



MONGOLIA

2026 IFRC network country plan



11 February 2026

In support of the Mongolian Red Cross Society



31

National Society branches



703

National Society local units



190

National Society staff



17,643

National Society volunteers

People to be reached in 2026



150,000

Climate and environment



240,000

Disasters and crises



225,000

Health and wellbeing



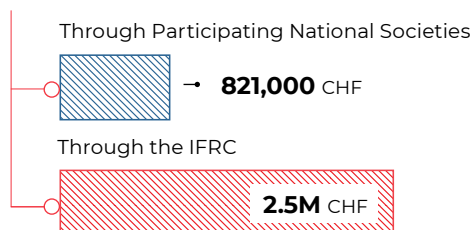
70,000

Values, power and inclusion

IFRC network Funding Requirements

2026

Total 4.1M CHF



Participating National Societies

- Australian Red Cross
- Red Cross Society of China
- Japanese Red Cross Society
- The Republic of Korea National Red Cross
- Saudi Red Crescent Authority*

IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:
MAAMN001

*National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in 2025.

Hazards



Cold Waves



Drought



Storms



Floods



Landslide



Earthquake

IFRC network multi-year focus

Longer term needs

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

Capacity development

- Financial sustainability
- Resource mobilization
- Digital transformation
- Communications

Key country data links

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index **Low**

Human Development Index rank **104**

World Bank Population figure **3.5M**

World Bank Population below poverty line **27%**



A Mongolian Red Cross Society volunteer delivers food and relief items to a herder in northern Mongolia after an extreme winter dzud claimed dozens of her livestock. (Photo: IFRC)

Detailed funding requirements

2026

IFRC

Ongoing emergencies

Longer-term needs

Climate and environment	602,000
Disasters & crises	495,000
Health & wellbeing	340,000
Migration & displacement	10,000
Values, power & inclusion	15,000

Enabling local actors 1.1M

Total 2.5M

Participating National Societies bilateral support

National Society	Year	Funding Requirement	Confirmed Funding	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Australian Red Cross	2026	753,000		-	118,000	90,000		337,000	207,000
Japanese Red Cross Society	2026	68,000				68,000		-	-
Red Cross Society of China	2026				-	-		-	-
Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2026							-	

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 (IHL) 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 public authorities and the National Society at the national and local levels. The National Society operates through 33 mid-level branches across the country and more than 700 primary-level branches covering all provinces. It has seven regional disaster preparedness centres and more than 17,000 active volunteers and youth members.

The National Society's Strategy Framework 2021–2030 focuses on three main aims:

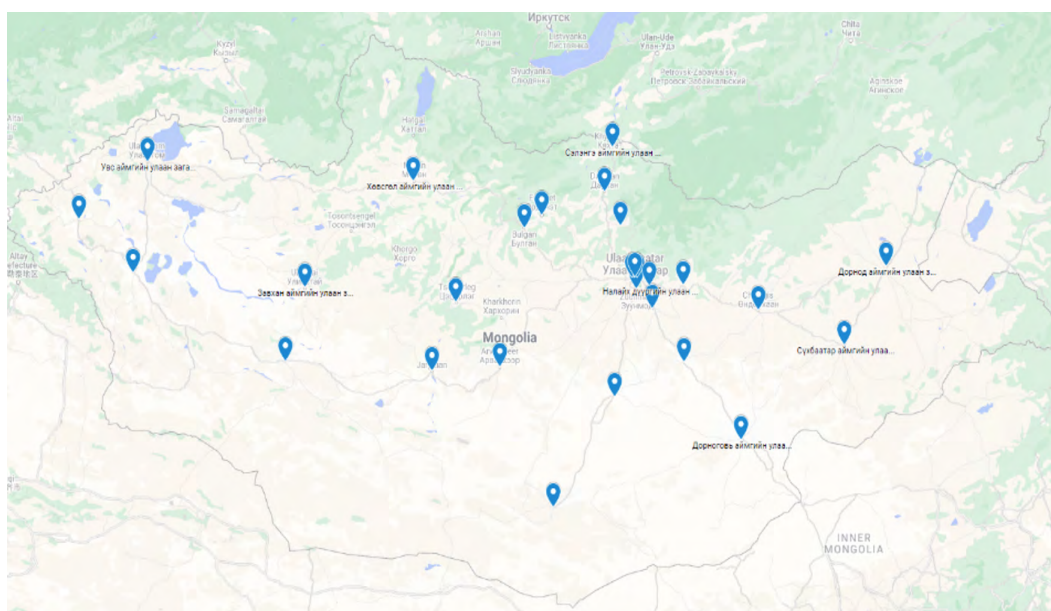
- Protection of lives and livelihoods of the people from disasters and hazards, ensuring preparedness and

