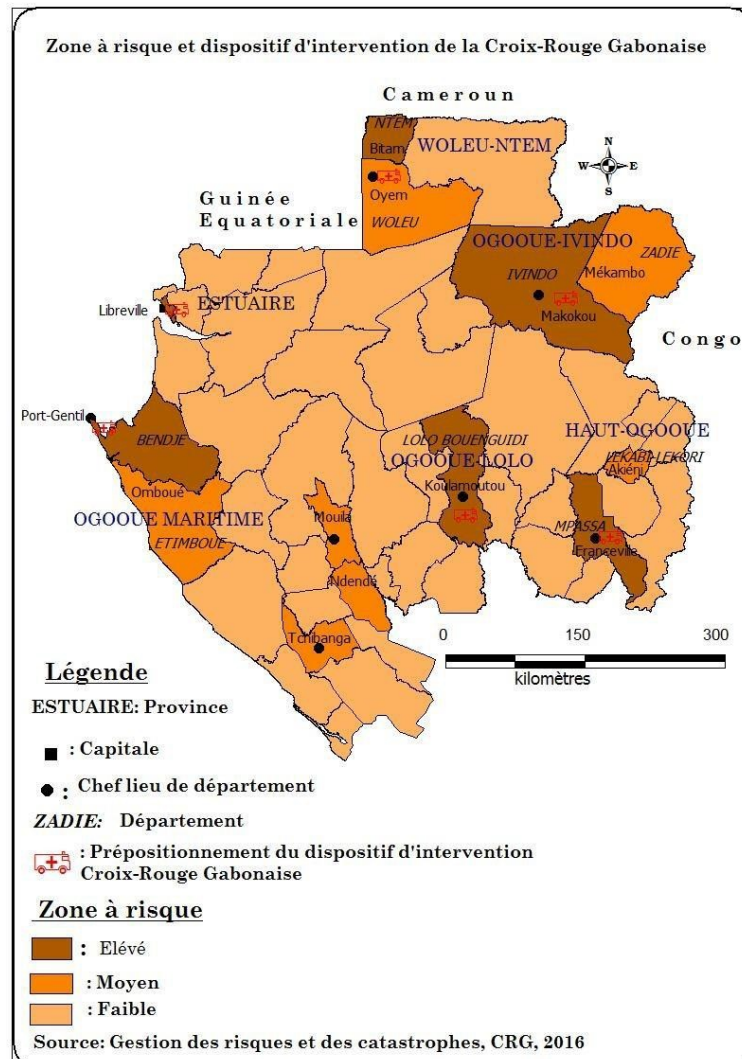




Workshop to validate the election contingency plan, attended by authorities, law enforcement representatives and civil society organisations

Appeal: MDRGA011	Total DREF Allocation CHF 254,560	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Other
Glide Number:	People at risk: 2,397,368 people	People Targeted: 10,000 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 2023-07-27	New Operational end date: 2023-11-30	Total operating timeframe: 4 months
Additional Allocation Re- quested 104,194	Targeted Areas:	Estuaire, Haut-Ogooue, Moyen-Ogooue, Ngounie, Nyanga, Ogooue-Ivindo, Ogooue-lolo, Ogooue-Maritime, Woleu-Ntem	

Description of the Event



Map of risk areas

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.

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

Though no violence has been reported since the coup, either from the population or the army, there is no guarantee that the situation will remain calm. Based on the ongoing situation, the four scenarios below have been drawn, and it is very likely that the country is heading towards scenario 1 (Military leadership with commitment to a democratic transition), or scenario 2 (Military leadership without a transition in sight). These 2 scenarios do not have a direct and immediate humanitarian impact. However, it remains pertinent for the NS to continue enforcing its role, principles and safe access – increasing visibility, as well as maintaining close contact with communities.

Scenario 1: The military leadership commits to a 1-year democratic transition.

Likelihood: high - Humanitarian impact: low

Widespread discontent with Bongo's rule suggests that the military has the support of much of the country, which will likely limit the disruptiveness of the political change. The new transitional government do not disrupt its relationships with international and regional partners and seek a political arrangement that is amenable to key stakeholders, likely further limiting the severity of the international response. The new leadership proposes a transitional timeline, during which it will attempt to build new government institutions, remove from the government Bongo loyalists and hold elections within a year. This scenario may be valid until July 2024.

