

PROGRAMME UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

MONGOLIA

*Appeal No. MAAMN002
26 February 2007*

The Federation's vision is to strive, through voluntary action, for a world of empowered communities, better able to address human suffering and crises with hope, respect for dignity and a concern for equity. Its mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 185 countries.

In Brief

Programme Update no. 4, Period covered: 1 September to 30 December 2006;

Appeal target for 2006-2007: CHF 2.247 million (EUR 1.4 million or USD 1.82 million);

Appeal target for 2007 only: CHF 1.018 million;

Appeal coverage for 2006-2007: 33%; Outstanding needs: CHF 1.5 million (EUR 0.93 million or USD 1.22 million).

[*\(Click here for the attached interim financial report with income and expenditure\)*](#)

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: East Asia Appeal (MAA54001)

Programme summary:

Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) programmes, despite financial constraints, continued to progress during the final part of 2006, with particularly good results in health and organizational development.

Since 2003, the Society's strategy for preventing HIV/AIDS has been under development in accordance with: the Federation's Strategy 2010; the MRCS Strategy 2010; and, the risks posed by HIV/AIDS in Mongolia. The MRCS has identified increased cooperation on HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness activities with neighboring countries as a priority.

On World AIDS day, the MRCS organized a "train campaign" with the theme "Stop AIDS, Make the Promise." Passengers and staff on the trains and at railway stations, and youth living along the railway line received important information about the prevention of HIV/AIDS. The train campaign was organized at the northern and southern border cities of Mongolia.



Red Cross volunteers from China and Mongolia during the HIV/AIDS prevention train campaign.

A delegation from the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC), headed by the RCSC secretary-general and the MRCS team headed by the under secretary- general met at the Zamiin-Uud, a border city of Mongolia, and jointly carried out awareness raising activities including the distribution of IEC materials and condoms, and a joint staged performance.

Operational developments

In December, the government of Mongolia and the World Bank jointly organized its biannual technical meeting to discuss the country's development priorities and the role of external partners in supporting these priorities. The head of the Federation's Mongolia country delegation attended the meeting representing the Federation.

A number of countries in Asia Pacific have very low rates of HIV infection – less than 0.1 percent – and are still in the position of being able to prevent serious epidemics, at relatively low cost. The first Asia Pacific regional conference on “Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support in Low Prevalence Countries” was held in Ulaanbaatar over the period 24-27 October 2006. Countries with low levels of HIV infection have a window of opportunity to contain the spread of the epidemic by scaling-up evidence-based interventions with a strong focus on prevention. Representatives from governments, civil society and international organizations from 11 countries including Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Fiji, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, the Philippines and Sri Lanka attended the conference.

The conference resulted in the development of the “Ulaanbaatar 2006 Call for Action.” The document recommends actions that need to be taken by national government, civil society and international organizations.

Following the conference, the Mongolian government re-instated a national AIDS committee chaired by the deputy minister involving 17 high body representatives including 15 representatives from ministries and other key governmental agencies and two civil society organizations namely the National Aids Foundation and the Mongolian Red Cross Society.

Mongolia is a highly susceptible to highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), as confirmed by samples taken from wild migratory birds in Khuvsgul and Bulgan provinces in 2005 and 2006. Possible routes of transmission of avian influenza in Mongolia is via migratory birds and imported infected poultry products among other ways. In June, the Mongolian government introduced a national strategic plan in response to avian influenza (AI). The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the lead agency on AI prevention and preparedness has clearly stated that the MRCS has an important role in awareness building to prevent the spread of AI. With the support of the Federation’s regional health delegate, the MRCS has submitted an AI prevention proposal to the Federation’s global avian influenza appeal.

The Mongolian Red Cross Society

A comprehensive review of the MRCS health and care programme, focusing on the society’s first-aid, social care, HIV/AIDS and blood programmes, was conducted over the period 13-24 November. The four person review team was headed by the Federation’s East Asia regional health delegate, and included a representative of the Finnish Red Cross, the MRCS HIV/AIDS programme manager, and a representative from the ministry of health.

The review findings emphasized the high level commitment of the MRCS in carrying out its mission to assist the most vulnerable through their health and care programme. Considerable progress has been made in following up recommendations made in a review of the Society’s programme conducted in 2002. Although the MRCS is receiving some “cost recovery” from the ministry of health, a shortage of funding remains an issue that needs to be addressed.

This update reports on programme goals and objectives prior to revisions in the 2007 Outlook document, in which the latter will only have relevance in 2007 ([click here](#) for Programme Update no 3: Outlook 2007).

Health and Care

Overview

On 2 September, Mongolia’s health minister confirmed two more cases of HIV/AIDS bringing the total number of confirmed cases in Mongolia to 25. The new cases were identified in a 26-year old woman and a 30-year-old man from rural areas who had voluntarily been tested for the disease. They were not married, and do not belong to any risk group.

During the second half of 2006, the government of Mongolia granted MNT 3,588,000 (CHF 3,800) for blood donor recruitment activities. Funding was used on a wide range of blood donor promotion activities. The ministry of health will continue to allocate funding in 2007 to the MRCS for blood donor promotion activities.

Overall Goal: The health and psychosocial well being of the most vulnerable is improved through the support of MRCS initiatives that promote community health, health awareness and safe behavior.

