

Mauritania| Population Movement

Emergency appeal №: MDRMR017 Emergency appeal launched: 15/10/2024 Operational Strategy published: 18/07/2025	Glide №: NA
Operation update #4 Date of issue: 07/10/2026	Timeframe covered by this update: From 01 Jan 2026 to 30 September 2026
Operation timeframe: 27 months 15 October 2024–31 December 2026 Including the requested three-month extension	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 1 million



Multipurpose cash assistance in Bassikounou, Mauritania. Photo: IFRC.

Response at a glance



600

**Households received
shelter kits**

Cumulative households



800

**Households received
cash**

MRU 3,000 per household



1,500

Buckets distributed
With 1,500 bottles of bleach



2

**Humanitarian Service
Points**

Dowinkara and Fassala

The Mauritanian Red Crescent (MRC), with support from the IFRC, is requesting an **additional three-month no-cost extension to 31 December 2026** to complete outstanding shelter and hygiene kit distributions, settle pending supplier payments, deliver the remaining planned cash assistance, and complete post-distribution monitoring and operational learning.

The Federation-wide funding requirement is **CHF 4 million**, of which **38 per cent has been funded to date**. Additional funding remains essential to enable the MRC, with IFRC support, to continue providing humanitarian assistance and protection to people on the move.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Humanitarian Situation and Needs Overview

Deteriorating Security Situation in Mali

Continued insecurity and violence in central and northern Mali are contributing to population movements into Mauritania. Disruption of livelihoods, reduced access to basic services and persistent protection concerns continue to affect communities in Mali and contribute to displacement towards neighbouring areas of Mauritania.

Hodh Chargui, in south-eastern Mauritania, continues to receive a significant proportion of people arriving from Mali. As of **31 August 2026**, UNHCR estimated that Mauritania was hosting approximately 305,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, of whom 189,881 were registered nationally. Of these, 177,542 registered refugees were in Hodh Chargui.¹

¹ UNHCR, Mauritania – Refugee Population Overview, as of 31 August 2026, published 11 September 2026.



ECHO visit to the Humanitarian Service Point in Dowinkara. Photo: IFRC.

Cross-Border Implications and Population Movements

Continued population movements from Mali are placing additional pressure on communities and services in Hodh Chargui. Refugees and returnees arriving in border areas require access to shelter, safe water, sanitation, health care, protection and other essential services.

A significant proportion of refugees are living within host communities rather than in Mbera Camp. Earlier in 2026, UNHCR reported that more than **170,000 refugees were living across over 70 host villages** in Hodh Chargui, in addition to approximately 120,000 people in Mbera Camp.² This settlement pattern places additional pressure on local infrastructure, services and natural resources, while increasing the importance of assistance that addresses the needs of both displaced and host populations.

Protection concerns remain significant, particularly for women, children and people with specific vulnerabilities. Displacement and repeated exposure to insecurity can also increase psychosocial distress, family separation and protection risks, reinforcing the need for accessible referral mechanisms and community-based protection and psychosocial support.

Conditions and Unmet Humanitarian Needs

Refugees, returnees and vulnerable host communities continue to face gaps in access to adequate shelter, safe water, sanitation, food, health care, protection and livelihood opportunities. These challenges are particularly pronounced in remote communities where access to services and humanitarian assistance remains limited.

² UNHCR, Mauritania Country Factsheet – February 2026, published 2 April 2026.

Pressure on water, pasture and other natural resources also affects host communities whose existing coping capacities are already constrained. Continued arrivals therefore increase demand for basic services and may contribute to tensions over access to limited resources.

Public health risks remain a concern, particularly where communities have limited access to safe water and adequate sanitation. Continued community-based health promotion, disease surveillance, referrals and early identification of malnutrition remain important components of the response.

Compounding Risks: Climate and Environmental Hazards

The humanitarian situation is further compounded by recurrent climate-related shocks, including flooding, drought, bushfires and environmental degradation. These hazards affect livelihoods, water availability, pasture, infrastructure and humanitarian access, particularly in remote areas.

