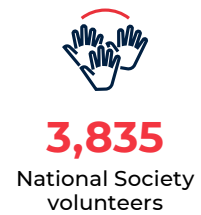


IN SUPPORT OF THE GABONESE RED CROSS SOCIETY



PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



21,174

Climate and
environment



1,290

Disasters
and crises



4,769

Health and
wellbeing



3,424

Values, power
and inclusion



18,980

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Gabonese Red Cross Society			
Overview		Funding Sources	
Funding	Not reported	IFRC Secretariat	Not reported
Expenditure	Not reported	Participating National Societies	Not reported
		HNS other funding sources	Not reported

IFRC network			
Country		Funding Requirement	4.1M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	181,000
		Funding	130,000
		Expenditure	62,000
	Emergency Operations	Funding Requirement	150,000
		Funding	563,000
		Expenditure	334,000
Participating National Societies		Funding	18,000
		Expenditure	18,000
HNS other funding sources		Funding Requirement	3.6M
		Funding	Not reported

Appeal number **MAAGA002**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRS1003/ *Regional Africa Mpox Response*

Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	21,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	11,000

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	1,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	1,000
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	5,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	5,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	100%
Health and wellbeing	Number of people donating blood	153
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	1,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	3,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with training in first aid	284

Values, power and inclusion	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	930
	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	5,000
	Number of people whose access to education is facilitated through National Society's programming	19,000
	Percentage of those surveyed report receiving useful and actionable information	100%

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Turkish Red Crescent	18,000						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 18,000**



Gabonese Red Cross teams provided emergency assistance, including cash support, health and hygiene promotion, and sanitation activities to reduce flood risks and prevent disease. (Photo: IFRC)

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Gabon, located on the west coast of Central Africa and bordered by the Republic of the Congo, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea and the Gulf of Guinea, is characterized by its low population density, resource-rich economy and high levels of biodiversity. Despite its significant natural wealth, including oil, manganese and extensive forest reserves, the country faces structural challenges such as limited access to basic services, high unemployment and vulnerability to climate-related shocks.

With over 70 per cent of the population concentrated in urban coastal areas, particularly Libreville and Port-Gentil, economic activity is highly centralized, while rural and remote areas experience reduced access to infrastructure and services. Although Gabon has one of the highest GDP per capita levels in sub-Saharan Africa, its economy remains heavily dependent on oil revenues and imports, with limited diversification. Persistent inequalities, a large informal economy and uneven distribution of wealth continue to affect living conditions, while unemployment, especially among youth, remains a key concern.

Climatic conditions further influence vulnerability, with a prolonged rainy season typically extending from October to May. Heavy rainfall frequently results in flooding, landslides and storm-related damage, impacting infrastructure and livelihoods. In recent years, climate risks have become more pronounced, requiring increased attention to disaster preparedness and resilience-building efforts.

In 2024, Gabon maintained relative institutional stability despite ongoing economic and social pressures, while focusing on strengthening epidemic preparedness, advancing universal health coverage and raising awareness of climate-related risks. Environmental protection efforts, including the conservation of national parks and anti-poaching initiatives, were also reinforced alongside growing community engagement, particularly among youth and women.

In 2025, the country continued to operate in a relatively stable environment following the political transition initiated in 2023. While governance structures remained intact, the transition period continued to shape institutional processes and coordination with national authorities. At the same time, Gabon remained highly exposed to hydrometeorological hazards, with seasonal flooding affecting both urban and peri-urban areas, disrupting livelihoods and increasing vulnerabilities.

Socio-economically, structural challenges persisted, including disparities in access to healthcare, education and social protection. Urban poverty and inflationary pressures particularly linked to food and essential goods further reduced household purchasing power. These combined factors, alongside limited access to quality services in remote areas, continued to influence humanitarian priorities, particularly in community health, disaster response and resilience strengthening.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2025, the Gabonese Red Cross strengthened climate resilience and environmental sustainability while delivering multi-sector emergency support to 3,650 people through a DREF-funded response. Key achievements include the integration of environmental considerations into operations, sustained community-led tree planting initiatives and the embedding of climate risk reduction into branch-level and community interventions. The National Society enhanced preparedness by leveraging early warning information through collaboration with meteorological services and regional platforms, while strengthening internal capacities on climate risk, hygiene promotion and community engagement. These efforts collectively advanced long-term climate resilience, community ownership and environmentally sustainable programming.

