

Appeal 2003-2004



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MONGOLIA

Appeal no. 01.68/2003

Click on programme title or figures to go to the text or budget

	2003 <i>(In CHF)</i>	2004 ² <i>(In CHF)</i>
1. Health and Care	342,015	355,100
2. Disaster Management	304,806	316,500
3. Organizational Development	82,966	86,100
4. Humanitarian Values	40,739	42,300
Total	770,524¹	800,000

Introduction

Mongolia continues to face difficult times and many challenges, which began with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1989, and was followed by a move from a centrally planned system, to democracy and a free market economy. With the removal of the monetary and technical support of the Soviet Union, Mongolia has seen a steady decline in its economy, health care, social welfare services, education and infrastructure. Imports exceed exports and the level of debt is increasing. Unemployment is close to 40 per cent of the workforce and 36 per cent of the population is living below the poverty level.

Over the past three years, the situation was compounded by a cycle of drought and severe winters (known locally as *dzuds*), which affected the nomadic herders and people in the rural centres, who make up 40 per cent of the population. During these disasters, six million head of livestock were lost, greatly affecting the economy and driving many families who have lost their animals and livelihood to the urban centres where there are few opportunities. This migration continues at the present time. In Ulaan Baatar, the capital and largest urban centre, the population has increased from 700,000 in 1999 to over 818,000 in early 2002, putting increasing pressure on an already weak infrastructure and services. This concentration of people is over one third of Mongolia's total population of 2.4 million.

There are serious concerns for the environment, and activities as a result of the transition are accelerating pressures on the fragile ecosystem. An increase in the numbers of families herding and overgrazing, mismanagement of the grasslands, steppeland and forest fires, deforestation, poor agricultural practises, mining and desertification are having a detrimental affect. This worsened in recent years by climatic affects, leading to increasing desertification.

¹ **USD 527,864 or EUR 523,425.**

² **These are preliminary budget figures for 2004, and are subject to revision.**

The Government of Mongolia is attempting to address some of these issues, supported by the IMF, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, international donors, UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Industry and businesses were privatised, poverty alleviation programmes were implemented, as were schemes to increase employment and efforts to improve land management. A Land Reform law was passed, which states that in 2003 every Mongolian family will be entitled to a small area of land.

The Mongolia Red Cross Society (MRCS), supported by the Federation and participating national societies (Pass) is faced with many challenges to meet the needs of the increasing numbers of vulnerable people. In 2002, a vulnerability capacity assessment (VAC) was implemented in two rural *AIMA*'s (provinces), an industrial centre and two districts (*sous*) of Ulan Abater, to identify needs, coping mechanisms and to help guide the direction of the programmes of assistance for 2003-2004.

National Context

During 2002, the MRCS supported by the Federation and Pass took steps to improve the quality of the programmes, further developing volunteer recruitment and retention, and raising the standard of training of its staff. Capacity building and a strong structure throughout the country have been recognised as crucial to future delivery of programmes of assistance, and efforts are ongoing to develop this further. In the early part of the year there were constraints to the implementation of some of the programmes due to the low level of funding and uncertainty for the rest of the year. This necessitated a revision of activities outlined in the 2002-2003 Appeal.

Despite this financial situation, the national society has seen progress in its programmes in 2002.

In organisational development (OD), there is an increased number of members who pay a subscription fee (77,500), special members such as businesses (1,100) and active volunteers (2,000), and the establishment of 38 branches (in all *AIMA*'s and other centres) and 720 primary centres at the grassroots level. With this base there is a solid platform for the delivery of programmes. Despite the lack of funding for the OD programme, it was possible to translate and produce manuals on volunteer management and on leadership, administration and resource management, and both were distributed to branch secretaries of the Red Cross. A newsletter on the activities of the Red Cross was printed on two occasions. A number of seminars and workshops were held during the year, including a seminar for the Eastern region on volunteer management, a workshop on financial management, the 10th General Assembly and a national conference in Uvs *aimag*.

The financial support to the branches of the Red Cross in the seven districts of Ulaan Baatar was prioritized.

The national society (NS) has contributed to the "National Societies in Transition" project which also involved the Kazakhstan and Armenia National Societies.

The major undertaking of the MRCS was to implement the pilot VCA in order to better identify and reach the most vulnerable. The results of the VCA provided the basis for the 2003-2004 Appeal.

Health and Care, with the major components of first aid (FA), social care, blood donor recruitment and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), HIV/AIDS programmes, showed progress throughout the year after an uncertain beginning as a result of newly appointed programme managers and uncertain levels of funding.

