



MAURITANIA

2026-2028 IFRC network country plan



5 March 2026

In support of the Mauritanian Red Crescent



56

National Society branches



56

National Society local units



21

National Society staff



5,000

National Society volunteers

People to be reached in 2026



50,000

Climate and environment



60,000

Disasters and crises



30,000

Health and wellbeing



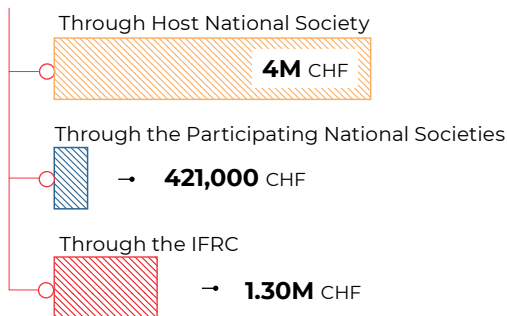
16,000

Migration and displacement

IFRC network Funding Requirements

2026

Total 5.7M CHF



2027

Total 6.1M CHF

2028

421,000 CHF

Projected funding requirements

Participating National Societies

British Red Cross

French Red Cross

Italian Red Cross

Red Cross of Monaco*

Norwegian Red Cross*

Qatar Red Crescent Society

IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:

MAAMR002

*National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in 2025.

Hazards



Drought



Floods



Conflict



Population
Movement



Food
Insecurity

IFRC network multi-year focus

Longer term needs

- Disaster risk reduction
- Climate change adaptation and nature-based solutions
 - Health

Capacity development

- Branch development
- Financial sustainability
- Communications and advocacy

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating

Medium

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index

Medium

Human Development Index rank

163

World Bank Population figure

5.2M

World Bank Population below poverty line

32%



Supported by the IFRC, Mauritanian Red Crescent volunteers provide cash assistance to families hardest hit by food and nutrition insecurity worsened by climatic shocks, economic pressures and rising food prices. (Photo: IFRC)

Detailed funding requirements

	2026		2027	
	Host National Society	IFRC	Host National Society	IFRC
Longer-term needs				
Climate and environment	1M	300,000	1M	300,000
Disasters & crises	750,000	350,000	800,000	400,000
Health & wellbeing	500,000		200,000	
Migration & displacement	1.5M	100,000	2M	150,000
Values, power & inclusion	100,000		100,000	
Enabling local actors	150,000	500,000	150,000	550,000
Total	4M	1.30M	4.30M	1.4M

Participating National Societies bilateral support

National Society	Year	Funding Requirement	Confirmed Funding	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
British Red Cross	2026	421,000	421,000	-			-		
	2027	421,000	421,000						
	2028	421,000	421,000						
French Red Cross	2026					-	-		
Italian Red Cross	2026						-		
Qatar Red Crescent Society	2026				-				

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Mauritanian Red Crescent** was established in 1970 and was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1973. It operates through local committees and volunteers throughout the country. As an auxiliary to the public authorities, the Mauritanian Red Crescent collaborates with government departments and other humanitarian actors. Its mission is to alleviate the suffering of populations in disaster situations.

The Mauritanian Red Crescent operates in the areas of risk and disaster management, food security and livelihoods, community health, water, sanitation and hygiene, migration and displacement, and health care. The National Society's strength consists in its access and recognition at the national level, its wide network of volunteers through the country. It has 56 branches, 21 staff and 5,000 volunteers spread across the country. The National Society's strong presence on national platforms and the availability of its own independent storage facilities means that it is able to provide timely and effective services during times of crises and disasters. It has an

emergency centre equipped with relevant facilities to provide care services during operations. According to the Mauritanian Red Crescent Strategic Plan 2022-2025, the National Society's main priorities are:

- Enhance its accountability, cooperation, governance and transparency
- Scale up humanitarian action and risk reduction by expanding partnerships for emergency response, resourcing, complimentary to taking innovations for disaster risk reduction
- Scaling up cash and voucher assistance (CVA) intervention and mitigate risks inherent in it
- Reduce cholera-related deaths by nearly 50 per cent

In 2024, the National Society reached 28,000 people through its disaster response and early recovery programmes and 562,000 people through its disaster risk reduction programmes and activities.

