

www.ifrc.org  
Saving lives,  
changing minds.

# Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

## Mongolia: Flash floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF Operation</b>	<b>Operation n° MDRMN008</b>
<b>Date of Issue:</b> 20 Feb 2019	<b>Glide number:</b> <a href="#">FL-2018-000092-MNG</a>
<b>Date of disaster:</b> 10-15 July 2018	
<b>Operation start date:</b> 15 July 2018	<b>Operation end date:</b> 15 November 2018
<b>Host National Society:</b> Mongolian Red Cross Society	<b>Operation budget:</b> 319,024 CHF
<b>Number of people affected:</b> Approximately 8,301	<b>Number of people assisted:</b> 9,298
<b>N° of National Societies involved in the operation:</b> None	
<b>N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation:</b> Mongolian National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Local Emergency Management Agency (LEMA), Local government units (LGUs), Social welfare offices, Bank service.	

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

Between July 10 to July 15, heavy rainfall caused flash flooding that swept across various parts of the country including 12 provinces (Bayan-Ulgii, Selenge, Tuv, Khovd, Uvurkhangai, Arkhangai, Bulgan, Dornod, Khuvsgul, Sukhbaatar, Zavkhan, Dornogovi). Roughly, 2,264 households had been affected in total and out of the affected areas, Bayan-Ulgii province had been the most severely affected that 929 households (approximately 3,500 people) had been directly affected by the flooding which caused severe damage to vital infrastructure, property, livestock and crops. In Bayan-Ulgii province, out of 530 households who had been severely affected by the flooding, 185 households (668 people) were evacuated into 8 temporary shelters, 345 households (1844 people) were evacuated to safe areas. Pit toilets are most commonly used in the flooded



LEMA team rescues a family from drowning ger. (Photo: NEMA)

areas and most of the toilets had been overflowed by the flood water contaminating the area and drinking water sources. The LEMA had mobilized over 600 people and 100 units of technical equipment to the affected area to drain the flood water, restore flood-gates, dams and remove the concrete debris left by mudflow and flood sanitation infrastructure. In Bayan-Ulgii, 260 hectares of thick contaminated mud and debris had covered the flooded area and the affected population had been provided with safe drinking water by water trucks. A needs assessment and registration of the beneficiaries had been conducted by the multi-agency team including MRCS and other NGOs, governmental units in the area in Bayan-Ulgii. NDRT and BDRT members were deployed to other provinces to assess the situation. The affected people were in urgent need for shelter, food, non-food items (NFIs), water, sanitation, hygiene (WASH), and health assistance.

The initial operational plan was to assist 475 households in the affected areas, but MRCS had been requested by the State Emergency Commission officially on 19 July 2018, to scale up relief assistance to the flood

affected provinces. A detailed assessment was conducted subsequently by MRCS, confirming that there are needs in other locations which were not covered under initial DREF operation. Thus, in addition to the initial DREF operation, which covers Uvurkhangai, Khovd provinces, the MRCS requested for a second DREF allocation to support sustainable interventions to assist 430 households in 10 more provinces (Arkhangai, Bulgan, Dornod, Khuvsgul, Sukhbaatar, Umnugovi, Zavkhan, Dornogovi, Selenge, Tuv) extending the operation timeframe to four months. As the plan of action is updated, number of people to be assisted increased from 2,220 to 4,098 people.

## **Summary of response**

### **Overview of Host National Society**

MRCS participated in the State Emergency Commission meeting held on 19 July 2018, chaired by the Prime Minister of Mongolia and introduced the commission on its interventions in the affected area.

MRCS deployed four National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members to Khovd and Bayan-Ulgii provinces to conduct needs assessments. Mid-level branches of the MRCS and two NDRT members in each province collected information from local soum authorities and conducted interviews with affected families. They participated in their respective local emergency commission meetings. Needs assessments were conducted in provinces of Bayan-Ulgii, Khovd, and Dornogovi. Hygiene promotion training was developed and provided to mid-level Branch Disaster Response Coordinators. The aim of the training was to develop staff capacity so that they could train and mobilize other staff and volunteers that are involved in the flood response. Training of volunteers was provided to volunteers who later provided hygiene promotion activities in Bayan-Ulgii province. Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) members in other provinces provided psychosocial support to the affected population.