The combined effects of displacement, limited access to essential services and climate-related shocks continue to increase the vulnerability of both displaced and host communities and place additional pressure on existing coping mechanisms.

Operational Capacity and Humanitarian Response

The Mauritanian Red Crescent (MRC), with support from the IFRC, continues to provide humanitarian assistance across **Bassikounou, Néma, Amourj and Adel Bagrou**, focusing on refugees, returnees and vulnerable host communities.

The response includes shelter, multipurpose cash assistance, water, sanitation and hygiene, health, protection, migration, and community engagement and accountability activities. Two Humanitarian Service Points in **Dowinkara and Fassala** continue to support people on the move through first aid, psychological first aid, information, referrals and other essential services.

Implementation has, however, been affected by funding constraints, competing operational demands, the remoteness of the intervention areas and supply-chain capacity gaps. These challenges have affected procurement follow-up, supplier settlement and the timely completion of some planned activities.

To strengthen supply-chain capacity and facilitate completion of the remaining activities, the IFRC has **recruited a full-time Supply Chain Delegate** to support procurement follow-up, verification of supplier deliveries, stock reconciliation, transport arrangements and completion of outstanding procurement processes.

The MRC and IFRC will continue coordinating with local authorities and humanitarian partners to complete the remaining activities within the existing operational scope, while maintaining a strong focus on protection, accountability and the priority needs of affected communities.

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

Established in 1970, the **Mauritanian Red Crescent (MRC)** has 56 local committees and more than 6,000 volunteers. In its auxiliary role to the public authorities, the MRC works with government institutions, UN agencies, Movement partners and other humanitarian actors to support refugees, returnees and vulnerable host communities.

Under the IFRC Emergency Appeal **MDRM017**, the MRC is responding in **Bassikounou, Néma, Amourj and Adel Bagrou**, providing assistance in shelter, WASH, health, protection, migration, community engagement and accountability, and multipurpose cash assistance. The MRC also participates in relevant humanitarian coordination mechanisms, including the UNHCR-led Refugee Coordination Forum.

Since the start of the operation, **600 households have received emergency shelter assistance, 800 households have received multipurpose cash assistance, and 1,500 buckets and 1,500 bottles of bleach** have been distributed. Two Humanitarian Service Points in **Dowinkara and Fassala** continue to provide first aid, psychosocial support, information, referrals and other essential services to people on the move. More than **20,000 people** have accessed services through the HSPs since the start of the operation.

Operational capacity has continued to strengthen, although funding, logistical constraints and supply-chain capacity gaps have affected the timely completion of some activities. To reinforce supply-chain support and facilitate completion of outstanding activities, the IFRC has **recruited a full-time Supply Chain Delegate**.

Needs analysis

Despite the assistance provided to date, refugees, returnees and vulnerable host communities in Hodh Chargui continue to face gaps in access to **food, safe water, adequate shelter, health services, protection and livelihood opportunities**. These needs remain particularly acute in remote and underserved communities where access to basic services and humanitarian assistance is constrained.

A 2026 assessment of newly arrived households in Hodh Chargui found that **food remained the most frequently reported priority need (31 per cent), followed by water (26 per cent) and shelter or housing support (14 per cent)**. Geographic dispersion and the settlement of families in remote and underserved communities continue to affect access to services and timely humanitarian assistance.³

Findings from the operation's own post-distribution monitoring further indicate that household needs remain only partially covered. While most respondents reported that the cash assistance had improved their household situation, many continued to report unmet priority needs, with food remaining the most common expenditure. These findings support continued attention to basic needs assistance while ensuring that targeting, communication and feedback mechanisms remain responsive to the needs of affected households.

The outstanding shelter, hygiene and cash assistance activities directly respond to needs that remain insufficiently covered among newly arrived refugee households and vulnerable host communities. Shelter support will target households lacking adequate protection from weather conditions, while hygiene kits and awareness activities will contribute to reducing public health risks associated with overcrowding and limited access to sanitation services. The remaining cash assistance is intended to support priority expenditures such as food, water, health care and debt repayment, which continued to be reported through post-distribution monitoring.