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Mauritania, located in West Africa, shares its borders with the Atlantic Ocean to the west, Senegal to the south, Mali to the east and southeast, Algeria to the northeast and Western Sahara to the northwest. The country covers an area of about 1.03 million square kilometres and has a geography characterized by a mix of desert (Sahara) and semi-arid (Sahel) areas in the south, along the Senegal River Valley.

Mauritania's total population is estimated at 4.6 million, with a population growth rate of about 2.6 per cent; 56.9 per cent of the population lives in poverty. Of this population, 18.4 per cent are children under the age of five and 23 per cent are women of childbearing age. The majority of the population is young, with 44 per cent under the age of 15 and 76 per cent under the age of 35. This demographic structure generates a high demand for access to essential services such as education, health care and employment.

However, vulnerabilities and needs vary by region and gender. Gender inequalities persist due to factors such as women's empowerment, workload, exploitation and traditional

community norms, which particularly affects women and youth in poverty and unemployment.

Mauritania has significant natural resources, including iron ore, copper, oil and natural gas reserves. However, the economy remains vulnerable to fluctuations in commodity prices. The agricultural sector is underdeveloped, and a large part of the population depends on livestock and fishing for its livelihoods.

Economic growth in Mauritania accelerated significantly from 2.4 per cent in 2021 to 5.2 per cent in 2022, due to a significant increase in exports and resilient private consumption. However, despite this positive momentum, growth remains slightly below pre-pandemic levels and potential. At the same time, average annual inflation rose significantly from 3.6 per cent in 2021 to 9.5 per cent in 2022, due to higher commodity prices on the international market.

Despite the fact that the country is trying to recover from the economic and social repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic, it continues to face different challenges including poverty, access to healthcare, food insecurity and impacts of crises and disasters.

During the period 2000-2021, Mauritania was ranked third among the countries in sub-Saharan Africa most affected by climate events in terms of their impact on the population. The

country faces the challenges of climate change, desertification and environmental degradation, which affect natural resources and the lives of local communities.

Mauritania's political history has been marked by periods of instability and coups. However, in recent years, efforts have been made to strengthen the democratic system, including a peaceful transition in 2019.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Mauritania's arid and semi-arid climate, varying between the Sahara Desert in the north and a more agriculturally favourable south, poses multiple challenges. Rising temperatures, uncertain precipitation patterns, and increasing frequency of extreme weather events threaten the country. This adversely affects the national economy, impacting water resources, agriculture, livestock, coastal activities and ecosystems, particularly affecting rural populations' food security and livelihoods.

The country has a score of 4.6 on the [INFORM Climate Change Risk Index](#), indicating a moderate level of vulnerability to climate change within the country. A moderate level of vulnerability can have significant implications for communities, ecosystems, and economies, which call for proactive measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts.

Historically rich in wildlife, Mauritania has seen depletion due to drought, human pressure and resource degradation. Despite low emissions, the country aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 22.3 per cent by 2030. In 2021, food and nutrition crises, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, affected around 11.3 per cent of the population, emphasizing the need for adaptation policies. To tackle climate change impacts, Mauritania must prioritize building community resilience, introducing new income-generating activities and diversifying livelihoods to safeguard local populations and fragile ecosystems.

Mauritania is part of the [Great Green Wall initiative](#) which aims to grow 8,000 kilometres of forested land to bring back Africa's degraded landscape. This is a pan-African project aimed at combating desertification, land degradation and climate change by creating a barrier of trees and vegetation across the Sahel region, stretching from Senegal in the west to Djibouti in the east.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Mauritanian Red Crescent is part of the IFRC [Global Climate Resilience Programme](#), which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led climate-smart disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related

disaster impacts and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; and (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

Additionally, the National Society's [multi-year plan](#) has been put in place to save lives, protect and strengthen the livelihoods of households affected by the adverse impacts of climate change on food and nutrition security. This plan focuses on the following priority areas:

- Preparing for and reducing the risks of climate-related disasters
- Protecting, restoring and strengthening the livelihoods of communities affected by food and nutrition insecurity
- Ensuring an adequate, coordinated response to food crises and the implementation of the SAME Action Plan (Food Security and Livelihoods)
- Strengthening the capacities of technical staff, support staff and volunteers
- Provide the National Society with the updated reference documents and human resources necessary for the implementation of response operations

Planned activities in 2026

- Coordinate action with various actors, including government agencies, NGOs, CSOs and local administrative authorities to prevent and respond to food and nutrition crises
- Establish a community-based monitoring mechanism for climate change-related [disaster preparedness and risk reduction](#)

- Set up additional 20 sentinel SAME surveillance sites in the departments of Kiffa and Kankoussa in Assaba
- Develop an Early Action Protocol (EAP) for droughts to build an effective mechanism for a systematic response to crises
- Promote and introduce [climate-smart practices](#) to small-scale agricultural producers to strengthen the livelihoods of communities affected by climate change

[Anticipatory action](#) is a key element in climate risk management, with IFRC supporting Mauritanian Red Crescent in its development and management. In the 2021-2025 budget plan, the IFRC established an operational framework for anticipatory action, aiming to enhance network capabilities in developing and financing [early actions](#) for disaster and risk management. IFRC is part of the Early Warning for All (EW4ALL) programme, collaborating with UN agencies to protect populations from weather and climate events.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society in training staff and volunteers in the field of SAME, multiplication of approaches to support/strengthen the resilience of communities, including community monitoring mechanisms as well as agricultural field schools.

The IFRC supports the Mauritanian Red Crescent in projects such as developing an [Early Action Protocol](#) for drought hazards, with ongoing and upcoming projects funded by the FCDO of the British Government and the Italian government's cooperation agency. Additionally, the "WISER Sahel" programme, in collaboration with UK Aid and the UK MET Office, aims to enhance climate resilience through information tools and services for the Mauritanian Red Crescent and CRBF, running from 2022 to 2026.



Disasters and crises

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

Mauritania faces major challenges related to disasters and crises, both chronic and recent. The consequences of climate change are exposing the country to unprecedented humanitarian crises. The country faces recurrent coastal and urban flooding which now affects the entire territory. In [2022](#), heavy rains caused major flooding in parts of Mauritania, including Hodh El Gharbi, Assaba and Tagant in southern and central Mauritania. Among other things, the floods caused extensive material damage to 4,351 households (28,926 people).

In addition to floods, Mauritania is susceptible to various disasters and crises in the form of bushfires that have damaged more than 1.2 million hectares in pastoral areas. Droughts, which have caused livestock mortality and crop losses, lead to food insecurity which affect more than one-third of the population, leading to alarming rates of malnutrition. The scarcity of resources, compounded by lack of infrastructure to adequately support vulnerable people, have led to tensions and acts of violence, particularly between farmers and herders, with communal conflicts increasingly on the rise.

In Mauritania, various entities monitor and anticipate food security. The government's Food Security Observatory (FSO), supported by multidisciplinary technical groups and the Cadre Harmonisé, disseminates regular bulletins and uses the [FiTI initiative](#) to predict the consequences of rainy seasons. At the same time, community-based sentinel sites, largely run by organizations such as WFP and FAO, monitor food security at the local level. High food prices and low purchasing power

have led to acute food insecurity for many households in rural and peri-urban areas. Peri-urban areas dependent on food markets are particularly vulnerable.

The Mauritanian government is working closely with sectoral ministries, the United Nations, international and national organizations, and civil-society actors to strengthen the country's disaster preparedness and response framework. Efforts are underway to update the national contingency plan through a coordinated, annual multisectoral approach that addresses the range of crises and disasters to which Mauritania is exposed.

The updated contingency plan seeks to clarify the roles, responsibilities and interactions of all stakeholders involved in emergency response, and to streamline coordination across humanitarian partners. It also provides a structure for harmonizing sectoral plans, identifying priority measures to mitigate the most probable disaster risks, and establishing a collaborative planning framework that brings together institutions and operational partners at all levels.

