

# PROGRAMME UPDATE



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

## MONGOLIA

Appeal No. MAAMN001  
3 November 2006

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

### In Brief

**Programme Update no. 2, Period covered: 1 June to 31 August, 2006;**

**Appeal target for 2006-2007: CHF 1.7 million (EUR 1.1 million or USD 1.4 million);**

**Appeal coverage for 2006-2007: 29%, Outstanding needs: CHF 1,232,584 (USD 989,745 or EUR 774,807).**

[\(Click here for the interim finance report\)](#)

**Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: MAA54001**

#### Programme summary:

Most of the Mongolian Red Cross Society's (MRCS) programmes, supported by the Federation, have made satisfactory progress within the available funding, in particular good results being obtained in the health and disaster management areas.

The MRCS has been implementing water and sanitation projects since 2004, with support from the Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC). In this period, MRCS officially launched a three-year 'Water, Sanitation and Environmental Improvement Programme' which aims to improve basic living conditions and health standards in four *ger* areas in Ulaanbaatar.



**Children collecting water from a kiosk in Chingeltei district.**

MRCS also continues to increase its focus on HIV/AIDS advocacy and awareness raising activities especially in rural areas. One such interesting project is the introduction of peer educators amongst gold miners in unauthorised mining settlements. The MRCS disaster management programme considered community awareness, stakeholder participation and gender issues, even as it responded to small-scale seasonal disasters. Within the organizational development programme, a Junior Red Cross (JRC) summer camp organized by MRCS took place in August. It was participated by JRC members from six national societies around the world and was successful in improving friendships and enforcing the spirit of the Red Cross Movement and the Fundamental Principles.

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## Operational developments

From June through August, sections of Mongolia were affected by flooding, severe storms, steppe and forest fires. Floods occurring in Khuvsgul, Bulgan and Darkhan *aimags* affected over 300 families and damaged farmland. In Mongolia where there is very little time and suitable growing conditions, vegetables are a precious commodity often unaffordable to most poor families. With snow now covering much of Mongolia, poor families who relied on bank loans to cultivate small-scale vegetable gardens are now finding themselves with inadequate supplies of vegetables to see them through the next eight months of winter.

Approximately 193 families lost their *gers* (traditional Mongolian tented-homes) when severe storms struck Khovd *aimag*. Mongolian Red Cross Society's (MRCS) regional disaster preparedness centres provided storm affected families with relief items such as food, clothes and material to rehabilitate their *gers*. The MRCS with support from the American embassy provided relief items valued at Tg 33.6 million (CHF 36,000) to 418 households affected by floods and severe storms.

Recognising the serious impact natural disasters are having on the country's economy, the national emergency management agency organized a national consultation meeting on the topic of 'Enhancing the capacity of Mongolia to cope with disasters in 2006-2015' within the framework of a United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) funded project. The meeting was attended by representatives from both governmental and non-governmental organizations.

For many of Mongolia's vulnerable such as those who are illiterate, lack access to a fixed phone number or postal address, or have grown up in rural herding communities and lack the necessary experience in coping with state systems. For these groups, obtaining and understanding the necessary information about how to access state benefits and navigating their way through the administrative system can be daunting. Over the past few years, the MRCS has assumed an increasingly important role in providing referral services through its local branches to vulnerable communities by providing assistance and guidance on how to access state-provided social entitlements. On 1 July, the Mongolian government passed a law extending social assistance to include monthly allowances for children up to the age of 18 of Tg 3,000 (CHF 3.30), one time payments to newly-wedded couples for Tg 500,000 (CHF 543) and new born babies Tg 100,000 (USD 106). In response to the passing of the 1 July law, Mongolian Red Cross will update current trainings to poor communities on their legal rights and entitlements provided through the social care project, to include these recent amendments.

In response to an increase among the general population of heart problems, uterine cancer, tuberculosis (TB), hepatitis, and sexually transmitted diseases (STD's) since 1992, the ministry of health's 'Healthy Mongolia' programme is planned to run for the next two years. The comprehensive programme comprises several components including the provision of medical exams for all adults and a public awareness campaign. The national programme, involving 1.8 million people in 317 *soums* in 21 provinces, provides all Mongolians over the age of 15 with a medical check up on heart, liver and circulation problems, STD (including HIV), TB and cancer. The Tg 9.6 billion national programme is planned for completion by 2008. An expected outcome is that findings made during the programme will provide key data, which to date has been difficult to capture due to the mobility and sparsity of the population, about the state of the population's health including the prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

Mongolia's third national seminar on HIV/AIDS was held in Ulaanbaatar on 15 and 16 June. The seminar brought together representatives from governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGO) who reported on issues such as local HIV/AIDS initiatives, and action being taken by NGOs and other sectors to limit the further spread of the disease. The seminar concluded with the adoption of a four-year (2006-2010) national strategy on addressing AIDS, which will function as a starting point for the further development of policies and laws that will improve access to and the quality of medical assistance, services and the safety of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). Another significant component of the strategy is promoting the integration of PLWHA into all levels of society through initiatives such as improving national policies on HIV/AIDS in the workplace.

The newly-adopted strategy also includes mandatory screening of all blood donations for HIV and encourages voluntary non-remunerated blood donations (VNRBD) from target groups who are at low risk to blood transmitted diseases. In order to support the ministry of health's creation of a blood donor database, the MRCS blood donor recruitment programme is establishing a schedule for the mobile blood donor recruitment campaign.

### **The Mongolian Red Cross Society**

The 11th general assembly of the MRCS was held from 8 to 11 May. More than 500 representatives from 37 MRCS mid-level and over 900 primary-level branches took part in the assembly. The prime minister of Mongolia and the head of the Federation's Mongolia country delegation spoke at the opening ceremony which was accompanied by an exhibition on the history and activities of the MRCS and a ceremony to honor this year's charitable members and humanitarian heroes. The prime minister, in his speech, appealed to the MRCS for continued collaboration with the Mongolian government in carrying out the national 'Healthy Mongolia' programme. MRCS experience in community-based health programmes such as first aid and STD's (including HIV/AIDS) will be a valuable asset to the national programme.

