

2022



© Mirva Helenius / IFRC

MONGOLIA

IFRC COUNTRY PLAN

2022 funding requirement in Swiss francs

770,000

As part of a total Federation-wide funding requirement in Swiss franc **1 million***



National Society
branches

733



National Society
staff

192



National Society
volunteers

12,500



People to be reached

311,500

This document details the IFRC's support in areas agreed upon with the relevant National Society. The IFRC seeks resources to carry out this plan, listed here as funding requirements. For information on the IFRC's emergency operations, please visit ifrc.org/appeals.

* Total for IFRC and National Societies working internationally. Not including the country National Society's funding requirements.

+C IFRC

Appeal number
MAAMN001

www.ifrc.org



© Mirva Helenius / IFRC

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

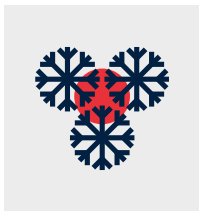
Population

3.3 million

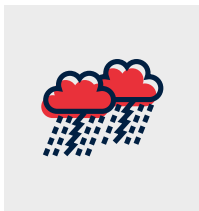
Human Development Index Ranking

99

Vulnerability to disasters



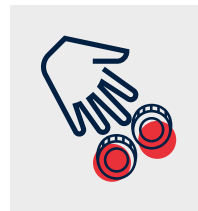
Extreme winter



Storms



Floods



Poverty



Health

Mongolia is a landlocked country in East Asia, bordered by Russia and China. Despite being the 18th largest country in the world, it has a low and remote population. The country is home to 3.4 million people, many of which rely on agriculture for their livelihoods. People in rural locations are vulnerable to extreme weather that can create health risks and catastrophic economic situations every year.

Winters are becoming even more extreme as the effects of climate change increase. The severe winters are often the cause of death for large numbers of livestock, destroying the primary income source for a third of the country's people. Temperature fluctuations throughout the year impact communities' preparedness and resilience, leaving them vulnerable to droughts, flash floods, storms and sandstorms.

The country's landlocked situation means more logistic support is required to assist people. If the country's airspace is closed, this will add to the difficulties in accessing communities, particularly those in remote areas.

Non-communicable diseases and domestic violence are areas of concern in Mongolia. It has the seventh-highest global mortality rate due to non-communicable diseases, with exceptionally high rates of cancer and hepatitis. Half of the country's children are statistically likely to experience abuse. The government passed a new law in 2016 to combat this, but existing gender norms in the country mean many children will continue to be at risk.

The IFRC supports the Mongolian Red Cross on its initiatives to build resilience, scale up anticipatory actions to crises, increase cash focused interventions to protect livelihoods, protect lives and health through epidemic preparedness and response programmes and large scale First Aid coverage.



© Mongolian Red Cross

ROLE OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

The National Society in Mongolia runs numerous programmes and life-saving actions with support from the IFRC, the ICRC, the Government of Mongolia and other partner National Societies.

In the past four years, the National Society has reached two million people through its programmes and projects with the support of the IFRC. The National Society's Disaster management activities have supported 700,000 of the most vulnerable people in the country, saving lives, protecting livelihoods and meeting immediate needs. Its public health programme reached 593,000 people, its social inclusion and development programme reached 362,000 people, and the youth movement programme reached 424,000.

In 2022, the IFRC will support the National Society to focus on three main strategic aims:

- **Building resilience:** The National Society will protect the lives and livelihoods of vulnerable people from disasters and hazards, ensuring preparedness and strengthening the capacity of disaster response and recovery.
- **Public health promotion:** The National Society will deliver activities through a community-based approach which supports access to sustainable, affordable, appropriate, and quality health services, thus capitalizing on its auxiliary role.
- **Partnerships and development:** The National Society will focus on better leadership and strengthening relationships with domestic and international partners to support humanitarian and development action. It will further increase resource mobilization and continue to strengthen public participation in decision-making with improved community engagement and accountability.

