this operation, in the context of the Secretariat's support, was to bring the NS team together for better internal coordination.
- The same applies to the simultaneous monitoring of two operations with virtually the same timeframe with the NS.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 141,803

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Assisted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of meetings with Movement partners	4	8
Number of coordination meetings with other actors/stakeholders	4	4
Number of simulation exercises	6	6
Number of volunteers equipped with visibility equipment	260	2,600

Narrative description of achievements

Within the framework of this operation, 200 volunteers were initially deployed and distributed in the high-risk targeted regions: 100 in Libreville (Estuaire), 20 in Franceville (Haut Ogooué), 20 in Port Gentil (Ogooué Maritime), 20 in Oyem (Wolleu Ntem), 20 in Koulamoutou (Ogooué Lolo), and 20 in Mouila (Ngounié). These volunteers were supported by 15 supervisors who facilitated various trainings and mobilized them in the field. Following the coup, the operation was revised to include three additional regions: 20 in Makoukou (Ogooué Ivindo), 20 in Tchibanga (Nyanga), and 20 in Lambaréné (Moyen Ogooué).

- Several visibility and protection materials for the volunteers, such as caps, jackets, and CR flags, were produced to ensure safer access in the field. Simulation exercises were conducted at the national headquarters and in the Estuaire (Libreville) committees and other branches to better harmonize coordination and supervision during volunteer deployments.

- Coordination with other actors in the country was facilitated with the support of the National Society President to present Red Cross activities. This aimed not only at coordinating activities to avoid duplication but also at better understanding its role and mandate, emphasizing the seven fundamental principles, particularly the principles of neutrality and impartiality, which were crucial in the election context.

- Internal coordination within the Red Cross Movement was well maintained through weekly follow-up meetings between the National Society, the IFRC cluster, and the ICRC Delegation. This coordination allowed for combined efforts to support the National Society and work complementarily with a synergy in activities. Additionally, daily follow-up meetings between the National Society's operation team and the IFRC cluster took place throughout the operation's implementation. These meetings tracked the implementation progress and found alternatives to various challenges encountered.

- Moreover, with the DREF revision following the coup, the National Society's operational capacities were further strengthened by providing additional satellite phones, enhancing the national headquarters' electrical system with solar panels and power banks to ensure service continuity during power outages. The headquarters building's visibility/security was also improved with an illuminated identification plaque. The logistical capacity was bolstered by repairing seven additional vehicles, making a total of nine vehicles (including the headquarters and branches).

Lessons Learnt

- At the end of this operation, the following lessons were learned:

- the time required to submit the application for an imminent DREF should be respected in the future
- The introduction of daily follow-up meetings was a good approach, enabling us to monitor implementation from start to finish and to keep the teams in action. This also enabled us to catch up on certain delays and work together to find solutions to the challenges that arose.
- The practical involvement of the branches since the DREF was drawn up by national headquarters needs to be improved.

Challenges

- The following challenges can be noted:
- Inappropriate level of preparation of the NS team and coordination within it
- the technical and operational capabilities of the National society
- the management of several DREF operations in virtually the same period,
- insufficient involvement of the branches in DREF preparation,
- the late launch of the operation due to the late submission of the DREF request



Financial Report

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

MDRGA011 - Gabon - Election Preparedness

Operating Timeframe: 27 Jul 2023 to 30 Nov 2023

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/7-2024/4	Operation	MDRGA011
Budget Timeframe	2023/7-11	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 05/Jun/2024

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	254,560
DREF Anticipatory Pillar	150,366
DREF Response Pillar	104,194
Expenditure	-201,634
Closing Balance	52,926

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items			0
PO02 - Livelihoods			0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			0
PO04 - Health	23,958	12,612	11,345
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene			0
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	3,967	3,570	397
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration		1,845	-1,845
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery			0
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	17,931	14,094	3,837
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	45,856	32,122	13,734
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	1,587	389	1,198
EA02 - Secretariat Services	65,314	33,608	31,705
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	141,803	135,515	6,288
Enabling Approaches Total	208,703	169,512	39,191
Grand Total	254,559	201,634	52,925

[Click here for the complete financial report](#)

Please explain variances (if any)

IFRC allocated through the DREF pot CHF 254,560 in two allocations following the evolvement of the context and needs. On that allocation, CHF 201,634. The balance of CHF 52,925 will be returned to the DREF pot. Difference of CHF 1 between budget and allocation is a system rounding error. The overall unspent balance is the result of different balances per cost category.

Explanations for each variance are summarize as below:

- For the underspend on the health sectors, in terms of relief and personnel cost. This was linked to the coup d'état led us to redirect a lot of health activities that were no longer being spent (supervision missions, election watches, psychological first aid activities, field

mission, etc).

- Lesson learnt workshop was not accounted under the enabler NS strengthening as a learning activity. Hence both output codes used do not match the initial codes of budget. should be booked on AP122 or EA02
- Stakeholders advocacy did not take place
- Surge costs under-spent.



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

[Click here for reference](#)