Disasters and crises

During the reporting period, the Gabonese Red Cross demonstrated strong operational capacity by responding to multiple crises, including elections, floods and windstorms, supported by Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) allocations exceeding CHF 400,000. Key achievements include reaching over 4,700 people with multi-sector assistance, delivering cash, in-kind relief and hygiene support and strengthening health and Water, Sanitation and

Hygiene ([WASH](#)) interventions. The National Society enhanced preparedness by mobilizing and training over 200 volunteers, developing multi-risk contingency plans in three pilot areas and conducting simulation exercises to test response systems. It also strengthened its regional leadership, being elected Vice-Chair of the Central Africa Sub-Group, while improving coordination, Cash and Voucher Assistance ([CVA](#)) capacity and alignment with regional and continental disaster management frameworks.

Health and wellbeing

The Gabonese Red Cross strengthened community health systems and emergency preparedness by reaching 3,424 people with epidemic prevention and WASH awareness activities. It enhanced community resilience through the training of 181 individuals in [first aid](#), alongside targeted capacity building for volunteers and supervisors in emergency response operations. Significant progress was made in scaling up Mental Health and Psychosocial Support ([MHPSS](#)), with 10 MHPSS trainers trained and cascading training delivered to 200 volunteers in Psychological First Aid ([PFA](#)). Through the Saving Lives and Livelihoods initiative, the National Society also advanced vaccination communication, developed a national communication strategy and strengthened community feedback systems, contributing to improved public health outcomes and coordinated national responses.

Values, power and inclusion

In 2025, the Gabonese Red Cross reinforced inclusive programming, accountability and community engagement by reaching 4,676 people with awareness activities on humanitarian principles, health, hygiene and disaster preparedness. Key achievements include the implementation of perception surveys to strengthen two-way communication and programme relevance, and the establishment of a psychological support unit to enhance staff and volunteer wellbeing. [Youth engagement](#) was strengthened through the creation and revitalization of 31 Red Cross clubs, promoting humanitarian values and leadership among young people. These efforts improved trust, inclusivity and community participation while reinforcing accountability to affected populations.

Enabling local actors

During the reporting period, the Gabonese Red Cross conducted regular supervision missions, established four functional committees to improve local governance and provided targeted training in resource mobilization to strengthen financial autonomy. The National Society piloted income-generating activities in two branches, contributing to diversified funding and sustainability. The National Society also implemented a human resources policy enhancing [safeguarding](#), inclusivity and staff wellbeing and the operationalization of a Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) system, which collected over 200 feedback entries to inform programme adaptation. The National Society advanced [digital transformation](#) through the development of a volunteer database management system, improving coordination and mobilization.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In this reporting period, no changes or amendments were made by the National Society.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on IFRC emergencies, visit IFRC GO page [Gabon](#)

1.

Emergency Appeal Name	Regional Africa Mpox Epidemic
Emergency Appeal number	MDRS1003
People assisted	30 million
Duration	20 August 2024 - 31 December 2025
Funding requirements	Total: CHF 800 M (IFRC); CHF 2.7 billion (Federation-wide) Gabon: CHF 9.27 M (IFRC); CHF 9.46 M (Federation-wide)
Link to Emergency Appeal	Mpox Emergency Appeal
Link to Operational Strategy	Operational Strategy
Latest Operations Update	Operations Update No. 5