Programme Objective: The MRCS and local communities are better prepared in addressing threats to the public's health and psychosocial well being.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

The Mongolian Red Cross 2006 Federation-supported health and care programme comprises four distinct sub-projects reported on below. The four projects are:

- Health and first aid
- HIV and First Aid
- HIV/AIDS
- Blood Donor Recruitment
- Social Care

Health and First Aid

Project objective: The health vulnerability of the population is minimized through the provision of health services, water sanitation and first aid education.

Expected result 2: Knowledge and skill on first aid at the national level is increased and MRCS income from commercial first aid (FA) training is increased.

Regional FA training

Orkhon-Selenge regional refresher training for first aid trainers was held for trainers from Orkhon, Darkhan, Selenge, Zuunkharaa mid-level Red Cross branches. The five-day training of trainers was held from 15 to 24 June for 20 participants, with five participants from each mid-level Red Cross branch. Some 16 participants representing 80 percent of the total participants attending the training were first aid trainers who were trained in 2004. The training content was the same as the training conducted earlier, and was facilitated by a health officer from the Finnish Red Cross, and included updated first aid standards, namely regarding cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) technical updates etc.

During this participatory training, first aid trainers engaged in group discussions and participated in presentations on issues such as the definition of community-based first aid (CBFA), the role of first aid volunteers, understanding what defines a 'community' and the differences between the needs and the dynamics of communities in rural and urban areas. At the end of the training, trainers were presented with renewed training certificates valid for two years.

FA training for volunteers

Training of first aid (FA) volunteers was conducted in Uvs *aimag* over the period 22-24 November 2006, involving 25 volunteers from 11 *soums* (sub-provinces/districts). The same training was also conducted in Khovd *aimag* (province) from 25 to 28 December, involving 23 volunteers from eight *soums*. The training was facilitated by the *aimag* Red Cross branch certified trainers. The volunteers acquired knowledge and skill on providing first aid.

Expected result 3: Newly established middle-level Red Cross branch in national emergency management agency (NEMA) has formed FA team and has collaborated with NEMA rescue team.

Training of FA volunteers was conducted during the period 18-22 November 2006, and training of FA club members was conducted from 18 to 20 December and 21 to 23 December to establish a first aid club at the capital city chapter of NEMA. Training of first aid trainers lasted five days, and the training of FA club members lasted three days. Each training involved 20 participants including representatives from all departments and rescue team and the training followed the Federation standard.

The training was facilitated by the instructor and certified trainers from the Chingeltei Red Cross branch. Training participants established three first aid clubs and started functioning as first aid club members at NEMA's Ulaanbaatar city chapter.

Impact

In 2006, FA trainers from 28 mid-level Red Cross branches attended refresher training, and were provided with training manuals. The refresher trainings organized once every two years are significant in terms of motivating and delivering updated methodology and information. The impact of the regional FA trainings is evidenced by the increasing number of trainings at the local level and by the growing trend of mid-level Red Cross branches to organize remunerated FA training services.

Constraints

The funding provided for the health and first aid programme has been considerably reduced compared with previous years therefore, opportunities for bilateral cooperation should be explored and developed in the field of MRCS health and FA programme. More focus should be given to the exchange of experience and skills of certified FA trainers and activities promoting volunteer participation. MRCS health and first aid strategy should be developed taking into consideration the recommendations from the Federation's health review.

HIV/AIDS

Project objective: MRCS is a key player in the fight against HIV/AIDS in Mongolia by mobilizing the power of humanity and working in partnership with those most vulnerable to HIV/AIDS, especially people living with HIV/AIDS.

Expected Result 1: Awareness of the targeted groups (youth, prisoners) is increased and vulnerability to sexually transmitted infections (STI) or HIV/AIDS is reduced.

The HIV/AIDS prevention project entitled "Let's go back home healthy" in male prisons in Tuv *aimag* and Ulaanbaatar's Baganuur district is running smoothly with the support of regional programme funding.

Mid-level Red Cross branches in Tuv and Baganuur offered voluntary HIV/ AIDS and STI testing together with local health centres at the prisoners' request. A total of 900 prisoners were tested for HIV and syphilis with group-pre-counseling. There were no HIV cases identified, but there were several patients with syphilis who were subsequently offered treatment.

With newly available funding from the East Asia regional programme, three additional trainings were conducted for peer educators involving 120 prisoners in two prisons. These trainings were followed by life skills-based community groups discussions mainly focusing on new arrivals, and those who were about to leave the prison compound.

These activities increased life skills, knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and the enthusiasm of inmates since they are responsible for much of the project. Peer educators provided information about many topics related to reproductive and sexual health, including the prevention of HIV/AIDS and STIs, sexual abuse, and violence in their trainings. Some of the inmates established a group to perform music and drama on World AIDS Day.

The traditional HIV/AIDS prevention advocacy and promotion train campaign was held again this year adopting the theme "Stop AIDS, Make the Promise." The train campaign route extended from Sukhbaatar city on the northern border to Zamiin Uud city on the southern border. The activity was aimed to develop and undertake an effective and verifiable prevention campaign towards reducing the risk of vulnerable groups to HIV/AIDS.

Expected result 2: MRCS is able to reach to specially targeted groups of people (illegal miners, internally-migrated women, herders), receive their cooperation and increase HIV/AIDS awareness.

