

Emergency appeal №: MDRMR017 Emergency appeal launched: 15/10/2024 Operational Strategy published: 06/11/2024	Glide №: XX-2014-123456-XXX
Operation update #1 Date of issue: 28/10/2025	Timeframe covered by this update: From 15/10/2024 to 30/06/2025
Operation timeframe: 15 months (15/10/2024 – 31/12/2025)	Number of people being assisted: 62,000
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 2.5 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 4 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1million

To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 2.5 million, is 22 per cent funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the National Societies in the region, with the support of the IFRC, to continue with the preparedness efforts of and provide humanitarian assistance and protection to people on the move.



A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

The security situation in Mali continues to deteriorate, particularly in the central and northern regions. In the Timbuktu area, repeated incursions by non-state armed groups have been reported. These operations have involved the arbitrary arrest of civilians and the systematic looting of local shops, resulting in the complete loss of available stock. Such actions have significantly contributed to a climate of insecurity and heightened tension within affected communities.

In central Mali, pressure from the Group for the Support of Islam and Muslims (JNIM) has intensified. The group now enforces the compulsory payment of zakat, demanding amounts per head of livestock that are widely considered excessive. Despite attempts by some communities to resist this extortion, JNIM continues its collection efforts under threat, employing targeted intimidation against those who refuse to comply.

These developments have serious implications for the stability of areas bordering Mauritania, particularly around Adel Bagrou and Fassala. Recent incidents confirm a rise in cross-border threats, including the risk of armed incursions and escalating tensions, which pose challenges to regional security and humanitarian access.

As of 30 June 2025, Mauritania has received over 300,000 refugees and more than 60,000 returnees. The Hodh El Chargui region currently hosts the largest concentration of Malian refugees, primarily arriving from the Tombouctou, Ségou, and Koulikoro regions of Mali.

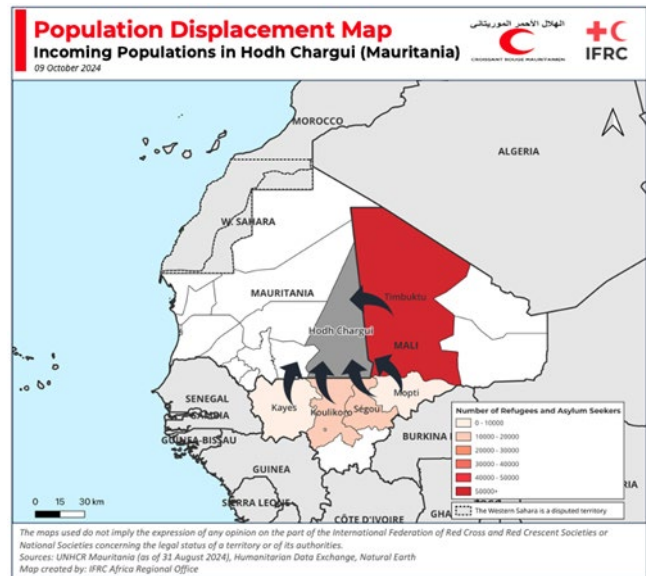
Newly displaced individuals continue to report widespread violence perpetrated by armed actors. Accounts include incidents of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), abduction, torture, extortion, and family separation. At least 80% of the new arrivals are women and children, many of whom have experienced direct or indirect forms of violence. Despite the scale of displacement, only 50% of new arrivals have been formally registered as refugees. Approximately 172,000 individuals are living outside formal camp structures, where access to essential services—including water, shelter, sanitation, food, healthcare, protection, and education for children—is severely limited.

Inadequate sanitation and unsafe water sources are exposing newly arrived populations—particularly children—to poor hygiene conditions, creating an environment conducive to malnutrition and the spread of epidemic diseases. Most displaced individuals originate from areas experiencing prolonged food insecurity and lacking access to health and vaccination services.

Outbreaks of measles and diphtheria have already been reported in Hodh El Chargui and remain a serious threat in the absence of adequate healthcare, disease surveillance, and health promotion activities.

The combination of poor sanitation, chronic food insecurity, and limited health services is severely straining the capacity of an already overburdened system. Recent severe flooding across multiple regions of Mali has caused extensive damage to homes, farmland, and livelihoods, contributing to increased population movement into Mauritania and further stretching available services.

