



# MONGOLIA

2023 IFRC network country plan

Funding Requirement **CHF 2.3M**

Appeal number **MAAMN001**

## In support of the Mongolian Red Cross Society



**33**

National Society branches



**192**

National Society staff



**44,000**

National Society volunteers

## People to be reached



**49,500**

Climate and environment



**12,000**

Disasters and crises



**125,000**

Health and wellbeing



**32,000**

Migration and displacement



**33,000**

Values, power and inclusion

## IFRC network multiyear focus

### Longer term needs

- Livelihoods
- Anticipatory action
- Climate change adaptation
  - Health and care

### Capacity development

- Financial sustainability
- Resource mobilization
- Digital transformation
  - Communications

## Key country data

**Population** **3.3M**

**Long-term Climate Risk Index** **48**

**Human Development Index rank** **96**

**Population below poverty level** **27.8%**

## Hazards



Cold waves



Drought



Storms



Floods



Landslides



Earthquakes

## Funding requirements

**Total 2.3M** CHF

Through the IFRC

**724,000** CHF

Through Participating National Societies

**222,000** CHF

Host National Society

**1.4M** CHF

### IFRC Breakdown

#### Longer term needs

**20,000** CHF  
Climate and environment

**170,000** CHF  
Disasters and crises

**58,000** CHF  
Health and wellbeing

**347,000** CHF  
Values, power and inclusion

**129,000** CHF  
Enabling local actors

## Participating National Societies

Australian Red Cross

Red Cross Society of China

Finnish Red Cross

The Republic of Korea National Red Cross

The Netherlands Red Cross

Qatar Red Crescent Society



# NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

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**The Mongolian Red Cross Society** (Mongolian Red Cross) is the largest humanitarian organization in Mongolia. It was established in 1939 and admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1959. The Law on the Legal Status of the Mongolian Red Cross Society was updated in 2016. It recognizes the auxiliary role of the National Society in the humanitarian field, to provide support in disaster risk reduction and management, public health promotion, social protection, youth engagement, the dissemination of international humanitarian law and other services.

The Mongolian Red Cross is a member of the National Emergency Commission and the Humanitarian Country Team, both of which are involved in the planning and design of the national response to any emerging crisis. The State Red Cross Cooperation Council was established in 2017, to help establish and promote cooperation between the Government and the National Society at a national and local level.

The National Society operates through 33 mid-level branches across the country and more than 800 primary-level branches covering all provinces. It has seven regional disaster preparedness centres and 44,000 active volunteers and youth members.

The National Society's [Strategy Framework 2021–2030](#) focuses on three main aims:

- To strengthen the resilience of people to recover from the effects of disasters and crises, through preparedness and an enhanced capacity for disaster response and recovery
- To implement public health promotion activities through a community-based approach and contribute to the development of a non-violent and peaceful society
- To develop a leadership for members, supporters and youth, based on the values and innovative practices of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement – ensuring public participation in the decision-making process and the sustainable development of the National Society

Over the last four years, the Mongolian Red Cross has reached approximately two million people through its programmes, projects and life-saving interventions. In the last three years, the National Society has reached 910,000 people through its disaster management programme, 399,460 people through its social inclusion and development programme, 937,100 people through its public health promotion programme, and 453,200 through its youth movement programme.

## IFRC NETWORK ACTION IN 2023

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### Joint situational analysis

Mongolia has a land area of approximately 1.6 million square kilometres and a population of 3.3 million. It is the world's most sparsely populated country, although it is becoming more urbanized. Nearly half the country's population live in the capital Ulaanbaatar and other provincial centres. The semi-nomadic lifestyle is still the most common in the countryside, although settled agricultural communities are increasing in number.

There are grassy steppes, deserts and semi-desert terrain in Mongolia, with mountains in the west and southwest, and only 0.8 per cent of this vast country is arable land. Mongolia has one of the harshest climates in the world, characterized by a brief warm season lasting about two months, and a long winter with temperatures below minus 50°C. The country has already

experienced significant warming and drying as a result of the climate crisis, and this is expected to continue. Temperatures are rising faster than the global average. Communities across Mongolia are feeling the effects of climate change, which is challenging traditional pastoralist-herder lifestyles and causing a strong rural to urban migration trend. It is likely that the frequency and severity of heatwaves and droughts will increase, especially in the south and southwest. The uniquely Mongolian phenomenon of the dzud (hot dry summers followed by extremely harsh cold winters) will become more pronounced. Dzuds can devastate rural livelihoods, when they destroy the pastureland required for feeding large herds of animals.