The refresher training for outreach workers selected from female internal-migrants was conducted for 45 participants. At the conclusion of the pilot project targeting internal migrants from the Chingeltei district a review of the project was conducted. The review confirmed that the pilot project had increased the self-confidence and

self-esteem of at least 50 women through the life – skills training, and other associated income generating activities.

Impact

As a result of the peer education and outreach project activities over 50 women and 1,200 prisoners have an increased awareness about the risks posed by HIV. Since these projects were driven and implemented and therefore “owned” by the communities themselves, the project contributed to increased self esteem among the communities.

Through the train campaign, over 4,200 passengers, 60 training attendants and over 80 staff working with rural train stations received information on ways to prevent HIV/AIDS. Train campaign activities included training on HIV/AIDS prevention and the distribution of IEC materials.



A play was enacted as part of the Red Cross HIV/AIDS train campaign.

The activity increased awareness of the importance of the use of condoms and knowledge about reproductive health services of 4,200 train passengers, 2,400 Ulaanbaatar railway station staff, and 3,000 youth living along the railway line. This year’s train campaign included the increased participation of the Ulaanbaatar railway station and the city authority in tackling HIV/AIDS prevalence; improved the commitment of leaders to the “Stop the Prevalence, Keep the promise” campaign; and, strengthened cooperation with the Red Cross Society of China.

Constraints

Due to funding limitations, pilot projects targeting gold miners and herders were stopped in June 2006. This made it difficult to see the outcome and impact of the project, therefore, the lessons learnt will be reflected in the 2007 HIV/AIDS programme.

Some of the information on prevention could not be absorbed by internal migrants due to their illiteracy. In the future, training concepts will be adjusted according to the target group.

Blood Donor Recruitment

Project objective: The population has benefited from a blood donor recruitment programme that has resulted in better awareness, better services and enhanced national society capacities.

Expected result 1: Awareness of the target population on voluntary non-remunerated blood donation (VNRBD) is increased through education, which is especially targeted at the 18-25 year age group.

A total of 72 mobile blood donor drives were organized by the nine MRCS branches of Ulaanbaatar city collecting 12,451 units of blood from 7,243 donors.

A training based on the Federation’s “Recruitment of Voluntary Non-Remunerated Blood Donors” was conducted for 12 participants including the *aimag* blood bank director, doctors, nurses from nine *soum* hospitals, and staff and volunteers from the Zavkhan *aimag* Red Cross branch. The training held on 22 and 23 November was conducted with the purpose of identifying the blood and blood product needs of the local community, exploring possibilities to collaborate with local governmental and non governmental organizations, and develop a joint plan of action for 2007.

In order to mobilize youth to donate blood, a media promotion campaign entitled “Youth-Blood Donors” was held. Training on blood donor recruitment was organized as part of the campaign, involving 25 participants, including the newly recruited members of the “Youth Blood Donor-25” Club, instructors from *aimag* Red Cross branches

which house MRCS Regional disaster preparedness centres, instructors from eight mid-level Red Cross branches of Ulaanbaatar city and other attached blood donor clubs. The training was held on 20-21 December. The training content included participation from the media in blood donation promotion, ways to attract youth into blood donation, discrepancies between rural and urban context and ways to reduce generally held misperceptions about blood donation. Another activity held within the campaign was 37-second advertisement broadcasts over TV during the peak hour, which contained messages of blood donor promotion.

Expected result 2: The quality of customer donor services are enhanced and blood donor supply during crisis is assembled.

A questionnaire-based survey was conducted for the first time among 100 donors who donated their blood at the blood centre and during the mobile blood drive, with the purpose of identifying the level of quality of donor service, revealing weaknesses, developing recommendations with respect to improving the service, expressing appreciation for donors and thus increase the number of active donors.

Impact

As a result of blood donor drive activities, the number of blood donors increased by 20 percent and reached over 3,000 people. As a result of the identified role of local Red Cross branches in the blood donor recruitment, blood donor promotion activities were accelerated in the rural areas, and misconceptions regarding blood donation in rural areas were reduced by a certain level. Local Red Cross branches are striving to reach a target number of blood donors, set on a yearly basis upon having identified the local blood needs.

Trainings on blood donation resulted in increased knowledge of the participants exemplified by the pre and post-test level which rose from 47.2 percent up to 93.7 percent.

“Youth blood donor-25” clubs are contributing to the reduction of HIV/AIDS prevalence by combining blood donor promotion with HIV/AIDS/STD awareness advocacy. The newly established database is facilitating prompt service, and the “Donor Service Club” is ensuring favorable service and psychological conditions for blood donors.

Constraints

Delays in funding meant that planned activities were pushed to the end of the year. Due to the high turnover of certified trainers including blood centre staff and Red Cross branch instructors, follow-up of trainings were not as effective as expected. As there is an overall high rate of infectious diseases, the level of unsafe blood is not being reduced.

Social Care

Project objective: The health and psycho-social well-being of the most vulnerable, including the people affected by internal migration, is improved through direct community-based welfare-related activities, referrals, advocacy and awareness-raising endeavors.

Expected result 1: The isolated psychology, living and health condition of the targeted beneficiaries are improved.

Some 25 trained volunteers each from eight mid-level MRCS branches namely Khovsgol, Uvs, Gobi-altai, Ovorkhangai, Orkhon provinces; and Khan-uul, Nalaikh, Songinokhairkhan districts are continuing to deliver care to 75 beneficiaries on a monthly basis. The care services range from medical check-ups, provision of necessary food items and newspapers. The Red Cross branches are providing referral services to the beneficiaries by linking them to assistance and care of other organizations.

