



MONGOLIA

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



29 July 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE MONGOLIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY



PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency Operations



25,273

Disasters and crises



227,398

Health and wellbeing



40,379

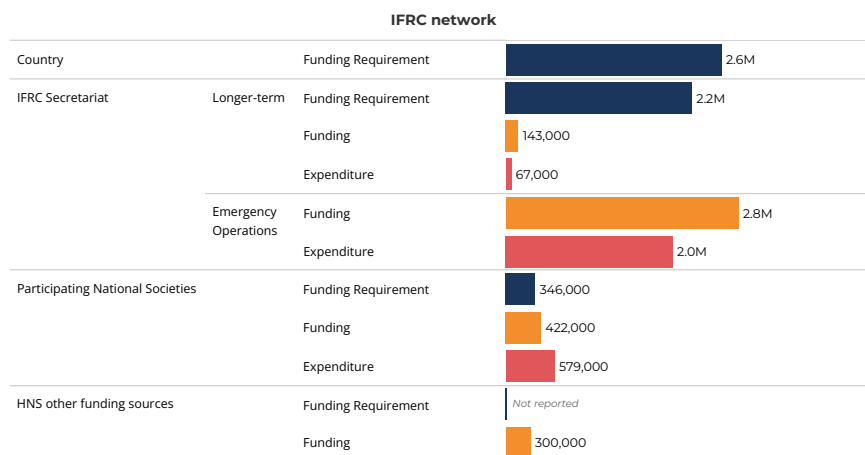
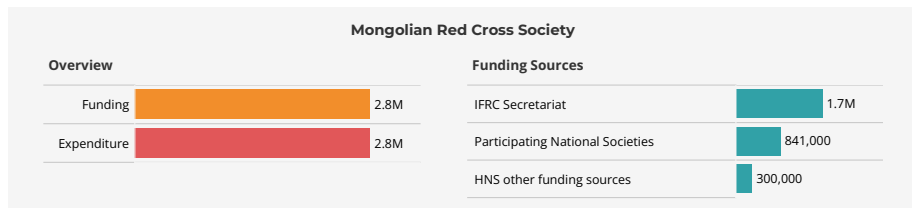
Values, power and inclusion



346,710

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAAMN001**

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

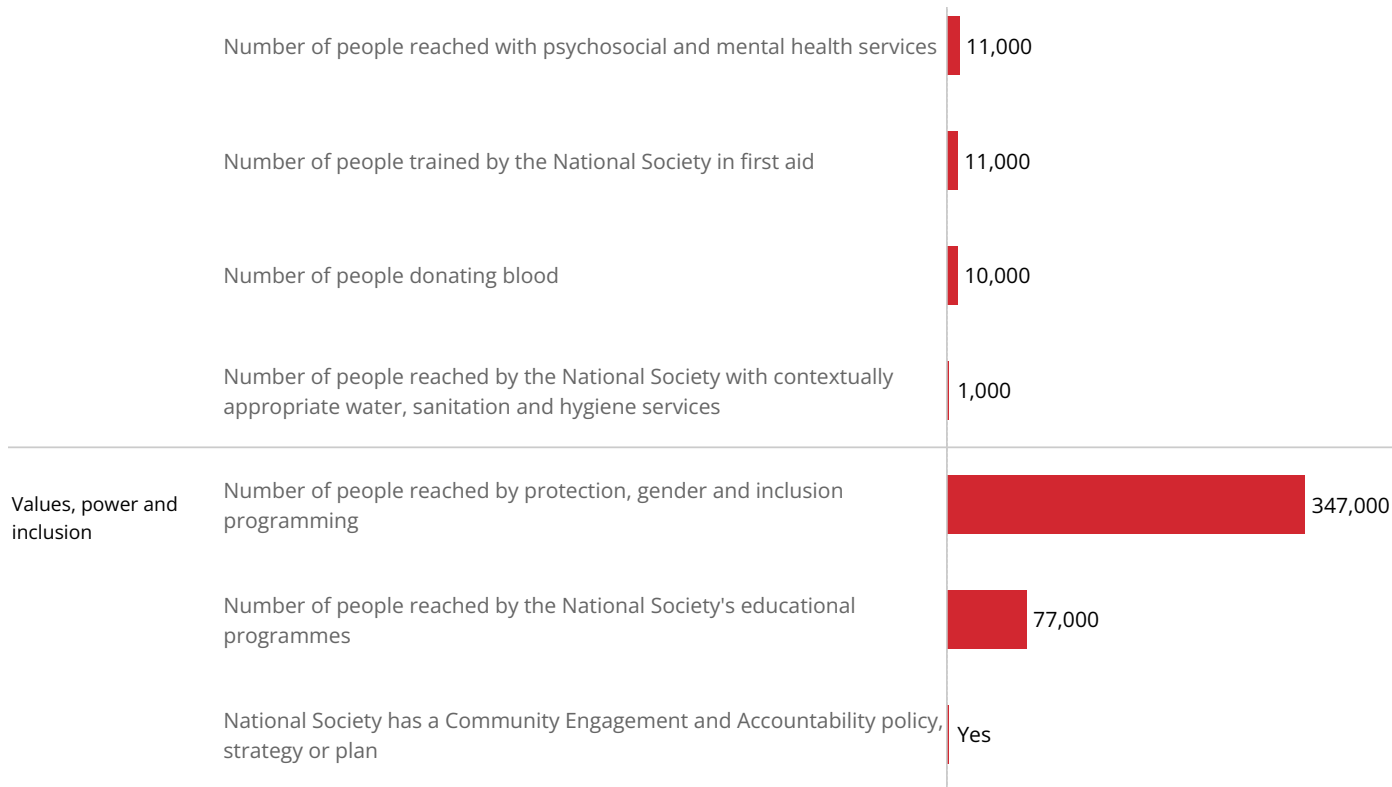
ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRMN020 / Mongolia Cold Wave (Dzud) response-2024