In honor of the occasion, Mongolia's president sent a special letter of appreciation to the MRCS acknowledging the important contributions made by the MRCS and the society's active role in addressing the urgent needs of the vulnerable through the society's community-based care services. The president also highlighted the importance of MRCS programmes addressing HIV/AIDS and disaster management.

The MRCS general assembly was an opportunity to review and identify the society's programme directions and priorities. Issues raised and emphasized at the assembly included the sustainability of project and programmes implemented at local MRCS branches, and the identification of new vulnerabilities and innovative ways to meet these vulnerabilities.

MRCS leaders, including the secretary-general and the under secretary-general, attended August's *East Asia Leaders* meeting in Qingdao organized by the Federation's East Asia regional delegation. During the meeting, national society leaders exchanged their experiences in implementing the ten areas of improvement and in recruiting members and volunteers.

## **Health and Care**

### **Overview**

The Federation's East Asia regional health and regional reporting delegate visited the MRCS at the end of August to work with MRCS project managers in reviewing and developing the 2007 health and care activity plans, and to discuss the terms of reference for the health and care programme review.

### *HIV/AIDS*

The number of reported cases of HIV/AIDS in rural areas is rising as the national communicable disease studies centre (NCDS) announced Mongolia's 23rd and 24th cases among citizens from rural areas in early September. Although awareness of Mongolia's vulnerability to an HIV/AIDS epidemic has been well acknowledged for years, until 2004 there were only a very limited number of reported and recorded cases. Over the past nine months since January, however, there have been eight recorded cases of HIV with five cases identified in three separate rural areas. The MRCS is therefore increasing the focus on HIV/AIDS advocacy and awareness raising activities in rural areas particularly in *aimags* bordering Russia and China. The MRCS has submitted a project proposal to the Japanese Red Cross Society seeking to set up voluntary consulting and testing centres in five rural *aimags*.

During the reporting period, the HIV/AIDS programme has undertaken activities to meet objectives set in the MRCS HIV/AIDS Strategy 2010, the International Federation's Strategy 2010 (S2010), the Federation's Global Agenda and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The MRCS has developed several approaches for HIV/AIDS educational, prevention and awareness activities keeping in mind the specific needs of the country's diverse communities vulnerable to contracting HIV/AIDS, ranging from illegal gold miners 'Ninjas' in Chingeltei district, internal migrants, traditional herders and male prisoners in maximum security prisons.

The Asian Red Cross and Red Crescent HIV/AIDS network (ART) funded 'HIV-Related Stigma And Discrimination In The Health Sector' project is being piloted in Cambodia and Mongolia. The second phase of the project began in July 2006. The overall aim of the project is to reduce HIV-related stigma and discrimination in the Asia Pacific region and to support good HIV-related work practices.

In light of this, the MRCS HIV/AIDS programme is planning to conduct an assessment of HIV-related knowledge and attitudes of MRCS staff and to organize trainings for staff members on HIV/AIDS awareness. In order to move forward with these activities however, staff members (at headquarters and branch levels) experienced in working with HIV-related issues will have to work closely with staff at branches who have a lower level of understanding and experience with HIV/AIDS. In some cases, moving forward with effective HIV national programming will mean less experienced staff members finding themselves having to first address their own fears and understanding about HIV/AIDS. By first going through the process themselves, these staff members will be in a very strong position to better understand how to inform and address the fears or misconceptions of others.

The second phase of the joint MRCS/Australian Red Cross HIV/AIDS response project commenced in August 2006. The budget for the project was increased and additional funding will be used to extend project activities to include men who have sex with men (MSM) and sex workers.

#### *Blood services*

Following detailed discussions and negotiations, the ministry of health has approved a grant of Tg 3,522,800 (approximately CHF 3,770) for MRCS blood donor recruitment programme activities, such as the publication of promotional materials, meetings to exchange information between blood donors and trainings in the country's eastern region. As of the first half of 2006, the blood centres's needs for blood donations has been 126 percent covered.

#### *Water and sanitation*

An important new development has been in the water sector where safe water and basic sanitation are fundamental components of well being. Within the nation'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 50 percent by 2015. In recognition of this, the government of Mongolia instituted the 2004- 2005 'Year for Water' policy reform.

Inclusion of a water and sanitation component in the MRCS health and care programme, bilaterally supported by the NLRC, is a highly significant addition to the society's wide range of health and care activities. The project is being introduced in response to the lack of access to clean and drinkable water and to safe sanitation for Ulaanbaatar's increasing numbers of urban poor living in the city's '*ger* districts'.

Problems arose because thousands of families, no longer able to sustain their herds following a series of natural disasters which destroyed the country's available pastureland, have migrated to Ulaanbaatar staking out small plots of land on the fringes of the city's limits. Upon arriving in the city, the families often erect *gers* which they have brought with them from the countryside (hence the name '*ger* district') or construct very simple shelters for those who can afford wood. These areas are outside city limits with no available infrastructure for piped water or established water points. At the same time, many of the families (as they have freshly arrived in the city and accustomed to living a nomadic lifestyle where sanitation needs are addressed using open fields or pit latrines) are not in the habit of or in the economic position to include safe sanitation facilities in their new urban settlements.

Lessons learnt during the pilot phase of the MRCS water and sanitation project were incorporated into a revised programme proposal developed by the society with technical assistance from the NLRC, including the provision of a programme manager in August to support and supervise the programme. The society's new three-year 'Water, Sanitation and Environmental Improvement Programme' targeting four *ger* districts in Ulaanbaatar was approved by the Dutch government in August with the Netherlands' minister of development cooperation visiting the project sites in Mongolia over the reporting period. This programme involves the provision of safe drinking water, the promotion of hygiene practices and increasing public awareness on environmental and sanitation issues

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

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

**Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)**

The Mongolian Red Cross 2006 Federation-supported health and care programme comprises four distinct projects:

- Health and first aid
- HIV/AIDS
- Blood donor recruitment
- Social care

The following sections report only on those expected results where substantive progress was achieved in the reporting period.