According to government estimates, approximately 149,000 people have been displaced by these floods, compounding humanitarian needs and placing additional pressure on host communities and response mechanisms.



Displaced populations arriving in Mauritania continue to report widespread violence by armed actors, including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), abduction, torture, extortion, and family separation. At least 80% of new arrivals are women and children, many of whom have been repeatedly exposed to violence.

In June 2025, meteorological services forecasted severe rainfall likely to impact the Hodh El Chargui and Guidimakha regions—areas already prone to flooding. Refugees and host communities in these regions remain among the most exposed and vulnerable populations.

More than half of the displaced are pastoralists who have fled with an estimated 1.7 million head of livestock. This rapid influx of people and animals is placing immense pressure on local water sources and pastureland in a region already affected by extreme weather conditions and accelerated desertification. Even prior to the refugee arrivals, host communities faced significant challenges in meeting basic food needs, accessing clean water, and sustaining livestock.

If left unaddressed, this situation could severely compromise the living standards of approximately 189,000 people in host communities and heighten tensions between Malian and Mauritanian populations, as well as with local authorities. The current number of displaced individuals seeking refuge in Mauritania has already surpassed the worst-case scenario projected earlier this year. With conflict in Mali continuing unabated, cross-border movements are expected to persist.

Humanitarian organizations, including the Mauritanian Red Crescent (MRC), are on the front lines in the departments of Bassikounou and Adel Bagrou, working to support the most vulnerable. However, limited financial resources and disrupted supply chains are hindering the delivery of adequate humanitarian assistance across the region.

In response, the Governorate of Hodh El Chargui and departmental authorities in Bassikounou, Nema, Amourj, and Adel Bagrou have formally requested the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and MRC to intensify their support and fully assume their role as auxiliaries to public authorities—particularly in managing refugee influxes and responding to disasters such as floods, droughts, and bushfires

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

Established on 22 December 1970, the Mauritanian Red Crescent (MRC) is one of the country's earliest humanitarian organizations. With a network of 56 local committees and the support of over 6,000 volunteers, the MRC plays a vital role in disaster risk management, food security, livelihoods, community health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), migration, population movements, and first aid. As an auxiliary to public authorities, the MRC collaborates closely with government institutions, UN agencies, international NGOs, and local organizations to ensure an effective humanitarian response—particularly in the Hodh El Chargui region.

With support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and the transition of the DREF into an emergency appeal, the MRC is currently active in four departments of Hodh El Chargui. It operates from two strategic bases in Bassiknou and Adel Bagrou, with designated focal points in Nema and Amourj. Technical teams specializing in shelter, WASH, migration, protection, cash transfer, and health have been deployed to support field operations. The MRC plays a central role in local coordination mechanisms, ensuring strong representation of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement in both governmental and non-governmental response platforms. As an active member of the UNHCR-led Refugee Coordination Forum, the MRC advocates for inclusive and sustainable support for refugees and host communities, participating regularly in coordination meetings to strengthen joint planning and response efforts.

Through this collaborative framework, the MRC contributes to resource optimization, reduces duplication of efforts, and enhances operational efficiency in a complex humanitarian landscape. This cooperation has been further reinforced by a data-sharing agreement signed with UN partners on the ground.

The MRC's operational capacity is supported by a team of technical experts in disaster management, cash and voucher assistance (CVA), food security and livelihoods, communications, relief, and volunteer management. With logistical

and financial backing, the MRC ensures a transparent, accountable, and effective humanitarian response across its intervention areas.

Mauritania's response to the influx of Malian refugees in Hodh El Chargui is a multi-stakeholder effort involving the government, UN agencies, and NGOs. While notable progress has been made, service gaps persist—particularly for refugees living outside the Mbera camp.

Looking ahead, improved coordination, increased funding, and stronger integration of refugees into national services are essential. Strengthening the MRC's comprehensive approach, in partnership with local authorities and humanitarian actors, will help ensure a more sustainable and inclusive refugee response—especially in communities such as Bassiknou, Fassala, Nema, Amourj, and Adel Bagrou.

