

Revised Plan 2011

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Mongolia

Executive summary

The Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) strives to assist the most vulnerable people in both urban and rural settings. A major priority of the national society is to build up the resilience of urban communities and herders against disasters. This remains an enormous challenge for the national society as half of the country, approximately 1.4 million people, are spread out over a territory nearly three times the size of France. Mongolia is climatically and geographically one of the most disaster-prone areas in the world. It experiences a spectrum of disasters ranging from heavy snowfalls in winter, strong winds and dust storms, drought, floods, earthquakes, and animal and human epidemic infectious diseases. The three largest cities in Mongolia are located in magnitudes of 7 to 8 seismic active areas. Since 2009 Mongolia has experienced devastating natural disasters which have resulted in the death of more than 25 per cent of all livestock in country. As a result, thousands of people have been forced to migrate in search of a new life which is compounding social problems in already ill-equipped urban centres.

MRCS faces significant challenges and needs external technical assistance and international funding for its programmes. Opportunities for self-sustained programmes are very limited as the notion of charitable support is in its infancy in the Mongolian society at large. In order for MRCS to be able to respond to the multiple needs faced by the Mongolian population, the National Society needs to increase its own capacity to deliver activities in a more efficient and effective manner. To achieve its long-term objectives, MRCS needs strong support from IFRC, partner national societies as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). MRCS continues to lead the humanitarian response to the needs of the Mongolian people and over the next year will seek to secure funds to be able to acquire and pre-position stock in order to respond to a possible catastrophic earthquake which is threatening thousands of lives in Ulaanbaatar.

Additionally, MRCS is in the process of finalizing a new strategic plan for 2011-2015 and is implementing a process of organizational changes to strengthen its response capacities to the emerging needs of the population in line with the framework of Strategy 2020. In 2011, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) plans to continue its support to MRCS in the areas of organizational development, disaster management, health and care, and principles and values. A new approach is being implemented which seeks to strengthen the response capacity of the MRCS by focusing on its core structural organizational development, which, coupled with integrated programming, will be a key factor in accomplishing the set work plans.



The Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) supports vulnerable communities in the country through numerous programmes including community-based disaster preparedness, community-based health and first aid, social care and HIV prevention. IFRC supports MRCS in its efforts through technical assistance as well as the National Society's organizational development. Photo: Javier Barrera/ IFRC.

The total budget sought for 2011 is CHF 1.34 million.

[Click here to go directly to the attached budget summary of the plan.](#)

Country context

Mongolia is a large country with a very low population density, with nearly half of its population residing in the capital city of Ulaanbaatar (1.4 million) where most industries and businesses are located. Approximately 20 per cent of the population inhabit provincial centres where basic infrastructures are limited, and up to one-third of the population follow a pattern of transhumance or nomadic pastoralism life-style.

MRCS works in very unique environment where communities in urban environments face poverty and limited access to health and sanitation while those who live in the rural areas are vulnerable to climatic changes and natural disasters such as severe winters locally referred to as *dzud*¹. In the past year, up to 25 per cent of all livestock in the country died due to a severe winter which left more than 600,000 people affected, with nearly 20,000 families forced to migrate to urban areas. Affected families move into already overcrowded cities and face extremely challenging conditions and destitution.

Current projections point to the very high possibility that the coming winter is very likely to be as damaging as the last and will again pose a serious threat to the livelihood of thousands of people throughout Mongolia, with dire consequences for the country as whole. In response, MRCS is trying to provide services to support the most vulnerable in the different contexts as efficiently as possible. The National Society, however, faces logistical challenges and high delivery costs as a result of the uniqueness of the vastness of the country itself. In the capital city of Ulaanbaatar, MRCS programmes primarily address needs caused by an uncontrolled urbanization process. Most of the urban migrants are former herders who have lost their livelihoods with the death of their livestock in natural disasters. Once in cities such as Ulaanbaatar, they live in the outskirts dwelling in a *ger*² and small house which lack urban facilities including safe drinking water and proper sanitary conditions. This, coupled with the lack of registration, legal documents and permits, often block access to government social care services, leading to significant social problems.

While the government of Mongolia is trying to make important improvements in the different sectors including health, there are multiple challenges which need to be addressed.