Extreme rainfall is likely to become more intense and more frequent in Mongolia, with more rain falling on very wet days, and this may cause more extreme events such as landslides, flash floods and land erosion. Without substantial global action and national climate adaptation, the impacts that these changes will have on people's livelihoods and health are significant.

In addition, the risk of a magnitude 8 earthquake, which is predicted in Ulaanbaatar, projects a significant potential humanitarian impact.

By August 2022, Mongolia had experienced five waves of COVID-19 and there had been about 952,000 cases, affecting nearly a third of the population. Sixty-seven per cent of the population is fully vaccinated, but there is still transmission of the virus as new variants emerge. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic is widening socio-economic, health, education and gender inequalities in Mongolia, and there is increasing inequality in terms of human rights and livelihoods between urban and rural communities. The effects of COVID-19 can be long-lasting and disproportionately hit the poor and most vulnerable households the hardest.

In addition, the shock of the COVID-19 pandemic and associated precautionary measures have caused Mongolia's economy to severely contract. The pandemic came at a time when Mongolia's economy was already facing a slowdown – particularly in the second half of 2019 – which was mostly driven by weaker commodity prices and the deteriorating quality of locally produced copper (a key mineral export). Both domestic and export markets were affected by the pandemic, and Mongolia's GDP shrank by 7.3 per cent in the first nine months of 2020 – the worst contraction since the economic transition period of the early 1990s. Mongolia has a Human Development Index value of 0.737, an increase of 27.5 per cent since 1990, and ranks 96 out of 189 countries and territories worldwide.

Long travelling distances and poor infrastructure make living costs much higher in Mongolia than in other countries. It is also difficult to implement community-based approaches to disaster preparedness and resilience, because of the distinctive nomadic lifestyle of Mongolian herders.

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## Strategic priorities

### Climate and environment

Climate change is having an impact on health and livelihoods in Mongolia. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) projects that, by the year 2100, global warming will increase temperatures in Mongolia to well above the current average. This will lead to consecutive droughts and more frequent and intense rainfall events, which combined with the melting of the permafrost will cause flash flooding, land erosion and water insecurity. All of this will affect people's health, animal health, and livelihoods that depend on agriculture. Fodder production will be at risk. The effects of higher temperatures and inadequate water and hygiene facilities will also put urban dwellers at risk of losing their jobs or wages because of sickness. Among these, the most vulnerable and marginalized men and women will be particularly at risk.

A third of the population are pastoral herders whose livelihoods are highly dependent on the weather. An extremely harsh Mongolian winter is very dangerous for livestock, and sometimes households lose all the animals that provide their only source of income. For two consecutive years, 2020 and 2021, Mongolia experienced severe winters, and this had a devastating

impact on herders. Other climate-related disasters, including flash floods and sandstorms, are also increasing and threaten the well-being and livelihoods of the population.

In 2021, the IFRC and the Red Cross Red Crescent [Climate Centre](#) conducted a study into the impacts of climate change on health and livelihoods in Mongolia. It reported that the climate crisis is creating poverty and other socio-economic issues, and that dzuds have killed more than 21 million livestock since 2000.

The populations most at risk from the effects of climate change fall into three categories: nomadic pastoralists, people living in informal urban ger settlements, and women and children. Rural communities involved in livestock herding and agriculture are highly dependent on natural resources, which are under increasing pressure from rising temperatures, erratic rainfall and extreme weather events. People who cannot overcome the climate-related economic shocks often move into informal urban ger settlements with poor living conditions and limited access to infrastructure and services. This creates a cycle of vulnerability.

## Main actions and areas of support

The Mongolian Red Cross is part of the IFRC [Global Climate Resilience Programme](#), which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led climate-smart disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts, to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts, and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction and anticipatory action and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; and (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

With support from the IFRC, the National Society has twice successfully implemented Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) [forecast-based action](#), in the winters of 2019–2020 and 2020–2021. It aims to strengthen its capacity to implement forecast-based actions, to reduce the risk of climate and environmental crises. It also aims to integrate forecast-based and anticipatory actions into the wider humanitarian sector in Mongolia – work that will involve multiple stakeholders, including relevant government departments and ministries.

