

IN SUPPORT OF THE MAURITANIAN RED CRESCENT



PEOPLE REACHED



No information at time of publication. Figures reflect targeted reach in 2025 plan

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

IFRC network		
Country	Funding Requirement	6.4M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term Funding Requirement	1M
	Funding	355,000
	Expenditure	284,000
Emergency Operations	Funding	1.7M
	Expenditure	685,000
Participating National Societies	Funding Requirement	415,000
	Funding	313,000
	Expenditure	56,000
HNS other funding sources	Funding Requirement	5.0M

Appeal number **MAAMR002**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
British Red Cross	238,000						
French Red Cross	75,000						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 313,000**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Mauritania experienced rapid disinflation by the end of 2024 offering some relief to households. However, this price stability hides persistent poverty, affecting 56.9 per cent of the [population](#) and the economy's vulnerability to shifts in commodity prices. With significant population under 35, demographic pressure continues to strain limited social services, especially in rural areas.

As one of the sub-Saharan countries most affected by climate events, Mauritania remains highly exposed to recurrent droughts and seasonal floods, which trigger repeated emergencies, undermine food security, and erode community resilience.

Migration pressure has not eased but evolved. [Mauritania](#) remains both a transit and destination country, facing increased flows exacerbated by new national migration policies, resulting in mass pushbacks and the presence of migrants in detention or transit centres. Simultaneously, departures to Europe via the Mediterranean are creating tensions, especially in Rosso, where humanitarian actors face growing demands and complex situations.

The political process continues in anticipation of the 2024 presidential elections, in a context dominated by the ruling party. No major crises have disrupted implementation. Mauritania's current context reflects a dual reality: modest economic progress alongside persistent vulnerabilities such as poverty and climate change, and increasingly complex humanitarian challenges, particularly related to migration.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In early 2025, the Mauritanian Red Crescent improved food security and livelihoods in Assaba, Guidimagha and Gorgol through included [early warning systems](#), climate-smart agriculture, and village food stocks. In partnership with [ECHO](#), it also provided [cash](#) assistance and supported women's income-generating activities following the 2024 floods, enhancing climate resilience.

Disasters and crises

In early 2025, the Mauritanian Red Crescent enhanced its climate response capacities by validating a drought [Early Action Protocol](#) and conducting a simulation in Sélibabi. It trained staff and volunteers, supported vulnerable communities in Brakna, Assaba, Gorgol, and Guidimakha, and delivered targeted actions such as resilient seed distribution, livestock vaccination, and [cash](#) transfers. It also continued support to Malian refugees and host communities through shelter, household items, and water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) services.

Health and wellbeing

In 2025, the Mauritanian Red Crescent strengthened health services through mobile clinics under the PROGRESS project and malnutrition management via ECHONUT. Emergency responses were supported by DREF funding, while community-based training empowered local volunteers to promote good health practices as part of an integrated strategy.

Migration and displacement

In 2025, the Mauritanian Red Crescent sustained vital migration support through [Humanitarian Service Points](#) in Nouadhibou, offering meals, dignity kits, and psychosocial care. Despite funding gaps, it maintained emergency aid in Rosso via DREF activation and strengthened response capacities through volunteer training on migrant protection and disaster management, reinforcing its role as an auxiliary to public institutions.

Values, power and inclusion

In the first half of 2025, the Mauritanian Red Crescent strengthened accountability by integrating Community Engagement and Accountability across projects, enabling real-time feedback through committees and a semi toll-free number. It also prioritized protection, gender, and inclusion in its strategic development plan, currently under revision.

Enabling local actors

In 2025, the Mauritanian Red Crescent strengthened its coordination with national authorities and regional platforms, actively contributing to migration, food security, and disaster response mechanisms. It enhanced operational capacity through volunteer training, digital communication and integration into national social protection systems. The National Society advanced humanitarian diplomacy, influencing public policy on migration, and launched the revision of its Strategic Development Plan 2026–2030 to improve governance, funding, and local branch capacity. Through its community volunteer network and contingency planning, it ensured rapid, accountable crisis response while reinforcing its visibility and mandate.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

During the reporting period, no major changes have been identified in the context and the foreseen actions



National Society volunteers distributing cash grants to families affected by food insecurity. (Photo: IFRC)

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For more real-time information on emergencies, see IFRC GO page: [Mauritania](#)

