

A map of Mongolia with several circular icons of the Mongolian Red Cross Society placed across the country, indicating the locations of its branches. The icons are blue circles with a red cross and the letters 'M', 'R', 'C', and 'S' around the perimeter.

# **MONGOLIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY SOCIAL INCLUSION, DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**

2018



# Mongolia – Developing country



Land-locked developing country

Population: 3.1 million

Density: 1.9 person/sq.km

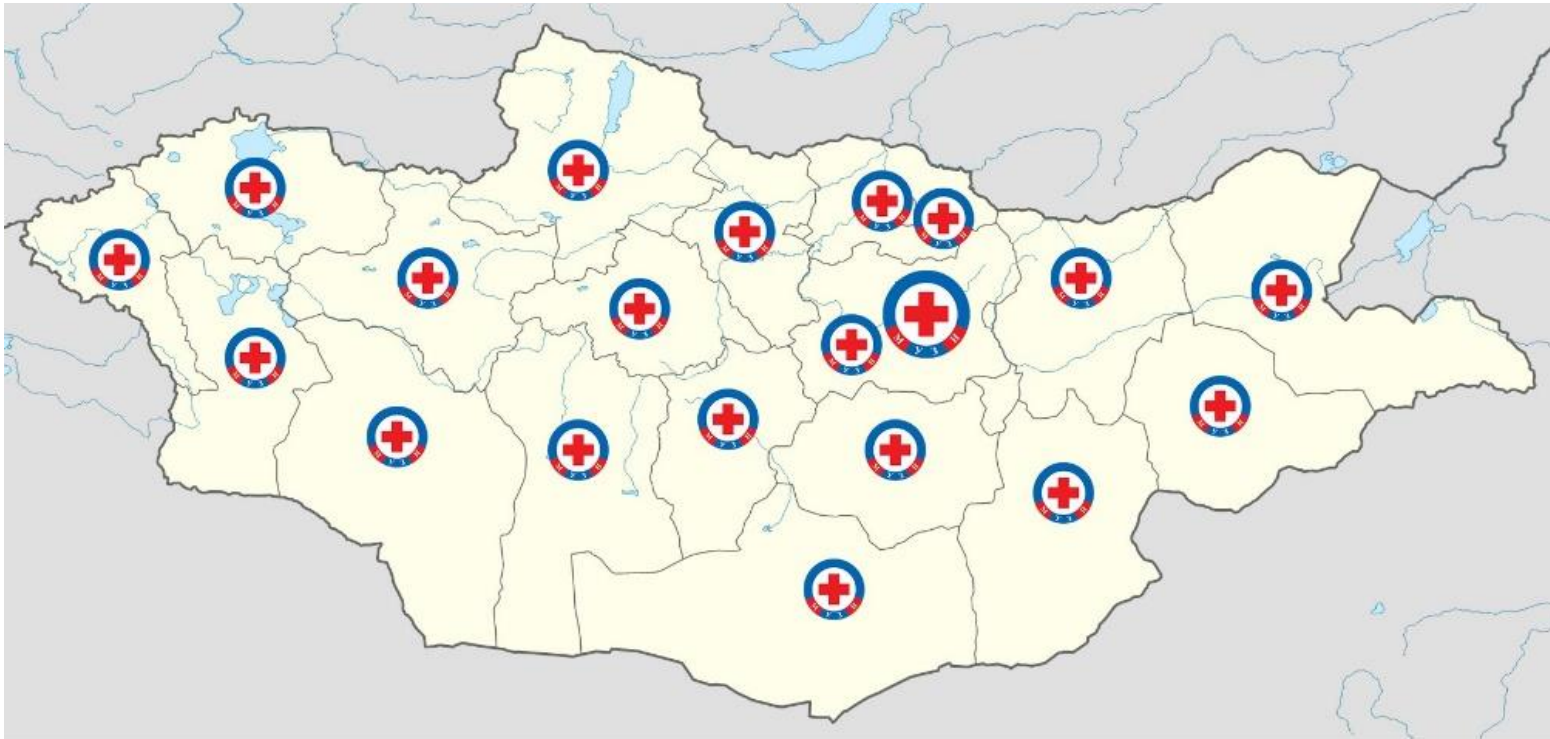
Territory: 18<sup>th</sup> largest

Lower-middle income



**MONGOLIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY**

## Mongolian Red Cross Society



33 mid-level branches  
700 primary level branches  
7 disaster preparedness centers  
247 paid staffs  
75,000 children and youth members  
7,000 trained volunteers present in country