The new project manager for first aid revised the programme, and is collaborating with the disaster preparedness (DP) programme and Red Cross Youth ensuring members involved in these programmes

are trained in first aid. Training was conducted for drivers and vulnerable groups in 12 *aimags*, and posters and pamphlets were printed and distributed on first aid and health issues. Training materials were purchased and a revised FA manual produced. In the latter part of 2002 a training course for FA instructors was held with assistance of the Federation.

The final distributions of 15,000 first aid kits, as part of the 2001 disaster relief operation for herders affected by the *dzud*, took place at the beginning of the year.

The social care programme shows continuing development and delivery of services through the community-based care for the elderly project being run in GobiAltai *aimag* and Khan Uul district of Ulaan Baatar, and the start of this activity in Uverkhangai *aimag* and Nalaikh district of the capital. In Ulaan Baatar, the MRCS operate humanitarian centres in five districts, offering prepared food through soup kitchens, hair dressing, shoe and clothes repair, distributions of clothing, social care and health education to the vulnerable people. An outreach programme is being implemented in three districts, showing great effectiveness on a small budget, reaching needy elderly people, single parent families, and others considered to be the most vulnerable. These activities are implemented by a group of dedicated volunteers, some of whom are vulnerable themselves.

The blood donor recruitment and STD/HIV/AIDS prevention programmes were unable to meet their original objectives due to the position of the project manager being vacant for the first six months of the year, and the subsequent reallocation of the newly appointed project manager to a bilateral project, "Let's talk about AIDS" funded by AusAID and the Australian Red Cross Society. Despite this, the second half of the year did see an increased number of activities and events. The blood donor recruitment programme organized a blood donor awareness campaign among youth NGOs and a blood donor recruitment event in a district of Ulaan Baatar.

Under the STD/HIV/AIDS programme, a well-attended event was organized and run by the MRCS Red Cross Youth on World Red Cross / Red Crescent Day, to increase awareness and address discrimination among young people. Wall posters and a TV programme focusing on understanding and discrimination were implemented by the information/dissemination (humanitarian values) programme. The MRCS regularly attend meetings organized through the UN AIDS Theme Group, with WHO being the coordinating body.

The disaster preparedness and disaster relief programmes were active over the past year. Within the DP, the MRCS revised the policies on disaster preparedness and prevention, and developed a plan of action for disaster mitigation and prevention, collaborating with the Civil Defence Board, Ministry of Food and Agriculture and other governmental agencies. Small teams in 20 *aimags* and a number of *soum* centres were trained in first aid, ready to respond in case of disaster. Two new regional disaster preparedness centres were established in Arkhangai and Gobisumber *aimags*, making a total of five centres countrywide. The disaster preparedness stocks for 300 families were purchased and prepositioned. Response and assistance was provided to minor disasters of windstorm in Sukhbaatar *aimag* and flash flooding in Arkhangai.

The disaster relief programmes as a result of the 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 winters kept the NS very busy. An Emergency Appeal for snowfalls 2000-2001 saw 7,022 nomadic herder families assisted with food relief in the form of two six-monthly packages; 15,000 families received first aid kits and transistor radios; and another 4,400 families were assisted through an extension, with a six-month food ration, winterized boots and clothing. During this period, the Federation provided the MRCS with 12 all-terrain Uaz vans, a Nissan Patrol, 16 storage containers, two satellite phones and office and communication equipment to build capacity, improve communications between headquarters and branch levels, and to enable timely response to disasters. Through the relief operations, the visibility and reputation of the

MRCS and International Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement grew significantly, resulting in an increase in membership.

Humanitarian values were promoted through the dissemination and information department, in cooperation with the Red Cross Youth, focusing on the fundamental principles of the Movement. A new project manager was appointed in May and despite little funding, certain objectives were met. Each month, a total of 2,000 copies of the “Humanity” newsletter and the newsletter of the Red Cross Youth are produced and distributed.

The MRCS was visible in contributions through Red Cross Youth during the UN World AIDS Awareness Day, promoting humanitarian values, the Movement and HIV/AIDS awareness. A total of 2,000 posters were printed and distributed in support of World Red Cross Day, with messages of awareness and understanding of HIV/AIDS, substantiated by 60 minutes of TV and radio broadcasts on the subject. A competition entitled “Who knows the Red Cross Best” was run for Red Cross volunteers and a campaign from Ulaan Baatar along the southern railway route called “The Power of Humanity” was implemented, involving members of Red Cross Youth. The international humanitarian law is promoted through this programme, with financial support and expertise of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) which made three visits this year to Mongolia. The Federation’s country office supported and attended a number of the seminars and workshops, contributing where appropriate.