³ UNHCR, Refugee Influx Hodh Chargui – Mauritania, as of 27 January 2026.

Operational risk assessment

The main operational risks remain broadly consistent with those reported in the previous [Operations Update](#), including **security and access constraints, logistical and supply-chain challenges, operational and financial capacity constraints, climate-related hazards, and protection and accountability risks.**

During the reporting period, supply-chain capacity emerged as a significant implementation constraint, affecting procurement follow-up, supplier settlement and the timely completion of some planned activities. To strengthen capacity and support completion of the remaining activities, the IFRC has **recruited a full-time Supply Chain Delegate** to support procurement follow-up, supplier coordination, verification of deliveries, stock reconciliation and transport arrangements.

During the extension period, the MRC and IFRC will continue to monitor the security and operating environment, strengthen coordination across Operations, Finance, PMER and Supply Chain, and maintain Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) measures throughout implementation. Particular attention will be given to completing outstanding activities, addressing identified accountability issues and ensuring the timely operational and financial closure of the response.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

The Emergency Appeal was launched in October 2024 to scale up humanitarian assistance for refugees, returnees and vulnerable host communities in Bassikounou, Adel Bagrou, Néma and Amourj in Hodh El Chargui. The operation continues to provide support across shelter, WASH, health, protection, migration, community engagement and accountability, and cash assistance.

Through the previous [Operations Update](#), the operation was extended to **30 September 2026** to allow completion of activities affected by operational, staffing and logistical constraints. During this period, implementation progressed across several areas. Multipurpose cash assistance was provided to 800 households in Bassikounou and Adel Bagrou, followed by post-distribution monitoring. National Society preparedness capacity was also strengthened through completion of National Disaster Response Team training, while activities through the Humanitarian Service Points and other operational sectors continued.

No-Cost Extension Request

Despite this progress, several commitments remain outstanding. These include the distribution of **300 shelter kits and 500 hygiene kits**, settlement of the related supplier obligations, planned cash assistance to **250 households**, completion of monitoring and follow-up activities, the lessons-learned workshop, and final operational and financial reconciliation.

As of the reporting date, the National Society had justified **CHF 139,000 of the CHF 171,000 penultimate tranche**, leaving approximately **CHF 32,000** to be reconciled. Completion of this reconciliation is required to facilitate release of the **final tranche of CHF 155,000**, which will support completion of the remaining commitments.

During the extension period to September 2026, several critical milestones were nevertheless completed. These included the distribution of cash assistance to 800 households, completion of post-distribution monitoring, training and deployment of 15 NDRT members and 30 CDRT members, continuation of HSP services, and progression of supplier deliveries for shelter and hygiene items. However, completion of the remaining distributions was delayed by the need to verify delivered stock, reconcile supporting financial documentation for the penultimate tranche, and resolve outstanding supplier obligations before additional resources could be disbursed.

Unlike the earlier extension period, key bottlenecks have now been addressed. A dedicated IFRC Supply Chain Delegate has been recruited and deployed to support procurement follow-up, stock verification, supplier coordination and transport planning. In addition, a joint MRC-IFRC action plan with weekly monitoring milestones has been established to track the completion of distributions, financial reconciliation and operational closure requirements. These measures provide a realistic basis for completion of all outstanding commitments before 31 December 2026.

The MRC and IFRC are therefore requesting an **additional three-month no-cost extension to 31 December 2026**. The extension does **not increase the funding requirement or geographical scope of the Emergency Appeal**. It will provide the additional time required to complete existing commitments, undertake the remaining monitoring and learning activities, reconcile outstanding expenditure and support an orderly operational and financial closure.

