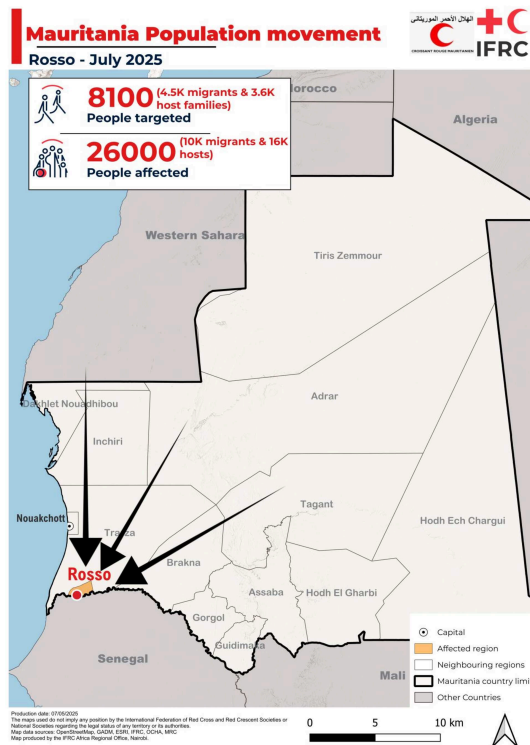




Cash distribution to vulnerable host families.

Appeal: <b>MDRMR019</b>	Total DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 375,000</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Hazard: <b>Population Movement</b>
Glide Number: -	People Affected: <b>8,100 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>8,100 people</b>	
Event Onset: <b>Slow</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>08-08-2025</b>	New Operational End Date: <b>28-02-2026</b>	Total Operating Timeframe: <b>6 months</b>
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: <b>20-11-2025</b>		Reporting Timeframe End Date: <b>19-11-2025</b>	
Additional Allocation Requested: <b>0</b>		Targeted Regions: <b>Trarza</b>	

# Description of the Event



Map of the Trarza region with a focus on population movements toward Rosso.

## Date when the trigger was met

28-07-2025

## What happened, where and when?

Since early 2025, the Rosso border crossing between Mauritania and Senegal has faced a rapidly intensifying humanitarian crisis. Large-scale expulsions began in February 2025 and have continued daily, with local observers reporting up to two buses of 60–70 migrants arriving each day. Between January and October 2025, more than 45,000 migrants were intercepted nationally, including over 30,000 refouled through Rosso alone.

The caseload consists mostly of young men, but also includes unaccompanied children, pregnant women, and infants. Many arrive with irregular administrative status and are left stranded in Rosso without access to basic services. By mid-2025, the Mauritanian Red Crescent (MRC) Humanitarian Service Point (HSP)—originally designed for 80–100 users per day—had already documented 1,700 protection and basic-needs cases and was operating far beyond capacity. An MSF assessment confirmed the absence of international actors on-site and found the few local organizations, including MRC, severely overstretched.

Humanitarian conditions deteriorated further during periods of extreme heat and Ramadan, as many migrants were forced to sleep outdoors or in makeshift structures, lacking clean water, food, essential medicines, and adequate shelter. Limited services in Rosso caused stranded people to spill into informal settlement sites along the riverbank and nearby roads. Local reception capacities had already reached saturation by March 2025 due to insufficient funding.

Compounding the crisis, the Global Route-Based Programme funded by the Italian Red Cross ended in July 2025, leaving the MRC without critical support. On 25 July 2025, the Mayor of Rosso formally acknowledged the MRC's efforts and appealed for continued assistance as population movements continued to escalate.

The situation has worsened significantly in recent months. Rosso has now become the main expulsion and transit hub in Mauritania,



receiving 150–200 new arrivals per day—equivalent to 5,000–6,000 per month. Stocks of water, food, and hygiene items at the HSP are depleting at an alarming rate, and teams are increasingly confronted with migrants in medical or psychological distress.

Meanwhile, the rapid deterioration of security conditions in Mali has triggered additional large-scale displacement into Mauritania. Over 10,000 new refugees arrived between September and October 2025, adding to the existing caseload of roughly 120,000 refugees and further straining limited humanitarian infrastructure in the south.

An estimated 1,000–1,200 migrants remain permanently stranded in Rosso in extreme precarity. Without legal status or resources, they face constant risks of roundups, arbitrary detention, and deportation, while their prolonged presence heightens pressure on already resource-constrained host communities and raises concerns about social tension and protection risks.

This escalating situation underscores the urgent need for reinforced, multi-sector humanitarian support to ensure protection, basic assistance, and dignified conditions for migrants and refugees affected by the crisis.



Meeting with Terre des Hommes and the Association of women head households



Signing the Framework Agreement with the Health Center of Rosso

## Scope and Scale

Since January 2025, Mauritania's intensified migration controls have pushed more than 30,000 migrants—mainly from Mali, Senegal, Guinea, The Gambia and Côte d'Ivoire, towards the Rosso border with Senegal. Most days, two buses carrying around 150 intercepted migrants are offloaded in Rosso, leaving many stranded without papers and unable to cross legally. Over the past two months, arbitrary arrests and pushbacks in the city have increased significantly.

