

ANNUAL REPORT



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

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In Brief

Appeal No. 01.69/2004; Appeal target: CHF 968,791 (USD 855,974 or EUR 627,685); Appeal coverage: 72%. ([click here to go directly to the attached Financial Report](#)).

This Annual Report reflects activities implemented over a one-year period; they form part of, and are based on, longer-term, multi-year planning. All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

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Operational Context

General Situation

Mongolia's economic and political environment remained fragile in 2004. In July, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party failed to gain the requisite two-thirds majority to maintain control of parliament and a new coalition government assumed control. This coalition government has announced that socio-economic development will be a high priority on its agenda. The outcome of local-level elections resulted in changes to a number of Mongolian Red Cross branch heads, as the heads of the middle-level Red Cross branches are also chairpersons or speakers of the Presidium of the People's Representative.

Mongolia was selected in the early part of 2004 as one of 16 countries to receive substantial funding from the US government's Millennium Challenge Account (MCA). Although many aspects of this new assistance are still to emerge, there may be possibilities for MRCS to access support for some of its programmes in the future.

There were no large-scale natural disasters over the past year, with weather conditions remaining relatively stable, although severe and destructive windstorms in Darkhan *aimag* (province) left many families in the area homeless. The Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) provided assistance to the disaster-affected families with support from the United States embassy.

The Mongolian government adopted the goal of the 2004 World Road Safety Campaign and developed a national programme for the prevention of accidents and injuries, assigning the Mongolian Red Cross Society the responsibility for improving the public's knowledge about first aid. The society's health and first aid programme worked with the country's traffic police on activities for this purpose. The first World First Aid Day celebration in Mongolia provided an opportunity to develop the society's first aid activities further.

At the initiative of the MRCS president, Mongolia's national law on HIV/AIDS was revised. The law, which Mongolia's parliament amended and adopted, identifies directions for governmental and non-governmental organizations to take in confronting HIV/AIDS. A survey regarding the economic and social impact of HIV/AIDS in Mongolia was conducted for the first time in the country. The MRCS, building upon the findings of the survey and changes to legislation, developed a five-year strategic plan on HIV/AIDS, with technical support from the Australian Red Cross. The adoption of this plan is a significant step forward as it addresses both the challenges faced by MRCS and defines the future directions and solutions it needs to take to overcome these challenges.

In January 2004, the Mongolian government took substantial measures to improve the country's disaster preparedness system by uniting three government agencies - the national civil defense board, the fire fighting office and the national reserve centre - into a single agency, the General Authority for Disaster Prevention (GADP). The GADP is fully responsible for national disaster preparedness and relief. The organizational reform had a positive impact on MRCS disaster management activities as the consolidation of agencies at the government level promotes better coordination.

Mongolian Red Cross Society

June marked the MRCS 65th anniversary. During the year, the society continued to implement its Strategy 2010 development plan and prioritise capacity building, with particular focus given to its middle-level Red Cross branches.

The MRCS's Strategy 2010 plan builds on a Federation sponsored review process conducted in late 2002 and early 2003, which found that previous MRCS and Federation emergency operations lacked integration with long-term strategies, and relief practices lacked innovation in incorporating developmental elements. Since then, the society has been revising its programming and partnerships in line with the goal of progressing from programmes that respond reactively to disasters towards those that promote risk reduction and disaster prevention.

Addressing the needs of Mongolia's urban poor, the society gave greater priority to the strengthening of community-based social care services to senior citizens, people with disabilities and single-parent households, and the provision life skills training to migrants from rural areas. Another review recommendation the MRCS followed up on in 2004 was to reduce the number of national-level programmes and to focus more on local projects owned by middle-level branches. The society also provided more guidance to branches, concentrating on programme design, management as well as local and national resources.

Other recommendations from the 2002 review were also followed through to 2004. To continue its focus on the organisational development process, the MRCS developed more recommendations directed towards four key areas: resource development, human resource development, branch support as well as the integration and refocusing of the programme.

The year of 2004 has seen several participating national societies coming in with bilateral developmental support, enabling MRCS to carry forward its new strategic direction. Examples include the expansion of the existing Netherlands Red Cross branch capacity programme to cover new life skills and water

sanitation projects in Ulaanbaatar, an Australian Red Cross-supported disaster preparedness project and a British and German Red Cross-supported social care project.

Fuller information on these and other bilateral projects is contained in the section on development cooperation at the end of this report. The Federation country delegation has been active in providing advice and guidance to these programmes as well as overseeing the Federation-supported programmes described below, which the Finnish and Norwegian Red Cross have mainly financed, as well as the Federation's Capacity Building Fund.