Scenario 2: The military leadership establishes an authoritarian regime and refuses any transition back to a democratic system.

Likelihood: Medium - Humanitarian impact: medium

The new transitional government refuses to share a road map for a return to a democratic system. If they finally do, the military forces interfere heavily with the scrutiny and the whole transition do not produce any new institutions or a transparent governance. The military leadership generates hostility among its international and regional partners, which in turn escalate the situation with sanctions that cripple Gabon's economy. The humanitarian consequences of this scenario are of concern but not yet significant. Gabon's economic spiraling due to international sanctions affects the most vulnerable population groups, increasing territorial and socio-economic inequalities in country. This scenario is valid until the July 2024.

Scenario 3: Deposed president and his allies secure political and military support to enforce election results.

Likelihood: negligible - Humanitarian impact: medium

The situation remains fluid for several weeks allowing the resistance to the coup to rally with Bongo loyalists. The military quickly loose the support of the majority of the population, increasing the risk of civil unrest and adding potential stressors on the new administration. Ali Bongo is freed under the pressure of the African Union and other international actors and secures enough internal and external support to oust the new leadership and enforce the general election results.

The humanitarian consequences of this scenario are significant. Civil unrest causes significant damage and losses and generates new humanitarian needs among the civilian population. This scenario is valid until the end of 2023.

Scenario 4: Crisis escalates and internal stability and security collapse into a civil war.

Likelihood: negligible - Humanitarian impact: very high

The new military leadership remains in power, but Ali Bongo's loyalists and allies gather enough resources and support to challenge their grip on Gabon's institutions. The country stability collapses with the two factions resorting to violent and armed clashes to gain power and territorial control. Neighboring countries and regional powers pick sides in the conflict and contribute to its escalation by channeling resources and weapons in country. The "coup contagion" successfully spreads into neighboring countries with autocratic regimes. The humanitarian consequences of this scenario are catastrophic, with new humanitarian needs affecting millions of civilians in Gabon and neighboring countries due to cross-border population movements.

Independently of the scenario, the Gabonese Red Cross will stick to its initial plan and trigger its early action if there are clear indications that at least 100 people are at risk of violence during the next weeks. In particular, following verbal outbursts by various parties in the media, incitement to revolt or clashes between the military and groups affiliated to political parties or between groups of young people and the forces of law and order.



Indicators: Number of people injured

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

Preparatory actions have been carried out before the elections. The situation is continuing to be monitored and the emergency teams remain on alert and will be deployed once the trigger threshold has been reached. Trigger threshold:

Indicators: Number of people injured.

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 fragilise the country's economic situation.

During the previous crisis in the country in 2016, 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.

Summary of changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the operational strategy	No
Are you changing the target population of the operation	No
Are you changing the geographical location	Yes
Are you making changes to the budget	Yes
Is this a request for a second allocation	Yes
Has the forecasted event materialize?	No

Please explain the summary of changes and justification

The DREF for elections preparedness in Gabon was approved on 28 July 2023 and activities planned took place on the lead up to the election day (26 August). While the election process was mostly peaceful, with no major incidents in the capital Libreville and across the country, what has happened after the declaration of the results is putting Gabon's political context fluid. On August 30, Gabon's electoral commission declared the incumbent President, Ali Bongo, had won the election with a reported 64.27% of the popular vote, while the opposition leader, Ondo Ossa, a former education minister, had just received the support of 30.77% of the electorate. After



this announcement, the opposition denounced the elections. Few hours later, a group of military self-entitled as the Committee of Transition and Restoration of Institutions (CTRI), took over national media declaring the election results void and alleging having taken control of the state institutions. 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. Current context of Gabon is fluid, complex and evolving rapidly.

In view of this, the National Society is proposing changes to the current DREF along with previously developed contingency plan, which will allow: 1) Maintain heightened vigilance for an extended period of time, 2) Expand the preparedness actions to 9 of the most critical provinces of Gabon, and 3) Increase the visibility of the National Society staff, volunteers and equipment, allowing to uphold the RCRC principles and maintain safe access.

