



Floods in Mouila

Appeal: MDRGA013	Country: Gabon	Hazard: Flood	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 257,260	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 13,400 people	People Targeted: 2,445 people	
Operation Start Date: 06-12-2024	Operation Timeframe: 5 months	Operation End Date: 31-05-2025	DREF Published: 15-12-2024

Targeted Areas: **Estuaire, Ngounie**

Description of the Event

Date of event

26-11-2024



Administrative map of the Gabonese Republic (in yellow the two provinces of the operation)

What happened, where and when?

On the night of Monday 25 November, torrential rains fell in the communes of Mouila (Ngounié Province), Port-Gentil (Ogooué-Maritime Province), Tchibanga (Nyanga Province) and Grand Libreville (Estuaire Province), causing flooding in the aforementioned communes. A total of 2,680 families, or around 13,400 people, were affected by the floods. The torrential rains led to both rainfall and river flooding in the commune of Mouila, affecting 600 households, 1,000 households in Grand Libreville, 80 households in Tchibanga and 1,000 households in Port-Gentil.

The recent torrential rains in these cities are already reported to be above average for this rainy season. Given the impact of the recent rains and the forecast for more, the risk of more people being affected is significant. This risk is all the greater as Gabon is currently experiencing its short rainy season, while the main rainy season could further expose populations, particularly those living along rivers and the coast, such as Mouila and Port-Gentil.



Field visit by the Provincial Secretary of Mouila with the authorities

CUMUL DE 75% DES PRÉCIPITATIONS DE DÉCEMBRE À FÉVRIER 2024-2025 PAR RAPPORT À LA MOYENNE (1991, 2020)

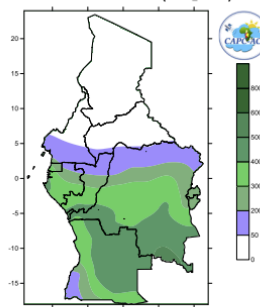


Figure 3

CUMUL DE 125% DES PRÉCIPITATIONS DE DÉCEMBRE À FÉVRIER 2024-2025 PAR RAPPORT À LA MOYENNE (1991, 2020)

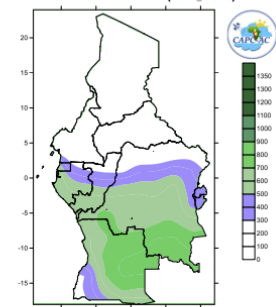


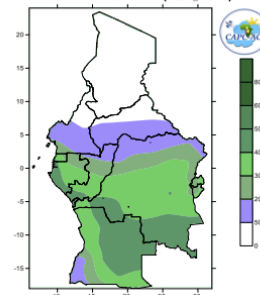
Figure 4



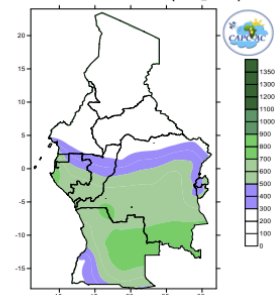
2-Climatologie des précipitations (suite)



CUMUL DE 75% DES PRÉCIPITATIONS DE JANVIER À MARS 2025 PAR RAPPORT À LA MOYENNE (1991, 2020)



CUMUL DE 125% DES PRÉCIPITATIONS DE JANVIER À MARS 2025 PAR RAPPORT À LA MOYENNE (1991, 2020)



CAPC-AC, Regional seasonal climate forecast bulletin

Scope and Scale

The torrential rains, which lasted for two consecutive days, caused flooding in the area, affecting around 2,680 households. In most of the flooded neighbourhoods, people were trapped in their homes due to the rapid rise of muddy water. These homes were damaged, leaving some people homeless and destroying essential items, school materials, clothing, etc.

The extent of the damage so far is all the more worrying as we are currently in the short rainy season. During this season, rainfall should be more or less normal compared to the average of previous years. However, the frequency and intensity of the rains have been significantly higher than normal, causing rivers and streams to overflow their banks. It should be noted that the risk of expanding flood-prone areas remains a major concern in Mouila, Grand Libreville and Port-Gentil due to the presence of watercourses and the risk of sea level rise. In addition, seasonal forecasts indicate above-average rainfall.