Indicators ³	Year	Mongolia
Life expectancy - women	2008	73
Life expectancy – men	2008	64
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000)		
Men:		42.99
Women:	2009	36.61
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000)	2008	41
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000)	2005	46
Tuberculosis prevalence rate (per 100,000)	2008	140
Number of people living with HIV	2007	<1000
Adult HIV prevalence rate	2007	0.1%
Access to sanitation (%)	2008	50%
Percent with water (%)	2008	76%

Some areas of growing concern include tuberculosis, sexually transmitted infections including HIV, and brucellosis, as well as mortality from non-communicable conditions. Cancer, cardiovascular disease, injuries, poisoning and other external causes associated with lifestyle patterns including smoking and the consumption of a high-fat diet are also important causes of morbidity and mortality among people ages 35-55 years.

¹ Winter condition of heavy snowfall and low temperatures of up to -50 degrees Celsius - a slow onset disaster that brings complex difficulties

² Tent-like dwelling

³ www.globalhealthfacts.org

As in other countries, the availability of safe blood for medical procedures is an ongoing issue. It is estimated that if five per cent of the population donated blood on a regular basis, an adequate supply will be maintained. However, figures from the national blood transfusion centre (2008) indicate that the percentage of donors is only 0.7 per cent for the whole country. As a result, it is estimated that current number of blood units collected nationwide meets only 60-70 per cent of total demand for blood and blood components. This is a very worrying trend and many patients who are in need of blood transfusion die unnecessarily, simply because they could not receive safe blood in time. MRCS remains committed to bring attention to this issue.

Mongolia's economy continues to be heavily influenced by its neighbours. The multi-billion-dollar mining industry is slowly growing stronger, with new projects related to copper and gold. However, the expected positive impact of this new industry is unlikely to be seen on the wider community for some time to come yet.

National Society priorities and current work with partners

The Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) is the largest humanitarian organization in Mongolia. The National Society provides services in support of the most vulnerable through a nationwide network of volunteers located across Mongolia in 902 primary level branches.

MRCS was able to reach over 100,000 people in 2010 while delivering life-saving services to thousands of families through the generous and ongoing support of partner national societies such as the American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Chinese Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Korean Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, and Norwegian Red Cross.

In 2011, MRCS will continue to focus on community-based disaster preparedness activities. It aims at increasing the knowledge, awareness and practice of locally appropriate disaster preparedness, protection and mitigation methodologies that will improve community resilience to protect livelihood and reduce the incidence of preventable life threatening and debilitating injuries.

One of the serious risks which have been identified as potentially having devastating effects on Mongolia is the possibility of an earthquake in Ulaanbaatar. Predictions by the Mongolian government and its agencies point to a possible 80 per cent of buildings in capital being damaged and/or destroyed. The possibility of an earthquake in Ulaanbaatar is further exacerbated by the fact that if such an event would happen in winter the effects would be unimaginable – Ulaanbaatar is one of the few capital cities in the world which experience average temperatures of -30 degrees Celsius in winter. In response to this threat and associated risks, MRCS, in recent years, undertook a project of education and awareness-raising for the communities in Ulaanbaatar about the threats posed by an earthquake and has helped to prepare evacuation plans in schools and other public venues. However, MRCS response, if such an event occurs, will require significant resources which they currently do not have. In 2011, MRCS hopes to be able to establish a comprehensive response plan and the necessary logistic infrastructure to meet the challenge. A pre-disaster contingency planning meeting was held in Ulaanbaatar in October 2010 to outline the steps MRCS, with support of its partners, will need to take in the coming months and years to be ready. A partnership meeting will be held in Mongolia in 2011 to further discuss these plans and seek both technical and financial support from partners to ensure MRCS is better prepared.

Initial plans agreed upon in the pre-disaster contingency planning meeting include having pre-stocked relief supplies for at least 1,000 families to be deployed in the first 72 hours, with another 4,000 families reached within the following weeks. Preparation for such a disaster will require intensive capacity building within the National Society and at-risk communities prior to the disaster actually striking. The costs of such preparation are roughly estimated at this time to be around CHF 4 million, which would include the construction of a disaster preparedness warehouse, the establishment of a national disaster response team, and many other activities. MRCS will seek funding support for this overall plan from IFRC, Red Cross Red Crescent partners, corporations and other potential donors in the coming months and years.

IFRC's support plan to MRCS in 2011 seeks funding for an initial amount of CHF 500,000 to start the process of procuring non-food relief items for at least 1,000 families, and to commence capacity building activities within MRCS. IFRC and MRCS will continue to fundraise throughout 2011 for support for the total amount needed to address this risk.