Priorities during the extension period

- **Shelter and WASH:** complete distribution of the outstanding 300 shelter kits and 500 hygiene kits and settle the related validated supplier obligations.
- **Cash assistance:** provide planned cash assistance to **250 households** in line with the approved operational approach and beneficiary lists.
- **Monitoring and accountability:** complete outstanding post-distribution monitoring and follow-up actions.
- **Operational learning:** conduct the lessons-learned workshop.
- **Operational and financial closure:** complete outstanding reconciliation, supporting documentation and closure requirements.

With dedicated supply-chain capacity now being reinforced and closer coordination across operational and support functions, the additional three-month period is expected to provide sufficient time to complete the outstanding activities and close the operation by **31 December 2026**.

The requested extension to 31 December 2026 would enable MRC to complete outstanding assistance and related monitoring and closure activities. October would focus on verifying stocks, settling validated supplier invoices and finalizing beneficiary lists ahead of distributions in November. December would allow time for post-distribution monitoring, addressing findings and completing financial reconciliation. The newly recruited full-time IFRC Supply Chain Delegate will support procurement and logistics follow-up to address the bottlenecks that contributed to delays.

Period	Planned activities and milestones
October 2026	Complete delivery preparations: Verify shelter and hygiene stocks, settle validated supplier invoices and finalize beneficiary lists to confirm readiness for distributions.

November 2026	Complete outstanding assistance: Distribute 300 shelter kits and 500 hygiene kits and provide cash assistance to the remaining eligible households.
December 2026	Verify delivery and close activities: Conduct post-distribution monitoring, follow up on findings, hold the lessons learned workshop, reconcile expenditure and complete operational closure and inputs for final reporting.

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>	60	60
	<i># of mats distributed (target: 2200)</i>	1200	1200
	<i># of tents distributed (target: 1100)</i>	600	600
	<i># of volunteers deployed for distribution</i>	30	30
	<i># of volunteers deployed for the PDM</i>	0	30
	<i># of blankets purchased and distributed (1200)</i>	1200	1200

The Mauritanian Red Crescent (MRC) provided emergency shelter kits to 600 refugee households across Bassikounou, Adel Bagrou, Néma and Amourj. Each kit contained a six-person tent, two mats, two blankets and mosquito nets, helping displaced families living outside formal camps meet their immediate shelter needs with greater privacy and dignity.

To support implementation, 60 volunteers were trained in shelter assembly techniques, and 30 volunteers were deployed for distributions. Shelter post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was completed by 30 volunteers, and the report was submitted.

During the proposed extension, the priority will be to verify the 300 shelter kits reported as delivered by suppliers, complete their distribution to eligible households and settle validated outstanding supplier invoices. The full-time IFRC Supply Chain Delegate will support stock verification, delivery planning and procurement follow-up to address the bottlenecks that delayed implementation. Monitoring of these distributions will confirm receipt of assistance and identify any remaining concerns requiring follow-up.



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 households receiving assistance (Target: 1,000)

0

1000

of livelihood PDMs organized (Target: 01)

0

1

Standalone livelihoods activities were deprioritized because of funding constraints.



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 beneficiaries targeted

800

1300

of training sessions for 30 volunteers on the feasibility study and cash

2

2

of volunteers deployed for distribution

50

50

of volunteers deployed for the PDM

67

67

Following verification of beneficiary lists, multi-purpose cash assistance was distributed to 800 households in Bassiknou and Adel Bagrou, including 500 refugee households and 300 host households. Each household received 3,000 MRU. The FSP Djiké carried out the distribution under the supervision of 67 volunteers. Following the distribution, post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was conducted, preceded by two briefing sessions in Bassiknou and Adel Bagrou. Prior to the activities, beneficiaries received hygiene awareness messages. Non-beneficiaries also attended and participated with considerable interest.

Post-distribution monitoring

Most respondents reported a positive distribution experience and an improvement in their household situation. However, the transfer only partly covered priority needs for most households, and awareness of selection and complaints arrangements was low.