Finally, recognition of the society's work and good progress was confirmed when it recently received an award for the best humanitarian organization of the 20th century in the field of social development, organized by the policy and research centre of the Mongolian parliament and the Mongolian association for young generations.

Health and Care

Health and First Aid Programme

Overall Goal: To alleviate vulnerabilities faced by the population by providing health and first aid education.

Programme Objective: To develop a health programme which provides community-based health and first aid education to target groups, and provide favourable conditions to utilize experience gained.

Expected result 1: Community based health programme of the MRCS will be implemented in cooperation with other concerned organizations.

Project activities contributed to the achievement of this result. Over the past year, a working group meeting was held with related governmental and non-governmental organizations like the traffic police department. The MRCS branches cooperated with local traffic departments on the dissemination of first aid information to the public.

Expected result 2: MRCS first aid volunteers are trained, so by 2005, a greater percentage of the population will have access to health activities of the MRCS.

The national society carried out all planned activities. First aid trainers trained in 2003 were provided with training manuals and materials. First aid training-of-trainers (TOT) was conducted in two regions, and mannequins and first aid kits were procured and distributed, according to the Appeal plan, to respective Red Cross branches. Meetings where trainers could exchange information were held and first aid training was conducted on a regular basis at the local level.

Expected result 3: Decreased health vulnerability of population in three target *aimags*.

Training for first aid volunteers was conducted in three *aimags*, including Dornod, Dornogobi and Orkhon.

Expected result 4: Increased public awareness about first aid.

International First Aid Day was widely celebrated for the first time in Mongolia. Daily newspapers featured health and first aid lessons, while various kinds of first aid competitions were conducted among students.

Analysis of the Health and First Aid Programme in 2004

Trained MRCS volunteers conduct training about first aid at the local level on a regular basis. Currently, there are over 50 certified first aid trainers facilitating some 200 first aid training courses, providing some 4,000 people with knowledge on first aid.

International First Aid Day celebrations, first aid competitions among students and children and a series of lessons on health and first aid published in daily newspaper increased public awareness about first aid. The MRCS disseminated health and first aid programme activities through the media, reaching over 100,000 people. The society's dissemination activities are resulting in an increased number of requests for first aid training and cooperation from external organizations. Many joint drilling companies have requested first aid training for their employees. Cooperation was also established with organizations such as Mongolia's social health institute, the Ministry of Social Prevention, and the labour, orthopaedics and trauma hospital

In 2004, the MRCS and the traffic police department formed a cooperation agreement on the road safety initiative. Some of the planned activities were not carried out, as the MRCS and the traffic police need to make more efforts to improve the level of cooperation on the project. It is hoped that through improved cooperation, the traffic police will move forward with planned activities such as incorporating first aid training into driving courses and providing drivers with first aid kits. An additional challenge will be to follow up the work of trained first aid instructors as most of them are based in remote areas outside of Ulaanbaatar.

Continuous first aid training at the local level and increased public awareness were the most important outcomes of the programme. Newspaper articles on first aid and health also facilitated distance training for people living in remote areas.

Social Welfare Programme

Overall Goal: To improve the quality of lives of the most vulnerable people in Mongolia.

Programme Objective: To improve the health and psychosocial well-being of the most vulnerable and the people affected by internal migration, through direct community-based welfare related activities, referrals, advocacy and awareness raising endeavors.

Expected result 1: At least 1,000 older, disabled and migrated people have access to government health and social welfare services through community-based welfare-related activities by volunteers and MRCS staff.

From six middle-level Red Cross branches, 550 volunteers provided home care services to over 1000 senior citizens living on their own. These services contributed to the health and psychological state of the beneficiaries. In addition, over 2000 vulnerable senior citizens attend the day care centre run by MRCS volunteers and staff. Some 400 beneficiaries are making use of ninety wheelchairs distributed to the middle-level branches for use by the respective communities.

Expected result 2: At least 1000 people will be able to improve their knowledge about registration, rights, eligibility to services, how to advocate for and access services and support.

Ten middle-level MRCS branches conducted a workshop on “how to register”, and the society developed and distributed further bulletins and pamphlets based on the outcome of the workshop.

Expected result 3: Increased commitment of Mongolian Red Cross to focus on welfare-related Red Cross activities at the grass-root level and on inclusion of community-based approach in new strategies.

Lack of funding prevented the implementation of planned activities.

