



# MONGOLIA

## 2025 IFRC network country plan



Funding Requirement **CHF 5.1M**

11 April 2025

### In support of the Mongolian Red Cross Society



**33**

National Society  
branches



**703**

National Society  
local units



**185**

National Society  
staff



**28,590**

National Society  
volunteers

### People to be reached



**36,000**

Ongoing  
emergency  
operations



**150,000**

Climate and  
environment



**240,000**

Disasters  
and crises



**225,000**

Health and  
wellbeing



**68,000**

Values, power  
and inclusion

### IFRC network multi-year focus

#### Emergency response

- Cold wave

#### Longer-term needs

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

#### Capacity development

- Financial sustainability
- Resource mobilization
- Digital transformation
- Communications
- Youth and Volunteer Engagement

### Key country data links

**INFORM Climate Change Risk Index** **Low**

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

**World Bank Population figure** **3.5M**

**World Bank Population below poverty line** **27.1%**

# Funding requirements

2025

Total 5.1M CHF



# Participating National Societies

American Red Cross
Australian Red Cross
Finnish Red Cross*
Japanese Red Cross Society
Qatar Red Crescent Society
Red Cross Society of China
Red Cross of Monaco*
Norwegian Red Cross*
The Canadian Red Cross Society*
The Netherlands Red Cross
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross
Swiss Red Cross*

\*National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2024.













## IFRC Appeal codes

Emergency Appeal:  
MDRMN020 Cold wave Dzud

Long-term needs:  
MAAMN001

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

## Participating National Societies bilateral support for 2025

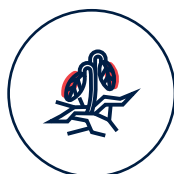
National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
Australian Red Cross	749,000						
Japanese Red Cross Society	68,000						
Netherlands Red Cross							
Qatar Red Crescent Society	17,000						
Red Cross Society of China							
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross							

Total Funding requirement **CHF 835,000**

## Hazards



Cold waves



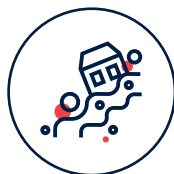
Drought



Storms



Floods



Landslides



Wildfires

# 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. It has six regional disaster preparedness centres and 28,590 active volunteers and youth members.

The Strategic Plan 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 2023, the Mongolian Red Cross Society reached more than 58,590 people under its disaster response and early recovery programmes and more than 1.7M 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 3.4 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 degrees Celsius.

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.



Mongolian Red Cross Society teams provides critical assistance to vulnerable herder families amidst Mongolia's harshest winter in five decades (Photo: Mongolia Red Cross Society)

# ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

<b>Emergency Operation</b>	Cold wave dzud
<b>Appeal number</b>	MDRMN020
<b>People affected</b>	669,367 people
<b>People to be assisted</b>	36,000 people
<b>Duration</b>	12 months, 15 March 2024 to 31 June 2025
<b>Funding requirement</b>	Total IFRC funding requirement through the Appeal: CHF 4.5 million Total Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 5.2 million
<b>Emergency Appeal</b>	<a href="#">Cold Wave Dzud</a>
<b>Link to Operational Strategy</b>	<a href="#">Operational Strategy</a>

The Mongolia Cold Wave Dzud Emergency Appeal (MDRMN020) was launched on 15 March 2024, to address the severe humanitarian impact of the extreme winter weather, called “dzud.” This operation, which spans a 12-month period, seeks to provide assistance to 36,000 people affected by the dzud through multi-sectoral interventions, including cash support, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), livelihood assistance, and community engagement.

## Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The operational strategy focuses on addressing critical food security, health, and livelihoods challenges faced by herder communities affected by the severe Dzud. The approach integrates emergency relief with long-term resilience-building efforts to mitigate future risks. The highlights of the assistance are:

### Food Security and Livelihoods

The Mongolian Red Cross Society is providing animal care kits, including mineral supplements and vitamins, to help herders protect their remaining livestock. Additionally, herders will receive training on climate-smart livestock management and income diversification to strengthen their resilience. Market assessments will guide further interventions to address emerging needs.