In 2024, many African countries experienced an introduction or upsurge of Mpox (formerly known as monkeypox). There was a dramatic increase in cases in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), following which the virus spread to neighbouring countries and epidemics re-emerged or grew in previously endemic countries. These developments, linked with an increased risk profile amongst the population due to poverty and strained access to health services and almost non-existent supply of Mpox-related vaccines, led organizations such as the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention and the World Health Organisation to declare this epidemic a public health emergency of continental and international concern. In August 2024, the Gabonese government officially declared an outbreak of Mpox following the identification of six suspected cases and one confirmed case in two provinces: Estuary and Moyen Ogooué. While there was no evidence of community transmission at this time, the proximity of Mpox outbreaks in neighbouring countries such as Cameroon and the DRC increased the risk.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The regional Mpox emergency appeal supported National Societies in preparing and responding to the mpox epidemic. The operation focused on scaling up health/water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) including risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) and addressing socio-economic impacts. The operational strategy took a regional approach to coordinate, manage and operationalize priorities and pillars of support to different National Societies in the region. Based on a risk-based approach to the evolving outbreak and health system capacity in each country, the goal is to contain the spread of the outbreak while supporting impacted communities to cope and recovery.

Following the declaration of the Mpox outbreak on 22 August 2024, the operation supported the Government of Gabon in preventing disease transmission and strengthening epidemic preparedness and response capacities. Interventions focused on high-risk provinces including Estuaire, Moyen-Ogooué and Haut-Ogooué, where population density and mobility increased exposure.

The outbreak posed a significant public health risk, particularly in urban areas, affecting vulnerable groups such as health workers, families of suspected cases and populations with limited access to services. Up to 200,000 people were targeted through prevention, awareness and community-based health interventions.

Although infrastructure was not heavily damaged, the outbreak placed pressure on health systems, especially in surveillance, case management and risk communication. Challenges included misinformation, stigma and logistical constraints, highlighting gaps in preparedness.

Over the implementation period, the operation strengthened community-based surveillance, increased public awareness, improved infection prevention practices and expanded mental health and psychosocial support services. Coordination with government and partners was reinforced, contributing to improved preparedness, reduced transmission risks and enhanced community resilience, while positioning the Gabonese Red Cross as a key actor in epidemic response.

Health and care: In 2025, the Gabonese Red Cross deployed 100 volunteers and 9 supervisors across Grand Libreville, Lambaréné and Franceville to support Mpox prevention activities. Through community mobilization, home visits and individual discussions, over 13,500 people were reached with key prevention messages. Public awareness was further strengthened through radio broadcasts reaching more than 5,000 people, as well as social media campaigns and educational videos, which improved knowledge and engagement while addressing misinformation.

Targeted outreach in schools complemented these efforts, with 1,724 students sensitized through educational sessions. At the system level, the implementation of a real-time community-based surveillance ([CbS](#)) reporting mechanism improved early detection of cases and supported faster decision-making by health authorities.

To address psychosocial needs, the Henry Dunant Psycho-Social Listening and Support Centre was established, enhancing access to mental health services and strengthening community resilience in the face of the outbreak.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA): Community engagement and accountability mechanisms were strengthened through the establishment of a dedicated team responsible for collecting and analysing community feedback during Mpox and WASH awareness campaigns. Ten community dialogue sessions were conducted in each region, creating space for communities to identify local solutions and raise concerns.

A total of 212 feedback entries were collected, providing valuable insights into community perceptions, needs and challenges, and supporting more responsive and adaptive programming.

Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI): The response placed strong emphasis on reaching vulnerable groups through targeted door-to-door activities. Assistance reached 60 pregnant women, 208 persons with disabilities, and 102 elderly individuals. In addition, outreach activities engaged 5,006 adult women, 4,943 girls under 18, and 2,997 boys under 18, ensuring inclusive access to information and support across different population groups.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

1.

Emergency Appeal Name	Gabon Windstorms
Emergency Appeal number	MDRGA015
People assisted	3,650
Duration	6 months (22 Dec 2025 to 30 June 2026)
Funding requirements	CHF 472,841
Link to Emergency Appeal	Gabon Windstorms DREF Operational Update

The DREF allocation of CHF 472,841 in December 2025 supported the Gabonese Red Cross in aiding 3,650 people under this operation. The Gabonese Red Cross provided multi-sector humanitarian support focused on emergency response and community resilience. Its core services included the delivery of emergency relief and multipurpose cash assistance, health and water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) interventions such as disease prevention, hygiene promotion and mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)), as well as community engagement and accountability ([CEA](#)), disaster preparedness and protection services targeting vulnerable groups.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

As climate risks intensify in Gabon, including increased exposure to heavy rainfall, flooding and droughts, the Gabonese Red Cross continued to strengthen its climate and environmental programming with a focus on sustainability, preparedness and community ownership. Efforts were made to embed environmental considerations across operations, particularly in relation to sanitation, water safety and community resilience.

