

# WORLD WATCH LIST 2025

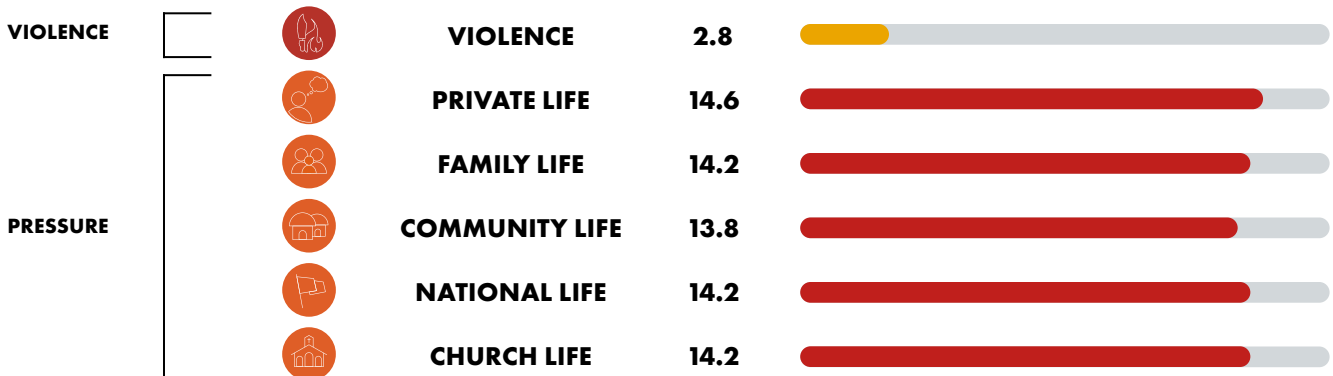
SITUATION OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM FOR CHRISTIANS

## MAURITANIA

WORLD WATCH LIST NO.  
**23**



### LEVELS OF VIOLENCE AND PRESSURE



Each of the six categories is scored out of a maximum of 16.7 points. The categories added together total 100 points (6 x 16.7 = 100).

## Key findings

Converts from Islam to Christianity face severe opposition from their own families and society. This restrictive environment makes it impossible for them to openly conduct religious services. Public expressions of faith by non-Mauritanian Christians (including migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia) also carry the risk of being viewed as proselytization of Muslims, and can lead to imprisonment and deportation.

## Quick facts

### LEADER

President Mohamed Ould  
Cheikh el Ghazouani

### POPULATION

4,994,000

### NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS

11,000<sup>1</sup>

### MAIN RELIGION

Islam

### GOVERNMENT

Presidential Republic



©Alamy

## Context

Religious Context	Number of adherents	Percentage
Christians	11,000	0.2
Muslims	4,956,000	99.2
Ethno-religionists	20,700	0.4
Agnostics	5,100	0.1

Source<sup>2</sup>

Mauritania is one of the world's poorest countries, despite being rich in mineral resources. Culture is traditional and tribal at its core. The continued practice of slavery is one of the [major causes](#) of social division and acrimony; white Moors and Berbers are of Arab descent, while most slaves, called Haratines or black Moors, are of ethnic African descent. Almost all political and economic power is in the hands of the white Moors, which means the majority of society (70%) remains significantly marginalized.

Violent Islamist militants are particularly active in the eastern border regions of the country. Kidnapping by militants or other criminal groups is a risk throughout the country, especially for foreigners, although the

west of the country around the capital Nouakchott is generally safe.

Most Mauritians are Sunni Muslim. The government opposes proselytizing in any way, and government hostility towards converts from Islam to Christianity is high. In theory, the punishment for apostasy is the death sentence, though there are no known examples of this being applied in recent years. According to [Middle East Concern](#), "Mauritania's constitution establishes Islam as the State religion and as the religion of Mauritanian citizens. Apostasy and blasphemy are prohibited by the Penal Code... The Press Act proscribes the printing, distribution and importation of non-Islamic religious materials, though private ownership is not illegal."

Most Christians in the country are foreigners, mainly from neighboring Sub-Saharan African countries e.g., Senegal and Guinea Bissau. They enjoy limited religious freedom and can attend worship services, but only in designated compounds. Any outreach to Mauritians, who are all supposed to be Muslim, is strictly forbidden. According to the World Christian Database (WCD), the majority of Christians in Mauritania are Roman Catholic.

The number of Mauritanian converts from Islam to Christianity remains low. They experience extremely high levels of family, societal and governmental pressure.

<sup>1</sup> Zurlo G A and Johnson T M, eds., World Christian Database, Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed May 2024

<sup>2</sup> Data source: Zurlo G A and Johnson T M, eds., World Christian Database, Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed May 2024

## How the situation varies by region

Tribal and family ties are especially strict in rural areas, but even in the capital city, Nouakchott, the pressure on converts from Islam to Christianity can be very high. Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO) are particularly active in the eastern border regions of the country, posing a threat to Christians.