EF4 - Accountability and agility	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
SP2 - Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	25,000
	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	25,000
SP3 - Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	11,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	11,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	1,000
SP5 - Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	1,000
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

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 disaster risk reduction	227,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	25,000
	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	25,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	40,000



ENABLING FUNCTIONS

National Society development	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
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

IFRC NETWORK 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	322,000		●	●		●	●
Finnish Red Cross							●
Japanese Red Cross Society	67,000		●	●			
Korean Red Cross	23,000					●	
Kuwait Red Crescent Society			●				
Monaco Red Cross	10,000						
Qatar Red Crescent Society			●				
Red Cross Society of China			●	●			

Total Funding Reported **CHF 422,000**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

In 2024, Mongolia faced severe climate-related disasters alongside significant socio-political and economic changes which shaped the humanitarian and development landscape of the country. Mongolia experienced one of its harshest Dzud winters between 2023 and 2024. It affected 90 per cent of the country and caused widespread humanitarian and economic impacts. Halfway through 2024, over 8.1 million livestock (12.5 per cent of the national total) had perished, devastating the livelihoods of pastoralist communities. Nearly 5,000 herder households lost over 70 per cent of their livestock, severely impacting food security and economic stability.

In addition to winter hazards, extreme summer flooding which occurred between June and August of 2024 caused severe damage in Ulaanbaatar and surrounding regions. Rivers, including the Terelj, Tuul, Selbe, and Dund, rose above flood levels, submerging homes, infrastructure, and vehicles. Flash floods and wildfires have also increased in frequency, further stressing vulnerable communities.

The environmental challenges further compounded by economic pressures, included Mongolia's increasing fuel demand due to rising mining exports and limited national fuel storage capacity. Broader geopolitical and market dynamics, including the ongoing reverberations of the Russia-Ukraine crisis, have also indirectly impacted Mongolia's economy and social dynamics.

Mongolia also faced rising inflation in 2024, which reached 9.0 per cent in December, up from 8.1 per cent in November, marking the highest level since October 2023. Inflationary pressures were primarily driven by higher food prices (8.9 per cent), housing and utilities (23 per cent), and restaurant/hotel costs (11.1 per cent). These rising costs have placed additional strain on vulnerable populations, particularly rural herders already struggling with Dzud-related livestock losses. The increasing cost of essential goods and services has exacerbated financial hardships, underscoring the need for targeted humanitarian and recovery interventions.

2024 also witnessed key developments around governance and political changes. The constitutional amendments were implemented, which increased the number of Members of Parliament from 76 to 126 and restructured the electoral system. The Parliamentary and Citizens' Representative Khural elections led to a new coalition government formed by Mongolia's three largest political parties. These changes also led to significant turnover at the local level, requiring increased engagement between the Mongolian Red Cross Society and newly elected Citizens' Representatives to ensure continuity in humanitarian efforts.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2024, the Mongolian Red Cross Society prioritized Anticipatory Action as a means to mitigate disaster impacts and enhance community resilience. It also refined its Early Action Protocol (EAP) for Dzud-related emergencies, ensuring effective responses to safeguard lives and livelihoods. The National Society also strengthened its capacity through training on anticipatory action and contributed to regional training on Community Early Warning Systems (CEWS), developing a national CEWS Plan of Action. Additionally, the National Society partnered with the University of Internal Affairs to host an international conference on ecological security, where experts discussed disaster risk factors and solutions, fostering collaboration and research advancements.