Outputs of the social care programme include:

- 80 percent of the total beneficiaries now have regular medical check-ups
- Not only the beneficiaries, but also their family members are benefiting from the social care services such as referral services to employment opportunities etc
- Some beneficiaries became volunteers with the Red Cross branch and started providing social care services to other beneficiaries and also actively engaged in recruiting special members. For instance, 25 beneficiaries of

the Uvs *aimag* Red Cross branch have become Red Cross branch volunteers and recruited 100 special members.

Expected result 2: The human resources of ten Red Cross branches have increased, and help groups are mobilized to be involved in home care service.

A review was conducted of the community-based social care project being implemented in eight Red Cross branches namely Khovsgol, Uvs, Gobi-altai, Ovorkhangai, Orkhon provinces; and Khan-uul, Nalaikh, Songinokhairkhan districts. The findings of review revealed that volunteers of Gobi-Altai, Khuvsgul, Uvs, Khan-Uul are working effectively and actively. Particularly, that volunteer retention is well maintained in remote *soums*. Despite the fact that it was initially planned to train 25 volunteers per mid-level Red Cross branches, Gobi-Altai Red Cross branch has 15-25 trained volunteers specialized in social care at each of its 19 *soums*.

Review and experience sharing meetings of volunteer, beneficiaries and “Helpful group” members are organized regularly. In addition to assisting elderly beneficiaries, the “Helpful group” members organize various campaigns directed at helping their fellow vulnerable classmates.

Expected result 3: Community participation in the social care programme has increased.

Beneficiaries and volunteers are regularly being consulted and involved in planning of further activities. Through the increased volunteer network as well as extended collaboration and coordination with the local authority and other NGOs, community participation in the social programme has increased.

Expected result 5: Public appreciation and image of MRCS is enhanced.

The outreach activities of volunteers are appreciated by not only the beneficiaries who are receiving the service, but also the local community. The public image of the local Red Cross branches is being increased thanks to the volunteer commitment. This results in increased support and collaboration from the local authority and NGOs.

Impact

Beneficiaries are becoming volunteers themselves. The volunteer network of mid-level Red Cross branches is being widened and sustained. Improved public image leads to increased scope of members and supporters.

Disaster Management

Overall Goal: Disaster preparedness in the community is enhanced to better mitigate the impact of disasters, by increasing awareness and advocacy among the general public and mobilizing local resources for emergency response.

Programme Objective: Community vulnerability in times of disasters is reduced by increased MRCS capacity as well as improved disaster management through skilled staff and volunteers.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

Expected Result 1: Disaster management capacity of 38 middle-level branches is improved and volunteers’ knowledge and skills in disaster preparedness and first aid is enhanced.

Disaster preparedness training was organized for 60 volunteers from Omnogobi *aimag* and Tosontsengel *soum*. As a result, volunteers’ knowledge and skills were improved and 40 out of the trained volunteers became first aid team leaders. The first aid team leaders are now able to work during cases of disaster and emergencies, and they will train volunteers in their respective local areas.

There are eight first aid teams in the centre of the province, one in each of fifteen *soums* of Omnogobi and also nine *soums* of Tosontsengel. This existing network is a strong foundation for any disaster preparedness related programme and project implementation. During the training, disaster related topics such as the definition of a disaster, types, consequences, and responsibilities of first aid leaders, members and volunteer, basic first aid

knowledge were taught and practiced by the participants. Coverage of first aid team activities was featured on Mongolian national television, and in a special article published in the “Humanity” monthly newspaper.

Community Vulnerability Reduction-Hay preparation project

Objective: To reduce the vulnerability of marginalized and at-risk herding households to the loss of livestock due to extreme weather conditions which limit access to pastureland by providing hay free of charge, or at a rate lower than the local market rate.

Expected result 1: Over the next ten (10) months the Mongolian Red Cross’s six regional Disaster Preparedness Centres (RDPCs) will have a sufficient amount of hay in stock for emergencies which will be distributed to some 3.600 extremely vulnerable herding families free of charge, and made available to some 2.400 vulnerable and moderately vulnerable herding families to buy at a reduced rate (30.000 – 42.000 individuals avg. family 5-7 people).

It was originally envisioned that the project would produce 6,000 MT of hay, and distribute 60 percent of that to 3,600 vulnerable herders at free of charge. In order to produce this amount of hay, however, it is critical to harvest during July and August which is the most productive time of the year for hay preparation especially since at the end of August hay becomes sparse and loses its high nutritional quality. The project, however, suffered as the hay preparation was delayed due to a lack of timely funding. With funding not available until the end of the harvest time, only 50 percent of estimated amount of hay (3,150 MTs) was prepared, with 1,890 MT (60 percent of 3,150) distributed to vulnerable families free of charge.

Within the framework of the project, three tractors along with cutting, raking and baling machines were bought in accordance with the Federation’s procurement rules and were delivered to Gobi-Altai, Tuv and Khuvsgul *aimags*. This was highly appreciated by the local community and hay workers as these machines had better quality, low fuel consumption, high capacity and productivity. The MRCS hay project team visited “Khangai” RDPC in Arkhangai, Khuvsgul and Bulgan provinces to converse with and to assess the project impact on vulnerable families who received free hay through the project in 2005.

