



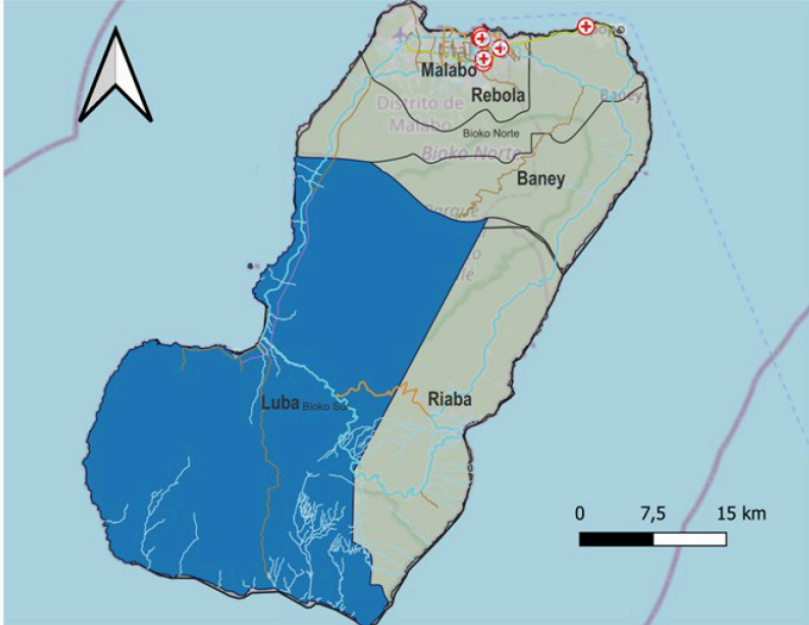
Appeal: MDRGQ006	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 185,479	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Flood
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 23,115 people	People Targeted: 1,500 people	People Assisted: -
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 07-08-2025	Operational End Date: 31-01-2026	Total Operating Timeframe: 5 months
Targeted Regions: Bioko Sur			

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

Description of the Event

Updated: 04 August 2025

IFRC /Equatorial Guinea Red Cross | Equatorial Guinea/Luba Floods



23,155

People affected



1,500

People targeted

Legend

- Water_ways
- Health Facilities_points
- Roads_surface_lines
- Affected_Areas
- Neighborhoods Areas



People

targeted/affected

The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.
Product created by IFRC Team.
References: IFRC and EGRC

Situation Map on the 4th august 2025

Date of event

02-08-2025

What happened, where and when?

For several days, the island region of Equatorial Guinea has been hit by persistent rains, affecting several districts of the capital Malabo. However, the most worrying situation occurred in the city of Luba, capital of the province of Bioko Sur.

On Saturday, August 2, 2025, heavy rainfall fell on the city for more than nine consecutive hours, causing significant flooding. At the same time, some neighborhoods in Malabo, including Pérez, Timbabe and Vicatana, were also affected, although less severely.

Faced with this humanitarian emergency, the Equatorial Guinean Head of State has ordered the release of immediate aid for the victims, channelled by the Ministry of Public Works. The emergency aid shipment includes basic necessities such as drinking water, milk, mattresses and first aid kits, among others. A temporary accommodation site has also been set up to accommodate displaced persons.

Additional measures are currently being studied in order to provide a response adapted to the seriousness of the situation. The Mayor of Luba, Mr. Bienvenido, appealed for calm and solidarity, inviting all residents as well as people of good will to mobilize to help the affected populations.