Disasters and crises

In 2024, the Mongolian Red Cross Society prioritised the Dzud/cold wave-related ongoing emergency. The National Society provided assistance to people affected through multi-purpose cash assistance, livelihoods, healthcare, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), and community engagement and accountability (CEA). Additionally, it also strengthened its disaster management capacity, with a particular emphasis on preparedness, response, recovery, and risk reduction. The National Society initiated the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER)

process, completing key phases and developing a three-year work plan to enhance its disaster management system. In addition, it trained individuals, including local first responders and disaster response teams, and established volunteer groups and community-based firefighting teams. The National Society also organized technical training for over 200 herders to improve disaster resilience in rural areas, equipping them with skills to safeguard livelihoods against climate risks.

Health and wellbeing

The Mongolian Red Cross Society focused on improving health and well-being through various initiatives, including the 'Health in Emergencies and Community-Based Surveillance of Zoonotic Diseases' project, which trained volunteers for disease surveillance and prevention in rural areas. The National Society also emphasized first aid and mental health and psychosocial support, training first aid instructors and organizing the National First Aid competition, while co-hosting regional mental health and psychosocial support training. Additionally, the Mongolian Red Cross Society organized medical missions, including cataract surgeries for the elderly and congenital heart disease surgeries for children, and conducted 250 blood donation days.

Migration and displacement

The Mongolian Red Cross Society continued to support vulnerable migrants and host communities by advocating for improved access to quality healthcare, with a focus on mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). The National Society implemented an MHPSS capacity-building initiative for climate change-induced migrants in Khuvsgul, Zavkhan, Sukhbaatar, and Tuv, training staff and volunteers to provide support. MHPSS services were delivered through helplines to ensure accessible assistance for migrants. Additionally, the National Society is planning a nationwide migration and displacement needs assessment to inform a comprehensive action plan for internal migrants.

Values, power and inclusion

During the reporting period, the Mongolian Red Cross Society focused on promoting humanitarian values, principles, and volunteerism through various educational initiatives. It conducted training and distributed materials on the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross, International Humanitarian Law, and the legal status of the National Society, reaching people through digital platforms. The National Society also launched the 'Strengthening National Society PGI Capacity at Grassroots Level' project, focusing on protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) and disability inclusion. Additionally, the National Society enhanced community engagement through its Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) efforts, incorporating feedback mechanisms in programmes like congenital heart disease and cataract surgeries, while organizing workshops and providing digital registration systems for transparency.

Enabling local actors

The Mongolian Red Cross Society focused on enhancing branch development and financial sustainability through initiatives like seed funding and the Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA), which helped identify strengths and areas for improvement across its branches. The National Society successfully secured local government funding, enhanced financial transparency, and streamlined cash assistance processes to improve efficiency and accountability. Volunteer development was also a key priority, with the update of the Volunteer Policy and the establishment of Volunteer Appreciation Day. The National Society also advanced youth empowerment through workshops, the 'East Asian Youth Camp Gathering,' and a forum on the mental health impacts of climate change. Additionally, it prioritized digital transformation by introducing a new volunteer and branch management system, setting the stage for further expansion in 2025 with additional modules for disaster management and emergency response.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

The Mongolian Red Cross Society underwent a change in focus by redirecting its efforts towards the Dzud Response. Following the launch of the Emergency Appeal for Mongolia Dzud in March 2024, a substantial portion of the resources and manpower were redirected towards delivering timely and effective responses to the affected communities.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

Name	Mongolia - Cold Wave Dzud
Appeal number	MDRMN020
Duration	2 February 2024 to 31 March 2025
People to be assisted	36,000
Funding requirements	Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 5.2M IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 4.5M
Link to Emergency Appeal	Emergency appeal
Link to Operational Strategy	Operational Strategy
Link to latest operations update	Operations update no.4

Mongolia's weather has been recorded as the most severe in 49 years. In the winter of 2024, the country experienced an unprecedented cold wave crisis (known as Dzud) which affected 76 per cent of the country through white and ice/iron Dzud. Several additional key factors such as numerous blizzards, extensive snow coverage across the country, and fluctuating temperatures with periods of intense cold/freezing, followed by warm phases/snow melting, and then refreezing, have left no grazing options for livestock (sheep, cows, horses, and camels) which communities that are traditionally nomadic pastoralists rely on.

In February 2024, the Government of Mongolia passed a resolution declaring a heightened readiness level due to the severe Dzud affecting the country nationwide. The Dzud impacted 185,937 herder households, constituting 75 per cent of all herder households. As of 7 March 2024, 1,344 herders have lost their entire livestock, and 18,859 herder families were on the Otor movement (a nomadic winter coping mechanism). The fast-growing high livestock mortality rate has a direct impact on their food source as they utilise their livestock meat, leading to negative coping mechanisms: reduced daily food consumption, compromising on other basic goods for personal hygiene, warm clothes, and others.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

In the face of the ongoing crises, the Mongolian Red Cross Society is leveraging its vast network of volunteer bases to deliver immediate aid. The response strategies are deeply integrated with existing programmes, allowing the National Society to provide critical support swiftly and efficiently. Over time, the National Society has inculcated experience in implementing DREFs in recent years for Dzuds and sand/snowstorms.