## Mongolian Red Cross Society

**Strategic aim 1: To build capacity on prevention, preparedness and recovery activities to save lives and livelihoods of people during disasters and in emergencies**

Disaster management

Health promotion

**Strategic aim 2: To implement community based public health activities**

**Strategic aim 3: To provide community based social care services and psychosocial support; promote a culture of non-violence and peace for target group and improve the quality of their lives.**

Social inclusion, development program

Youth program

**Strategic aim 4: To develop a membership-based national society that has wide network of volunteers, skilled human resource and supports children and youth movement.**



# MONGOLIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

## Partners



the  
power of  
humanity



Finnish Red Cross 

Korean Red Cross 



ICRC

 日本赤十字社  
Japanese Red Cross Society

 BritishRedCross



Croce Rossa Italiana



EUROPEAN COMMISSION



Humanitarian Aid

 **The Global Fund**  
To Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria





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## **URBANIZATION**

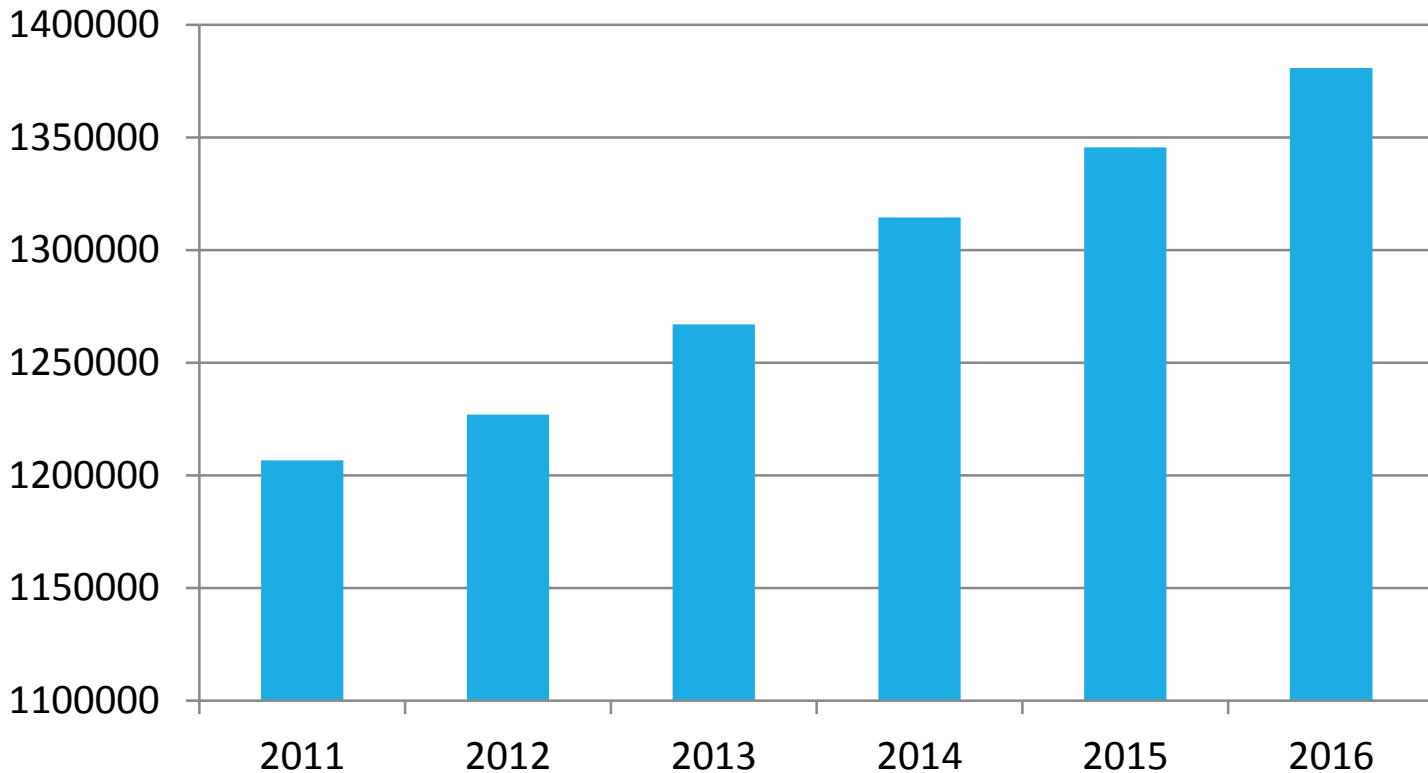


Urbanization greatly increased in Mongolia after we entered democracy and the market economy in 1990. Population movement from the countryside to not only the capital but cities such as Darkhan and Erdenet soared, creating pressing issues such as traffic jams, environmental pollution.



## Unplanned expansion of the city, inappropriate land use and ger areas

**Population growth: Ulaanbaatar city**



Ulaanbaatar city takes up 0.3% or 4.7 million kilometres land of Mongolia, is home to 1.3 million people or 46% of the country's population.



## MONGOLIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Recent statistics estimate that the ger area is now home to 800,000 residents, or 60% of Ulaanbaatar's total population







## Unplanned expansion of the city, inappropriate land use and ger areas



The migrants who are moving to the city from the countryside are settling in the ger district due to their inability to purchase housing. People with high income are living in private housing, people with medium income are living in public housing whereas people with low income are living in the ger district housing with manual heating system.



## Damaged environment, including polluted air, water and soil

The capital Ulaanbaatar has become one of the most polluted cities in the world as of 2009-2010 with 14 times the normal amount of concentration of PM10 particle /per  $1\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  which was 279 micro grams/. The air pollution reaches its height in winter, getting 2-4 times more than the tolerated amount.



### Annual millions of deaths caused by pollution and major health concerns

<b>Household air pollution</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Ambient air pollution</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Tuberculosis	1.8
HIV/AIDS	1.1
Water, sanitation, and hygiene	0.8
Malaria	0.5



## Unemployment, Poverty

Factors behind worsening livelihoods in 2015-2016 included decline in the construction, professional, science and technology sector outputs in 2016, drop in the number of employees in the construction sector and zero increase in salary and pension.

According to the estimation, concluded jointly by NSO and the World Bank, 907.5 thousand people out of the total 3.0 million people in Mongolia are living in the poverty.





## URBANIZATION/ Violence and Vulnerability recent cases:

One in three families in Mongolia are affected by domestic violence, according to the National Center Against Violence (NCAV), with women and their children making up 90% of victims.