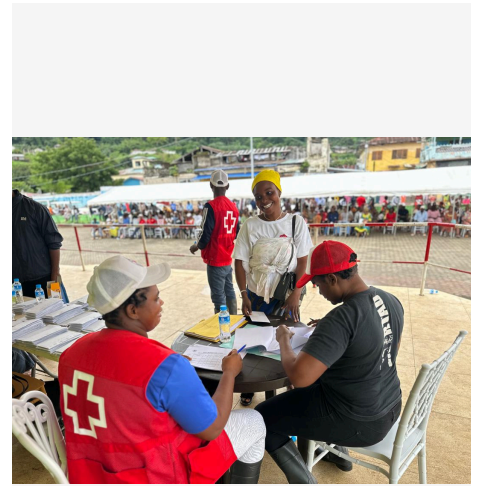




Awareness session



Sanitation by Luba volunteers



Cash distribution



Training session for volunteers on DREF topics

Scope and Scale

On 2 August 2025, more than nine hours of intense rainfall flooded the entire city of Luba in Bioko Sur, placing all 23,115 residents at risk and forcing hundreds into temporary shelter as homes were inundated, and access roads blocked. The greatest impacts are on lives, livelihoods and well-being through loss of essential goods, disrupted mobility and heightened exposure to waterborne and vector-borne disease due to stagnant, contaminated water. Those most likely to suffer severe consequences include households whose dwellings were totally or partially destroyed, children, older people, pregnant or lactating women, people with disabilities and economically vulnerable families, many of whom reside in low-lying neighborhoods and informal areas with poor drainage and limited services; some quarters of Malabo were also affected, though less severely. Initial assessments identified over 200 severely impacted families, four injured people and urgent needs in shelter, WASH and health. No similar flood event has affected this area in the past, underscoring the exceptional scale of this emergency.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Online Journal	https://realequatorialguinea.com/sociedad/lluvias-en-la-region-insular-localidades-como-luba-se-ven-muy-afectadas-por-inundaciones/

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>The day after the crisis, the IFRC Cluster office was contacted by the National Society. More than 200 affected families have been identified and registered by volunteers from the local committee in Luba. Based on the initial information gathered, the Cluster informed the regional team in charge of operations and produced a first situation report (SitRep).</p> <p>The Cluster team is closely monitoring the evolution of the situation in coordination with the National Society, with the aim of obtaining more precise figures. A field mission is also being planned to provide direct support for the rapid needs assessment.</p>
Participating National Societies	No PNS is present in Equatorial Guinea.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

To date, the ICRC delegation based in Yaoundé, which is also in charge of Equatorial Guinea, has not yet undertaken a specific intervention in the context of this crisis.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	<p>The Head of State of Equatorial Guinea has ordered the release of emergency aid for the affected populations, which has been delivered to Luba under the coordination of the Ministry of Public Works. The cargo received includes basic necessities such as water, milk, about 200 mattresses, as well as first aid kits, among other essential items.</p> <p>To deal with the situation, the city's large conference hall has been requisitioned to temporarily house displaced people. At the same time, the health authorities have set up a free care point for those affected.</p> <p>The Governor and Mayor of Luba called on the population for calm and appealed for solidarity, inviting all residents as well as people of good will to contribute to the response efforts.</p>
UN or other actors	no action by the UN and several local associations as well as people of good will mobilized spontaneously to help the affected populations. These outpourings of solidarity have resulted in in-kind donations, including food, clothing, hygiene items and other basic necessities.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Videos circulating on social media show images of large amounts of water invading homes, premises and establishments.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

During this disaster, families have lost all their basic necessities as well as food stocks. This makes it difficult for these households to survive and recover if nothing is done to support them.



Health

These floods have caused situations that expose people to waterborne diseases and those resulting from soiled surfaces. According to the images of the situation, the presence of stagnant water and the waste dumped in nature promotes the creation of mosquito nests and factors conducive to diarrhoeal diseases and other diseases related to dirty water. This also entails the risk of epidemics occurring.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The entire city of Luba is under water, which poses a crucial problem of hygiene and sanitation. These families have lost basic necessities as a result, utensils and equipment for the supply and conservation of water as well as the preparation of meals.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This operation aims to provide emergency humanitarian assistance to 300 households, or about 1,500 people, severely affected by the floods. The intervention will cover the health and WASH sectors, with a cross-cutting approach integrating the ECA (Communication with Communities) and PGI (Protection, Gender and Inclusion) components.