Rosso has now become the country's main expulsion and transit hub, receiving 150–200 new arrivals daily (5,000–6,000 per month). This sustained influx is overwhelming humanitarian structures on the ground. Stocks of water, food and hygiene items at the HSP are rapidly depleting, and teams are increasingly confronted with migrants in acute medical or psychological distress. An estimated 1,000–1,200 migrants remain permanently stranded in Rosso, living in extreme precarity without legal status or resources. This exposes them to constant risks of roundups, detention and deportation, while their prolonged presence strains host community resources and heightens social tension.

The situation has further deteriorated due to regional instability. The rapid worsening of security conditions in Mali has resulted in over 10,000 new refugees arriving in Mauritania between September and October 2025, adding to an existing caseload of approximately 120,000 refugees. This additional displacement is placing further pressure on already stretched humanitarian infrastructure in southern Mauritania, increasing the number of highly vulnerable migrants requiring assistance to meet basic needs and overwhelming local water, sanitation and health systems.

Compounding these pressures, Mauritania's already fragile health context has been aggravated by an outbreak of Rift Valley Fever (RVF), declared by the World Health Organization on 5 November. Between 20 September and 30 October, national authorities in Mauritania and Senegal reported 404 confirmed human cases, including 42 deaths.

### 1. Humanitarian impact

Health threats range from dehydration, acute malnutrition and heatstroke to a heightened risk of communicable disease outbreaks in

crowded, unsanitary river-bank sites. Protection concerns are acute: women, unaccompanied minors and other vulnerable travelers report violence, abuse and exploitation during arrest, transit and expulsion. Undocumented status blocks legal onward movement prolongs exposure to danger, and fuels negative coping strategies; meanwhile local residents face rising service loads and reduced access to already limited care.

## 2. Extent of damage

Humanitarian organizations note “limited real-time reporting on humanitarian conditions, service availability, and needs” at Rosso, making it difficult to quantify infrastructure damage or service disruption precisely. Confirmed observations are that hundreds remain in makeshift river-bank sites, reliant on ad-hoc support, while the scale of arrivals suggests significant pressure on water, sanitation and health facilities that were already modest in capacity.

## 3. Comparative analysis

The current flow is more than double the expulsion rate recorded in early 2024, suggesting a steeper and more prolonged crisis curve. Past rainy seasons have seen water-borne disease outbreaks in the same low-lying areas; with larger numbers now sleeping outdoors and no surge capacity in place, the likelihood and potential scale of such epidemics are significantly higher.

From 1,200 in March (source AMDH), arrivals increased to an estimated peak of 3,000 to 10,000 in June (source UN), indicating a steadily escalating migration crisis in Rosso.

The data from May to July mentioned come from CRM mission reports (within the framework of the routes-based finance project by the Italian Red Cross), as well as evaluations by organizations such as MSF and the United Nations.

The new intervention in Rosso is located 1,300 km from Hodh El Chargui, the area of the current Emergency Appeal, with a desert separating the two regions, making it necessary to have two separate teams and field offices.

Hodh El Chargui hosts people fleeing interethnic conflict in Mali, requiring MRCS to maintain a medium-term operational presence and work on durable solutions. Rosso is a transit point for migrants, where MRCS must provide basic assistance through Humanitarian Service Points.

## 4. Sources and validation

Figures and trends draw on the Mauritanian Red Crescent rapid assessment (May 2025), UNHCR/IOM flow-monitoring updates (Jan-Jun 2025) and the analytical brief “Senegal-Mauritania Population Movement, 10 July 2025”. Data are triangulated across government bulletins, UN agency dashboards and field reports to ensure consistency; any remaining gaps including real-time protection caseloads are flagged for immediate joint verification by humanitarian actors on both sides of the border.

# Summary of Changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the operational strategy	No
Are you changing the target population of the operation	No
Are you changing the geographical location	No
Are you making changes to the budget	Yes
Are you requesting an additional allocation?	No

### Please explain the summary of changes and justification:

The MRC is requesting a three-month no-cost extension of this operation to ensure continuity of critical activities planned in this operation and to effectively respond to the worsening context. This will be essential not only for operational continuity but also as a strategic necessity to protect vulnerable populations, support host communities, and guide a coherent regional approach to migration management in the Sahel.