Within coordination and management, the Federation has continued to help develop the core programmes of the MRCS. Linkages are being encouraged between health and care, Red Cross Youth and the DP/DR programmes. The work and image of the national society is being promoted and reported to the PNSs and other donors. The MRCS is being encouraged to collaborate with other agencies and has established bilateral relationships with the Korean Red Cross Society which support Red Cross Youth, the Finnish and Swedish Red Cross Societies which provided used clothing, the Egyptian Red Crescent Society which provided a consignment of medicines for distribution to medical centres in the western aimags and the Australian Red Cross Society which are supporting an HIV/AIDS programme.

The major donors to the programmes of the Federation and the MRCS in 2002 were the Japanese, Finnish, and Norwegian Red Cross Societies.

Coordination and collaboration was encouraged with governmental departments and other non-governmental organizations. Representation and advocacy of the Movement and humanitarian values are being addressed.

National Society Priorities

In 2002, was a notable year in the development of the MRCS. The national society saw managerial restructuring with the appointment of two under-secretary generals and a number of new programme managers.

The MRCS was involved in the “National Societies in Transition” project, conducted a VCA, held its 10th General Assembly and held a national conference involving staff of the headquarters and the branches. These important events enabled the MRCS to discuss progress to date, evaluate its activities and to identify future trends and priorities.

During the year, steps were taken to strengthen the society’s membership, recognizing the need for better volunteer management, training, and raising the knowledge and skills of staff of the Red Cross.

In 2003-2004, priority will be given to building financial sustainability through income generation and fund raising, and in improving the accounting system. Efforts will be made in developing a nation-wide strategy and policy for volunteer management. Emphasis will be given to further develop and implement the training curriculum with improved qualification of instructors, which will upgrade the knowledge and skills of staff, members and volunteers of the Red Cross, and increasing its capacity to intensify activities.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

The Federation, in cooperation with participating national societies, will continue its support to the MRCS over the next two years.

This support and assistance will be provided by the regional delegations in Beijing, Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur. Expertise from the Secretariat in Geneva will be requested when appropriate. The participating national societies will be involved in technical and funding assistance, particularly the Australian Red Cross Society for the blood donor recruitment and the STD/HIV/AIDS programmes, the Korean Red Cross Society for the Red Cross Youth programme, and the Finnish Red Cross Society for the overall health programme. The Japanese Red Cross Society is awaiting the results of the November 2002 Mongolia Assessment/Review prior to reconfirming its support.

The Federation will continue its presence in Mongolia with the country delegation, and will recruit short-term delegates in times of disaster or when seen necessary.

The Federation's aims are :

- to assist in building the management capacity and enhance the self-reliance of the MRCS, with expected results of improved management structures and systems, better trained and more skilled staff, better developed branches, improved financial management and expanded income generation; and
- to support the MRCS in the development of programmes more responsive and focused on the needs of the most vulnerable, with the expected results of increased capacity, programmes designed to meet the needs of the most vulnerable, improvement in quality of monitoring and evaluation, and further development of the organizational development, health and care and disaster management programmes.

1. Health and Care w [<Click here to return to the title page>](#)

Background and achievements/lessons to date

First aid training and health teaching is being implemented in coordination with other programmes, such as the DP and Red Cross Youth, after identifying the community's needs and target groups. Instructors and volunteers received training, handbooks were developed on first aid and health care, and training aids were provided. Health messages, particularly awareness of infectious diseases are being disseminated with the use of printed pamphlets. It was recognized there is need to update the training of the first aid instructors and methodology used, and to improve standards, to provide first aid materials and other equipment for training purposes, such as CPR mannequins and to further develop basic health teaching. With better qualified instructors and a wider training programme, it will be possible to reach more beneficiaries with a quality programme.

Social care is focused on community-based care for the elderly and five humanitarian centres in Ulaan Baatar, three of which operate an outreach programme. The success of the elderly care and outreach programmes has resulted in plans for expansion. The humanitarian centres are not functioning to full capacity and need to be re-evaluated.

Blood donor recruitment and STD/HIV/AIDS programmes were evaluated and revised under the new project manager. The bilateral project, "Let's talk about AIDS" funded by the AusAid and the Australian Red Cross Society is focusing on STD/HIV/AIDS vulnerability among youth using the people living with AIDS methodology.