As part of the response, the Mongolian Red Cross Society Health Department is currently implementing a project on zoonotic disease surveillance, including reporting mechanisms, that can be easily duplicated or adapted to Dzud risks. The National Society also utilised targeted selection criteria to support herder families affected by the Dzud, prioritising those with between 100 and 400 livestock (low incomes and livestock restocking capacity) and who have lost a significant part of their livestock, those who have decided to renounce to their herder activities and reaching to urban areas and those engaging in the Otor movement in the most affected areas. The National Society has also provided [multi-purpose cash assistance](#), [livelihoods](#), [healthcare](#), [water, sanitation and hygiene \(WASH\)](#), [protection](#), [gender and inclusion \(PGI\)](#), and [community engagement and accountability \(CEA\)](#).

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, Anticipatory Action was a cornerstone of the Mongolian Red Cross Society's strategy to mitigate disaster impacts and strengthen community resilience. Building on its commitment to undertake proactive disaster management, the Mongolian Red Cross Society worked to refine its Early Action Protocol (EAP) for Dzud emergencies, ensuring timely and effective responses to safeguard lives and livelihoods. This effort was bolstered through close collaboration with stakeholders and partners, reinforcing a collective approach to tackling climate-induced disasters.

As part of the capacity-building efforts, members of the National Society's Climate Change and Disaster Management Department participated in the training of trainers on anticipatory action. The initiative was led by the Asia-Pacific Technical Working Group on Anticipatory Action in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Vision Mongolia. In addition, to embed anticipatory action as a sustainable mechanism for disaster risk reduction, the National Society contributed to the regional training of trainers on Community Early Warning Systems (CEWS) and subsequently developed a national level 'CEWS Plan of Action'.

The Mongolian Red Cross Society also collaborated with the University of Internal Affairs to organize an international scientific conference on 'Ecological Security, Disasters and Solutions in Border Areas' at the Youth Training Centre in November 2024. Domestic and international scientists and researchers discussed the research on ecological security in border areas, factors affecting disaster risk, and disaster-related issues and solutions, combining theory and practice. As a result of the conference, they also proposed future trends, modern advanced technologies, research and analysis achievements, and solutions. A total of 90 participants from universities, research institutes, researchers, doctors, scientists and teachers in the field partook in the event.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continued to support the Mongolian Red Cross Society in enhancing its capacity for climate resilience through targeted training programmes, workshops, and locally tailored resources. This ongoing assistance aimed to foster sustainable development and strengthen community resilience.

Additionally, in alignment with the National Society's long-term climate resilience strategy, the IFRC is assisting the National Society in securing funding for a climate change adaptation project. The project aims to address climate-related challenges by bridging immediate disaster response with pre-emptive climate resilience initiatives and is paving the way for sustained impact and a more climate-resilient Mongolia.



Disasters and crises

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

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Mongolian Red Cross Society focused on disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and risk reduction, making significant progress in strengthening its disaster management capacity. In addition, it also bolstered its auxiliary role by providing crucial humanitarian support in response to the Dzud.

The Mongolian Red Cross Society also collaborated with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) between 2021 and 2024. The two parties reviewed the implementation of joint efforts with the Chief of the Local Emergency Management Agency. This event also outlined continued collaboration till 2028, ensuring a shared commitment to enhancing disaster preparedness and response.

The Mongolian Red Cross Society initiated the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process, completing the orientation, assessment, and analysis phases of the capacity enhancement approach. Despite temporary delays due to the unfolding Dzud emergency, the Mongolian Red Cross Society conducted validation meetings with department heads to review and confirm the relevance of findings and priorities in the post-Dzud context. In November 2024, the National Society built on these inputs, with the Disaster Management team drafting a three-year work plan to address critical areas for strengthening its disaster management system.

In line with its objective to build the capacity of local first responders and empower local branch disaster response teams, the Mongolian Red Cross Society conducted training sessions for 1,216 individuals, including members of the national disaster response team, branch staff, and volunteers. On the occasion of the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction, the National Society organized 'Be Ready' and first aid training, reaching over 9,000 individuals across 12 provinces. A total of 173 members of disaster response teams at the mid-level branches also received various trainings.