Expected result 2: 180 families who lost their source of income due to the death of their herds have made progress towards reinstating a stable source of income.

The selection and training of the required team leaders and hay workers was completed in July, with each of the six aimags employing 30 hay workers (180 workers in total). Individual contracts were formed with each hay worker, outlining their job description and employment requirements.

First aid training was also implemented throughout each of the six aimags for the benefit of the hay workers and their families. Additional on the job safety training was also included in the operational side of hay production, which was aimed at reducing the number of workplace incidents and accidents.

Selection criteria of hay workers

18 - 40 years old
No sources of income
Prior experience producing hay
Not involved in any criminal activities
Herders who have lost their animals in dzud disasters
Vulnerable unemployed young people who are affected by dzud disasters

Expected results 3: The MRCS with participation from and in consultation with local communities will be able to independently sustain the production of hay to meet the needs of 3,600 extremely vulnerable and 2,400 vulnerable families (30,000-42,000 individuals (avg. family 5- 7 people) who depend on herding for their survival in the event that local grassland is destroyed due to unusually severe weather.

As agreed, 40 percent of the hay is being sold under fair and equitable terms to the public, with 20 percent of the hay sold at 50 percent of the market price, and the remaining 20 percent sold at 80-90 percent of the market price. Profits from these sales are injected back into the project and regional disaster preparedness centre (RDPC) to ensure at least its partial sustainability.

As a result of the varying weather conditions, the distribution and sale of hay had already commenced in the middle of November 2006. But the estimation of sales is still not finalized because herders have been buying less hay at reduced rates due to warm weather conditions during the first few months of winter [USD 2,890 (CHF 3,558) is available]. There may be a larger market for hay in January and February 2007 as winter conditions become more severe. A list of beneficiaries (1,890 vulnerable families) who received hay free of charge have been documented.

Impact

The knowledge and skills of volunteers about disaster preparedness as well as first aid is improved. Trained first aid team leaders will play an important role in motivating and mobilizing their fellow volunteers. The extended network of first aid teams throughout the country will be a good basis for any DP related programme and project implementation.

Constraints

Some activities of the disaster management programme and the community vulnerability reduction-hay preparation project were not implemented due to financial constraints during the final part of 2006.

Organizational Development

The overall programme coordinator of the MRCS attended a three-month residential English language course at Oxford University with financial support from the British Red Cross, from September through December 2006. This was highly significant in terms of supporting the human resource development of the national society.

As a follow-up to the staff on loan experience to the regional programme manager of the Netherlands Red Cross in Beijing, the MRCS international relations department officer facilitated a workshop on report writing for the programme managers and district mid-level Red Cross branch staff in October. The training was co-facilitated by the Netherlands Red Cross water and sanitation programme manager and the Peace Corps volunteer working with the MRCS.

The training was effective in terms of providing participants with information about good reporting and reporting standards expected by donors. The international relations department officer was also invited to facilitate the same workshop for local Red Cross Society of China branch staff in Shanghai, Hebei, Jiangsu and Beijing in December.

Overall Goal: The most vulnerable in society has received support from a better-prepared national society that is effective, efficient, non-competitive and sustain its activities

Programme Objective: The MRCS has implemented sustainable programmes through enhanced branch capacities as a result of better financial and human resource management.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

Expected result 3: Fundraising initiatives are increased and knowledge on income generation activities is enhanced.

A training on fundraising was organized over the period 4 to 5 December at MRCS headquarters to support Red Cross branches' with organizing fundraising activities. A total of 60 delegates including eight district mid-level Red Cross branch secretaries, accountants, instructors and five volunteers from each Red Cross branch attended the training. The two-day training was facilitated by the Peace Corps volunteer who is contracted to work for the MRCS headquarters. Related fundraising manuals were distributed to the participants during the training.

Based on the information acquired in the training on fundraising, the participants were divided into groups and developed a plan for fundraising activities that would attract community support, and increase the Red Cross branch income.

As a result of the training the knowledge and skills of the participants on fundraising improved. In order to follow-up and make the training outcome concrete, the MRCS headquarters announced a two-week fundraising campaign at all of the mid-level Red Cross branches who were involved in the training. Each of the branches was given MNT 100,000 (CHF 105) as seed money for the fundraising campaign.

Expected result 4: Beneficiaries have received services that have increased in coverage and scope because of increased income to Red Cross branches.

Omnogobi Red Cross branch's computer service centre for income generation

Omnogobi *aimag* Red Cross branch opened a computer service centre to generate income for dissemination materials and disaster preparedness brochures. The Red Cross branch procured a copying machine, computer, computer desk and chairs and other necessary equipment. The computer service centre started functioning in December and already earned MNT 24,000 (CHF 25). There is only one competitor in the same field in the *aimag*, so this initiative is considered to have potential for increasing the income generated. It is estimated that the annual net profit from this service would be over MNT 350,000 (CHF 370).

Expected result 5: Staff and volunteers are trained and skilled in programme and finance management and human resource capacity in middle level Red Cross branches is enhanced.