The MRC's presence in these communities, through its volunteer network, has significantly enhanced its visibility and credibility. Today, local populations recognize and value the Red Crescent for its consistent support and humanitarian impact.

Needs analysis

The Mauritanian Red Crescent (MRC), as an auxiliary to public authorities, is entering a pivotal phase marked by organizational transformation. Under the leadership of the newly appointed National President, the National Society is preparing for structural and operational reforms aimed at enhancing its effectiveness and responsiveness.

The sustained presence of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in Mauritania has significantly contributed to strengthening the MRC's collaboration with institutional partners, including UN agencies, embassies, and government entities. As a result of these reinforced partnerships, the MRC has been formally recognized by both the Government of Mauritania and the European Union as a key actor in the migrant assistance project targeting newly arrived individuals.

In the Hodh El Chargui region, the MRC has emerged as a central partner in community-level activities, working closely with local authorities and humanitarian actors. The MRC is now actively involved in emergency response operations—including floods, bushfires, and population movements—as well as in public health initiatives such as hospital-based vaccination campaigns.

Despite its growing role and visibility, the MRC faces a critical challenge in terms of human resource capacity. The organization continues to operate with a limited workforce, even as its responsibilities and demands increase. This constraint poses a significant obstacle to the successful implementation of many emergency projects and highlights the urgent need for investment in staffing and capacity-building.

Operational risk assessment

The implementation of humanitarian operations in Mauritania continues to encounter significant obstacles, primarily due to local administrative constraints and inadequate funding. In certain regions, local authorities have requested that 40% of humanitarian aid be allocated to host communities—double the standard 20% quota. This shift has temporarily suspended distribution activities, hindering the delivery of essential assistance to both refugees and vulnerable local households.

Negotiations are currently underway, led by the UNHCR Refugee Coordination Forum, which is actively engaging with regional authorities to reach a fair resolution that promotes community cohesion and adheres to humanitarian principles. Concurrently, the Mauritanian Red Crescent has reaffirmed its commitment to dialogue, expressing readiness to collaborate with local stakeholders at multiple levels to resolve the impasse and resume aid distributions. On the financial front, the Emergency Appeal remains critically underfunded, with Spanish Cooperation as the sole contributor to date. Nevertheless, advocacy efforts have intensified. Meetings with key embassies—including those of Japan, Qatar, Germany, and Spain—have been held to encourage broader donor participation. A partners' meeting is scheduled for November–December 2025, offering a platform to present operational priorities, funding gaps, and coordination needs to support a more predictable and sustained humanitarian response.

The ongoing challenges—particularly the quota dispute and funding shortfall—pose a serious threat to the continuity and effectiveness of humanitarian efforts. Without timely resolution, aid delivery may be delayed, coverage diminished, and community tensions heightened. These issues highlight the urgent need for continued dialogue, collective advocacy, and strengthened partnerships to preserve humanitarian access and uphold the principles of neutrality and impartiality in the response.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

While the overall operational strategy remains unchanged, the planned number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) has been reduced from three to two. This adjustment reflects a combination of administrative, financial, and contextual constraints.

The Aghor site, located in the department of Bassiknou, was initially proposed as one of the three HSP locations. However, local authorities did not endorse its use, citing that Aghor is not recognized as an official entry point and therefore cannot host a humanitarian service structure. As a result, the site was excluded from the intervention plan. Available funding proved insufficient to support the construction, equipping, and staffing of three HSPs in line with operational standards. To ensure the quality, functionality, and sustainability of the facilities, resources were reallocated to support two HSPs instead of spreading them thinly across three.

The Government of Mauritania has announced plans to expand the Mbéra refugee camp into the area originally designated for the third HSP. This expansion is intended to mitigate local tensions and accommodate the increasing refugee population in the Bassiknou region. In response, humanitarian partners—including the Mauritanian Red Crescent—have agreed to align their interventions with this government-led initiative to promote coherence, complementarity, and operational efficiency.

Although the reduction in HSPs modifies the implementation framework, the strategic objective remains intact: to enhance access to essential services, strengthen community resilience, and ensure the protection and well-being of both refugees and host populations in the affected areas.


