



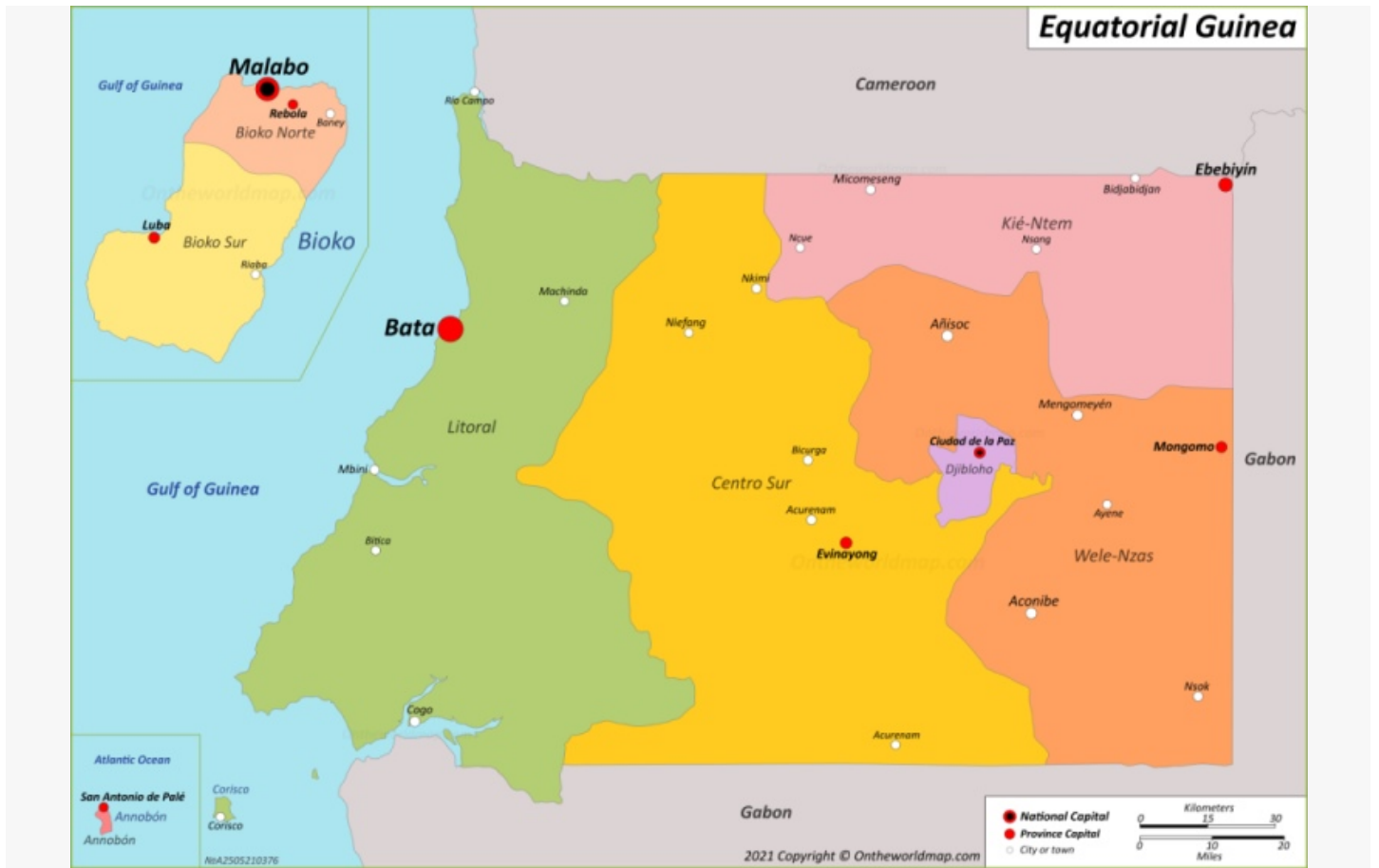
Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea volunteers administered first aid services to wounded rescued passengers following the shipwreck in Bata

Appeal: MDRGQ004	Country: Equatorial Guinea	Hazard: Other	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 24,962	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 90 people	People Targeted: 89 people	
Operation Start Date: 30-07-2024	Operation Timeframe: 2 months	Operation End Date: 30-09-2024	DREF Published: 01-08-2024
Targeted Areas: Litoral			

Description of the Event

Date of event

20-07-2024



Map of Equatorial Guinea

What happened, where and when?