The programme has followed the development plan of the national society and the cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) in carrying out campaigns on disease and accident prevention, providing knowledge on first aid and health, reaching volunteers and beneficiary groups. Care is being provided to the elderly and other vulnerable groups through the social care programme.

The cooperation strategy agreement is a process to enable the priorities of a national society, as expressed in its strategic/development plan, to be fully supported by partners (both Red Cross Red Crescent and external). Through this process commitment to a shared strategy can be developed that will strengthen the impact of the national society's work in improving the lives of the vulnerable people.

In 2000, a law on blood donation was passed by Parliament giving the MRCS the responsibility of blood donor recruitment in collaboration with governmental and non-governmental organizations. The MRCS continues to implement this agreement.

Overall Goal

The aim of the health and care programme of the MRCS is to carry out campaigns on how to prevent diseases and accidents, and to provide knowledge on health and first aid.

There are four components in the health and care programme of the MRCS planned for 2003 and outlined below:

1. *The Health and First Aid Programme*

Programme Objective: To provide knowledge and skill to the population of Mongolia, through the use of mass media and by conducting effective training in line with the Federation's standards.

Objective: To conduct effective and efficient training in line with the Federation's standards meeting the requirements and needs of the population and target groups.

Expected results:

- First aid instructors from Asian or other regions are identified to conduct training of instructors of the MRCS.
- The MRCS national headquarters' first aid instructor is identified and engaged.
- Training of headquarters' instructor and seven regional instructors is completed by mid-2003.
- Training and refresher courses for FA trainers of all the branches of the Red Cross are completed by end of 2004.
- First aid trainers run first aid workshops in their communities.
- Weekly first aid/health education radio programme produced and broadcasted on the national radio, featuring 24 topics during a 12-month period.
- Monthly first aid/health education television programme produced and broadcasted, featuring one topic each month.
- Twice monthly, first aid/health education newspaper articles are produced for national newspapers.
- A first aid teaching file for regional instructors is produced. This will include overhead projector sheets, video, teaching notes and pamphlets.
- Pamphlets produced and printed on nine topics of first aid/health education. A total of 2,000 copies to be printed for each topic.

- A brochure of first aid course details to be produced. A total of 3,000 copies to be printed.
- A first aid and training room in the Ulaan Baatar City Council Office of the Red Cross is established.
- A first aid competition is implemented.

2. Social Care

Programme Objective: To expand the community-based care for the elderly through an increased capacity of recruited and trained volunteers and to further the improvement of the health and well being of vulnerable people in Ulaan Baatar.

Objective 1: To continue the implementation of elderly care in two *aimags* (GobiAltai and Uverkhangai) and two districts of Ulaan Baatar (Khan Uul and Nailaikh) and to expand these activities into two other *aimags* (Bulgan and Selenge) .

Expected results:

- Community-based care activities, targeting the elderly are implemented in GobiAltai, Uverkhangai, KhanUul and Nailaikh.
- A total of 60 volunteers are trained in home care in Uverkhangai and Nailaikh by the end of 2003.
- A total of 60 volunteers are trained in participatory learning and action in Bulgan and Selenge by the end of 2003.
- Community-based care activities targeting the elderly, disabled and orphans are expanded in Bulgan and Selenge in 2003.

Objective 2: To improve the health and psycho-social well being of the most vulnerable in seven districts of Ulaan Baatar through outreach social services.

Expected results:

- Workshop for volunteers to be held in Ulaan Baatar on the ideology of the Red Cross, disaster preparedness, health and care.
- Two staff members of the MRCS attend the regional volunteer management or another community-based conference in 2003.
- A total of 37 per cent of operational costs of two humanitarian centres is supported.
- New humanitarian centres and community care outreach activities are established in two rural areas by the end of 2003.
- Community care outreach activities are expanded to six districts of Ulaan Baatar, implemented from the humanitarian centres.
- Volunteer reporting and monitoring is systematized in line with the system used in the community care for the elderly project.

3. Blood Donor Recruitment Programme

Programme Objective: To secure the safety of the blood supply in Mongolia through greater public awareness and education on blood donor recruitment and improving the capacity of the MRCS to manage and implement the voluntary blood donor recruitment programmes.

Objective 1: To improve the technical and managerial capacity of the blood donor recruitment

Expected results:

- Twenty officers from the district branches and major cities of Ulaan Baatar are equipped with skills to use the new manual.

- Three key blood donor staff improve their knowledge and skills on blood donor recruitment.
- Twenty officers from the district branches and major cities of Ulaan Baatar improve their knowledge and skills on blood donor recruitment.
- Four branches of the Red Cross establish blood councils.
- The blood donor recruitment manual of the Red Cross is produced and 500 copies printed, and distributed to all its branches.