Households that have lost all or part of their homes and property will receive support in the form of cash transfers, to respond effectively, quickly and appropriately to their priority multisectoral needs.

In addition, the National Society will conduct a continuous assessment of the situation, not only in Luba, the epicenter of the disaster, but also in the capital Malabo, also affected by the heavy rains, to have up-to-date data on the extent of the damage and, if necessary, to adjust the response strategy according to changing needs.

Operation strategy rationale

In this operation, it is a question of meeting the urgent needs of 300 households (about 1,500 people) affected by the floods of August 2, 2025 in the city of Luba. The strategy adopted is based on an integrated multisectoral approach, focused on priority sectors such as health and WASH with the cross-cutting aspects of the ERP and the ACE by integrating the Cash Transfer modality.

Thus, according to the preliminary analysis, the estimated needs are:

- Access to quality and safe drinking water;



- Shelters through emergency rehousing of affected households;
- Assistance to households that have lost their essential goods;
- Prevention of waterborne and vector-borne diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea and malaria, through WASH and awareness-raising actions;
- and psychosocial support and support for affected households.

Based on these identified needs, the strategy foresees:

- Multisectoral assessment of needs

In view of the capacity of the NS, a multisectoral team will be deployed from the Yaoundé Cluster to conduct an in-depth needs assessment

- Hygiene promotion and sanitation activities

Thirty (30) community volunteers as well as 03 supervisors will be briefed on WASH activities as well as on waterborne diseases. They will receive protective materials and sanitation kits to help communities clean up their environment and promote the use of safe water. They will also receive awareness-raising materials for the promotion of hygiene in the communities. The volunteers will be deployed 02 times a week to raise awareness on the prevention of diseases such as cholera, amoebic dysentery, the use of drinking water, etc. To this end, 300 families will receive aqua tabs and drinking water storage equipment.

- Implementation of first aid activities and psychological support for the synastries

In view of the impact of the floods, teams will be set up to administer first aid to the injured victims. In addition, a listening unit will be set up to provide assistance to the affected populations.

- Unconditional and Multi-Use Cash Distribution

The choice of the cash modality is based on the fact that local markets, although affected by the floods, remain functional and accessible, allowing beneficiaries to make purchases safely. The SN, with the support of the IFRC, will quickly assess the PSF present in this locality and sign contracts for the implementation of the distributions in the coming weeks. In addition, the RedRose tool could also facilitate distributions in this operation where it is likely that beneficiaries lost their identification during the floods.

During all these activities, the integration of the ERP and the CEA will be considered through the promotion of gender during the activities and the engagement of community leaders. A feedback mechanism will be put in place to facilitate feedback within the communities.

Targeting Strategy

Who was targeted by this operation?

This operation will target 300 households, or about 1,500 people, who are among the most severely affected by the recent floods in the city of Luba. The targeting strategy is based on clearly defined criteria of vulnerability, including the extent of damage to homes, the loss of essential assets, and limited access to basic services.

The 300 households whose homes have been totally or partially destroyed will benefit, in addition to the WASH kits, from financial support through unconditional and multi-purpose cash transfers, in order to meet their urgent needs according to their own priorities.

In addition, all targeted households will receive WASH kits to improve access to safe drinking water and reduce the risk of waterborne diseases. Hygiene and health awareness campaigns will also be carried out, targeting at least 50% of the affected population, to strengthen good health practices and prevent the spread of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea or dysentery.

Particular attention will be paid to vulnerable groups, including children, the elderly, pregnant or breastfeeding women, persons with disabilities and workers in the informal sector, who will be prioritized during registration and assistance. Although no presence of migrants, refugees or internally displaced persons has been reported at this stage, any cases identified during the ongoing assessments will be integrated into the response, depending on the level of vulnerability and specific needs.

The targeting process will be based on robust community engagement mechanisms, including participatory selection criteria validated



with community leaders and volunteers. This approach aims to ensure inclusive, equitable and transparent assistance, based on trust and community accountability.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The 300 households targeted in this emergency operation, whose homes and essential assets have been totally destroyed, will receive financial assistance. This assistance will take the form of unconditional and multi-use cash transfers, allowing affected families to respond autonomously, dignified and flexibly to their priority needs.