MRCS, supported by IFRC, continues to implement a community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) programme aiming to increase health promotion in communities. It is an integrated approach that trains and mobilizes volunteers from the community level and it is recognized as a core approach for national societies to deliver the global health and care strategy in health promotion and disease prevention.

Poverty is a multifaceted social phenomenon, characterized not only by low income, but also by the lack of capacities, opportunities and access to education and health services. Without adequate access to social assistance, these people remain trapped in intergenerational poverty. These concepts are core to the social care programme, which delivers community-based social care assistance by mobilizing trained Red Cross volunteers and provide opportunities for vocational training, legal documentation, access to schooling and health services through a network of partner organizations and local authorities. The social care programme is currently being implemented in a total of 19 locations (provinces or districts) across the country, of which five are being supported IFRC's plan, and four others on a bilateral basis with the British Red Cross. With the support of the European Union and Finnish Red Cross/Finnish government, MRCS is now providing assistance in a further ten locations. It is expected that within the project period of four years, these activities will reach 60,000 beneficiaries through 1,600 volunteers while using new tools including psychosocial support and stress management.

Over the past few years, the blood recruitment programme has prioritized and successfully scaled up its activities aimed at raising general awareness about the blood donation, especially among young people. It introduced a new, innovative and youth- friendly approach called Club 25 in schools and universities⁴. However, without any reliable funding source, the continuity of these activities in the coming years is jeopardized. There is no blood service reimbursement system in place, and while in 2009-2010, the National Society received some funding from the government, it is unclear if this support will continue in 2011. At the same time, international partners' interest to support such activities continues to decline.

Mongolia borders two countries with HIV occurrences, and the changing pattern of behaviour among the communities, especially young people, leaves it at high risk of HIV. The MRCS HIV programme activities target mainly youth and high risk groups through different trainings and workshops. The campaigns and public events are designed to reach the general public and raise their awareness on HIV, prevention of sexually-transmitted infections, as well as to reduce stigma and discrimination towards marginal groups in the society. The strong features of the HIV prevention programme of the MRCS is its focus on working with high risk groups, meaningful involvement of people living with HIV (PLHIV) and community groups in the programme as well as strong national-level positioning.

Secretariat supported programmes in 2011

In 2011, with the support of multilateral partners, IFRC will assist MRCS in the areas of:

- Disaster preparedness and response as well as health and care programmes through integration and community-based approaches;
- The capacity development of the National Society in terms of leadership management, volunteer management, human resource and finance and structures as well as policies and procedures;
- MRCS's contribution to the Millennium Development Goals as well as looking forward to contributing towards Strategy 2020 goals.
- Advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy – to support the Mongolian Red Cross in its efforts to highlight the plight of vulnerable people in Mongolia

With support from IFRC, the community-based disaster preparedness programme will target communities residing in disaster prone/affected areas and people with low economic status. A high priority will be given to building the capacity of mid-level branches in logistics and human resource development to allow for these in turn to assist their local communities. Community trainings with focus on key messages such as disaster preparedness, community-based first aid and health promotion will be conducted at selected communities on regular basis in order to raise community awareness. Youth will be targeted through school-based disaster preparedness activities.

Herders, consisting of almost 30 per cent of total population of Mongolia, are nomadic and become easily vulnerable when hit by disasters. Furthermore, the increasing number of natural disasters and long lasting *dzud* disasters make their life even harsher. Herders will continue to benefit from herders' consultation initiated by the MRCS and organized in close collaboration with local authorities at regional and provincial levels. The consultations provide opportunities for information exchange and experience sharing. Also, it will serve as a good base for the establishment of herding groups that consist of 10-15 herding families. The

⁴ Club 25 is a rapidly growing global movement of young people aged 16-25 who are committed to the principles of regular, voluntary, non-remunerated blood donation to provide safe blood and to the promotion of community-based health promotion programmes, contributing to the overall health and wellbeing of their communities.

MRCS believes that the establishment of herding groups is an effective way to apply community-based tools to herders that are spread over the huge territory of Mongolia.

Also, in 2011, MRCS programmes will prioritize life skills' trainings for selected communities and support project initiatives that are believed to hugely contribute to community resilience building and facilitate programme sustainability.

Disaster management

With IFRC's support, the community-based disaster preparedness programme targets communities residing in disaster prone/affected areas and people with low economic status who want to be involved in disaster preparedness activities. It is crucial to implement the programme through strong Red Cross branches that have skilled trainers, committed volunteers and supportive local authorities. Therefore, a high priority will be given to building the capacity of mid-level branches in logistics and human resource development.