Objective 2: To increase the awareness of the population on voluntary blood donor recruitment

Expected results:

- The importance of donating blood is promoted through posters, calendars, match boxes and cards;
- Improvement in coordination of donation campaigns with other NGOs.
- NGOs actively participating among youth in blood donation drives.
- Television and radio broadcasts used to promote blood donor recruitment.

4. HIV/AIDS programme

Programme Objective: To reduce the incidence of STD/HIV/AIDS in Mongolia through greater public awareness and education and strengthening the capacity of the MRCS to respond adequately to the epidemic

Objective 1: To improve the technical and managerial capacity of the MRCS HIV/AIDS programme.

Expected results:

- HIV/AIDS prevention activities at the community level are initiated in three branches.
- Improved technical capacity of one key staff member of the HIV/AIDS programme.
- Twenty-five leaders of the Red Cross Youth will increase technical capacity to initiate prevention activities among youth.
- A strategic plan is developed and disseminated to its branches

Objective 2: To promote a positive attitude and understanding among the population and policy makers concerning people living with HIV/AIDS.

Expected results:

- Twenty-five journalists will increase awareness on discrimination of people living with HIV/AIDS.
- Journalists will increase awareness of the human rights context of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.
- Discussion about HIV/AIDS awareness and issues increases among youth.
- Youth in Ulaan Baatar increase awareness of the discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS and the action and values of the Red Cross.

2. Disaster Management w [<Click here to return to the title page>](#)

Background and achievements/lessons to date

The MRCS devoted time and energy in improving its capacity, addressing organization, planning, training of volunteers and coordination. Five disaster preparedness centres were established and disaster preparedness stocks for 300 families were prepositioned. The disaster management programme is now working in collaboration with health and care, incorporating such components as first aid into the disaster preparedness plan, with the formation and training of small first aid teams in *aimag* and *soum* centres. The national society has formed an agreement with the Civil Defence Board and Ministry of Food and Agriculture, developing a plan of action on disaster prevention and mitigation.

The *dzud* disasters of the past three winters saw the MRCS improve its capacity, infrastructure, communication systems, ability to coordinate operations with other organizations and to respond to the needs of the affected population in a timely manner. Through this experience much was learned, particularly in how to approach the difficulties presented by the severe winter conditions, logistics, personnel management and issues for disaster preparedness.

To assist the capacity of the NS to respond during such disasters, the Federation has supplied 11 all-terrain Uaz Vans, a Nissan Patrol, 16 containers for storage, and communication and information equipment, including two satellite telephones and two GPS as a safety precaution for those undertaking winter field trips.

Overall Goal

In the next two years, the MRCS aims to strengthen the DP of provincial and district branches, to continue to conduct disaster mitigation and preparation activities through well trained volunteers and to respond to disaster affected people through material and psychological support. This is to be supported by rehabilitation activities for those that lose their livelihood as a result of *dzud* disasters.

Programme Objective

To reduce the impact of small and large scale disasters in Mongolia by strengthening the capacities of the MRCS in disaster preparedness and post-disaster response.

Objective 1: To facilitate alternative means of livelihood for *dzud*-affected households in the worst affected *soums*, or districts, of GobiAltai and Bayankhongor *aimags*, or provinces (five *soums* will be selected in each *aimag*).

Expected results:

- Some 300 families will be assisted in establishing a new lifestyle.
- Secretaries of the branches of the Red Cross in selected *soums* and *aimags* are trained in project guidelines.
- The MRCS improves collaboration with Ministries of Agriculture, Environment and Civil Defense (State Emergency Commission), non-governmental organizations and training and education agencies, to provide support, training and skills guidance to affected families.
- A criteria for beneficiary family selection is developed.
- Beneficiaries assessed by local branches of the Red Cross and a support programme is developed by way of a consultation process with the appropriate agency.
- Seed funding is provided. Each household assisted will return part of funding once enterprise is functioning.

Objective 2: To provide psychological support in six *aimags*.

Expected results:

- Psychological support manual is resourced and translated into Mongolian.
- Psychological support training / handbook manual are developed and 5,000 copies are printed.
- Psychological support brochure is developed and 15,000 copies are printed.
- Three staff members of the headquarters are trained in providing psychological support.
- Training and mobilization of 180 volunteers is completed..
- Two radio programmes on psychological support are produced and broadcasted each month.

Objective 3: To establish a community disaster relief emergency fund in one pilot *aimag*.