**1. Health and First Aid**

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

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

Altai regional training for first aid trainers was held for trainers from Zavkhan, Gobi-Altai, Tosontsengel and Bayankhongor *aimag* mid-level Red Cross branches. The MRCS health and FA programme manager in Dornod facilitated the training in Zavkhan *aimag*. The five-day training of trainers was held 20 to 24 June for 20 participants. During this participatory training, first aid trainers engaged in group discussions and participated in presentations on issues such as the definition of the community-based first aid (CBFA), the role of first aid volunteers, understanding what defines a 'community' and the differences between the needs and the dynamics of communities in rural and urban areas. At the end of the training, trainers were presented with renewed training certificates.

**Expected Result 4: Quality of educational and promotional material resource is improved to provide quality training and increase income through charged first aid training.**

Three first aid and information posts, running in three districts of Ulaanbaatar, worked towards raising the awareness of drivers and the community in reducing the number of children and adults injured by traffic accidents. First aid posts in Chingeltei, Bayanzurkh and Khan-uul districts provide training and dissemination activities through trained police staff and volunteers.

Eight-hour FA trainings are included in the curriculum of driving courses and are conducted through the mid-level Red Cross branches. Dissemination and information activities conducted by the branches in an effort to reduce the number of road accidents to children and increase the overall level of road safety are relatively inexpensive in light of the value of the messages and the lives that are being saved.



**A trained volunteer helping school children to pass road crossings.**

**Expected Result 5: Health and first aid services are provided to target groups in cooperation with social care volunteers and trainers.**

Three first aid clubs were established with the purpose of promoting volunteer activities. People who are unable to attend the full three-day FA training have the option of selecting a topic most relevant to them and receiving training on that particular topic. FA clubs provide life-saving knowledge about first aid to many people at a relatively low expense. There are, however, at this point some constraints in measuring the precise coverage and impact of these activities.

First aid clubs have also been created at schools and kindergartens by trained Red Cross Youth/Junior Red Cross (JRC) members. Social care volunteers working with the elderly and the disabled were also trained in first aid equipping them to provide first aid service to their respective beneficiaries in the event of an emergency. The integration of first aid and social care at the volunteer level should be included in the volunteer policy to be developed by the MRCS.

**Impact**

A total of 20 first aid trainers in the Altai region were trained and equipped with skills to share their knowledge and experience with fellow volunteers from the respective MRCS branches.

Mid-level MRCS branches are able to generate some income to cover branch running costs by providing FA training services to local industries, factories and mining companies. Some district Red Cross branches in Ulaanbaatar have formed contracts with authorities, providing driver's education to include FA training in the curriculum. Work still needs to be done to develop and include this form of first aid training into the society's overall health and care strategy.

**Constraints**

Limited funding was a serious restraint on project implementation. Over the reporting period there was only sufficient funding to carry out FA training for the Altai region. At the Red Cross branch level, where access to health and first aid services is often limited, trained first aid volunteers are currently promoting first aid for basic injuries and illnesses. An equally important role in the future for these volunteers should be to emphasize the importance of prevention. Inefficient use of trained volunteers, follow-up actions, and volunteer motivation and retention are regarded as major challenges.

The MRCS health and first aid programme manager is also responsible for managing the NLRC funded water and sanitation programme which started in August. Given the heavy workload, the MRCS is considering recruiting another health and first aid programme manager.

Although funding through the Federation's appeal was lower than expected, important distance learning training activities such as broadcasting FA lessons on television and the publishing of newspaper articles on FA were implemented with support from local organizations. Although there exists evidence of the benefits of these types of activities for herders who are unable to gather in a central location to attend FA training, challenges remain in assessing the precise and full impact of this method of training.

**2. HIV/AIDS**

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

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

The 'Lets Go Back Home Healthy' HIV/AIDS prevention project in male prisons in Tuv *aimag* and Ulaanbaatar's Baganuur district continues to run smoothly. In May, training rooms were renovated and prisoners trained as peer-educators were provided with manuals on HIV/AIDS, STDs and reproductive health. Forty peer-educators, selected from 1,112 prisoners, participated in a two-day refresher training. From 10 to 28 June, trained peer-educators, in collaboration with the project support team, organized three-hour peer group discussions in both prisons involving over 400 fellow prisoners.

A competition on HIV/AIDS related knowledge was conducted from 10 to 16 June with prisoners (each team consists of eight prisoners) in Baganuur which included a homework assignment, question and answer (Q&A) and a cultural performance. The competition was beneficial in terms of consolidating prisoners' previous knowledge. In collaboration with the social care programme, local Red Cross branches visited 50 prisoners who didn't receive any visits from relatives and provided all the prisoners with disposable razors. The distribution of razors was an important step in reducing the spread of infections as many of the prisoners had been sharing a single razor to shave with.

As part of the youth-peer education initiative, 120 peer-trainers were trained in May, and another 240 were trained in June in Bayan-Ulgii, Uvs, Khuvsgul, Khovd, Selenge and Dornod *aimag* Red Cross branches, along with Railway Red Cross and Khan-Uul district Red Cross branches. The trained peer-educators facilitated peer group discussions on HIV/AIDS for over 1,000 youth in May and June. At the end of each month, trained peer-educators organized exchange visits to share lessons learnt, constraints faced and ways to overcome these constraints.

**Expected result 2: MRCS is able to reach to specially targeted groups of people (illegal miners, internally-migrated women, herders), receive their cooperation and increase HIV/AIDS awareness.** Over the past few years, there has been an increasing occurrence of unregulated and unauthorised mining of gold in Mongolia. Those seeking out a quick source of income when all else has failed, gather in settlements and commence mining activities without formal authorization from the government. Some of the practices engaged within these temporary communities contribute to the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS.

MRCS branches have responded by introducing HIV/AIDS awareness activities into these communities. In Bayankhongor *aimag*, one person from 15 families, identified as being able to have a positive influence amongst the others (e.g. gold traders who also run small stores selling basic items), were provided with basic information about HIV/AIDS prevention. In the gold rich area dubbed 'Golden River' where the project is being implemented, there are over 5,000 gold miners. Gold traders who have received training as peer-educators are a good source for providing information about HIV/AIDS within the mining settlement as they come in contact with everyone in the community.