Ulaanbaatar mid-level Red Cross branch management training

Management training was organized from 19 to 20 December to increase motivation and the performance of volunteers and to provide the necessary skills to work with grass-roots communities. A total of 50 volunteers and primary-level Red Cross branches attended the training which lasted two days. Participants' improved their knowledge about the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. At the end of the training, participants engaged in a mapping of organizations conducting similar activities around Ulaanbaatar and identified possible areas of cooperation.

Salary support to OD Programme Manager

The MRCS received USD 3,031 (CHF 3,731) to cover the salaries of the organizational development programme manager and accountant from July to December 2006. According to the MRCS human resource policy the MRCS has upgraded the staff salary scale with the new salary scale starting in July 2006.

Renovation of MRCS HQ training room

MRCS headquarters and its Red Cross branches organize many of its workshops and other public activities at the headquarters training room. Over the past 15 years, the training room was not renovated. The MRCS received USD 4,307 (CHF 5,302) for the renovation of the training room. Currently, the MRCS is in the process of making a contract with interior design companies to remodel the facility. In addition a supply company was contracted to procure equipment. The renovation will commence in January 2007.

Impact

During the mid-level Red Cross branch fundraising campaign, which was announced as a follow-up of the training on fundraising, the Red Cross branches have raised the following amounts from various fundraising activities:

- Chingeltei district Red Cross branch organized a humanitarian charity concert among the district community from which they raised MNT 210,500 (CHF 222).
- Khan-Uul district Red Cross branch initiated a Humanitarian Day jointly with three district organizations, for patients who are in the prison hospital, and branch has raised MNT 67,130 (CHF 71) as an income and MNT 930,000 (CHF 985) as membership fee.
- Bayanzurkh district Red Cross branch conducted charged training on HIV/AIDS prevention and first aid for bridge workers. The training was conducted for 54 people and lasted three days. The income received was MNT 200,000 (CHF 212).

- Bayangol district Red Cross branch organized Red Cross information dissemination campaign, as a result of which two companies became member organizations. In addition to this, the Red Cross branch has collected special members' fee, ran a second hand clothing store, and a printing and photocopying service. These activities earned MNT 1,231,700 (CHF 1,3045) for the Red Cross branch.
- Sukhbaatar district Red Cross branch organized a sewing competition among volunteers, where volunteers sewed scarves for Red Cross Youth and Junior Red Cross members. The scarves were sold and brought in MNT 125,000 (CHF 132).
- Nalaih district Red Cross branch organized a charity concert. About 210 children and 20 adults attended the concert. One special member, four member organizations and other NGOs cooperated to organize the concert, from which the Red Cross branch raised MNT 64,000 (CHF 68).
- Ulaanbaatar Red Cross branch organized a special movie day in collaboration with the "Tengis" movie theatre for students offering tickets at a special discount. The Red Cross branch received MNT 150,000 (CHF 158).
- Baganuur district Red Cross branch sold bread in collaboration with one of the biggest bakeries in Ulaanbaatar. Volunteers bought bread on loan from that company and put a Red Cross emblem on the bread package which was then sold to the public earning the branch MNT 160,240 (CHF 169).

As a result of the management training for the Ulaanbaatar city Red Cross branch volunteers, many initiatives and ideas were developed and the participants agreed that Red Cross branches should focus more on national and local donors particularly business organizations and carry out activities aimed at involving them in humanitarian work.

It is expected that the renovated training room can be used for income generation by renting it out to other organizations for training and meetings.

Humanitarian Values

A shortfall of funding meant that the society was only able to follow up with planned activities to publish the monthly "Humanity" newspaper. Over the reporting period the "Humanity" newspaper changed from being free of charge with the newspaper now included on the list of quarterly subscribed newspapers. Members, volunteers, local Red Cross branch staff and the general public now pay a subscription fee in order to receive the newspaper on a monthly basis. The decision was made to solve the funding problem for the regular issuance of the newspaper, which is an important mean of Red Cross information, dissemination and advocacy.

Overall Goal: People's behaviour has changed, and they have an increased understanding and respect for human dignity through the promotion of the Movement's Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values.

Programme Objective: The capacity of the MRCS in promoting awareness, understanding and acceptance of the Movement's Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values has increased.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

Expected Result 1: The public's knowledge on the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and MRCS activities is advanced.

'Humanity' newspaper editions

Editions of the society's 'Humanity' newspaper for the months of October, November and December were published partly with the support from the Federation Appeal (November and December) under the Health and first aid programme and partly with the MRCS's own resources. Some 2,500 copies of the 16 page October edition, and November editions and 3,000 copies of the December edition were printed. The "Humanity" newspaper includes news and information related to Red Cross activities such as the series of first aid training, but also other entertaining news, articles and advices.

Impact

Information about MRCS activities and activities carried out through the Federation and other participating and sister national societies was delivered to 2,500-3,000 readers who are MRCS volunteers and members as well as

the general public who are potential members and volunteers. In that sense, the “Humanity” newspaper is significant in terms of promoting the Red Cross values to the community and mobilizes the power of humanity.

Coordination, cooperation and strategic partnerships

The Federation office in Mongolia has actively been providing professional support to MRCS programmes and projects which are being implemented both through multilateral funding and as well with bilateral partners. The Federation office has a key role to play in coordinating both elements in order to avoid i.e. duplication of implementation and as well to provide regional technical support. The last quarter saw an ever increasing interest of partner national societies (PNS) to work bilaterally in 2007. This is a clear sign that the PNS are becoming more confident in MRCS professional implementation of programmes.