The disaster management programme budget for 2011 is CHF 561,094.

Programme component 1: Organizational preparedness
Component outcome 1: Capacity in skilled human resources is improved.
Component outcome 2: Financial and material capacity for effective disaster management is improved.
Programme component 2: Community preparedness
Component outcome 1: Resilience of individuals and communities reducing their vulnerabilities to public health emergencies and disasters is improved.

Key outputs to support component outcomes under the disaster management programme include up-skilling human resources and further improving the National Society's financial, technical and material response capacities. Activities include preparedness and shelter training for headquarters and branch staff, volunteers and community members as well as the procurement of pre-positioned stocks at headquarters and regional disaster preparedness centres. As noted in the previous section, MRCS has prioritized pre-disaster contingency planning in order to address a potential risk of a devastating earthquake in Ulaanbaatar in the future. IFRC support to MRCS's preparedness plan will include support for pre-stocked non-food relief items to support 1,000 families in the first 24-72 hours of a mega-disaster. Through this plan, IFRC will support MRCS in procuring 1,000 family kits that will contain mattresses, quilts, jerry cans and first aid kits that will provide immediate relief to an estimated 50-60,000 people. At the same time, IFRC will begin to support capacity building of the national society to respond to such a mega-disaster by strengthening skills in first aid, logistics, emergency assessments and psychological support services through the establishment of a national disaster response team. Details of the overall MRCS plan will be shared upon request, and will be discussed in detail with partners at the 2011 partnership meeting.

In addition to these disaster preparedness activities, MRCS plans to expand its community-based disaster preparedness projects to an additional 12 communities in six provinces in the country while providing continued support to the initial ten communities in Uvs province and Ulaanbaatar districts. The projects include training, equipping and mobilizing volunteers and peer educators to deliver disaster preparedness and health messages to selected communities, as well as establishing early warning systems and implementing contingency planning workshops with communities, local authorities and civil society groups.

Potential risks and challenges

The slow-onset disasters which affect Mongolia such as the dzud often do not receive the timely level of support from donors which is required and results in delays in the provision of assistance to the affected communities which in turn fall disenchanted with the MRCS response. Large distances and poor infrastructure in the country make costs in Mongolia much higher than in other countries.

The possibility of an earthquake of a magnitude 8, predicted for Ulaanbaatar, presents a significant challenge given the projected impact. Nevertheless, an equally challenging situation is the amount of money required to have a "reasonable" response in place. MRCS is developing rapid assessment tools to assist with the preparations and possible response. In this case, engagement with other agencies including the Mongolian government will be crucial to the success of the preparation process.

Finally, due to the distinctive nomadic lifestyle presented by herders moving around from place to place, the programme encounters challenges in implementing community-based approaches. The relevant policy and guidelines developed by IFRC should always be amended and adjusted to Mongolian context.

Health and care

The health and care programme budget for 2011 is CHF 587,077.

Programme component: Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA)
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Component outcome 1: Capacity of selected communities to prevent and manage health problems and injuries in emergency and non-emergency situations is improved.

In 2010, MRCS adopted IFRC's new approach of community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) that is believed to facilitate delivery of the regular services in more needs-based, integrated and efficient manner to the most vulnerable groups within the community. The CBHFA approach pilot in four Gobi provinces brought together core programmes of the National Society such as disaster management, health and care, youth that were successfully integrated to adapt the approach to the Mongolian context and implement activities.

Within 2010, the project has fulfilled its objective of facilitating learning process for the national headquarter and targeted midlevel branches so that they are able to introduce, implement, monitor and evaluate CBHFA project in target locations. The priority for next year is to achieve the following two objectives:

- At least 6,500 households have an improved knowledge, awareness and practice on disease prevention, positive health behaviour, first aid and disaster preparedness and response through household visits, community dialogues, community mobilization activities, trainings and simulation exercises.
- At least 8,000 youth in 12 selected schools have increased knowledge, awareness and practice on disease prevention, positive health behaviour, first aid and disaster preparedness and response through school-based activities.

Programme component: Voluntary and non- remunerated blood donor recruitment
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Component outcome 1: Structure and policy of the blood donor recruitment programme is improved.