MRCS mobilized the following items out of its Regional Disaster Preparedness Center, 22 rain boots, 10 raincoats and safety uniforms to assist the government response team and 20 hygiene kits, 20 kitchen utensils, 40 mattresses, 120 jerry cans, 40 blankets to 20 affected households in Dornogovi province and 330 kitchen utensils, 5 hygiene kits were distributed to the affected households in Bayan-Ulgii province. 43 displaced households who had needed immediate shelter support was evacuated to the land owned by MRCS and accommodated gers<sup>1</sup> which were provided from State Emergency Commission.

On 9 August 2018, MRCS Secretary General, as a member of State Emergency Commission member, accompanied the Deputy Prime Minister to Bayan-Ulgii province and participated in Provincial Emergency Commission Meeting. This provided an update on response and recovery activities conducted by provincial services.

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

The IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) in Beijing worked closely with MRCS and maintained close communication. The MRCS also coordinated with the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur.

A WASH RDRT was mobilized and arrived in Ulaanbaatar on 29 July to provide surge capacity for the MRCS response for a month. The RDRT completed an assessment of WASH conditions in flood affected areas in Bayan-Ulgii province, developed communication plan and IEC materials were developed and published.

The second RDRT member was deployed and arrived on 29 September as Programme support coordination to IFRC country office for a month. During his deployment, RDRT member went to Bayan-Ulgii province for monitoring the operation and together MRCS's PMER officer, conducted post-distribution monitoring.

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

In the worst affected province Bayan-Ulgii, humanitarian team composed of NGOs including World Vision, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Caritas Mongolia, Save the Children coordinated with MRCS and National Emergency Management Agency, respective governmental authorities distributed following relief items to affected people in Bayan-Ulgii province:

---

<sup>1</sup> A "ger" is a traditional round shaped dwelling that has been used since the Mongols started nomadic life with animal husbandry.

Agency	Support
ADRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash transfers to households 240,000 MNT per house hold via distribution of cash certificates to 65 households.</li> <li>• Food distribution to 65 households.</li> <li>• Hygiene kits to 65 households.</li> </ul>
Caritas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash transfers to household 240,000 MNT per house hold to 65 households.</li> <li>• Distribution of food and household items (Clothes, blankets) to 65 households.</li> <li>• Hygiene kits to 65 households.</li> </ul>
World Vision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hygiene packages to 530 households.</li> </ul>
Save the Children working with UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting needs assessment in education sector to check the educational needs among children.</li> </ul>
NEMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of 80 gers.</li> <li>• Clearing of mud from flood site.</li> <li>• Supply of water and septic trucks.</li> </ul>
Indian embassy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financing supply of electricity and 2 wells to the 43 households accommodated in gers.</li> </ul>
Golomt bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two wells to be established in the flood affected areas</li> </ul>

In other affected areas, local emergency management agency and units had been operating but no other NGOs intervened.

### Needs analysis and scenario planning



MRCS staff and RDRT member's monitoring visit in Bayan-Ulgii province. (Photo: MRCS)

Needs analysis was carried out by respective mid-level branches and NDRT members in the most severely affected areas. It's analysed that the affected households had great demand for shelter, food, cash, NFI, hygiene kits and out of those, cash, NFIs, hygiene kits were identified as the basic needs which must immediately be met.

In the worst affected areas, which include Bayan-Ulgii, Khovd provinces, four (4) NDRT members and two (2) RDRT members were deployed and needs assessment and registration of the beneficiaries were conducted. The first deployed RDRT member went to Bayan-Ulgii province to conduct a needs assessment on WASH and developed training manual for hygiene

promotion, training module and scripts which subsequently were developed into hygiene promotion short-videos. 2<sup>nd</sup> RDRT member was also deployed to Bayan-Ulgii province to monitor and evaluate the operation process and beneficiary satisfaction survey was conducted during his deployment.

The displaced families had been left with nothing but the clothes they had been wearing and cash assistance was considered to be the most effective way of assistance since the markets were operational, the households could meet their basic needs by utilizing the cash to cover their specific needs. According to the assessment, the displaced families stayed either at the school dormitories or the host families and the families needed NFIs such as kitchen sets, warm blankets, mattresses, jerry cans as these would cover their immediate needs for living. As pit toilets are used in the affected areas, the environment had been contaminated increasing risk of infectious and non-infectious water-borne diseases, hygiene kits were distributed to the affected households with brief health advice.