1 - Heightened vigilance and extension of the duration of the operation:

Given the uncertainty of the situation following the "coup d'état", the NS wishes to remain on high alert for longer in the event of unrest. To this end, it plans to extend and reinforce the measures taken when this operation was conceived, in particular by:

- Reinforcing the NS's mobility both in the capital Libreville and in the departments by repairing two vehicles and increasing fuel supplies.

- Strengthening communication between the head office and the departmental committees until October.

- The extension of community engagement activities and the collection of community feedback over 8 weeks more than planned.

- Reinforcement of the hibernation kit for volunteers at the national headquarters and in the departments.

2- Improving the visibility, autonomy and security of the NS's national headquarters in the heart of the capital:

- In terms of visibility at the national headquarters, illuminated signs will be needed to improve the visibility of the Red Cross building.

- Extending the broadcasting period of the advert developed by NS. This spot was broadcasted on the country's main channels before the elections, and the NS believes it is appropriate to continue it beyond the planned period. This will enable to continue to raise public awareness of the Red Cross mandate, with an emphasis on the Movement's 7 Principles.

- Enhance security at the headquarters, by increasing the number of guards during this period.

- Reinforcing the autonomous of the electricity system on the NS based on the scenarios developed and the Niger experience.

3- Extending the geographical area to the whole of the country by adding the 3 provinces that were not initially targeted: 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 plans to equip these committees with first aid kits and refresher trainings so that they are ready to intervene in the event of unrest.

Current National Society Actions





Distribution of products to make up first-aid kits.

<p>Activation Of Contingency Plans</p>	<p>Prior to the recent elections, the contingency plan was revised based on the 2016 plan with the support of the Cluster and the ICRC Delegation. Now with the coup, the NS is working on another revision taking into account the current situation.</p>
<p>Community Engagement And Accountability</p>	<p>200 volunteers were trained on CEA and its principles in Libreville and other targeted branches as planned. After their training, they were deployed in the field during two weeks to sensitize the community on the RC's mandate and the mechanisms put in place, with emphasis on the principles of neutrality and impartiality.</p> <p>Key messages on the culture of peace were broadcasted in main radios covering all the country.</p> <p>For now these activities have been stopped due to the sensitivity of the current situation but would resume with revised engagement guidance.</p>
<p>Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 200 volunteers were trained in psychological first aid and 173 volunteers were trained in first aid as planned. - The team of PSP focal points were set up to provide PSP on election day and will continue to do so as required. They are on stand-by and ready to intervene to provide first aid if needed. - 50 first aid bags, 20 stretchers, 20 thermo-flashes and 100 survival blankets have been purchased and distributed to the concerned branches.
<p>National Society Readiness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Surge was deployed to support the NS in reviewing all procurement files and is still on the field assisting the NS as required. - Visibility equipment was procured for all 200 volunteers involved in the preparation. - All volunteers were trained as planned and are ready to intervene.
<p>Coordination</p>	<p>The National Society is a member of the national harm reduction platform. The NS organized a workshop with stakeholders and other actors on the field to present the contingency plan drawn up for this event. This was the opportunity to present the structure of this plan and the National Society's mechanisms and obtain their consent and validation.</p> <p>Since the Coup, regular Movement meetings take place with NS, IFRC Delegation, Regional office and HQ, as well as ICRC and Cameroon Red Cross. These</p>



meetings allow to monitor the situation and assist the NS in its preparation in case the situation would turn into a crisis.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Secretariat</p>	<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>Participating National Societies</p>	<p>No PNS present in Gabon.</p>

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.

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

<p>Government has requested international assistance</p>	<p>No</p>
	<p>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</p>



National authorities	elections of 26 August 2023 and the truncated results are cancelled". In the meantime, many former ministries and political authorities have been put into detention. The leader of the military 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.
Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?	



Needs (Gaps) Identified



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.



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



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 will be worth extending this coordination from national headquarters to the targeted branches and thus ensure consistent means of communication (telephone and internet).

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

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 thematics.
- Prepositioning first aid equipment and hibernation kits.