**The MRCS ensures that information about HIV/AIDS is disseminated to settlements of unauthorised miners, locally referred to as 'Ninjas'.**

25 km away from the Umnugobi and Uvurkhangai *aimag* centers from 18 to 28 June. Prior to the dissemination campaign, *aimag* and *soum* doctors, as well as Red Cross volunteers, received training about HIV/AIDS. Posters advocating HIV/AIDS prevention were developed for young herders and 8,000 copies were distributed.

### Impact

The renovated training room in the prison in Tuv *aimag* motivated the prisoners and provided them with a favorable learning environment. Forty prisoners were trained as peer-educators, resulting in a total of 240 peer-educators. Two hundred prisoners obtained knowledge and information on HIV/AIDS/STDs, leading to a total of 1,000 prisoners being involved in HIV/AIDS advocacy. The peer education project targeting prisoners is preparing MRCS programme managers to work with higher risk groups.

Following training by the MRCS, the newly-trained gold traders were able to pass on information about HIV/AIDS over the period 16 to 21 June. As part of the pilot project targeting internal migrants of the Chingeltei district, 15 women were trained on HIV/AIDS prevention to increase awareness about the disease amongst the growing community of unregistered migrants. Special information, education and communication (IEC) materials for 2,000 people were specifically developed and produced with this target group in mind. Trained peer-educators organized trainings for the community and distributed condoms in June.

In order to reach out to herders, a mobile dissemination team consisting 30 people delivered information about HIV/AIDS prevention to herders living in *soums* located

The 15 households trained as HIV/AIDS advocacy providers are providing condoms and influencing the behaviour of unauthorised gold miners while, each of the 15 women peer-educators trained should reach 20 unregistered migrant women. In addition to providing advocacy on HIV/AIDS, the peer educators are also providing life skills to reduce the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS among the migrant community. Over 200 young herders now have an increased awareness about HIV/AIDS due to the mobile dissemination campaign. As the mobile dissemination team was trained by an instructor of the Baganuur district Red Cross branch, it was a good opportunity to exchange experience between the mid-level Red Cross branch instructors.

### Constraints

Older vehicles belonging to local Red Cross branches could not be used as frequently as the project demanded, making it difficult to provide mobile dissemination to herders living in remote *soums*. As for the unauthorised gold miners, many of them have received very little or no formal education and were previously living in remote areas where there is no access to information. This made it difficult for them to understand and incorporate new information about sensitive subjects into their daily lives. It was also difficult to reach them as they were always working overtime. In this case, long-term and frequent advocacy is needed and recommended. In terms of reaching women internal migrants, certain challenges arose related to their unstable living conditions.

### 3. Blood donor recruitment

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

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

Under the revised rules for the youth blood donor clubs, training based on the Federation's "Recruitment of Voluntary Non-Remunerated Blood Donors" was given to 11 people including the Selenge *aimag* blood bank director, doctors, nurses from household hospitals, high school students and the staff from the Selenge *aimag* Red Cross branch. The training held on 26 and 27 May was conducted with the purpose of establishing a 'Youth Donor Club' at the Selenge *aimag* Red Cross branch. The training included participation from the media in blood donation promotion, and ways to reduce generally held misperceptions about blood donation. During the training, a half-year plan of action as well as plans to celebrate World Blood Donor Day were discussed and developed. According to the pre- and post-training test results, the knowledge of the participants doubled following the training.

In order to mobilize the existing 'Young Blood Donors -25' based at 20 mid-level Red Cross branches, two mobile dissemination boards and eight types of promotional materials, including female and male jackets with logos promoting blood donation, were provided.

The following activities were undertaken within the framework of the celebration of World Blood Donor Day:

- In preparation for World Blood Donor Day, six types of posters, leaflets and two types of pocket calendars were published and distributed for the purpose of promotion and advocacy. The translated version of the World Blood Donor Day message launched by the Federation, World Health Organization (WHO) and other related agencies was also published in the newspaper 'Today' and 'Daily News'.
- English and Mongolian versions of the official poster for the World Blood Donor Day were posted on billboards in the city centre for five days.
- Greetings with special songs were dedicated to blood donors over FM radio stations to thank blood donors.
- An 'Honorary Blood Donor' award ceremony was jointly organized with the ministry of health, the blood centre and the blood donors association involving 60 blood donors. A total of 37 blood donors were recognized as 'Honorary Blood Donors'.
- Souvenirs containing a message encouraging the next blood donation were given to first-time blood donors with a rare blood type.

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

A comprehensive registration and information database containing information on blood donors serving the blood centre was created by an external consultant and has been installed at the blood centre. The database includes

information on newly-recruited donors, honorary donors, as well as donors with a rare blood type. Red Cross branches from all levels have access to the database for research purposes.

### Impact

During the reporting period, 100 people were reached directly and over 3,000 people were reached indirectly through media and dissemination campaigns, contributing to the change of attitude towards blood donation. The commitment from the local Red Cross branches was improved and cooperation with local blood banks was strengthened. Based on the identification of local blood needs by the respective blood bank, the local Red Cross branches set an objective to recruit a certain number of blood donors. For instance, Selenge *aimag* Red Cross branch's target is to recruit at least 75 blood donors.

Newly published IEC materials contain messages promoting blood donation and tips on what to do after donating blood e.g. which kinds of food to eat. 'Youth blood donor-25' clubs are contributing to the reduction of HIV/AIDS prevalence by combining blood donor promotion with HIV/AIDS/STDs awareness advocacy. The newly-established database is very significant in terms of retaining blood donors, securing safe blood, referring to reliable blood donors in cases of emergency and releasing statistics. The articles related to the commitment from the government on the law on the blood donation has started to be implemented as the government started covering expenses for blood donor promotion activities by the MRCS.