To strengthen the understanding and implementation of disaster management policies, the Mongolian Red Cross Society conducted a three-day capacity-building training for staff in March 2024. A total of 96 participants attended the training, which aimed to equip participants with essential knowledge and tools to effectively plan, execute, and report disaster risk management activities. The training emphasized the importance of aligning branch-level disaster management efforts with the National Society's overarching strategy, ensuring consistency and efficiency across all operations. Through interactive sessions and practical exercises, participants gained hands-on experience in using digital tools such as Kobo and learned to develop needs assessments and reports that meet organizational standards. The topics covered during the training included the disaster risk management policy of the National Society, sustainable development indicators for disaster management reporting, needs assessment methodologies, child safeguarding policy, mental health and psychosocial support (PSS), and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

The Mongolian Red Cross Society established 22 volunteer groups with 15 members each in 5 provinces and 6 districts of the capital city. These 330 volunteers were trained to assist the Red Cross Mid-level branches and emergency response agencies during disasters. Additionally, a total of 16 volunteer community-based firefighting teams with 15 members each were established in various soums and equipped with firefighting tools.

Following Dzud, the National Society worked to enhance the herders' resilience towards disasters. It organized a five-day technical training for 200 herders from Tuv, Darkhan, Selenge, Dundgovi, and Umnugovi provinces at the National Society Youth Training Centre. The training was aimed at enhancing disaster preparedness and resilience among herding communities and was conducted in collaboration with seven experts from the Mongolian Pasture User Association. The training equipped participants with essential skills to safeguard livelihoods against climate and disaster-related risks. Topics included sustainable herding practices, pasture standards, livestock health and breeding, and preparation of raw materials to ensure better disaster readiness. Participants reported high satisfaction with the practical relevance of the training, emphasizing its value in reducing vulnerabilities and building long-term resilience.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Mongolian Red Cross Society through the largest-ever IFRC surge team deployment in the country, providing critical technical support. In response to the Dzud ongoing emergency, it assisted through an overall funding requirement of CHF 4.5 million. Additionally, the IFRC mobilized the provision of multi-purpose cash assistance, animal care kits, and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services to affected communities. 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 Participating National Societies which further assisted the National Society during the Dzud emergency did so through the deployment of surge delegates. These include the **American Red Cross**, the **Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China**, the **Japanese Red Cross Society**, and the **Netherlands Red Cross**. Additionally, the IFRC deployed two delegates to support the emergency operation.

The **Australian Red Cross** supported the National Society through the provision of a facilitator who assisted the Mongolian Red Cross Society's capacity-building efforts.



Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Mongolian Red Cross Society conducted various interventions aimed at improving the health and wellbeing of people in the country. One of the main efforts was to promote community-based surveillance. This was done through the 'Health in Emergencies and Community-Based Surveillance of Zoonotic Diseases' project which focused on strengthening the capacity of the Mongolian Red Cross Society staff and volunteers to respond to health emergencies and conduct surveillance of zoonotic and other communicable diseases in rural areas. Since its launch in 2022, the project has been implemented at the national level and in three target provinces. In 2024, 225 volunteers were trained and became actively involved in disease surveillance, prevention, and information dissemination. The project is set to expand to an additional province in 2026, further enhancing its reach and impact.

Additionally, the National Society also prioritised first aid training and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). In 2024, the National Society organized first aid instructor training sessions in Shiliinhote and Ulaanbaatar, training 100 first aid instructors. It also organized a National First Aid competition and the Mongolian Society of Emergency Medicine that included 248 Red Cross members, as well as government and non-government organizations. Additionally, commercial first-aid training sessions were organized 55 times with 1,510 participants from different organizations and entities.

The National Society further co-organized the Asia-Pacific Regional Training on 'Mental Health and Psychosocial Support During Disasters' and the Asia-Pacific International Conference on 'Integrating Mental Health and Psychosocial Support into Regional Contexts During Disasters, Conflicts, and Prolonged Crises', in collaboration with the IFRC Asia-Pacific Reference Centre for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support and Cooperation and the Japanese Red Cross Society. Representatives from 12 National Societies in the Asia-Pacific region, along with participants from other organizations including WHO, MOH, UNICEF and Save the Children, attended the conference.

To further strengthen its capacity in first aid and MHPSS, the National Society launched a bilateral project with the Japanese Red Cross Society last year. Running from 2024 to 2027, the project assists five branches annually through funding and technical support. The project aims to strengthen first aid capacity by training instructors and supplying equipment. Meanwhile, MHPSS capacity will be enhanced by establishing mental health helplines (rooms) at branch offices and training staff and volunteers to provide MHPSS during emergencies.

As part of the collaboration between the Mongolian Red Cross Society and the Ministry of Family, Labour, and Social Protection, a training and day-long event was held on 30 September 2024 in Tuv. The initiative aimed to provide socio-psychological support to senior citizens and centre staff. A total of 300 nursing home staff from similar institutions participated, exchanging experiences and best practices in elderly care.