C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT


STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements		Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
Objective:	<i>To protect and preserve the dignity of displaced people by providing them with shelter</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of volunteers trained in shelter assembly techniques</i>	0	60
	<i># of mats distributed (target: 2200)</i>	0	1200
	<i># of tents distributed (target: 1000)</i>	0	600
	<i># of volunteers deployed for distribution</i>	0	30

# of volunteers deployed for the PDM	0	1200
# of blankets purchased and distributed (1200)		

The Mauritanian Red Crescent, with the support of the Federation, has begun purchasing tents and non-food items. The process is ongoing. Delivery of the items is scheduled for July 15, 2025, to the various intervention sites.

 Livelihoods	Female > 18:	Female < 18:	
	Male > 18:	Male < 18:	
Objective:	To provide cash assistance for the livelihoods of refugees, returnees and the host community, and to support the livelihoods of those affected		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of household receiving assistance (Target: 1,000)	0	1000
	# of livelihood PDMs organized (Target: 01)	0	1
None of the planned activities has been conducted yet.			

 Multi-purpose Cash	Female > 18:	Female < 18:	
	Male > 18:	Male < 18:	
Objective:	To ensure basic needs assistance through the most effective and dignified way to the vulnerable population		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of target beneficiaries	1,300	1,300
	# of training sessions for 30 volunteers in feasibility studies and cash	0	2
	# of volunteers deployed for distribution activities	0	50
	# of volunteers deployed for PDM	0	67
Activities yet to be conducted.			



Health & Care

(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)

Female > 18:

Female < 18:

Male > 18:

Male < 18:

Objective:

To contribute to the improvement of the health of refugees and returnees

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

of meetings with authorities

3

4

of mobile clinics deployed

0

2

of malnutrition cases referred

0

500

of volunteers trained in epidemic prevention and malnutrition screening

120

120

- Three meetings were held with the involvement of administrative and health authorities to present and validate the health component of the Emergency Appeal.
- It appears that in Fassala, which is the main entry point for refugees in the department of Bassiknou, UNFPA, MSF, and ALIMA have already set up mobile clinics. The MRC has deployed a mobile clinic to cover the departments of Adel Bagrou and Amourj, where there were no partners. Two visits will be conducted to Adel Bagrou and one visit to Amourj per week to the most remote villages where there are no health facilities.
- 120 volunteers from Bassiknou, Adel Bagrou, Amourj, and Nema have been trained in epidemic prevention and malnutrition screening. Group work was part of the volunteers' training.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Female > 18:

Female < 18:

Male > 18:

Male < 18:

Objective:

To improve access to WASH for target communities

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

of bladders distributed

of 15-liter bucket kits with lids distributed

5

300

of volunteers trained in emergency WASH (target: 120)

0

1,500

of trash bins distributed

0

30

of awareness sessions (target: 1)

0

300

of households reached with key messages promoting personal and community hygiene (target: 500)

0

8

of latrines built

74

500

of bottles of bleach distributed

0

80

of wells rehabilitated

0

1,500

of training and refresher sessions for 80 volunteers on hygiene promotion.

0

20

of training sessions for 30 volunteers on wash in emergency situations

1

1

1

1

A coordination meeting was held with the wash cluster to present what each organization has planned for 2025 for follow-up.

- Training or refresher courses for 80 volunteers on hygiene promotion were organized : 30 volunteers refreshed in Bassiknou, 20 in Adel Bagrou, 15 trained in Amourj, and 15 in Nema. Awareness-raising sessions will be organized in each locality following these training and refresher courses.
- The Mauritanian Red Crescent has planned the purchase of items with the support of the Federation. The process of purchasing the items is underway.
- As part of the one-off assistance to 71 households of new arrivals requested by UNHCR, the Mauritanian Red Crescent has launched a distribution of 74 hygiene kits and the construction of three latrines in Kleiva and Dwoinkara. These kits are to be replaced as they are taken from the NS stock.
- Five bladders have been installed in the communities sheltering these 71 households to provide them with drinking water.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Female > 18:

Female < 18:

Male > 18:

Male < 18:

Objective:

Ensure the crosscutting integration of ERP into all emergency responses, to preserve the dignity of beneficiaries and adhere to the "do no harm" principle.

