



MONGOLIA

2024 IFRC network country plan

31 May 2024

Funding Requirement **CHF 2.55M**

In support of the Mongolian Red Cross Society



703

National Society branches



171

National Society staff



20,857

National Society volunteers

People to be reached



130,000

Climate and environment



225,000

Disasters and crises



212,000

Health and wellbeing



4,000

Migration and displacement



106,000

Values, power and inclusion

IFRC network multi-year 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 **3.4M**

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index **High**

Human Development Index rank **96**

Hazards



Cold waves



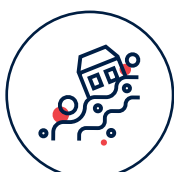
Drought



Storms



Floods



Landslides



Earthquakes

Funding requirements

Total 2.55M CHF

Through the IFRC

2.2M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

→ **346,000** CHF

IFRC Breakdown

Longer term needs

455,000 CHF

Climate and environment

300,000 CHF

Disasters and crises

340,000 CHF

Health and wellbeing

15,000 CHF

Migration and displacement

15,000 CHF

Values, power and inclusion

1.1M CHF

Enabling local actors

Participating National Societies

Australian Red Cross

British Red Cross*

Finnish Red Cross*

German Red Cross*

Norwegian Red Cross*

**National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2023.*

IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:

MAAMN001

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Mongolian Red Cross Society** 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 Society 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 Society 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.

The Mongolian Red Cross Society has developed its plan of action for 2024 to 2025 and will focus on three main strategic aims. These include:

- Protection of or Prevention of loss of, and damage to, lives and livelihoods of the people from disasters and hazards, ensure preparedness and strengthen capacity of disaster response and recovery.
- Implementation of public health promotion activities through community-based approaches and contribution to the development of a non-violent and peaceful society.
- Develop leadership for members, supporters, youth, based on the values and new innovative practices of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, improve community engagement in decision making, and ensure the organizational sustainable development.

In 2022, the Mongolian Red Cross Society reached more than 11,000 people under its disaster response and early recovery programmes and more than 1.4M people through its long-term services and development programmes.

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

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.

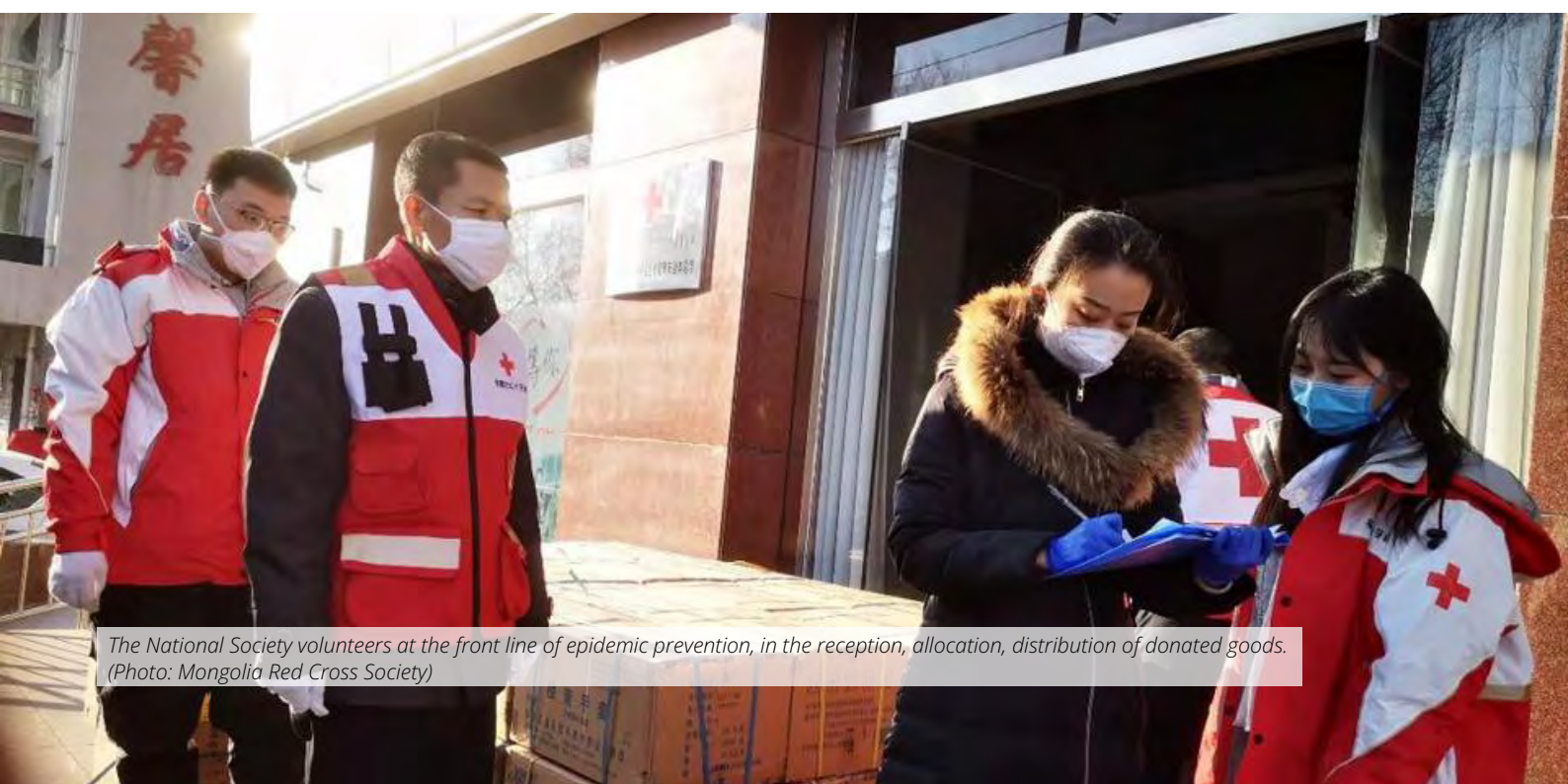
The country has already experienced significant warming and drying as a result of the climate crisis, and this is expected to continue. Temperatures are rising faster than the global average. Communities across Mongolia are feeling the effects of climate change, which is challenging traditional pastoralist-herder 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.