With regard to Emergency Response Capacity Building, the National Society organized 'Pre-Hospital Trauma Life Support and Mass Casualty Incident Emergency Response' training in collaboration with the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Mongolian Society of Emergency Medicine, and EMS Global. The training involved 60 participants, including emergency medical doctors and MRCS staff.

In October 2024, the National Society also organized the National Conference and Consultation on 'Public Participation and Inter-Sectoral Cooperation in Pre-Hospital Emergency Care'. The event brought together over 150 representatives from 15 organisations across the health, education, police, and road transport sectors to strengthen coordination and enhance emergency response capacity.

Additionally, the National Society jointly organized a training on 'Prevention of Gender-Based Violence and Providing Psychological First Aid During Disasters and Emergencies', with the General Authority of Child and Family Development Protection and the National Emergency Management Agency. A total of 75 professionals from 12 provinces participated in the sessions, enhancing their capacity to respond to gender-based violence and provide psychological support in emergencies.

The National Society also undertook medical missions for children and elders. It organized an 'Optical Professional Training' programme for ten ophthalmologists from provincial and district health centres. As a result of this initiative, 114 elderly individuals received free cataract surgeries through a partnership with the Inner Mongolian Red Cross Branch, the Chao-Ju Eye Group of China, and the Second State Central Hospital of Mongolia.

Additionally, through the 'Angel's Journey' project, the Mongolian Red Cross Society examined and diagnosed 271 children with congenital heart diseases in 2024. From this group, 75 children received free surgical treatment, with the first group of 25 children undergoing successful surgeries in China.

The National Society also organized 250 blood donation days, provided advocacy sessions among 58,400 people and recruited 9,500 voluntary blood donors. A total of 144 blood donors were awarded the 'Honorary Blood Donor' medal. The blood donor recruitment events were organised 44 times and hosted by 11 Youth Red Cross Clubs at different Universities and Colleges.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the Mongolian Red Cross Society in strengthening its health-related interventions, especially ones including first aid and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS).

The **Australian Red Cross** provided financial assistance to the National Society for the community-based surveillance (CBS) project in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the National Centre for Zoonotic Diseases.

The **Japanese Red Cross** Society also provided financial assistance to the National Society by funding a bilateral project on strengthening first aid and MHPSS capacity. It also supported the National Society with the National First Aid competition.

The **Red Cross Society of China** supported the National Society through various medical missions to treat the elderly and children. It also supported the National Society in providing free surgical treatment as part of the 'Angel's Journey' project.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Mongolian Red Cross Society continues to support vulnerable migrants and host communities by advocating for better access to quality healthcare, especially mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). The National Society collaborated with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) country office to implement an MHPSS capacity-building initiative targeting climate change-induced migrants in the provinces of Khuvsgul, Zavkhan, Sukhbaatar, and Tuv. The National Society staff and volunteers were trained to enhance their capacity to support migrants relocating to urban areas due to the changing climate. The MHPSS services were delivered through helplines, ensuring accessible and effective support for vulnerable populations.

Additionally, with technical support from the Asia Pacific Migration Network (APMN), the Mongolian Red Cross Society is planning to conduct a nationwide migration and displacement needs assessment. This initiative aims to gather comprehensive data to inform the development of a National Society action plan addressing the needs of internal migrants.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** continued to provide technical support to the National Society, enabling it to conduct an assessment to define internal and international migration issues in Mongolia.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Mongolian Red Cross Society focused on promoting humanitarian values and principles. It conducted trainings and disseminated video materials to promote the 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 Mongolian Red Cross Society.

Through the digital platforms of the youth development programme, a series of videos promoting mental health education for the youth, along with two videos specifically designed to engage adolescents, was published and reached 315,286 people. Additionally, 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.

The Mongolian Red Cross Society also implemented a wide range of activities to promote protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) and disability inclusion across multiple provinces. The National Society conducted e-learning sessions focusing on safety and security, gender equality, child protection and the volunteer policy for over 300 volunteers. As part of these efforts, the Mongolian Red Cross Society launched the 'Strengthening National Society PGI Capacity at Grassroots Level' project, establishing a working group and developing key documents, such as a roadmap for PGI, Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse(PSEA) assessment tools, and information, education, and communication (IEC) materials.

To further aid its PGI efforts, the National Society organized core PGI training for staff and volunteers across several provinces and districts, reaching over 150 participants, and conducting forums on gender equality and disability inclusion in Gobi-Altai, Darkhan-Uul, and Selenge provinces. The Mongolian Red Cross Society also trained staff on data collection tools while emphasizing the importance of sex, age, and disability disaggregated data.