### Reason for the delay

Key activities could only begin at the end of September, significantly reducing the available implementation period and affecting the timely execution of planned actions. The one-month delay was primarily due to:



- Slow recruitment and deployment of national and Surge personnel
- Delays in the transfer of the first funding tranche.
- Bottlenecks in the procurement of equipment and supplies

Main achievements so far:

- Cash distribution to 600 migrants
- Training of volunteers
- Distribution of food and water kits to 1000 migrants

Remaining activities:

The extension period will allow completion and reinforcement of remaining activities, including:

- Distribution of hygiene kits, dignity kits
- Installation of waste bins
- Finalizing the expansion and equipment of the Rosso HSP
- Documenting lessons learned and operational insights to inform future regional migration programming, including a potential Emergency Appeal.

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<p><b>Secretariat</b></p>	<p>The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) provide technical support from its office in Dakar, Senegal. Additionally, it assists the National Society in fundraising efforts through the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and Emergency Appeals. Currently, a population movement Emergency Appeal has been underway since November 2024, with the IFRC actively involved at every stage of the process. However, this Emergency Appeal pertains solely to the Hodh El Chargui region, located over 1,000 kilometers from Rosso.</p> <p>Within the framework of this DREF, the IFRC will provide support to the National Society through the deployment of a Surge capacity.</p>
<p><b>Participating National Societies</b></p>	<p>Currently, four Partner National Societies (PNSs) are supporting the Mauritanian Red Crescent (MRC): French and British Red Cross Societies through the Integrated and ICMPD projects; the Italian Red Cross through the Global Route-Based Migration Programme (GRBMP); and the Qatar Red Crescent through Ramadan and Tabaski operations. It is important to note, however, that none of these projects are currently being implemented in Rosso.</p>

## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC operates a regional delegation based in Dakar, Senegal, which oversees and supports its activities in Mauritania through a designated focal point embedded within the Mauritanian Red Crescent (CRM). Its primary areas of intervention include the dissemination and promotion of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and the Restoration of Family Links (RFL), aimed at tracing and reuniting separated or missing persons.

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<p><b>Government has requested international assistance</b></p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p><b>National authorities</b></p>	<p>The response of the Mauritanian authorities combines heightened security and administrative measures, including biometric registration mechanisms. However, it continues to show significant gaps in the provision of structured humanitarian assistance in Rosso, leaving migrants in a state of persistent vulnerability.</p>



## UN or other actors

In May 2025, a joint inter-agency mission (OHCHR, IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, and UNODC), accompanied by the National Human Rights Commission of Mauritania, conducted a two-day visit to Rosso.

The mission served to document the alarming conditions faced by expelled migrants, including a lack of shelter, food, and potable water, as well as the overstretching of local health services and coordination mechanisms.

This mission recommended strengthening the coordination of migrant reception and return processes, as well as institutional capacity-building and training for relevant authorities. It also advocated for reinforced engagement and networking with regional political organizations such as ECOWAS, with a view to establishing a humanitarian transit corridor for returned migrants.

IOM conducted training sessions on asylum procedures, child protection, trafficking detection, and both administrative and psychosocial management of migrants, particularly targeting frontline personnel.

## Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

Established coordination mechanisms include the creation of platforms, thematic clusters, and the conduct of joint assessment missions.

# Needs (Gaps) Identified



## Shelter Housing And Settlements

The need for emergency shelter is both critical and urgent, as the majority of individuals currently residing in Rosso are living without any form of shelter or protective covering. Many people find shelter in makeshift shelters or unfinished buildings, a few are with host families. Households with women and children are particularly vulnerable, exposed to harsh weather conditions in deeply dehumanizing circumstances and extreme deprivation. Immediate intervention is required to restore a minimum level of dignity and protection for these populations.



## Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Most of the migrants currently present in Rosso report having been stripped of all their belongings during their journey. They are now in urgent need of both food and non-food assistance, including hygiene kits and kitchen sets (such as cooking utensils, water storage containers, mats, blankets, mosquito nets, clothing, soap, tarpaulins, and other essential items).

This support is vital to restore a minimum level of dignity and ensure their survival under extremely precarious conditions.



## Multi purpose cash grants

Cash transfer assistance enables households to meet their priority needs flexibly, such as food, shelter, and healthcare. However, gaps remain, particularly in beneficiary identification, distribution infrastructure, and monitoring of fund utilization. A lack of coordination among humanitarian actors can hinder the effectiveness of the assistance. Additional financial and human resources are often required. Lastly, coverage remains insufficient given the scale of needs on the ground.



## Health

The affected populations are living without shelter and are exposed to malaria-transmitting mosquitoes as well as other pathogens responsible for respiratory illnesses. A portion of the migrants reside in informal settlements or are hosted by members of the local community, often in overcrowded households. This situation exposes them to multiple protection risks, including viral diseases such as



cholera. Disseminating public health awareness messages and information on cholera prevention in the host areas is essential. Furthermore, families require basic items such as mosquito net, masks, disinfectants, and cleaning supplies to protect themselves and to help curb the spread of some diseases like malaria, cholera, diarrhea, etc.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Given the limited access to safe drinking water and adequate hygiene, the affected populations are at high risk of contracting various waterborne diseases. The assessment report highlights a locality with virtually limited access to potable water, hygiene or sanitation infrastructure an overall unsanitary environment highly conducive to the spread of epidemic-prone waterborne diseases such as diarrhea, cholera. Immediate action is therefore required, including awareness campaigns and the dissemination of preventive health messages. Most importantly, improving the living conditions of these communities is essential through the establishment of safe water supply points, the construction of latrines, waste disposal pits, and other basic sanitation facilities.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

As previously indicated, the only survival strategy available to these migrants who have been arriving in increasing numbers over the past several months in Rosso is to settle spontaneously within the community. The more fortunate among them find refuge with local host families. However, they remain exposed to numerous protection risks, and their most fundamental human rights are being systematically violated.