On 20 July 2024, the National President of Equatorial Guinea Red Cross was alerted by government authorities from Bata on a shipwreck that occurred early morning of 20 July 2024, before dawn. The shipwreck is said to have occurred at the Rio Campo Cribi sea border between Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon. It is difficult currently to indicate the origin of the boat. The rescued passengers indicate that they were travelling to Gabon, and that the boat's captain immediately escaped upon seeing the coast of Equatorial Guinea, abandoning the passengers to their fate. This resulted into the shipwreck. According to the passengers, the boat had been travelling since 1st July 2024, and the passengers seem to have been promised jobs in Gabon.



Provision of first aid services to shipwreck affected people in Bata, Equatorial Guinea

Scope and Scale

The boat was carrying 90 people, including 47 women from different nationalities (30 from Benin and 17 from Togo), as well as 43 men also from different nationalities (10 from Togo, 16 from Benin, 8 Burkina Faso nationals, 2 Niger nationals, and 6 Nigerians. 1 died, and his nationality has not been clarified yet).

One of the passengers died because of the shipwreck, and 89 were rescued. These 89 are wounded, some with fracture. The host National Society provided first aid services to the wounded as soon as they were alerted by government authorities (the Gendarmerie Nacional). A rapid assessment conducted by the Equatorial Guinea Red Cross (EGRC) indicate that the 89 rescued passengers are in a small room at the Gendarmerie in Bata, a room that normally can contain up to 4 people. They have nowhere to go as none of them is from Equatorial Guinea. They arrived with no items, assets and missing bare minimum for dignity and life. They urgently need water, food, clothes, sleeping matts, mosquito nets, pillows, buckets, jerrycans and cups for drinking water. The National Society also needs first aid kits to replenish their stock and to continue providing first-aid services to the affected people rescued from the shipwreck. Majority of the affected people are women (47 out of 89), and some are children, all packed in a small room at the Gendarmerie Nacional.

These people are currently in a room of the gendarmerie. For now, they are not authorized to move out of the designated structure for safety (standard precautions) but the red cross is allowed in with assistance. Information received on 26th from authorities indicate that these people will be moved soon to one of the COVID management structure which is a bigger place and remain a government structure. With likely the same movement restrictions. This is not yet done and will be followed-up in coming days.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea	https://prddsgofilestorage.blob.core.windows.net/api/dref/images/CRUZ%20ROJA_yes.docx

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population group?	-
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

-

Lessons learned:

Following the implementation of the DREF operation on the Explosion in Bata in 2021, it stood out clear that there were gaps in the disaster preparedness and response of the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea. The last National Response Team (NRT) training in Equatorial Guinea was in 2012, and very few of the people who were trained back then are still with the NS. There is an urgent need to organize a new NRT in the country. Likewise, the NS also needs DREF training to be able to apply as when necessary. Several issues hindered the implementation of the Marburg operation. Such issues included humanitarian access, logistics, security, administration and finance. Measures are taken to overcome the same issues. IFRC has deployed a staff to Equatorial Guinea to monitor this and other activities. The procurement planned will be done in-country and IFRC logistics in Yaoundé will support the process from distance.

While NS with IFRC and movement are working to increase gradually the capacity and organizational development of the NS, for urgent and unpredicted disaster such as this one, there is a systematic agreement to set-up clear structures to overcome at least regular challenges of procurement, administrative timeliness, financial monitoring.

As part of administrative, financial or logistic delay, the NS is already pre-financing the operation for the food and immediate aid and the market quick assessment confirmed procurement can be easily complete locally.