Tree planting initiatives were sustained through strong community engagement, with local leaders and volunteers playing an active role in monitoring and maintaining planted areas. Awareness activities further reinforced environmental stewardship, while the National Society explored partnerships with local authorities to support the scaling and long-term impact of reforestation efforts.

Climate risk reduction actions were also integrated into branch-level planning and community-based interventions. Trained volunteers continued to raise awareness on flood risks, hygiene practices and environmental protection, while collaboration with regional climate platforms and meteorological services supported the use of early warning information for anticipatory action and preparedness.

At the institutional level, the Gabonese Red Cross progressed in integrating climate and environmental priorities into its core programming and strategic frameworks. Capacity-building initiatives strengthened internal expertise on climate risks, hygiene promotion and community engagement, laying the foundation for sustained climate resilience programming across sectors.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided comprehensive technical, operational and financial support to the Gabonese Red Cross to strengthen climate and environmental preparedness and response capacities. Through the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), the IFRC supported emergency interventions, including hygiene and sanitation activities, while also providing technical assistance for data collection tools and monitoring systems.

The IFRC worked closely with the Gabonese Red Cross in volunteer training and multi-sectoral needs assessments. In addition, the IFRC supported the National Society in strengthening its use of climate information systems by facilitating collaboration with regional partners such as the Climate Application and Prediction Centre for Central Africa (CAPC-AC). Efforts were also made to reinforce coordination with the national meteorological agency, enhancing the use of early warning data and improving the timeliness and effectiveness of climate-related preparedness and response actions.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, visit IFRC GO page [Gabon](#).

In 2025, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved for three emergencies in Gabon, including windstorms, election preparedness and floods. Details of the windstorm operation is mentioned under the 'Climate and environment' section.

1.

Emergency Appeal Name	Gabon Elections Preparedness 2025
Emergency Appeal number	MDRGA014
People assisted	10,000
Duration	3 months (20 March 2025 to 30 June 2025)
Funding requirements	CHF 153,432
Link to Emergency Appeal	Gabon Elections Preparedness 2025 DREF Final Report

In 2025, Gabon operated in a sensitive political context during a presidential electoral transition, with risks of unrest, violence and disruption to essential services, particularly in major urban areas. In response, the IFRC DREF allocation of CHF 153,432 supported the Gabonese Red Cross implement preparedness and response actions targeting 10,000 people, by mobilizing and training over 200 volunteers, deploying [first aid](#) and psychosocial support teams,

prepositioning emergency supplies and establishing coordination mechanisms to provide timely assistance, promote social cohesion and support affected populations throughout the electoral period.

2.

Emergency Appeal Name	Gabon Flood 2024
Emergency Appeal number	MDRGA013
People assisted	2,445
Duration	5 months (6 Dec 2024 to 31 May 2025)
Funding requirements	CHF 257,260
Link to Emergency Appeal	Gabon Flood DREF Operation Final Report

The DREF allocation of CHF 257,260 in December 2024 supported the Gabonese Red Cross in aiding 2,445 people under the flood operations. The National Society supported the targeted people over five-month period with assistance including the distribution of necessities, cash and hygiene kits. It also provided health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. The National Society also worked on disaster risk reduction and community engagement and accountability (CEA).

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Gabonese Red Cross strengthened its disaster management capacity through active participation in regional coordination platforms, improving information sharing, peer exchange and alignment with disaster management approaches across Central Africa. The National Society also enhanced its technical capacities in Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), benefiting from regional learning and applying good practices in its operations. In addition, engagement with the Africa Disaster Management Advisory Group (ADMAG) supported alignment with continental disaster management priorities.