## Who is affected?

### COMMUNITIES OF EXPATRIATE CHRISTIANS

Roman Catholic expatriates from Sub-Saharan Africa make up the largest group, followed by Protestants and Evangelicals from countries south of Mauritania. There is a small Western Christian presence. African migrant Christians lead a precarious existence due both to ethnic prejudice and pressure related to the Islamic extremism in the country.

### HISTORICAL CHRISTIAN COMMUNITIES

Christian converts from a Muslim background are very exposed to targeted pressure and violence from Islamist groups, their extended family, and the community. In this nomadic society, communal interdependence is necessary for survival. Converts lose their status in their community if their conversion becomes public knowledge, so most try to hide their faith.

### CONVERTS TO CHRISTIANITY

Christian converts with a Muslim background are under strong pressure from family and community as conversion is seen as an ethnic, national and religious betrayal, which brings shame to the family.

### NON-TRADITIONAL CHRISTIAN COMMUNITIES

This category is not included in the WWL scoring and analysis.



## Main sources of persecution and discrimination

### ISLAMIC OPPRESSION

This is the primary persecution engine operating in Mauritania. Mauritania is a self-proclaimed Islamic Republic and Islamism is the dominant political ideology in the country. Non-Muslims experience intimidation and persecution, particularly at the hands of Islamic groups. Large numbers of Mauritians have joined violent Islamic militant groups both in the northern African region and in Syria and Iraq. While the government tries to fight Islamic militancy on one side, at the same time it provides public space for Wahhabi and other radical Islamic movements such as the Muslim Brotherhood. Converts from Islam to Christianity bear the brunt of persecution, as their new faith is not tolerated by their families and society.

### CLAN OPPRESSION / ETHNO-RELIGIOUS HOSTILITY

Tribal and racial tensions are intertwined in this very conservative and traditional country in which urbanization is a relatively modern phenomenon. When a Muslim becomes a Christian, he or she is not only worried about family and government pressure, but also about the shame felt by the whole tribal or ethnic group - leading to wider persecution. The issue of slavery in the country, which is linked to ethnicity, has also contributed to persecution since proponents of slavery argue that it is sanctioned by Islam. The campaign against slavery has triggered a hostile reaction

from Islamists in the country. Christian Sub-Saharan Africans residing in the country face a mixture of both religious and racial discrimination.

### ORGANIZED CORRUPTION AND CRIME

Tribal affiliation, religious and personal relationships are very important in Mauritanian society. Nepotism, clientelism and other forms of corruption are widespread, also within the government. Anti-corruption campaigns have only focused on minor figures. Journalists investigating specific cases of corruption involving state authorities or state-owned companies have been intimidated, detained and accused of defamation. Powerful people with connections to the army and presidency can enrich themselves and act with impunity.

### DICTATORIAL PARANOIA

The current government is quite paranoid about its hold on power, and this can lead to extra persecution if any "Christianizing" influence seems to either threaten or shame the government's powers. In addition, it tries to shore up its legitimacy among Islamic groups by suppressing Christianity. This has been ongoing, particularly since the 2019 presidential elections. Christianity is often equated with Westernization and is thus seen as a (foreign) threat by the government.



## How are men and women differently affected?

### WOMEN

Within Mauritania’s tribal society, women are subject to the authority of fathers and husbands, making female converts the most vulnerable. They may be deprived of food, bullied or put under house arrest. Most women do not have a choice in marriage and may be forced to marry a Muslim man, risking ostracization if she refuses. Married female converts can easily be divorced and end up with no means to survive, and polygamy is still practiced. Making it additionally challenging, Muslim women (also Christians from a Muslim background) cannot legally marry a Christian man.

#### Female typical pressure points:

- Forced divorce
- Forced marriage
- Incarceration by family/house arrest
- Violence – sexual

### MEN

Male Christian converts bring shame on their family. They are likely to be ostracized, expelled from their home or physically abused. Some choose to flee; if conversion is confirmed, charges of apostasy can be brought in a religious court. Male Christians are at risk of long prison sentences and high fines. A strong “Arabization” movement means many Sub-Saharan African Christians are pressured to leave or face many difficulties.