### Multi-Purpose Cash

Multi-purpose cash assistance is being provided to the most affected herder families to help them meet urgent needs such as food, heating, and livestock care. A phased cash transfer system ensures sustained support beyond the immediate crisis, allowing families to recover and prepare for future Dzud conditions.

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

To prevent disease outbreaks, water sources are being rehabilitated, and sanitation facilities, including pit latrines and handwashing stations are being delivered to affected households. Awareness campaigns on safe hygiene practices are being conducted to improve sanitation and prevent waterborne diseases. Anticipatory measures are in place to mitigate risks associated with snowmelt and livestock carcasses.

### Mental Health and Psychosocial Support

Psychosocial support services are being expanded to assist herders dealing with emotional distress due to livestock losses and economic hardship. Consultation stations are being established at local branches, and volunteers are trained in psychological first aid. Special outreach is being conducted for herders in the Otor Movement and children in dormitories to ensure mental health needs are addressed.

Additionally, key messages are developed and disseminated on social media, raising awareness on various topics such as insomnia, stress management, alcohol consumption, stress management for pregnant women, lactating mothers and the elderly, managing anxiety and breathing exercises. This is complemented by the establishment of a mental health and psychosocial support consultation hotline.

### Community Engagement and Protection

The response integrates protection, gender, and inclusion considerations to ensure that the most vulnerable, including female-headed households, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, receive appropriate support. Community feedback mechanisms are strengthened to enhance transparency and accountability, ensuring affected populations can voice their concerns and shape the response.

# 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.

The IFRC and the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Reference Centre will provide technical support to the the National Society in supporting 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.

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Implement disaster risk reduction and capacity-building projects in soums, focusing on vulnerability and capacity assessment.
- Organize training for children and youth to understand climate change effects and raise public awareness of risk reduction measures.
- Develop it's Environmental Policy and ensure its implementation at all levels.
- Collaborate with research and analysis organizations to develop early response procedures for extreme heat and flood disasters, enhancing disaster response capacity.
- Develop a roadmap to respond to climate-induced disasters and anticipatory action in the next two years.
- Promote anticipatory actions in Mongolia among key stakeholders and establish a technical working group in the country.

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### 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.



## 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.

### 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 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 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

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Train Emergency Response Teams at mid and primary level branches and enhance their capacity.
- Train National and Branch Disaster Response members on shelter and shelter coordination.
- Establish an alternative warehouse to ensure timely humanitarian assistance to affected populations in remote areas.
- Expand cooperation with East Asian National Societies and international organizations to strengthen disaster response and recovery activities.
- Support the Mongolian Red Cross Society in establishing a real-time resource mapping mechanism and developing scenario-based planning for identified hazards.
- Promote disaster protection law and raise public awareness.

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Mongolian Red Cross Society by 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 has a cooperation agreement with NEMA in the field of information sharing, simulation, joint meetings and training among others. The Mongolian Red Cross 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 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



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.

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.

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Implement community-based infectious disease and zoonotic disease surveillance, detection, and response activities in six provinces.
- Train and empower volunteers to work in public health emergencies and provide first aid and psychosocial support during disasters.
- Establish first aid training centres at mid-level branches and organize training for educational institutions, workplaces, and families.
- Organize monthly campaigns to expand voluntary and non-remunerated blood donations and create reserves for emergencies.
- Improve sanitary facilities in schools, boarding houses, and kindergartens in rural areas, creating child-friendly water, sanitation, and hygiene environments.
- Provide safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene education to communities, with a focus on peer education and emergency preparedness.

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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.

The **Red Cross Society of China** also provides support to the Mongolian Red Cross Society in developing its first aid capacity.



