# Programme Update

International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

# Mongolia

**Appeal No. MAAMN001**

**12 January 2009**

**This report covers the period 1 July to 31 December 2008.**

The Mongolian Red Cross Society's first aid teams carry out regular emergency practices both in Ulaanbaatar city as well as in the provinces where Red Cross branches actively promote first aid. MRCS.

## In brief

**Programme(s) summary:**
In May, the case of hand, foot and mouth disease (Enterovirus71 infectious disease) was reported in the country. The International Federation released CHF 69,000 from the disaster response emergency fund (DREF) to support the national society respond to the epidemic. The MRCS health and disaster management team responded rapidly with the launch of a three-month public education campaign in the eight provinces and eight districts of Ulaanbaatar most affected by HFMD.

Under health and care, longer term programming in HIV prevention, non-remunerated blood donor recruitment, and social care continue to be implemented in this reporting period. In July, the MRCS Youth programme hosted a national youth camp that brought together 350 people from all provinces across Mongolia, with one day dedicated to HIV prevention training through a series of workshops on prevention, support networks, sexual health and others. In addition, the HIV/AIDS response programme carried out education camps for youth within the Ulaanbaatar area – these camps offer HIV education to approximately 2,000 young people. In this camp, peer educators engaged with other young people and discussed risky behaviour, condom promotion, and other safe sex prevention methods.

In this reporting period, the social care programme, supported by the International Federation, successfully implemented a community-based project to provide care for elders. The social care programme has a total of

200 volunteers and 250 members that provide home care services to approximately 2,000 people including the elderly, disabled and the most vulnerable. Another project aimed at delivering social care services for the most vulnerable, funded by British Red Cross, continues to be implemented in Bayangol, Bayanzurkh and Baganuur districts, with up to 250 volunteers and 75 members reaching more than 700 beneficiaries. A major development of the social care programme is the four-year European Union-funded implementation framework with the Finnish Red Cross to scale up the social care programme as well as include poverty reduction activities such as vocational training. The implementation will commence at the beginning of 2009.

In the second half of the year, hay-making provided temporary job opportunities for the unemployed who lost their income source due to natural disasters in the past six years. During the implementation, first aid training and safety instructions were incorporated as well. Herders' consultations were organized with government agencies and non-governmental organizations including the national emergency management agency, ministry of agriculture, University of Agriculture and related local authorities on preventing potential disaster, share herders' experience, collaborating local Red Cross branches and winter preparation. As part of the dissemination of information, a semi-annual report was published, radio programmes were broadcasted and a first aid team competition as well as a disaster preparedness logistics training were conducted.

Organizational development remains a high priority of the national society, in governance and management issues, as well as finance development. As part of a "best practices" documentary, the Mongolian Red Cross was selected among the other Asia Pacific countries to be on a DVD which will be produced and shared with partners. For this purpose, a film team was contracted to film selected locations in Mongolia.

**Financial situation**: The total 2008 budget is CHF 1,241,221 (USD 1.11 million or EUR 829,810), of which 54 per cent is covered. Expenditure from January to November 2008 against income was 84 per cent over total income.

**Click here to go directly to the attached financial report[1].**

**No. of people we help:**
Direct beneficiaries of MRCS programmes in the country are estimated to be approximately 500,000 people. Contributing to this fact has been well publicized drives in the media linked with disaster preparedness, hand, foot and mouth disease, avian influenza and HIV campaigns, as well as ongoing projects in disaster management, health and care and organizational development.

**Our partners:** The Mongolian Red Cross Society works with over 40 partners including the Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, the Red Cross Society of China, Finnish Red Cross/ Finnish government, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Republic of Korea Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross/ Norwegian government, Department for International Development (DFID), the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the World Health Organization (WHO), Ministry of Health, National Blood Centre, Blood Donor Agency, Ulaanbaatar City Governor, Youth for Health NGO, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), National Centre for Communicable Disease (NCCD), and National Journalists Association/Journalists Union, Deseret International Charities (the Mormon Church Utah), Mongolian National Radio and Television Broadcasting Agency, Mongolian Educational Channel, local prison authorities, National Youth Association, National Students Union, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture, University of Agriculture, National Centre for Diseases with Natural Foci, the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour, Traffic Authority, Border/Customs Control, local health departments, traffic police, the National AIDS Foundation (NAF), the National AIDS Committee (NAC), the National Voluntary Counselling and Testing VCT Working Group, and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The International Federation, on behalf Mongolia Red Cross Society, would like to thank the abovementioned partners for their generous support.