strengthening the 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 and youth based on the values and new innovative practices of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, improve community engagement in decision making and ensure sustainable development of the National Society

Over the past few years, the Mongolian Red Cross Society has reached communities across the country through a wide range of programmes, projects and life-saving interventions. Its key focus areas include disaster management, social inclusion and development, public health promotion and youth engagement. Through these initiatives, the Mongolian Red Cross Society works to strengthen resilience, promote health and well-being, advance inclusive development and empower young people to contribute actively to humanitarian efforts.

In 2024, the Mongolian Red Cross Society reached 1.5 million people through its long-term services and development programmes and almost 230,000 people under its disaster response and early recovery programmes.



Map of Mongolian Red Cross Society branches

The map does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC or the National Society concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Mongolia is a vast, landlocked country spanning 1.6 million square kilometres with a [population](#) of approximately 3.5 million, making it the world's most sparsely populated nation. While semi-nomadic herding remains central to rural life, the country has become increasingly urbanized, with nearly half of the population concentrated in Ulaanbaatar and major provincial centres. Mongolia's landscape ranges from expansive grassy steppe to deserts and semi-desert terrain, with mountain ranges in the west and southwest. Only a small fraction of its land—around 0.8 per cent—is arable. The country is well known for its extremely harsh climate: a brief two-month warm season followed by long, severe winters that can plunge below -50°C . For the one-third of the population that depends on livestock herding for income and food security, these climatic extremes have immediate and often devastating consequences.

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

These environmental pressures interact closely with the country's economic and social dynamics. Mongolia's economy has been [vulnerable to global shocks](#), including the COVID-19 pandemic and the ripple effects of the Russia–Ukraine conflict. The pandemic led to a sharp economic contraction, increased unemployment and heightened poverty. Mongolia's reliance on mineral exports and on trade routes through China made it particularly susceptible to border closures and supply chain disruptions, while rising fuel and food prices following geopolitical tensions further strained household budgets. These

economic challenges have exacerbated social inequalities, particularly affecting herder families, low-income urban households and women-led small businesses.

Urbanization is accelerating as climate pressures and limited rural opportunities drive migration to cities. [Ulaanbaatar now hosts](#) nearly half of Mongolia's population, with around 60 per cent of its residents living in ger districts—informal settlements lacking adequate infrastructure, sanitation and reliable heating. These areas face overlapping vulnerabilities, including severe winter air pollution, limited access to social services and heightened socioeconomic marginalization. Internal migration continues to reshape population patterns and service needs, contributing to rising demand for urban planning, social protection and livelihood support, while also leaving rural areas with shrinking workforces and limited community capacity.

Despite these challenges, Mongolia has made notable progress in [human development](#). It ranks 104 out of 193 countries on the Human Development Index, with life expectancy, years of schooling and per-capita income steadily rising since 1990. Education levels are high, with adult literacy at over 98 per cent and secondary education completion rates strong for both men and women. However, gender disparities persist in [labour force participation](#), political representation and reproductive health outcomes. Women hold 17.3 per cent of parliamentary seats and face higher unemployment rates, while maternal mortality and adolescent birth rates remain areas of concern.

The country is also undergoing a rapid digital and technological transition. Platforms such as [E-Mongolia](#) have expanded access to public services, and the [adoption of artificial intelligence](#) strategies reflects Mongolia's ambition to modernize its economy. Yet [significant digital divides](#) remain although most of the population is connected, fewer than one in five rural residents have reliable internet access, limiting their participation in the digital economy and constraining educational and employment opportunities.

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

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.