## 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.

### 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.

### Planned activities in 2025

- Support internal migrants in Ulaanbaatar and other urban centers by providing access to essential services, including health care, legal assistance, and livelihood support, to facilitate their integration.
- Strengthen its capacity to assist migrants and displaced populations by training staff and volunteers on migration-related vulnerabilities and expanding partnerships with national and international organizations working on migration and displacement issues.

### 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 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](#).

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Mainstream protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) throughout all Mongolian Red Cross Society programming and implement PGI guidelines.
- Strengthen feedback mechanisms to ensure affected populations can express their needs and concerns.
- Train Red Cross staff, volunteers, and support group members on violence prevention, counselling, protection, and rehabilitation.
- Build capacity at all levels to provide mental health and psychological support, linking services to citizens affected by violence.
- Develop an Action Plan to implement the PGI policy and establish integrated feedback mechanisms through digital and non-digital approaches.
- Provide financial support for participation in mental health and psychosocial support capacity-building training organized by the Asia Pacific MHPSS Collaborative or the Psycho-social Support Centre.

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

**The IFRC** will continue to provide support to the National Society for its overall strategic approach to PGI, CEA and humanitarian education.

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## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Mongolian Red Cross Society is committed to its institutional strengthening and has carried out the self-assessment part of the IFRC Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification ([OCAC](#)) process twice, in 2012 and 2017. The self-assessment part of the OCAC process is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies within a range of

organizational capacities. The National Society also seeks to engage in the IFRC's Preparedness for Effective Response ([PER](#)) process, which enables National Societies to continuously and flexibly assess, measure, and analyze their strengths and gaps in their preparedness and response mechanism and take action to improve.



## Strategic and operational coordination

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

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.

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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.



## National Society development

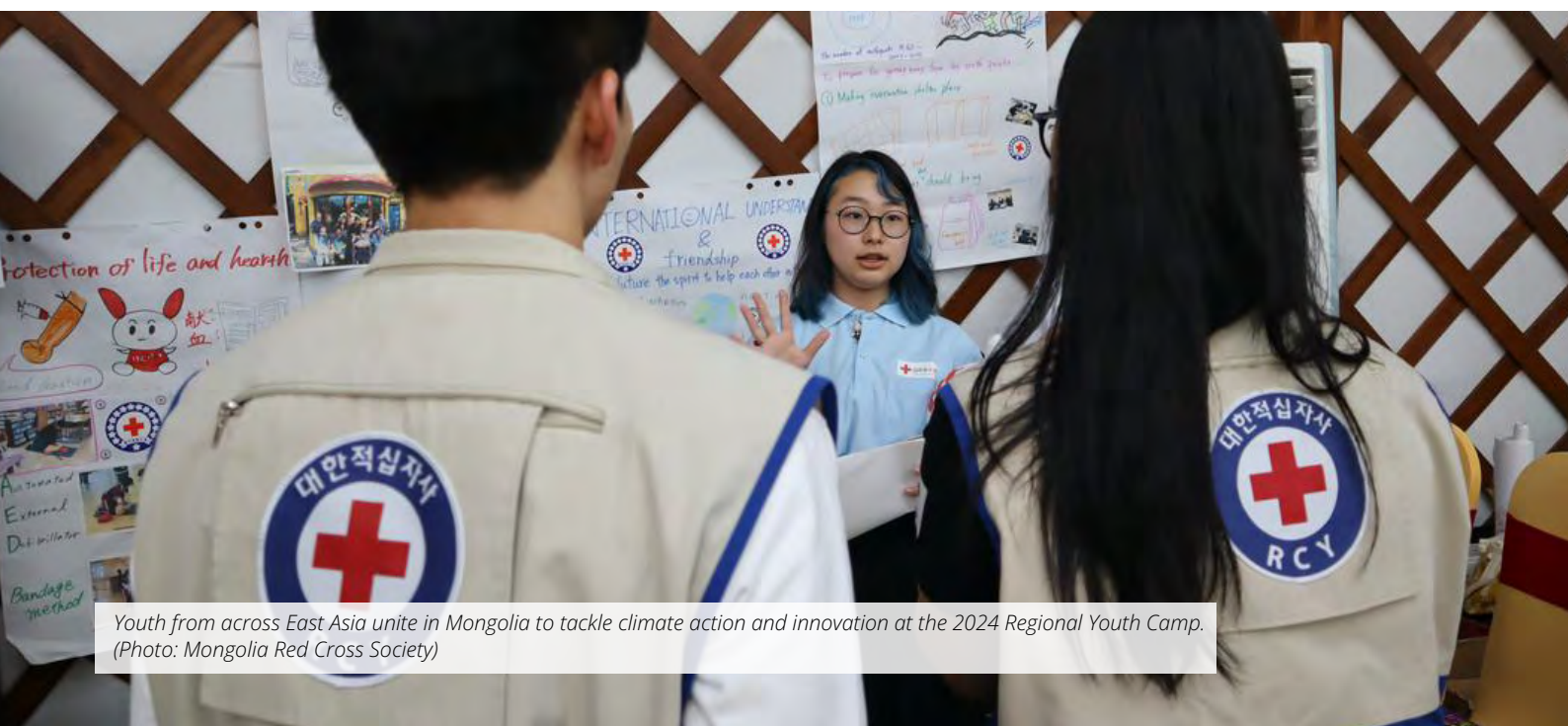
### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Society is committed to establishing an organizational culture that prioritizes the voices and participation of volunteers, members, supporters, and youth, while ensuring gender equality. Embracing social progress and technological innovations in its activities is also a key