# Context

From an economic point of view, the price inflation of necessities is affecting the population especially the most vulnerable. According to the National Statistics Office, inflation reached a high of 34 percent in August, but prices of food products, goods, transport and education fees have fallen in the later months of the year. Though tariffs for electricity and heating were increased, for vulnerable groups in society, major bread and flour makers and the trolleybus companies the tariffs remained the same as previous.

[1] [1] Please note that the interim financial report attached reflects income and expenditure up to November 2008 only.

The most significant socio-political events were 2008 parliament election and political uncertainty caused by the election results. Political unrest on 1 July resulted in more than 300 people being hospitalized, over 700 arrested and 5 confirmed deaths. Due to the growing interest of the public in the political issues the planned activities were often postponed and on-going activities scaled down.

Within the country's commitment to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Mongolia aims to reduce the number of its citizens who lack access to safe water and basic sanitation by fifty percent by 2015. In recognition of this, the government of Mongolia instituted 2008 as "The Year of Food and Water Safety and Supply Policy Reform". A total of 19 water kiosks have been constructed in the Ger district of Ulaanbaatar, within the water and sanitation project funded by the government of Netherlands through the Netherlands Red Cross together with the Mongolian Red Cross Society. Activities including the promotion of hygiene practices and increasing public awareness on environmental and sanitation issues were also carried out.

Since the first case registered on 1 May, the country experienced a serious outbreak of hand, foot and mouth disease (HFMD) due to Entrovirus 71 (EV71). As of 10 September, 3,151 people have been diagnosed with the virus. The MRCS actively monitored the epidemic and exchanged information with relevant government agencies, the national emergency management Agency (NEMA), the ministry of health and national centre for communicable disease (NCCD). In response to the outbreak, the International Federation released CHF 69,000 from the disaster response emergency fund (DREF) to support the national society respond to the epidemic. The MRCS health and disaster management team launched a three-month public education campaign in the eight provinces and eight districts of Ulaanbaatar most affected by HFMD. For more information on the DREF operation, click here for the Final Report.

With funds allocated from the disaster response emergency fund (DREF), Mongolian Red Cross Society was able to react promptly when an outbreak of Hand, Food and Mouth Disease occurred in the Ulaanbaatar and few other provinces. MRCS

According to the health indicators issued by the National Centre for Health Prevention, fatalities as a result of accidents are ranked third in the past five years. The statistics of Ministry of Health has shown that the number of patients referred to the hospital after accidents have increased by five to eight percent. The above fact is usually explained in relation with the poor quality of the hospital in the prompt provision of services to the injured ones, insufficient measures taken towards the prevention from accidents, limited cooperation with the organizations working in the similar field and low participation of general public.

# Progress towards outcomes

# Health and Care

The International Federation-supported MRCS health and care programme comprises four distinct projects/sectors: health and first aid, HIV/AIDS, blood donor recruitment and social care.

**Health and First Aid**

**Outcomes/Expected results**:

| Programme Components | Programme Outcomes |
|---|---|
| First aid programme | The trainers gain more new knowledge on the proper ways to take care of casualties<br><br>The branches were provided with 1,000 first aid kits and 3,500 manuals with an intention to make trainings more effectively. |
| Water and sanitation project | Improved public awareness on environmental and sanitation issues.<br>Improved access to safe drinking water of selected communities. |

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| HFMD DREF project | Improved public awareness of hygiene practices to reduce transmission of HFMD. |

**Achievements**:
Training on first aid trainers was organized in July and August, with a total of 40 trainers trained from mid-level Red Cross branches in seven provinces. The training was beneficial for the trainers of mid-level Red Cross branches and provided them an opportunity to exchange experiences and best practices as some of the best trainers presented a report on their activities and shared skills and methods to properly manage first aid training. The trainers gained more new knowledge on the proper ways to take care of the casualties, for example, a new system of CPR.

The first aid volunteers frequently used first aid kits and manuals containing information about first aid knowledge, injury prevention, road safety, hygiene and safety living. The branch provided was with 1,000 first aid kits and 3,500 manuals with the intention to make trainings more effectively. The branch volunteers established close cooperation with the social care programme volunteers and are developing a joint plan of action. Mobile dissemination campaigns concerning injury prevention and first aid were conducted two times per week, involving more than 300 people, mostly residents of Ger district.