- Sensitization the community of 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 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 across the country

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: Ogooué-Ivindo, Nyanga and Moyen Ogooué. In such an unpredictable context, all the country's major cities are now at risk, not to mention the fact that Ogooué-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 %	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
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.




Planned Intervention

	Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Budget		CHF 3,967
		Targeted Persons		10000
Indicators	Target	Actual		
Number of staff briefed on the code of conduct	15	0		
Number of volunteers briefed on PGI	260	200		
Number of volunteers briefed on the code of conduct	260	200		
Progress Towards Outcome				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 200 volunteers were trained on the PGI. - 200 volunteers and NS staff were briefed on the code of conduct. 				

	Secretariat Services	Budget		CHF 65,314
		Targeted Persons		10000
Indicators	Target	Actual		
Number of surge deployments	1	1		
Number of volunteers insured	260	200		
Number of Cluster missions (Programme / Finance)	1	1		
Number of lessons learned workshop	1	0		
Progress Towards Outcome				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IFRC staff carried out a field mission to support the NS in preparing for the elections. - A surge was deployed to support the National Society and coordinate with operations. - Insurance cover for the 200 volunteers has been taken out. - Support for lessons learned will be provided at the end of the operation. 				

		Budget	CHF 141,803
--	--	---------------	-------------

	National Society Strengthening	Targeted Persons	10000
Indicators	Target	Actual	
Number of meetings with Movement partners	4	8	
Number of coordination meetings with other actors/stakeholders	4	1	
Number of simulation exercises	6	0	
Number of volunteers equipped with visibility equipment	260	200	
Progress Towards Outcome			
<p>200 volunteers were deployed as initially planned (100 in Franceville, 20 in Libreville, 20 in Koulamoutou, 20 in Port Gentil, 20 in Mouila and 20 in Oyem).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visibility materials has been purchased and distributed (chasubles, hats and Red Cross flags). - coordination meetings were held at country level through meetings between the President and other stakeholders. - Movement coordination meetings were held, as well as daily monitoring meetings between the IFRC team and the Gabonese RC to monitor the progress of activities. 			

	Health	Budget	CHF 23,958
		Targeted Persons	10000
Indicators	Target	Actual	
Number of people reached by emergency first aid	100	0	
Number of volunteers deployed	260	200	
Number of volunteers trained in emergency first aid	260	200	
Number of people reached by Psychological First Aid	25	0	
Progress Towards Outcome			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 200 volunteers were trained in psychological first aid, as planned in Libreville and the 5 other departments. - 173 volunteers were trained in first aid in Libreville and the 5 other departments. - The team of PSP focal points was set up to provide PSP, which took place on election day and will continue with the current situation as required. 			

- Volunteers were mobilised two days before the elections and on election day to provide first aid. This will continue as needed.
- First aid kits have been acquired.
- The NS has set up a command post for emergency operations on election day in the 6 target localities. The same applies to the other localities, as the need was also expressed.

	Community Engagement And Accountability	Budget		CHF 17,931
		Targeted Persons		10000
Indicators		Target	Actual	
Number of people reached by the mobile cinema		10000	0	
Number of volunteers trained in CEA		200	200	
Number of sensitisation sessions by means of mobile cinema		120	51	

Progress Towards Outcome

- 200 volunteers were briefed on the AEC and its principles
- the SN has set up a mechanism to raise community awareness through mobile cinema activities that highlight the role and mandate of the CR and the 7 fundamental principles. This activity has been suspended in the current situation so as not to sow confusion within the community. But the sessions will resume if necessary.

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
- Lambarene: 20
- Makokou: 20
- Tchibanga: 20

These trained volunteers were mobilized for election monitoring, from 2 days before the elections to provide emergency first aid and PFA, and to monitor the situation in the community.

At national headquarters level, 15 staff members have been deployed to coordinate the volunteer teams on the field and also run the emergency operation centres. They 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 has been deployed to support the National Society to support the in training volunteers as well as in mobilizing and organizing teams, and supporting monitoring and reporting.

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

The National Society carried out the purchasing procedures with the support of IFRC in Libreville and forwarded to the localities.

How will this operation be monitored?

In addition to the deployment of a Surge, two monitoring mission (Programme / Finance) were carried out 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 provides 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.



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](#)