The most vulnerable groups include persons with disabilities, children, and women. Several individuals have reported multiple incidents of abuse, including gender-based violence (GBV), which urgently requires immediate care and support in accordance with the established Standard Operating Procedures applicable in such circumstances.



## Education

Migrant populations and host communities lack access to education tailored to their specific needs. School infrastructures are often insufficient or unsuitable to accommodate all children. There is a shortage of educational materials and trained staff to manage cultural and linguistic diversity. Economic and social barriers limit the enrollment of migrant children. It is urgent to strengthen inclusive educational offerings to ensure equitable and quality learning.



## Migration And Displacement

Vulnerable migrants need increased access to essential services such as water, food, shelter, and healthcare. They also require rapid identification and issuance of civil documents to guarantee their rights. The establishment of appropriate protection mechanisms is essential to safeguard them from abuse and risks. Effective coordination between Mauritanian and Senegalese authorities, as well as with humanitarian actors, is crucial for a harmonized response. Finally, local reception capacities must be strengthened to cope with the constant influx of migrants and reduce pressure on host communities.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

Beneficiary populations express the need to be more actively involved in decision-making processes that affect them. Access to reliable and transparent information remains insufficient, limiting their effective participation. Feedback mechanisms are often weak or nonexistent, reducing communities' ability to voice their needs. It is essential to strengthen transparency and accountability of humanitarian actors towards the people they assist. This will help improve the quality and acceptance of interventions.

## Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

The ongoing disembarkation of migrants places them in a state of acute humanitarian distress. They face a severe lack of access to clean water, food, medical supplies, and adequate shelter. Many are forced to sleep directly on the ground, in the open air or in makeshift structures, exposed to harsh climatic conditions.



The Mauritanian Red Crescent's (CRM) Humanitarian Service Point (HSP) is rapidly overwhelmed: it is already operating beyond capacity due to insufficient funding. Local associations and residents of Rosso are attempting to fill the gap, but their resources are extremely limited.

The humanitarian consequences are severe:

- Health: Migrants are at heightened risk of malnutrition, dehydration, and communicable diseases, exacerbated by the lack of adequate medical care.
- Protection: Many including women, children, and unaccompanied or otherwise vulnerable individuals report exposure to violence, abuse, and exploitation, particularly during arrest and expulsion processes.
- Access to rights: A large number of migrants lack documentation, preventing them from crossing the border into Senegal and obstructing their reintegration or transit.

Moreover, the crisis places increasing strain on the host community in Rosso. The town already faces serious limitations in public infrastructure especially in water, sanitation, and healthcare and the additional pressure threatens the viability of essential services. In sum, the migratory situation in Rosso reflects a severe local humanitarian crisis, driven by large-scale and recurrent expulsions. An urgent and coordinated response is required, encompassing:

- The strengthening of reception capacities (water, food, shelter, health).
- Rapid access to identification and documentation mechanisms.
- Protection systems for vulnerable migrants.
- A joint response by cross-border actors, including Mauritanian and Senegalese authorities and humanitarian organizations.

Without such measures, lives will remain at risk, and pressure on Rosso and its population will continue to escalate.

## Operational Strategy

### Overall objective of the operation

The objective of this operation is to provide immediate support to 8,100 individuals including 4,500 migrants and 600 host households in the city of Rosso, while conducting detailed assessments to address the basic needs of both host and migrant populations.

### Operation strategy rationale

Needs:

The most urgent needs include protection assistance, particularly through referral pathways (RPW) and temporary shelter. Migrants also urgently need food, adequate hygiene and sanitation facilities, and basic healthcare services.

The response priorities will involve emergency humanitarian support for migrants through the PSH (provision of food, hygiene kits, physical and mental healthcare, Restoring Family Links, and referral services), and cash assistance for host families. In kind assistance will be prioritized for migrants due to sensitivities while cash will be provided to host families.

The National Society will carry out participatory assessments with affected communities to inform operational planning and crisis response strategies in the Rosso region. The outcomes of these assessments may serve as the foundation for a potential scale-up of this operation, either through a Federation-wide emergency appeal or a longer-term project aligned with the Red Cross Movement's migration strategy.