Expected results:

- Relief stocks for 30 families in five *soums* (150 families) of selected *aimags* are purchased and prepositioned.
- A small warehouse will be established.
- Management guidelines for the disaster relief emergency fund are established.
- Income generating sewing workshops are conducted.

Objective 4: To implement preparedness and mitigation activities in five *aimags*.

Expected results:

- During the next two years fire prevention demonstrations will be conducted in three *aimags* (Tuv, Arkhangai and Zavkhan), involving 90 members of first aid teams and 1,200 people. Two *soums* in each *aimag* will be chosen.
- Radio programme on fire prevention will be broadcasted twice a month in March, April, May, August, September and October 2003.
- A total of 70 first aid teams from five *aimags* will be trained in first aid and equipped with first aid kits.
- Leaflets on flood prevention and preparation will be printed (in 6,000 copies) and distributed in Arkhangai and Selenge *aimags*.
- Red Cross Youth members organize the community in strengthening flood prevention dams in the Songinohairhan district of Ulaan Baatar.

Objective 5: To strengthen regional DP centres and systems.

Expected results:

- Disaster preparedness centres will be evaluated for effectiveness.
- Two new DP centres will be established (one in Ulaan Baatar and one in the central region) and stocked with relief items for 300 families.
- The five existing DP centres will be stocked with relief commodities for an additional 50 families each.
- A total of 76 staff members of the Red Cross, from seven DP centres will be trained in disaster preparedness, and two sessions are conducted on the topic.

3. Humanitarian Values w [<Click here to return to the title page>](#)

Background and achievements/lessons to date

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement must champion the individual and community values which encourage respect for others and a willingness to work together to find solutions to community problems, helping to create a civil society as outlined in Strategy 2010.

The Movement's fundamental principles and esteem in which the emblem is held were promoted through the activities of the MRCS and the Federation, receiving growing recognition among the urban and rural population of Mongolia. With the promotion of humanitarian values, the behaviour of people and communities is being influenced. There is an increasing awareness of these values among public and private authorities.

The MRCS has utilized a number of opportunities, such as UN World AIDS Day, World Red Cross Day and Red Cross Youth gatherings and contacts with the media to promote humanitarian values, understanding and tolerance. Visibility and representation of the Movement is ongoing.

Through cooperation with the ICRC, there is regular promotion of international humanitarian law among the Mongolian governmental departments, the armed forces, media and the judiciary.

The programme has strengthened the position, image and prestige of the Movement in Mongolia in accordance with the development plan and CAS of the national society.

Overall Goal

To promote the Movement's fundamental principles and humanitarian values in order to change behaviour on the community level.

Programme Objective

To promote the Movement's fundamental principles and humanitarian values in order to change behaviour in the community.

Objective 1: To implement a series of activities and events in order to promote the Movement's fundamental principles and humanitarian values.

Expected results:

- The six-monthly newsletter of the MRCS is produced and printed (1,000 copies).
- The "Humanity" newspaper of the MRCS is printed and distributed monthly (2,000 copies produced each month).
- The annual report of the MRCS is produced in Mongolian and English and its activities are disseminated.
- A Junior/Youth Red Cross newsletter produced and printed monthly (2,000 copies each month).
- Red Cross Youth Day activities carried out.
- Activities and promotion of World Red Cross Day are implemented, with television and radio programmes broadcasting messages supporting humanitarian values.
- There are quarterly broadcasts of activities of the Red Cross by the "Voice of Mongolia".
- A poster competition, "Red Cross Humanitarian Values" is implemented.
- Posters are designed and printed (2,000 copies).
- A poster exhibition is staged.
- Workshop for volunteers on dissemination of values of the Red Cross are implemented.
- Promotion activities of the Movement using bus advertising are designed, produced and implemented.
- Calendars of the MRCS are produced.
- A promotional brochure of the MRCS is printed in Mongolian and English (3,000 copies).

4. Organizational Development w [<Click here to return to the title page>](#)

Background and achievements/lessons to date

Hardships faced by the population of Mongolia in the transition from a planned economy to a free market economy, the natural disasters that occurred over the past three years, and the ongoing movement of herder families from the grasslands to the rural and urban centres, put continued pressure on the national society to improve its performance. The national society and Federation are being challenged to develop programmes of assistance to the most vulnerable which are well directed and sustainable. To implement such activities and in line with the development plan, it is recognized that the numbers of volunteers needs to be increased, with good recruitment, training and management policies, something which is being addressed. Fund-raising and income generation were given priority to enable the national society to become more effective and independent.