The head of the Federation’s Asia Pacific department in Geneva, paid an official visit to the MRCS on 3-6 September. The head of the Federation’s East Asia regional delegation also paid a short visit to the MRCS on 12-14 December to meet with the head of the country delegation and senior managers of the MRCS on the recent changes in the Federation. The regional information delegate accompanied the health review team’s visit to the local Red Cross branches provided insight into problems and constraints faced by Mongolian herders and the achievements of the MRCS through a series of articles produced for the Federation’s website.

The Netherlands, Japanese, Australian, British and German Red Cross Societies continue to implement various programmes bilaterally with the MRCS. The Federation’s country and regional delegations provided support as needed, arranged trilateral meetings together with MRCS and, participated or provided consultations on the design, review and evaluation of any programmes/projects between MRCS and its partners.

A delegate from the Netherlands Red Cross who was working in-country with the MRCS on the implementation of the three-year MRCS water and sanitation programme, has returned to the Netherlands after successfully finishing the contracted period.

During this programme update period, the MRCS secretary-general, under secretary-general and programme managers attended in-country, regional and international meetings (including seminars and workshops) contributing to the society’s coordination and cooperation initiatives.

The newly recruited ICRC focal point paid a working and orientation visit to the regional office of the ICRC in Beijing to learn about ICRC activities. The visit took place from 16 to 23 October.

The MRCS secretary-general attended the 25th International Humanitarian Law (IHL) seminar organized by the IHL of the Republic of Korea Red Cross Society and made special presentation on the implementation of the exploring humanitarian law (EHL) in Mongolia. The workshop was organized from 9 November 2006 in Seoul.

The delegation of the MRCS headed by the secretary- general participated in the 7th Asia Pacific Regional Conference held in Singapore on 19-23 November, 2006.

The international relations department officer and two Red Cross Youth members took part in the traditional youth exchange programme under the International Friendship Project of the Japanese Red Cross. The exchange programme took place from 16 to 28 November in Tokyo.

The MRCS under secretary-general participated in the Restoring Family Links Conference organized by the ICRC in Bangkok from 11 to 13 December 2006.

The MRCS HIV/AIDS programme manager attended the meeting organized in regard to the closure of the Australian regional office in Bangkok which took place in early December.

The MRCS blood donor programme manager attended the regional workshop on voluntary non-remunerated blood donation held in Yangon during 13-15 December. Attendance was facilitated through the regional delegation office and the Finnish Red Cross.

MRCS maintains several partnerships in different programme areas. The MRCS is a member of the United Nations (UN) theme group on HIV/AIDS, as well as member of the network on reproductive health issues, comprised of local NGOs working in the field of reproductive health. The MRCS has cooperation contracts with the main governmental organizations and agencies associated with disaster preparedness and relief, namely the national emergency management agency, the ministry of agriculture, the ministry of health, as well as the centre for infectious diseases. The secretary-general of the MRCS is also a member of the state emergency committee.

The MRCS is a member of the Mongolian volunteer network which includes 21 NGOs working with volunteers. The social care programme has a three-year cooperation contract with volunteer service overseas (VSO) and also closely cooperates with the Peace Corps, minister of welfare and labour as well as Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) and Save The Children UK in Mongolia.

MRCS activities currently being implemented with Red Cross/Red Crescent partners.

RC Partners	Summary of activities
ICRC	<p>The following activities are being undertaken within the framework of cooperation with the ICRC:</p> <p><i>In cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Committee was formed in support of government policy to implement the provisions of the IHL; • Published “Respect for the IHL” handbook for parliament members; • Translated and released the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols booklets; <p><i>In cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of IHL high school students (ages 13-18); • A trial curriculum subject on Exploring Humanitarian Law (EHL) is being taught at 10 different secondary schools and a non-formal educational center all over Mongolia; • Translation of “Exploring Humanitarian Law” handbook for teachers and pupils; <p><i>Ministry of Defence</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of the IHL to the border soldiers’ curriculum
Netherlands RC	<p>The 2003-2007 capacity building project funded by the Netherlands Red Cross works with two middle-level MRCS branches to become more efficient, effective and sustainable organizations that will provide support to the most vulnerable in society through better design, implementation and evaluation of programmes, as well as better financial resource mobilization and strategic development.</p>
Netherlands RC	<p>Legal rights training project aims to help unregistered migrants to get registered as Ulaanbaatar city citizens and thus to get access to state health, care, education services and employment opportunities through the involvement of 100 trained volunteers who are trained on legal rights and through the establishment of a Consultancy Center at Chingeltei Red Cross branch. The project also aims to improve the capacity of Chingeltei Red Cross branch to sustainably consult and assist unregistered migrants. The project directly targets 200 unregistered households. This one-year project started in August 2006.</p>
Netherlands RC	<p>A new water and sanitation project for the period 2006 to 2009 started in August. The project aims to improve water supply and sanitation conditions of the residents living in four <i>ger</i> districts of Ulaanbaatar. The components of the project include health education among the community, construction of water kiosks, and supplying water by purchasing it from the Water Supply and Sewerage Authority, and construction of Eco-san latrines for <i>ger</i> area schools.</p>