Climate change adaptation has become a priority focus area for the National Society. It successfully organized the Climate Conference in Mongolia in 2022, and has signed an agreement with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. The National Society will support the Government in reducing the impacts of climate change by getting involved in the development and implementation of the National Adaptation Plan, participating in the national One Billion Trees campaign, and raising awareness of climate change among the youth.

Furthermore, with the support of the IFRC and participating National Societies, the Mongolian Red Cross will continue to pilot, expand and scale up its anticipatory actions using a forecast-based approach. It aims to reduce the impacts of climate change on vulnerable populations, in particular hazards such as flash floods, droughts and sandstorms. The National Society will also support the Mongolian Government in understanding, piloting and integrating forecast-based actions in Mongolia's national disaster response system,

through its partnership with the National Emergency Management Agency and with technical support from the IFRC and the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Reference Centre.

## Disasters and crises

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

Mongolia is prone to extreme winters, flash floods and storms, there is a strong correlation between vulnerability to disasters and socio-economic factors, and the poorest people are the most vulnerable. It is essential to identify the specific requirements of people in need, and enable them to recover from damage in a sustainable way. In both rural and urban areas, the poorest families, female-headed households, elderly people and children are most at risk of the impacts of climate-related disasters, due to their limited access to money, information and services, as well as their pre-existing health vulnerabilities.

For Mongolian Red Cross, disaster preparedness, response and relief actions are among the most traditional and important areas of intervention. The law on the National Society's legal status in Mongolia gives it a mandate to be an auxiliary to the public authorities in disaster preparedness and response activities, while disaster protection laws also clearly indicate its roles and responsibilities in this area.

To fulfil its legal mandate and provide quality services to the population, the National Society focuses on developing its response capacity through various activities identified in evaluations and assessments. All humanitarian actors in Mongolia must prepare for the possibility of a magnitude 8 earthquake in Ulaanbaatar, and the National Society is developing rapid assessment tools to assist in this work. Engagement with other agencies, including the Government, is crucial to the success of the preparation process.

## Main actions and areas of support

To support communities to better prepare for, respond to, and recover from, evolving crises and disasters, the Mongolian Red Cross will continue to focus on community resilience by enhancing the knowledge and skills of vulnerable populations, especially nomadic herders. It will build the capacity of local first responders, including fire-fighters, and empower local branch disaster response teams.

The IFRC will support the Mongolian Red Cross, in its role as an auxiliary to the authorities, to deliver humanitarian assistance to people affected by disasters, and people who continue to be affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. It will mainly do this through anticipatory and forecast-based actions.

The Mongolian Red Cross plans to complete the Red Ready project, in order to build its own emergency response capacity. Its focus will be on enhancing resource mobilization; establishing a national emergency response fund; strengthening its capacity to receive donations and in-kind assistance during emergencies; building community disaster preparedness and risk reduction through the IFRC's Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (EVCA); improving water, sanitation and hygiene in emergencies; following the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process; and the Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA). Building upon what it learns during the Red Ready process, the National Society will explore potential sources of funding to support rolling it out in more branches.

The National Society will continue to build its logistics capacity and systems, with the technical support of the Finnish Red Cross and the IFRC through the deployment of a logistics delegate.

It will also continue to support the Government with raising public awareness of the laws on disaster protection and pandemic prevention, through advocacy campaigns.

## Health and wellbeing

According to the World Bank, in 2020, the average life expectancy of Mongolia's population – more than three million people – has recently increased to 69.57 years, and women live nearly 10 years longer than men.

Mongolia continues to have the world's highest rate of illness and death due to liver cancer, with more than 95 per cent of cases associated with hepatitis B and C infection.

There is limited capacity in Mongolia to detect communicable diseases and monitor treatment at the primary health-care level. This causes delays in accessing health care, the failure of treatment, and a large number of patients not receiving follow-up care. Ischemic heart disease, cerebrovascular diseases, liver cancer and injuries are among the top causes of premature death in Mongolia.

People are also living longer with chronic illnesses and the effects of non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, stroke and heart disease. Among countries in the Western Pacific Region, Mongolia has the seventh-highest burden of non-communicable diseases, and they are on the increase. There are a number of emerging diseases in Mongolia, and environmental events such as influenza outbreaks, dzuds and flooding are occurring with increasing frequency. The level of air pollution in Ulaanbaatar is among the highest in the world. Mongolia's Millennium Development Goals agenda is not yet complete, in particular in the area of water, sanitation and hygiene. Key challenges are soil contamination, poor management of wastewater treatment and disposal, and improper open-pit latrines in ger areas. Many health-care facilities are not connected to water supply and sewer systems, and many people still use open-pit latrines. There is no surveillance system for antimicrobial resistance, and antibiotics can be purchased over the counter, leading to concerns about their use and efficacy. The management of medicines must be improved, to ensure correct pricing and the availability of essential drugs, particularly in rural areas.