Name	Mauritania Population Movement
Appeal number	MDRMR017
Duration	15 October 2024 to 31 December 2025
People to be assisted	61,760
Funding requirements	CHF 2.5 M (IFRC Secretariat) CHF 4 M (Federation-wide)
Emergency Appeal	Emergency Appeal
Operational Strategy	Operational Strategy

The internal conflict affecting northern, central, and southern Mali has intensified, leading to a significant increase in the displacement of civilians into Mauritania. As of 30 September, more than 272,000 refugees and returnees had entered the country. The Hodh El Chargui region currently hosts the largest number of Malian refugees, most of whom are arriving from the Timbuktu, Ségou, and Koulikoro regions of Mali.

This influx has exposed Mauritania, particularly children, to poor hygiene conditions, creating an environment conducive to malnutrition and disease outbreaks. Most displaced populations come from areas with long-standing food insecurity and limited access to health and immunization services. More than 50 percent of the displaced are pastoralists who fled with approximately 1.7 million head of livestock. The rapid arrival of people and animals is placing immense pressure on local water sources and grazing land in a region already affected by extreme climatic conditions and accelerated desertification.

Even before the arrival of refugees, host communities faced challenges in meeting basic food needs, accessing safe water, and feeding their livestock. If not addressed urgently, the situation could threaten the living standards of approximately 189,000 people in host communities and increase tensions between Malian and Mauritanian populations and authorities. The number of displaced people currently seeking refuge in Mauritania has already exceeded the worst-case scenario projected at the beginning of the year. As fighting continues unabated in Mali, cross-border movements are expected to persist. Additionally, severe flooding in multiple regions of Mali over recent months has caused significant damage, displacing an estimated 149,000 people by destroying homes, farmland, and livelihoods. A portion of this population may also seek refuge in Mauritania.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The Mauritanian Red Crescent is actively responding to the population movement from Mali. Since the launch of the Emergency Appeal in October 2024, aimed at addressing the continued influx of Malian refugees in the Hodh El Chargui region, the operation has expanded to include the departments of Nema and Amourj.

The National Society has implemented key activities including shelter distribution, cash transfers, rehabilitation of water points, mobile health services and the establishment of protection mechanisms. The emergency operation, which runs until 31 December 2025 and targets 61,760 beneficiaries, follows an integrated approach that combines emergency relief with resilience-building. At the same time, the National Society's capacities are being strengthened through technical and logistical support.

The National Society's interventions under this emergency appeal consists of:

Health and care: Integrated community health activities into response efforts, including distribution of mosquito nets, livestock vaccination and public health education. Mothers' clubs have been mobilized to address malnutrition, while special attention has been given to mental health and psychosocial support in crisis-affected areas.

Shelter, housing and settlements: Providing shelter and essential household items to Malian refugees and host communities in the Hodh El Chargui region, specifically in Bassikounou and Adel Bagrou. Shelter kits were distributed. Additionally, an operational simulation was conducted in Sélibabi in November 2024 to test the implementation of intervention protocols.

Multipurpose cash: National Society has used cash transfers in several interventions, including support for Malian refugees and vulnerable populations affected by drought. Beneficiary consultation mechanisms have been integrated into these distributions to ensure responsiveness and accountability.

Livelihoods: Identified key livelihood-strengthening actions, including the distribution of seeds and the vaccination of livestock. Training and support for income-generating activities have also been implemented, particularly targeting women, through community associations and mutual funds.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH): Interventions have been implemented in refugee camps and host communities, including rehabilitation of water points and hygiene awareness campaigns. Volunteers trained to promote good hygiene practices at community level.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI): Integrated PGI to all its activities, with special attention to pregnant and breastfeeding women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities. Mechanisms for abuse prevention and participatory community consultations have been implemented to ensure inclusive and non-discriminatory assistance.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA): Established accountability mechanisms for beneficiaries, including feedback systems and community consultations. Mothers' clubs and local committees have served as intermediaries, helping to strengthen the participation of affected populations in the design and implementation of projects.

Migration and displacement: Providing multi-sectoral assistance in coordination with UNHCR and other partners. Host populations are also supported to ease tensions and promote peaceful coexistence.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2025, the Mauritanian Red Crescent significantly strengthened food security and livelihoods in vulnerable communities, particularly in the Assaba, Guidimagha, and Gorgol regions. The National Society implemented an integrated approach that included early warning systems, climate-smart agricultural training and the establishment of village food stocks.