A key goal of this approach is to reduce response times and alleviate the suffering of affected populations. To support stronger implementation at the decentralized level, the plan emphasizes the need for enhanced technical capacity in food security, nutrition, cash-based assistance, livelihoods and logistical operations, ensuring better oversight and improved support to local teams involved in disaster preparedness and response.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

As a priority country under the [Pan-African Zero Hunger initiative](#), the National Society's main objectives for the coming years consist of developing a long-term strategy on food and nutrition security and livelihood resilience, establishing strategic partnerships to strengthen the resilience of food systems at the grassroots level, and support actions that contribute to the achievement of the Pan-African Zero Hunger initiative. It will also work to improve the overall response capacity of the National Society staff and volunteers to respond to crises and disasters in a timely and efficient manner.

Planned activities in 2026

- Develop community-based actions to prepare for food and nutrition crises
- Pre-position stocks at the level of municipalities for emergencies
- Equip the National Society with up-to-date reference documents and the necessary human resources for the implementation of response operations
- Develop a multi-hazard contingency plan

- Improve the technical and operational capacity to respond to food crises
- Organize capacity building training on cash and voucher assistance (CVA)

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society's efforts in strengthening its crisis preparedness and response. Components of IFRC collaborative support with the National Society include assistance with the pre-positioning of contingency stocks, development of emergency centre, support for the development of a contingency plan in the event of a flood, strengthening the technical capacities of the local branches of the National Society and its collaboration with the Climate Centre. The IFRC will support the National Society in integrating anticipatory action into its risk and disaster management plan and to build on various ongoing projects on [forecast-based financing](#).

The National Society will also be supported under IFRC relief mechanisms such as the disaster response emergency fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) and the IFRC Emergency Appeal for timely and effective humanitarian interventions in times of crises.



Mauritanian Red Crescent teams provide cash support to families struggling with food and nutrition insecurity intensified by climate impacts and economic pressures. (Photo:IFRC)



Mauritania faces complex health challenges, including high rates of endemic and epidemic diseases, along with an increase in non-communicable diseases. Despite Government efforts, malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis B, and neglected tropical diseases persist as major concerns. Recent outbreaks such as Rift Valley fever and Dengue fever have added to these challenges. Maternal and child health, with elevated rates of maternal and neonatal mortality, highlight required health interventions in these areas.

Despite reduced mortality, the crude mortality rate remains high, while life expectancy has slightly increased. The country grapples with a cyclical food and nutrition crisis, particularly affecting mother-child couples, with peaks during the lean season and improvement after harvests. There is a high prevalence of communicable diseases, including meningitis, measles, haemorrhagic fevers and COVID-19.

According to the World Health Organization ([WHO](#)), the neonatal mortality of Mauritania stood at 23.12 per 1000 live births, infant mortality rate stood at 33.02 per 1000 live births while under-five mortality rate stood at 41.28 per 1000 live births, signifying challenges in ensuring proper health and care of women and children.

The health system faces significant structural weaknesses that undermine service delivery and public health outcomes. Healthcare provision is affected by gaps in regulation, inadequate quality standards, poor hospital hygiene and insufficient biomedical waste management. Disease-control strategies often fail to fully address the broader determinants of health, while health infrastructure and equipment fall short of required norms. In addition, capacities in risk communication, surveillance, emergency response, laboratory services and other core public-health functions remain inadequate to manage health events effectively. The private health sector also operates with limited regulation, creating imbalances that disadvantage the public system and hinder coordinated, equitable health service delivery.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Society's main objective is to reduce the risk of epidemics and improve access to health care for vulnerable populations in Mauritania. It will work to improve access to water and sanitation infrastructure and hygiene practices

for vulnerable populations in Mauritania in order to curb the community health crises. The National Society will also prioritize the vulnerability of women in situations of food insecurity, recognizing their role as agents of change. Through the establishment of Mothers' Clubs, the National Society will work to strengthen women's participation at the community level and thus have direct impact within their households and communities regarding to child nutrition.