Affected families have lost almost all of their basic necessities and household goods. They are currently left to fend for themselves, with the risk of outbreaks of water-borne diseases and an unhygienic environment. Most of them have not been able to relocate and remain in the area, while some have sought refuge with relatives who are less affected, living in promiscuity and precarious conditions.

1) In Mouila, the flooding is the result of a combination of river flooding and construction in high-risk areas. Heavy rains have caused the Ngounié River to overflow, resulting in flooding that has submerged entire houses, most of which are located on both banks. Some affected families have found shelter in the town's main gymnasium, thanks to the generosity of the Mouila municipal deputy. Fortunately, no human casualties have been reported so far, but the material damage in various neighbourhoods of Mouila is significant. The lack of footpaths in some areas is being made up for by canoeists who are helping people cross from one side of the city to the other. The most affected districts include:

- Divindet, Moutokobo and Dirouni, where the river of the same name overflowed.
- Moukoumounabouala, Ngoyinga and Moukounza and Manjassango in the 1st district.
- The districts of Mangui and Dikongo in the 2nd district.

2) In Libreville, flooding is caused by poor urban planning, clogged drainage systems and inadequate drainage that and evacuation during heavy rains. Blocked drainage systems and haphazard construction cause rivers to overflow and contribute not only to flooding problems but also to various other environmental problems.

3) In Port-Gentil, the main issues highlighted are the lack of drainage and waste management, which prevents proper water drainage and

evacuation, leading to flooding. In addition, the analysis of the flooding situation in Port-Gentil points to the ongoing risk of sea level rise, which has been observed for years and is now becoming a crisis. This situation requires coordinated management with the authorities, who are considering relocation options and major infrastructure projects. The risk of river and coastal flooding affects more than 75,000 people living in vulnerable areas of Port-Gentil, the economic capital of Gabon. Located on the Mandji peninsula, the sandy city is increasingly threatened by rising waters. However, as the country's economic hub, Port-Gentil has implemented adaptation strategies for the affected populations in these neighbourhoods and is part of structural management plans to address the risks of rising sea levels. In recent weeks, the Special Delegate for Port-Gentil has also begun cleaning the city's main drainage basins to improve water drainage during heavy rains.

The operation will focus on Mouila (Ngounié Province) and Libreville (Estuaire Province) due to the scale of the impact, the number of people affected in these areas and the limited capacity of these populations to recover quickly. The distribution by gender and by people with specific needs is still ongoing. Of the 2,680 families affected, the National Society has identified 489 families with 2,445 individuals who are particularly vulnerable due to their precarious living conditions. This assessment takes into account the loss of basic necessities, destroyed houses, lack of productive assets, loss of livelihoods, families with persons with disabilities (PWDs), households headed by women or adolescents, families that have lost a parent (resulting in orphaned children) and families with school-age children who have lost their school supplies.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. France24, risk of sea floods	https://www.france24.com/en/tv-shows/focus/20220922-gabon-s-fight-against-rising-seas-port-gentil-at-risk-of-disappearing

Previous Operations

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

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

-

Lessons learned:

Lessons learned:

At the end of the Strong Winds DREF operation in Franceville, several key lessons were learned:

- There is a need to strengthen internal coordination within the National Society, including programs and support services.
- Improved coordination with local Red Cross branches in the affected regions is essential. Each province will receive support and oversight from HQ staff for this operation.
- The National Society has limited capacity to implement the DREF, so a surge team will be deployed to provide on-the-ground support in both provinces.
- There have been delays in the start of the operation.
- Regular communication between the cluster and the National Society played a crucial role in mitigating risks as they arose.
- There is a need to improve the mastery of logistical procedures.