At regional level, the Gabonese Red Cross demonstrated increased leadership by being elected Vice-Chair of the Central Africa Sub-Group, representing COSNAG+ countries and Burundi.

At country level, the National Society developed multi-risk contingency plans in three pilot committees, tailored to local contexts and covering hazards such as floods, epidemics and other emergencies. These plans were operationalized through simulation exercises, which tested response protocols, coordination mechanisms and community engagement approaches. The exercises enabled volunteers and local actors to practice their roles in realistic emergency scenarios and significantly strengthened local preparedness and resilience.

Operationally, the Gabonese Red Cross provided humanitarian assistance to a total of 4,769 people, including 2,333 men and 2,436 women, through emergency response and recovery interventions. Assistance included distribution of essential household items, provision of dignity kits and delivery of multipurpose cash assistance.

These interventions enabled affected populations to meet their immediate needs with dignity and flexibility while reinforcing the effectiveness of localized, needs-based response mechanisms.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support to the Gabonese Red Cross in the development of multi-risk contingency plans and the organization of simulation exercises in three pilot committees, strengthening preparedness, coordination and community resilience.

Through the DREF Floods operation, the IFRC provided critical financial and technical support, including deployment of surge technical expertise, training of 10 MHPSS trainers in Libreville and Mouila, technical guidance on psychosocial support and rollout of psychological first aid (PFA) training to 200 volunteers.

The IFRC also continued to support the National Society in responding to other emergencies through DREF operations. This support enabled the National Society to scale up emergency assistance, strengthen operational capacity and ensure timely delivery of humanitarian aid to affected populations.



Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Gabonese Red Cross strengthened community health and emergency preparedness through a combination of awareness, capacity building and emergency response interventions. A total of 3,424 people (1,685 males and 1,739 females) were reached through sensitization and awareness activities on epidemic prevention and good water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) practices. These activities focused on improving safe water access, promoting hygiene behaviours and strengthening sanitation standards. Through community engagement, awareness campaigns and the distribution of hygiene kits, the National Society contributed to reducing the risk of waterborne diseases and improving public health outcomes in vulnerable communities.

The National Society also strengthened local response capacity by training 181 individuals (89 males and 92 females) in first aid, equipping community members with essential life-saving skills to respond effectively to emergencies, accidents and health crises. This contributed to building a network of trained first responders at community level.

Under the DREF Floods response in Mouila and Libreville, the Gabonese Red Cross further enhanced its operational readiness through targeted training and capacity building. In total, 20 volunteers and two supervisors in Mouila and 16 volunteers and two supervisors in Libreville were trained, improving deployment efficiency and response effectiveness during emergencies.

In parallel, significant progress was achieved in strengthening Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) capacities. A total of 10 trainers were trained in MHPSS in Libreville and Mouila, who subsequently delivered cascade training sessions to 200 volunteers in Psychological First Aid (PFA). This approach ensured large-scale capacity building, enabling volunteers to provide essential emotional and psychosocial support to crisis-affected populations and integrating MHPSS into emergency response.

Through the Saving Lives and Livelihoods (SLL) initiative, the Gabonese Red Cross supported public health strengthening efforts in Gabon as part of a broader Africa-wide programme in partnership with Africa Centre for Disease Control (CDC) and the Mastercard Foundation. The initiative focused on improving vaccination uptake, strengthening risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) and supporting health system resilience through data-driven and community-based approaches.

In 2025, key achievements under the SLL project included development and validation of a National Communication Strategy for Vaccination through a five-day workshop involving 20 stakeholders, including the Ministry of Health. A national community feedback mechanism was designed, informed by a KAP survey showing strong digital engagement (98 per cent of respondents accessing health information online) and balanced gender participation (50 per cent women). The analysis of KAP data was refined for messaging and preparation for piloting feedback systems in Oyem Health District using both digital and paper-based channels. These strengthened coordination with partners including the Ministry of Health, Africa CDC, UNICEF and WHO, ensuring alignment of vaccination, RCCE and surveillance efforts.