Planned activities in 2026

- Establish sustainable linkages between national health structures (health centres and posts) and mother's clubs (and sentinel sites) to coordinate screening, referrals of severe acute malnutrition cases
- Conduct training on cooking, boiling and other topics related to the prevention of malnutrition
- Conduct community awareness activity regarding [epidemic and pandemic preparedness](#)
- Conduct water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) awareness-raising campaigns in targeted localities
- Focus on prevention of malnutrition cases in communities

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society's efforts under health and care through technical and financial support for initiatives that aim to improve nutrition, reproductive health and communicable diseases, thereby strengthening the health system. It works with the National Society to ensure that it develops strategic partnerships in health and is able to achieve its multi-year objectives as per the National Society's strategic plan. The technical support will include capacity building training sessions, mobilization of resources, awareness raising campaigns and IFRC mechanisms such as community-based health and first aid ([CBFHA](#)) to improve health care services in the region.



Due to its central location in sub-Saharan Africa, Mauritania serves as a transit, destination and departure point for migrants, including its own citizens seeking opportunities abroad. The migratory route involves stages from Senegal's coast through Mauritanian cities including Rosso, Nouakchott, Chami and Nouadhibou, often leading to Morocco or European coasts by land or sea. Nouadhibou, a key coastal city, plays a central role in the country's development with economic activities such as fishing, mining, gas and tourism.

As of 31 August 2025, more than 309,000 refugees and asylum seekers were estimated in Mauritania. Urgent humanitarian needs for migrants include access to basic services such as health, psychosocial support, education, food, shelter, safety and protection from human trafficking. Enhanced cooperation between Spanish and Mauritanian maritime security services has reduced sea migration, prompting migrants to seek alternative routes. Sea route risks include shipwrecks and bad weather, leading to physical and psychological trauma.

Land migrants face violence, stalking and exhaustion, depleting financial resources and exposing them to protection risks such as gender-based violence and exploitation. Mauritania's historical role as a departure country is evident through incidents including the 2015 shipwreck, the Catania incident on the Libyan coast and a May 2021 boat grounding off Trinidad and Tobago with decomposed bodies, confirmed to be from the same region. With the unstable security situation in Mali, there has been a small-scale influx of Mauritanian nationals living in Mali returning to the Hodh el Chargui region.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The National Society is part of the IFRC three-year Global Route Based Migration Programme, which aims to improve the safety and dignity of people on the move along deadly and dangerous land and sea-based migration routes across Africa, the Americas, Europe, and the Middle East and North Africa. The programme aims to support 4.7 million people on the move and people in host communities annually through three operational pillars: (1) improving access to assistance and protection, including through humanitarian service points;

(2) strengthening National Society capacities; and (3) local to global humanitarian diplomacy.

The National Society's efforts under migration focuses on the provision of essential services such as physical and mental health care as well as Restoring Family Links (RFL) with a telephone call service.

Planned activities in 2026

- Provide humanitarian assistance to migrant populations in transit and provide mitigation measures for populations in transit and departure zones
- Ensure the provision of humanitarian assistance and protection services to people on the move and at all stages of their journey, regardless of their status
- Strengthen its capacity to better respond to the needs and vulnerabilities of migrants and to address the challenges they face
- Strengthen humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy efforts and ensure the protection of migrants and displaced populations

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society's efforts to strengthen and expand the Global Route-based Migration Programme to ensure continuity of services for people on the move. The support focuses on areas such as economic empowerment of migrants by providing them with the requisite skills, resources and opportunities to create a sustainable livelihood in their communities of origin. It promotes community-based initiatives that strengthen local economies, infrastructure and social cohesion and facilitate the successful integration and reintegration of returnees into their communities of origin, reducing their vulnerability to further migration.

The British Red Cross supports the National Society's efforts under migration with the provision of essential services including physical and mental health care as well as restoring family links (RFL) with the telephone call service.



Values, power and inclusion

Gender inequality remains a significant issue in Mauritania, with disparities existing across various aspects of life, including education, employment, political representation and access to healthcare. According to the United Nations Development Programme ([UNDP](#)), Mauritania has one of the lowest literacy rates in the world, with significant gender disparities. The [literacy rate](#) for females is lower compared to males. In 2020, the literacy rate for adult females (aged 15 and above) was 52 per cent, whereas for adult males, it was 70 per cent.

Women in Mauritania face challenges in accessing formal employment opportunities. The World Bank [notes](#) that the labour force participation rate for women is significantly lower than that of men. In 2024, the female labour force participation rate was reported at 26.12 per cent, whereas the male rate stood at 56.90 per cent. This disparity reflects barriers such as limited access to education and training, as well as cultural norms that prioritize male participation in the workforce.