These points will be addressed to reduce the challenges faced during this last operation and to improve ongoing efforts.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

27-11-2024

Assessment	At the local level, the Red Cross Provincial Secretary in Mouila conducted a rapid assessment for the National Society and participated in field visits with the authorities. The team provided psychological support to affected families, assisted with the evacuation of disaster victims and participated in the provincial coordination meeting. The mission included representatives from the departments of hygiene, land registry, urban planning, agriculture, the press and the municipal police.
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IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The IFRC Cluster Office in Yaoundé held a meeting with the National Society to gather more information on the situation in the affected regions. Support was provided to launch the alert on the GO platform and a Cluster team was activated to assist the NS in developing a response plan.
Participating National Societies	There are no Participating National Societies (PNS) in Gabon. The NS does not receive any support, even remote, from any PNS.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has not yet taken any action.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	The deputy mayor of Mouila visited the various affected areas to assess the situation. He provided mattresses to some of the affected people to meet their most urgent needs. Temporary shelters are also being sought, and resources mobilised.
UN or other actors	No action by United Nations agencies or other actors has yet been recorded.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

There is currently no national coordination mechanism in place. The National Society is part of the National Risk Reduction Platform and coordination will be established in the near future. However, there are provincial coordination cells chaired by the provincial governors under the direction of the Minister of Interior. Decisions are taken collectively. Operational units are identified and activated.



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Several families lost their productive assets as well as essential items in this natural disaster. It is clear that the recovery situation for the households will be difficult given the context. Nothing has yet been done to support the affected households.



Health

These floods have created situations that expose people to waterborne diseases and those resulting from contaminated surfaces. In the communities, stagnant water and waste dumped in the countryside encourage the creation of mosquito nests and factors conducive to diarrheal and other diseases associated with dirty water. This also leads to the risk of an outbreak/epidemic. Therefore, community awareness is an immediate priority for better prevention.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The homes of some of the affected people were under water, creating a hygiene problem. These families have lost some essential items and other containers and utensils, such as water storage and cooking equipment, which are contaminated.



Education

Families have lost all of their children's school supplies.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

It has been observed that affected populations do not have sufficient knowledge of risk areas and early warnings to take shelter in case of disaster. They need to be better informed to protect themselves, especially as weather forecasts indicate that the rainy season will continue. It is therefore important to strengthen the capacity of volunteers in risk and disaster reduction, and to raise awareness among the population about settlement in high-risk areas, unplanned settlements and the types of construction to be undertaken, as well as waste and environmental management.



Community Engagement And Accountability

In general, the population is unaware of the Red Cross mission, mandate and principles. This can lead to non-participation in operations. Communication is necessary to facilitate the acceptance of volunteers in the field and community-based work.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

The main basic needs identified are as follows:

- Health
- WASH
- Food
- Shelter and NFIs
- Education

Field assessments are ongoing to provide up-to-date information.



Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This operation aims to support 489 households or 2,445 people most affected by the floods in the health, WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) and cross-cutting sectors of community engagement and protection.

The Cash+ approach will combine cash transfers with non-food distributions. This will effectively address the multi-sectoral needs of the targeted households.

In addition, the National Society will carry out ongoing assessments to gather more information on the damage caused by these floods in the different provinces. Regular monitoring will be carried out in other vulnerable locations such as Tchibanga and Port-Gentil, which have also experienced torrential rains. The response strategy will be updated as necessary.

Operation strategy rationale

This operation is based on data collected by volunteers from the departmental committees of the Gabonese Red Cross in the 02 target provinces: Estuaire for Libreville and Ngounié for Mouila, to ensure effective coordination.

Mouila was chosen because its economic fabric is not well developed and the population lives in unfavourable conditions, making the impact of a flood catastrophic.

Grand Libreville was also chosen on the basis of the population affected by the floods. These are generally impoverished people from the Komo-Mondah department (Ntoum, Bikelé, Essassa) and those living in underdeveloped neighborhoods, mainly in underdeveloped areas close to watercourses.

In the case of Port-Gentil, the problem is more structural and falls under the responsibility of the government, as it requires considerable resources. In addition, as an economic zone, it can be supported by local businesses. For this reason, the operation did not include this locality.

