



MONGOLIA

2025 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



20 July 2026

IN SUPPORT OF THE MONGOLIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY



31

National Society
branches



703

National Society
local units



190

National Society
staff



17,800

National Society
volunteers

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



3,000

Climate and
environment



50,957

Disasters
and crises



121,640

Health and
wellbeing



38,600

Migration and
displacement



34,774

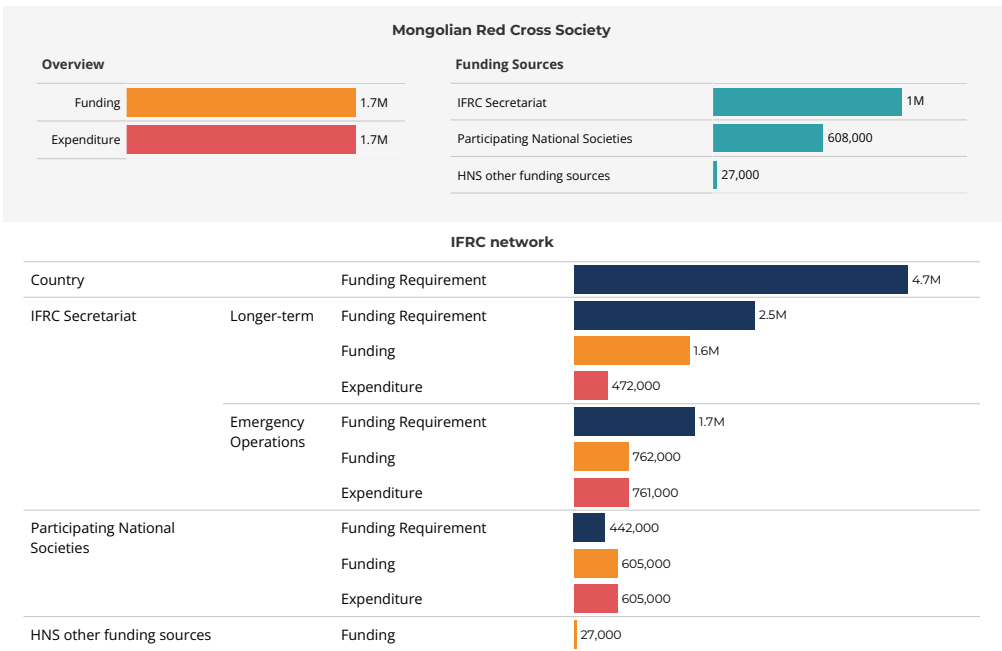
Values, power
and inclusion



295,754

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAAMN001**

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

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRMN020 / Mongolia - Cold Wave

Mongolia - Cold Wave (MDRMN020)

Climate and environment	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	503
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	3,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	126

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	15,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	51,000
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	122,000
	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	5,000

	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	28,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	216
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	100%
Health and wellbeing	Number of people donating blood	9,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	41,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with training in first aid	1,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	39,000
Migration and displacement	National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
Values, power and inclusion	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	296,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	81,000
	Number of people whose access to education is facilitated through National Society's programming	16,000

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Australian Red Cross	521,000						
Japanese Red Cross Society	63,000						
Netherlands Red Cross							
Norwegian Red Cross							
Red Cross Society of China							
Republic of Korea National Red Cross							
Swiss Red Cross							
Turkish Red Crescent	21,000						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 605,000**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Mongolia's aid and financing landscape is shifting as global donor priorities change. Reductions in traditional development assistance, combined with geopolitical realignments, have pushed the country to diversify funding sources and engage new partners. Private sector contributions have increased, supported by domestic tax incentives, but often remain short-term or project-based rather than strategic. As economic, climatic and demographic pressures intensify, sustaining long-term investment in resilience, social protection and climate adaptation will become increasingly critical.

