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Mongolia Annual Report

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAMN001
30 April 2015

**This report covers
the period
1 January to
31 December 2014**

*MRCS middle level branch staff
registering new volunteers,
June 2014.*

Photo: MRCS



Overview

The Mongolian Red Cross Society (MRCS) took many steps towards its National Society development in its history and celebrated its 75th anniversary with major achievements in organizational development. Following the National Council Meeting held in February 2013, the National Assembly of the MRCS was held in early 2014 and changed its structure by shifting model through removing the National Council. Therefore, during the assembly, the MRCS leadership has presented the new Strategy 2020 and the new Statute of the MRCS which has been approved by the Joint Commission. The National Assembly has approved both Statute and Strategy 2020. During this assembly, a presidential election was held and the former president of the MRCS has been re-elected. Board members and structure of committees have been renewed and members elected. The current secretary general of the MRCS remained in position.

To strengthen the National Society following these changes, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) continuously delivered direct technical support and advice. Based on this support MRCS has established Parliamentarian Members group of Red Cross and over 14 members of parliament have joined this group and further will advocate MRCS in the parliament and in government to enhance MRCS's auxiliary role to the government's support to MRCS.

For the first time the board members received training on Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, MRCS and its works towards the humanity in Mongolia.

The Partnership Meeting was held in May 2015 to map the current funding and donors, also to further develop the funding plan for the sustainable development of above mentioned changes and increase the humanitarian service to the population of Mongolia.

MRCS has launched several campaigns such as "Leaders in Humanity" and "My Red Cross history" to increase its number of volunteers and as a result of these campaigns the number of volunteers and members of MRCS has increased significantly, promoting the capacity and image of the MRCS in public.

To further ensure the main direction of changes in MRCS are on right path, the branch organizational capacity assessment (BOCA) and organizational capacity assessment and certification (OCAC) processes have been done in the third quarter of 2014. The main outcome of BOCA had significant benefit to the overall organizational planning and budgeting at all levels of the MRCS.

Results and recommendations derived from the OCAC gave crucial information for the senior management of the MRCS, to identify gaps within the organizational operation. The senior management team started taking actions with support from the IFRC in drawing policies and regulations to address those identified prioritized gaps. By the end of year 2014, the National Consultation Meeting took its place to approve necessary policies drawn based on OCAC.

The IFRC delegation in Mongolia and MRCS took several steps forward in developing International Disaster Response Laws (IDRL) in Mongolia. The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) of Mongolia is developing the IDRL with continued support from disaster law specialists from the IFRC Asia Pacific zone office and support from the delegation as well. The main draft law has been developed and now in the process of taking comments and recommendations from government agencies and international organizations who will be playing its part in the country's disaster management field.

The Trilogy Emergency Relief Application (TERA) will be launched in Mongolia and an agreement between IFRC and G-Mobile - the domestic cellular service provider, has been signed; followed by the process of procuring necessary technical through an direct consultation with the developer of TERA.

IFRC delegation in Mongolia is continuing its wide range of technical support to the MRCS and specifically coordinating activities in the field of organizational development and disaster management.

Working in partnership

In 2014, IFRC continued to work with partners within the Movement well as other partners in providing financial and technical support to MRCS in its various programme areas.

Operational Partners	Agreement
Australian Red Cross	Memorandum of Understanding
British Red Cross	Memorandum of Understanding
Red Cross Society of China	Memorandum of Understanding
Finnish Red Cross	Memorandum of Understanding
Japanese Red Cross Society	Memorandum of Understanding
Netherlands Red Cross	Memorandum of Understanding
Norwegian Red Cross	Memorandum of Understanding
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Memorandum of Understanding
UK Department for International Development (DFID)	Memorandum of Understanding
European Commission Directorate-General Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)	Memorandum of Understanding
Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)	Memorandum of Understanding
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Memorandum of Understanding

Progress towards outcomes

Business line 1: To raise humanitarian standards

Outcome 1: The MRCS is a well-functioning National Society delivering relevant and efficient services in support of the Mongolian population in adherence with Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Principles and Policies.