Expected result 4: Greater awareness about vulnerability among NGOs, governmental agencies and media as a result of effective information dissemination and advocacy.

Activities like the celebration of World Elderly Day and World Red Cross Day, as well as increased dissemination through the press were conducted. Lack of funding however led to the cancellation of radio broadcasts and TV promotions on volunteerism.

Analysis of the Social Welfare Programme in 2004

Community-based social care services reached about 1,000 senior citizens, while some 1,000 people have improved their knowledge about registration, rights, and eligibility to government services. Constraints faced in implementing activities include the long distances between communities, difficulty in travelling and telecommunications. These factors have also posed challenges to regular monitoring and evaluation of activities.

Activities over the past three years have fostered the motivation of volunteers to get involved in community-based social care services, resulting in the strengthening of the MRCS volunteer network. The new MRCS project entitled “the delivery of home care services to the most vulnerable”, which the British and German Red Cross support, provides community-based home care services to senior citizens. Project activities have extended to address the needs of people with disabilities and single-headed households.

Blood Donor Recruitment Programme

Overall Goal: To secure a safe supply of blood stocks in Mongolia through greater public awareness and education on blood donor recruitment, and improve the capacity of the Mongolian Red Cross Society to manage and implement the voluntary blood donor recruitment programmes.

Expected result 1: To improve the technical and managerial capacity of the blood programme .

The MRCS translated and printed the Federation manual entitled *Making a Difference: Recruiting Voluntary, Non-remunerated Blood Donors*, which was the basis of eastern, western, northern and southern regional trainings on blood donor recruitment. Furthermore, the railway Red Cross branch and blood centre jointly conducted trainings called “let us join the mission of expanding non-remunerated blood donors”. Primary-level blood donor coordinators also received training in this reporting period.

In cooperation with the state blood centre and a consulting company, the national society conducted a blood donor survey that used methodological guidelines from the Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO), involving 1,000 people from five selected provinces.

At headquarters and donor clubs in four middle-level Red Cross branches, MRCS established a blood donor club for youth that comprised of 14 Red Cross youth. There was also blood donor recruitment training for members of the blood donor club. Programme managers further attended the blood colloquium.

Expected result 2: To increase awareness of the general population on voluntary non-remunerated blood donors .

Activities carried out over 2004 included the first celebration of World Blood Donor Day throughout Mongolia on June 14. Advertisements for blood donors were broadcasted and copies of television advertisements and documentaries were distributed to 38 mid-level Red Cross branches. The society also printed and distributed 2,000 promotional posters and 50,000 phone cards with promotional information on the World Blood Donor Day. There were 25 campaigns to recruit voluntary, non-remunerated blood donors, and the society conducted a mobile young donors campaign at the technical university of Mongolia.

Analysis of the Blood Donor Recruitment Programme in 2004

The MRCS Australian Red Cross-supported programme for blood donor recruitment has achieved both the project's objectives for 2004. Regional trainings resulted in the society being able to identify roles and responsibilities of middle-level Red Cross branches in providing and ensuring a safe blood supply. The trainings also extended cooperation with local blood stations. The MRCS blood centre and a consulting service analysed the results from the blood donor survey, which provided important information regarding blood donor participation and motivation levels, status of safe blood and so on.

Recruitment of 4,241 volunteers in 2004 revealed evidence of increased awareness among the public to voluntary non-remunerated blood donors, as the recruitment met up to 61 percent of the total blood needs of Ulaanbaatar city. Effective campaigns conducted by the district middle-level MRCS branches of Ulaanbaatar city contributed greatly to this level of recruitment.

As of the end of 2004, a total 16,000 blood donors donated their blood to the blood centre at the national level and the MRCS is playing a vital role in the recruitment and retention of these voluntary non-remunerated blood donors.

HIV/AIDS Programme

Overall Goal: To reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs and improve the lives of people living with HIV/AIDS.

Programme Objectives: To protect young people from HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections by supporting MRCS branches in implementing an effective and efficient education/prevention programme.

Expected result 1: Three branches initiate HIV/AIDS prevention activities at the community level.

Fifteen Red Cross youth leaders undertook training in HIV/AIDS prevention and fifteen young facilitators trained 750 youth from three selected branches. The training aimed to encourage them to initiate HIV/AIDS prevention activities at the community level. The planned training for 35 Red Cross youth leaders on peer education sessions was not conducted due to funding constraints.

Expected result 2: 600 people have participated in MRCS peer education training.