During the reporting period, MRCS celebrated World First Aid Day for the fifth time. The celebration of the day was promoted to the public by various means of the media, and an article about World First Aid Day 2008 was published in one of the daily newspapers. On 12 September, an article on the health and first aid programme activities and a report of the "First aid delivery to the casualties" survey were published in the daily newspapers. At least 40,000 people were acquainted with World First Aid Day and with the MRCS core activities. Additionally, within the celebration of the World First Aid Day, the Red Cross branches of Khan-Uul district and the provinces of Dornod, Selenge, Gobi-Altai jointly conducted a first aid competition amongst kindergarten child. The public marathon for promoting first aid was organized in Khovd province with the participation of 30 volunteers. Three Red Cross district branches had organized road safety awareness activities for passengers and drivers at the first aid traffic points. Sixty volunteers provided drivers and passengers promotion materials and car stickers, and helped children and elderly citizens to cross the roads. Finally, on 13 September, with the cooperation of Ulan Bator city districts, the Red Cross branches and Red Cross youth volunteers organized the first aid demonstration for the public, which was held in the State Department Store Square. Red Cross youth members demonstrated CPR techniques on the CPR-dummies and types of bandages. Red Cross TV spots and World First Aid Day greetings for volunteers were broadcasted on Central Street screen for 30 minutes.

The water and sanitation project continues to implement its activities successfully, supplying water to 14 water kiosks in four districts. In total, 42,652 tonnes of water were sold through the water supply operation.

The newly adopted policy on first aid in October 2007 was translated into Mongolian and distributed to all mid-level branches.

**Constraints or Challenges**:
There is a basic lack of knowledge in the general public on first aid and a lack of experience in the MRCS branches in implementing community-based first aid. This will change as trainings are increasing and more people will be given the opportunity to develop their skills. There is also a lack of efficiently using volunteers and their services. The MRCS intends to ensure that there are more follow-up actions to encourage, motivate and retain first aid volunteers and their services. At the Red Cross branch level, where access to health and first aid services is often limited, trained first aid volunteers only promote first aid for basic injuries and illnesses. An equally important role is in emphasizing the importance of prevention as well as the cure.

**HIV Response**

**Outcomes/Expected results**:

| Programme Components | Programme Outcomes |
|---|---|
| HIV/AIDS response programme | The knowledge, skills and practice of Red Cross youth members on HIV are improved.<br><br>HIV campaigns are expanded nationwide and includes allsections of the community. |

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| | Involvement from people infected with HIV/AIDS is increased.<br><br>More active involvement in national level HIV response. |

**Achievements**:
With the growing coverage of HIV/AIDS activities, the capacity of the human resources of mid-level branches are being built: staff, volunteers and peer educators received further training in programme delivery, focusing on delivery methods and methods on hosting workshops.

During July, the MRCS youth programme hosted a national youth camp that brought together 350 young people from all provinces across Mongolia. During the national youth camp, one day was dedicated to HIV prevention training via a series of workshops: prevention, support networks, sexual health, etc. In addition, the HIV/AIDS response programme has run education camps for youth within the Ulan Bator area – these camps offer HIV education to around 2,000 young people. During this camp, peer educators were engaged with other young people and discussed risky behaviour, condom promotion, and other safe sex prevention methods.

During September, the decision was made to focus on two key districts within Ulan Bator which had reported high rates of sexually transmitted infections amongst the youth population. Thirty HIV peer educators from the Red Cross University and high school groups were trained to deliver workshops within the two selected districts.

A working group consisting of senior management staff from the MRCS and the HIV response programme team as well as positive persons was formed to create a HIV work policy. The HIV work policy is currently being integrated into all branches and other partner organizations.

In Mongolia, the MRCS HIV response programme is leading the way in HIV prevention and education via five key activities:

1. Train campaign: delivering HIV education and activities across Mongolia and reaching approximately 15,000 people.
2. Organizing a photo and writing competition: the entries were displayed in an exhibition for World Aids Day.
3. Fundraising for people affected by HIV/AIDS within Mongolia: volunteers collected food and cash donations to be distributed amongst the HIV/AIDS community.
4. Writing competition amongst Mongolian journalists for the best reports/stories about HIV.
5. Concert to be hosted on World AIDS Day to raise greater awareness about HIV: the concert will feature music and drama performances.

The success of the implementation of the cross-border project implemented in Zamiin Ud on the Mongolian side and Erdenet on the Inner Mongolian side and funded by the UNFPA has resulted in a new two-year agreement between the organizations, and with the technical and quality support from the International Federation. Geographically, the new implementation will take place at border-crossings in Khovd province and Xingjang province of China.