Planned activities in 2026

- Strengthen community resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate risks and disasters by scaling up locally led climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction efforts
- Support at-risk communities to anticipate, prepare for, respond to and recover from evolving hazards, including those exacerbated by climate change
- Advance climate-smart programming, promoting environmental sustainability and embed anticipatory action and nature-based solutions in its humanitarian services
- Enhance its readiness and response systems, invest in volunteer capacity and expand its reach through inclusive, data-driven and community-centred disaster management approaches
- Become a leading actor in fostering safer, more climate-resilient communities
- Build on the foundations laid out in its Strategy 2030 and reflect the broader alignment with key national, regional and global frameworks, including the Mongolia's National Adaptation Plan, the IFRC's Strategy 2030, the Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organizations and the Hanoi Call for Action

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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

The **Australian Red Cross** provides support in scaling up anticipatory action across policy, financing and operational systems; expanding branch-level readiness and training; and supporting the implementation of climate and environmental policies.



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 scientific risk scenarios indicate the potential for a major [earthquake](#) for Ulaanbaatar, which presents a significant challenge given the projected impact. Nevertheless, an equally challenging situation is the amount of money required to have a "reasonable" response in place. The Mongolian Red Cross society is developing rapid assessment tools to assist with the preparations and possible response. In this case, engagement with other agencies including the Mongolian government will be crucial to the success of the preparation process. Due to the distinctive nomadic lifestyle of the herders moving around from place to place, the programme encounters challenges in implementing community-based approaches.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Mongolian Red Cross Society is working with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), UN agencies, the National Research Centre of Astronomy and Geophysics, the meteorological office and relevant local authorities. The Mongolian Red Cross Society has a cooperation agreement with NEMA in the field of information sharing, simulation, joint meetings and training among others.

The high-level objectives of the National Society are to:

- Support communities to better prepare for, respond to and recover from evolving crises and disasters by focusing on community resilience

- Enhance the knowledge and skills of vulnerable populations, especially nomadic herders
 - Build the capacity of local first responders, including fire-fighters, and empower local branch disaster response teams
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Planned activities in 2026

- 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
 - Establish a real-time resource mapping mechanism and develop scenario-based planning for identified hazards
 - Promote [disaster protection laws](#) and raise public awareness
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Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Mongolian Red Cross Society to further strengthen global and regional cooperation within and outside the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, as well as build on existing partnerships and explore new ones. This will include:

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



In recent times, the average life expectancy of Mongolia's more than three million people has increased to 72.24 years, with women living almost 10 years longer than men. 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 the capital city of Ulaanbaatar is among the highest in the world. 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

Emergency health remains a core mandate of the National Society, and it will support the Government with building national emergency medical teams. Other high-level objectives of the National Society include:

- Strengthen community health, inclusion and protection through integrated and locally led approaches
- Expand epidemic preparedness and community-based surveillance over the next five years, integrating health and climate initiatives
- Enhance water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and health education at the branch level
- Build partnerships and cascade practical tools and training to ensure that health and social services are accessible, equitable and responsive to the needs of the most vulnerable

Planned activities in 2026

- Implement community-based infectious disease and zoonotic disease surveillance, detection and response activities
- Train and empower volunteers to work in public health emergencies and provide first aid and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) during disasters

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society to further develop its commercial first aid capacity.

The **Australian Red Cross** will provide sustained technical and coordination support to strengthen the Mongolian Red Cross Society's integrated health and protection programming. This includes sustaining progress with community-based surveillance and epidemic preparedness.



Mongolian Red Cross Society volunteers deliver life-saving support to herder families during Mongolia's harsh dzud winter, providing essential aid and protection. (Photo: Mongolian Red Cross Society)



Migration and displacement

Migration in Mongolia is driven by a combination of environmental, economic and social factors, with two dominant patterns: internal rural-to-urban migration and international labour migration. Internal migration is largely concentrated toward Ulaanbaatar, which now accommodates nearly half of the country's population. This trend is fueled by the search for better economic opportunities, improved access to education and healthcare, and the growing impact of climate change. Harsh winters, prolonged droughts and desertification have undermined traditional pastoral livelihoods, forcing many herders to relocate to urban areas. These movements have led to the rapid expansion of peri-urban ger districts, where infrastructure and basic services remain inadequate, creating challenges such as poor sanitation and severe air pollution.