A two-part training of peer facilitators was organized and 95 peer facilitators were trained. Monitoring of the youth peer education workshops at the branches was conducted twice and 400 copies of the youth peer education manuals were printed

Expected result 3: Increased awareness of one third of the train passengers and young people living in railway stations and towns.

A train campaign based on the Federation's "pass it on... the truth about AIDS" campaign was conducted over the period of 20 to 23 August. The purpose of the campaign was to increase public awareness amongst high-risk groups. The train campaign was conducted along the railway that links the southern and northern borders of Mongolia.

Expected result 4: 3000 copies of information education and communication (IEC) materials produced and distributed in Mongolian, Chinese and Kazakh languages.

An art competition was organized for World AIDS Day, with a theme that focused on combating stigma and increasing awareness of youth and women about HIV/AIDS. The MRCS received 400 drawings, from which nine were selected for use as postcards. Afterwards, the society produced 3,000 copies of IEC materials like postcards, calendars and leaflets.

Expected results 5: Increased awareness of youth in Ulaanbaatar about the discrimination of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

The awareness campaign about discrimination of PLWHA and Red Cross movement was not carried out due to the limited funding.

Analysis of the HIV/AIDS Programme in 2004

Awareness among Mongolia's young people about HIV/AIDS has increased and discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS has decreased due to effective training on HIV/AIDS and group discussions organized through the MRCS. The peer educators and facilitators who attended the training have followed up by organizing group discussions in their respective local areas involving five to ten people, resulting in 960 people improving their knowledge on HIV/AIDS prevention. The MRCS youth members put their newly acquired information to use quickly by actively mobilising different awareness activities that targeted their peers.

Comprehensive information on HIV/AIDS was shared with social groups at risk to the disease, the media, relevant government agencies and MRCS employees and volunteers. The train campaign facilitated a better understanding of HIV/AIDS among high-risk groups by reaching 8000 members of Mongolia's mobile population living by the railway. The long-term outcome of these activities is the improvement of the staff's capacity to implement HIV/AIDS programme activities at the national level. The MRCS HIV/AIDS programme managers and the middle-level Red Cross branch HIV/AIDS instructors have increased their capacity to implement, monitor and evaluate projects. Ongoing training of peer educators, volunteers, staff and the public is supporting Mongolia's capacity to cope with HIV/AIDS.

MRCS used HIV/AIDS programme activities as opportunities to share information about its activities with the public, governmental and nongovernmental agencies, increasing public understanding about the MRCS.

The most significant step forward made by the MRCS HIV/AIDS programme in 2004 was the development of the society's HIV/AIDS strategic work plan for 2005 to 2010, a task which was facilitated by an experienced consultant made available by the Australian Red Cross Society. The strategy is based on the outcomes of activities conducted by MRCS over the last three years and the Federation's HIV/AIDS policy and guidelines.

Disaster Management

Overall Goal: To enhance disaster preparedness in the community in order to mitigate the impact of disasters by increasing awareness and advocacy within the general public and by mobilising local resources for responding to emergencies.

Programme Objective: To reduce vulnerability in times of disaster by strengthening the capacity of the Mongolian Red Cross Society and improving integration with local and international organisations, within the framework of the disaster preparedness programme and other core activities.

Expected result 1: Better-coordinated response among the relevant agencies through improved information and knowledge sharing.

A round table discussion, with participation from local and international agencies operating in disaster management, has been postponed until 2005, whereby the Australian Red Cross will fund the related cost.

Expected result 2: Role of MRCS in emergency response is clarified.

An intergovernmental agency meeting to define MRCS's obligations and role in disaster management was held, and the role of the MRCS in emergency mitigation and response was clarified and agreed upon by all relevant governmental authorities.

Expected result 3: Improved management and capacity in the regional disaster preparedness centres.

Rules and procedures for running the seven MRCS regional disaster preparedness (DP) centres, built throughout the period of 1997 to 2001, were developed with the purpose to improve the management of the centres. Each DP centre recruited full-time DP managers. The DP centres received communications and other equipment, and contain relief items intended to meet the needs of 600 families. A national hazard map, covering the territory of each of the regional DP centres, is under development. Two regional DP centres' governing board meetings were conducted in 2004.

Expected result 4: Former herders provided with labour.

A *ger* kindergarten was established in Gobi-Altai *aimag* for the children of former herders. The MRCS chose 25 children from families that lost their livestock, as well as impoverished families and orphanages, and recruited specialized staff to work in the *ger* kindergarten. The signed agreement stated that the local government would take over the financial responsibility of the *ger* kindergarten in January 2005. A lack of project funding meant the society could not conduct activities to create labour opportunities for former herders.