**Constraints or Challenges**:
Training planned for June to August was cancelled by the government due to the widespread of disease in the countryside. The government banned large groups of people coming together to decrease the chance of people being infected.

National staff is not able to meet the demands of delivering to all regions in Mongolia due to being under-resourced. The national team only consists of three full-time staff members. Additional human resources will be needed to grow the programme in the future or a change in the way the programme is currently being delivered. Funding capacity remains for the HIV Operational Alliance.

**Blood Donor Recruitment**

**Outcomes/Expected results**:

| Programme Components | Programme Outcomes |
|---|---|
| Blood donor recruitment | As a result of collaboration with Mongolian Student Association number of volunteer-based blood donors in increased. |

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| | Availability of safe blood supply is improved. |

**Achievements:**
The MRCS undertook a number of collaborative efforts in voluntary non-remunerated blood donor recruitment. With support of the Mining School of State Technical University of Mongolia and NTC, in mid-October MRCS organized the blood donor recruitment week. The result was 243 students (0.3 per cent of students in the university) donated their blood. Considering further cooperation with the Mongolian Student Union and based on the previous achievements, a two-week campaign in selected universities (State Medical University of Mongolia and Police Academy of Mongolia) started effectively.

The MRCS and the National Transfusion Centre (NTC) also organized a two-day training for all mid-level Red Cross branch blood donor programme instructors. Furthermore, with the collaboration of the WHO, the International Federation, ministry of health and NTC, the project on blood safety and quality was started and MRCS is one of the implementing parties of the project.

The "Making A Difference" manual was re-edited and was translated to Mongolian and distributed to the blood services, donor recruiters and mid-level branch instructors.

**Constraints or Challenges**:
Due to the schools and universities summer break, the planned activities were postponed. Also, nationwide medical vaccination campaigns were held from July to September to help prevent natural diseases common in Mongolia, which scaled down blood donor processing in that period.

One of the most serious challenges is the growing number of blood donors infected with Hepatitis B and C and sexually transmitted infections. According to a recent survey of the students on sexually transmitted infections, the positive rate was at approximately 50 per cent, meaning low education of the students on the safe live and safe sexual contact.

Also, due to challenges in finance and human resources, many planned activities are still on hold.

**Social care programme**

**Outcomes/Expected results**:

| Programme components | Programme outcomes |
|---|---|
| Community-based project "Care for elders" | Home care services are provided to approximately 2,000 people, including elders, disabled and most vulnerable people. |
| "Delivery of Social Care services for the most vulnerable people" project | |

**Achievements**:
The social care programme of the MRCS has been implemented successfully in the second half of 2008 to meet needs of the most vulnareblle groups of the country.

In July, managers of the social care and HIV/AIDS programmes visited prisoners in Baganuur district and distributed books and sanitizing materials to the prisoners. Additionally, within the "Valve 2008" project which is being implemented by Baganuur district's Red Cross branch, 30 of the most vulnerable families were supported in procuring valves at a discounted rate. Japanese school supplies were also given to 50 families and 25 children of partner organization members.

A review of the project implementation funded by British Red Cross was conducted in September, covering three Red Cross branches in Bayanzurkh, Baganuur and Bayangol districts. The project is found to be improving the quality of life of the target groups, such as disabled people who have children under 16 years old; single parents who have three children under 16 years old; and elderly people who live alone.

At the end of September, an experience sharing meeting was conducted amongst the instructors and secretaries of three Red Cross branches, which was funded by the British Red Cross. Regional vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA) trainings among the western provinces' Red Cross branches have been organized in Bayan-Olgii Red Cross branch.

**Constraints or Challenges**:
Project staff followed up the survey of review in three Red Cross branches which are supported by the British Red Cross. During the survey, all volunteers have been successfully involved in distributing the questionnaires and collecting data.

The challenge of this survey was connected to the transportation fees for volunteers. Due to the home visits of beneficiaries who live far away, there were some difficulties in terms of transportation. But the survey questionnaire was efficient to see the result of the project implementation and to know more about the needs of the beneficiaries.