Climate change is rapidly reshaping Mongolia's environment and livelihoods. The country has already experienced warming at nearly three times the global average, resulting in rising temperatures, prolonged droughts and an increased frequency of the uniquely Mongolian dzud—summer drought followed by extreme winter conditions. Dzuds have become more frequent and severe, destroying pastureland and killing millions of livestock; since 2000, over 21 million animals have been lost. Heatwaves and droughts are expected to intensify, particularly in the south and southwest, while extreme rainfall events will likely increase the risk of floods, landslides and soil erosion. Climate assessments show that by 2040, maximum temperatures may rise in almost half the country and minimum temperatures in nearly three-quarters of it, with the eastern provinces projected to experience the sharpest warming. Desertification already affects more than 75 per cent of Mongolia's land, further compounding environmental stress.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2025, the Mongolian Red Cross Society advanced climate and environmental action through strategic leadership, strengthened anticipatory systems, and expanded partnerships. It finalized and secured approval for its Climate Change Resilience Strategy (2025–2032) and Environmental Policy, establishing a clear framework for climate-smart programming, while continuing to refine early warning and anticipatory action mechanisms, including the Dzud Early Action Protocol in coordination with national and international partners. A five-year anticipatory action roadmap further reinforced systematic preparedness and locally led early response, complemented by community-focused climate adaptation initiatives and multi-sectoral collaboration, positioning the National Society as a key driver of resilience and disaster preparedness in Mongolia.

Disasters and crises

In this reporting period, the Mongolian Red Cross Society made notable progress in advancing community-led disaster preparedness and climate resilience. Through national-level risk assessment trainings and expanded community engagement, people were reached with awareness and preparedness activities. Strategic partnerships and technical collaboration supported the development of a five-year anticipatory action roadmap, the refinement of the Dzud Early Action Protocol, and the expansion of early action planning for emerging hazards, reinforcing the National Society's position as a leader in evidence-based, anticipatory humanitarian action. Investments in training, operational systems, and infrastructure bolstered its readiness for rapid and effective response. Disaster Response Teams at both national and branch levels enhanced their skills through targeted trainings, while the restocking of the national warehouse, upgrading of the Emergency Operations Centre, and procurement of protective equipment ensured stronger operational capacity.

Health and wellbeing

In 2025, the Mongolian Red Cross Society's public health initiatives expanded community participation in disease prevention, first aid, and psychosocial support. The Community-Based Surveillance (CBS) project extended to a fourth province, engaging trained volunteers in early warning and health awareness activities. First aid instructor training, commercial training programs, and the ongoing Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) capacity-building project strengthened life-saving skills and mental health services nationwide. The National Society also continued its leadership in voluntary blood donation, mobilizing new blood donors and engaging youth networks across the country.

Migration and displacement

In this reporting period, the Mongolian Red Cross Society strengthened its work on migration and displacement by expanding access to inclusive services for internal migrants affected by climate-related hazards, while reinforcing evidence-based planning and community support. A key milestone was the completion and dissemination of the 'Climate Change and Migration Nexus in Mongolia' study, which informed stakeholder dialogue and ongoing needs assessments to guide more responsive programming. The National Society also enhanced mental health and psychosocial support services for migrant communities, building the capacity of staff and volunteers through national and cascade trainings and expanding outreach across multiple provinces. Complementing these efforts, skills development initiatives supported by partners helped improve livelihoods and economic inclusion for migrant-affected populations, contributing to longer-term resilience and self-reliance.

Values, power, and inclusion

Between January and December 2025, the Mongolian Red Cross Society conducted the Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) Organizational Assessment Tool (OAT) to assess how effectively PGI is integrated across National Society systems and operations. Consultations with departments and branch staff, volunteers, and members helped identify strengths, gaps, and priority actions to strengthen accountability, inclusion, and safe access to services. Notably, the National Society became the second National Society in the Asia Pacific region to conduct the PGI OAT, and the findings are guiding a practical improvement roadmap for Unified Plan implementation. The Mongolian Red Cross Society developed and approved its Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH) Policy and Child Protection Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) through an inclusive, systematic drafting approach. The process engaged relevant departments and branch-level stakeholders to ensure the documents are practical, survivor-centred, and aligned with its operations, strengthening safeguarding standards and accountability across the organization.