In addition, through the DREF Floods operation, the Gabonese Red Cross trained 181 people in first aid. The National Society also strengthened MHPSS capacity, including training of 10 trainers and rollout of PFA training to 200 volunteers.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported public health strengthening efforts of the Gabonese Red Cross through the SLL initiative through partnership with Africa CDC and the Mastercard Foundation. The IFRC also provided financial and technical support to the National Society for conducting the first aid training, along with operational and technical guidance to support implementation of health, preparedness and psychosocial interventions.



Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Gabonese Red Cross strengthened inclusion, community engagement and accountability (CEA) and humanitarian awareness through targeted outreach and institutional initiatives. A total of 4,676 people (2,262 men and 2,414 women) were reached through educational activities on key humanitarian issues, including health promotion, disaster preparedness, hygiene practices and Red Cross principles. These activities were delivered through community outreach, school programmes and awareness campaigns, contributing to improved knowledge, positive behavioural change and strengthened community resilience.

To enhance accountability and better understand stakeholder perspectives, the National Society conducted a perception survey capturing feedback from both volunteers and community members. This exercise enabled the collection of insights on experiences, expectations and satisfaction levels, strengthening two-way communication, improving programme relevance and reinforcing trust and accountability with communities.

The Gabonese Red Cross also strengthened internal wellbeing systems by establishing a psychological support and monitoring unit, providing psychosocial assistance to staff and volunteers, particularly those involved in emergency operations. Through stress management support, mental health services and referral pathways, this initiative contributed to improved staff wellbeing, performance and retention.

Youth engagement and humanitarian education were further reinforced through the creation and revitalization of 31 Red Cross clubs in schools nationwide. These clubs promoted humanitarian values, first aid skills and active citizenship among young people, while continuous monitoring ensured alignment with Red Cross principles and encouraged youth leadership and community participation.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Gabonese Red Cross in the establishment of the psychological support unit, drawing on global standards and tools in Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS). In addition, the IFRC contributed to capacity building by training staff and volunteers in survey implementation, data interpretation, psychological first aid (PFA) and MHPSS programme management.

Furthermore, the IFRC supported the development of standardized training materials, contributing to improved quality, consistency and sustainability of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)-related initiatives across the National Society.



Gabonese Red Cross volunteers during sanitation and drainage cleaning activities. (Photo: Gabonese Red Cross)

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

Participating National Societies currently providing support to the National Society include the **French Red Cross** and **Japanese Red Cross**.

Movement coordination

The Gabonese Red Cross ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The ICRC collaborated regularly with the National Society from its delegation in Yaoundé, Cameroon. It also provided legal, technical and financial support to the National Society and undertook other cooperation and capacity-building activities.

External coordination

In 2025, the Gabon Red Cross strengthened its external coordination and partnerships at national, regional and international levels. At national level, the National Society actively collaborated with public authorities through participation in coordination mechanisms, contributing to the planning, implementation and monitoring of humanitarian and development activities. This engagement enhanced alignment with national priorities and reinforced its role as a trusted [auxiliary](#) to public authorities. The secondment of government personnel further strengthened institutional linkages, supported knowledge transfer and contributed to the implementation of strategic priorities.

At the international level, the National Society engaged in high-level coordination with United Nations agencies, diplomatic missions and donors. These engagements improved information sharing, strengthened partnerships and positioned the National Society as a key operational and coordination actor. Follow-up actions from these exchanges led to more structured collaboration and opened opportunities for technical and financial support.

Regionally, the National Society participated in sub-regional and regional coordination platforms and peer exchange initiatives with other Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies. These engagements facilitated the sharing of best practices, lessons learned and operational approaches, particularly in organizational development, emergency preparedness and service delivery, contributing to strengthened institutional learning and alignment with Movement priorities.

In parallel, the National Society advanced its resource mobilization and partnership development efforts. Engagement with donors and international partners increased visibility of needs and capacities, while collaboration with public authorities supported access to government-led initiatives and resources. As a result, these combined efforts led to stronger institutional relationships, improved strategic alignment and more effective operations, with enhanced coordination reducing duplication and ensuring more complementary interventions.

To further strengthen coordination, the National Society identified the need to formalize coordination roles, expand technical participation in sectoral forums, strengthen coordination capacities of staff and volunteers and improve follow-up mechanisms to ensure more sustainable and effective partnerships.