Output 1.1: MRCS has participated in the programmes oriented to standardizing best practices across national societies including having completed a review of its statutes following established processes and inputs from the Joint Commission.

Output 1.2: The MRCS has successfully implemented a review of its activities ensuring these are in alignment with the decisions adopted at the Federation General Assembly, the Council of Delegates and the resolutions of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement international conferences.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
1.1.1. # of meetings organized by MRCS's leaders with key decision makers on proposed amendments in the MRCS law.	0	4	6
1.1.2. % of amendments in the MRCS law are approved by the Mongolian Parliament.	0%	100%	0%
1.1.3. % of MRCS organized trainings/workshops contain the Fundamental Principles and MRCS Law in its curriculum.	0%	100%	100%
1.1.4. % of MRCS programmes and branches are signed up on Fednet and use Fednet for their work.	0%	100%	10%
1.1.5. # of articles are contributed by MRCS and uploaded on Fednet.	0	24	6
1.2.1 # of review processes undertaken by MRCS senior management to review its activities	NA	2	1

Comments on progress towards outcomes
<p>1.1.2. Amendments to the MRCS law has been drafted and under review by the legal expertise and therefore still in draft version.</p> <p>1.1.4. Due to limited capacity in language and IT technical equipment provision, not all branches were able to utilize the Fednet and currently only the senior management team at the MRCS headquarters is having access to it.</p> <p>1.1.5. Currently there are six main core documents of the MRCS that have been posted on the FDRS and no other documents been uploaded to Fednet.</p>

Business line 2: To grow Red Cross Red Crescent services for vulnerable people

Outcome 1 : MRCS is better prepared to adequately respond to major disasters including the provision of emergency health.

Output 1.1: MRCS's mandate in disaster preparedness and response becomes clear and reflected in the state disaster law or other relevant documents, and disseminated to concerned parties.

Output 1.2: The MRCS has capacity to provide relief, emergency health and water sanitation services to affected populations in a timely and efficient manner during disasters.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
1.1.1. # of partners such as NEMA, UN and other organizations that share MRCS mandates are made aware of MRCS contingency plan.	n/a	3	3
1.1.2. # of partners have worked on improving international humanitarian laws with MRCS in Mongolia to adopt the IDRL in-country.	Please see narrative below		
1.1.3. # of legal documents are worked on that clearly identifies roles of MRCS in disaster preparedness and response.	0	3	2
1.1.4. # of partner organizations and branches have received documents which clearly identifies roles of MRCS in disaster preparedness and response.	0	50	50
1.2.1. # of NDRT and ERT members are fully trained to ensure the adequate and qualitative service delivery to the most affected vulnerable communities.	250	350	350
1.2.2. # of warehouses are reconstructed and built to improve disaster preparedness in 7 regional disaster preparedness centers.	4	7	6
1.2.3. # of branches have disaster response emergency plans.	n/a	33	30
1.2.4. # of water wells built in rural areas of Mongolia.	3	7	7
1.2.5. # of trainings organized by MRCS on health and first aid	n/a	8	8
1.2.6. # of trained volunteers on health and first aid.	n/a	120	120

Comments on progress towards outcomes
<p>1.1.2. IFRC is closely working with NEMA on development of IDRL in Mongolia and in this regard majority of the government agencies and the Humanitarian Country Team are aware of the IDRL and contributing to further development of IDRL by giving comments and suggestions.</p> <p>1.1.3. Currently the National Disaster Protection Law and Amendments to the MRCS law are being worked.</p> <p>1.2.2. The National warehouse and central RDPC warehouses are not built due to limited availability of funds.</p>

Outcome 2 : MRCS is better positioned and has stronger capacity to achieve the vital goal of helping to protect the most vulnerable, and increasing and safeguarding humanitarian space.