The Mauritanian Red Crescent (MRC) has significant experience in emergency cash transfer interventions in collaboration with various partners. It has implemented several similar operations in regions such as Hodh El Chargui and Nouadhibou, which have strengthened its expertise in delivering cash-based assistance.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

The target population will include:

- 4,500 migrants
- 600 households (3600 people) from the vulnerable host community.



## Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection targets migrants in situations of severe vulnerability (pregnant women, children, elderly persons, the sick, or those with disabilities).

Priority is also given to migrants who are homeless, without means of subsistence, or recently deported. Vulnerable host families are selected based on their level of economic hardship, limited access to basic services, and reduced capacity to support migrants. Priority is given to low-income families, those living in unsanitary conditions, and single-parent households or those caring for elderly dependents. The selection process is carried out in coordination with local authorities and humanitarian actors, based on needs assessments.

## Total Targeted Population

Women	1,296	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	324	Urban	1%
Men	5,184	People with disabilities (estimated)	0.2%
Boys (under 18)	1,296		
Total targeted population	8,100		

## Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	No
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	No
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	No
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	No
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	No

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
Funding gap for sustained multi-sector response, given competing crises in the Sahel.	<p>Launch joint Movement fund-raising and brief donors with real-time data.</p> <p>Phase activities to safeguard life-saving sectors if income lags.</p> <p>Seek local private-sector in-kind partnerships (water, transport).</p> <p>The risks of fraud and corruption associated with the implementation of this DREF operation will be mitigated through the capacity-building of volunteers and all operational staff in areas such as the Code of Conduct, governance, and the management and quality control of goods and services delivered to beneficiaries.</p>
The involvement of the Mauritanian Red Crescent (CRM) in providing humanitarian assistance to migrants who have been forcibly returned by the Mauritanian authorities may be perceived rightly or wrongly as an endorsement or tacit approval	<p>1. Proactive communication and clarification of the humanitarian mandate</p> <p>- Develop and disseminate a clear communication strategy emphasizing that the CRM's intervention is solely aimed at</p>

of the refolement policy, which may be inconsistent with humanitarian principles and international norms on migrant protection.

This could result in:

- A loss of credibility with technical and financial partners.
- A deterioration of the organization's image among migrant communities and the general public.
- Allegations of partiality or compromise of humanitarian independence.

alleviating the suffering of affected individuals, regardless of their legal status or political decisions.

- Highlight the Movement's neutral, impartial, and independent mandate through public statements, information materials, and bilateral dialogue with authorities and partners.

## 2. Rigorous operational oversight in the field

- Implement assistance activities (shelter, health, food, psychosocial support, etc.) within a strictly humanitarian framework, supported by independent monitoring, to ensure that aid provision neither facilitates nor legitimizes refolement practices.
- Systematically document the needs, vulnerabilities, and impact on beneficiaries, while sharing aggregated data (without directly implicating authorities) to promote a response grounded in dignity and protection.

Continued / escalating migrant expulsions (150 people/day) rapidly outstrip reception capacity, driving overcrowding, WASH breakdown and disease risk.

Set numeric caseload trigger for surge deployment of volunteers. Keep modular kits ready in Nouakchott logistics hub. Coordinate weekly with IOM/UNHCR to forecast supply needs.

Community tension and xenophobic backlash as host services strain and political discourse hardens against migrants.

Include host households in assistance (e.g., water-point rehabilitation). Run joint risk-communication sessions with local authorities. Operate two-way feedback/complaint mechanisms to defuse grievances

Government policy shifts or movement restrictions (e.g., sudden site closures, curfews) that limit humanitarian access to stranded groups.

Maintain continuous IFRC / MRC dialogue with regional and national authorities.

Secure pre-approved staff access permits and standby customs clearances.

Prepare remote support modalities (cash top-ups, phone-based PGI follow-up).

### Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

The main security concern currently reported in Rosso remains petty crime. This may pose a risk of looting of supplies and/or sabotage of distribution operations.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

## Planned Intervention



### Multi Purpose Cash

**Budget:** CHF 44,049

**Targeted Persons:** 3,600

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of Host families who received cash assistance to meet their basic needs following identification and eligibility screening for cash transfers;	600	600



% of satisfied beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex) regarding the support received;	8	0
% of households receiving cash transfers from CRM who report satisfaction with the amount received.	80	0

## Progress Towards Outcome

The cash distribution took place in October 2025 and consisted of two phases, including:

- Cash assistance preparation and coordination: The MRC worked closely with the Social Registry and the service provider DIKE to ensure fair and transparent targeting of vulnerable migrant households through a series of technical coordination meetings.
- Identification and support to vulnerable families : Through this joint targeting process, 600 highly vulnerable host families were identified and each received a cash transfer of 3,000 MRU to help cover essential needs such as food and safe drinking water.

The Post Distribution Monitoring is being prepared and will be carried out during the week of 8 December 2025.