Enabling local actors

In 2025, the Mongolian Red Cross Society's Resource Mobilization Strategy 2025 established a roadmap for financial sustainability, complemented by the launch of an online donation platform, upgrades to financial systems, and branch-level income-generating initiatives. Partnerships expanded with new agreements across the private sector, academia, and international networks, while 'Humanitarian Friends' and bi-annual partnership meetings fostered deeper collaboration.

The Mongolian Red Cross Society continued to invest in its volunteer and youth networks, delivering activities that engaged participants, including national and regional youth gatherings and international exchange programs. In parallel, institutional commitments to Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) were strengthened through organizational assessments, safeguarding workshops, and the rollout of risk mitigation measures, ensuring that humanitarian services are safe, inclusive, and dignified.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

During this reporting period (January – December 2025), no changes or amendments have been made to the Unified Plan.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Mongolian Red Cross Society strengthened climate resilience and disaster preparedness through a combination of strategic leadership, anticipatory action, capacity building, community-based interventions, and multi-sectoral partnerships. At the strategic level, the Mongolian Red Cross Society advanced its long-term climate action framework. In cooperation with IFRC colleagues from the East Asia and Asia-Pacific regions, the National Society organized a workshop on climate change adaptation strategic planning using the Theory of Change methodology. This process resulted in the development and Governing Board approval of the Climate Change Resilience Strategy of the Mongolian Red Cross Society (2025–2032). In addition, the National Society Environmental Policy was finalized and approved, reinforcing the organization's commitment to environmentally sustainable and climate-smart programming.

The Mongolian Red Cross Society also continued to strengthen anticipatory action and early warning systems. The National Society reviewed its existing Dzud Early Action Protocol (EAP) and initiated the development of new EAPs for urban floods and heatwaves, in coordination with the National Agency for Meteorology and Environmental Monitoring and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. While the National Society temporarily paused its independent review process to align with ongoing national initiatives, it remained actively engaged in inter-agency discussions to promote a robust, science-based, and nationally harmonized trigger system.

A five-year Anticipatory Action roadmap was jointly developed with key stakeholders, including UNFAO, NAMEM, and NEMA, reflecting the National Society's growing emphasis on systematic preparedness, locally led early action, and strengthened coordination across sectors.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the National Society's engagement in national disaster risk governance and humanitarian diplomacy, to ensure its role is recognized and its capacities are leveraged in national coordination and legal frameworks.

The **Australian Red Cross** supported the National Society in developing its long-term organizational strategy expands early action beyond Dzud.



Disasters and crises

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

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Mongolian Red Cross Society strengthened preparedness, response capacity, and operational systems to better address evolving disasters, while delivering timely humanitarian assistance and supporting early recovery for affected communities. The National Society strengthened its response readiness through targeted training and standardization. Seven capacity-building trainings were organized for Disaster Response Teams (DRTs), significantly improving their ability to operate effectively under emergency conditions and strengthening operational readiness for deployment. Seven additional trainings were delivered for Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRTs), enhancing response capacity at local level. To further strengthen the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), the National Society organized a national-level 'Emergency Needs Assessment and Planning in Emergencies' training at the Youth

Development Centre, in collaboration with the Australian Red Cross and the IFRC. The training equipped participants with the skills to assess urgent needs and develop effective, coordinated response plans during emergencies.

Shelter preparedness was also advanced through the development of a shelter training module adapted to the Mongolian context to ensure relevance and practicality. Plans are in place to deliver this training at both national and mid-level branch levels, and the corresponding training manual is currently under development.

Community-level preparedness and disaster risk reduction capacity were expanded. Capacity-building training for community-based disaster response teams was delivered to 315 members from 21 soums across seven provinces, and firefighting equipment was distributed to support their operational readiness.

The Mongolian Red Cross Society also invested in systems and equipment to improve emergency operations. The national disaster warehouse was restocked with relief items sufficient for 500 households, and the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) was equipped with essential devices. The National Society introduced innovative preparedness approaches through VR-based disaster preparedness training, which reached 150 participants, and procured 285 protective gear sets for response teams.