Output 2.1: MRCS has advocated decision makers of the government in respect to the humanitarian imperatives in Mongolia in alignment with the resolutions acquired at the International Red Cross Red Crescent Conference.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
2.1.1. # of advocacy meetings organized by senior management team with relevant decision makers involved.	n/a	10	10
2.1.2. # of published articles promoting humanitarian principles.	n/a	8	12

2.1.3. # of government organizations and agencies with which the National Society has promoted the adoption of the IDRL concept in key legal documents.	n/a	10	10
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Comments on progress towards outcomes

2.1.2. MRCS has initiated publishing the “Humanity” monthly Journal with articles promoting humanitarian principles.

Business line 3: To strengthen the specific Red Cross Red Crescent contribution to development

Outcome 1: MRCS improves health awareness and enhances disaster resilience of a wider community through its integrated community-based approach (combination of community-based health and first aid (CBHFA), water and sanitation, livelihoods, community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) and other community-based programmes) and branch development.

Output 1.1: MRCS branches have piloted community-based programme that prioritizes community needs as well as taking into consideration the existing capacities, experience and resources within MRCS.

Output 1.2: An adequate volunteer recruitment and management framework and specific policies are in place at a national and local level.

Output 1.3: The social care programme offers comprehensive social service which is widely accessed by vulnerable groups in the rural and urban areas.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
1.1.1 # of programmes piloting community-based activities are carried out in consideration with the existing capacities and resources within MRCS.	n/a	4	4
1.1.2 # of branches are involved in the pilot programmes/projects implemented through integration between programmes within MRCS and with other organizations to deliver services more effectively and in a cost efficient way.	n/a	15	15
1.1.3 # of coordination meetings have been held annually between MRCS and NEMA to ensure a delivery of proper and adequate services that meet the communities' needs.	1	3	3
1.2.1 # of MLBs and PLBs are utilizing the National Society's new volunteer management policy.	Please see narrative below		
1.2.2 # of PLBs and MLBs ensure the safety and security of volunteers by meeting the minimum requirements of volunteer insurance.	n/a	600	600
1.3.1 # of communities with adequate access to comprehensive social care services delivered by social care programme.	n/a	7	7
1.3.2 # of activities have been implemented by the social care programme with ensured sustainability via financial and institutional support from the Mongolian government and key stakeholders to ensure long-term impact, such as provision of food and care for disabled and elderly people.	n/a	10	10

1.3.3 # of activities have been implemented by health and first aid programme with ensured sustainability, supported by the government and key stakeholders to ensure long-term impact in targeting the most vulnerable groups including the elderly, disable, single parents, at-risk youth, and the extremely poor.	n/a	12	12
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Comments on progress towards outcomes

1.2.1. MRCS has revised its Volunteer management policy following after the recent OCAC and has been reviewed by the National Consultation Meeting in November 2014. Therefore pending approval from the governing board, currently the old version of the policy is in force.

Business line 4: To heighten Red Cross Red Crescent influence and support for our work

Outcome 1: MRCS's communications are utilized to highlight key areas of interest and concern for the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement stressing its competitive advantage in the humanitarian market place.

Output 1.1: Closer cooperation takes place with relevant stakeholders to highlight the humanitarian imperatives in Mongolia.

Output 1.2: The National Society is better positioned through a comprehensive resource mobilization strategy.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
1.1.1 # of partner media agencies are working with the National Society to improve its collaboration and communication in Mongolia.		Red Cross Journalists Group to be established	Red Cross Journalists Group established
1.1.2 # of communication channels are used for promotion of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.		10	10
1.2.1 4 programmes of MRCS have sustainable funding support.		4	4

Comments on progress towards outcomes

1.1.2. Journalists Friends group consists of journalists from 10 different communication channels and promoting the MRCS through their channels.

1.2.1. All four programmes have sustainable funding from respective donors who are funding their projects.

Business line 5: To deepen our tradition of togetherness through joint working and accountability

Outcome 1: MRCS has increased capacity to deliver services by maximizing its supports through a permanent coordination structure.