# Disaster management

**Progress towards outcomes**

| Programme components | Programme outcomes |
|---|---|
| Dissemination of disaster preparedness materials including media relations to the communities of Mongolia<br>Community vulnerability reduction such as the hay project.<br>Increase the capacity of the Red Cross branches to respond to emergencies | Improved efficiency and effectiveness of MRCS's response to disasters at all level.<br><br>Enhanced targeted community awareness on disaster preparedness. |

**Achievements:**
With the end of the harvest season, the MRCS hay project, which aims to provide vulnerable herding families with low-cost/free hay to help their livestock survive the harsh winter, was able to see the impact of its efforts over the past summer/fall at the six participating regional disaster preparedness centres (RDPC). A total of 3,124 tons of hay had been prepared in 17 provinces and four trucks delivered to " Gobi " branches who were not involved in hay programme past three years to transport hay and relief items rapidly to disaster affected populations.

The hay-making project in full swing in Khovd province. Good rainfall in many parts of Mongolia has contributed good harvest in some provinces while too much rain in other areas resulted in the hay project being cancelled. MRCS.

Integrated activities with the first aid programme included training for the project's 75 hay workers (unemployed herders temporarily hired by the project) and their families in six different provinces in the project. In total, 1,875 vulnerable herding families received hay free of charge, and the remaining 40 per cent of produced hay was sold at reduced rates to the public.

Disaster preparedness logistic trainings were organized in Bayan-Olgii, Khovsgol and Gobi-Altai provinces for a total of 90 volunteers. Local national emergency management agency officials actively took part in the training, providing local statistics and information on common types of disasters. A discussion on the collaboration between Red Cross branches and local national emergency management agencies was also carried out. Also, International Federation guidelines and procedures on procurement, warehouse standards, transportation and manuals were introduced.

The youth programme and disaster preparedness programme jointly organized the training for youth educators on disaster preparedness and first aid in the International Friendship Camp in Mongolia. The purpose of the training was to give information on acquiring knowledge about earthquakes, floods, fires, common illnesses and entrovirus-71 to 100 participants, who will share their lessons learnt with another 100 youth. In addition, a disaster preparedness and first aid simulation was organized among groups in

times of emergency such as earthquake, flood, fire, illness and entrovirus-71 in order to confirm their knowledge.

A first aid performance was conducted wiith the Mongolian student association, city national emergency management agency and MRCS Youth programme, to increase awareness on preventing potential disaster as well as first aid service in times of emergency. A total of 72 students from six universities took part in the performance on how to respond to situations such as earthquakes, fires and communicable disease.

Dissemination: During the period, Second half year report of the disaster preparedness programme and MRCS disaster management strategy published in 1,500 copies, distributed to the branches and community through the volunteers.

Disaster preparedness programme report of first half year was published as well as radio programme on Dzud disaster, first aid team competition, preparation of winter for herders which takes 20 minutes to each broadcasted by national radio according to contract with Mongolian National Radio. "The Humanity" newspaper was published and these copies are distributed to all volunteers and members of MRCS.
VCA manuals were translated into Mongolian language and each manual published in 2000 copies.

In order to ensure rapid response to victims in times of emergency, mattresses (600 pcs) and *ger* canvas (246 pcs) were procured according to International Federation procurement procedures.

The herders' consultations on disaster preparedness were organized in Tov and Selenge provinces jointly with local branches of other agencies such as Local NEMA, Agriculture department and others. Topics covered through the consultation include:

- Mitigating the impact of disasters, especially in cases of fire
- Improving integration between programmes on disaster preparedness
- Improving follow up with members and supporters
- Improving herders' participation in humanitarian work
- Improving volunteer management at local level
- Improving hay production

The recommendations from the consultation were distributed to all branches. in an effort to continue to promote disaster preparedness, wealthy herders announced the mini-project competition on disaster preparedness for primary level branches on an annual basis. Branches will need to develop the proposal and it will be checked by governing board of mid-level Red Cross branches.

In 2008, a stronger level of cooperation and collaboration have been achieved between the disaster management programme and other MRCS programmes such as the social care programme, first aid as well in the area of organizational development. Beneficiaries of the disaster management programme have, in some cases, become beneficiaries of social care programme and these two programmes have been able to utilize for example logistics and volunteers to meet the needs of these groups. In the disaster manager – hay project has linked up with regional first aid teams and many of the beneficiaries have taken basic first aid training. When the participating branches of the hay project have utilized the equipment as per allocated land, the branches are allowed to generate income by leasing out the equipment with responsible Red Cross person. Some branches use the equipment to transport timber before winter time again generating income however over winter time the equipment is stored.