MEMBERSHIP COORDINATION AND MOVEMENT FOOTPRINT

Name of Partner National Society	Climate	Crises	Health	Migration	Inclusion	Engaged	Accountable	Trusted
Australian Red Cross		✓	✓		✓			
Red Cross Society of China			✓					
French Red Cross			✓					
Japanese Red Cross Society					✓			
Korean Red Cross Society					✓			
British Red Cross					✓			
Swedish Red Cross		✓						
Italian Red Cross			✓					

The IFRC hosted the EA+5 Leader's Forum in 2021 to improve movement cooperation and has worked closely with the ICRC to support the Mongolian National Society. Since 2017, the ICRC and the National Society have formalized and cooperated through a partnership framework agreement and work collaboratively to raise awareness of humanitarian issues in Mongolia.

The National Society is considered a leading humanitarian organization in the country. It is working closely with the IFRC and the World Health Organization to scale up health interventions and increase the impact of its health programmes, particularly its flagship initiative tackling COVID-19 and vaccine distribution.



GLOBAL FLAGSHIPS

Local action – stronger National Societies

The IFRC will support the National Society under the Red Ready flagship project to enhance its emergency management capacity and increase:

- warehouse stocking and prepositioning
- assessment and logistics management capacity
- safety and security
- WASH capacity
- Preparedness for Effective Response (PER)

It will continue to work with the National Society on anticipatory action, including forecast-based planning, to reduce the impact of foreseeable disasters.

Going to scale on humanitarian action and risk reduction

The IFRC will support Mongolian Red Cross to scale up preparedness for multi-hazards/complex emergencies and to develop a risk reduction road-map; to implement its COVID-19 response plan covering the whole country; to respond to emergencies and crises; to further strengthen the migration and displacement work and to increase First Aid skills in country.

Global cash leadership

The IFRC will support the National Society to increase role of cash in its operations, be fully cash ready, mainstream cash in programmes, and have clear strategic and policy documents to demonstrate a leading position in cash-based interventions.

Global health security – epidemic and pandemic preparation and response

The IFRC will support the Mongolian Red Cross' capacity development to contribute to strengthening the national public health system through: 1) closing gaps in preparedness and community-based surveillance that are needed to identify and contain outbreaks of infectious diseases; 2) vaccination and immunization promotion and uptake; 3) building healthy and resilient communities.



CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CRISES

Funding requirement in Swiss francs

50,000

People to be reached

100,000



People in Mongolia are highly dependent on weather conditions to sustain their livelihoods. The increased frequency and intensity of climate-related disasters create a substantial risk to pastoral herders, who make up one-third of the country's population, and the survivability of their livestock.

Based on the [Climate Change Impacts on Health and Livelihoods Assessment](#) conducted by the IFRC and Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Reference Centre in Mongolia in 2021, the country will continue to experience significant warming and drying as a result of the climate crisis. Temperatures are rising faster than the global average. This is already being felt by communities across Mongolia, challenging traditional pastoralist-herder lifestyles and catalyzing a strong rural-urban migration trend. The Dzud, which creates drought-like summer conditions followed by extremely cold, harsh winters, will become more frequent and severe. Extreme rainfall may translate into increased landslides, flash floods and land erosion.

The IFRC has supported the Mongolian Red Cross to successfully implement its first and second forecast-based action by the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund during the winters of 2019–20 and 2020–21 using risk maps, early warning and anticipatory actions. According to the evaluation of forecast based action, the most vulnerable herder households were correctly identified, usage of cash by herder families to buy animal feed resulted in a 50% reduction in the mortality of horses; survival rates of goats and sheep improved significantly. A higher number of herders getting FbF support sold off their animals before Dzud compared to those who were not supported by FbF, in a region where destocking of herds is one coping mechanism to avoid livestock death later in the Dzud season. The evaluation report is available upon request.

The IFRC will support the National Society to deliver humanitarian assistance to people with a high risk of losing livestock or who have already lost livestock due to climate-related crises. It will provide further support by strengthening the National Society's capacity to implement forecast-based action to reduce the impact of climate and environmental disasters. The IFRC will also work closely with the Mongolian Red Cross to create a platform for action by key stakeholders to address key findings and recommendation in the Climate Assessment Report and to develop risk reduction strategies and medium- to long-term adaptive interventions that are specific to the climate risks.

TARGETS

- 100,000 people are reached with climate and environmental activities.