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.

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.

Mongolia ranked 99 out of 189 countries and territories in the report with a Human Development Index (HDI) value of 0.737, an increase of 27.5 per cent since 1990. Between 1990 and 2019, Mongolia's life expectancy at birth increased by 9.6 years, mean years of schooling increased by 2.6 years and expected years of schooling increased by 4.0 years while gross net income per capita increased by 2.3 times by 2020.

Mongolia has a Gender Inequality Index (GII) value of 0.322, ranking it 71 out of 162 countries in the 2019 index. In Mongolia, 17.3 per cent of parliamentary seats are held by women, and 91.5 per cent of adult women have reached at least a secondary level of education compared to 86.1 per cent of their male counterparts. For every 100,000 live births, 45.0 women die from pregnancy-related causes; and the adolescent birth rate is 31.0 births per 1,000 women of ages 15 to 19. Female participation in the labour market is 53.3 per cent compared to 66.4 for men.



The National Society volunteers at the front line of epidemic prevention, in the reception, allocation, distribution of donated goods. (Photo: Mongolia Red Cross Society)

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Climate change, one of humanity's worst crises affecting people's economic, social, and environmental well-being is already impacting Mongolian people's health and livelihoods. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the apex scientific climate science body, projects that by the year 2100, global warming will push average temperatures in Mongolia to above-average levels, cause a higher incidence of consecutive droughts, intense rainfall events will become more frequent which combined with faster melting of permafrost would lead to flash floods, erosion, and water insecurity. Peak temperatures and more frequent droughts will affect the health of people and agricultural production. Production of fodder will be at higher risk and the higher temperatures will also affect the health of livestock. People in urban areas, witnessing the heat effect and inadequate water and hygiene facilities, will also be at higher risk of reporting sickness and losing jobs or daily wages. Among these, vulnerable and marginalized men and women will be at special risk.

The most at-risk population in relation to climate change could be categorized into three groups: nomadic pastoralists, those living in urban ger settlements and women and children. Rural communities involved in livestock herding and agriculture are highly dependent on natural resources and the environment, which are increasingly under pressure from rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, and more extreme weather events. Those who cannot overcome climate-related economic shocks often move to urban informal ger settlement areas, where limited access to proper infrastructure and government services as well as poor living conditions enforce a cycle of vulnerability. Both in rural and urban areas, poor families, female-headed

households, elderly people and children are at the most risk of climate change and disaster impacts due to their limited access to information, services and income as well as their pre-existing health vulnerabilities.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Mongolian Red Cross Society 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.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

With the support of the IFRC and participating National Societies, the Mongolian Red Cross Society 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 winter, flash floods and storms and especially the poorer population are the most impacted group. The frequency and intensity of climate-related hazards are increasing year by year globally. Mongolia is prone to climate-related hazards as one-third of the Mongolian population is pastoral herders whose livelihoods are highly

dependent on weather. Mongolian harsh winter (dzud) is a deadly threat to livestock and in some extreme winters, many households lose all their livestock which are their only source of livelihood.