99.3%

Satisfied with distribution

276 of 278 respondents

100%

Received the full transfer

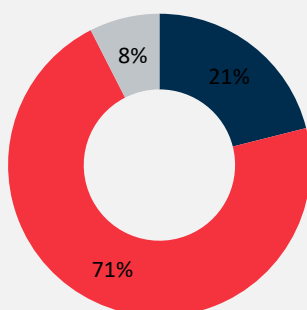
280 of 280 respondents

75.7%

Household situation improved

212 of 280 respondents

How far did the cash meet priority needs?



21% Fully covered

59 respondents

71% Partially covered

200 respondents

8% Not covered

21 respondents

19.7%

Informed of selection criteria

55 of 279 respondents

20.8%

Informed of a complaints mechanism

58 of 279 respondents

20.4%

Received a complaints contact number

57 of 280 respondents

Before the next distribution, MRC community engagement and cash focal points will explain eligibility, selection criteria, assistance values and that inclusion is free. Complaints contacts will be publicised and tested, with an accessible alternative for people unable to use the telephone channel.

What households prioritised

87.5%

Food

245 of 280 respondents

26.4%

Debt repayment

74 of 280 respondents

9.3%

Health expenditure

26 of 280 respondents

Access to assistance. Although 85.7% considered the transfer modality suitable (240/280), 15.0% reported difficulty reaching the distribution site (42/280). Operations and cash focal points will review the barriers and adapt payment arrangements before delivery.

Response to complaints. Fourteen of the 15 respondents who had used a complaints channel were satisfied.



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

The Mauritanian Red Crescent (MRC) continued to support access to health services for refugees and host communities in Hodh El Chargui, focusing on epidemic prevention, malnutrition screening and medical referrals. During the reporting period, MRC held three coordination meetings with local health authorities and trained 120 volunteers in epidemic prevention and malnutrition detection.

MRC adapted its planned mobile clinic approach to support access to existing health facilities near refugee settlements. Under this arrangement, a medical focal point supports treatment oversight and coordination with local health providers.

In collaboration with Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), MRC facilitated referrals for severe medical cases. Three refugee women received treatment at the MSF France health centre near the Humanitarian Service Point.

MRC also supported a two-day health caravan organised by the Mauritanian authorities and the Adel Bagrou health centre. The initiative provided free consultations in ophthalmology, cardiology, gynaecology, paediatrics and general medicine to 315 patients from refugee and host communities. MRC volunteers supported patient registration and managed patient flow.

These activities supported access to medical care and coordination with local health services. Needs nevertheless continue to exceed available resources, underscoring the importance of continued community-based health promotion, disease surveillance and support to primary health facilities.



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	250	300
# of 15-liter bucket kits with lids distributed	1500	1500
# of volunteers trained in emergency WASH (target: 120)	120	30
# of trash bins distributed	250	300
# of awareness sessions (target: 1)	20	30
# of households reached with key messages promoting personal and community hygiene (target: 500)	9300	500
# of latrines built	6	8
# of bottles of bleach distributed	1500	1500
# of wells rehabilitated	0	20
# of training and refresher sessions for 80 volunteers on hygiene promotion	1	1
# of training sessions for 30 volunteers on wash in emergency situations	1	1

MRC strengthened community-level hygiene promotion through volunteer training, distribution of WASH supplies and awareness activities in Amourje, Nema, Adel Bagrou and Bassiknou. A total of 120 volunteers attended a three-day training course on water, hygiene and emergency sanitation, covering contamination pathways, safe water handling and hygiene promotion. A further refresher course reached 90 volunteers and included practical handwashing exercises.

MRC distributed 1,500 buckets with lids and 1,500 bottles of bleach alongside shelter kits, reaching a reported 800 households: 600 refugee households and 200 host community households. Refugee households were identified through coordinated beneficiary lists, while local authorities identified host households using social registry selection criteria. Volunteers explained the safe and correct use of bleach during distributions.

An additional 250 waste bins and 250 water bladders were distributed across the four departments. Supplies also supported schools and police and gendarmerie registration points used by refugees, helping address water and sanitation needs in communal locations.

Volunteers conducted 20 hygiene promotion sessions in markets and other locations where refugees gathered, reaching more than 8,000 people. In Bassiknou and Adel Bagrou, these activities included door-to-door awareness during periods of rain and dusty winds.