The Gabonese Red Cross is therefore planning to provide emergency aid to 489 households, 189 in Libreville and 300 in Mouila, by means of:

1) Cash transfer modality

Unconditional, unrestricted and multi-purpose cash will be distributed to 489 households to cover their most urgent basic needs such as shelter & NFIs, food, WASH, health, education, etc.

The transfer value for this operation has been set at XAF 70,000 (CHF 99) per household per month. This will cover the gaps identified by each household. This transfer value has been defined based on the experience of the last DREF operation for strong winds. The cash assistance will be distributed to 489 household heads in two rounds through the Airtel Money mobile phone mechanism. The Gabonese Red Cross has a contract with the mobile phone operator Airtel; this agreement, which was used during the violent wind's operation, is still in force. It will be re-evaluated in accordance with IFRC logistical procedures to explore the possibility of using this contract for cash assistance, either through mobile money transfers or other mechanisms. During distributions, an amount of XAF 5,000 will be allocated to each head of household to cover withdrawal fees. The service provider's fees have also been included in the activity's budget, calculated at 2% of the total amount to be transferred to the beneficiaries.

The choice of this modality is based on the success of the previous DREF experience with strong winds. It also allows households to maintain their dignity by giving them the freedom to decide how to use the funds received.

The Red Cross departmental committees in these provinces have ensured that the markets remain operational despite the disaster. Evaluations will therefore be carried out in the coming days to support the choice of cash modality.

The CVA Manager of the IFRC Cluster in Yaoundé will provide technical support to the National Society in the implementation of this operation and will conduct a field mission to validate amounts, oversee various evaluations, facilitate staff training on CVA and monitor distributions.

Activities to support the cash transfer (TM) will focus on

- Stakeholder information meetings
- Cash feasibility study



- Multi-sectoral needs assessment
- Market assessment
- Financial Service Provider (PSF) mapping
- Training of staff and volunteers
- Targeting and registration of beneficiaries
- Baseline survey
- Validation of lists
- Cash distributions (2 rounds)
- Post-distribution monitoring survey (1)
- Market price monitoring (1)
- Endline survey
- Capitalisation workshop.

2) CEA

In order to optimise the access of target populations and communities to relevant, verified and adapted information, the Gabonese Red Cross will carry out the following activities.

- Communication needs assessment: A thorough study will be carried out to identify the specific information needs of communities, taking into account the impact of the floods on their safety, health and well-being.
- Facilitating access to information: The Gabonese Red Cross will ensure that the population has clear and up-to-date information on ongoing operations, available assistance and decision-making mechanisms. Particular attention will be paid to promoting two-way communication, allowing communities to express themselves and actively participate in decision-making processes.
- Strengthening community participation: Communities will be closely involved in all phases of the project, from initial assessment to final evaluation. Their active participation will increase the effectiveness of the interventions and strengthen their ownership.
- Continuous improvement: Feedback from communities is systematically analysed to adjust strategies and optimise the impact of future interventions.

3- WASH (target: 489 households or 2,445 people)

To promote water conservation, jerry cans and buckets with lids will be purchased and distributed to the 489 households. In addition, to mitigate risks related to exposure to bad weather, hygiene and sanitation conditions faced by the population, especially households whose homes were completely flooded with severely damaged materials, sanitation materials such as soap and bleach will be distributed to the 489 most affected households.

Hygiene promotion through sanitation campaigns will also be carried out every two weeks or twice a month, for a total of four campaigns. During these sessions, wastewater management will also be promoted to contribute to environmental hygiene, supported by community work to drain water and clean/clean gutters.

For waste/household garbage management, 75 garbage bags will be provided (25 in Libreville, 50 in Mouila). Monthly hygiene kits will be distributed to 175 women of reproductive age, representing 18% of the total number of women (75 in Libreville and 100 in Mouila, which is a semi-urban and semi-rural area). According to a survey conducted by volunteers in the communities, women prefer disposable sanitary pads.