## Main actions and areas of support

The Mongolian Red Cross will continue to improve its services to local communities in the areas of health, water, sanitation and hygiene, emergency health, mental health and psychosocial support. One of its goals is to narrow the widening gaps in health and wellbeing across the country.

Emergency health remains a core mandate of the National Society, and it will support the Government with building national emergency medical teams.

First aid is also one of the most important areas of the National Society's work in the health sector. It will continue to upgrade its first aid training, and apply for the International First Aid Certification, in order to align its training with international first aid minimum standards. The IFRC will support the National Society to further develop its commercial first aid capacity, in coordination with the Netherlands Red Cross, and to conduct refresher [community-based health and first aid](#) training.

Epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response have become more important than ever since the COVID-19 pandemic began. The IFRC will work closely with the National Society on improving its epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response capacity, while developing a community-based surveillance programme (focusing on zoonotic diseases), with the support of the Australian Red Cross.



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The COVID-19 pandemic has also increased the need for mental health and psychosocial support, and the Mongolian Red Cross has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Centre for Mental Health. Currently, the National Society is conducting an internal capacity assessment based on the IFRC's mental health and psychosocial support tools. A work-plan to scale up capacity in this area will be developed, based on the assessment report.

### Migration and displacement

In recent years, there has been a sharp rise in international emigration from Mongolia. Approximately one in 11 Mongolians lives abroad. Most people emigrate from Mongolia for economic reasons, and the majority of migrants are young educated men. The primary destination countries for people leaving Mongolia are China, Russia, Korea and Japan.

There is a long tradition of internal migration in Mongolia. Recently, however, there has been an increase in households specifically moving from rural to urban areas, including the capital city of Ulaanbaatar, which leads to urbanization and the de-population of rural areas. Ulaanbaatar attracts the highest number of internal migrants, with about 21,000 people arriving each year. Statistics show that between 2010 and 2016, 208,000 people migrated to Ulaanbaatar for economic and a wide variety of other reasons.

### Main actions and areas of support

To improve its services and support to migrants and displaced persons, the Mongolian Red Cross will continue to build its knowledge of, and advocate for, both incoming and outgoing migrants. It will work in partnership

with government agencies and gain a better understanding of the migrants' needs through assessments and training.

The IFRC will provide technical support to the National Society, enabling it to conduct an assessment to define internal and international migration issues in Mongolia. There will be a workshop to share migration success stories, examine internal and international migration trends, and learn about recent studies on internal migration in Mongolia. The National Society will develop a plan of action for migration programming, and cooperate with internal and external partners on migration-related activities.

### Values, power and inclusion

Various forms of gender-based violence and abuse, and neglect and violence against children, are highly prevalent in Mongolia, and the National Centre Against Violence estimates that one in three women is a victim of domestic violence. A UNICEF study found that nearly half of all children aged two to 14 years were subject to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by a household member. Contributing factors include discriminatory gender norms, poverty, lack of employment and alcohol abuse.

In 2016, the Mongolian Parliament passed new laws to tackle domestic violence and protect children. The new laws criminalize domestic violence, make child protection reporting mandatory, and outline a multi-disciplinary team approach to the prevention of, and response to, violence. Government ministries concerned with the police, health-care services, social welfare and education are all involved in this work.

## Main actions and areas of support

Protection, gender and inclusion is a cross-cutting theme integrated across all the Mongolian Red Cross's programmes and policies. It reviews this regularly, and it improves the inclusiveness and quality of its services. In recent years, the National Society has translated its tools and policies on protection, gender and inclusion into local languages. It has conducted protection, gender and inclusion training for its staff at headquarters and in branches. Young people are mobilized and trained as agents of change, promoting humanitarian values in communities. The National Society plans to adopt a comprehensive protection, gender and inclusion approach across all operations and programmes, and contribute to a positive change in communities through a broader understanding, ownership and concrete application of humanitarian values and fundamental principles. It will focus primarily on young people's knowledge, skills and behaviour, while providing support and livelihood

protection for the most vulnerable people affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The National Society's pilot scheme to prevent violence and strengthen its response is intended to support the Mongolian Government in the implementation of new legislation, at both district and community level. The National Society is committed to strengthening protection, gender and inclusion – including child protection and the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence – across all programme areas. Child protection has been central to this work, and the National Society has a child protection policy in place that provides minimum standards for all staff and volunteers who are involved in the implementation of humanitarian activities.