Hygiene messages were also integrated into multipurpose cash distribution activities in two departments over seven days, reaching approximately 1,300 people. Both cash recipients and other community members attended these sessions.

Given funding constraints and complementary support from other partners, MRC proposes to deprioritise the planned WASH infrastructure activities during the extension. The scope of this adjustment and the remaining WASH commitments require confirmation against the approved operational plan and budget.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Female > 18:

Female < 18:

Male > 18:

Male < 18:

Objective:

Ensure the crosscutting integration of Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) into all emergency response, to preserve the dignity of beneficiaries and adhere to the "do no harm" principle.

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

of volunteers trained (target: 60)

60

60

of people who benefited from PGI awareness-raising

675

1000

of women and girls of childbearing age who received dignity kits

0

2000

of registration systems for the RLF set up

2

2

A total of 445 refugees received protection assistance at the Humanitarian Service Point (HSP) in Dowinkara, comprising 28 men, 279 women and 138 children. Among those assisted, five persons with disabilities received additional support and referrals. Volunteers provided a welcoming reception that respected people's dignity and supported safe access to services. Facilities included toilets, a prayer space and resting areas.

In February 2025, Migration surge support trained 60 volunteers in Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Restoring Family Links (RFL). PGI awareness sessions reached 675 people, covering dignity, safe access to services, prevention of harm and referral pathways. Sessions also included basic information on common reactions to stress and coping strategies. Two RFL registration systems were established to support family tracing and reconnection where needed.

No dignity kits were distributed during the reporting period because of funding constraints. UNICEF-supported hygiene kits were distributed to new arrivals.



Community Engagement and Accountability

Objective:	To develop and deploy standardized approaches for community engagement and for the collection and use of qualitative community data to better understand community perspectives		
	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	% of community feedback received	80	75
	# of volunteers trained in CEA (target: 60)	60	60
	# of feedback mechanisms installed (target: 2)	03	5

MRC maintained a dedicated telephone number through which refugees and host community members could confidentially share feedback and complaints. A trained volunteer received calls, recorded feedback and referred issues to the relevant teams for follow-up.

Volunteers also facilitated community discussions in areas hosting large numbers of refugees, gathering views on the assistance provided and documenting concerns and suggestions.

Community feedback informed beneficiary identification and verification. MRC contacted refugee representatives using existing registration lists, and CIAUD conducted field visits to verify the information provided.

In Bassiknou, some registered recipients were absent during shelter kit distributions. Refugee representatives reported that these individuals may have returned to their country of origin, although this was not confirmed. At MRC's request, the beneficiary list was subsequently updated through coordination with UNHCR to include replacement recipients.



Migration

Female > 18:

Female < 18:

Male > 18:

Male < 18:

Objective:	To ensure immediate access to essential services through the establishment of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs).		
	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	# of people trained in first aid (500)	300	500
	# of humanitarian service points set up,	2	2
	# of first aid kits distributed (100),	50	100
	# of households registered at humanitarian service points	376	0
	# of volunteers trained in PSH	120	120
	# of volunteers trained in psychological first aid (60)	60	60

The Dowinkara Humanitarian Service Point (HSP) provided reception, assistance and referrals for refugees. Visibility materials helped identify the facility, while its formal launch brought together local authorities, community representatives and humanitarian partners.

Since late October 2025, the HSP reported registering more than 376 households, representing approximately 2,300 people. Volunteers provided psychological first aid, Restoring Family Links support, hot meals, blankets, mosquito nets, buckets and bleach. They also shared practical information on available assistance and facilitated referrals to health, protection and other services according to identified needs.

Following deterioration caused by climatic conditions, MRC reinforced the HSP with poles and tarpaulins, installed solar panels and added a storage unit. Concrete flooring was constructed to help protect stored supplies from moisture. The HSP also served as a distribution point for multipurpose cash assistance to refugees and host community households in Fassala commune.