Component outcome 2: Availability of safe blood supply is improved through voluntary, non-remunerated blood donor recruitment among youth.
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MRCS is involved in both recruiting blood donors and motivating the general population through broad community-based education/awareness-raising activities for several years under the mandate of the Mongolian government. The Donor's Law of Mongolia states that the MRCS's role is to address blood donor recruitment including cooperation with other non-governmental organizations, training, promotion and dissemination, while defining that the government will be responsible for the costs of these activities.

However, due to lack of sustainable and systematic support system from Mongolian government, the blood donor programme was not able to scale up its activities. In 2011, MRCS's priority will be to advocate to government officials on the needs of revising its donor related law and take a leading role with support from IFRC, WHO and other partners.

Programme component: HIV prevention
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Component outcome 1: Vulnerability to HIV and its impact among most-at-risk groups is reduced in Mongolia.

The operational scope of the HIV prevention programme is rather extensive as it focuses not only on HIV prevention and response but also runs projects on reproductive health educations and prevention from sexually transmitted infections which are highly prevalent disease throughout Mongolia.

In 2011, the HIV prevention programme seeks for a funding of CHF 64,663 through this plan to be able to continue and scale up its activities that target most-at-risk groups to HIV.

Programme component: Community-based social care

Component outcome 1: Well-being of the most vulnerable communities (extreme poor, elderly, disabled and single parents) is supported
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The community-based social care programme is carried out by MRCS in four provinces, to provide the elderly, disabled, single mothers and fathers and other community members the opportunity to socialize, develop peer support groups, learn life skills and share information. As a part of the 2011 plan, support will be given to volunteers who provide regular home care visits and services to the most vulnerable communities. Refresher training for facilitators and volunteers are also planned, while branch staff and management will continue to

institute volunteer-friendly management practices in their daily work and will receive training on how to provide support for volunteers.

The social care programme will facilitate the CBHFA programme activities to reach socially vulnerable groups including the disabled and the elderly. The CBHFA training will contain a module that will teach volunteers to be more responsive to the special health needs of those vulnerable groups.

Potential risks and challenges

The increasing number of vulnerable people caused by the global economic downturn, internal migration, natural and man-made disasters is exceeding the programme's capacity and resources. Under the HIV programme, reporting requirements are not unified across all HIV programmes within the MRCS, which results in heavy reporting requirements that need to be fulfilled. This will be a major challenge and goal for technical support from IFRC in the coming year, to help consolidate and simplify reporting overall.

Public misconception that blood donation is unhealthy, and that a high rate of people get infected with hepatitis viruses and sexually transmitted infections, are the main factors that cause high donor deferral rates. It is considered that the mass media's role is crucial for promotion of basic health information to the general public.

MRCS is the largest volunteer-based organization in Mongolia and it encounters challenges with managing, coordinating and retaining volunteers. To counter this, MRCS plans to increase its focus on promoting volunteerism and rewarding existing volunteers and youth through an improved volunteer management policy and organizing campaigns and public events.

Organizational development/ capacity building

MRCS is embarking in a very ambitious programme to strengthen its organizational structures at every level with a special focus on branch development. IFRC is working closely with MRCS by conducting a needs assessment to enable targeted and relevant support with this process, as well as assisting in the development and implementation of training programmes. Moreover, the introduction of contemporary financial and auditing systems alongside increased capacities for programme and project management form part of the overall support plan of the Secretariat towards MRCS.

The organizational development/capacity building programme budget for 2011 is 146,164.

Programme component 1: National Society leadership development
Component outcome 1: Leadership is supported to develop capacities for creating effective policies and promoting MRCS role and mandate to the Government and partners.
Programme component 2: National Society development of systems and procedures
Component outcome 1: Quality of services delivered to the most vulnerable in Mongolia is improved through adoption of better systems and structures.
Programme component 3: National Society branch development
Component outcome 1: Branches are supported to maintain operational sustainability and gain financial independence.

To support and develop MRCS leadership capacities to create effective policies and promote the National Society's role and mandate, a workshop is planned for 2011. The workshop will review the National Society's strategy and policy documents in the last decade, and using lessons learnt, maximize the effectiveness and relevance of MRCS's Strategy 2020. MRCS will also advocate its new strategy and policy to the government, partners and the general public.

To ensure greater accountability and delivery of high-quality services, MRCS will develop and implement a communication and marketing strategy to enhance resource mobilization. Trainings in financial management and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) will also be carried out.

b) Potential risks and challenges

Due to the financial constraints organizational development programme has not been able to implement its planned activities at full scope. As the activities are highly integrated beginning from the planning process, it is challenging to achieve the expected results and outcomes when some of the plans are not realized.