Expected result 5: Increased capacity in first aid and psychological support among the general public.

The MRCS disaster preparedness programme established a mobile team of doctors who provided free health consultations, basic laboratory tests, and preliminary health care services as well as prescribed medicines to herdsmen. The other planned activities, such as psychological support training for 60 volunteers and a DP competition among first aid teams at the regional level was hampered by a lack of funding.

Expected result 6: Disaster impact mitigated due to increased public awareness.

The national society published and distributed 3000 copies of a handbook with a variety of topics related to traditional animal husbandry to herdsmen through local Red Cross branches. National radio broadcasted a radio programme about fire prevention and reducing fire damages created by the MRCS. A drawing and essay writing competition that promoted themes related to disaster management was organized for children, with the theme “we are the humanitarian ambassadors”, on the eve of the 65th anniversary of the MRCS.

Expected result 7: Measurable steps made in reducing vulnerability.

The organization of the movement of 72 families from flood-prone areas in Ulaanbaatar, in coordination with the government, was not conducted due to the lack of funding.

Analysis of the Disaster Management Programme in 2004

Meetings with government agencies improved the MRCS level of cooperation with other agencies through the sharing of information and experiences on management. The government and the MRCS clearly formulated their roles and responsibilities; improved coordination between both parties would also contribute to better planning and efficiency of humanitarian activities.

Capacity and management in the regional disaster preparedness centres improved, thanks to the increased inventory stock, contributing to the MRCS ability to respond to disasters in a timely manner, thus improving the society’s image. The mobile team of doctors met urgent needs of herdsmen and the running of the *ger* kindergarten involving children of dzud-affected herders has provided psychological support to beneficiary families. The radio programme increased education on disaster preparedness and psychological support among the public.

Activities that included the training of volunteers at six middle-level Red Cross branches, a regional competition among the first aid teams and psychological support training for volunteers of two middle-level Red Cross branches were postponed until 2005 due to a delay in funding. Nevertheless, activities in 2004 contributed towards the overall improvement of the existing regional disaster preparedness centres and the cooperation with governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Communication and coordination with other agencies operating in the same field was improved after the two formal coordination meetings initiated by the MRCS. Participants included the General Authority for Disaster Prevention, the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Cooperation agreements were established and directives for improving the cooperation of lower-level branches were issued because of the meeting. MRCS collaboration with other external agencies in the field of disaster prevention and response expanded, compared to previous years, as the society cooperated with American and French embassies, the United Nations (UN) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) in delivering humanitarian assistance to the disaster-affected areas. The society also explored the

possibility of collaborating with the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) through a project to assist herders in stocking emergency supplies of hay for harsh winters.

Overall, continuous volunteer training over the past three years in DP has resulted in a greater public awareness about DP and has mitigated the extent of damage caused by natural disasters in Mongolia.

Humanitarian Values

Overall Goal: To change the general community's behaviour through the promotion of the Movement's Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values.

Programme Objective: To enhance the public's understanding of the Mongolian Red Cross Society and strengthen fundraising activities.

Expected result 1: The number of MRCS volunteers and members is increased and there is an improved knowledge and image of the Society amongst the general public.

The national society carried out planned activities in 2004, such as celebrating World Red Cross Day, issuing the MRCS publications entitled *Humanity* and *Eternal Challenge* as well as the society's annual report, establishing the MRCS website, broadcasting MRCS messages on television and renovating the society's museum. Lack of funding caused the cancellation of activities related to the dissemination of the seven Principles through poster printing and other publications. Cartoons however, which convey the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross developed by the Federation, were translated and broadcasted twice on national television. The 38 instructors from Red Cross middle-level branches are using these cartoons widely as training material.

Coverage of World Red Cross Day activities was broadcasted over five Mongolian television channels, aired through three radio stations and covered by 10 newspapers.

MRCS published six editions of the *Humanity* newspaper, reaching approximately 50,000 people. The newspaper is a key forum for disseminating information about MRCS activities to the public. The published *Eternal Challenge* newspaper, targeting young people, reached over 1,000 readers. MRCS provided its members and volunteers with the 2004 annual report and printed 3000 copies, distributing them to all of 38 middle-level Red Cross branches.

The new MRCS English language website at www.redcross.mn, receives some 20 "hits" per day and is an excellent forum for conveying information nationally and internationally. The newly renovated Red Cross museum based in the MRCS headquarters in Ulaanbaatar disseminates information about the Red Cross Movement to the public.