The facility received visits from humanitarian partners, diplomatic missions and technical teams, providing opportunities to present its activities and discuss response needs.

	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>		
	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key Indicators	<i># of volunteers trained in NDRT</i>	15	15
	<i># of volunteers trained in CDRT</i>	30	30
	<i># of enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessments (eVCAs) with communities and agree on activities that can have impact on preserving natural resources</i>	0	1
	Thirty volunteers from Néma, Bassiknou, Amourj, Adel Bagrou and Nouakchott participated in Community Disaster Response Team (CDRT) training held in Bassiknou in June. The training covered disaster preparedness and response, rapid damage and needs assessments, identification of priority areas for intervention, and reporting. Following the final assessment, 15 participants were selected for National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) training. The NDRT training concluded on 3 August 2026. The 15 trained members were subsequently deployed across the four departments targeted by the Emergency Appeal, strengthening MRC's local preparedness and response capacity.		

Training was facilitated by IFRC staff responsible for anticipatory action, PMER and operations, together with MRC's National Director for Disaster Management. IFRC's Migration Officer provided remote technical support.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:		To strengthen the organizational and operational capacity of the National Society.	
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of visibility equipment produced	1	1
	# of lessons learned workshop organized	0	1
	# of implementation team set up	0	1
	# of operational strategy development workshops organized	1	1
	# of NS and its local committees provided with the necessary equipment to implement activities (3 vehicles, office equipment)	1	1
	# of NS staff and volunteers trained (Logistics, DM, Migration, WaSH, Livelihood)	14	14
	# of volunteers insured	120	120

MRC staff continued to develop their skills and take greater responsibility for implementing activities. Further support is needed to strengthen logistics, operational planning and follow-up on implementation. Funding constraints reduced field staffing from 14 to five personnel, limiting the capacity available to deliver and monitor activities.

To address the identified supply chain gaps, IFRC recruited a full-time Supply Chain Delegate to support procurement and logistics, resolve bottlenecks and accelerate completion of outstanding activities during the extension period.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:		To facilitate engagement and coordination with participating national societies, humanitarian organizations and government	
	Indicator	Actual	Target

Key indicators:	# of coordination meetings with PNS	6	4
	# of coordination meetings with government partners		
	# of coordination meetings with international and national humanitarian agencies	2	4
		18	9
	# of attendance at thematic meetings	17	12

MRC maintained coordination with government authorities, Participating National Societies (PNS), UN agencies and other humanitarian organisations to support the refugee response. Reported participation included six coordination meetings with PNS, two with government partners, 18 with international and national humanitarian agencies, and attendance at 17 thematic meetings.

Engagement with UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM and the UN Coordination Office focused on information-sharing and complementary assistance. The project team participated regularly in the UNHCR-led Refugee Coordination Forum, with coordination intensifying following the renewed arrival of refugees in late October 2025 to support needs identification and response planning.

MRC also participated in the Shelter and Non-Food Items Sector Group, Cash Working Group, Food Security Cluster and WASH Coordination Group. These platforms provided opportunities to share field observations, raise community needs and coordinate activities with other organisations.

In support of MRC, IFRC met with the embassies of Germany, Qatar and Spain, Spanish Cooperation and the European Union Delegation to discuss the Emergency Appeal and explore opportunities for partnerships and resource mobilisation.



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)	6	4
	# of surge migration personnel deployed	1	1
	# of surge Operations Manager personnel (target: 1)	0	1
	# of IFRC Manager Operations staff recruited (target: 1)	1	1
	# of surge logistics personnel (target: 1)	1	1

The IFRC Secretariat provided operational oversight and technical support to MRC through monitoring missions, surge deployments and dedicated personnel. Six monitoring missions were reported against a target of four.

A Surge Operations Manager supported the initial phase of the Emergency Appeal from December 2024 to February 2025, overseeing the launch of activities. An operations Manager recruited in May 2025 continued to support MRC with planning, implementation and follow-up.