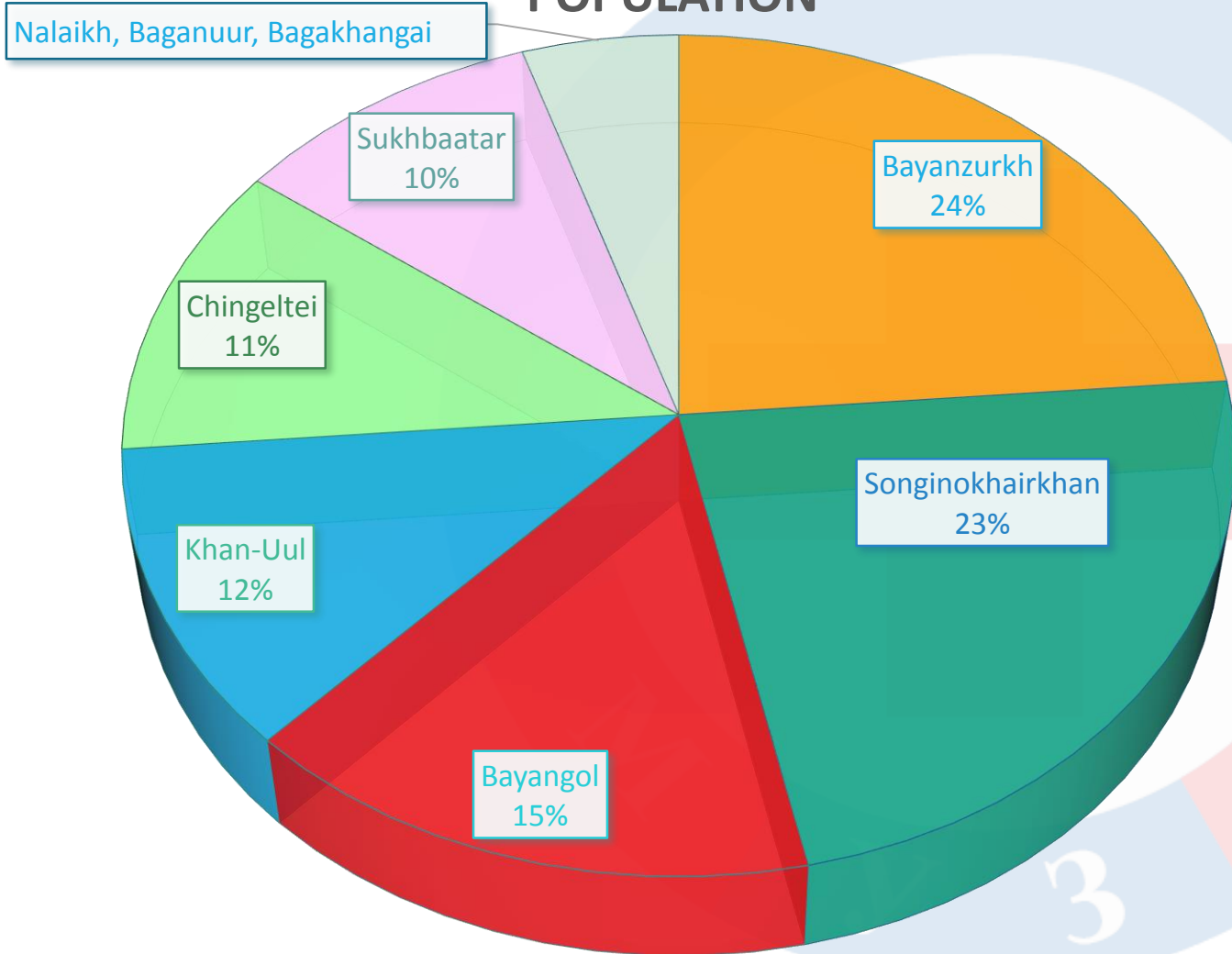
According to the state prosecutors office, there were 298 reported incidents of child rape in 2015 and 2016. Experts believe this is a small proportion of actual incidents of child sexual abuse due to a pervasive cultural stigma over the topic.





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## POPULATION



One of the main reasons for migration is natural disaster. The common disasters for the country has a dry climate with 4 seasons, nomadic livestock herding are drought and dzud affected by climate change effect.

*Research on Urbanization impact on human capacity.*



## URBANIZATION/ Violence and Vulnerability recent cases:



peak.mn

- February 2015, a four year old girl was murdered by step mother and own father. She was beaten everyday and kept in a barn for days with no food;

- August 2017, thirteen year old girl was raped and murdered in a Motel room. Sources reported that the Motel did not check identification of the victim and let her in with several men.



eagle.mn

- March 2018, 20 months old boy was raped by his fathers friend. Father took his son with him to drink with his friends. Incident happened when he passed out from the alcohol.