Expected result 2: Improved knowledge and skills of 500 Junior Red Cross group leaders and teacher sponsors.

Lack of funding prevented the planned activities of printing a manual and providing training to 200 teacher sponsors and junior RC group leaders.

Expected result 3: Increased income to fund MRCS activities and operations.

Plans to place fundraising boxes in four of the biggest hotels and shops in Ulaanbaatar were cancelled due to a lack of available project funds.

Expected result 4: Recommendations developed for improving cooperation and integration with concerned organizations.

Insufficient financial support for the programme resulted in the cancellation of the planned sample survey on knowledge, attitude, and practice among NGOs and government organizations.

Analysis of the Humanitarian Values Programme in 2004

Activities by the national society have resulted in an increased number of people actively participating in Red Cross activities, with the number of MRCS members rising from 90,000 in 2003 to 110,000 in 2004. There are also a greater number of MRCS volunteers and an improved level of knowledge about the society and Red Cross Red Crescent Movement among the general population. Relying on the public's understanding and level of confidence in the society, the MRCS instituted a lottery entitled "Humanity" to raise funds; due to its success, the project will now become an annual activity.

Organizational Development

Overall Goal: To become a well-functioning national society by qualifying volunteers, formulating reliable financial resources and making branches independent.

Programme Objective: To improve working conditions for volunteers at mid-level Red Cross branches, to improve the quality of programmes and enhance capacity with the support of volunteers

Expected result 1: Improved skills and qualifications of MRCS staff.

Four headquarters staff, including the programme managers as well as financial department staff, participated in basic and intermediate English language courses.

Expected result 2: Activities of volunteers sustained and expanded.

Due to lack of funding, the national society did not carry out life-skills training at the volunteer club.

Expected result 3: Established and improved working condition for volunteers.

Two middle-level Red Cross branches established volunteer clubs.

Expected result 4: Improved income of MRCS at headquarters and branch level.

There were no Federation-supported activities in this reporting period to meet this result.

Expected result 5: Improved image of Red Cross among the public and mobilized individuals and community in humanitarian activities.

National junior and youth Red Cross camp gatherings were held; other activities were not conducted due to funding constraints however.

Analysis of the Organizational Development Programme in 2004

The main achievement of the organizational development programme over the last three years has been the enhancement of the capacity building and management of mid- and primary-level Red Cross

branches. Activities conducted this year, such as the establishment of volunteer clubs and improvements to training at mid-level branches, form the basis for sustainable activities of volunteers in rural areas.

Although many of the organizational development programme's originally planned activities were not carried out due to a lack of funding in 2004, the image and the capacity of the MRCS has been improved through the implementation of the humanitarian values, health and care and disaster management programmes.

In addition, the Federation's Capacity Building Fund (CBF) has financed a project entitled "building the management capacity and financial resource development of the Mongolian Red Cross Society", which contributed to improving the capacity of six middle-level Red Cross branches. The installation of portable heating stoves in the branches provided a reliable source of heat during winter and enabled staff and volunteers in these branches to conduct activities throughout the long winter season. New three-year support from the CBF will allow the MRCS to extend these activities to an additional 12 middle-level Red Cross branches beyond 2005.

Implementation and Management

Overall Goal: International stakeholders are increasingly supporting the initiatives of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in Mongolia for the benefit of targeted vulnerable groups .

Programme Objective: The national society's priorities should be better understood by stakeholders, especially by the international media, UN organizations, local and international NGOs and diplomats based in Mongolia and Beijing.

With the close of the *dzud* relief operation in November 2003, a new head of delegation and two national staff specializing in finance and administration/logistics joined the Federation's Mongolia delegation in 2004. The delegation concentrated on supporting MRCS in developing programmes that focused more on the needs of the most vulnerable and working with all partners to improve the quality of programme monitoring and evaluation.

Throughout the year, the delegation participated in UN coordination meetings and was active in visiting diplomatic missions, UN offices and international NGOs. General coordination meetings, held monthly at the UNDP Office in Ulaanbaatar, involved donors, members of the diplomatic corps and the Federation. Separate meetings held independently by the Federation or jointly with the national society included UN agencies, NGOs and individual consultants attached to government ministries, such as the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) under the prime minister's office.

The Federation, along with the MRCS, keeps track of activities carried out by other humanitarian service providers in the country. UN agencies, international NGOs and large, local private sector companies are key partners of the MRCS.