The Mauritanian Red Crescent is part of the global Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP) between the IFRC and the European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) with implementation support from the French Red Cross and the IFRC. Under the ECHO PPP, the National Society provided emergency cash assistance and supported income-generating activities for women's groups in response to the 2024 floods.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial assistance to the Mauritanian Red Crescent towards strengthening its operational capacity. Additionally, the IFRC facilitated the integration of the National Society into regional initiatives like

VigiSahel, strengthened advocacy efforts with key donors including USAID/BHA and [DG ECHO-IFRC Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) and promoted learning through case studies and knowledge exchanges.

The **British Red Cross** provided technical and financial support to the National Society in sentinel site mechanism and [cash transfer](#) activities.

The **French Red Cross** provided support in enhancing [early warning systems](#) and improving the use of digital tools such as Kobo Collect.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, visit the IFRC GO page: [Mauritania](#)

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Population Movement Rosso
MDR-CODE	MDRMR019
DURATION	3 months (8 August 2025 to 30 November 2025)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 375,000
PEOPLE TARGETED	8,100 people
LATEST OPERATION UPDATE	DREF Report

The [IFRC-DREF](#) allocation of CHF 375,000 in August 2025 supported the Mauritanian Red Crescent in assisting 8,100 people affected by the growing humanitarian crisis at the Rosso border crossing with Senegal. Migrants intercepted inside Mauritania over 30 000 between January and April are expelled to Rosso and refused onward passage. The National Society is supporting the targeted people over a three-month period with assistance such as providing hygiene kits, kitchen sets, cash assistance and mental health and psychosocial support to the victims and their families. A fire breakout during a nightclub concert in Kočani. The incident resulted in 155 people being injured and hospitalized in Skopje, Kočani, and Štip, with 59 fatalities.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2025, the Mauritanian Red Crescent strengthened its operational capacities to address climate and humanitarian challenges. It developed and validated a drought [Early Action Protocol](#) through a multisectoral technical working group, identifying actions such as distributing resilient seeds, vaccinating livestock, providing [cash transfers](#) and conducting awareness campaigns. Training sessions were held for technical staff, volunteers, and state agents, and vulnerable communities in Brakna, Assaba, Gorgol, and Guidimakha were directly supported.

The National Society conducted an operational simulation in Sélibabi to test the feasibility of the protocol. Additionally, the Mauritanian Red Crescent continued its support to Malian refugees and host communities through shelter distributions, household items, and water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) activities..

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the Mauritanian Red Crescent through IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([DREF](#)) and the IFRC Emergency Appeal, which were utilized by the National Society in times of disasters and crises to effectively support those who face immediate needs during times of emergency. The IFRC also facilitated coordination with local and international humanitarian actors, helping to strengthen accountability and integrate [protection, gender, inclusion](#), and environmental approaches into interventions.

The **British Red Cross** and the **French Red Cross** have supported the Mauritanian Red Crescent in building its capacity, including implementing solar irrigation systems, training volunteers and contributing to community resilience projects.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2025, the Mauritanian Red Crescent implemented several key health projects to strengthen its operational capacity. The PROGRESS project enhanced access to primary healthcare through mobile clinics, while the ECHONUT initiative focused on detecting and managing malnutrition. Emergency responses were supported through DREF funding and a community-based approach enabled the training of local volunteers to promote good health practices, contributing to a comprehensive and integrated intervention strategy.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Mauritanian Red Crescent in strengthening its health-related interventions.

The **French Red Cross** provided assistance to the National Society in strengthening its operational capacities and the implementation of health-related activities.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2025, the Mauritanian Red Crescent maintained strategic humanitarian interventions in migration. In Nouadhibou, it continued assisting migrants during disembarkation and transit through its [Humanitarian Service Points](#), providing hot meals, dignity kits and psychosocial support. The Mauritanian Red Crescent also actively engaged with local authorities to reinforce its role as an auxiliary to public institutions and to facilitate humanitarian access.

In Rosso, the Mauritanian Red Crescent responded to a sustained influx of migrants returned from Mauritania and Morocco, maintaining emergency assistance despite the conclusion of funding for the [Global Route-Based Migration Programme](#), through the activation of DREF support in 2025.