**Constraints or challenges:** Due to the country's natural geography, it can be difficult to identify damage and the needs caused by natural disasters in Mongolia. It can take a week or so to receive information about small scale disasters from remote parts of Mongolia. As such, quick cash allocations are critical to allow the national society to rapidly to provide relief to those affected by disasters, something which remains a huge challenge for the MRCS disaster management programme.

# Organizational development

**Progress towards outcomes**:
Additional support was provided to the MRCS from the International Federation's organizational development programme from the Asia Pacific Zone office. As part of strategy development, the zone organizational development coordinator and the volunteering development manager conducted a

monitoring visit to the Nalaikh district' Red Cross branch as well as Orkhon province's Red Cross branch and assessed how well the branches work. At the same time, a meeting with stakeholders was organized, and the main topics included the possibility of implementing a cooperation agreement strategy, and what the possible impact of entering such an agreement would be for all partners involved.

**Achievements:**
Following a recommendation from the regional organizational development programme in Beijing, a programme proposal on the second step of the project "Educating in-country migrants on legality" and submitted. The project will be implemented in Bayanzurkh district because of the growing number of migrants in the Ger areas of the district. There are a number of Red Cross branches doing well in income generating projects and which will in the future contribute towards long term self-sustainability of the branches as well as programmes. MRCS has been selected by the Intensive Capacity Building Fund to submit an application for the next phase of implementation, due at the end of January 2009 and the national society hopes that it will learn from the application process as well as that the application will be successful.

**Constraints or challenges:**
With parliament and municipal elections held in the summer of 2008, activities organized by primary and mid-level branches were scaled down as the community was engaged with election campaign activities. In addition, the political events resulted in a delay in carrying out board meeting's delay and brought complication on taxation process.

The provincial RC branch in Uvs received small allocation to embark on a agricultural project of growing sea buckthorn. Once fully grown, the trees will provide seasonal harvest and good long term income for the branch. Thor Danielsson/ International Federation.

# Working in partnership

The MRCS maintains several partnerships both within and outside the Movement in different programme areas. This has contributed to scaling up outreach and quality of assistance to target beneficiaries.

Partners in health and first aid programmes include the ministry of health, the traffic police department, public health institute, national centre for communicable disease (NCCD) and water supply and sewerage agency in Ulaanbaatar as internal partnerships; Netherlands Red Cross are partners within the Movement. Also, there was established a partnership with a well-known in Mongolia trade company "Tavan Bogd Cosmetics" and received in kind donations from the company for the HFMD public education campaign activities (3,500 soaps, worth approximately USD 1,250).

In this reporting period, the HIV programme is partnering with community-based organizations (CBO) - the relationship with whom has been an effective strategy to increase outreach and the quality of assistance to target beneficiaries. Moreover, MRCS works in partnership with the national HIV committee coordinator – a working group set up and run by the government. For example, MRCS has been invited to give recommendations to the government around policy and strategy relating to HIV/AIDS programming in Mongolia and participated in working groups and training run by the national HIV committee coordinator.

The social care programme is successfully implementing a project focused on the delivery of social care services for the most vulnerable, funded by the British Red Cross Society.

# Contributing to longer-term impact

All MRCS programmes are implemented according to International Federation approved standards, the International Federation Global Agenda Goals and the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. Significant progress towards ensuring equity for all groups and gender concerns has been made, and starting next year the MRCS will start a small gender initiative aimed towards sensitizing staff on gender issues. Community empowerment remains a key theme for all activities, where community leaders, groups, and agencies are consistently consulted with and work together with Red Cross staff to accomplish goals.

The eight core programmes continue to contribute to the main Global Agenda Goals of reducing the impact of disasters, for example through the strengthening of the regional disaster preparedness centres ability to respond and provide relief to affected families, as well as reducing the impact of diseases through programmes such as HIV response and avian influenza preparedness, which educate communities most at risk on how to protect themselves from disease as well as ensure treatment and care for those affected. During implementation of MRCS programmes and activities, hundreds of thousands of beneficiaries have been reached directly and indirectly.

# Looking ahead

2009 will be a challenging year and hopefully at the same time rewarding for the volunteers and staff of the Mongolian Red Cross Society; challenging as programmes are being expanded and new projects introduced and; rewarding as in 2009 the national society will be celebrating 70 years since its establishment. With economical instability such as inflation with food prices affecting the most vulnerable in the country and as the gap between the haves and have not is widening, MRCS will continue to be in the forefront of reaching the most vulnerable with its community based volunteer network.