SUPPORT

- Strengthen the National Society's forecast-based action capacity.
- Organize training, facilitate Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment, and develop and implement community-based risk reduction plans.
- Develop a shared risk awareness of climate-related impacts with government and other stakeholders and advocate for anticipatory action to be integrated into national legislation for its scale-up.



© Mongolia Red Cross

EVOLVING CRISES AND DISASTERS

Funding requirement in Swiss francs
300,000

People to be reached
100,000



Mongolia is prone to extreme winter temperatures, flash floods and storms. The people who live in the poorest communities are the most at risk due to their reliance on the weather for their livelihoods. It is vital to identify the specific needs of the affected communities and take the first step to help them to recover from the damage sustainably.

Preparedness is a particular strength of the National Society. With its support, communities can prepare for extreme winters and increase their resilience when additional challenges present themselves, including sudden-onset disasters such as earthquakes and health crises, including COVID-19.

The National Society aims to increase and strengthen its community engagement and accountability (CEA) elements in disaster response to ensure readiness and resilience among the vulnerable community through active engagement in all disaster management phases.

The National Society's involvement in the IFRC's flagship programmes is of particular importance. It aims to build resilience in communities by increasing preparedness in remote areas. The Red Ready programme has allowed the National Society to enhance multi-hazard action and respond to vulnerable communities' needs in the most heightened situations.

The National Society in Mongolia has good information-sharing practices and provides resources to different areas in the country based on needs and experience.

🎯 TARGETS

- The National Society is engaged in structured preparedness and capacity building-processes
- The Government is supported to adopt new legal instruments related to disaster risk management

➡ SUPPORT

- Provide funding and technical guidance to improve the Early Action Protocol (EAP), improving assessment and analysis of the trigger mechanism, anticipatory actions, and improved future Forecast-based Action planning on a wider scale.
- Develop roadmap to build partnerships at national, regional or global Forecast based Financing (FbF) Dialogue Platforms and fora for humanitarian advocacy and sharing of Mongolian Red Cross experiences.
- Train herder groups to renovate winter shelters and provide in-kind assistance.

GROWING GAPS IN HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Funding requirement in Swiss francs
200,000

People to be reached
100,500



Mongolia has the seventh-highest non-communicable disease mortality rate in the world. These account for almost 80 per cent of all deaths and contribute to a 30 per cent likelihood of dying prematurely.

Current major infectious diseases in the country include hepatitis, brucellosis, tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases. Other major contagious diseases are echinococcosis, plague, tularemia, anthrax, foot-and-mouth and rabies. Respiratory illnesses are a major cause of infant deaths, especially during winter, while infectious diarrhoea is a common public health threat during the summers.

The rates of illness and death from liver cancer in Mongolia are also the highest in the world, with over 95 per cent of liver cancer cases associated with hepatitis B and C infection. The limited medical capacity in Mongolia to detect and treat infectious diseases is also of increasing concern during the current COVID-19 pandemic.

Ulaanbaatar has the highest air pollution levels of all the world's capitals, at over 27 times WHO recommended safe levels. This adds further pressure on the healthcare system. Water, sanitation and hygiene are a crucial part of Mongolia's unfinished Millennium Development Goals agenda. The main challenges in creating safer WASH are soil contamination, poor wastewater treatment and disposal management, and open-pit latrines.

Mongolia has achieved remarkable health progress during the last decade. However, new challenges have threatened the country's public health security, including emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases.

The IFRC will give significant attention to the National Society's epidemic and pandemic preparedness plan, including provisions for seasonal influenza, WASH, and making health services COVID-19 safe across all branches of the National Society. Following the distribution of COVID-19 vaccinations, all branches of the National Society will increase vaccination readiness in close coordination with the IFRC and in collaboration with the government public health system.

🎯 TARGETS

- 21,000 people reached by National Society with contextually appropriate health services and trained in first aid
- 19,000 people reached by National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation, hygiene and immunization services
- 20,000 people reached by National Society psychosocial and mental health services



95%

of liver cancer cases are associated with hepatitis B and C infection



30%

likelihood of dying prematurely in Mongolia

➡ SUPPORT

- Develop tailored health and WASH strategies and introduce Commercial First Aid Tools to improve health and wellbeing of communities.
- Mobilize financial and technical resources to increase immunization uptake to protect people from vaccine preventable diseases such as Influenza, measles, cholera, diphtheria, tetanus and others.