Alongside partner national societies, IFRC will continue to support the efforts of MRCS, developing a sustainable funding base to enable its humanitarian endeavours throughout Mongolia. Over the past few years, the British and Finish Red Cross have assisted MRCS by sending expert personnel to conduct studies

as well as supporting key positions in-country. Given the evolving socio-economic context of Mongolia IFRC plans to devote personnel to work on the strengthening of already existing initiatives while identifying new opportunities.

Principles and values

The National Society strives to incorporate the principles and values of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement into all of their programming. Between the quarterly newsletter and frequent coverage in mass media, the MRCS is fortunate to have the modalities to disseminate and advocate for the work of Red Cross. IFRC continues to support the MRCS in taking advantage of these modalities as best it can.

The principles and values programme budget for 2011 is CHF 51,584.

Programme component: Dissemination

Component outcome: Red Cross principles and values as well as MRCS role and mandate are better understood by the general public

Information dissemination is key in order to increase public awareness of humanitarian values and to encourage their engagement in such activities. In 2011, the National Society plans to continue information dissemination measures directed to the public through cooperation with media organizations and journalists. Activities include the development, publication and dissemination of quarterly Red Cross newsletters, regular programmes on Red Cross activities and achievements through national mass media and a workshop among business institutions to promote social responsibility and cooperation with MRCS.

Potential risks and challenges

Due to the financial constraints the principles and values programme has not been able to implement its planned activities at full scope. As the activities are highly integrated beginning from the planning process, it is challenging to achieve the expected results and outcomes when some of the plans are not realized.

Role of the secretariat

This section outlines how the secretariat will support the National Society to implement the programmes described in the previous section.

a) Technical programme support

The IFRC country office in Mongolia continues to provide specialist technical support to the MRCS. IFRC plays an advisory role to the National Society in core service areas as well as the overall organizational development needs. Moreover is supporting the MRCS in the development a permanent coordination framework to adequately manage available and future international development support.

It was identified in 2010 that to in order to manage inherent organizational risks a new strategy would be implemented whereby the IFRC head of office and MRCS leadership will collaborate in the development of procedures to improve transparency and accountability throughout the organization.

b) Partnership development and coordination

MRCS and IFRC will strengthen global and regional cooperation within and outside the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, as well as building on existing partnerships, and exploring new ones. This will include:

- Working with local and national authorities to have the auxiliary role of MRCS more recognized, including receiving more programme support.
- Actively form more partnerships with other international organizations such as the World Health Organization where common grounds can be met, including synergistic implementation of programmes to include supplementary/complementary approaches where possible.
- To develop partnerships which will increase further funding and technical support, in turn increasing the provision of services to the most vulnerable communities, and contribute to the success in the implementation of the programmes.

c) Representation and advocacy

The IFRC country office in Mongolia continues to support the MRCS as it actively links with the government of Mongolia and its various ministries, as well as with embassies and international donors represented in-country. This is carried out by formal and informal contact with interlocutors, attending regular meetings, and providing up to date information on MRCS programmes. This work will continue accordingly to IFRC's

humanitarian diplomacy policy, recognizing that diplomacy involves all aspects of our work and is exercised in different ways as required by objective through advocacy, negotiation, communication, formal agreements, fundraising and other measures.

With support and assistance from the MRCS information officer, media outlets including television, newspapers and radio, are used extensively in promoting the work of the MRCS and disseminating humanitarian messages through to the public and other stakeholders. MRCS programmes and projects are covered regularly in the local media as well as newspapers which are printed in the English language. Good access to the media has been a key to successful dissemination and advocacy work of the national society on a national level.

The IFRC country office in Mongolia encourages and supports the MRCS senior management to play a greater role in representing the national society within the international community, which includes the UN and other international organizations.

While the face-to-face advocacy work of MRCS is and has been successful on the provincial level with active participation by the Red Cross branches, the national society continues to strive for better access to local government ministries, and better recognition of its auxiliary role in Mongolian society.

Promoting gender equity and diversity

Significant progress towards ensuring equity for all groups and gender concerns will be made in coming years. The MRCS will commence conducting trainings and workshops to sensitize the staff on gender issues. All the programmes will maintain an initiative in balancing gender equity through its trainings and workshops. The social care programme has successfully organized a volunteer recruitment campaign directed to the recruitment of men volunteers, and planning to continue the activities in order to maintain gender balance among volunteers and beneficiaries.