IFRC also has a monitoring schedule in place since the past 3 years which was further strengthen during the Marburg Emergency appeal during which NSD efforts were scaled-up for HQ and available technical personnel. Same staff will be in charge to monitor from HQ this intervention and follow-up on critical actions with branches and partners.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

20-07-2024

Livelihoods And Basic Needs	On 22 July 2024, the NS conducted a second round of first aid services to the affected people and allocated some funds for food and water. The water is being distributed since 20th and food plates ready to eat have been cooked and distributed since 23rd.
Health	Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea volunteers and staff provided first aid services to wounded people as soon as they were rescued by government teams. Red Cross volunteers also provided psychosocial support to affected people, helping them not to feel lonely after the accident in a foreign country.
Coordination	While waiting for further information from Government, NS is also entitled to fulfill its auxiliary role and deliver the humanitarian assistance. Given that auxiliary role they have been contacted by Authorities to act and this do not give them possibility to refuse.



	<p>With limited resources, the DREF allocation is the immediate solution while complementing with ICRC funding when they come.</p> <p>NS has engage ICRC and other partners on the situation to support with resources that are already limited for the NS in normal period.</p> <p>Continuous discussions are maintained with local authorities to adapt the intervention to the changes and decisions they might made.</p>
Assessment	Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea volunteers and staff conducted a rapid assessment after the accident.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>Equatorial Guinea is covered by the Yaoundé Country Cluster Delegation (Yaoundé CCD). The Cluster's Program Coordinator is presently deployed to Equatorial Guinea to support the National Society. He has assisted the NS with the posting of the alert on Go Platform and is also helping NS staff to prepare the DREF request to respond to the situation.</p> <p>IFRC currently supporting coordination with other partners, potentially embassies and organizations'. The President of the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea requested the support of the IFRC to be able to respond to this situation. He made this request because when the accident occurred, Government called NS to provide humanitarian support.</p>
Participating National Societies	No PNS in Equatorial Guinea.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC has no presence in Equatorial Guinea. But the ICRC delegation based in Yaoundé also covers Equatorial Guinea. The NS has informed them about the situation, and they are considering covering part of the food needs of the affected people. ICRC has not yet indicated how much they can cover but discussion will be concluded soon and will come to complement the food assistance for the second month while the DREF is quickly activated for the first days/week of assistance.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	<p>Following the Shipwreck, People were rescue by local authorities and brought to security in the Gendarmerie premises.</p> <p>Protocol and decisions for the people received is not yet known. Government will normally be in charge of defining how situation will be handled and potential repatriation or not.</p> <p>For now, this is not yet done. In addition, the Government has not declared the emergency or request on written the support to NS or other partners. The Government called NS President to ask the NS for humanitarian assistance delivery following the accident. Following that, Local authorities granted access to the NS to visit and assist the people where they are in Government structure.</p> <p>26th July, the authorities informed the NS of the possibility to move the affected people</p>

	to another structure. A bigger existing structure from Government that have already been used to host and take care of people.
UN or other actors	IFRC informed the UN Resident Coordinator's Office in Malabo and while they indicated that they do not have a humanitarian component in their activities for Equatorial Guinea, they will be looking for possible support for this operation, probably through the various embassies involved. Some consulates of the nationalities involved are providing water for bathing, and an association of Beninese doctors started administering first aid services to their fellow citizens today. Two local NGOs have distributed some clothes to the affected people.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The assessment indicated that the affected people urgently need non-food items for day to day use, sleeping materials, protection material.

The people arrived in the ship have nothing for themselves to use to protect themselves against weather, mosquitoes or other threats. They loss the few items and assets they had in the ship accident and now need all possible support to protect themselves.

Being hosted currently in the Gendarmerie premises and potentially moved to another Government structure for the rest of their stay, they will still need the minimum assets to live with dignity and be able to protect themselves at least during the night.

The NS is planning to cover that with this operation.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Food is a vital needs for the people received through the boat. They arrived after days of weeks of travel and they were exhausted and had no means to afford or even access food following the accident.