Women's representation in political decision-making processes remains low. The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) [reports](#) that as of January 2022, women held only 20 out of 157 seats in the National Assembly, representing about 12.7 per cent of parliamentary seats. In addition to lack of representation, gender disparities also exist in access to healthcare services in Mauritania. The World Health Organization (WHO) highlights challenges such as limited access to maternal and reproductive healthcare for women, particularly in rural areas. This lack of access contributes to higher maternal mortality rates and poorer health outcomes for women compared to men.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Mauritanian Red Crescent will work to ensure that it incorporates protection, gender and inclusion ([PGI](#)) into all

elements of its programmes and mainstream PGI based on vulnerabilities such as disabilities, age, gender and health conditions of the affected communities. The National Society has developed a draft plan of action on PGI and identified several priorities for capacity building in this area.

Planned activities in 2026

- Support educational structures in reviving school activities during disasters
- Support school kits for students (girls and boys) of families affected by disasters or displaced families
- Update the National Society youth policy and promote the principles and values of the Movement through public fora
- Develop prevention of sexual exploitation policy
- Train volunteer and staff on [PGI minimum standards in emergencies](#)

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Mauritanian Red Crescent in enhancing its capacities to reach more local branches and increase awareness and actions through the [role of the youth](#) and the [engagement with the community](#). The IFRC support to the National Society consists of both financial and technical support to mainstream PGI elements into the programmes and to effectively advocate for protection of vulnerable population.

The British Red Cross supported the National Society in developing a PGI plan of action.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Mauritanian Red Crescent is committed to the [Preparedness for Effective Response \(PER\)](#) process and is at the action and accountability phase. The PER approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze the strengths and gaps of its preparedness and response mechanism and ultimately take necessary action to improve it. In the same vein, a process to improve the financial procedures, manuals, and internal regulations has been finalized, as well as a revision of the statutes.



Key Institutional Indicators

The National Society has put in place the following:

- Youth engagement strategies
- Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) policy
- PSEA Action Plan



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Create meaningful and strong partnerships by participating at thematic regional or global events or networks
- Strengthen its auxiliary role to the public authorities
- Develop multi-year sustainable partnerships with various stakeholders and partners
- Mobilize resources for its initiatives in achieving greater visibility and access to adequate resources

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society by convening partnership forums to help facilitate new partnerships for the National Society and widen its involvement in regional fora. It will primarily facilitate the reinforcement of its existing peer-to-peer exchanges to bilaterally connect National Societies in the region with similar goals and experiences to discuss approaches and achievements and to learn from peers on possible solutions.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Revise its statutes to strengthen governance and align with Movement standards
- Recruit technical focal points in finance and logistics to enhance organizational expertise
- Strengthen supervision and capacity-building for local volunteers through dedicated technical support
- Improve operational readiness and the its ability to implement effective disaster response in the future
- Strengthen internal governance by finalizing updates to financial procedure manuals, internal regulations and statutory documents in line with Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement standards

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support to the National Society will consist of workshops and training sessions for its leaders to facilitate the identification of development priorities and the actions needed to achieve them. Technical guidance will extend to areas such as assessments and gap analysis in the National Society's policies to identify areas in need of updates or revisions, conducting Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA), developing financial management and accountability capacities, among a string of other organizational support that are intended to gradually result in the development of the National Society. More importantly, the IFRC will encourage the National Society to participate and actively engage in the various communities of practice, where practitioners from all levels (headquarters, branches and certain cases external stakeholders) can come together to share, interact, learn and develop. The IFRC will support the setting up of local, regional and global events and roundtables for peer-to-peer exchanges between National Societies.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen and modernize communication approaches to keep pace with evolving communication technologies and practices
- Enhance its credibility and visibility at the national level through proactive, strategic communication
- Improve engagement and trust among external partners by positioning itself as a reliable and influential humanitarian actor

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC provides financial and technical support to the National Society in pursuing its objectives under humanitarian diplomacy. This collaborative approach includes collaboration with external agencies on migration and displacement, development of policies, advocacy to various ministries and influencing through mapping of coordinating structures. Moving forward, the IFRC will work with the National Society to strengthen its capacities around its communications strategy.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Enhance operational accountability through the development and implementation of standardized cash-management procedures
- Improve service quality and institutional coherence with the completion and rollout of an updated first aid manual aligned with Movement guidelines

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC continues to provide financial and technical support to the Mauritanian Red Crescent in its efforts to improve accountability, cooperation, governance and its transparency. It will work with the National Society to ensure that its priorities under accountability and agility adhere to the standards and principles of the Movement.