Quality, accountability and learning

All development programmes will focus on identifying branches with best practices, mainly in disaster response and social care services where well-functioning branches will share their experiences and lessons learned with others through national-level meetings and conferences to create a model for all other branches to follow. Also, the headquarter staff and branch officers will expand their cooperation with stakeholders and related authorities and will be largely involved in different activities held at provincial and national levels.

As for quality, the MRCS consistently strives to follow the humanitarian charter and minimum standards in disaster response (SPHERE) standards that were translated into Mongolian across all of its programmes.

The National Society headquarters is improving its monitoring and evaluation mechanisms at all levels. In 2010 multiple monitoring tools were introduced and monitoring teams deployed as part of the operational responses. Additionally, a social care programme volunteer monitoring form was updated jointly with bilateral partners. In future, coordination and standardization of the tools between bilateral and multilateral projects will continue, based on the positive outcomes from social care project.

How we work

The IFRC's vision is to:

Inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this plan, please contact:

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Please send pledges of funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org

<Budget summary and map below; click here to return to the title page>

Disaster management

Key activities	People reached
Up skilling human resources:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize shelter training for key disaster management staff • Regional trainings for midlevel branch staff on earthquake preparedness followed by trainings for volunteers and community members as well simulations 	60 trained facilitators are expected to reach at least 12,000 people
Improved response capacities - financial and material capacity for effective disaster response at national and regional levels:	3,500 people
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase and replenish basic emergency stock pre-positioned at the national headquarter and regional disaster preparedness centres • Construct national warehouse 	100,000+ people
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize fundraising campaign at national level to replenish disaster response fund of the MRCS 	1,000 people
To expand community-based disaster preparedness projects in 12 communities from 6 provinces of Mongolia while providing continuous support to the 8 communities in Uvs Province and 2 Ulaanbaatar Districts:	17,000 people
1. Support and mobilize volunteers and school peer educators to deliver disaster preparedness and health educational messages to the community members and youth in Uvs Province and 2 Ulaanbaatar Districts	360 trained volunteers are expected to reach at least 25,000 people
2. Train, equip and mobilize volunteers and school peer educators to deliver disaster preparedness and health educational messages to the community members and youth in newly selected 6 provinces	At least 25,000 people
3. Establish appropriate early warning systems at each community settlements in newly selected 6 provinces	At least 25,000 people
4. Carry out contingency planning workshops to clear out roles and responsibilities of local authorities and civil society and advocate for better preparedness level in newly selected 6 provinces	
5. Support disaster risk reduction initiatives at the community level in newly selected 6 provinces	At least 25,000 people
Increased awareness and response capacities in view of earthquake risk in Ulaanbaatar:	
1. Develop adequate response plan and secure the necessary pre-position stocks to respond in case of earthquake	25,000 people
a. NFI kits for 25,000 people	
b. Shelters [gers] for at least 1,000 families	
2. Carry out emergency training for university students	1,800
3. Develop, publish and distribute earthquake preparedness guide for children	10,000 copies
4. Organize IEC campaign through mass media i.e. TV, dissemination board	At least 1 million people

Health and care

Community-based health and care (CBHFA)

Key activities	People reached
<i>To continue community-based health education and disaster risk reduction activities in 12 soums from Gobi region while replicating best practices to 9 districts of Ulaanbaatar City:</i>	
1. Organize refresher trainings for facilitators, community volunteers and school peer educators with focus on identified health problems in the targeted 12 soums of Gobi region	560 trained facilitators, volunteers and peer educators are expected to reach at least 34,000 people
2. Conduct midterm review of the project in the targeted 12 soums of Gobi region	600 trained facilitators, volunteers and peer educators are expected to reach at least 40,000 people
3. To replicate best practices to 9 districts of Ulaanbaatar City and organize training for facilitators, community volunteers and school peer educators	All 31 midlevel branches
4. Procure first aid training kit and distribute to the midlevel branches	1,400 facilitators, community volunteers and school peer educators
5. Support and equip facilitators, volunteers and school peer educators with necessary training materials and tools to conduct household visits, community dialogues and youth activities	