The kit consists of 06 packs of sanitary pads (02 per month for 03 months), 06 soaps, 05 dark cotton underwear, 01 toiletry bag, 01 opaque 10 litre bucket with lid and 01 pack of rubbish bags. It should be noted that there is no problem with the supply of drinking water, as the Gabonese Energy and Water Company operates without any problems.

4- Health (target: 489 households or 2,445 people)

The Gabonese Red Cross (CRG) will ensure the provision of first aid and psychological first aid to affected people as needed. This will be done for 14 days from the start of implementation. The National Society (NS) will also use sanitation campaigns to communicate health messages and how to prevent water-borne diseases and those related to a dirty environment. This will be budgeted under WASH.

Mosquito nets will be distributed to prevent malaria. Ongoing evaluation and targeting will identify people with specific needs, focusing on families with pregnant women, lactating mothers and the elderly, and target the distribution of bed nets accordingly.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

This operation will target:

- 489 of the most vulnerable households whose homes were flooded to receive cash and WASH kits.
- 220 women of reproductive age from these 489 households will receive dignity kits, representing 18% of the total female population targeted.

81% of the affected population will benefit from awareness campaigns on WASH, health and disaster risk reduction. This amounts to 6,480 people from the affected localities.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The cash and WASH kits will target 489 of the most vulnerable households whose homes have been flooded, destroyed or partially destroyed, with priority given to

- Female-headed households
- Households with persons with disabilities and/or the elderly
- Households with vulnerable persons and persons with special needs
- The most economically vulnerable households
- Households that have lost productive assets
- Households that have lost property and other basic assets
- The targeting of the 220 female beneficiaries of the dignity kits takes into account that women of reproductive age represent 18% of the total female population targeted.

These criteria will be further discussed with the community to harmonise targeting and selection, prioritising levels of vulnerability. This will help to avoid conflict within the community.

For this phase, the intervention will not prioritise the locality of Port-Gentil because the flooding problems in this town involve structural considerations with urbanisation measures initiated by the government, including relocation plans and drainage works. Most of these actions depend on and fall under the responsibility of the authorities and require resources and an approach beyond the scope of the DREF. Therefore, for the time being, the National Society will continue to coordinate with the authorities and follow up on the definition of the intervention plan with the community in the light of this new information. While waiting to see what support the government can provide and how the National Society can complement it within its mandate, the National Society will focus on the other two locations mentioned above. Monitoring the situation will inform possible changes and the DREF's possible complementary approach to the government's efforts.

Total Targeted Population

Women	734	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	489	Urban	-
Men	734	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	488		
Total targeted population	2,445		

Risk and Security Considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
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Access Issues in the Intervention Area:	The National Society at departmental level works with the authorities as well as with the national headquarters. Bypass methods are defined by the National Society to facilitate access in the area of intervention.
The continued rainfall with increased river overflow and flooding in the intervention area of the Red Cross teams.	Designate a safety zone when volunteers are deployed and provide them with personal protective equipment (PPE). Ensure that teams are aware of the weather conditions.
Internal coordination between the national headquarters and departmental committees:	Establish a weekly exchange platform between the head office and the departmental committees, placing the committees at the centre of the implementation of activities and involving them in the community.
Occurrence of Waterborne Diseases	Incorporate prevention measures into the ongoing intervention by facilitating access to drinking water for the population and intervention teams. Provide sanitation kits and promote WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) awareness.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

All personnel must wear personal protective equipment (PPE). Teams must not exceed the security perimeter. A rescue team will be deployed, and daily briefings and debriefings will take place.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Planned Intervention



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 114,359

Targeted Persons: 2,445

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of staff, supervisors, and volunteers trained	35
Market evaluation report available	1
Number of distribution rounds organized	2
Number of trainers trained	10
Number of households benefiting from cash transfer:	489