The European Union funding and closer cooperation with the Finnish Red Cross will further strengthen the bilateral ties the MRCS along with other longstanding bilateral partners of the MRCS such as the Australian, British, Japanese and Netherlands Red Cross societies. Moving into more sustainable poverty reduction through projects such as vocational training, MRCS branches will learn new ways to work with the most vulnerable. The disaster management programme will introduce an earthquake dissemination programme funded by the Australian Red Cross which again will create new challenges for the MRCS branches.

Lack of funding for the HIV/AIDS Operational Alliance in Mongolia have resulted that plans of scaling up the programme has only partly been achieved. Despite the funding constraints, MRCS branches have been able to use their very limited funds to carry out some HIV/AIDS activities, including the new implementation agreement with UNFPA on new cross-border project. However, funding will continue to remain a challenge in 2009.

Continuing cooperation with the media is and will remain an important element of all the MRCS programmes as it keeps the public informed about MRCS activities. The 70 years anniversary will allow the national society to continue promoting their work while at the same time create further opportunities.

## How we work

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|---|---|
| The International Federation's activities are aligned with its 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:**<br>• Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.<br>• Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.<br>• Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.<br>• Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity. |

## Contact information

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***<Interim financial report below; click here to return to title page>***

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MAAMN001 - Mongolia

Interim Financial Report

| Selected Parameters | |
|---|---|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2008/1-2008/10 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2008/1-2008/12 |
| Appeal | MAAMN001 |
| Budget | APPEAL |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

# I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

| | Goal 1: Disaster Management | Goal 2: Health and Care | Goal 3: Capacity Building | Goal 4: Principles and Values | Coordination | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A. Budget** | **511,823** | **423,443** | **60,369** | **0** | **245,586** | **1,241,221** |
| **B. Opening Balance** | **3,916** | **5,607** | **15,576** | **0** | **56,732** | **81,831** |
| **Income** | | | | | | |
| **Cash contributions** | | | | | | |
| *American Red Cross* | *7,800* | *18,200* | *4,160* | | *2,554* | *32,714* |
| *British Red Cross* | | | | | *10,200* | *10,200* |
| *Capacity Building Fund* | | | *0* | | | *0* |
| *DFID Partnership grant* | *70,759* | | | | | *70,759* |
| *Finnish Red Cross* | *18,898* | *23,657* | | | | *42,554* |
| *Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)* | *107,087* | *134,055* | | | | *241,142* |
| *Norwegian Red Cross* | *-0* | *2,544* | | | | *2,544* |
| *Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)* | *-1* | *22,894* | | | | *22,893* |
| *Other (from Finnish Government)* | | *3* | | | | *3* |
| *Other (from Finnish Red Cross)* | | *1* | | | | *1* |
| *Other (from Norwegian Government)* | *1* | | | | | *1* |
| *Other (from Norwegian Red Cross)* | *0* | | | | | *0* |
| ***C1. Cash contributions*** | ***204,544*** | ***201,353*** | ***4,160*** | | ***12,754*** | ***422,811*** |
| **Outstanding pledges (Revalued)** | | | | | | |
| *DFID Partnership grant* | *70,108* | | | | | *70,108* |
| ***C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)*** | ***70,108*** | | | | | ***70,108*** |
| **Inkind Personnel** | | | | | | |
| *Icelandic Red Cross* | | | | | *85,000* | *85,000* |
| ***C4. Inkind Personnel*** | | | | | ***85,000*** | ***85,000*** |
| **Other Income** | | | | | | |
| *Miscellaneous Income* | *109* | | | | | *109* |
| ***C5. Other Income*** | ***109*** | | | | | ***109*** |
| **C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)** | **274,761** | **201,353** | **4,160** | **0** | **97,754** | **578,028** |
| **D. Total Funding = B +C** | **278,677** | **206,960** | **19,736** | **0** | **154,486** | **659,860** |
| **Appeal Coverage** | **54%** | **49%** | **33%** | **#DIV/0** | **63%** | **53%** |

# II. Balance of Funds

| | Goal 1: Disaster Management | Goal 2: Health and Care | Goal 3: Capacity Building | Goal 4: Principles and Values | Coordination | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **B. Opening Balance** | 3,916 | 5,607 | 15,576 | 0 | 56,732 | **81,831** |
| **C. Income** | 274,761 | 201,353 | 4,160 | 0 | 97,754 | **578,028** |
| **E. Expenditure** | -235,958 | -169,928 | -8,653 | | -118,372 | **-532,912** |
| **F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)** | 42,720 | 37,032 | 11,083 | 0 | 36,114 | **126,948** |