Climate change continues to be a major driver of mobility. Mongolia has experienced significant warming over the past decades, intensifying environmental stresses that push rural populations toward cities. This climate-induced migration is expected to increase, highlighting the need for adaptive policies that integrate mobility into climate resilience strategies. At the same time, international migration plays an important role in Mongolia's demographic dynamics. A considerable number of Mongolians live abroad, primarily in South Korea, the United States, Japan, China and Russia, with labour migration being the most common form.

Many migrants face vulnerabilities related to irregular status and limited protection mechanisms, while recent geopolitical developments have also led to inflows of foreign nationals seeking refuge in Mongolia.

These migration patterns present significant socioeconomic and policy challenges. Urban areas, particularly Ulaanbaatar, face mounting pressure on housing, public services and infrastructure. Rural-urban disparities persist, and unregistered migrants often struggle to access social services. Governance gaps in migration management and limited integration of mobility into development planning further exacerbate these issues. Overall, migration in Mongolia reflects a shift from traditional nomadic mobility to climate-driven and economically motivated movements. Addressing these trends requires inclusive urban planning, climate adaptation strategies, and stronger migration governance to transform mobility into a driver of sustainable development.

In recent years, international migration and mobility from Mongolia have grown exponentially with an estimated about 211,611 Mongolians living abroad in 2024 representing around 6.1 per cent of the total population. The primary destination countries for people leaving Mongolia are Republic of Korea, USA, Japan, Sweden and Czech Republic.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Mongolian Red Cross Society aims to explore emerging opportunities to contribute to understanding internal migration and displacement patterns, including assessing needs where feasible, to inform potential future programming.

This will enable the National Society to reflect on migration-related engagement and partnerships, based on emerging needs and future requirements.

Planned activities in 2026

- Explore potential opportunities to assess migration and displacement dynamics, with a view to better understanding the needs of internal migrants and identifying any feasible areas for engagement



Values, power and inclusion

Gender-based violence (GBV) remains a critical concern. In 2024, a [UNFPA-led study](#) estimated that nearly CHF 222 million is lost annually due to intimate partner violence, underscoring the prevalence and profound economic and social impact of domestic abuse. Conservative gender norms, poverty and alcohol abuse sustain unequal gender power dynamics at home, reducing women's agency, limiting access to justice and perpetuating violence as an acceptable element of domestic life.

Children are not exempt from this systemic exclusion. Despite legal reforms such as the revised Child Protection Law enacted in September 2024, nearly half of all children in Mongolia continue to experience psychological or physical punishment within their homes. Research indicates that around 30–32 per cent of children under five are subjected to harsh disciplinary practices, even as non-violent approaches are used more frequently. This discrepancy highlights a power imbalance within families where parental authority can override children's rights and show enduring cultural acceptance of corporal punishment.

Poverty, unemployment and high alcohol consumption compound these problems. Economic pressures strain family dynamics and fuel cycles of domestic violence, while alcohol misuse among men exacerbates aggression and social exclusion of women and children. Government and UN reviews—such as the 2024 UNICEF Annual Report—have linked economic insecurity to both the persistence of GBV and the failure to protect children adequately.

Legal and institutional measures have shown promise. The 2024 Child Protection Law strengthens the legal framework around child safety and improves coordination among service providers

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide technical support to the National Society to better understand internal and international migration dynamics in Mongolia. This may include facilitating discussions to share migration-related experiences, review prevailing internal and international migration trends and reflect on findings from recent studies on internal migration.

The IFRC will support the Mongolian Red Cross Society in identifying potential areas of engagement in migration programming and exploring collaboration with relevant internal and external partners on migration-related initiatives.

and law enforcement. Efforts to enhance gender equality also continue, although challenges remain in shifting social attitudes and ensuring effective implementation of laws.