All 300 vulnerable households, including those whose homes have been flooded or partially damaged, will benefit from WASH kits to improve access to drinking water and improve hygiene conditions, in a context of increased risk of waterborne diseases.

Special attention will be given to the following groups:

- Female-headed households.
- Households with disabilities and/or the elderly; Economically vulnerable households.
- Households that have lost real estate, basic necessities or livelihoods.
- Households with people with special needs (pregnant or breastfeeding women, people with chronic diseases, etc.).

In addition, approximately 132 women of reproductive age, or approximately 18% of the targeted female population, will receive dignity kits as part of the integration of the ERP components.

The selection criteria will be shared and validated with local communities to ensure a participatory, equitable and harmonized approach. This will allow for the consideration of different levels of vulnerability and prevent any risk of tension or community conflict.

The intervention will begin in the locality of Luba, currently the most affected, while the National Society will continue to actively monitor the evolution of the situation in Malabo, due to the still unfavorable weather forecasts.

Total Assisted Population

Assisted Women	-	Rural	-
Assisted Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	100%
Assisted Men	-	People with disabilities (estimated)	75%
Assisted Boys (under 18)	-		
Total Assisted Population	-		
Total Targeted Population	1,500		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	No
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Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	No
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	No
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	No
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	No

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
Risks of involuntary exclusion of vulnerable households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of community-validated vulnerability criteria - Establishment of a complaint and feedback mechanism accessible to all. - Post-distribution follow-up with adjustments if necessary.
Risk of misappropriation or misuse of cash aid.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work with reliable financial providers. - Register beneficiaries by name with GPS tracking if possible. - Carry out satisfaction and accountability surveys. - Make a VOUCHER distribution.
Risk of exposure of staff and volunteers to tensions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of volunteers on personal safety and communication in sensitive situations. - Contingency plan in the event of an incident.
Strategic risk: Limited capacity of the National Society (NS) to manage the operation at scale.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued technical support from the IFRC. - Deploy a Surge if necessary - Strengthening the NS's logistics and project management capacities.
Climate or environmental risk with further flooding during implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular monitoring of weather reports and early warnings. - Flexibility in operational planning (schedule changes). - Close coordination with local authorities and - Disaster management.
Logistical difficulties in delivering assistance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use the appropriate vehicles for the transport of Items. - Anticipatory and flexible planning. - Carry out a map of accessible areas and before planning distributions.



Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

The area of intervention, particularly Luba in the province of Bioko South, is not affected by armed conflict or generalized violence. However, there are some localized risks that need to be considered:

- Potential social tensions due to perceived inequalities in the distribution of humanitarian assistance.
- Risk of theft or looting, particularly in areas of displacement or near distribution sites.
- Difficulties in managing crowds during assistance activities, due to the magnitude of the needs.

In Malabo, although the impacts are more moderate, there are also risks related to:

- Urban traffic,
- Areas with higher opportunistic crime.

Risks that may affect staff, volunteers and beneficiary communities include:

- Damage to infrastructure related to flooding (blocked access, houses leaked), increasing the risk of accidents during travel or distributions.
- Increased health risk, including waterborne diseases (cholera, diarrhoea, skin infections), vector-borne diseases (malaria) due to water stagnation, and the lack of personal protective equipment (PPE), hygiene facilities at distribution sites and psychological stress among volunteers or staff exposed to difficult situations (loss of loved ones, displaced families, children in distress).