Since the 20th, the day of the accident, no food or water was made available by other partners to the people affected left in the Gendarmerie. NS, as per their mandate and called to support humanitarian needs in this situation has been providing food and water to the people.



Health

On 20th, first assessment of the situation identified that most of the people received where injured. The need of first aid was urgent and remain important as the injuries have not yet start healing. Regular visits for that are needed and kits to maintain that assistance as well. NS plans to continue providing first aid services. To that end, they need to replenish their first aid kits that are already used, and also to make provision for the coming weeks.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The NS is planning to distribute items that will likely contribute to generate waste. The premise of the Gendarmerie has garbage and waste management for regular days but during the time of the stay of the affected people, NS assistance will a significant amount of waste that need to be consider. The management of the intervention require to integrate the collection and smart management of waste such as empty bottles and sachets, and also sensitizing the populations on the need to keep the environment clean. Without proper management of the environmental hygiene in the rooms they will be allowed to stay in, and knowing they are remaining inside, the situation will surely affect hygiene condition, leading to further health threat.

Cleaning and sensitization activities are required to mitigate that risk.



Furthermore, the Women and girl in reproductive age will need support for menstrual hygiene management while all the individual need support for their personnel hygiene. There have been no considerations of that and no assistance to them since they arrived. The risk for the hygiene condition to deteriorate is high and must be avoid in such situation.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

In the people received, we have 47 female, include 5 minors. People group range from 17 to 44 age old. The context of such displacements always require a constant safeguarding to be integrated in the approach, the engagement and the institutional advocacy. It is also important for the assistance provided to be sensitive to the group represented and ensure they can maintain their dignity and safety. Continuous discussion and engagement is also needed to remain relevant.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Two important elements must be raised here: the gaps of confirmed information on the time the people may stay in the country and the limited resources of NS to continue any of the assistance expected from local authorities.

- The affected people are presently in a room at the National Gendarmerie. It is not yet clear what Government authorities will decide to do with them, whether they will accommodate them as refugees, or send them back to their respective countries of origin. In any case, Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea will continue to assist the affected people while waiting for the Government's decision on the future of the affected people.
- Considering the low resources of the NS and absence of support already deployed external funding is required to ensure assistance is delivered as per the appeal for support from authorities directed to the NS. No alternative resources is available for now.

[Assessment Report](#)

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This DREF allocation aims at support emergency assistance for the coming two months for the 89 people that arrived in Bata on 20 July 2024 following the shipwreck accident. This is minimum humanitarian services inclusive of food, essential items, first aids and protection against immediate risk associated to hygiene and safeguarding criteria for the people to be assisted.

Operation strategy rationale

DREF is quickly activated to deliver humanitarian services to the people affected. Considering the high probability for their stay to exceed 6 weeks and NS resources deployed since 20th that are already exhausted, this DREF will help to cover the emergency needs encounter in such context for the first weeks. This allocation and the design of the intervention is made with the consideration of additional support for ICRC to complement the food assistance for a month and the context monitoring with expected clarity from Government on the status and protocols they will apply. For now, the absence of clarity on the decision that Government may undertake for the affected people make difficult to elaborate further actions. The strategy is therefore based on request from authorities to act and cover urgent humanitarian needs. With context evolution and partners support as times pass, NS could revise this intervention accordingly.

To address the un-covered humanitarian needs this DREF will aim at purchasing and distributing non-food items that are the critical needs as the people lost everything in the shipwreck anyway. The items provided will include single mattresses, Mosquito nets, Bedsheets, Buckets, Cups, Pillows, Large Pots, ladles, Plates, Spoons, plastic garbage rolls, Kitchen knives. Some items will also be provided to increase the individual hygiene. Individual hygiene kits provided will include toilet paper. Additional distributions will include the menstrual hygiene kits for the 47 identified women and girl in reproductive age and general items that will enhance the hygiene, focusing on waste management by the provision of garbage bag.