**Budget:** CHF 39,765

**Targeted Persons:** 5,525

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# Volunteers and staff trained in physical first aid;	40	30
# Volunteers and staff trained in Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS);	40	30
# Individuals receiving mental health and psychosocial support services in emergency settings provided by CRM;	900	0
# Volunteers and staff trained in community health, epidemic prevention, and psychosocial support;	40	30
# Individuals reached by volunteers with awareness sessions on health promotion and disease prevention.	25,050	0

## Progress Towards Outcome

1- Coordination with other partners operating in the field.

- Signing of a Framework Agreement with the Rosso Health Center, November 2025. As part of strengthening the humanitarian care of migrants, the Mauritanian Red Crescent (MRC) formalized an agreement with the Rosso Health Center. This agreement constitutes a key pillar of the humanitarian response, by establishing a clear framework for collaboration regarding:
  - The medical care of critical cases, including pregnant women, infants, injured persons, and individuals suffering from dehydration or other health issues;
  - The rapid referral of migrants requiring urgent care to public health facilities;
  - Enhanced coordination between social services, local authorities, and the operational structure of the MRC.

2- Volunteer Training



A total of 30 volunteers received capacity-building training in November 2025 across key areas essential for supporting migrants:

- Physical First Aid: A two-day training strengthened volunteers' ability to respond to injuries, illnesses, and medical emergencies.
- Psychosocial First Aid: A one-day training enhanced volunteers' skills in supporting migrants experiencing emotional distress or trauma.
- Screening and Referral of Malnourished Individuals: A two-day training delivered with Rosso Health Center doctors improved volunteers' knowledge of acute malnutrition, use of MUAC for rapid screening, and referral pathways to appropriate care.

Training on epidemic prevention was initially planned but not conducted.

Data for the screening and referral of malnutrition cases, the psychosocial support sessions for migrants, and the healthcare services provided through facilities in Rosso were not available from the Local Committee at the time of reporting.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

**Budget:** CHF 67,023

**Targeted Persons:** 29,550

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached during the awareness sessions on WASH	8,100	0
# waste collection bins installed and operational in Rosso	100	0
# community-based waste management committees established and functional	480	0
# sanitation campaigns conducted, disaggregated by area and estimated population reached.	24	0

### Progress Towards Outcome

Data on awareness campaigns with migrants and host communities are not yet available, as the activity is still under preparation. Procurement is well advanced: 4,500 individual hygiene kits and 8,000 dignity kits are being purchased for migrants, and 100 collective kits comprising large waste bins, brooms, and mosquito nets will soon be distributed to host families.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

**Budget:** CHF 17,843

**Targeted Persons:** 4,500

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# Volunteers and staff trained on PGI minimum standards (disaggregated by gender and function).	40	30
# Volunteers and staff trained on GBV prevention and response.	40	30



# migrants receiving dignity kits, disaggregated by age, and vulnerability criteria.	900	0
# awareness sessions conducted on social inclusion and child protection; number of participants reached (disaggregated by age and gender).	24	0
# migrants receiving psychosocial support services, disaggregated by age, gender, and vulnerability.	900	0

## Progress Towards Outcome

- Thirty volunteers and staff have been trained in PGI and SGBV to strengthen their capacity to identify at-risk individuals and refer cases to appropriate specialized services.
- A referral pathway mapping is currently under development, with the establishment of formal agreements with key service providers as the next step.
- Nine hundred hygiene kits are being prepared for distribution to migrant women as part of targeted support measures.
- Psychosocial support is being provided to migrants; however, the Rosso Local Committee is still consolidating activity data, which will be reported once available.



## Migration And Displacement

**Budget:** CHF 109,608

**Targeted Persons:** 4,500

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of volunteers and staff who completed refresher training on HSP operations (disaggregated by gender).	40	20
# of infrastructure or equipment items improved or installed to enhance HSP functionality.	10	1
# of people receiving assistance services through the HSP, disaggregated by type of service, gender, and vulnerability.	4,500	1,000
# of individuals receiving food and water kits (disaggregated by sex, age, migration status, and vulnerability).	4,500	0

## Progress Towards Outcome

- Volunteer capacity strengthened: Twenty volunteers have been trained in PSH management, enhancing the NS's ability to support migrants at the Humanitarian Service Point (HSP).
- Humanitarian assistance delivered: Approximately 1,000 migrants have received essential support at the HSP between August and November 2025. More detailed figures will be available once the Rosso Local Committee's database is fully established.
- Infrastructure and service upgrades underway: Service providers for catering, hygiene kits, and PSH equipment have been identified. Preliminary steps for rehabilitating the second PSH and upgrading the Rosso HSP are completed—including budget analysis and consultations with the property owner. Rehabilitation works are expected to begin in December 2025, following contract finalization.
- Targeting and needs assessment completed: A field assessment was conducted in September 2025 with support from the IFRC Dakar PMER Officer and the Migration and Displacement Officer. The final report is currently being completed.