Overall programme funding provided to the Federation in 2004 was 72 percent of the targeted 2004 Annual Appeal amount, allowing the MRCS and Federation to carry out activities that met the objectives set for most of the planned development programmes. Many of the activities not carried out in 2004 due to a lack of funding have been incorporated into plans for 2005.

The Federation, in cooperation with partner national societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross, will continue its support to the MRCS over the coming years. Given the vulnerability and the size of the country, the challenges are enormous. Although the MRCS is large in terms of geographical

coverage and number of volunteers, it still needs support to build its programme and organisational capacity. A top priority is therefore to assist the MRCS in strengthening primary- and secondary-level MRCS branches and building up capacities at national headquarters, thus developing the society as a whole into a strong partner nationally and internationally.

Coordination, Cooperation and Strategic Partnerships

Throughout 2004, the MRCS continued to maintain and develop its partnerships and cooperation with participating and neighbouring national societies as well as other international organizations.

With the help of the Federation's regional office, the MRCS made initial steps to cooperate with the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) on HIV/AIDS prevention through a cross-border programme. Collaboration between neighboring middle-level Red Cross branches of the two societies will take place in the coming years, following the formation of a cooperation agreement between the RCSC and the MRCS.

The alleviation of long-term damage caused by the *dzud* disasters and the development of MRCS primary- and middle-level branches were identified as key areas for bilateral cooperation with the American Red Cross.

Delegates from national societies like the DPRK Red Cross and the Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan paid official visits to the MRCS, with the purpose of sharing experience and skills in the field of health and care, organizational development and the development of a Red Cross law for the MRCS.

Implementation of bilateral short-term projects in 2004

The Hong Kong Red Cross funded the "promotional material production and dissemination" project intended for increasing awareness about DP among the public through the media.

The Netherlands Red Cross Society funded the MRCS life-skills project aimed at helping unregistered migrant, former herder families improve their livelihood through life-skills training. The project targeted some 130 vulnerable families who migrated from rural areas and settled in *ger* districts of the Songinokhairkhan district of Ulaanbaatar.

Implementation of longer-term development cooperation projects

The Australian Red Cross is supporting the MRCS HIV/AIDS project for the period of May 2002 to May 2005. The project objectives are to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS and 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. The national society's disaster preparedness project, funded by the Australian Red Cross Society over the period of June 2004 to June 2006, intends to enhance the DP capacity of the MRCS by supporting the regional DP centres.

A social welfare project funded by the German and British Red Cross for the period of April 2004 to April 2005 seeks to improve the livelihoods and the socio-psychological conditions of the most vulnerable and senior people through home care services carried out by volunteers.

Over the 2003 to 2006 period, the MRCS plans to implement the international friendship project funded by the Japanese Red Cross and involving Red Cross youth and junior members. This project aims to improve the quality of education, health and sanitation, support the Red Cross youth and junior activities as well as promote mutual understanding and friendship between youth members of both countries.

The MRCS is seeking further possible areas of cooperation with the Japanese Red Cross to implement a project to establish a Red Cross diagnosing and consulting centre. The project will expectedly commence in April 2005.

Covering the period of 2003 to 2007, the capacity-building project funded by the Netherlands Red Cross is assisting two middle-level MRCS branches in becoming more efficient, effective and sustainable organisations. These branches will provide support to the most vulnerable in Mongolian society through better design, implementation and evaluation of programmes, as well as better financial resource mobilisation and strategic development.

The Netherlands Red Cross Society-funded water and sanitation project for the period of 2004 to 2006 was postponed until April 2005 due to poor weather conditions. The project aims to improve water supply and sanitation conditions of residents living in three *ger* districts of Ulaanbaatar. The components of the project include health education, creation of boreholes, construction of public sub-terrain latrines, creation of solid waste points and improvement of individual latrines.

Collaboration with other international organizations in 2004

The MRCS has been cooperating with the following international organizations: the International Labour Organization (ILO) and International Organization for Migration (IOM). Within the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) and working with the ILO, the MRCS is the implementing agency of a project targeting street children who survive by collecting garbage at solid waste points. The project aims to rescue children from scavenging and hazardous work and involve them in informal education. The society is also providing information to the IOM in Bern regarding Mongolian citizens living in Switzerland, based on the information requests.

Delegates from MRCS participated in external conferences, meetings and workshops organized by international organizations including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR), World Health Organization (WHO), World Family Organization and the Administration of Volunteers Association USA.