Inter-agency and regional coordination were strengthened to support larger-scale response. It contributed to two full-scale simulation exercises organized by the NEMA, improving inter-agency coordination and operational interoperability. The National Society also strengthened regional cooperation for preparedness and response to cross-border and large-scale disasters through joint planning and the development of operational documents with the IFRC and East Asia National Societies and actively participated in working group trainings and coordination meetings to expand collaborative capacity for large-scale humanitarian response.

Policy development and risk assessment were prioritized alongside operational preparedness. The Mongolian Red Cross Society worked with NEMA to train staff on community-based disaster risk assessments and continued raising awareness of the Disaster Protection Law through outreach and education. To support sustained public understanding and compliance, it developed educational materials and delivered four training sessions to promote the law, training and certifying 100 community disaster instructors. A dedicated public information venue was also established to raise awareness among the wider community, and the National Society plans to implement a more systematic and practical approach to ongoing public outreach on the Disaster Protection Law.

The Mongolian Red Cross Society responded to multiple emergencies during the year. Humanitarian aid was provided to 1,020 households (4,677 people) affected by wildfire and at high risk of Dzud, including 1,000 households (4,603 people) assisted under the IFRC Emergency Appeal. It also assisted 500 people affected by severe storms followed by floods. Following severe storms and flooding in July–August 2025, the National Society provided cash assistance of MNT 550,000 to 125 affected households, while 46 households who lost their homes received fully equipped five-wall traditional gers and hygiene kits. In total, 803 individuals from 171 households were reached through this response.

Under the early recovery phase of the IFRC Emergency Appeal, the Mongolian Red Cross Society supported herder communities affected by the 2023/2024 Dzud through technical skills training, small-scale business programmes, and support to animal winter shelters and sanitation facilities. Materials for 30 animal winter shelters were delivered and constructed for 60 households, alongside pit latrines and handwashing stations. In addition, 290 herders and branch managers received technical skills and business training, and 26 herder groups from 10 provinces received cash grants to start small-scale businesses, supporting livelihood recovery and longer-term resilience.

Organizational learning and longer-term readiness were strengthened through structured reflection and planning. As part of the International Dzud Appeal, the National Society organized a Lessons Learned Workshop from 25–27 June 2025 to review implementation of the 2023–2024 Dzud response. The workshop served as a key learning platform, enabling regional-level discussion on response processes and coordination, with insights informing future large-scale operations and strengthening institutional preparedness. Building on this, an action plan based on the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) assessment was designed, and priority actions were incorporated into broader Plan of Action aligned with Strategy 2030.

Inclusive leadership was promoted as part of the Mongolian Red Cross Society's disaster risk reduction efforts. Regional forums on "Women's Leadership in Disaster Risk Reduction" were organized in 10 provinces, with 350 women leaders participating.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both financial and technical assistance to the Mongolian Red Cross Society for emergency response mechanisms. IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) and the IFRC Emergency Appeal are utilized by the National Society in times of disasters and crises to effectively support those who face immediate needs during times of emergency.

The **Australian Red Cross** supported the National Society in organizing a national-level training and also its response to disasters and crises in Mongolia in 2025.



The Mongolian Red Cross Society provided animal care kits to herder families in 2025. (Photo: IFRC)



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Throughout 2025, the Mongolian Red Cross Society strengthened public participation in health promotion, disease prevention, and injury reduction, consolidating its role as a trusted auxiliary to public authorities across Mongolia. Community-based disease surveillance and prevention remained a cornerstone of the National Society's health programming. Through the Community-Based Early Warning and Surveillance of Zoonotic Diseases (CBS) project, the Mongolian Red Cross Society expanded operations to at least two additional provinces, including Govi-Altai, engaging more than 160 volunteers across over 20 soums.

Regional and refresher trainings were conducted throughout the year to strengthen volunteer competencies in disease surveillance, community awareness, and early reporting. By the end of 2025, more than 600 trained volunteers across eight target provinces were actively contributing to the early detection, prevention, and response to zoonotic and public health risks, particularly in rural and hard-to-reach communities. Joint monitoring, evaluation, and learning missions were conducted in multiple soums, including Bayantumen, enabling the National Society and partners to assess progress, capture lessons learned, and refine implementation approaches to improve effectiveness and sustainability.