### Constraints

Misperceptions regarding blood donation still exists in rural areas and challenges remain in changing the attitude of rural communities. During the celebration of the Naadam festival and the 800 anniversary celebration of the 'Great Mongol Empire', the number of blood donors dropped to between 8 to 12 a day. Blood donor promotion activities such as short advertisements broadcasts over TV and FM radio for 21 days were effective in bringing the number of blood donors up to 40 a day, keeping the blood reserve up to the standard.

## 4. Social care

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

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

Each of the 25 trained volunteers from eight mid-level Red Cross branches, namely Khovsgol, Uvs, Gobi-altai, Ovorkhangai, Orkhon provinces, and Khan-uul, Nalaikh, Songino Khairkhan districts, are continuing to deliver care to 75 beneficiaries on a monthly basis. The care services range from medical check-ups, provision of necessary food items and newspapers. The MRCS branches are providing referral services to the beneficiaries by linking them to assistance and care services of other organizations. For instance, Gobi-Altai Red Cross branch had the *aimag* social care center render assistance of pressed fuel to 38 senior persons and, assisted 26 senior people rest at the senior recreation center. Ten senior people were also linked by the MRCS with assistance provided by the U.S embassy-funded 'Food for Development' project. Gatherings at the social care centres are being organized according to schedule.

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

An exchange meeting of 42 volunteers and helpful group members was organized in the Uvurkhangai *aimag* Red Cross branch's social care center in May, and Gobi-Altai Red Cross branch's exchange meeting involved 24 volunteers and 20 helpful group members.

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

Social care centres at Khan-Uul, Uvurkhangai, Uvs and Gobi-Altai Red Cross branches were equipped with first aid kits.



**'Helpful group' members bring food items to senior beneficiaries.**

#### **Expected result 4: Integrated approach of social care service has improved the psycho-living and health conditions of the prisoners.**

In cooperation with the MRCS HIV/AIDS programme Baganuur district and Tuv *aimag*, Red Cross branches organized visits to fifty prisoners who had not received any visits from relatives during the past five years with the intention to provide psychological support. While visiting, the MRCS branches provided inmates with basic hygiene items such as toothpaste, soap and well as cigarettes. All 1,112 prisoners were given ten pieces of disposable razors to ensure that clean blades are used in order to reduce the risk of the spread of diseases and infections.

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

Fifteen-minute segments covering MRCS social care activities were broadcast six times over national and privately-run television stations.

#### **Impact**

The social care centre, run through the Uvurkhangai *aimag* Red Cross branch, provides the elderly, easily isolated due to the country's harsh climate, with the opportunity to socialize. Exchange visits between the volunteers and helpful groups motivated them and contributed towards the development of their care giving skills. Prisoners received psychological support while hygiene items provided by the MRCS contribute to reducing the risk of transmissible diseases within the prison. Finally television coverage of MRCS activities contributed to improving public awareness about the MRCS and social care activities.



**Prisoners involved in the HIV/AIDS project.**

#### **Constraints**

Some constraints related to transportation costs and other issues for the senior beneficiaries who are disabled and homebound are emerging. More focus needs to be placed on health care for the elderly.

### **Disaster management**

#### **Overview**

During the reporting period, nine planned activities, namely disaster preparedness (DP) training for volunteers; airing of radio coverage of seasonal disasters; procurement of disaster relief materials and its positioning in MRCS warehouses; and, a televised competition on disaster preparedness among Red Cross Youth (RCY) members were successfully carried out.

The MRCS 'Hay' project involves herders preparing sufficient stocks of hay to see their herds through the winter. Under the project, small tractors and spare parts were provided to Red Cross branches in Khuvsgul, Gobi-Altai and Tuv *aimags*. According to the project, not only will 6,000 tons of hay be prepared this year, but vulnerable families will also be provided with financial assistance. This is the second year for this project which was introduced in 2005. The project was implemented in all of the provinces as an initiative of the Mongolian Red Cross Society with funding from Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO). As a result, more than 7,000 tons of hay was prepared and either distributed free of charge to poor families or sold at a low price to those farmers possessing small herds. About 4,300 vulnerable herders received hay through last year's project.

As the frequency of certain types of disasters rise, there is a need to constantly increase community awareness and to promote the implementation of the Federation's code of conduct at the local level. All activities were planned taking into account stakeholder participation and gender issues.

The programme is continuing to collaborate with governmental and non-governmental organizations such as the national emergency management agency, ministry of agriculture, and Swiss development cooperation etc.

A delegate from the Australian Red Cross visited the MRCS from 16 to 21 July to jointly develop a project proposal and log frame for future MRCS disaster preparedness activities that will be submitted to the Australian government. A delegate from the Federation East Asia regional delegation based in Beijing visited MRCS to assist with the 2007 planning and the start-up of the hay project.

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

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

**Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)**

The following sections report only on those expected results where substantive progress was achieved in the reporting period.

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

Disaster preparedness training was conducted for 90 volunteers from Bayan-Ulgii, Darkhan-Uul *aimags* and Bayanzurkh districts. The training was jointly facilitated by instructors from local Red Cross branches with the local branches of the national emergency agency. The training covered topics such as the history of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement; structure and activities of the MRCS; types of disasters common in Mongolia; methods to prevent harm from disasters; concept of community based DP; roles of volunteers in DP; relief, and rehabilitation measures; as well as, basic first aid skills. The training also addressed the level of coordination and cooperation between volunteers, the local RedCross branch, governmental organizations and the community.

The quality of the training was stronger than in the past as each of the trainings used training manuals recently developed by the MRCS.

**Expected Result 2: The regional disaster preparedness centre has increased its disaster management and response capacity**

During the reporting period, relief items to meet the needs of 1,400 households was procured and pre-positioned at the six MRCS regional disaster preparedness centre (RDPC) warehouses. Items were procured according to the Federation's standards and included; 1,400 pairs of adult boots and child boots, 1,400 quilts, 21 tents, seven *ger* dwellings, 128 pieces of felt and 150 pieces of *ger* outer coverings.

The positioning of the relief items at the RDPC significantly contributed to the MRCS capacity to respond to seasonal disasters over the reporting period. The society provided relief items worth Tg 1.5 million (CHF 1,604) to 30 households affected by a strong storm in Sukhbaatar *aimag*, and Tg 1.8 million (CHF 1,925) to 35 households affected by a floods in Darkhan-Uul *aimag* immediately after the disasters struck, demonstrating the RDPC's ability to respond immediately to sudden disasters.