The MRCS is one of a number of national societies from countries in transition following the collapse of the Soviet Union who are taking part in the "National Society in Transition" project to review the

relevance and impact of the coordinated assistance of the Federation. The project's objectives are to identify and make available good organizational practises in national societies that are in transition and coping with radically changing political and economic environments. The experiences and lessons learned will be made available to organizational development practitioners and donors.

To assist in the direction to be taken, a vulnerability capacity assessment was undertaken.

Despite funding constraints within the development programmes, the MRCS was able to prioritize those activities to make considerable achievements during 2002, running a series of activities and meeting a number of objectives outlined in the 2002-2003 Appeal.

Attention was given to maintaining the membership base with 70,000 paying members and an additional 190,000 supporters. Special members, such as businesses and donors has increased to 1,100 registered. Recognition of volunteers and their management were key points, focusing on training, maintenance of active numbers and incentives. A total of 2,000 volunteers are active in implementation of the programmes of the MRCS.

Major achievements of the activities were the translation of the Federation's income generation guidelines, Chapter nine of the Resource Development Handbook and sections of a volunteer management manual. This was followed by a volunteer management training and planning workshop, run in the eastern region. This involved representatives from all the departments, headquarters, and branches of the MRCS, Red Cross Youth and volunteers.

During the year, the national society was involved in the "National Society in Transition" project and implemented the VCA in two rural and one industrial province and two districts of Ulaan Baatar. The latter was an involved undertaking, when considering distances and effort required. The results have helped to identify the needs of the vulnerable groups and the communities, how they cope and how the national society can respond to these issues. The VCA results provided the basis for the 2003-2004 Appeal.

The MRCS held its 10th General Assembly, during which activities over the past ten years were evaluated, and future trends, strategy and policy identified. This was followed by a major conference held in the north-western *aimag* of Uvs, involving staff from headquarters and all the branches to promote the findings and decisions of the General Assembly.

Overall Goal

To improve the capacity of the MRCS, making the most effective and efficient use of its available human and financial resources in implementing the health and care, and disaster preparedness and relief programmes.

Programme Objective: To strengthen the capacity of the MRCS through: recruitment, training and better management of volunteers; improvement of financial sustainability, through strategic and operational planning, income generation and fund raising; and through support to branches.

Objective 1: To develop the MRCS volunteer management capacity in health care and disaster preparedness programmes.

Expected results:

- The Federation's volunteer policy implementation guide is resourced and translated.
- First aid instructors facilitate volunteer management activities.

- The volunteer management advisor for Asia or other regions is identified and mobilized to provide training to personnel of the MRCS.
- A volunteer management training and planning workshop is conducted for representatives of headquarters and selected branches.
- Volunteer training workshops are held in Khovd and Selenge *aimags*.

Objective 2: To further develop competencies in human resource management, financial management, leadership and ideology of the Red Cross in branches by implementing health and care and disaster preparedness programmes.

Expected results:

- Completion of a six-month part-time management and language training by eight staff members from the headquarters and the branches.
- Attendance of the Federation's project planning process workshop by two staff members.
- Visit to another national society by three secretaries of the aimag-level branches of the MRCS to learn more about resource development and fund-raising.
- Involvement of 100 staff members and volunteers in the review of the VCA, health and care, DP/DR and OD development programmes, setting a direction at the national staff and volunteer forum of the MRCS.

Objective 3: To provide funding to support the branches of the MRCS in implementing income generating activities.

Expected results:

- The MRCS and the Federation will review IGP guidelines and assess five income generating projects presented by selected branches.
- There will be five income generating projects operational by the end of 2003.

Objective 4: To provide support in the development of branches implementing health and care and disaster preparedness activities.

Expected results:

- Partial operating costs (37 per cent) of Chingeltey and Baghangai district branches of Ulaan Baatar are supported.

5. Federation Coordination w

Background and achievements/lessons to date

The Federation's support continues to be essential to the development of the core programmes of the MRCS, namely health and care, disaster management (DP/DR), organizational development and the promotion of international humanitarian values.

In 2002, the country delegation was staffed by a programme coordinator recruited to support the national society on development programmes. During the second half of the year, the delegation was supported by logistics and field delegates who assisted the MRCS in the Snowfalls 2001 relief operation extension, which targeted 4,400 nomadic herder families affected by the *dzud* of the 2001-2002 winter in the western and south-western *aimags*. An information delegate was appointed for a three-month assignment to write a "think piece" on Mongolia and to produce other articles for the Federation's web site.