Voluntary and non-remunerated blood donor recruitment

Key activities	People reached
<i>To identify future directions and priorities and advocate MRCS role and mandate to partners:</i>	
1. Conduct survey among general public in order to analyse impact of current methodologies and approach jointly with WHO and Ministry of Health	8000 people will be involved
2. Carry out external progress review for the National Blood Transfusion Centre jointly with IFRC, GAP and WHO	
3. Advocate needs to revise donor law and develop national blood donor policy which shall highlight participation and commitment of Mongolian government through round table meetings with government representatives	
<i>To recruit, retain and reward blood donors:</i>	
1. Update, develop and publish new IEC materials and manuals to support activities of existing Youth donor 25 clubs	400 people
2. Organize national level training of trainers with technical assistance from IFRC	28 trained staff are expected to conduct volunteer trainings and deliver messages at least to 5,000 people
3. Hold public campaigns through celebration of World Blood Donor Day, mass media and public marathon	At least 1 million people

HIV Prevention

Key activities	People reached
<i>In response to the increasing risks to HIV:</i>	
1. Organize risk behaviour change trainings focusing on the most-at-risk groups, i.e. sex workers, MSM, youth	180 trained peer educators are expected to reach at least 1000 people
2. Conduct interactive group discussions on HIV prevention and related health topics	At least 1000 people
3. Reach and encourage participation of youth using established network	At least 1,000 youth
4. Hold public campaigns, i.e. World AIDS Day	50,000 people
<i>To reduce stigma and discrimination towards people living with HIV:</i>	
1. Provide psychosocial support to the people living with HIV through household visits, motivation initiatives and counselling	50 people
2. Expand cooperation with local journalists through awareness raising and educational meetings	75 trained journalists

Community-based social care

Key activities	People reached
<i>To provide continuous support to the most vulnerable communities identified at centres of 4 provinces:</i>	
1. Support volunteers in providing regular home care visits and services to the most vulnerable communities	1,000 beneficiaries
2. Support sustainable operations of social care centers to facilitate process of socializing, developing peer support groups, learning life skills and sharing information among beneficiaries	1,000 beneficiaries
3. Carry out refresher training for facilitators and volunteers	400 facilitators and volunteers
4. Promote volunteerism, reward existing volunteers and youth Red Cross members and attract new volunteers improving volunteer management policy and holding campaigns and public events	All the Red Cross volunteers and youth Red Cross members 82,000

Organizational development

Key activities	People reached
<i>To support leadership in developing capacities to create effective policies and promote MRCS role and mandate:</i>	
1. Organize lessons learnt workshop to review last decade's strategy and policy documents in order to maximize effectiveness and relevance of MRCS Strategy 2020	50 people
2. Advocate MRCS new strategy and policy to the government and partners as well as to the general public through mass media and official meetings	100,000 people
<i>To ensure greater accountability and delivery of high-quality services:</i>	
1. Develop and implement communication and marketing strategy of the National Society in order to enhance resource mobilization initiatives both at the headquarter and branch level	100,000 people
2. Organize training on financial procedures and management for the midlevel branch staff	All 31 midlevel branches
3. Develop PMER manual and conduct trainings for staff at the headquarter and midlevel branches	All 31 midlevel branches and headquarter staff
<i>To build capacities of midlevel branches:</i>	
1. Train staff and establish data management at the midlevel branches to effectively manage membership information, volunteer number etc	All 31 midlevel branches
2. Support provide financial and technical assistance to support income generation initiatives at the midlevel branches in order to ensure financial sustainability and independence	9 midlevel branches

Principles and values

Key activities	People reached
<i>Promoting Red Cross principles and values as well as MRCS role and mandate to the general public:</i>	
1. Develop, publish and distribute monthly Red Cross newsletter quarterly	1200 copies nationwide
2. Release regular programs through mass media i.e. TV, radio to update the general public on Red Cross achievements and accomplishments	At least 1 million people
3. Expand cooperation with journalists	100 journalists
4. Organize workshop among business institutions to promote social responsibility and cooperation with MRCS	80 representative/managers

MAAMN001 - Mongolia

Budget 2011

Budget 2011

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	Total
Supplies	100,000	60,940				160,940
Land, vehicles & equipment	30,000					30,000
Transport & Storage	6,587	6,892	1,716	605		15,800
Personnel	114,220	121,804	38,444	17,379		291,847
Workshops & Training	91,153	238,623	45,000	1,500		376,276
General Expenditure	184,888	122,987	52,084	28,951		388,910
Depreciation						
Contributions & Transfers						
Programme Support Services	34,245	35,831	8,921	3,148		82,145
Contingency						
Total Budget 2011	561,094	587,077	146,164	51,584	0	1,345,918



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



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Map data sources: ESRI, DEVINFO, GRUMP, Federation