27

Ulaanbaatar's air pollution is 27 times higher than the WHO recommended safe levels



© IFRC

MIGRATION AND IDENTITY

Funding requirement in Swiss francs

65,000

People to be reached

5,500



Mongolia's severe winters have such a substantial impact on livelihoods that international migration has grown exponentially in recent years. One in eleven Mongolian people now live abroad, bringing the total to 130,000 people in 2016. Most migrants are young, educated men seeking economic stability, mainly in China, Russia, Japan and Korea.

Although internal migration has a long history in Mongolia, moving from rural to urban areas is not always positive. Between 2010 and 2016, 207,772 people migrated to the capital city of Ulaanbaatar, which continues to attract 21,000 people per year. Many of these have not achieved financial stability, despite this being the driving factor behind their reason for migrating.

People who migrate internally often face long journeys through desolate rural areas, and access to services can often be extremely limited.

The National Society aims to provide humanitarian services and essential services at checkpoints to ensure people who migrate and are displaced are safe, treated humanely and with dignity, and have the assistance and protection support they need to thrive in inclusive societies.

To achieve this, IFRC will increase its efforts to enhance the National Society's capacity to understand migration dynamics and deliver appropriate humanitarian services to migrants, displaced people and those impacted by the migratory and displacement phenomenon (including families who stay behind) in coordination with relevant local and international actors.

🎯 TARGETS

- National Society to define the strategy, policy and action points on migration and displacement.
- National Society to conduct workshops at 31 branches.
- National Society to train 100 volunteers to improve migration knowledge.



130,000

Mongolian migrants were residing
in other countries in 2016

➡ SUPPORT

- The IFRC will support the National Society to conduct situational research on migration and displacement.
- The IFRC will support the National Society to conduct needs assessments.
- The IFRC will support the National Society to conduct pre-departure sessions for people migrating to foreign countries.



21,000

people a year migrate internally
to the capital city

VALUES, POWER AND INCLUSION

Funding requirement in Swiss francs
85,000

People to be reached
5,500



In Mongolia, gender-based violence and abuse, neglect and violence against children are highly prevalent. The National Centre Against Violence (NCAV) estimates that one in three women are victims of domestic violence. UNICEF found that nearly half of all children aged between two to 14 years were subject to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by a household member.

Contributing factors to violence include discriminatory gender norms, poverty, lack of employment, and alcohol abuse.

Sexual and gender-based violence is a life-threatening global health and human rights issue. In 2016, the Mongolian parliament passed a law to combat domestic violence and another on the protection of children. The new laws criminalize domestic violence, make child protection reporting mandatory, and outline a multi-disciplinary team approach to prevention and response to violence involving ministries such as police, health, social welfare and education.

The National Society has committed to strengthening protection, gender, and inclusion, including child protection and the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, across all programme areas. The National Society's Child Protection Policy is crucial to this work. It provides minimum standards for staff and volunteers involved in implementing its activities.

The National Society conducted a timely pilot programme on Violence Prevention and Response. It supports the Mongolian government to implement new legislation by strengthening violence prevention and response at the district and community levels.

The IFRC will enhance the National Society's capacities to reach more local branches to achieve positive changes. It will help increase awareness and actions through young people and engagement with the education community and ensure more inclusive working dynamics, greater diversity and protection of people and their dignity.

🎯 TARGETS

- Organize at least five activities involving 250 youth to promote humanitarian values and Fundamental Principles.
- Integrate minimum standards of PGI and SGBV and introduce policy on PSEA into procedures and emergency plans.
- Establish a community engagement and accountability (CEA) platform with feedback response mechanisms reaching 5 communities in 2022.



1 in 3

women are victims of domestic violence

➡ SUPPORT

- The IFRC will support the National Society to adapt resources into local languages and support training.
- The IFRC will support the National Society to implement two projects by youth members.
- The IFRC will support the National Society to integrate PGI and SGBV context into all policies, procedures and disaster and emergency plans.



50%

of 2-14-year-olds are subject to abuse



© Benjamin Suomela

ENABLER 1 – ENGAGED

To work effectively, the IFRC will prioritize rapid modernization to best use its influence and programmes. It will upgrade its ways of working to match modern innovations and demands, fully embracing and deploying new technologies.