Following severe flooding in Boghe, Mauritanian Red Crescent teams provide crucial assistance to communities still living amid stagnant water and inundated homes.(Photo: IFRC)

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation in Dakar has supported the Mauritanian Red Crescent since 1970 and continues to accompany it in strengthening emergency preparedness and response. This includes mobilizing the Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([DREF](#)), launching Emergency Appeals such as the revised Africa Hunger Crisis Appeal, and supporting the implementation of the food security and livelihoods operational plan through a dedicated appeal.

The Dakar Cluster Delegation covers Cape Verde, The Gambia, Mauritania and Senegal, a region of roughly 25 million people that faces recurring shocks, with most communities relying

on rain-fed agriculture and livestock for their livelihoods. All four National Societies in the cluster are affected by significant migration dynamics. Senegal in particular has shifted from a destination country to a major transit hub for migrants attempting to reach Europe via increasingly dangerous land and sea routes. In response, the IFRC has adopted a three-year action plan for The Gambia, Senegal and Mauritania to reinforce cross-border coordination and cooperation among Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies along one of the world's most hazardous migration routes.

IFRC membership coordination

The IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The **British Red Cross** supports community-based monitoring activities of the SAME situation in the Assaba Region, activities to prepare the forecast-based funding protocol and strengthening of the National Society's capacity in the implementation of cash transfer programmes.

The Mauritanian Red Crescent and the **French Red Cross** have consolidated a strategic and operational partnership to address critical humanitarian challenges in the country.

The **Italian Red Cross** and the **Qatar Red Crescent** also assist the National Society.

Movement coordination

The Mauritanian Red Crescent works closely alongside the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and participating National Societies. It organizes quarterly International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement coordination meetings and an annual partners' meeting. This is carried out in line with the [Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation \(SMCC\)](#) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The [ICRC](#) in Mauritania carries out various activities, including the improvement of prison conditions, the reunification of Malian refugee families, the improvement of health care and water supply, and food security activities with vaccination and livestock distribution, the distribution of livestock feed in Bassikounou in Hodh el Chargui, the promotion of International Humanitarian Law ([IHL](#)) and the strengthening of the National Society's emergency response capacity.

Coordination with other actors

The Mauritanian Red Crescent works closely with the Mauritanian government to address humanitarian issues within its mandate. The Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire (CSA) which refers to the Food Security Commission, is a key partner involved in the Mauritanian Red Crescent's community monitoring mechanisms. The National Society, a member of the national unit for analyzing the harmonized framework led by the CSA, coordinates through the National Food and Nutrition Crisis Preparedness and Response Mechanism (DICAN), specifically the Specialized Technical Committee (CTS) for Food Assistance and Social Safety Nets. The Mauritanian Red Crescent's partnership with the Mauritanian public authorities also extends to the promotion of research and sustainable agricultural techniques. A partnership has been established between the Mauritanian Red Crescent and the National

Centre for Agricultural Research and Agricultural Development (CNRADA), through the establishment of agricultural field schools in the wilayas of Assaba and Guidimakha.

The National Society is also part of the Sahel+ Group around the themes of migration and food security and livelihoods (SAME). The objective of the SAME technical group is to contribute to the increasing impact of the Movement's actions in the food and nutrition security sector by providing sustainable and local solutions to the recurrent and chronic crises in the region. The National Society is also part of various coordination groups such as the United Nations System Clusters (Health, SAME, disasters and risk, protection), commissariat for food safety, and coordination of civil protection under the leadership of the Ministry of the Interior and Decentralization.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 16 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2026 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC network databank](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2026 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

Additional information

- [IFRC network country plans](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Network Databank](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research bank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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