Output 1.1 Partnership agreements are executed with relevant partners under a comprehensive cooperation framework.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
1.1.1. Locally relevant cooperation framework has been adopted (Operational Alliance, CAS)	N/A	1	In process
1.1.2. # of new established partnerships with National Society in accordance with IFRC policy.		In process	In process

Outcome 2: MRCS practices systematic planning, monitoring, evaluations and reporting (PMER) approach in order to ensure greater accountability to donors, partners and people reached.

Output 2.1: A four-year PMER plan for the National Society is developed and implemented efficiently and effectively.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
2.1.1. # of programmes are developed and tested by utilizing the PMER toolkit.	Please see narrative below		
2.1.2. # of regular trainings on PMER practices have been conducted at headquarters and branches to ensure the sustainable utilization and further improvement of PMER.		2	2

Comments on progress towards outcomes
2.1.1. BOCA process has been developed and planning and budgeting has been finalized and following after this process the new PMER plan will take its place to be utilized by all four programmes of the MRCS.

Stakeholder participation and feedback

An integral part of the programme and project delivery is the ongoing consultation with key stakeholder groups of the MRCS. Community members are consulted on the relevance of the services being provided and their input is used as essential aspects in the design and review of process. Community participation has increased as national VCA is conducted and outcomes are presented to stakeholders and further actions been taken with support from the IFRC delegation. Therefore, community involvements strengthened campaigns and regional consultations were conducted in areas with most needs to strengthen their resilience and places where voices of communities less heard to the public.

Key Risks or Positive Factors

Key Risks or Positive Factors	Priority High Medium Low	Recommended Action
MRCS went through major structural changes and draw policies and regulations based on its statute and OCAC process. Implementation of statutes and policies might face with obstacles since the previous structural order has been in place over many years of practice. In addition, the sustainability of these changes are highly dependent on local resource mobilization.	H	Continue observation and provide all necessary support to the National Society.

Amendments to the MRCS law should build a legal environment to ensure the sustainability of the MRCS and should enhance its auxiliary role to the government. But current understanding on MRCS among high level decision makers are not fully clear and might put halt on law to be passed in Parliament	H	President, board members of the MRCS and OD specialists, Humanitarian Diplomacy of IFRC to create awareness and promote Red Cross among high level decision makers in government of Mongolia.
Following the parliament election in 2012, there were several changes in government and to its officials as well as priorities of the government actions led to delay of the implementation of an agreement between the MRCS and Government of Mongolia.	M	MRCS needs to revive the agreement between the Government of Mongolia to urge the government to consider its obligations stated in contract.
The foot and mouth disease outbreak in Eastern provinces and severe storms in central provinces of Mongolia had devastating impact on herders who lost their only income resource due to this infection. The response from the government to stop the epidemic was by disposing the infected cattle and setting up quarantine which lacked support in reducing human suffering.	M to L	MRCS with close support from IFRC delivered food assistance to vulnerable herder families in quarantine areas but the MRCS needs to strengthen its disaster and emergency relief operations in communities to deliver lifesaving services to the most needed communities.

Lessons learned and looking ahead

- It is essential that the MRCS continues to explore the available opportunities to enhance their cooperation with the Mongolian government, authorities and the private sector to secure their sustainability as an organization.
- To ensure sustainable organizational development, it is crucial to consider recommendations drawn from the OCAC and BOCA processes and give high priority to implementations of policies. The implementation of MRCS Statute at all levels of the National Society is also highly important to ensure self-sustainability of Red Cross branches. Domestic fund raising is crucial and therefore resource mobilization has to be an area of focus in the coming year.
- Following structural changes in the MRCS, transparency and accountability is crucial to further strengthen the National Society, towards firm establishment of its public image.
- It is also of vital importance that the partners of the MRCS work more closely and collaborate with MRCS in supporting the interests of the most vulnerable communities, guided by Strategy 2020 of MRCS and the IFRC Strategy 2020.

Financial situation

[Click here to go directly to the financial report.](#)

How we work

All IFRC 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 the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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.

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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 nonviolence and peace.

Find out more on www.ifrc.org

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