Priority Actions

- Multisectoral Needs Assessment
- Market assessment and cash transfer feasibility study for Port Gentil, Mouila and Libreville
- Training of trainers (Mouila, Port Gentil and Grand Libreville)
- Capacity building of volunteers and supervisors through cascade training in the field by

- Trainers targeting and registration of beneficiaries
- Distribution of cash transfers to 489 targeted households in 3 rounds
- Post distribution monitoring (PDM) and price tracking
- Endline survey of activities



Budget: CHF 10,299

Targeted Persons: 6,480

Indicators

Title	Target
Percentage of people sensitized out of the total affected populations	81
Number of households that received mosquito nets	489
Number of field visits for door-to-door sensitization	6

Priority Actions

- Briefing of supervisors and volunteers on epidemic prevention (waterborne and contact diseases).
- Door-to-door community sensitisation on communicable disease prevention integrated with WASH awareness, with 1 visit per week for 3 months.
- Distribution of impregnated bed nets, 2 per household.



Budget: CHF 52,419

Targeted Persons: 2,445

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of field visits for door-to-door sensitization	6
Number of communication materials produced (posters and leaflets)	1,000
Number of sanitation kits distributed at the community level	30
Number of campaigns on waste management	4
Number of sanitation kits distributed at the household level	489
Percentage of people sensitized out of the total affected population	81

Priority Actions

- Promotion of hygiene through door-to-door sensitisation (field visits every two weeks for 3 months, for a total of 6 visits).
- Awareness campaigns on waste management will be carried out once a month for 3 months, for a total of 3 campaigns.
- Distribution of hygiene kits for community work (shovels, wheelbarrows, rakes, machetes, gloves, boots, etc.), with 30 kits distributed as follows 10 kits in Mouila 20 in Libreville.
- Design, printing and distribution of communication, information and education materials (leaflets and posters).



- Distribution of household cleaning kits (brooms, bleach, liquid soap, brushes, dustpans, garbage bags) for household hygiene.
- Promotion of waste management activities (purchase of garbage bags and bins for distribution during awareness raising activities).



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 529

Targeted Persons: 2,445

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people trained	35
Number of toolkits developed	7

Priority Actions

- Cascade training of staff, volunteers and supervisors
- Integration of PGI aspects in awareness raising
- Development of PGI toolkits



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 665

Targeted Persons: 6,480

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people trained	40
Number of sensitization campaigns organized on construction risks	3

Priority Actions

- Capacity building of staff, cascading to volunteers on construction risks in high-risk areas.
- Awareness campaign on building risks in high-risk areas, with one visit per month.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 4,658

Targeted Persons: 2,445

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of group discussions organized with men, women, girls, boys, and marginalized groups to understand the preferred communication channels of the	25

community and their information needs	
Number of volunteers trained on the objectives of consultation and focus group facilitation	40
Number of SOPs for managing community feedback in the operation	1
Number of complaint collection committees established for distributions	10
Number of feedback collected	6,000
Number of success stories documented for this operation	1
Number of feedback reports produced and shared	11

Priority Actions

- Organise community consultations (including men, women, girls, boys and marginalised groups) to understand the preferred communication channels of community members and their information needs.
- Develop an SOP to define the management of community feedback.
- Organise 25 discussion groups (15 in Mouila, 10 in Libreville).
- Establish 10 grievance committees in different neighbourhoods.
- Activate and implement a feedback mechanism to manage community feedback.
- Establish information and complaint/feedback collection points during NFP and CASH distributions.
- Support the establishment of grievance committees for different distributions. Implement a CEA activity reporting system with indicator tracking.
- Document a success story to highlight how the National Society has promoted community participation.
- Establish 10 grievance committees in different neighbourhoods.
- Activate and implement a feedback and community feedback management mechanism.
- Establishment of community information and complaints/feedback offices during NFP and CASH distributions.
- Support the establishment of complaints committees for the various distributions.
- Establishment of a reporting system for CEA activities with monitoring of indicators.
- Document a success story to show how the SN has promoted community participation.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 57,871

Targeted Persons: 6

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of insured volunteers	40
Number of Surge deployed:	1
Number of follow-up missions	4
Number of lessons learned workshops:	1
Branches and HQ DM focal points trained on DREF	15

Priority Actions

- Volunteer insurance.
- Monitoring mission.
- Number of lessons learned workshops.