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

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

01.69/2004 MONGOLIA

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2004/1-2004/12
Appeal	M04AA069
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
Budget (A)	188'789	383'688	58'011	102'784	235'519	968'791
Opening Balance (B)	37'565	134'960	2'700	21'137	-13'128	183'235
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>					9'453	9'453
<i>British Red Cross</i>				11'764	22'436	34'201
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	127'194				108'121	235'315
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		245'989				245'989
Cash contributions (C1)	127'194	245'989		11'764	140'011	524'958
<u>Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)</u>						
<i>British Government</i>		5				5
<i>Canadian Government</i>					22'517	22'517
<i>Canadian Red Cross Society</i>		6'262			4'638	10'899
<i>ECHO</i>		2				2
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>			10'169			10'169
<i>German Red Cross</i>					245	245
<i>Icelandic Red Cross</i>				8'601		8'601
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>			1'698			1'698
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	19'971					19'971
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		-20'500			20'500	0
Reallocations (C2)	19'971	-14'231	11'867	8'601	47'900	74'107
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Bank Interest-Current Acc-Federation</i>		34				34
Other Income (C5)		34				34
Total Income (C) = SUM(C1..C5)	147'164	231'791	11'867	20'365	187'911	599'098
Total Funding (B + C)	184'729	366'752	14'567	41'502	174'783	782'333

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
Opening Balance (B)	37'565	134'960	2'700	21'137	-13'128	183'235
Income (C)	147'164	231'791	11'867	20'365	187'911	599'098
Expenditure (D)	-179'952	-132'235	-14'295	-28'878	-160'484	-515'844
Closing Balance (B + C + D)	4'777	234'517	272	12'624	14'299	266'489

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2004/1-2004/12
Appeal	M04AA069
Budget	APPEAL

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)		188'789	383'688	58'011	102'784	235'519	968'791	
Supplies								
Shelter	12'272		9'735				9'735	2'536
Construction					2'536		2'536	-2'536
Clothing & textiles	59'311	708	44'478				45'186	14'124
Food	2'576		2'677				2'677	-100
Seeds,Plants	15'897							15'897
Medical & First Aid	22'089	12'534	8'084				20'618	1'471
Teaching Materials	39'815	15'963	9'631				25'595	14'221
Utensils & Tools	12'824		3'992				3'992	8'832
Other Supplies & Services	72'885	9'636			11'752		21'387	51'498
Total Supplies	237'669	38'841	78'598		14'287		131'727	105'943
Capital Expenditure								
Vehicles	37'968							37'968
Computers & Telecom	3'851	2'773					2'773	1'078
Total Capital Expenditure	41'819	2'773					2'773	39'046
Transport & Storage								
Storage	231	857				4	861	-631
Distribution & Monitoring		4'537	84				4'621	-4'621
Transport & Vehicle Costs	33'329	3'644	3'113	219		2'090	9'065	24'263
Total Transport & Storage	33'559	9'038	3'197	219		2'094	14'548	19'012
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegates Payroll	144'000					112'021	112'021	31'979
Delegate Benefits		6'465	6'201	528		16'825	30'019	-30'019
Regionally Deployed Staff	60'094							60'094
National & National Society Staff		12'997	17'628	751		5'515	36'891	-36'891
Consultants	678							678
Total Personnel Expenditures	204'772	19'462	23'829	1'278		134'361	178'931	25'841
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	156'952	56'011	465		12'714		69'190	87'762
Total Workshops & Training	156'952	56'011	465		12'714		69'190	87'762
General Expenditure								
Travel	18'434	2'999	3'425	242		6'567	13'233	5'201
Information & Public Relation	176'619	33'392	9'207	9'049		181	51'830	124'790
Office Costs	35'141	1'011	1'275	2'266		4'316	8'868	26'273
Communications	854	36	98			8'825	8'959	-8'104
Financial Charges		44	69			1'514	1'626	-1'626
Other General Expenses		4'582	3'668	312		-7'805	757	-757
Total General Expenditure	231'048	42'063	17'742	11'869		13'598	85'273	145'776
Program Support								
Program Support	62'971	11'697	8'595	929	1'877	10'431	33'530	29'442
Total Program Support	62'971	11'697	8'595	929	1'877	10'431	33'530	29'442
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		66	-192				-126	126
Total Operational Provisions		66	-192				-126	126
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	968'791	179'952	132'235	14'295	28'878	160'484	515'844	452'947
VARIANCE (C - D)		8'837	251'453	43'716	73'906	75'035	452'947	