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## URBANIZATION/ Violence and Vulnerability

According to preliminary estimates, more than 30,000 people joined the demonstration and rallied across Sukhbaatar Square with signs and boards urging people to unite and stop child abuse of all forms.





## URBANIZATION/ Violence and Vulnerability

- Studies show that 1,613 girls aged 12 to 17 gave birth, whilst 1,668 girls under the age of 20 went through an abortion due to unwanted pregnancy. Experts speculate that the issue of child molestation is linked to the high rate of abortion among girls.

*National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia*







## Legal environment:

- Mongolian President Kh.Battulga has announced that at no point during his term as President will he pardon any individuals convicted of heinous crimes against children.
- President has proposed to reinstate the death penalty. In order to reinstate capital punishment, Parliament needs to legislate it. Whether it does or not is up to Parliament. This shows how big Violence and Vulnerability issues are at the moment in Mongolia.





## Livelihood support



1. Provide psychosocial support to vulnerable people;

2. Enhance the legal knowledge of migrants and promote documentation and registration;

3. Support livelihood of vulnerable people;

4. Restoring family links.



## Violence prevention and response



1. Promote violence free, peaceful society;

2. Implement Child protection policy;

3. Prevent gender based violence;

4. Provide social inclusion, development trainings and workshops.



## Volunteer Coordination



1. Implement legal environment for Volunteerism in Mongolia;

2. Promote Humanitarian services to Community and Organizations;

3. Register, retain and activate MRCS Volunteers;

4. Promote the involvement and participation of members of the NMVO.



# MONGOLIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

## VP&R project

- In the first phase of the pilot project (August 2016 to January 2017), the Mongolian Red Cross Society successfully integrated violence prevention and response (VP&R) activities into the Social care program in Bayanzurkh district.





## “Integration of violence prevention and response into programs for mothers, adolescents and children” project

- The second phase of the pilot (September 2017- June 2018) has three key outcomes:
  - ✓ 1. Improved capacity of Mongolian Red Cross Society staff and volunteers to prevent and respond to physical, sexual and psychological violence;
  - ✓ 2. Women, men, girls and boys have increased access to psycho-social support, and multi-sectoral violence prevention and response services and;
  - ✓ 3. Increased coordination of government and NGOs in 3 districts on violence prevention and response services and support.



# “Integration of violence prevention and response into programs for mothers, adolescents and children” project





## VP&R Total number of volunteers and beneficiaries:



- Bayanzurkh district;
- 25 volunteers;
- 15 Government and NGO staff involved in multi-disciplinary team;
- 150 beneficiaries.

- Bayanzurkh, Songinokhairkhan, Sukhbaatar districts;
- 100 volunteers (50, 25, 25);
- 45 Government and NGO staff involved in multi-disciplinary team (15 per district);
- 400 beneficiaries (200 Bayanzurkh, 100 Songinokhairkhan, 100 Sukhbaatar district).





## Bayanzurkh MLB monitoring visit of the project:

**Location: East of Ulaanbaatar city;**  
**Population: 327,123;**  
**Target beneficiaries: 200;**  
**Number of volunteers: 100.**



On monitoring visits Social inclusion, development team randomly selects beneficiaries for home visits. We noticed that most of the beneficiaries suffered from an alcoholic parents and their drunk behaviors.