Regional cooperation and technical excellence were further strengthened through two Training of Trainers workshops and regional peer exchanges. These activities brought together project managers, technical staff, and branch leaders from Mongolia, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan, reinforcing collaboration on community-based surveillance models and supporting the harmonization of approaches aligned with shared regional health priorities.

Through two joint trainings on Public Health Emergencies and Disaster Response, organized in collaboration with the World Health Organization and the Ministry of Health, over 120 emergency medical doctors, staff, and volunteers

strengthened their capacity to deliver coordinated, inclusive, and conflict-sensitive responses during health and disaster emergencies.

First aid and mental health services expanded significantly during the year. The Mongolian Red Cross Society trained more than 200 certified first aid instructors through sessions conducted in Khukh Khot and Ulaanbaatar, substantially increasing national training capacity. In parallel, commercial first aid trainings were delivered more than 70 times, reaching over 1,100 participants from more than 50 organizations, reflecting growing demand from both public and private sectors for lifesaving skills.

Under the First Aid and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Capacity Strengthening Project (2024–2027), it strengthened branch-level preparedness by procuring AEDs, mannequins, and first aid kits for at least 16 mid-level branches, ensuring equitable access to quality training equipment nationwide. In addition, the National Emergency Management Agency, and the National Centre for Mental Health, the Mongolian Red Cross Society co-organized two national-level MHPSS trainings to institutionalize sustainable mental health support mechanisms for staff, volunteers, and affected communities. Participants enhanced practical skills in psychological first aid, stress management, grief support, and referral pathways, strengthening multi-agency coordination during emergencies such as Dzud and other climate-related shocks.

To ensure inclusive and child-friendly mental health services, the Mongolian Red Cross Society distributed children's books, toys, and learning materials to additional branch-level MHPSS rooms and to the National Centre for Blood Transfusion Research, improving access to psychosocial support for children and caregivers. It also reinforced its leadership in blood donation and health advocacy. The Mongolian Red Cross Society organized more than 160 blood donation events and over 40 donor recruitment activities through at least 24 Youth Red Cross Clubs. These initiatives reached more than 61,000 people with advocacy messages and mobilized approximately 9,000 voluntary blood donors nationwide. To recognize sustained voluntary engagement, more than 300 donors were awarded the Honorary Blood Donor medal, further strengthening a culture of voluntary, non-remunerated blood donation, particularly among young people.

The National Society initiated preparatory and pilot actions to advance WASH awareness following the mobilization of limited resources and partnerships. These efforts focused on integrating WASH messaging into ongoing health promotion, first aid, and community outreach activities, laying the foundation for scaled implementation in subsequent years.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Mongolian Red Cross Society in strengthening first aid systems, health interventions, and mental health services.

The **Australian Red Cross** provided financial and technical support for the CBS project in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the National Centre for Zoonotic Diseases.

The **Japanese Red Cross Society** supported bilateral initiatives to strengthen first aid and MHPSS capacity, including emergency mental health responses.

The **Red Cross Society of China** and the Chinese Red Cross Foundation supported multiple medical missions, including free surgical treatment for elderly and children.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Mongolian Red Cross Society expanded its actions to improve access to social services and promote inclusion for internal migrants, particularly those affected by climate-induced displacement, strengthening both evidence-based planning and community-level support.

A major milestone during the year was the completion and dissemination of the 'Climate Change and Migration Nexus in Mongolia' study, conducted in partnership with Public Lab Mongolia. The findings were shared through multiple stakeholder consultations, contributing to policy dialogue and coordinated action on climate-driven migration and internal displacement. Building on this evidence base, and with technical support from the Asia Pacific Migration Network, the National Society initiated a nationwide Migration and Displacement Needs Assessment. The results will inform the development of a National Society action plan aimed at delivering more inclusive, responsive, and evidence-based services for internal migrants and displaced populations.