The overarching strategy of the Mongolian Red Cross includes the aim of promoting social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

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## Enabling local actors

The Mongolian Red Cross is deeply committed to pursuing its institutional strengthening. In 2021, it conducted the IFRC Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process for the fourth time, and it is one of four National Societies to have achieved certification. The self-assessment part of the OCAC process is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies as a whole, in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities.

The National Society is preparing to renew its Preparedness for Effective Response (PER), as part of the action and accountability phase of the process. The PER approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze the strengths and gaps of its preparedness and response mechanisms, and ultimately take whatever actions are necessary to improve it.

The IFRC network is committed to support the National Society in its development, according to its strategic priorities.

### Engaged

The IFRC will continue to engage with external stakeholders, including multilateral development banks (such as the World Bank, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the Asian Development Bank), UN agencies and other international development agencies such as the China International Development Cooperation

Agency and embassies to connect the Mongolian Red Cross with other stakeholders, creating opportunities for funding and possible cooperation in thematic areas. The National Society, together with the IFRC, will continue to explore further collaboration with the World Bank in the area of public health, and the IFRC will provide coordination services and any technical support needed during the engagement process.

The IFRC will also support the National Society with developing its resource mobilization strategy if needed. The IFRC will provide the Mongolian Red Cross with the technical support needed to develop its fundraising capacity. This includes planning for digital fundraising campaigns when needed.

Digital transformation remains a key strategic goal of the National Society. In particular, it finds it challenging to cross the digital divide at a local level, and use digital tools to improve humanitarian service delivery. The IFRC is supporting the National Society by enhancing its digital capacity through a digital maturity assessment, improving its digital platform, conducting training in data literacy, and enhancing its digital fundraising capacity.

### Accountable

The Mongolian Red Cross is cooperating with several participating National Societies and external partners in various thematic areas. The IFRC will provide a platform to ensure that communication between them

is transparent and coordinated, and that they work closely together for their mutual benefit. The IFRC will also support the National Society with accessing grants and awards relating to National Society development programmes, including the National Society Investment Alliance, the Capacity Building Fund and the Empress Shôken Fund.

## Trusted

The Mongolian Red Cross received its OCAC certificate from the IFRC after finishing phase one (self-assessment) in 2014, and two progress reviews in 2016 and 2018. It used the same indicators to track its progress and identify key areas for further strengthening of its organizational capacities. In 2021, the National Society conducted another OCAC self-assessment to check the quality of its services and capacities, especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic which poses additional challenges that require the development of new skills. The findings of the OCAC assessment highlighted gaps in risk reputation management and working capital:

the existing reputation management system does not allow all levels of the organization to use a clear protocol to respond to negative publicity. The National Society also lacks sufficient working capital to meet short- or longer-term investments where needed. Therefore, the main focus in the coming years is to enhance the financial sustainability of the National Society by optimizing its financial procedures, improving its data and digital literacy, diversifying its income streams, and strengthening its resource mobilization.

The Australian Red Cross, along with the IFRC, are the main partners supporting the National Society with its development. The focus is on financial sustainability and resource mobilization, both of which will contribute to the long-term sustainability of the National Society. The IFRC, the Australian Red Cross and other participating National Societies have agreed to communicate regularly, while ensuring that the support they give to the Mongolian Red Cross is in line with its compact and development needs.

# THE IFRC NETWORK

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## The IFRC

**The IFRC** and the Mongolian Red Cross have strengthened their cooperation over many years. The IFRC supports the National Society through its country cluster delegation for East Asia, which is based in Beijing, China. The IFRC supports the National Society with strategic and operational coordination, National Society development and humanitarian diplomacy. It also supports accountability as a cross-cutting theme. The IFRC DREF has provided resources for responding to [disasters](#) including harsh winters, flash floods, sandstorms and influenza. The IFRC's global COVID-19 Emergency Appeal has been supporting Mongolia since early 2020, in the areas of health, water, sanitation and hygiene, socio-economic impacts, and the strengthening of National Societies. The forecast-based action mechanism was initiated by the IFRC and piloted in Mongolia, and it has played an instrumental role in the response to dzuds – the National Society is now scaling up the mechanism and plans to institutionalize it.