A digitally transformed National Society will allow it to share data and resources more effectively with branches across the country. Training materials and research made available throughout the National Society will enable staff and volunteers to maximize their capacity to help vulnerable people by accessing the best resources for the situation.

The IFRC will enhance the National Society's advocacy skills to engage in regional, national policy-making and decision-making platforms systematically. This renewed influence will allow the National Society to positively contribute to policies and systems and strengthen its auxiliary role. The IFRC will also support branches to actively engage with local stakeholders to strengthen their auxiliary role at the local level.

This modernization will increase the National Society's engagement in government-led platforms and increase its capacity to achieve its goals, participate in IFRC-led campaigns and work according to the IFRC's Digital Transformation Strategy.

TARGETS

- National society begins digital transformation according to the digital maturity model outlined in the IFRC Digital transformation Strategy.
- National society supports and accelerates membership coordination modalities strengthening humanitarian advocacy and partnerships.
- The National Society will use a federation-wide approach for planning, monitoring and reporting.

SUPPORT

- Actively engage in a dialogue on humanitarian challenges within the country together with public authorities and international organizations to influence positive changes.
- The IFRC will support the National Society to increase its visibility via communications channels.
- The IFRC will support the National Society to highlight achievements of humanitarian assistance.
- The IFRC will support the National Society to enhance its advocacy skills to influence policies and systems for the most vulnerable people.



© Mongolia Red Cross

ENABLER 2 – ACCOUNTABLE

Strengthened engagement is crucial to developing the work of the IFRC. The collective ambition to reach more people in need by increasing financial resources will be achieved by creating efficiency and accountability throughout the IFRC. The National Societies will submit audits to the IFRC, adopt training and resources and deliver feedback on all programmes and services to ensure this.

🎯 TARGETS

- The National Society submits an externally audited financial statement to the IFRC.
- National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on impact.

🔄 SUPPORT

- The IFRC will support the National Society to report on the impact of the IFRC's contributions.
- The IFRC will support the National Society to have a PSEA policy and action plan.
- The IFRC will support the National Society to create a feedback mechanism across programmes.



© Rob Few / IFRC

ENABLER 3 – TRUSTED

Funding requirement in Swiss francs

70,000

The IFRC supports the National Societies to become the trusted humanitarian partner of choice for local action, with the capacity to act in the global network.

The National Society in Mongolia is assessing its development needs, revising its legal base and planning through strategic and development plans to address service sustainability better. It will improve financial sustainability through investment in accountability and systems development, resources mobilization, vision and mandate with the support of the IFRC.

The National Society will adopt guidelines, tools and mechanisms, including fraud and corruption policy, protection against sexual exploitation and abuse policy, non-discrimination, harassment, child safeguarding policy to prevent, manage and address integrity and reputational risks.

The IFRC and the National Societies understand that youth and volunteer engagement are crucial in communicating successfully with communities. They will prioritize volunteering development and youth action as critical catalysts of behavioural change and local action, ensuring access and nurturing trust in all contexts. This will allow young people to contribute to decision making, innovation and strengthening the national networks. The result of this is gaining a better understanding of the backgrounds and needs of young people to participate in discussions and decision-making processes at the local level.

To strengthen this empowerment, the National Societies must protect volunteers and provide greater support to those killed or injured in the line of duty, and their families.

TARGETS

- The National Society has been reached by external National Society Development (NSD) support that is aligned with NSD compact principles.
- The National Society has One National Society Development country plan created by the National Society.
- The National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies.
- The National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers.

SUPPORT

- Develop and implement volunteer development plan with new approaches including online volunteering promotion
- The IFRC will support the National Society to host East Asia Youth Camp Gathering.
- The IFRC will support the National Society to have more dedicated volunteers from diverse backgrounds.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with **192 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies** and around **14 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.

Contact Information

Olga Dzhumaeva

Head of Country Cluster Delegation
for East Asia, Beijing

T +86 10 6532 7162 ext. 88

M +79 164 412 271

olga.dzhumaeva@ifrc.org

International Federation of Red Cross
and Red Crescent Society

4-1-131 Jianguo Menwai

Diplomatic Compound, Chaoyang District

Beijing 100600

China