At the same time, the Mongolian Red Cross Society strengthened mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services for migrant and displaced communities. In partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), it expanded MHPSS capacity-building initiatives to at least eight provinces, including Khuvsgul, Zavkhan, Sukhbaatar, and Tuv. These efforts enhanced the capacity of staff and volunteers to deliver culturally sensitive, migrant-responsive psychosocial support in both rural and urban settings.

Capacity strengthening was further reinforced through national and decentralized training approaches. The National Society completed a national-level MHPSS training in October 2025, followed by cascade trainings in target provinces. In total, 35 facilitators and active volunteers from mid-level branches, trained through the 'Training of Trainers on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergencies,' conducted cascade trainings in their respective localities and districts for climate change-related migrants, children, and women. Participants received translated Volunteer and Trainer Manuals to support consistent and quality delivery of mental health and psychosocial support training activities.

Beyond psychosocial support, the Mongolian Red Cross Society also contributed to longer-term recovery and self-reliance for migrant-affected communities. Within the framework of an IOM-supported project, trained trainers in Zavkhan, Khuvsgul, Sukhbaatar, and Tuv provinces selected 10 participants from their trainings to take part in advanced skills development courses. These courses aimed to equip participants with professional qualifications, employment opportunities, and more sustainable sources of income, supporting pathways toward economic inclusion and resilience.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both technical and financial support to the National Society in its interventions under migration and displacement.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Mongolian Red Cross Society implemented the IFRC Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) Organisational Assessment Tool (OAT) as an organisational strengthening process. An external consortium carried out the assessment from 28 June to 9 September 2025 using a structured methodology that included a landscape/document review, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions, including targeted FGDs with mid-level branch secretariats and methodologists.

The process produced the full OAT deliverable package: a PGI Rapid Assessment (score 53/72), a comprehensive organisational capacity assessment using the OAT scorecard, consolidated final results and recommendations, and a PGI Plan of Action with responsibilities, timelines, and indicators validated through stakeholder consultation. Participation was broad and cross-functional, engaging staff and volunteers from all levels, programs and 31 mid-level branches, with 113 people directly involved in the organisational assessment consultations.

The Mongolian Red Cross Society also developed and approved its Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Harassment Policy and Child Protection Standard Operating Manual through an inclusive, consultative drafting process that intentionally engaged staff and volunteers across organisational levels and branches. The process combined practical, scenario-based workshops to identify safeguarding risks and required controls with follow-up webinars to disseminate key messages, clarify expectations, and gather feedback from mid-level branches. This approach ensured that the final documents reflect operational realities, incorporate branch-level perspectives, and are practical for implementation across programmes, volunteer engagement, and youth activities, while being strengthened by targeted technical support and structured validation.

Various activities focusing on children were successfully implemented in 2025. The “Fresh Air – Healthy Smiles” event was organized to bring joy to 1000 children, including those from target groups, orphanages, and special needs schools across nine districts. With the support of the Subcommittee on Crime Prevention and Coordination, the “PROtect Project” was successfully implemented, aiming to enhance mental health education among adolescents reaching 1226 people.

The National Society conducted trainings and disseminated video materials to promote the Seven Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, International Humanitarian Law, emblem regulations, and the Law on the Legal Status of the National Society, reaching 81,452 people.

Through the digital platforms of the Youth development programme, a series of videos promoting mental health education for children and youth, along with two videos specifically designed to engage adolescents, was published and reached a total audience of 321,500 people. In an effort to promote volunteerism among adolescents and to prevent harmful behaviours and criminal activities, three series of reels, and podcast episodes were published, collectively reaching 28,784 individuals.