For three consecutive years in 2020, 2021 and 2023, Mongolia has experienced severe winter situations which caused a huge impact on the herders' population. At the same time, other climate-induced disasters, including flash floods and

sandstorms, are also on the rise and continue to threaten the wellbeing and livelihood of the vulnerable population. The possibility of an earthquake of magnitude 8, predicted for Ulaanbaatar, presents a significant challenge given the projected impact. Nevertheless, an equally challenging situation is the amount of money required to have a “reasonable” response in place. The Mongolian Red Cross Society is developing rapid assessment tools to assist with the preparations and possible response. In this case, engagement with other agencies including the Mongolian government will be crucial to the success of the preparation process. Due to the distinctive nomadic lifestyle of the herders moving around from place to place, the programme encounters challenges in implementing community-based approaches.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

To support communities to better prepare for, respond to, and recover from, evolving crises and disasters, the Mongolian Red Cross Society 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.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The Mongolian Red Cross Society is working with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), UN agencies, the National Research Centre of Astronomy and Geophysics, the meteorological office and relevant local authorities. The Mongolian Red Cross Society has a cooperation agreement with NEMA in the field of information sharing, simulation, joint meetings and training among others. The Mongolian Red Cross Society and the IFRC secretariat will work together to further strengthen global and regional cooperation within and outside the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement (RCRC), as well as build on existing partnerships, and explore new ones. This will include:

- Working with local and national authorities to have the auxiliary role of the Mongolian Red Cross Society be more recognized, including receiving more programme support.
- Developing partnerships which will increase further funding and technical support, in turn increasing the provision of services to the most vulnerable communities and contributing to the success of the implementation of the programmes.



Health and wellbeing

In recent times, the average life expectancy of Mongolia's more than three million people has increased to 69.57 years, with women living almost 10 years longer than men, according to the World Bank Data-2020. However, Mongolia continues to have the world's highest rates of illnesses and death due to liver cancer, with over 95 per cent of liver cancer cases associated with hepatitis B and C infection.

There is limited capacity in Mongolia to detect communicable diseases and monitor treatment at the primary healthcare level, which results in delays in accessing healthcare, treatment failure and a high number of patients who do not receive follow-up care. Ischemic heart disease, cerebrovascular diseases, liver cancer and injuries are among the top causes of premature death in the country.

People are also living longer with chronic illness and the effects of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as diabetes, stroke, and heart disease. Among countries in the Western Pacific Region, Mongolia has the seventh-highest burden of NCDs and the toll is increasing.

Mongolia has faced emerging diseases, and environmental events such as influenza outbreaks, dzuds and flooding. Air pollution in Ulaanbaatar is among the highest in the world. In the capital city of Ulaanbaatar and the large settlements, it has increased. Air pollution is causing hazardous and negative effects on the health of the population and the environment. In the last 10 years, respiratory diseases among residents of Ulaanbaatar city have increased rapidly and the incidence of respiratory infections has increased 2.7 times per 10,000 people. Water, sanitation, and hygiene are a key part of Mongolia's unfinished Millennium Development Goals agenda. Key challenges are soil contamination, poor management of wastewater treatment and disposal, and improper open-pit latrines in ger areas. Many healthcare facilities are not connected to central water supplies and sewer systems. Many 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 irrational use. The management of medicines also must be improved to ensure the correct pricing and availability of essential drugs, particularly in rural areas.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Mongolian Red Cross Society 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.



Migration and displacement

In recent years, international migration and mobility from Mongolia have grown exponentially with an estimated one in eleven Mongolians living abroad and about 130,000 Mongolian migrants residing in other countries in [2016](#). The primary reason for people migrating from Mongolia is economic and the majority of migrants are young, educated men. The primary destination countries for people leaving Mongolia are People's Republic of China, Russia, Republic of Korea and Japan.

Internal migration within Mongolia has a long tradition that continues even today. More recent trends, however, are exceptional in that the share of households moving from rural to urban areas, including the capital city of Ulaanbaatar, is relatively high resulting in urbanization and depopulation of certain rural areas of origin. The capital city Ulaanbaatar has attracted the greatest number of [internal migrants](#) from elsewhere, averaging a net inflow of around 21,000 persons per year. The statistics from 2010 to 2016 show that 207,772 people migrated to Ulaanbaatar city with many irregular situations. Economic reasons primarily drive migrants to leave their places of origin. The number of migrants was estimated to be 748,000 in 2020, which means that one in every four people in Mongolia were [migrants](#). The vast majority of these migrants are internal migrants – those who moved mainly from rural areas to urban areas – causing intense urbanization and depopulation of the countryside.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

[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.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Mongolian Red Cross Society aims to establish an inclusive culture where volunteers, members, supporters, and participate in decision-making processes, thus ensuring gender equality throughout. Additionally, the National Society strives to uphold the seven [Fundamental Principles](#) of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. It is also working towards incorporating social progress and technological innovations into National Society activities. The Mongolian Red Cross Society is also working towards increasing the capacity of the National Society at all levels, diversify resources, and improve community engagement.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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.