Food is one of the high priority since 20th and NS started distribution of food to the affected people. Still being uncovered, NS will continue the food provision through ready to eat ration. The most relevant way and healthy for the affected people being to ensure cooking and distribution of plates ready to eat in the place the people are currently hosted. For that activity, NS will purchase food items such as Liters of olive oil, Boxes of condensed milk, Sacks of large rice, Boxes of canned tomatoes, Strips of water, small Boxes of turkey wings, Boxes of mackerel, medium sized bowls, Packages of broth, and bags of Salt. NS will use these stocks to continue to facilitate the cooking in their own premises. Then distribute then where people are hosted which is for now in the Gendarmerie. Full access to



distribute that assistance is granted and NS started already this activity given the urgent needs. In case they are moved and have more flexibility for the cooking where they will be relocated (as per Government projection), NS could re-assess with Government if it is relevant to pass the cooking to them. In that case, fire safety messages will be delivered as well to prevent against further incident while regular visits will be held. NS has already started distributing food through existing resources and this intervention will allow the refund and continue that assistance for at least a month while ICRC support may extend that intervention.

NS will ensure to prevent health main threats associated to the hygiene conditions, considering the people are staying in the premises and the waste management risk. First aid and PFA will continue for the coming weeks based on needs of each individual. Volunteers visits will be used to deliver both.

The regular visits will also serve for integrated multi-sector awareness. Volunteers visits will cover protections messages, WASH hygiene promotion, use of kits and key health threats to prevent. Hygiene promotion and environmental hygiene will be particularly enhanced to encourage the cleaning and helping with waste management, transport out of the premises and common spaces. This DREF will prioritize sensitization of the affected people on the need to keep the environment clean, preventing any risk associated to negligence of the basic hygiene but also it will serve to provide protection messages to people received in Bata through this accident and personnel in charge of their safety. This will be done through the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea staff and volunteers since they have access to the affected people.

A remote support will be organized. It will be complement by a monitoring visit from delegation to ensure proper closing and quality reporting of the intervention. Especially considering that NS did not have any DREF training since 2012.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

All 89 people rescued after the accident are targeted.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

This operation is targeting the 89 people who were rescued after the shipwreck in Bata. They are all targeted as they are not from Equatorial Guinea, and they need everything having lost their belongings during the accident. No other support being deployed to complement and all facing the same needs.

Total Targeted Population

Women	47	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	100%
Men	42	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	89		

Risk and Security Considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
The status of the affected persons in Equatorial Guinea is not yet clarified, and they might be asked to leave the country any moment, thereby stopping the operation.	Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea is monitoring the situation closely. The non-food items planned to be distributed are essentials such as sleeping materials. The cooking kits planned are for Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea who will be doing the cooking for the affected people. Activities are planned for 2 months, but

food items will be purchased on a weekly basis and stop immediately when the people leave the country.

During recent operations in Equatorial Guinea, procurement took a lot of time because they were done out of the country. This could lead to extended operation, and the procurement could be completed when the beneficiaries have already left the country.

All procurement planned will be done in Bata. The items planned are available there, and IFRC will help the NS with the procurement procedure to speed it up.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

There is no threat to the life of the affected people. However, their accommodation is not ideal as they are not arranged in a gender-friendly manner. However, with Government plans to relocate them to a COVID 19 site, Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea will suggest that men be separated from women.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 6,091

Targeted Persons: 89

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people reached with non-food items	89

Priority Actions

- Purchase and distribution of EHI include : Single mattresses, Mosquito nets, Bedsheets, Buckets, Cups, Pillows, Large Pots, ladles, Plates, Spoons, plastic garbage rolls, Kitchen knives, Packs of toilet paper
- Monitoring on the use of items and promoting good practices.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 4,191

Targeted Persons: 89

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people receiving hot meals	89

Priority Actions

- Procurement of food items such as Liters of olive oil, Boxes of condensed milk, Sacks of large rice, Boxes of canned tomatoes, Strips of water, small Boxes of turkey wings, Boxes of mackerel, medium sized bowls, Packages of broth, and bags of Salt