The ICRC continues to support the humanitarian values programme, in particular the promotion of international humanitarian law, both through funding and regular visits by the Head of the ICRC from the regional office in Bangkok and its dissemination delegate in Bangkok. The three-way relationship is extremely cordial.

In providing support to the MRCS, the Federation continues to apply the following approaches and principles:

- strengthening the capacity of the MRCS to develop and manage appropriate health and care and disaster Management (DP /DR) programmes;
- encouraging linkages between health and care and DP/DR programmes;
- actively linking regional delegates to provide support to the programmes of the MRCS;
- promoting partnerships, collaboration and coordination between the MRCS, and governmental bodies and other non-governmental organizations;
- promoting partnerships and networking between the MRCS and participating national societies, bilateral partners and the ICRC;
- promoting participatory learning and action approaches and the ongoing review of programmes in order to capture lessons learned; and
- promoting the work and image of the MRCS, Federation and sister national societies among the donor community.

6. International Representation w

Background and achievements/lessons to date

The country delegation has played an active role in promoting the work and humanitarian values of the Movement, through advocating the activities of the MRCS and the Federation's Strategy 2010.

The Federation was represented at meetings with governmental departments, at ministerial, provincial and district levels, and attended coordination meetings with governmental departments and other non-governmental organizations.

In the field of relief in Mongolia, the MRCS and Federation are recognized as key players as a result of efforts over the past three years. Meetings are held regularly with counterpart NGOs, exchanging views, information and receiving updates on trends within the country.

The Federation was involved in support of the promotion of international humanitarian law by the ICRC and the MRCS, with governmental ministries, the armed forces, the media, academia and the judiciary. On all occasions, the Federation's programme coordinator had the opportunity to present the role and functions of the Federation.

The US Agency for International Development and embassies that supported the relief operations were visited and updated on how their contributions were utilized and cordial relations were maintained.

With growing emphasis on representation and advocacy, the Federation needs to further develop this approach.

Overall Goal

International stakeholders are increasingly supporting the initiatives of the Red Cross/Red Crescent in Mongolia for the benefit of the targeted vulnerable groups.

Programme objective and Expected Result(s)

National societies' priorities were better understood by stakeholders especially by the international media, UN organizations, local and international NGOs and diplomats based in Mongolia and Beijing.

- The delegation has organized one public relation events focused on one advocacy issue of interest for the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement;
- Representatives from the national society have attended at least one international or regional conference on a global issue of importance to the MRCS; and
- The head of delegation and core delegates have regularly attended diplomatic, UN and governmental events/functions with the view of raising the profile of the International Federation and thus laying a solid basis for support.

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BUDGET 2003

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 01.68/2003

Name: Mongolia

PROGRAMME:

	Organisational Development	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Federation Coordination	International Representation	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	0	12,087	0	0	0	12,086
Clothing & textiles	0	1,283	66,387	0	0	0	67,669
Food	0	2,160	0	0	0	0	2,159
Seeds & plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & first aid	0	0	6,294	0	0	0	6,293
Teaching materials	0	15,624	0	0	0	0	15,624
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other relief supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	19,067	84,768	0	0	0	103,833
Land & Buildings	0	11,792	0	0	0	0	11,792
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	0	2,653	0	0	0	0	2,653
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	0	12,898	2,801	0	0	0	15,698
CAPITAL EXPENSES	0	27,343	2,801	0	0	0	30,143
Warehouse & Distribution	0	0	2,653	0	0	0	2,653
Transport & Vehicules	1,490	4,895	3,791	352	0	0	10,528
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	1,490	4,895	6,444	352	0	0	13,181
Programme Support	5,393	22,231	19,812	2,648	0	0	50,084
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	5,393	22,231	19,812	2,648	0	0	50,084
Personnel-delegates	14,400	64,800	57,600	7,200	0	0	144,000
Personnel-national staff	8,574	19,216	21,877	1,390	0	0	51,057
Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERSONNEL	22,974	84,016	79,477	8,590	0	0	195,057
W/shops & Training	39,819	73,113	78,914	2,358	0	0	194,203
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	39,819	73,113	78,914	2,358	0	0	194,203
Travel & related expenses	796	5,675	9,858	398	0	0	16,726
Information	4,169	75,990	10,252	25,400	0	0	115,811
Other General costs	8,325	29,685	12,480	993	0	0	51,482
GENERAL EXPENSES	13,290	111,350	32,590	26,791	0	0	184,020
TOTAL BUDGET:	82,966	342,015	304,806	40,739	0	0	770,524