#### Male typical pressure points:

- Economic harassment via business/job/work access
- Forced to flee town/country
- Imprisonment by government
- Violence – physical
- Violence – psychological



## WWL 5 year trend

WWL Year	Position on Open Doors World Watch List	Persecution rounded score out of 100
2025	23	74
2024	23	72
2023	20	72
2022	23	70
2021	20	71

*Due to a major incident, the score for Mauritania increased by two points in WWL 2025, mainly caused by an increase in the score for violence. Mauritania kept the same place in the ranking. Average pressure is extreme at 14.2 points, but violence remains relatively low at 2.8 points. The extremely high levels of pressure in particular in the Private, Family, National and Church spheres of life are indicative of the pressure local Mauritanian convert Christians face from family, community and the government. Likewise, expatriate Christians from Sub-Saharan Africa face severe levels of discrimination from the Mauritanian community and the government, with their faith making them extra vulnerable on top of racial discrimination.*



## Examples of violence in the reporting period

- In December 2023, it was reported that 15 Mauritanian Christian leaders, as well as their family members, were arrested after a baptism video was shared on social media. They were released the same month, but the incident and the threatening responses by radical Islamists, society and the government, shocked the small Christian community in the country.
- Sub-Saharan African Christians residing in the country regularly experience faith-based discrimination, including losing employment, receiving inadequate or no medical care or being hindered in attending church activities.
- The Roman Catholic Church (the dominant denomination among Christian expatriates) is allowed to renovate the interior of churches. However, the renovation of the exterior of Catholic churches and the construction of churches belonging to other denominations are prohibited.

---

### PRIVATE LIFE

It is often risky for Christians to reveal their faith. Expatriate Christians, especially those from a Sub-Saharan background, are likely to face discrimination and abuse if publicly identified as Christians. They may be accused of proselytism. Baptisms can only be carried out in secret and many converts from Islam are reluctant to be baptized; they fear discovery, which may mean charges of apostasy are brought against them. Conversion from Islam is legally prohibited, and those perceived to be critical of Islam risk the death penalty. While this law is largely symbolic, it remains a significant threat to Christian converts from a Muslim background.

### FAMILY LIFE

All Mauritanians and their children are automatically considered Muslim and registered as such. Christian children must attend Islamic classes at a public school and are more likely to face discrimination and harassment. Conversion to Christianity is grounds for divorce in Mauritania, and a parent whose conversion becomes public may lose custody of their children.

### COMMUNITY LIFE

There is extreme communal pressure against Mauritanians who do not follow Sunni Islam. Violations can take the form of ostracization, social discrimination, economic exclusion or even violence. It is heightened by the fact that Mauritanian society is divided along ethnic lines, and its economy and government are steeped in corruption and clientelism. Expatriate Christians from a Sub-Saharan background are discriminated against because of both the color of their skin and their faith.

### NATIONAL LIFE

Mauritania has a criminal law that sanctions capital punishment for apostasy and blasphemy. Christians

must operate carefully to make sure their words are not construed as criticism of Islam or the government.

### CHURCH LIFE

Due to the legacy of French colonial rule, only the Roman Catholic Church has legal status and is allowed to maintain public buildings. However, the Catholic Church does allow Evangelicals to use a space within the main church compound for worship in the diocese of Nouakchott. As proselytism is strictly forbidden, expatriate churches are not allowed to welcome a Muslim inside the church building, let alone integrate a convert from Islam to Christianity into their community.



# International obligations & rights violated

**Mauritania has committed to respect and protect fundamental rights under the following international treaties:**

1. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
2. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
3. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)
4. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
5. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

**Mauritania is not fulfilling its international obligations by regularly violating or failing to protect the following rights of Christians:**

- Mauritians who convert to Christianity face imprisonment and inhumane treatment while detained (ICCPR Arts. 7, 9 and 18)
- Female Christian converts face the threat of forced marriage to Muslim men, even before they become of age, to pressure them to renounce their faith (ICCPR Art. 23; CEDAW Art. 16 and ICESCR Art. 10)
- Christian children must attend Islamic religious classes at public school and face discrimination and pressure because of their faith (ICCPR Art. 18 and CRC Art. 14)
- Christian converts are excluded from accessing communal resources and their businesses boycotted (ICCPR Art. 26 and ICESCR Art. 11)

## Situation of other religious minorities

There is a very small but growing Shia Muslim minority in Mauritania. The Mauritanian government has historically had warm diplomatic relations with Iran and was hesitant to target Shia Muslims. However, Sunni religious leaders in the country have increasingly vocalized their denunciations of the minority group, calling for the government to impose restrictions. In addition, several people accused of atheism have been arrested and imprisoned in the recent past.



# Open Doors in Mauritania

Open Doors raises prayer support for Christians in Mauritania.



©Alamy



---

## ABOUT THIS BRIEF

- The content of this document is based on the more detailed WWL Persecution Dynamics per country published annually by World Watch Research (WWR), the research department of Open Doors International. It may be used and distributed free of charge, but please always acknowledge the source as: © 2025 Open Doors International.
- All brief country profiles can be accessed under 'Advocacy resources' on the research pages of the Open Doors International website, along with the WWL Persecution Dynamics per country, accompanying Background Information per country and the latest update of WWL Methodology. These are also available at the Open Doors Analytical website (password: freedom).
- The WWL 2025 reporting period was 01 October 2023 – 30 September 2024.

*All photos in this dossier are for illustrative purposes.*