• Visibility and communication materials produced: Items finalized include banners, training certificates, a web story, a snapshot on the cash transfer, and a draft DREF brochure. The Visibility Plan is awaiting final feedback from the MRC Communications Officer.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 2,273

**Targeted Persons:** 8,140

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of volunteers and staff trained in CEA approaches and tools (disaggregated by gender).	40	40
% of representatives from migrants and host community members actively participating in the planning and implementation	100	100
# of functional community feedback mechanisms established and operational (e.g., help desks, suggestion boxes, hotlines).	3	0
# of information sessions conducted with response teams, including documentation of community feedback and follow-up actions.	24	3

### Progress Towards Outcome

Forty staff and volunteers were trained in CEA through a one-day session held in November 2025 by the MRCS CEA focal point. The training covered the fundamentals of CEA—communication, participation, feedback mechanisms, and community mobilization. A complementary session led by the Migration Coordinator focused on data collection, with demonstrations of key tools such as attendance registers, vulnerability assessment forms, referral forms, and consent forms.

Representatives from Senegalese, Malian, and Guinean migrant communities took part in three consultation meetings with MRCS and IFRC teams between August and November. They shared daily challenges faced by migrants in Rosso and committed to supporting awareness-raising efforts within their respective communities on available MRCS services.

During the cash transfer activity, neighborhood chiefs were actively involved in planning and in mobilizing the 600 vulnerable host households targeted by the program, ensuring local ownership and alignment with community needs.



## Coordination And Partnerships

**Budget:** CHF 0

**Targeted Persons:** 0

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# coordination meetings held with PNS, with documented action points and follow-up mechanisms.	3	4



# coordination meetings conducted with relevant government authorities, including participation rate and documented outcomes	2	8
# coordination meetings held with humanitarian actors, and percentage of agreed joint actions implemented.	2	1
# formal engagement initiatives (e.g., bilateral meetings, partnership frameworks) established with external stakeholders.	2	4
# joint planning or implementation activities conducted in coordination with Movement partners (IFRC, ICRC, PNS).	1	1

## Progress Towards Outcome

Several meetings were held, primarily focusing on providing information and raising awareness about the DREF, as well as improving coordination and synergy in assistance actions for vulnerable migrant. Internal meetings within the Red Cross Movement were also held.

Cooperation within the Movement: Throughout the operation, the MRC maintained close collaboration with the IFRC Dakar Cluster, the French Red Cross, and the British Red Cross. Coordination included weekly exchanges with the French Red Cross representative in Nouakchott and monthly meetings with the British Red Cross Migration Focal Point. This continuous engagement enabled joint planning, regular information-sharing, and harmonized operational approaches, leading to strengthened coherence across the Movement and a strong partnership with the British Red Cross in support of migrant assistance activities in Rosso.

Coordination with Government Authorities: Eight coordination meetings were held with key authorities, including Governor, Prefect, Mayor, police and gendarmerie officials, as well as the Regional Health Directorate of Trarza (DRS), the Wali, the Hakem, MAZEF, the Director of the National Police, the Mayor of Rosso, the Regional Nutrition Focal Point, and the Regional Directorate of Social Affairs (DRAS).

Coordination with Humanitarian Organizations: Engagement with international and national actors included a coordination meeting in Rosso with AFCF and Terre des Hommes in November 2025.

Engagement with External Partners: To strengthen migrant health care, the Mauritanian Red Crescent (MRC) signed a formal collaboration agreement with the Rosso Health Center. This partnership defines clear modalities for medical support, including: Provision of care for critical cases, Rapid referral of urgent cases to public health facilities, Enhanced coordination between social services, local authorities, and MRC structures.



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 52,145

**Targeted Persons:** 40

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# coordination exchanges facilitated between the MRC and Movement partners (including ECHO and Sister National Societies), with evidence of harmonized planning or joint decisions.	2	2
% financial reports submitted in compliance with IFRC standards and timelines, and variance rate between budgeted and actual expenditures.	1	1



# Surge personnel deployed and missions completed, with documented technical support provided to the MRC field team.	1	2
# supervision visits and technical reports produced, disaggregated by sector, including quality assurance and compliance assessments.	2	5
Position filled within planned timeframe and performance milestones achieved by the recruited officer, as per terms of reference.	1	1

## Progress Towards Outcome

The support is ongoing thanks to the technical support of the SURGE delegates (Migration Coordinator and Procurement) and the weekly meetings with the participation of the HoD of the Dakar cluster of IFRC, the Migration Coordinator of the MRCS, and the SURGE Migration Coordinator), the Migration Delegate of IFRC, the representant of the FRC and BRC involved in Migration operation in Mauritania.