The Gabonese Red Cross strengthened its coordination and resource mobilization capacity with support from the IFRC by actively engaging in joint briefings and coordination meetings, improving its strategic alignment and external positioning. It enhanced high-level partnerships through participation in inter-agency forums, strengthening links with

United Nations agencies, donors and diplomatic actors, while reinforcing its auxiliary role through structured collaboration with public authorities and the onboarding of seconded government personnel. In parallel, the National Society advanced its fundraising efforts through the development of a draft Resource Mobilization Strategy and four project proposals in the pipeline, complemented by capacity building through participation in a regional workshop, which strengthened its skills and strategic approach to resource mobilization.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Gabonese Red Cross made significant progress in strengthening its institutional capacity, with a focus on branch development, decentralization and financial sustainability. Regular branch supervision missions conducted every four months enabled the assessment of operational performance, governance and compliance, leading to tailored recommendations that improved branch functionality, accountability and readiness to deliver programmes at local level.

To reinforce decentralized governance, the National Society established four functional committees across Estuaire, Moyen-Ogooué and Haut-Ogooué, strengthening coordination with local authorities and improving responsiveness to community needs. Financial sustainability was also prioritized through targeted training in resource mobilization for local branches, enhancing the National Society's capacity for local fundraising, partnership development and basic financial planning.

The National Society further advanced sustainability through the allocation of funding for Income-Generating Activities (IGAs) in two pilot branches, contributing to diversified income streams and reduced reliance on external funding. These efforts, combined with strengthened supervision and governance structures, improved internal coordination, clarified roles and enhanced leadership oversight at branch level, while supporting stronger volunteer and youth engagement.

Institutional development was further reinforced through peer learning, ensuring alignment with National Society development priorities and long-term capacity strengthening. In addition, the Gabonese Red Cross demonstrated strong governance through the successful organization of its Elective General Assembly, which reaffirmed leadership continuity with the re-election of the President and highlighted progress in key areas such as youth engagement and emergency preparedness.

Overall, these achievements strengthened the National Society's organizational foundations, improved accountability and ownership at branch level, and enhanced its ability to deliver sustainable, community-driven services.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Gabonese Red Cross through coordinated technical and operational assistance, including joint planning and accompaniment during branch supervision missions, and provision of assessment tools to strengthen evaluation of operational and institutional performance. It also provided guidance on governance structures and supported the establishment of branch-level committees, ensuring alignment with IFRC standards. This support contributed to strengthening systems, improving governance and advancing the National Society's decentralization and sustainability objectives.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Gabonese Red Cross strengthened its [humanitarian diplomacy](#) and engagement with key national and international stakeholders. Leveraging its [auxiliary role](#), the National Society conducted high-level dialogue with diplomatic missions, including the Ambassadors of China and Türkiye and the Canadian High Commissioner, which opened opportunities for collaboration in priority sectors such as health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ([WASH](#)) and disaster risk management.

At government level, the National Society engaged with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the Legal Status Agreement process. Progress was made with strong government support, including consultations across seven ministries and submission of inputs from four ministries by mid-year, with both parties maintaining close coordination towards finalization of the agreement.

The National Society also strengthened partnerships with line ministries, including the Ministry of Social and Family Affairs and the Ministry of Environment. Through these engagements, it presented its unified plan and explored its role in supporting national programmes. Discussions with the Ministry of Environment further focused on access to climate financing from global mechanisms such as the Green Climate Fund, African Development Bank and World Bank, with agreement to pursue high-level dialogue on potential partnerships.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Gabonese Red Cross by strengthening its diplomatic engagement, providing technical guidance on strategic positioning, messaging and alignment with [IFRC priorities](#). It facilitated engagement with diplomatic missions and international partners, supported high-level discussions with government counterparts on the Legal Status Agreement process and contributed expertise on regional practices.

The IFRC also supported engagement with sectoral ministries by co-presenting strategic priorities and advising on access to global climate financing, including preparation for high-level dialogue with multilateral partners.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Gabonese Red Cross strengthened its accountability and organizational agility through reforms in human resources, community accountability, volunteer management and [digital transformation](#), contributing to a more transparent, responsive and people-centred National Society.