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

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Society has established violence prevention and protection centers in five centres. The Mongolian Red Cross Society in collaboration with the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection and with support from the Asian Development Bank, has launched a “Graduation Pilot Program” to bolster the resilience and independence of 1,275 households, thereby reducing vulnerability. Additionally, 40 volunteers have been

trained to provide essential support for this program. The National Society is also developing an Action Plan to effectively implement the PGI strategy, ensuring a comprehensive and coordinated approach to address prevalent social issues.

Protection, gender and inclusion is a cross-cutting theme integrated across all the Mongolian Red Cross Society'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.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Mongolian Red Cross Society 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.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen the presence of the National Society within inter-agency platforms such as the humanitarian country team, clusters, and different working groups
- Strengthen partnerships with public authorities, civil society and external partners

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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, as well as embassies. This is aimed at creating opportunities for funding and possible cooperation in thematic areas.

The IFRC will also provide the Mongolian Red Cross Society with the technical support needed to develop its fundraising capacity. This will include supporting the development of the National Society's resource mobilization strategy, as well as planning for digital fundraising, as and when needed.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Society is committed to establishing an organizational culture that prioritizes the voices and participation of volunteers, members, supporters, and youth.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide the Mongolian Red Cross Society with technical and financial support across its National Society development priorities such as improved fundraising capacity and financial sustainability.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Mongolian Red Cross Society will foster positive relationships with government authorities, international organizations, NGOs and other stakeholders to enhance humanitarian coordination and collaboration. It will also continue to support the Government with raising public awareness of the laws on disaster protection and pandemic prevention, through advocacy campaigns. 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.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Mongolian Red Cross Society with capacity-building, guidance, and resources to strengthen the National Society's humanitarian diplomacy efforts.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Mongolian Red Cross Society is committed to strengthening its data collection and management system. The digital maturity assessment of the National Society has been completed, which is a crucial starting point towards the transformative journey that will increase the data culture of the organization and its ability to reach communities. The recommendations from the assessment have been adopted in the planning for National Society development. The Mongolian Red Cross Society plans to develop guidelines on digital literacy and train staff and volunteers at all levels. The Mongolian Red Cross Society will also include disability disaggregated data into its current data collection system and will train staff and

volunteers on tools, including disaggregated data collection and community engagement and accountability.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Mongolian Red Cross Society in connecting with the digital and data experts to provide necessary technical support. The Mongolian Red Cross Society will upkeep the data collection mechanism into the current mechanism to include disability disaggregated data and will train staff and volunteers on tools, including disaggregated data collection and community engagement and accountability. The IFRC is supporting the National Society to enhance its digital capacity through a digital maturity assessment, improving its digital platform, conducting training in data literacy, and enhancing its digital fundraising capacity.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The cooperation between the Mongolian Red Cross Society and the IFRC Secretariat has been strengthened over many years. The IFRC-DREF has provided a timely funding resource to the National Society to respond to disasters including Mongolian harsh winters (dzuds), flash floods, sandstorms and influenza. The IFRC COVID-19 appeal supported Mongolia since

early 2020 in areas of sustaining health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), addressing the socio-economic impact and strengthening National Societies. Initiated by the IFRC Secretariat, the Forecast-based Action (FbA) through the DREF mechanism was piloted in Mongolia and has played an instrumental role in the response to dzud.



The National Society volunteers providing food assistance to a single mother in Battungalag, Mongolia. (Photo: Mongolia Red Cross Society)

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

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

The **Australian Red Cross** supports the Mongolian Red Cross Society bilaterally, focusing on National Society development; protection, gender and inclusion (PGI); disaster and epidemic

preparedness link Epidemic and pandemic preparedness | IFRC), anticipatory action and shelter.

The **Red Cross Society of China** supports the National Society in 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 **Korean 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.

Participating National Society Support

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
Australian Red Cross	346,000						

Total Funding requirement

346,000

Movement coordination

The Mongolian Red Cross Society 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](#).

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.

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.

Coordination with other actors

The Mongolian Red Cross Society 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 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 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 International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

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](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

This plan reflects the priorities of the National Society, its partner National Societies, and the IFRC Secretariat for 2024 and subsequent years. It is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Contact information

Mongolian Red Cross Society redcross.mn

Olga Dzhumaeva

Head of Delegation IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for China, Japan, Mongolia & Republic of Korea, based in Beijing

T +86 1381 1429535

olga.dzhumaeva@ifrc.org

Supipi Jayawardena

IFRC Acting Head Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilization Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur

T +6019 648 5410

supipi.jayawardena@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

Lead IFRC Global Strategic Planning & Reporting Centre New Delhi

sumitha.martin@ifrc.org