focus, ensuring relevance and responsiveness in a rapidly changing world.

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society through capacity-building initiatives incorporated into various programmes and operations.



Youth from across East Asia unite in Mongolia to tackle climate action and innovation at the 2024 Regional Youth Camp. (Photo: Mongolia Red Cross Society)



## Humanitarian diplomacy

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Further define with the authorities the content of the National Society status as an auxiliary of the public authorities
- Continue to target advocacy efforts to humanitarian access in a context severely marked by insecurity

- Continue to promote humanitarian principles and values

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

**The IFRC** will support 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)

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Mongolian Red Cross Society is committed to strengthening the data collection and management system. The digital maturity assessment of the National Society has been completed, which is a crucial starting point toward the transformation journey that will increase the data culture of the organization and the 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 from all levels.

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

**The IFRC** will support the Mongolian Red Cross Society in connecting with the digital and data experts from the IFRC secretariat to provide necessary technical support for the digital literacy training. 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.

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.

Additionally, efforts are underway to bolster the capacity of the National Society across all levels, diversify resource streams, and enhance community engagement. These collective endeavors underscore the organization's commitment to effectiveness, integrity, and sustainability in its mission to serve vulnerable populations and communities.

## THE IFRC NETWORK

### The IFRC

The cooperation between the Mongolian Red Cross society and the IFRC Secretariat has been strengthened and deepened 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. Initiated by the IFRC Secretariat,

the Forecast-based Action (FbA) by the DREF mechanism was piloted in Mongolia and has played an instrumental role in the response to dzud. In cooperation with the IFRC, the national society is scaling up the anticipatory mechanism and aims to institutionalize it not only within the national society but within the country's emergency management and climate adaptation systems.

## 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. 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.

Additionally, the Australian Red Cross supports the National Society by funding a community-based surveillance project in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the National Centre for Zoonotic Diseases.

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 **Japanese Red Cross Society** supports the National Society in mental health and psychosocial support and first aid, particularly in emergency settings.

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.

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## 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.

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 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 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 and the World Health Organization (WHO) on community volunteer mobilization for health emergency responses.



## 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 16 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.

### About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2025 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and 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.

### Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks 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
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-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

- [IFRC network country plans](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research databank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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