## National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 42,294

**Targeted Persons:** 40

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# local committee offices rehabilitated or newly established and functioning according to minimum operational standards.	1	0
% planned equipment (vehicles, office, and IT) delivered and in use for project implementation.	1	1
Number of revitalized local committees demonstrating active participation in project implementation (e.g., meeting minutes, activities undertaken).	1	1

## Progress Towards Outcome

The Mauritanian Red Crescent has made steady progress in reinforcing its institutional capacity throughout the operation. A dedicated project implementation team has been established at the national level, with roles and responsibilities clearly defined to ensure effective coordination. The national DREF team was mobilized with direct support from key NS positions—Migration Focal Point, PMER, Finance, Logistics and Health—ensuring strong technical oversight. In addition, a project manager was recruited by the MRC (funded through another project) to lead and coordinate DREF activities in Rosso.

Rehabilitation of the Rosso Local Committee office is scheduled to begin in December 2025, following the submission of the CBA and contractor agreement for validation in November. Parallel to this, the NS has initiated the provision of essential equipment: a vehicle has already been deployed, and office and IT materials are expected to be delivered once the logistics dossier is approved. Efforts to revitalize the Rosso Local Committee also remain ongoing.

Continuous capacity enhancement has been a core component of the operation. Staff and volunteers have received targeted training on data collection and management, RLF/PSH management, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), alongside ongoing mentoring in logistics, procurement, reporting and protection. Although CDRT and NDRT trainings are not included under this DREF, broader capacity strengthening across communication, finance, PMER, disaster management, migration, and health remains underway through formal and on-the-job learning.



The NS has also been equipped with improved data collection tools, contributing to stronger administrative and financial management systems and supporting more efficient operational delivery at both national and local levels.

## About Support Services

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

A total of 30 volunteers and 5 supervisors/NDRT members will be engaged in this operation. Training and refresher sessions will be organized to strengthen their capacities in the management of Humanitarian Service Points (HSP), health-related matters, hygiene promotion, and water treatment. These trainings will equip them to effectively carry out activities across the different operational sectors. MRC will also ensure improved visibility and safety for staff and volunteers through the provision of visibility gear and personal protective equipment.

The 30 volunteers will be deployed for 3 days per week over a 12-week period, amounting to a total of 36 deployment days per volunteer throughout the operation. The 5 supervisors will be deployed 4 days per week over the same 12-week period, totaling 48 deployment days each. The additional days allocated to supervisors will allow them to ensure close monitoring of implemented activities, compile data, and consolidate activity reports.

IFRC will support MRC in the implementation of this operation by deploying a Surge delegate with expertise in emergency response within population movement contexts. IFRC Surge will be deployed for three months, with the possibility of extension if required. Furthermore, to ensure sound financial oversight throughout the operation, a finance team member from the IFRC Dakar Cluster will be designated to provide remote support (teleworking) for the operation.

The proposed MRC operational team is composed as follows:

- 30 trained volunteers.
- 5 supervisors.
- CRM Operations Manager.
- 1 driver.
- 1 Logistics Officer.
- 1 Cash Transfer Focal Point.
- 1 Psychosocial (PSS) Support.
- 1 Communication Officer.
- 1 Migration Focal Point.

### Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

Yes

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

A surge staff has been deployed with professional background and expertise specifically in Migration-related operations. She has been supporting the planning, implementation, and monitoring of activities, ensuring that response efforts are well-coordinated and aligned with overall strategic objectives; and support the MRC field team.

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

All acquisitions will be undertaken by the Mauritanian Red Crescent (MRC), following the procurement procedures and guidelines of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).



## How will this operation be monitored?

A thorough monitoring and evaluation (M&E) process will be an integral component of the operation, ensuring alignment with the evolving context on the ground. In coordination with the Disaster Management Department of the IFRC and the MRC Programme Coordination Unit, the Migration Focal Point, supported by the Surge personnel, will oversee the monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of activities.

- A comprehensive M&E plan will be developed and implemented to ensure the systematic monitoring of all activities.
- Regular reports will be produced and disseminated to relevant stakeholders.
- A training session on the fundamentals of monitoring and evaluation, as well as on community engagement, will be conducted for volunteers under the coordination of the Migration Focal Point.
- The implementation of the DREF will require close collaboration with volunteers, government officials, and other humanitarian actors operating in the same intervention areas.

At the conclusion of the operation, a lessons-learned and best practices workshop will also be organized to ensure institutional learning and knowledge sharing.

## Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

IFRC PMER/Communications Officer will work in close collaboration with the MRC's communications units to produce a comprehensive package of press releases, key messages, newsletters, radio and audiovisual spots, with the aim of ensuring public visibility and information dissemination through both traditional media outlets and social media platforms.



# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

### MDRMR019 - CROISSANT-ROUGE MAURITANIEN Population Movement in Rosso

#### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>280 560</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	44 049
Health	39 765
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	67 023
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	17 843
Education	0
Migration	109 608
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	2 273
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>94 440</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	52 145
National Society Strengthening	42 294
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>375 000</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*



# Contact Information

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

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[Click here for the reference](#)