Various awareness initiatives focusing on children were successfully implemented in 2024. 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. On the occasion of World Children's Day, the 'Mongolian Child' event was jointly organized with the Arts and Culture Department of the Authority of Child and Family Development Protection and the Mongolian Children's Palace. 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.

For volunteer engagement, the Mongolian Red Cross Society also increased its institutional capacity in Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). Its activities included developing a CEA feedback standard operating procedure (SOP), conducting CEA self-assessment, organizing training on engagement with communities and tools, designing visual flyers, reviewing the target population's selection criteria, and organizing a lessons learnt workshop. More crucially, CEA approaches were integrated into specific programmes such as the congenital heart disease surgery programme. The Mongolian Red Cross Society supported families from screening to post-surgery follow-up, ensuring they were well-informed. Similarly, in eye cataract surgery initiatives for the elderly, pre-surgery consultations and feedback mechanisms helped tailor services and improve delivery.

Additionally, to improve its feedback and complaint mechanisms, the National Society established various programmes including those focusing on public health. As part of its implementation, hotlines, suggestion boxes, and digital platforms were used to collect community feedback, ensuring that interventions were responsive to local needs and concerns. The Mongolian Red Cross Society also prioritized cultural sensitivity and inclusivity, particularly in its disaster preparedness and response initiatives. These programmes involved participatory risk reduction workshops that empowered communities to develop localized emergency response plans.

The National Society further developed digital registration systems to enhance transparency and facilitate reporting. Events like Good Deeds Day and International Volunteer Day strengthened community connections by incorporating volunteer feedback into planning. An assessment of volunteer work led to recommendations for enhancing technology use in volunteering activities, feedback collection, and reporting mechanisms to improve efficiency and responsiveness. The Mongolian Red Cross Society also updated its volunteer policy to incorporate remote work options, prioritize volunteer safety, and promote inclusivity. Youth-focused dialogues in Umnugobi province engaged 250 students in child protection, bullying prevention, and PSEA awareness, promoting active youth participation in humanitarian activities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in actively overseeing the projects under community engagement and accountability (CEA). It assisted in the development of CEA feedback SOP, conducting a self-assessment, and various other training activities during the Dzud operation.

The **Australian Red Cross** supported the National Society in enhancing its PGI capacity at the grassroots level. It provided support with the development of a roadmap and developing various key assessment tools and communication

materials. The Australian Red Cross also supported the 'Strengthening National Society PGI Capacity at Grassroots Level' project.

The **French Red Cross** shared its experience with the National Society Headquarters on integrating humanitarian education into secondary schools and leveraging e-learning resources.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by the National Society against objectives

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 contributing to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

Participating National Societies supporting the Mongolian Red Cross Society include the **American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Red Cross Society of China, French Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross Society, Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Kuwait Red Crescent Society, Netherlands Red Cross** and the **Qatar Red Crescent Society**.

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, [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.

External coordination

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

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

The Asian Development Bank, through the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, is collaborating with the National Society to implement a graduation pilot programme. This aims to support vulnerable households to recover from

the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, building on a foundation of social welfare benefits and a holistic set of poverty reduction interventions. The National Society is also collaborating with UN agencies, notably UNICEF (for water, sanitation and hygiene in emergency interventions relating to the COVID-19 response) and the World Health Organization (WHO) on community volunteer mobilization for health emergency responses.

Resource Mobilisation

In 2024, the National Society developed its resource mobilization strategy to enhance financial sustainability and diversify funding sources. To support its implementation, a training session was organised to introduce the National Society and IFRC's long-term resource mobilisation strategy, equipping staff members with the necessary skills to strengthen fundraising efforts and strategic partnerships.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The National Society focused on branch development through projects such as 'seed funding' to enhance the resource mobilisation capacity of the branches in Dornod, Darkhan-Uul, Govi-Altai, Uvs, and Umnugovi provinces, as well as in the Sukhbaatar district of the capital city. In 2024, a majority of National Society branches successfully secured funding allocations within local government budgets, underscoring the strong cooperation between the state and the National Society.

During the reporting period, the Mongolian Red Cross Society conducted a Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) to evaluate the capacity of its branches using the updated methodology from the IFRC. This assessment helped pinpoint the strengths and challenges of nine branches and a work plan was produced to address gaps.

To ensure financial sustainability, the Mongolian Red Cross Society completed its Capacity Review and Risk Assessment (CRRRA) in 2024. The findings of the review helped the National Society identify its weaknesses and risks in finance and procurement, which provided direction for its improvement in the coming years. Notable achievements were made in enhancing financial transparency and improving the processes of budgeting, planning, and reporting through the successful update of the 'Diamond Programme' and the development of a comprehensive 'Financial Development Plan'. Additionally, the Finance department of the headquarters has streamlined the delivery of cash assistance, ensuring direct transfers to the bank accounts of disaster-affected citizens for greater efficiency and accountability.