To guarantee the safety of all those involved in the operation, the following measures must be implemented:

- Pre-deployment safety briefings for all staff and volunteers, including local safety guidelines.
- Use of visibility elements (vests, Red Cross badges) to ensure community identification and acceptance.
- Implementation of crowd management protocols during distributions (barriers, organized queues, support of community volunteers).
- Designation of security focal points within the intervention team for the follow-up and reporting of incidents.
- Coordination with local authorities (town hall, police, administration) to ensure secure access and public order.
- Supply of protective and safety equipment: boots, raincoats, mosquito repellents, gloves, soap, etc.
- Development of an emergency evacuation plan in the event of a resumption of bad weather or a deterioration of the context.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Implementation



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 69,944

Targeted Persons: 1,500

Assisted Persons: 1,367

Targeted Male: 738

Targeted Female: 629

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers and staff trained on the CVA	20	55
Percentage of targeted households that received the planned assistance	100	98



Percentage of beneficiaries who used cash to cover at least one basic need	70	68
Percentage of beneficiaries who have improved their living conditions	70	65
Total number of households targeted for cash assistance	300	294
Overall satisfaction of beneficiaries after the intervention	90	90

Narrative description of achievements

An unconditional multipurpose cash assistance intervention was implemented to rapidly meet the essential needs of households affected by the floods. The response was based on a rapid multisector needs assessment, complemented by a quick market analysis, confirming the feasibility, relevance, and appropriateness of a market-based approach. The Equatorial Guinea Red Cross relied on the official list of affected households available from the Government's local crisis management committee to conduct a verification survey, which validated 294 households eligible for assistance.

A total amount of 35,280,000 XAF was distributed to these 294 households in a single transfer of 120,000 XAF per household, through a financial service provider (Rosa Money SA), previously contracted through a formal agreement with the National Society.

To ensure an effective, inclusive, and Movement-compliant implementation, several key actions were carried out, including seven coordination meetings with administrative and local authorities, five community awareness sessions, and the establishment of an accountability and complaints mechanism to strengthen transparency, community participation, and acceptability of the intervention.

Additionally, training sessions were organized for volunteers and staff involved in the operation, covering the fundamentals of cash assistance, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), data collection, and adherence to the Code of Conduct.

Post-distribution monitoring, complemented by market price monitoring, was conducted to assess the use of the assistance, beneficiary satisfaction levels, and potential market impacts. The results confirmed the relevance and adequacy of cash assistance to cover the priority essential needs of affected households, with no significant inflationary effect on the local market. Key PDM results indicate that 98% of beneficiaries received the assistance, 65% were satisfied with the amount received, 85% used the assistance to purchase shelter kits and support construction activities, 70% for food, and 30% for water, hygiene, and sanitation (WASH) needs.

Lessons Learnt

- The use of unconditional cash assistance in a single transfer proved effective in quickly meeting the essential needs of affected households, while offering flexibility for beneficiaries to prioritize and choose how to use the funds.
- Conducting a prior multisector needs assessment combined with a rapid market analysis was crucial in ensuring the relevance of the transfer amount and the feasibility of the cash modality, in line with Movement standards.
- Collaboration with a financial service provider (Rosa Money SA) enabled a rapid, secure, and traceable distribution, confirming the potential of cash assistance as a priority response modality for similar future interventions.
- The use of the RedRose platform for beneficiary registration, management, and monitoring helped improve data reliability, transfer traceability, and accountability, while facilitating coordination between field teams and partners.
- Active community involvement through targeting committees and the complaints mechanism strengthened transparency, community ownership, and acceptance of the process, while contributing to reduced community tensions.

Challenges

- No national Cash Working Group (CWG) and no Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) in the country.
- Transfer value was set using the national minimum wage (SMIG) because there was no MEB.
- Authorities had concerns about cash transfers, requiring several meetings and advocacy.
- No mobile network operator in the area, so mobile money could not be used.
- Cash-based assistance is new for the National Society, so staff and volunteers need more training.
- No PMER (Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting) officer in the National Society to manage data.
- Low digitalization within the National Society (limited digital tools and systems).
- Volunteers need more training on CVA processes, data collection, and reporting.