- Prepare hot meals and deliver it to the affected people for a month



Budget: CHF 2,356

Targeted Persons: 89

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people reached with first aid services	89
Number of first aid kits purchased	10

Priority Actions

- Purchase 10 first aid kits for Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea
- Continue administering first aid services to the affected people
- Provide psychological support to the affected people



Budget: CHF 3,597

Targeted Persons: 89

Indicators

Title	Target
# people reached with wash activities	89
# cleaning visits	24
#Wash kits distributed to affected people for 2 months	89
	-

Priority Actions

- Volunteers deploy for collection of waste arising from the operation (bottles, plastic bags, etc.
- Volunteer supervisors deploy for regular monitoring of hygiene conditions and team
- Promote hygiene during the visits and associated risk for health.
- Sensitization on the need of keeping the environment clean
- MHM



Budget: CHF 1,650

Targeted Persons: 95



Indicators

Title	Target
% personnel and volunteers deployed that have been initially briefed on safeguarding	100
#people reached with PSEA and safeguarding awareness messages	89

Priority Actions

- Volunteers briefing in safeguarding minimum standards
- All personnel engage will sign and acknowledge the understanding of safety, safeguarding and code of conduct
- MHM distribution will contribute to the groups vulnerable
- NS has already engage couple of discussions with the affected people and collect initial data from them and the involved authorities. These information have served to design the priorities from these people for the coming weeks.
- The feedback received from the people served through this intervention will be managed and escalated as with adequate sensitivity.
- Message delivery on PSEA and PGI during volunteers visits.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 3,032

Targeted Persons: 16

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of lessons learned workshop organized	1
Monitoring and supporting mission	1

Priority Actions

- Monitoring of the operation and remote support to the timely and quality intervention
- support coordination and humanitarian diplomacy as relevant
- Organize a lesson learned workshop
- Ensure guidance and support for proper operation that meet safeguarding policies and DREF criteria



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 4,044

Targeted Persons: 16

Indicators

Title	Target
Volunteers and staff mobilised, briefed on safeguarding and deployed	16



Priority Actions

- Cover Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea administrative costs (including communication, office equipment, bank charges, etc.) in support of this operation
- Purchase visibility materials for the NS
- Participate in the lessons learned workshop
- Volunteers briefings and deployment to ensure safety, alignment with authorities rules in managing the situation and key messages for awareness raising. Safeguarding briefing to be emphasized.
- Protection and safeguarding key messages will be delivered to the people affected and the Gendarmerie personnel.

About Support Services

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

Five staff, 10 volunteers, and 2 supervisors. Branch staff will support and a mission from HQ will be ensured.

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

Procurement will be done by the National Society.

The first aid kits will be procured to replenish the stock of the NS. The non-food items and food will be procured for distribution. Since the quantities are not much, it is expected that the tendering will take a maximum of 2 weeks. However, IFRC Logistics in Yaoundé will support the NS with the procurement procedure to speed up and avoid delays.

All the items planned are available in the local market, and easier to procure locally for speedy intervention. To enhance the quick assistance, NS engaged the resources they had available to start the emergency assistance and food distribution.

How will this operation be monitored?

IFRC has a staff in the country. He will ensure monitoring of the operation. IFRC will ensure kick-off to start properly the intervention and ensure planning and key steps are well understood. Necessary translations will be done for the purpose of the smooth implementation and ownership from HQ but also branches.

Regular meeting will be undertaken with NS and IFRC delegation program manager for proper monitoring of the implementation. When relevant, this will engage other units, especially finance, logistic and PMER.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The NS has a communications Director who will work in close collaboration with IFRC Communications Officer at Yaoundé CCD.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRGQ004 - Equatorial Guinea Red Cross Shipwreck in Bata

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	17,885
Shelter and Basic Household Items	6,091
Livelihoods	4,191
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	2,356
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	3,597
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	1,650
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	7,076
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	3,032
National Society Strengthening	4,044
TOTAL BUDGET	24,962

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



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[Click here for the reference](#)