In 2024, the Mongolian Red Cross Society achieved significant milestones in volunteer development, reflecting its commitment to strengthening its volunteer base and fostering a culture of recognition and inclusivity. The National Society updated and disseminated its Volunteer Policy to 360 individuals. To honour volunteer contributions, the first day of each month was established as 'Volunteer Appreciation Day', complemented by the 'Thank You to Our Volunteers' event, which recognized the exceptional efforts of 110 active volunteers.

With regard to youth empowerment, the National Society achieved significant milestones in youth engagement and international collaboration, empowering young leaders and fostering cross-cultural connections. Its Youth Development Centre successfully organised 26 workshops and training sessions, reaching 1,029 individuals. Under the 'Youth as Future Leaders' theme, the National Society successfully organized the 'East Asian Youth Camp Gathering – 2024' bringing together 80 youth participants from Mongolia, the Republic of Korea, China, and Japan.

With a focus on the mental health impacts of climate change, particularly the Dzud, the Mongolian Red Cross Society also hosted the Asia Pacific Youth Online Forum, titled 'The Impact of Climate Change on Mental Health of Youth'. This forum underscored the need for youth-focused mental health initiatives in the face of growing climate challenges.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the National Society in enhancing its finance system, branch development, and youth empowerment. The IFRC also provided financial and technical support to increase the National Society's resource mobilisation capacity. Through the Joint Resource Mobilization Development Initiative, the IFRC facilitated the National Society's access to technical experts from the Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross to conduct field assessments and online consultations in 2024. These efforts supported the Mongolian Red Cross Society in strengthening its capacities in finance development, resource mobilization and commercial first aid. The

initiative will continue in 2025, with further actions guided by the need assessment findings. Additionally, the IFRC also facilitated interaction with experts from the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Asia Pacific Disaster Resilience Centre, and the Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China to support the planning and facilitation of the East Asia Youth camp in Mongolia.

The Australian Red Cross supported the National Society through the seed funding project in several branches to enhance resource mobilisation capacity.

The Finnish Red Cross supported the National Society in advancing in-kind donation initiatives.

The Japanese Red Cross Society and the **Republic of Korea National Red Cross** supported youth exchange programmes.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Mongolian Red Cross Society celebrated its 85th anniversary. It organised a range of nationwide events, building public trust and enhancing public awareness of the National Society's role and activities. The National Society celebrated the World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day together with Mongolian Humanitarian Day under the unifying slogan 'Keep Humanity Alive'. These events highlighted the importance of humanitarian values and mobilized communities across Mongolia to support the Red Cross mission.

The National Society organized 250 blood donation days, provided advocacy sessions among 58,400 people, and recruited 9,500 voluntary blood donors. A total of 144 blood donors were awarded the 'Honorary Blood Donor' medal. The blood donor recruitment events were organised 44 times and hosted by 11 Youth Red Cross Clubs at different Universities and Colleges.

By the decree of the President of Mongolia, 128 employees, volunteers, and members of the Mongolian Red Cross Society were honoured with prestigious state awards and medals.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in strengthening its positioning and capacity to further the humanitarian diplomacy efforts. This included assistance in communications and public advocacy initiatives, enabling the National Society to amplify its impact and build public trust.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the National Society prioritized its digital transformation. The Mongolian Red Cross Society worked to enhance its operational efficiency and data management capabilities. A new system for volunteer and branch management was introduced, enabling branches to upload information and data directly into the system. This centralized approach allowed the headquarters to review and monitor data more effectively and efficiently, improving coordination and decision-making. E-training modules were developed and provided to all staff members to better guide the use of the new system.

In 2025, the National Society planned to expand the system with additional modules like disaster management and emergency response, further strengthening its capacity to respond to crises. Technical and financial support is still needed for the Mongolian Red Cross Society to continue information monitoring system development, strengthen the system and data security, and integrate new functions in the future.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support to the National Society on finance, PMER-related topics, and project management training to improve its accountability.

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

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

Nothing to report



The Mongolian Red Cross Society assisted vulnerable herder households during one of the harshest winters (Dzud) in nearly five decades, 26 March 2024. (Photo: The Mongolian Red Cross Society)

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 2024. 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 2024 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](#) (Note: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRMN020](#))
- [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](#)

Contact information

Olga Dzhumaeva

Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Cluster Delegation
for China, Japan, Mongolia &
Republic of Korea, based in
Beijing
T +86 1381 1429535
olga.dzhumaeva@ifrc.org

Herve Gazeau

Head of Strategic Partnerships
& Resource Mobilization
IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office,
Kuala Lumpur
T +6019 268 6503
herve.gazeau@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

Lead
IFRC Global Strategic Planning
& Reporting Centre
New Delhi
sumitha.martin@ifrc.org