In recent years, the IFRC has supported the National Society with various programmes across different thematic areas. This includes the Red Ready project (that enhances institutional capacities for disaster preparedness); disaster protection law dissemination (which

promotes an effective legal framework for disaster risk reduction and preparedness); urban community resilience for migration; empowering education professionals on health; and a programme to strengthen mid-level branch capacity. The National Society has gained its OCAC certificate, and plans to apply for its IFRC International First Aid Certification.

**IFRC membership coordination** The IFRC coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing common priorities; co-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, development assistance, and reinforcing the National Society's auxiliary role in Mongolia.

Together with the IFRC, the Mongolian Red Cross has held a variety of networking events, such as the Women Leadership in Disaster Risk Reduction Workshop, the East Asia Youth Camp on Road Safety, and the East Asia 5+ Leaders' Forum.

## Participating National Society Support - Bilateral

Name of Partner NS	Funding Requirements	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Engaged	Accountable	Trusted
Australian Red Cross	CHF 0.08M		●	●		●	●		
Finnish Red Cross			●						
Korean Red Cross	CHF 0.14M			●					
Netherlands Red Cross				●					
Qatar Red Crescent			●						
Red Cross Society of China		●		●					

0.22M

A number of participating National Societies have long-term partnerships with the Mongolian Red Cross:

The **Australian Red Cross** supports the Mongolian Red Cross bilaterally, focusing on National Society development, protection, gender and inclusion, disaster and epidemic preparedness, anticipatory action and shelter.

The **Red Cross Society of China** supports the National Society with first aid capacity building, non-communicable disease management and serious disease treatment.

The **Finnish Red Cross** provides technical support through the deployment of a logistics delegate,

enabling the National Society to build its logistic capacity and systems.

**The Republic of Korea National Red Cross** supports the Mongolia Youth Health Care Project, which promotes the well-being of young people by providing health-related items and supporting youth activities.

**The Netherlands Red Cross** supports the National Society with developing its commercial first aid capacity.

The **Qatar Red Crescent Society** provides funding support to distribute food parcels to vulnerable families.

## Movement coordination

The Mongolian Red Cross works in coordination with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and participating National Societies. 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 provides support to the National Society with its legal base and in the areas of international humanitarian law, restoring family links, emergency preparedness and response, communications, organizational development and partnership development.

The National Society hosts the secretariat of the international humanitarian law core group, and plays a key role in international humanitarian law dissemination in Mongolia. Since 2019, the ICRC has also been supporting the National Society with its violence prevention and response programme. Mongolia is covered by the ICRC regional delegation in China.

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## Coordination with other actors

The Mongolian Red Cross works with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the National Research Centre of Astronomy and Geophysics, the Meteorological Office and other relevant authorities at local level. The National Society has a cooperation agreement with NEMA in the field of information sharing, simulation, joint meetings and training.

Through the IFRC, the USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) supports the National Society with its multi-year Red Ready project, which is focused on institutional capacity strengthening. The National Society has started to receive bilateral support from the BHA to implement the Sustainably Strengthening Local Disaster Response Capacity and Preparedness project. It has also been through the Non-US Organization Pre-Award Survey (NUPAS) process.

The Asian Development Bank, through the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, is collaborating with the

National Society to implement a graduation pilot programme. This aims to support vulnerable households to recover from the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, building on a foundation of social welfare benefits and a holistic set of poverty reduction interventions.

The National Society is also collaborating with UN agencies, notably UNICEF (for water, sanitation and hygiene in emergency interventions relating to the COVID-19 response) and the World Health Organization (WHO) on community volunteer mobilization for health emergency responses.

The IFRC supports the National Society with hosting events for humanitarian stakeholders, such as a diplomatic briefing event for COVID-19 and epidemic preparedness in Mongolia. In 2022, with the support of the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, the National Society hosted the Climate Conference in Mongolia, which resonated with a diverse range of stakeholders.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [IFRC Global Plan and Country Plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Donor response](#) on IFRC website
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) data
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)



**The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)** is the world's largest humanitarian network, with **192 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies** and around **14 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.

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### **Mongolian Red Cross Society**

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