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i># of volunteers trained (target: 60)</i>	90	60
	<i># of people who benefited from PGI awareness-raising</i>	0	1,000
	<i># of women and girls of childbearing age who received dignity kits</i>	0	2,000
	<i># of registration systems for the RLF set up</i>	0	2

A total of 90 volunteers were trained in three areas as follows: 30 volunteers in Adel Bagrou, 30 in Nema, and 30 in Amourj. These trained volunteers will be mobilized to organize awareness-raising sessions in the localities where the intervention is taking place.



Community Engagement and Accountability

Objective:	<i>To develop and deploy standardized approaches for community engagement and for the collection and use of qualitative community data to better understand community perspectives</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>% of community feedback received</i>	0	75
	<i># of volunteers trained in CEA (target: 60)</i>	60	60
	<i># of feedback mechanisms installed (target: 2)</i>	2	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two training sessions were organized on CEA for 30 volunteers in Nema and Amourj. • Two feedback mechanisms established in Bassiknou and Adel Bagrou as part of the DREF. 			



Migration

Female > 18:


Female < 18:

Male > 18:

Male < 18:

Objective:	<i>To ensure immediate access to essential services through the establishment of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs).</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of people trained in first aid (500)</i>	0	500
	<i># of humanitarian service points set up</i>	1	2
	<i># of first-aid kits distributed (100)</i>	0	100
	<i># of households registered at humanitarian service points</i>	0	0
	<i># of volunteers trained in PSH</i>	120	120
	<i># of volunteers trained in psychological first aid (60)</i>	0	60

- The project team, with the support of the Federation's migration surge conducted a ToT session. Once back in their respective localities, these trainers trained other volunteers on the management of humanitarian service points. A total of 120 volunteers from the four departments were trained in PSH.
- Visibility and orientation materials for refugees were produced for the PSH.
- Three humanitarian service points were planned to be set up. The Aghor area, which had been identified during the in-depth assessment as a location for one of the humanitarian service points, became highly politicized and was not recommended by the political and administrative authorities. This allowed us to reduce the number of HSPs to be set up to two (Fassala and Adel Bagrou). The Fassala HSP is now almost ready and will be operational very soon.

 Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery		Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
Objective:	<i>To promote proactive risk management, adaptation of climate change and sustainable reconstruction by strengthening community resilience</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of NDRT members trained	0	15
	# of CDRT members trained	0	30
	# of enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessments (eVCAs) conducted with communities and agree on activities that can have an impact on preserving natural resources.	0	01

Enabling approaches

 National Society Strengthening																
Objective:	<i>To strengthen the organizational and operational capacity of the National Society.</i>															
Key indicators:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicator</th> <th>Actual</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td># of visibility equipment produced</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td># of lessons-learned workshops organized</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td># of implementation teams established</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td># of operational strategy development workshops held</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Indicator	Actual	Target	# of visibility equipment produced	1	1	# of lessons-learned workshops organized	0	1	# of implementation teams established	1	1	# of operational strategy development workshops held	1	1
	Indicator	Actual	Target													
	# of visibility equipment produced	1	1													
	# of lessons-learned workshops organized	0	1													
# of implementation teams established	1	1														
# of operational strategy development workshops held	1	1														

# of equipment allocations provided to the National Society and its local committees for activity implementation (3 vehicles, office equipment)	1	1
# of National Society staff and volunteers trained (Logistics, Disaster Management, Migration, WASH, SAME)	14	14
# of volunteers insured	0	120

The Mauritanian Red Crescent produced visibility equipment such as roll-ups, banners, and posters.

- A team of 10 people was recruited for the project. Technical advisors provided support to project staff members. An organizational chart was developed for this purpose. A project staff meeting was held to explain each person's responsibilities.
- A workshop was held to develop the operational strategy. It brought together CRM staff and a delegation from the IFRC in Nouakchott.
- NS staff and volunteers have been trained in logistics procedures, migration, and disaster management. Online courses have been offered to facilitate their learning.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:	<i>To facilitate engagement and coordination with participating national societies, humanitarian organizations and government</i>		
	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i># of coordination meetings with PNS</i>	0	4
	<i># of coordination meetings with government partners</i>	1	4
	<i># of coordination meetings with international and national humanitarian agencies</i>	4	9
	<i># of participation in thematic meetings</i>	5	12

The Mauritanian Red Crescent met with government partners, UN agencies in country (UN Coordination, UNHCR, UNICEF, and IOM) and other partners (European Union, and Spanish Cooperation) to strengthen collaboration with a view to improving the National Society's positioning and coordination.