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MAAMN001 - Mongolia

Interim Financial Report

| Selected Parameters | |
|---|---|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2008/1-2008/10 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2008/1-2008/12 |
| Appeal | MAAMN001 |
| Budget | APPEAL |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

| Account Groups | Budget | Expenditure | | | | | | Variance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Goal 1: Disaster Management | Goal 2: Health and Care | Goal 3: Capacity Building | Goal 4: Principles and Values | Coordination | TOTAL | |
| | A | | | | | | B | A - B |
| **BUDGET (C)** | | **511,823** | **423,443** | **60,369** | **0** | **245,586** | **1,241,221** | |
| **Supplies** | | | | | | | | |
| Shelter - Relief | 25,000 | 21,894 | | | | | **21,894** | **3,106** |
| Medical & First Aid | 24,600 | | 16,958 | | | | **16,958** | **7,642** |
| Teaching Materials | 30,000 | | | | | | | **30,000** |
| Other Supplies & Services | 80,850 | 102,325 | 3,171 | 1,415 | | | **106,911** | **-26,061** |
| **Total Supplies** | **160,450** | **124,218** | **20,129** | **1,415** | | | **145,762** | **14,688** |
| **Land, vehicles & equipment** | | | | | | | | |
| Vehicles | 100,000 | | | | | | | **100,000** |
| Computers & Telecom | 8,800 | -1,793 | | 1,155 | | | **-637** | **9,437** |
| **Total Land, vehicles & equipment** | **108,800** | **-1,793** | | **1,155** | | | **-637** | **109,437** |
| **Transport & Storage** | | | | | | | | |
| Transport & Vehicle Costs | 20,861 | 3,537 | 2,023 | | | 1,164 | **6,724** | **14,137** |
| **Total Transport & Storage** | **20,861** | **3,537** | **2,023** | | | **1,164** | **6,724** | **14,137** |
| **Personnel** | | | | | | | | |
| International Staff | 174,000 | | | | | 112,915 | **112,915** | **61,085** |
| National Staff | 23,684 | 1,964 | 1,123 | | | 9,513 | **12,600** | **11,084** |
| National Society Staff | 15,800 | 5,689 | | | | 28 | **5,716** | **10,084** |
| **Total Personnel** | **213,484** | **7,653** | **1,123** | | | **122,455** | **131,231** | **82,253** |
| **Workshops & Training** | | | | | | | | |
| Workshops & Training | 221,063 | 34,116 | 39,007 | 1,211 | | 2,022 | **76,357** | **144,706** |
| **Total Workshops & Training** | **221,063** | **34,116** | **39,007** | **1,211** | | **2,022** | **76,357** | **144,706** |
| **General Expenditure** | | | | | | | | |
| Travel | 42,000 | 2,106 | 3,003 | 113 | | 3,165 | **8,387** | **33,613** |
| Information & Public Relation | 333,285 | 21,857 | 53,343 | 9,150 | | 16 | **84,365** | **248,920** |
| Office Costs | 31,874 | 3,636 | | 596 | | 2,236 | **6,469** | **25,406** |
| Communications | 24,606 | 532 | 223 | | | 6,007 | **6,762** | **17,844** |
| Professional Fees | 800 | | | | | | | **800** |
| Financial Charges | 3,318 | 7 | 2 | 1 | | -15,263 | **-15,253** | **18,571** |
| Other General Expenses | | 3,082 | 1,762 | | | -5,600 | **-756** | **756** |
| **Total General Expenditure** | **435,883** | **31,220** | **58,333** | **9,859** | | **-9,438** | **89,973** | **345,910** |
| **Programme Support** | | | | | | | | |
| Program Support | 80,679 | 16,345 | 12,178 | 562 | | 2,169 | **31,255** | **49,424** |
| **Total Programme Support** | **80,679** | **16,345** | **12,178** | **562** | | **2,169** | **31,255** | **49,424** |
| **Operational Provisions** | | | | | | | | |
| Operational Provisions | | 20,660 | 37,135 | -5,550 | | | **52,246** | **-52,246** |
| **Total Operational Provisions** | | **20,660** | **37,135** | **-5,550** | | | **52,246** | **-52,246** |
| **TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)** | **1,241,221** | **235,958** | **169,928** | **8,653** | | **118,372** | **532,912** | **708,309** |
| **VARIANCE (C - D)** | | **275,865** | **253,515** | **51,715** | | **127,214** | **708,309** | |