Budget: CHF 26,254
Targeted Persons: 11,557
Assisted Persons: 8,917
Targeted Male: 5,148
Targeted Female: 3,769

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers and supervisors briefed on SBC and waterborne diseases	33	55
Number of people reached by diarrhoeal disease awareness activities	11,557	8,917
Number of volunteers and supervisors briefed on PSPs	33	55
Number of listening cells set up	-	1

Narrative description of achievements

Following the floods in Luba, the Equatorial Guinea Red Cross, with support from the IFRC, implemented a rapid health response to reduce the risk of waterborne and infectious diseases. A total of 55 volunteers and 5 supervisors were mobilized and equipped to conduct weekly community awareness activities over a three-month period, targeting affected households and host communities. The response was strengthened through the dissemination of IEC materials, the provision of first aid kits, and the mobilization of an ambulance for medical referrals. A community listening cell was established, identifying around ten cases requiring psychosocial support. The strong presence of volunteers, the involvement of local committees, and IFRC technical supervision ensured the quality and effectiveness of the interventions, while the rapid integration of messages on emerging diseases highlighted the importance of a flexible and context-adapted approach.

Lessons Learnt

- The presence of volunteers within the communities enabled a rapid and effective implementation of activities, highlighting the importance of pre-positioning health supplies.
- The involvement of local committees and awareness-raising campaigns strengthened community acceptance and the impact of the interventions.
- IFRC technical supervision ensured the quality and coherence of the response.
- The establishment of a listening cell made it possible to capture community concerns and identify psychosocial support needs.
- The rapid integration of messages on emerging and priority diseases (cholera, Mpox, Marburg) demonstrated the need for a flexible approach and tools that can be updated in line with the evolving context.

Challenges

- Health facilities were affected by the floods, reducing access to healthcare services.
- Limited level of training of volunteers in first aid and case management.
- Significant unmet logistical needs, particularly in terms of transport and vehicles.
- Lack of medical supplies and health equipment, limiting response capacity.
- High risk of waterborne and infectious diseases following the floods, requiring a rapid response.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 27,891
Targeted Persons: 1,500
Assisted Persons: 1,367
Targeted Male: 738
Targeted Female: 629

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers and supervisors briefed on WASH topics	33	55
Percentage of the population that knows at least 2 cholera prevention methods	70	65
# of people reached by WASH assistance	1,500	1,367

Narrative description of achievements

The Equatorial Guinea Red Cross, with the support of the IFRC, implemented a rapid WASH response in Luba to reduce health risks related to the floods. A total of 55 volunteers and 5 supervisors were mobilized to carry out 11 community disinfection campaigns. During each session, volunteers prepared chlorine solution using HTH chlorine, then disinfected public spaces and high-traffic areas (gathering points, markets, schools, distribution sites, community latrines, and temporary shelters), while also educating the population on good hygiene practices.

Sanitation campaigns were also conducted with active community involvement. Thanks to a significant donation of sanitation materials and protective equipment provided by the National Society, volunteers were able to carry out safe cleaning activities, including clearing waste and mud, cleaning gutters and drains, and removing weeds in high-risk areas around shelters, water points, and public spaces.

In addition, 294 households received WASH kits (Aquatabs, buckets, and jerrycans), and more than 5,000 awareness materials were distributed. These actions helped strengthen hygiene practices, reduce the risk of waterborne diseases, and improve living conditions for the affected populations.

Lessons Learnt

- The strong mobilization of volunteers enabled a rapid and effective sanitation response at both community and household levels.
- The equipment provided benefited not only the volunteers but also the affected communities, increasing the overall impact of the actions.
- Cleaning and clearing drainage channels is essential: when they are blocked, they greatly increase the risk of flooding.
- Establishing a community response team would help anticipate flood risks quickly and act before the situation worsens.
- Creating a National Response Team (NRT) and forming a local response team, with regular community clean-up sessions, would help reduce flood risks in the future.

Challenges

- Some communities were not sufficiently reached or informed about good hygiene practices.
- Volunteer engagement may decrease if their involvement is not recognized.





Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 7,108

Targeted Persons: 3,062

Assisted Persons: 4,601

Targeted Male: 1,704

Targeted Female: 2,897

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers and supervisors trained in PGI	38	55
Number of people made aware of the PGI	5,000	4,601
Number of image boxes produced	15	15
Nombre de focus group discussion	10	8

Narrative description of achievements

The operation integrated PGI principles by ensuring equitable, non-discriminatory assistance and by protecting the most vulnerable groups. To this end, 55 volunteers, 5 supervisors, and 7 staff members were briefed on PGI principles and their application throughout the response. Special attention was given to the specific needs of women and girls, with the distribution of 142 dignity kits containing sanitary pads, soap, a toothbrush, toothpaste, a comb, a towel, toilet paper, laundry soap, and a covered bucket. To strengthen the impact of awareness messages, 15 image boxes were produced and used during community sensitization sessions. Finally, eight focus group discussions were conducted to collect concerns from women and youth, enabling the adaptation of activities to ensure an inclusive and context-sensitive response.

Lessons Learnt

- The lessons learned show that it is essential to integrate PGI from the planning stage to ensure an inclusive response that respects everyone.
- Briefings helped volunteers and staff better understand PGI principles, but this approach must be systematic in all operations.
- The distribution of dignity kits to women helped meet specific needs, and it is important to include these items in prepositioned stocks.
- Continuous strengthening of volunteers' skills remains a priority to better support at-risk populations and ensure effective awareness-raising.

Challenges

- Despite the efforts made, some at-risk populations were not fully reached by the awareness activities, highlighting the need to strengthen community coverage.
- Briefings improved understanding of PGI principles, but further training is needed to ensure PGI is systematically integrated into all actions.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 11,282

Targeted Persons: 4,500

Assisted Persons: 7,563



Targeted Male: 2,373
Targeted Female: 5,190

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of assisted persons who are informed about the help they receive	90	90
% of Feedbacks Addressed/Responded	90	100
Volunteers and supervisors trained on the CEA and feedback mechanisms	20	55
Number of product success stories	1	2
Number of volunteers briefed on the CEA	20	55

Narrative description of achievements

From the onset of the crisis, the Equatorial Guinea Red Cross implemented a Community Engagement and Accountability approach to ensure a people-centered response. A one-day briefing was conducted for volunteers, supervisors, and staff to ensure a shared understanding of CEA principles. Community meetings were held in affected areas, and a complaints and feedback mechanism were established. A total of 106 requests were received, and all were addressed by the NS, reinforcing community trust.

Awareness messages were adapted to the local context and translated into Fang, Bubi, and English, making them easier to understand. Community feedback was used to adjust activities in real time, including intensifying awareness sessions and conducting additional visits. This approach strengthened community participation, transparency, and the overall quality of the response by ensuring that interventions were aligned with actual needs.

Lessons Learnt

- Community involvement is essential, as information meetings and feedback mechanisms build trust and transparency.
- Communicating early and regularly helps communities understand the actions and objectives.
- A complaint mechanism should be standardized to respond quickly to community concerns.
- Regular training on CEA strengthens volunteers' skills and improves the quality of interactions.
- Using different communication channels (brochures, megaphones, videos, local languages, and English) reaches more people.
- CEA helps adapt activities based on community feedback.

Challenges

- Initial communication was limited with some affected communities.
- CEA capacities are still insufficient at the local level.
- Unequal access to information channels in certain areas.
- Feedback management is not yet fully systematized.
- Integration of CEA across all sectors needs strengthening for better coherence.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 31,683
Targeted Persons: 5
Assisted Persons: 7



Targeted Male: 3

Targeted Female: 4

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# de missions de supervision	5	8
Nombre de reunions de coordination	5	4

Narrative description of achievements

The IFRC Secretariat provided essential strategic and operational support to the Equatorial Guinea Red Cross during the DREF Luba operation. The Yaoundé Cluster office supported the response both on-site and remotely, through volunteer training, supervision missions, and strengthened coordination with local authorities and humanitarian partners.