## Lessons learnt workshop:

June 6<sup>th</sup>, 3 MLB Secretaries, project instructors, 2 Volunteers and 1 multi-disciplinary team members





## Lessons learnt workshop:



- developed a project activity sustainability plan
- shared the good practices of the project
- reflected on the activities that needed improvement

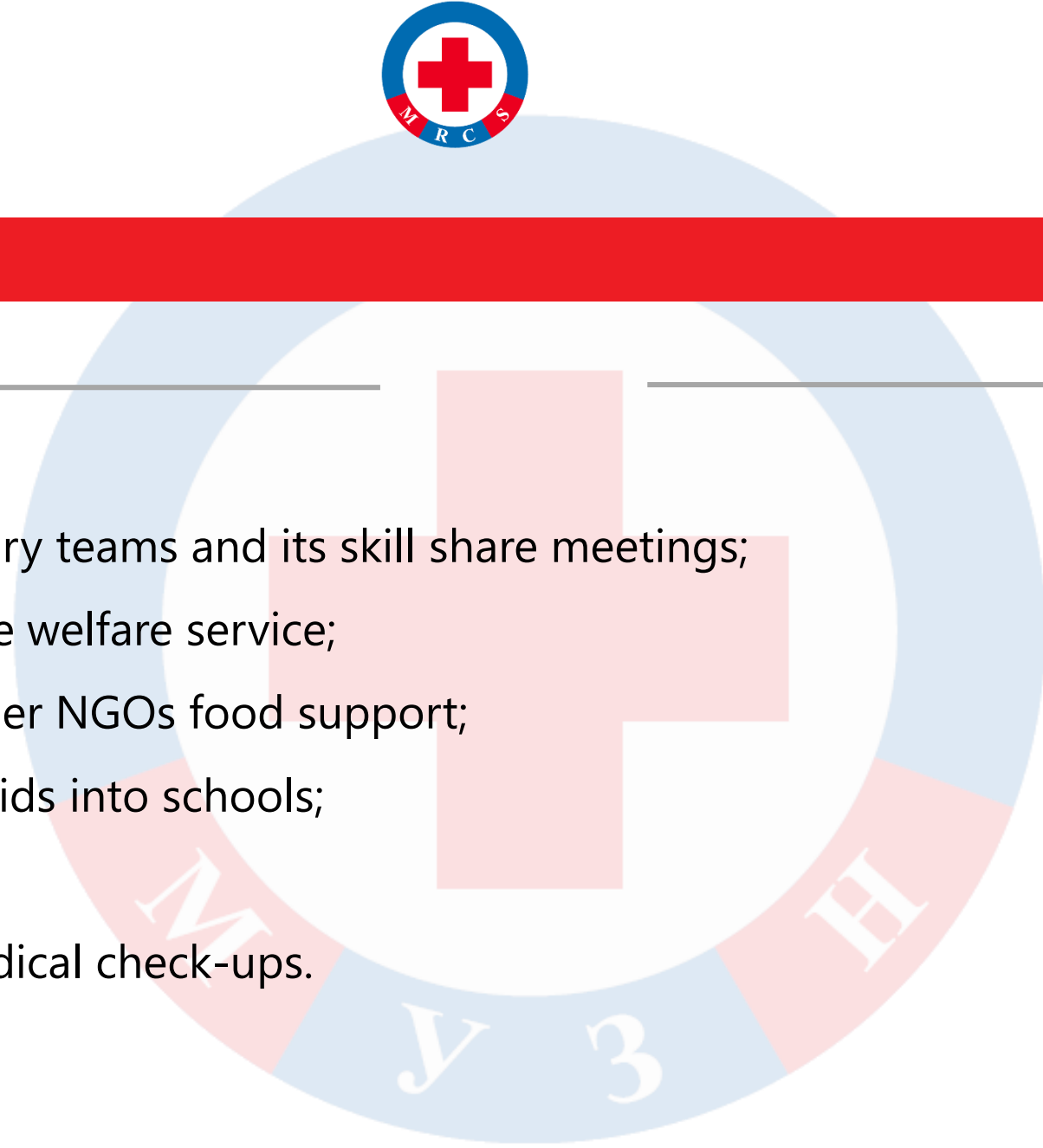




## Good practices:



- Multi-disciplinary teams and its skill share meetings;
- Referral to State welfare service;
- Linkages to other NGOs food support;
- Enrollment of kids into schools;
- Micro projects;
- Beneficiary medical check-ups.





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**TOGETHER FOR HUMANITY**