Under the Second Shock-Responsive Social Protection Project, funded by the Asian Development Bank to the Government of Mongolia and implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, the Mongolian Red Cross Society continued advancing the Graduation pilot programme. By the end of 2025, more than 2,500 households in Bayanzurkh, Chingeltei, and Songinokhairkhan districts had benefited from tailored skills training, start-up assets, coaching, and mentoring support. Supported households established over 20 types of microbusinesses, including sewing, food production, greenhouse farming, carpentry, metalwork, and service-based trades, strengthening economic self-reliance and social stability. Preparations for institutional handover to the Ministry of Family, Labour, and Social Protection progressed, embedding this model within national social protection systems.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continues to provide support to the National Society for its overall strategic approach to PGI, community engagement and accountability ([CEA](#)) and humanitarian education.

The **Australian Red Cross** provided support to the National Society in its protection, gender and inclusion interventions.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging, and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

Several participating National Societies have long-term partnerships with the Mongolian Red Cross Society:

The **Australian Red Cross** has maintained a long-standing bilateral partnership with the Mongolian Red Cross Society, built on shared commitments to institutional strengthening and humanitarian effectiveness. The partnership covers all strategic priorities of the National Society, including climate and disaster management, epidemic preparedness, zoonotic disease prevention, protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), resource mobilization, branch development, organizational policy development and humanitarian diplomacy.

The **Red Cross Society of China** has supported conducting the annual First Aid Training of Trainers, 'Light Journey' Elder's eye cataract surgery, 'Angel's Journey' children's heart surgery and EA Youth Camp Gathering.

The **Japanese Red Cross Society** has strengthened the National Society's capacity in mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and First Aid. The Japanese Red Cross Society has also supported in EA Youth Camp Gathering and Youth Exchange programme.

The **Republic of Korea National Red Cross** has supported the EA Youth Camp Gathering and Youth Exchange Programme.

Movement coordination

The Mongolian Red Cross Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. 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 ([IHL](#)), restoring family links ([RFL](#)), emergency preparedness and response, communications, organizational development and partnership development. The National Society hosts the secretariat of the IHL core group and plays a key role in IHL dissemination in Mongolia.

External coordination

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) annually recognizes women across the Asia-Pacific region under the theme "Women Leading Resilience-Building Inclusive Futures," acknowledging their contributions and leadership in disaster risk reduction. In 2025, from a pool of 209 women nominated from 23 countries, Ms. Bolormaa Nordov Secretary General of the Mongolian Red Cross Society and a representative of Mongolian humanitarian society was selected as one of the "Outstanding Seven Leadership Women."

The "Partnership-2025" International Meeting was organized with the participation of representatives from the Government of Mongolia, the Diplomatic Missions of Mongolia, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, partner National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and specialized agencies of the United Nations. The meeting provided an overview of Mongolia's economic and social situation and, drawing on the Mid-Term Review of the implementation of the Mongolian Red Cross Society's Strategy 2030, identified priority areas for future cooperation and key issues to be addressed jointly over the next two years.

Resource Mobilization

A key milestone was the approval of the Resource Mobilization Strategy of the Mongolian Red Cross Society by the Governing Board. This strategy provides a coordinated framework for mobilizing resources, integrating income-generating activities, expanding commercial first aid services, and launching a user-friendly online donation platform. Complementing these efforts, cooperation agreements with three national TV channels and two media companies have amplified the National Society's visibility and public engagement, highlighted by a dedicated 45-minute feature program with Secretary-General Madame Bolormaa Nordov.

The National Society also advanced its efforts to establish systematic and sustainable resource mobilization, building on its selection in 2024 as one of four pilot National Societies in the Asia Pacific region for the Joint Resource Mobilization Development (RMD) Initiative.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Mongolian Red Cross Society conducted its 'Strategy 2030 Mid-Term Review' in 2025 to take stock of progress at the midpoint of implementation and ensure continued alignment with its commitments. Using mixed methods including a review of National Society planning and reporting data and consultations with departments and branch-level stakeholders, the Mid-term Review assessed achievements to date, identified key gaps and operational bottlenecks, and defined future priorities to strengthen implementation and results for vulnerable people.