The thematic intersection of values, power and inclusion in Mongolia reveals deep-rooted norms that tolerate violence and subordinated roles for women and children. Even with positive legislative developments, the persistence of patriarchal authority and traditional disciplinary practices demand proactive, culture-sensitive interventions. Realigning values toward equitable power sharing and protecting rights will require sustained advocacy, economic empowerment programmes, awareness campaigns and stronger enforcement of protective laws—transforming formal inclusion into lived social reality.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Mongolian Red Cross Society aims to establish an inclusive culture where volunteers and members support 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.

The overarching strategy of the Mongolian Red Cross Society includes promoting social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace. The National Society aims to institutionalize Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) systems in all its programmes.

Planned activities in 2026

- Mainstream 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 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 (MHPSS), linking services to citizens affected by violence

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, community engagement and accountability (CEA) and humanitarian education.

The **Australian Red Cross** will provide sustained technical and coordination support to strengthen the Mongolian Red Cross Society's institutionalizing of PGI systems, embedding disability-inclusion and safeguarding across all operations.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Mongolian Red Cross Society is committed to pursuing institutional strengthening and carried out the self-assessment part of the Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process in 2021. The self-assessment is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies as a whole in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities. The Mongolian Red Cross Society is also committed to the Preparedness for Effective Response process and is at the workplan phase. The PER approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyse the strengths and gaps of its preparedness and response mechanism and ultimately take necessary action to improve it.



Key Institutional Indicators

The National Society has put in place the following:

- Youth engagement strategies
- Strategy to strengthen its auxiliary role
- National Society development plan
- Data management system
- Digital transformation roadmap



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Build a diversified and sustainable resource base to secure long-term capacity for serving communities through income-generation initiatives, private sector engagement and strengthened partnerships with public authorities
- Reinforce the auxiliary role by establishing enhanced partnerships and coordinated platforms with state actors, enabling intersectoral collaboration and access to public funding and favourable tax frameworks
- 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

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide sustained support to strengthen the National Society's resource mobilization. This includes assistance in finalizing and implementing its resource mobilization strategy, with a focus on expanding commercial first aid services and diversifying income streams.

The **Australian Red Cross** will provide funding and technical support in the strengthening of its resource mobilization strategy and seed funding initiatives, fostering private sector engagement and sustaining regular State-Red Cross coordination platforms to reinforce the National Society's auxiliary role.

The **Japanese Red Cross Society** will provide support to develop and implement a business model driven by commercial first aid as a profitable service, together with the IFRC.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen institutional capacity through continuous self-assessment and improvement using IFRC's Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process
- Enhance branch-level performance by conducting regular Branch Organizational Capacity Assessments (BOCA) and implementing evaluation-based workplans for mid-level and primary-level branches
- Improve governance and accountability through annual performance evaluations of branches, focusing on organizational development, financial management, resource mobilization, workplace safety and community engagement
- Build sustainable branch operations by revising development indicators for primary-level branches and delivering targeted training to staff and volunteers on budgeting, planning and reporting
- Advance preparedness and response capacity by engaging in IFRC's Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process to identify gaps and strengthen emergency readiness
- Address capacity gaps systematically through targeted support informed by BOCA assessments, while improving staff motivation and retention via updated promotion and recognition mechanisms

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society's institutional development by diversifying income streams. The IFRC will also offer technical support to enhance organizational capacity through BOCA assessments.

The **Australian Red Cross** will provide funding and technical support for the updating and implementation of organizational policies and conducting BOCA assessments.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Establish an organizational culture that prioritizes the voices and participation of volunteers, members, supporters and youth, while ensuring gender equality
- Become a trusted, accountable and transparent National Society, adhering strictly to the seven Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
- Include humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity and universality, thereby upholding effectiveness

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

- Strengthen institutional foundations by modernizing finance, HR, safeguarding and information management systems, ensuring consistent application across all branches
- Embed robust accountability measures including risk management, transparent reporting and safeguarding practices to uphold trust and integrity
- Advance organizational agility and sustainability to position the National Society as a trusted humanitarian actor capable of delivering impactful services nationwide
- Strengthen data collection and management system using the results from the digital maturity assessment to increase the data culture of the organization and the ability to reach communities

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support the Mongolian Red Cross Society in its digital transformation efforts. The IFRC will also offer technical support in the development of a robust planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) system and the integration of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) practices across programmes and branches.