Recruitment of regional DP managers and support for their salary from the Federation is contributing to the improved effectiveness of training and dissemination activities on DP and the timely response to disasters resulting from an improved information flow within the national society. Information about local disasters is passed immediately to MRCS headquarters by the regional DP focal points. DP managers from three DP regions have conducted DP training for 183 volunteers and an awareness-raising campaign to 654 people.

**Expected Result 3: Herders have raised their awareness about natural diseases and the preparation for harsh winters.**

Between 21 to 24 June, MRCS organized a western regional consultation meeting of herders in Uvs *aimag*, involving 280 people, including representatives of herders, local authorities and local journalists from eight *aimags* within the Western region.

During the meeting, herders discussed how to better prepare for the forthcoming harsh winter and released an appeal addressed to all herders, local authorities and organizations. The appeal urged herders to actively

participate in humanitarian activities by maintaining a Red Cross pool of livestock, which can be donated to herders having a low number of livestock. Other issues tabled during the meeting were the importance of increased collaboration with local Red Cross branches in community-based disaster preparedness and information about the prevention of infectious diseases which can be transmitted between animals and humans.

Twenty herders donated animals and 50 herders became special members of the MRCS during the consultation meeting.

#### **Expected result 4: Awareness of larger communities on seasonal disasters in Mongolia is raised.**

Four 20-minute radio programmes covering drought, dzud, severe storms and flooding were developed for herder families and aired on national radio. Radio broadcasts are one of the most effective ways of disseminating information as most households, particularly poor and rural households, rely on the radio for information. A copy of the radio programme was delivered to the local Red Cross branches for local use. Six thousand stickers with messages about how to prevent steppe and forest fires were printed and used for DP dissemination targeting drivers, hunters and Red Cross volunteers.

In collaboration with the RCY programme, a famous television competition entitled 'Stage' was produced with the theme "Our Participation In Disaster Preparedness" involving students of *aimags* belonging to the central region. The televised competition was organized to raise awareness among young people about disaster prevention and preparedness and to disseminate the law on disaster prevention. The competition was held from 9 to 11 June in Darkhan-Uul *aimag*, involving 30 competing team members as well as an audience of 130 students.

#### **Impact**

The capacity of the seven regional disaster preparedness centers has been improved thanks to the motivated and committed DP managers who were trained with support from both the Federation and the Australian Red Cross. The DP trainings for volunteers and procurement of relief items were key factors in strengthening the response capacity of the regional DP centers.

Awareness of the general public on seasonal disasters was increased through the various dissemination measures such as radio coverage, the TV competition, and publication of stickers.

#### **Constraints**

The programme did not face any funding constraints. However, the 2006 vulnerability reduction-hay preparation project experienced some delays in implementing activities because of funding as it was not originally included in the Federation's 2005 appeal.

## **Organizational Development**

#### **Overview**

##### *MRCSC exchange visit to the Red Cross Society of China's (RCSC) Liaoning Provincial Branch*

Staff members from the MRCS team visited the Red Cross Society of China's (RSSC) Liaoning provincial branch, one of the well-functioning branches of the RCSC, as part of the capacity-building project funded by the Netherlands Red Cross. The team included the secretary of the Gobi-Altai Red Cross branch, an instructor from the Sukhbaatar district Red Cross branch, the MRCS organization development (OD) programme manager, the health and first aid programme managers, as well as staff on loan from the MRCS to the regional programme manager of the Netherlands Red Cross in East Asia. The visit took place from 22 to 26 May. The outcome of the exchange visit was as follows:

- The experience and skills of the staff improved and staff were better motivated.
- The staff learned many new ideas about fundraising which are applicable in Mongolia.
- The staff realized the importance of public relations and marketing and its direct link to fundraising.
- The staff acknowledged the importance of good governance and management.
- The staff was informed about the activities and structures of the RCSC.

*Completion of the staff on loan assignment by MRCS staff*

The MRCS international department officer started working in the Beijing office of the NLRC from 30 August 2005 as a staff on loan from the Mongolian Red Cross Society within the framework of the East Asia regional capacity building programme funded by the Netherlands Red Cross. After ten months, the staff on loan assignment ended on 20 June 2006. The assignment was extremely beneficial as it provided the MRCS staff with knowledge on project cycle management, the internationally accepted tools for managing development projects. Skills gained in utilizing these tools were intensively practiced as the staff on loan was given various tasks related with various projects at various phases of the project cycle. Moreover, the MRCS staff was provided with more insight on the PSO, the Netherlands Red Cross, the Federation East Asia regional delegation as well as the national societies of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) while becoming more familiar with donor relations. Follow-up actions planned by the staff on loan include a report writing workshop for programme managers, with the purpose of sharing lessons learnt and acquiring knowledge with colleagues.

*Peace Corps Volunteer supporting MRCS staff*

A Peace Corps volunteer will work in the MRCS headquarters for one year with the purpose of supporting MRCS staff in improving their English language skills, as well as assisting with programme development and strengthening partnerships with other government, non-government and business organizations. The volunteer offers and encourages fundraising and income generation activity ideas for the branches, and shares different cultured and volunteer experiences with MRCS volunteers.

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

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

**Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)**

The following sections report only on those expected results where substantive progress was achieved in the reporting period.

**Expected result 1: Staff and volunteer management is improved and guided by a human resource (HR) strategic policy that emphasizes the recruitment and retention of staff and volunteers.**

The programme has reviewed and revised all the rules and procedures related to the human resource cycle including staff selection, recruitment, development, retention and performance appraisal following the adoption of the HR policy in December 2005. A manual on HR development containing the newly adopted human resource policy and rules was published and distributed to the mid-level Red Cross branches. This is a part of the follow-up measures recommended by the Federation's HR consultant. The organization development programme also organized a workshop on the new HR policy for some of the branch volunteers to inform them of the new HR policy and generating feedback for a new volunteer development policy.