- Surge deployment.
- DREF training for the National Society.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 16,460

Targeted Persons: 50

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of trainers trained on different themes:	10
Number of volunteers trained	35
Number of field visits per province by HQ staff	2

Priority Actions

- Secondary evaluation and updating of the rapid assessment.
- Mobilisation and deployment of teams.
- Maintenance of vehicles involved in the operation.
- Rental of 3 vehicles.
- Training of trainers on various topics (WASH, health, CASH, CEA, PGI and RRC).
- Cascade training of volunteers in the provinces on the themes (WASH, health, CASH, CEA, PGI, RRC) Monitoring missions by HQ staff.
- Communication credit.
- Fuel for all provinces.
- Office supplies for all affected provinces.
- Organisation of the lessons learnt workshop.

About Support Services

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

The Gabonese Red Cross is planning to deploy 40 volunteers (including supervisors) as follows 20 volunteers in Mouila (18 volunteers and 2 supervisors).

- 20 volunteers in Libreville (18 volunteers and 2 supervisors).

Volunteers will be deployed to provide relief (cash and in-kind distributions), raise awareness and support community work.

At the national headquarters, a Program/Finance and Communication team will support the operation through field monitoring and supervision missions. They will provide technical support to the various provincial committees.

Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

A resource person/Surge with expertise in disaster management, evaluations, and program management will be deployed to support the National Society for this evaluation and implementation.

This assignment will last for 2 months. Technical support for the development of evaluation tools and the analysis of the information collected will be provided by all sectors in the Yaoundé cluster.



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

If there is procurement, will it be done by the National Society or the IFRC? Depending on the availability of WASH items (community sanitation kits, household sanitation kits) and dignity kits locally.

If not, the IFRC logistics service will work closely with the National Society to ensure that procurement procedures are followed and adhered to.

How will this operation be monitored?

From the IFRC point of view, the deployed surge will ensure monitoring throughout the period of deployment and will work under the guidance of the Federation's GRC coordinator in Yaoundé. On the technical side, the cash manager will oversee the updating of the contract between the financial service provider and the SN, while other technical departments such as CEA and Finance will provide support. The Cluster PMER team of the IFRC delegation will assess the quality and relevance of the activities carried out in this operation to inform future operations.

The IFRC will provide support to ensure the monitoring of this operation through the establishment of monitoring tools and implementation mechanisms; on the IFRC side, the deployed Surge will ensure monitoring throughout the deployment period, under the guidance of the Federation's GRC Coordinator in Yaoundé. On the technical side, the Cash Manager will oversee the updating of the Financial Service Provider contract with the National Society, while other technical departments such as CEA and Finance will provide support. The PMER team of the IFRC Cluster Delegation will evaluate the quality and relevance of the activities undertaken in this operation and inform future operations.

The IFRC will provide support to ensure the monitoring of this operation through the implementation of monitoring tools and mechanisms.

A one-day lessons learnt workshop will be held at the end of the operation. This workshop will bring together beneficiaries, local authorities, partners, volunteers, the management team and GRC officials.

The National Society plans to hold the lessons learnt workshop in Mouila, not only for cost reasons, but also to increase the involvement of local authorities and to bring headquarters closer to the local branches.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

To support the visibility of the Gabonese Red Cross activities, the National Society will primarily use its social media pages. Strategic meetings with local leaders and authorities will also help promote the National Society's activities on the ground.

Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRGA013 - Croix-Rouge Gabonaise

Soutien des populations sinistrés dans 2 provinces du Gabon

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	182,929
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	114,359
Health	10,299
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	52,419
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	529
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	665
Community Engagement and Accountability	4,658
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	74,331
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	57,871
National Society Strengthening	16,460
TOTAL BUDGET	257,260

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Internal

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Contact Information

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

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