This support enabled the deployment and guidance of 55 volunteers and more than 10 staff members across Cash, CEA, PMER, logistics, and finance, ensuring a timely and high-quality response. The visit of the IFRC Secretary General and the signing of the Legal Status Agreement on 14 November 2025 reinforced the National Society's recognition and credibility.

Key lessons learned highlight the need to strengthen data management and internal systems to improve the quality of future interventions.

Lessons Learnt

- The support from the Yaoundé Cluster and the IFRC Secretariat strengthened coordination, monitoring, and quality of field activities.
- Standardizing and securing data management (collection, monitoring, archiving) is essential to improve planning and accountability.
- Internal systems (finance, logistics, PMER, volunteer management) need reinforcement to ensure rapid and effective response.
- Regular field support and technical supervision are crucial to strengthen capacities and ownership by the National Society.

Challenges

- Decision-making remains centralized at the headquarters, limiting the autonomy of local committees.
- Communication between the headquarters, volunteers, and local partners is not always fast or consistent.
- Internal operational capacities (finance, logistics, PMER, volunteer management) need strengthening to improve response efficiency.
- Data collection, processing, and archiving are not fully standardized, which slows planning and monitoring.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 11,319

Targeted Persons: 60

Assisted Persons: 62

Targeted Male: 41

Targeted Female: 26

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of staff deployed for the operation	5	7



Number of volunteers and supervisors trained and deployed	33	55
Number of field missions	5	8

Narrative description of achievements

The operation significantly strengthened the National Society's capacity through extensive training and briefings. Volunteers, supervisors, and staff received targeted training on WASH, hygiene promotion, epidemic prevention, and safety, as well as essential modules on Cash and Voucher Assistance, Protection, Gender and Inclusion, and Community Engagement and Accountability. Additional training on Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and the establishment of Community Response Teams improved local preparedness and response coordination. The Luba branch effectively led field operations under national supervision, demonstrating improved technical skills and operational readiness. The operation also benefited from strong coordination with IFRC teams in Yaoundé and the formal engagement of the financial service provider Rosa Money SA to support cash distribution.

Lessons Learnt

- Rapid preparedness and quick mobilization are essential, as having trained volunteers already in the community allows a fast and effective response.
- Continuous training (WASH, CVA, CBDRR, CRT, PGI, etc.) improved the quality of activities and should be maintained regularly.
- Strong coordination with local authorities and the IFRC enabled safe and timely implementation, and these partnerships should be formalized.
- Prepositioning volunteers and logistics is crucial because the initial lack of resources was a major challenge.
- Maintaining and strengthening volunteers' skills is key for sustainability and long-term response capacity.
- Finalizing the Legal Status Agreement strengthened the National Society's credibility and operational capacity.

Challenges

- Initial lack of human resources slowed down the response, as there were few volunteers and staff at the start.
- Limited pre-positioned logistics and supplies (kits, PPE, tools) reduced the ability to respond quickly.
- Volunteers had uneven technical capacity: despite training, some lacked advanced skills for emergency management and coordination.
- Coordination with authorities and partners was effective, but it needs to be formalized to ensure faster and safer future responses.
- The absence of a structured system to follow up and retain volunteers after the operation risks losing the gains made.



Financial Report

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	*	Operation	MDRGQ006
Budget Timeframe	*	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 27/May/2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRGQ006 - Equatorial Guinea - flood

Operating Timeframe: 07 Aug 2025 to 31 Jan 2026

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	185,479
DREF Response Pillar	185,479
Expenditure	-185,459
Closing Balance	20

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items			0
PO02 - Livelihoods			0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	1,250		1,250
PO04 - Health			0
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene			0
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	94,397	104,507	-10,110
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	95,647	104,507	-8,860
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			0
EA02 - Secretariat Services		36	-36
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	91,110	80,916	10,194
Enabling Approaches Total	91,110	80,951	10,159
Grand Total	186,757	185,459	1,298

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

Please explain variances (if any)

There is a CHF 1,298 balance to be returned to the DREF spot.



Contact Information

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

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[Click here for reference](#)