To strengthen response capacities, the National Society organized volunteer trainings on migration-sensitive disaster management, migrant protection and psychosocial first aid.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial assistance to the National Society, including the deployment of a migration specialist, assistance with planning and monitoring, facilitation of coordination with partners, advocacy for migrant rights, and resource mobilization to strengthen and sustain the response in Rosso.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2025, the Mauritanian Red Crescent has strengthened its accountability by integrating [Community Engagement and Accountability \(CEA\)](#) principles into all its projects. Feedback committees enabled real-time adaptation of interventions, and a semi toll-free number now ensures beneficiaries can continue sharing feedback even after project completion.

The integration of [protection, gender, and inclusion \(PGI\)](#) into its activities remained a priority in the Mauritanian Red Crescent's strategic development plan, which is currently being updated.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Mauritanian Red Crescent in strengthening its PGI efforts.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

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 following participating National Societies are supporting the Mauritanian Red Crescent:

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. It also supports the National Society's efforts under migration such as the provision of essential services including physical and mental health care as well as restoring family links ([RFL](#)) with the telephone call service.

The **French Red Cross** maintains an active presence in Mauritania, unlike other partners operating remotely. It has supported the Mauritanian Red Crescent in strengthening [early warning systems](#) and utilizing tools such as Kobo Collect, while also contributing to the enhancement of operational capacities and the implementation of health-related activities.

Movement coordination

The Mauritania 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 and the strengthening of the National Society's emergency response capacity.

External coordination

As an auxiliary of the public authorities, the Mauritanian Red Crescent ensures external coordination through a permanent dialogue with national and local authorities, ensuring the alignment of its actions with national policies. This operational collaboration is reflected in active participation in several government-led coordination platforms.

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 regularly intervenes within the National Food Crisis Response Mechanism (DCAN), with its technical group on food assistance and social safety nets. The National Society also participates in the coordination group for interventions for population movements under the leadership of the Ministry of the Interior, making it possible to avoid duplication and optimize resources.

The Mauritanian Red Crescent relies on its network of community volunteers to ensure humanitarian monitoring and local coordination. Standard operating procedures and contingency plans, developed with key stakeholders, enable rapid activation of resources in the event of a crisis. Fluid systems ensure a flow of communication between headquarters, local branches and partners, facilitating informed decision-making and increased accountability.

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.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2025, the Mauritanian Red Crescent strengthened its operational capacities by training first aiders, developing educational tools, creating a volunteer database, and successfully integrating into national social protection systems. Looking ahead, efforts are focused on finalizing the National Society Development action plan with the British Red Cross, aimed at enhancing human resources and revitalizing local committees.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides the National Society with financial and technical assistance including capacity building and logistical support.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Mauritanian Red Crescent deploys an active humanitarian diplomacy, positioning itself as an essential interlocutor with the national authorities on the migration issue. This advocacy based on humanitarian principles for the defence of migrants' rights has earned the National Society a central place in the coordination chaired by the Ministry of the Interior, where it has contributed to the drafting of Standard Operating Procedures, thus directly influencing public policies.

Additionally, the Mauritanian Red Crescent is strategically strengthening its visibility and understanding of its mandate through modernized communication, through the relaunch of the National Society's digital channels and the strengthening of its relations with the media.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides financial and technical support to the National Society in pursuing its objectives under humanitarian diplomacy.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2025, the Mauritanian Red Crescent launched the revision of its Strategic Development Plan 2026-2030, integrating governance, human resources management, diversification of funding and strengthening operational capacity. An administrative, financial and programmatic reorganization plan is being drawn up to address the structural shortage of staff, while priority efforts are being made to strengthen local branches, financial sustainability and the promotion of volunteerism and youth.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continues to provide financial and technical support to the Mauritanian Red Crescent in its efforts to improve accountability, cooperation, governance and 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.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Mid-Year Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

A key lesson learned is the importance of assigning dedicated human resources and establishing a monitoring system aligned with the National Society's operational context for future unified plan cycles. Although the strategic document has proven essential for planning and monitoring, its full potential has been limited by internal constraints, particularly insufficient staffing. Integrating a realistic management and monitoring framework from the design stage will help improve programme effectiveness and accountability.

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the [8+3 reporting template](#) contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Mid-Year Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in mid-year reports
2. Visibility	Not included in mid-year reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



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 15 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.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 30 June 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought 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 Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » 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
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-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

- [MR. Mauritania MYR Financials](#)
(Note: For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRMR019](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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