British/German RC	A social welfare project funded by the British and German Red Cross Societies aims to improve the livelihood and the socio-psychological condition of the most vulnerable and elderly people through home care services carried out by volunteers.
Japanese RC	Funded by the Japanese Red Cross Society, the international friendship project involves the Red Cross youth and junior programme for the period of 2003-2006. This project aims to improve the environments and health and sanitation in targeted schools. The project aims to promote mutual understanding and friendship between youth members of the two countries.
Australian RC	The HIV/AIDS project funded by the Australian Red Cross aims to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS and to improve the lives of people living with HIV/AIDS, as well as to promote voluntary, non-remunerated blood donations with the aim of ensuring a safe and adequate blood supply. It has been designed in line with the Mongolian Red Cross HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan 2005-2010 and recommendations from the April 2005 HIV/AIDS program evaluation. The second phase of the project started in July 2006.
ART network	An "HIV-related Stigma and Discrimination in the Health Sector" project is being piloted in Cambodia and Mongolia. The second phase of the project started in July 2006. The overall aim of the project is to reduce HIV-related stigma and discrimination in the Asia Pacific region and to support good HIV-related work practices.

[Interim financial report below; click here to return to the title page.](#)

How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The Federation's Global Agenda

The International Federation's activities are aligned with under a Global Agenda, which sets out **four broad goals** to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAMN001 - MONGOLIA

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/11
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAAMN001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget	617'845	921'623	77'712	411'552	218'360	2'247'093
B. Opening Balance	17'304	270'234	168	27'352	5'896	320'953
Income						
Cash contributions						
British Red Cross				11'097		11'097
Capacity Building Fund				50'000		50'000
ECHO		48'025			743	48'768
Finnish Red Cross	123'614				37'665	161'279
Icelandic Red Cross				7'500	847	8'347
C1. Cash contributions	123'614	48'025		68'597	39'255	279'491
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
British Red Cross				4'828		4'828
ECHO		-61'326			-934	-62'260
Finnish Red Cross	44'548				-37'823	6'725
German Red Cross	55'685	55'685				111'370
Icelandic Red Cross					47'380	47'380
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	100'233	-5'641		4'828	8'623	108'043
Inkind Personnel						
Icelandic Red Cross					21'533	21'533
C5. Inkind Personnel					21'533	21'533
Other Income						
Miscellaneous Income					3'832	3'832
C6. Other Income					3'832	3'832
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	223'847	42'384	0	73'425	73'243	412'899
D. Total Funding = B + C	241'150	312'618	168	100'777	79'139	733'853

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	17'304	270'234	168	27'352	5'896	320'953
C. Income	223'847	42'384	0	73'425	73'243	412'899
E. Expenditure	-149'351	-348'126	0	-84'120	-65'419	-647'016
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	91'799	-35'508	168	16'657	13'720	86'837

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAMN001 - MONGOLIA

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/11
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAAMN001
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All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		617'845	921'623	77'712	411'552	218'360	2'247'093	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	1'246							1'246
Clothing & textiles	130'084		12'320				12'320	117'764
Seeds,Plants	22'423							22'423
Medical & First Aid	18'052		2'728				2'728	15'325
Teaching Materials	76'597	14'625	4'895				19'520	57'077
Utensils & Tools	3'177							3'177
Other Supplies & Services	287'058	2'837	101'597		26'230		130'664	156'394
Total Supplies	538'637	17'463	121'539		26'230		165'232	373'405
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	29'897							29'897
Computers & Telecom	1'036		1'036			2'131	3'168	-2'131
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	30'933		1'036			2'131	3'168	27'765
Transport & Storage								
Storage	5'424		520			1'061	1'581	3'843
Distribution & Monitoring	7'999		2'379			3'624	6'003	1'996
Transport & Vehicle Costs	87'213		31'866		302	3'517	35'685	51'528
Total Transport & Storage	100'636		34'765		302	8'202	43'269	57'367
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegates Payroll	222'450					49'283	49'283	173'167
Delegate Benefits	42'000		56'200			-9'853	46'347	-4'347
National Staff	48'108		10'236			7'708	17'944	30'164
National Society Staff	171'093		22'522		1'860		24'382	146'711
Total Personnel Expenditures	483'651		88'957		1'860	47'139	137'956	345'695
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	337'436	41'995	20'474		25'798	167	88'434	249'002
Total Workshops & Training	337'436	41'995	20'474		25'798	167	88'434	249'002
General Expenditure								
Travel	38'452		15'748			847	16'595	21'857
Information & Public Relation	467'636	65'766	16'235		13'219	178	95'398	372'238
Office Costs	53'802	7'576	4'974			3'761	16'311	37'491
Communications	34'778		1'166			6'086	7'252	27'526
Professional Fees						2	2	-2
Financial Charges	15'070	48	33			10'040	10'122	4'948
Other General Expenses			17'297			-17'296	1	-1
Total General Expenditure	609'738	73'390	55'454		13'219	3'618	145'681	464'057
Program Support								
Program Support	146'061	9'708	22'628		5'468	4'161	41'965	104'096
Total Program Support	146'061	9'708	22'628		5'468	4'161	41'965	104'096
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		6'795	3'273		11'243		21'310	-21'310
Total Operational Provisions		6'795	3'273		11'243		21'310	-21'310
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2'247'093	149'351	348'126		84'120	65'419	647'016	1'600'077
VARIANCE (C - D)		468'494	573'497	77'712	327'433	152'941	1'600'077	