The **Australian Red Cross** will provide funding and technical support for strengthening the National Society's Information Management System (IMS).

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC through its Country Cluster Delegation to China, Japan, Mongolia and Republic of Korea, based in Beijing, maintains collaboration with the Mongolian Red Cross Society which has deepened over many years. The IFRC provides ongoing support to enhance the National Society's operational capacity, improving preparedness and response systems and promoting the implementation of humanitarian programmes in line with international standards.

In recent years, the IFRC has supported the Mongolian Red Cross Society through numerous [Emergency Appeals and Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) operations](#) in

relation to Mongolian harsh winters (dzuds), flash floods and sandstorms. Initiated by the IFRC, the Forecast-based Action (FbA) mechanism under the DREF was piloted in Mongolia and has been instrumental in improving dzud preparedness and response. In partnership with IFRC, the Mongolian Red Cross Society is scaling up [anticipatory action](#) and working to embed this approach within its operations and the country's broader emergency management and climate adaptation systems. At the same time, the National Society is developing a Climate and Environmental Policy and Action Plan to strengthen [climate-smart programming](#) and align with national and global climate commitments.

IFRC membership coordination

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

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

The **Australian Red Cross** has maintained a long-standing bilateral partnership with the Mongolian Red Cross Society, built on shared commitments to institutional strengthening and humanitarian effectiveness. The partnership covers all

strategic priorities of the National Society, including climate and disaster management, [epidemic preparedness](#), zoonotic disease prevention, protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), resource mobilization, branch development, organizational policy development and [humanitarian diplomacy](#).

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

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

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



Mongolian Red Cross Society volunteers help herder families prepare for harsh dzud winters through early action and community-based resilience measures. (Photo: Mongolian Red Cross Society)

Movement coordination

The Mongolian Red Cross Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The ICRC provides support to the National Society with its legal base and in the areas of international humanitarian law (IHL), restoring family links (RFL), emergency preparedness and response, communications, organizational development and partnership development. The National Society hosts the secretariat of the IHL core group and plays a key role in IHL dissemination in Mongolia.

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. In partnership with the Ministry of Defence and the General

Staff of the Mongolian Armed Forces, the Mongolian Red Cross Society has delivered training to 1,800 armed forces personnel as part of pre-deployment preparation for the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) between 2023 and 2025. Since 2022, the Mongolian Red Cross Society has contributed to the Khan Quest Multinational Peace Support Operations Exercise by facilitating field sessions on peacekeeper-humanitarian interaction, and from 2025, it assumed responsibility for delivering IHL training during the exercise while supporting ICRC's participation.

Together with the ICRC, the National Society has co-hosted high-level and educational events to strengthen IHL awareness and practice. In 2024, they organized the Advanced Session on IHL in Ulaanbaatar, bringing together 26 senior officials from nine Asia-Pacific countries to deepen regional expertise. At the national level, the Mongolian Red Cross Society and the ICRC co-host the annual Red Cross IHL Moot Court Competition, engaging students and legal professionals in promoting humanitarian law and principles.

Coordination with other actors

The Mongolian Red Cross Society coordinates closely with key national authorities, including the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, the Ministry of Education and Science, the National Research Centre of Astronomy and Geophysics and the Meteorological Office, as well as local-level actors. The Mongolian Red Cross Society maintains a cooperation agreement with NEMA for information sharing, joint simulations, meetings and training, and has a multi-year MoU with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change to advance climate-related initiatives.

Through the IFRC support China's Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund (GDSSCF) funds the National Society's Climate Change Adaptation project, which strengthens community resilience through locally led early action systems, climate-smart livelihoods and public awareness campaigns. This project also enhances the Mongolian Red Cross Society's institutional capacity and encourages innovation for climate adaptation at both community and national levels.

In collaboration with UNICEF, the Mongolian Red Cross Society is preparing advocacy campaigns and training sessions to prevent crimes involving children, including online risks. These activities will engage children and youth directly, promoting safe behaviours and strengthening protective environments.



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 2026 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 network databank](#)
- 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 2026 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 network databank](#)
- 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 bank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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