Migration surge support contributed to volunteer training, identification of Humanitarian Service Point (HSP) locations, development of HSP management tools and identification of equipment requirements.

Logistics support included the deployment of a Dakar-based Logistics Manager to Nouakchott to strengthen procurement and logistics capacity. A regional logistics surge also provided approximately three weeks of support for the procurement of hygiene and shelter kits. IFRC subsequently recruited a full-time Supply Chain Delegate to address procurement bottlenecks and support completion of outstanding activities during the extension.

A Regional Security Officer based in Burkina Faso conducted an initial security assessment in Hodh El Chargui to inform operational planning and staff safety measures.

D. FUNDING

The Federation-wide funding requirement is **CHF 4 million**, including the **CHF 2.5 million IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal**. As of 1 October 2026, the financial report records a donor response of **CHF 556,362**, representing approximately **22%** of the IFRC appeal requirement and leaving a donor funding gap of **CHF 1,943,638**. This coverage excludes the DREF loan.

The interim financial report, covering 1 May 2024 to 31 August 2026, records total income of **CHF 1,539,850**, including DREF allocations, and expenditure of **CHF 1,441,102**. The closing balance is **CHF 98,748**. Including deferred income of **CHF 16,511**, reported funds available total **CHF 115,259**.

Secretariat funding ask (CHF 2,500,000)	Amount (CHF)	Coverage %
Donor response, including deferred income	556,362	22%
DREF allocations	1,000,000	40%
Total donor response and DREF allocations	1,556,362	62%



APPEAL

MDRMR017 - Mauritania - Pop. Movement

All figures in Swiss Francs (CHF)

OPERATING TIMEFRAME
09 May 2024 to 30 Sep 2026

APPEAL LAUNCH DATE
13 May 2024

REPORT STATUS

INTERIM

SECTION I Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

2,500,000

CHF

DONOR RESPONSE* (as per 01 Oct 2026)

556,362

CHF

APPEAL COVERAGE

22%

of total funding requirement

SECTION II IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES & ENABLING APPROACHES	OP STRATEGY	OP BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	VARIANCE
AP000 - Undefined output	0	0	0	0
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	0	141,000	182,199	-41,199
PO02 - Livelihoods	0	0	0	0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	0	200,000	213,056	-13,056
PO04 - Health	0	1	51,653	-51,652
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0	1	0	1
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0	2	0	2
PO07 - Education	0	0	0	0
PO08 - Migration	0	224,523	77,855	146,668
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	2,500,000	263,250	466,978	-203,727
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	0	1	0	1
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0	0
Planned Operations Total	2,500,000	828,778	991,740	-162,962
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	0	0	9,327	-9,327
EA02 - Secretariat Services	0	674,282	216,024	458,258
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	0	2	224,011	-224,009
Enabling Approaches Total	0	674,284	449,362	224,922
TOTAL	2,500,000	1,503,062	1,441,102	61,960

SECTION III Operating Movement & Closing Balance

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	1,539,850
Expenditure	-1,441,102
Closing Balance	98,748
Deferred Income	16,511
Funds Available	115,259

SECTION IV DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan:	507,250	Reimbursed:	0	Outstanding:	507,250
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Operational Strategy · Financial Report

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Grouped Appeal: MDRMR017
Appeal ID: MDRMR017
Period: 01 May 2024 to 31 Aug 2026

Operational Strategy

Financial Report

SECTION V Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance	0					
INCOME TYPE	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
DREF Allocations	0	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Japanese Red Cross Society	28,552	0	0	0	28,552	0
On Line donations	1,462	0	0	0	1,462	0
Red Cross of Monaco	9,399	0	0	0	9,399	0
Spanish Government	451,396	0	0	0	451,396	16,511
The Canadian Red Cross Society	49,041	0	0	0	49,041	0
Total Contributions and Other Income	539,850	0	0	1,000,000	1,539,850	16,511
TOTAL INCOME AND DEFERRED INCOME	1,539,850					16,511

Contact information

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

In the Mauritania Red Crescent National Society

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

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For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting enquiries):

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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.