**International JRC members attending the summer camp.**

**Expected result 2: RCY and Junior Red Cross (JRC) volunteer involvement in Red Cross activities is stimulated and the local volunteer network is strengthened.**

An international Junior Red Cross members summer camp gathering was organized under the title "Tracing Nomads Road" from 2 to 9 August on the occasion of the 800 anniversary of the great Mongolian empire. The main purpose of the camp gathering was to strengthen friendship and mutual understanding among Red Cross and Red Crescent junior members, to disseminate MRCS's RCY/JRC activities and to get acquainted with the way of living in Mongolia. A total of 54 Junior Red Cross members from the national societies of Australia, Germany, China, South Korea, Japan and Mongolia attended the gathering. All of these Junior Red Cross members coming from different corners of the

world have promoted and disseminated the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to 300 children staying at the camp.

### Impact

The HR strategic policy is in place and has been implemented. The international JRC summer gathering was very beneficial in terms of accelerating the friendship between the JRC members and promoting the values and Fundamental Principles of the Movement among the children.

### Constraints

Limited funding coverage was the main constraint. As the MRCS has a large network all over Mongolia, there is a need for more communication in order to reach all of the branches.

## Humanitarian Values

### Overview

A shortfall of funding meant that the society was only able to follow up with planned activities to celebrate World Red Cross Day. A few other activities planned were implemented by using the national society's own resources.

#### *Participation in the international military field exercises.*

*Khan's Quest-2006*, an annual international military field exercise was organized from 11 to 25 August in Mongolia. The field exercise involved over 500 military personnel from seven countries including Mongolia, Thailand, Fiji, Tongo, Bangladesh, India and the USA, as well as representatives from the UN, international organizations and NGOs. The Mongolian Red Cross Society, the Federation's Mongolia delegation and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), representing the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, participated in this exercise by promoting the role of the Red Cross and Red Crescent during military actions.



**Sharing of information between the Red Cross and the military during the training exercise**

The information dissemination programme manager representing the MRCS attended 17 exercises on two main topics; the first was how to drive within the line of military vehicles carrying humanitarian aid, the second was how to distribute humanitarian aid to civilians. These exercises involved military divisions from the USA, Bangladesh, Thailand, India, Mongolia and Fiji. Five manuals provided by the ICRC were distributed to the soldiers and military personnel from the above mentioned countries. The participant from the MRCS conducted a one-hour training on international humanitarian law (IHL) for Mongolian soldiers from two divisions. The training was aimed at improving the knowledge of soldiers on IHL and providing them with proper information.

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

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

### Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

The following sections report only on those expected results where substantive progress was achieved in the reporting period.

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

*Celebration of World Red Cross Day*

This activity was implemented with funding support from the disaster preparedness programme and support in coordination from the Federation.

Activities organized by the MRCS in celebration of World Red Cross Day included:

- A ceremony honouring humanitarian heroes of the year. Every year, people who have significantly contributed to humanitarian deeds are nominated by the community for the 'Humanity' gold medal. This year's humanitarian heroes included an organization and 12 individuals that made remarkable contributions.
- Performances highlighting activities from each of the MRCS programme areas.
- An exhibition illustrating the activities of the MRCS which was shown in the Mongolian cultural palace.

*'Humanity' newspaper editions*

Editions of the society's 'Humanity' newspaper were published with the MRCS's own resources on a monthly basis and delivered to the mid-level Red Cross branches.

**Expected Result 4: MRCS membership is increased and mobilized, while the scope of MRCS and Movement information and dissemination is widened.**

A video-teleconference with mid-level branch secretaries was organized in preparation of the general assembly with assistance from the Mongolian electric communication company. The video-teleconference connected eight Red Cross branch secretaries in different provinces by phone.

On the occasion of the 11th general assembly of the MRCS, an 11-week campaign entitled 'Our Role In Humanitarian Deeds' was organized throughout the country to increase public understanding about the MRCS's humanitarian mission and to strengthen the capacity of mid-level Red Cross branches. During the campaign, the 'Red Cross Cup' travelled to certain organizations in order to recruit members, give information, and promote Red Cross activities. At each organization, a ceremony was held where the MRCS presented and displayed a symbolic cup while recruiting members and seeking out financial support.

**Impact**

World Red Cross Day activities which were immediately followed by the 11th general assembly contributed towards improving public knowledge about the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

MRCS membership has increased as a result of a wide range of membership drive activities such as, the 'Voice of Humanity – 2006' letter campaign and an eleven-week 'Our role in humanitarian deeds' campaign. The MRCS website also provided an opportunity to recruit special<sup>1</sup> members from abroad. Some 20 special members living abroad were recruited in 2006.

As noted by the ICRC representative in East Asia, the fact that all three components of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement cooperated in ensuring a Red Cross presence during the various phases of the military exercise is certainly a positive achievement in itself, since it helped project an image of unity, expertise and professionalism.

**Coordination, cooperation and strategic partnerships**

The Federation's country delegation in Mongolia continues to support MRCS's programmes outlined in the Federation's 2006 – 2007 appeal. Their main role has been to assist MRCS with the coordination of international development support, and the facilitation of all ongoing and future partner national societies (PNS) supported programmes/projects in order to prevent duplication of services and ensure certain conditions and procedures are,

<sup>1</sup> A special member is one who provides considerable financial support to strengthen the Red Cross and/or has rendered exceptional service and contribution to the humanitarian network of the MRCS.

as far as possible, standardised within MRCS. Along with the Federation's East Asia regional delegation, the country delegation has been supporting MRCS with the 2007 programme planning process.

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

A delegate from the Netherlands Red Cross is in-country working with the MRCS on the implementation of the three-year MRCS water and sanitation programme. At the request of the ICRC, the MRCS and the Federation participated in a multi-national military exercise. For two days, well-marked vehicles of the MRCS and the Federation crossed checkpoints and educated soldiers of different nationalities about the Red Cross.