In terms of internal governance, the National Society implemented a comprehensive human resources management policy, which strengthened [safeguarding systems](#), clarified roles and responsibilities, supported staff development and promoted gender diversity and inclusion. These reforms improved staff safety and wellbeing, enhanced organizational flexibility and enabled more responsive deployment of human resources. In parallel, the National Society reinforced [Results-based Management](#), improving Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) processes to enhance institutional oversight and accountability to partners and donors.

At community level, the National Society operationalized a Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)) system, ensuring structured collection, analysis and response to feedback. Across programmes, particularly Mpox and [WASH](#) interventions, over 200 feedback entries were collected through outreach activities. This enabled better understanding of community concerns, allowed for targeted response to misinformation and supported adaptation of communication and interventions. Community dialogue sessions and awareness platforms further strengthened two-way communication and co-identification of solutions, ensuring that programmes remained inclusive, relevant and responsive to vulnerable groups. In addition, perception surveys were used to capture feedback from communities and volunteers, with findings informing programme adjustments and improving overall effectiveness and accountability.

In the area of volunteer management and digital transformation, the National Society developed and began operationalizing a volunteer database management system, improving coordination, tracking, reporting and recognition

of volunteers. This system enhanced the ability to mobilize volunteers efficiently during both routine activities and emergencies, supported by improved digital literacy among staff and focal points.

Overall, these efforts strengthened institutional systems, improved data-driven decision-making and enhanced coordination, enabling the National Society to become more agile and adaptable to evolving humanitarian needs, while promoting a culture of continuous improvement and innovation at both headquarters and branch levels.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided extensive technical and capacity-building support to strengthen accountability, governance systems and digital transformation within the Gabonese Red Cross. This included guidance and tools for the development and implementation of the human resources (HR) management policy, as well as support for reviewing and strengthening key HR documents such as the Code of Conduct and Human Resources Procedures Manual (including recruitment, leave and performance management).

To strengthen community accountability, the IFRC provided technical expertise aligned with its [global CEA framework](#), including support for the design of perception survey tools and guidance on data collection and analysis to ensure reliable and actionable insights. It also supported capacity building of staff and volunteers in areas such as survey implementation, data interpretation and CEA approaches.

In addition, the IFRC deployed the Volunteer Data Management System and provided training to enhance volunteer coordination, reporting and recognition systems. Capacity development was further supported through the sharing of tools such as the Staff Development Manual, dissemination of IFRC career opportunities and exchange of good practices related to staff wellbeing and team building.

At strategic level, the National Society was engaged in consultations and invited to contribute to the development of the IFRC Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) Strategy 2025–2030, ensuring its perspectives were reflected in global frameworks.

The IFRC also supported the strengthening of digital and operational infrastructure, including facilitating the National Society's enrolment in the Microsoft Nonprofit Programme, improving access to affordable digital tools and supporting the installation of a solar power system at headquarters, enhancing energy reliability and operational continuity.



Gabonese Red Cross volunteers assist people at polling centres during presidential elections, providing support to persons with disabilities, pregnant women and those with health needs. (Photo: Gabonese Red Cross)

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- The importance of user-friendly and well-supported data management systems was highlighted, showing that successful rollout depends on continuous training, ongoing support and intuitive design, with effectiveness driven more by people and processes than by technology alone
- The implementation of the HR framework demonstrated the need for flexible and decentralized decision-making, emphasizing that while clear standards are essential, policies must allow adaptation to local contexts and empower branch-level leadership
- The experience with the CEA system reinforced that community feedback requires strong follow-up mechanisms, including analytical capacity, clear internal processes and timely communication back to communities to ensure trust and meaningful engagement
- Recognized the need to adopt a people-first approach to systems, strengthen feedback analysis and response and institutionalize continuous learning to support more agile and responsive programming

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the [8+3 reporting template](#) contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [GA Gabon AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRGA015](#), [MDRGA014](#) and [MDRGA013](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: IFRC GO platform
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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