The project team participated in several meetings of international and national humanitarian agencies (Refugee Coordination Forum) with a view to improving the coordination of activities in the field and sharing experiences.

- The project team participated in several thematic meetings:
- Shelter and NFI Sector Group
- Cash Working Group
- Food Security
- Water, Hygiene, and Sanitation



Secretariat Services

Objective:

The IFRC Secretariat aims to enhance MRC's effectiveness by strengthening coordination, operational capacity, resource mobilization, and strategic advocacy for sustainable humanitarian action. Through technical support, partnerships, and advocacy, the Secretariat ensures MRC can efficiently respond to crises, build resilience, and engage in humanitarian diplomacy.

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	# of IFRC monitoring missions (target: 4)	0	4
	# of surge migration personnel deployed	1	1
	# of surge Operations Manager personnel (target: 1)	1	1
	# of IFRC Manager Operations staff recruited (target: 1)	1	1
	# of surge logistics personnel (target: 1)	1	1

The Federation deployed the following emergency response teams:

- A Surge Ops manager from December 2024 to February 2025, who led the initial activities of the Emergency Appeal
- A Migration Surge, which began setting up migration activities, including training of volunteers, identifying PSH implementation sites, developing PSH management tools, and producing lists of equipment at the PSH level.
- The recruitment of an Operations Manager in May 2025, who is currently supporting the MRC in implementing the Emergency Appeal activities.
- The logistics manager based in Dakar conducted a mission in Nouakchott to strengthen the NS staff technical capacities in logistics and also to support them in the process of purchasing items for the target beneficiaries.
- The Regional Security Officer based in Niamey Cluster has carried out an initial security assessment mission in the Hodh El Chargui region, where the Emergency Appeal is being implemented.

D. FUNDING

Include summary of current financial status: income and expenditure.

Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024-2025	Operation	MDRMR017
Budget Timeframe	2024-2025	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 07 Oct 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRMR017 - Mauritania - Pop. Movement

Operating Timeframe: 09 May 2024 to 31 Dec 2025; appeal launch date: 05 Nov 2024

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance						
						0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
DREF Response Pillar				1,000,000	1,000,000	
Japanese Red Cross Society	28,552				28,552	
On Line donations	1,058				1,058	
Red Cross of Monaco	9,399				9,399	
Spanish Government	467,907				467,907	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	49,041				49,041	
Total Contributions and Other Income	555,958	0	0	1,000,000	1,555,958	0
Total Income and Deferred Income					1,555,958	0

Contact information

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

At Mauritanian Red Crescent Society:

- **Secretary General:** Mohamedou Raby, Secretary General; email: m.raby014@gmail.com, phone: +222 43424101
- **Operational coordination:** Ahmed Mogueya, Disaster Management Director; email: ahmedmogueya1@gmail.com phone: +222 36115474

At IFRC:

- **IFRC Country Cluster Delegation:** Alexandre Claudon de Vernisy, Head of Delegation, email: alexandre.claudon@ifrc.org, phone: +221 771113450
- **Operational coordination Dakar Cluster:** Sadrack B. Matanda, Disaster and Climate Crisis delegate, email: sadrack.matanda@ifrc.org, phone: +221 772081887
- **IFRC Regional Office for DM coordinator:** Rui Alberto Oliveira, Regional Operations Lead; email: rui.oliveira@ifrc.org, phone: +254 780 422276
- **IFRC Geneva:** Santiago Luengo, Senior Officer, Operations Coordination; email: santiago.luengo@ifrc.org, phone: 41 (0) 79 124 4052

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa:** Louise Daintrey, Head of Unit, Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilization; email: louise.daintrey@ifrc.org

For in-kind donations and mobilization table support:

- **Logistics Coordinator:** Allan Masavah, Head, Global Humanitarian Services and Supply Chain Management, Africa Region; email: allan.masavah@ifrc.org

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.