A business project selection competition was conducted under the Seed Funding 2025 programme, providing a total of MNT 150 million in start-up funding to Red Cross Mid-level branches in Bulgan, Zavkhan, Sukhbaatar, Tuv, and Govisumber provinces, as well as Bayanzurkh district.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the National Society's institutional development by diversifying income streams. The IFRC also offers technical support to enhance organizational capacity through BOCA assessments. IFRC funding mechanisms such as the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance ([NSIA](#)) and the IFRC Capacity Building Fund ([CBF](#)) are utilized for National Society development initiatives.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Mongolian Red Cross Society was selected as the recipient of the 'Merciful Activist' award under the 'Tsagiin Khurdiin Baatruud' nomination, organized by the Mongolian National Public Radio and Television Agency, Mongol News.

In 2025, the National Society also delivered a high-level coordination at capital level. On 26 June 2025, the National Society convened a joint coordination meeting with Capital City Citizens' Representative Council, the Crime Prevention Coordination office and 9 district Mid-level branch Secretariats. The Mongolian Red Cross Society also strengthened Humanitarian Diplomacy through peer-to-peer and field engagement with local authorities and Red Cross structures in Bayan- Ulgii, Khovd, Uvs, Zavkhan, Arkhangai, and Dundgovi, reinforcing State-Red Cross cooperation, branch capacity, volunteer/youth engagement, and coordinated humanitarian action (including mandate-focused training in Dundgovi).

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the National Society in its humanitarian diplomacy and public communications and leverage its international organization status to relay advocacy messages at regional and global levels.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

To strengthen transparency and accountability in its financial operations, the Mongolian Red Cross Society underwent an external audit of its 2024 financial activities conducted by the international audit firm Ernst & Young. The audit found no financial irregularities and confirmed that the National Society demonstrated responsible financial management, with no evidence of corruption or conflicts of interest.

To further enhance its financial sustainability, the '2025-2026 Financial Development Plan of the Mongolian Red Cross Society' was developed. The National Society is also working with professional service providers to upgrade the DIAMOND Financial System, automate financial reporting processes, and align system functions with the standards and reporting requirements of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

To strengthen its complaints and feedback mechanisms and promote safe, accessible reporting channels, the National Society recruited a Human Resources and Volunteer Manager to provide technical support at both headquarters and branch levels. This role supports consistent implementation of safe-space standards, improves case handling and referral processes, and reinforces accountability across the organization.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both technical and financial assistance to the National Society in its efforts under accountability and agility. Regular field monitoring and assessments were supported by the IFRC, with data analysis and visualization aiding response efforts. The IFRC also assisted the Mongolian Red Cross Society in planning and facilitating the East Asia Youth Camp in Mongolia.

The **Australian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, The Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross** and the **Swiss Red Cross** provided support to the National Society under accountability and agility.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

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

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

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

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

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- Anticipatory and community-led approaches are most effective when aligned with national systems: The National Society learned that combining community knowledge with scientific data and coordinating closely with government and technical partners strengthens acceptance, sustainability, and scalability of early action. Future programming will continue to prioritize nationally harmonized triggers, joint planning, and evidence-based anticipatory frameworks
- Strong preparedness systems and trained human resources significantly improve response effectiveness: Investments in standardized training for response teams, logistics preparedness, and coordination systems reduced operational bottlenecks and improved timeliness and quality of assistance. These lessons are being applied through the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) action plan integrated into Strategy 2030 implementation
- Recovery outcomes are stronger when livelihoods, skills development, and community ownership are integrated: Experience from Dzud recovery showed that combining technical training, business support, and community-led financing enhances resilience and sustainability. Future program interventions will further emphasize locally driven solutions and diversified income approaches

- Community engagement, accountability, and inclusion must be embedded from the outset: Strengthened feedback mechanisms and systematic integration of Protection, Gender, and Inclusion improved programme relevance, trust, and quality. The National Society will continue mainstreaming CEA and PGI across preparedness, response, and recovery activities
- Structured learning and regional collaboration accelerate institutional improvement: Lessons learned workshops, reviews, and peer exchanges demonstrated the value of continuous learning and cooperation. The National Society will continue to consolidate learning from evaluations and operations to inform future large-scale responses and strategic planning

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [MN. Mongolia AR Financials.pdf](#)
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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