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

As a member of the Federation's development commission, the MRCS secretary general attended the statutory development commission meeting held from 23 to 24 May 2006 in Geneva. The society's under secretary general attended the Asia Pacific regional disaster management meeting held from 11 through 13 June in Tokyo. The MRCS's under secretary-general also attended the 29th international conference held from 20 to 21 June 2006 in Geneva. MRCS leaders including the secretary-general and the under secretary-general attended August's East Asia leadership meeting in Qingdao, China organized by the Federation's East Asia regional delegation. During the meeting, national society leaders exchanged their experiences in implementing the ten areas of improvement and in recruiting members and volunteers.

The MRCS HIV/AIDS programme manager attended a basic training course organized by the Australian Red Cross at the end of June 2006, while a MRCS HIV/AIDS programme officer represented the society at the ART (Asian Red Cross Red Crescent HIV/AIDS Network) meeting held from 18 to 21 July in Tokyo.

The RCY/JRC programme manager along with seven RCY/JRC members and one district Red Cross branch instructor took part in the international friendship club 2006, organized by the Republic of Korea National Red Cross in Seoul.

MRCS has several existing partnerships in different programme areas. The MRCS is a member of the United Nations (UN) theme group on HIV/AIDS, as well as member of the network on reproductive health issues, comprised of local NGOs working in the field of reproductive health. The MRCS has signed cooperation contracts with the main governmental organizations and agencies associated with disaster preparedness and relief, namely the national emergency management agency, the ministry of agriculture, the ministry of health, as well as the centre for infectious natural born diseases<sup>2</sup>. The secretary-general of the MRCS is also a member of the state emergency committee.

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

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<sup>2</sup> A centre for infectious diseases between livestock.

**MRCS activities currently being implemented with Red Cross and Red Crescent partners.**

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

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

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

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

*Global Agenda Goals:*

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

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

*For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for national society profiles, please also access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.*

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

MAAMN001 - MONGOLIA

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/8
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAAMN001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**I. Consolidated Response to Appeal**

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget	534'353	781'296	141'184	285'851	0	1'742'684
B. Opening Balance	17'304	270'234	168	27'352	5'896	320'953
<b>Income</b>						
Cash contributions						
British Red Cross				11'097		11'097
Capacity Building Fund				50'000		50'000
ECHO		0			0	0
Finnish Red Cross	123'614				37'665	161'279
C1. Cash contributions	123'614	0		61'097	37'665	222'376
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
ECHO		751			11	762
Finnish Red Cross					-37'823	-37'823
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)		751			-37'812	-37'061
Other Income						
Sale of Vehicle- Hyundai					3'832	3'832
C6. Other Income					3'832	3'832
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	123'614	751	0	61'097	3'686	189'147
D. Total Funding = B + C	140'917	270'984	168	88'449	9'581	510'100

**II. Balance of Funds**

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	17'304	270'234	168	27'352	5'896	320'953
C. Income	123'614	751	0	61'097	3'686	189'147
E. Expenditure	-133'638	-318'022	0	-67'669	-21'268	-540'597
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	7'279	-47'037	168	20'780	-11'687	-30'497

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

MAAMN001 - MONGOLIA

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/8
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAAMN001
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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		534'353	781'296	141'184	285'851	0	1'742'684	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	1'246							1'246
Clothing & textiles	123'816		12'320				12'320	111'496
Medical & First Aid	13'775		2'728				2'728	11'047
Teaching Materials	44'740	14'625	4'895				19'520	25'220
Other Supplies & Services	61'077	2'837	108'265		16'405		127'507	-66'430
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>244'654</b>	<b>17'463</b>	<b>128'208</b>		<b>16'405</b>		<b>162'075</b>	<b>82'578</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	49'827							49'827
Computers & Telecom			1'036				1'036	-1'036
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipme</b>	<b>49'827</b>		<b>1'036</b>				<b>1'036</b>	<b>48'791</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage			175			1'061	1'237	-1'237
Distribution & Monitoring						3'624	3'624	-3'624
Transport & Vehicle Costs	13'329		18'511			-1'163	17'349	-4'020
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>13'329</b>		<b>18'687</b>			<b>3'522</b>	<b>22'209</b>	<b>-8'880</b>
<b>Personnel Expenditures</b>								
Delegates Payroll	288'000					49'246	49'246	238'754
Delegate Benefits			56'200			-37'807	18'393	-18'393
National Staff	40'280		10'236			2'857	13'093	27'187
National Society Staff	38'945		6'007		1'086		7'092	31'853
<b>Total Personnel Expenditures</b>	<b>367'225</b>		<b>72'442</b>		<b>1'086</b>	<b>14'297</b>	<b>87'824</b>	<b>279'401</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	392'668	34'045	18'937		18'041	167	71'190	321'478
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>392'668</b>	<b>34'045</b>	<b>18'937</b>		<b>18'041</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>71'190</b>	<b>321'478</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	20'172		15'748			796	16'544	3'628
Information & Public Relation	481'718	56'017	16'235		5'536		77'788	403'929
Office Costs	48'145	7'576	4'713			2'225	14'513	33'631
Communications	11'672					4'625	4'625	7'047
Professional Fees						2	2	-2
Financial Charges		44	22			11'550	11'616	-11'616
Other General Expenses			17'297			-17'297	0	0
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>561'707</b>	<b>63'637</b>	<b>54'015</b>		<b>5'536</b>	<b>1'900</b>	<b>125'088</b>	<b>436'618</b>
<b>Program Support</b>								
Program Support	113'274	8'687	20'671		4'398	1'382	35'139	78'136
<b>Total Program Support</b>	<b>113'274</b>	<b>8'687</b>	<b>20'671</b>		<b>4'398</b>	<b>1'382</b>	<b>35'139</b>	<b>78'136</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		9'806	4'025		22'203		36'035	-36'035
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>9'806</b>	<b>4'025</b>		<b>22'203</b>		<b>36'035</b>	<b>-36'035</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1'742'684</b>	<b>133'638</b>	<b>318'022</b>		<b>67'669</b>	<b>21'268</b>	<b>540'597</b>	<b>1'202'087</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>400'715</b>	<b>463'274</b>	<b>141'184</b>	<b>218'182</b>	<b>-21'268</b>	<b>1'202'087</b>	