## Risk Analysis

Affected locations were across the country, covering from the east to the west borders but MRCS had rich experience in taking emergency response and worked closely with Local emergency management agencies to ensure successful operation thus response activities went as planned. The logistics' team arranged the transportation of the items and the items were delivered timely.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

As agreed with local authorities, MRCS targeted the most vulnerable families including those who have lost their gers completely and/or 50 percent of the gers damaged, while the government finds solutions for the remaining of the affected population. All the 905 targeted households (40 percent of the total affected) received unconditional cash grant of MNT 240,000 (approximately CHF 98), non-food items including kitchen set, hygiene kit, blankets, mattresses and a jerry can. The non-food items were particularly useful for families who either didn't have immediate or had less access to a functioning market. The choice of the monthly minimum wage of MNT 240,000 MNT (approximately CHF 98) is a standard amount to cover essential necessities of one household for one month, which has been determined by the government and is based on the minimum wage in Mongolia. A post distribution survey was conducted via telephone and field visits. Mobile phone numbers had been collected from beneficiaries making it possible to collect information from the targeted beneficiaries. This survey enabled the gathering of information about the impact of the assistance and other feedback from recipients of the relief. On the other hand, MRCS staff and volunteers have collected bank account details from the targeted beneficiaries to expedite the cash-based interventions programme.



Beneficiaries receiving their cash assistance. (Photo: MRCS)

№	Province	Number of households assisted			
		Cash	Hygiene kits	NFI (mattresses, jerry cans, blankets)	Kitchen sets
1	Arkhangai	100	100	100	100
2	Bayan-Ulgii	200	5**2	200	330**
			200		200
3	Bulgan	30	30	30	30
4	Khuvsgul	40	40	40	40
5	Selenge	70	70	70	70
6	Sukhbaatar	40	40	40	40
7	Tuv	117	117	117	117
8	Umnugovi	60	60	60	60
9	Khovd	187	187	187	187
10	Uvurkhangai	21	21	21	21
11	Zavkhan	40	40	40	40
12	Dornogovi		20**	20**	20**
	<b>Total</b>	905	930	925	1255

<sup>2</sup> \*\*by MRCS Emergency Stock whereby the remaining are by DREF

According to the situation assessment conducted after the flooding by RDRT member, there was a potential risk of water-borne diseases among the affected population. Staff and volunteers from respective branches were trained for WASH and PFA trainers and organized WASH campaign in the affected areas and provide psychosocial support to the affected population.

### C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <b>Livelihoods and basic needs</b> <b>People reached: 4518</b> Male: 2213 Female: 2305		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
905 households reached with lifesaving support	905 households	905 households
905 households have enough cash to restore livelihoods	905 households	905 households
905 households supported with non-food assistance to protect their livelihood resource	905 households	1255
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<p>MRCS distributed unconditional cash grant to 905 households who had lost their homes completely to cover their basic needs and relieve the suffering. 1255 households assisted with NFIs which included kitchen set, blankets, mattresses and jerry cans which were the most needed items for the households who were staying with the host families or at the school dormitories. With cash assistance, the households were able to cover the specific needs the households may had had.</p>		
<b>Challenges</b>		
<p>Affected locations were across the country, covering from the east to the west borders and during the summer, roads had become even more slippery and muddy and the transportation companies wouldn't accept our offer to the transfer of the hygiene kit items, but the logistics' team kept persistently contacting the companies and finally found a company which would do the delivery.</p>		
<b>Lessons Learned</b>		
<p>MRCS needs to make pre-agreement with transportation companies ensuring everything is well planned ahead in future operations.</p>		

 <b>Health</b> <b>People reached: 4518</b> Male: 2213 Female: 2305		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
905 households reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	905 households	905 households
905 households are reached with psychosocial first-aid through trained volunteers	905 households	905 households

12 psychosocial first-aid tool kits procured to create child friendly environment	12	12
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<p>Social inclusion and development programme of MRCS organized PFA training together with facilitator from Save the Children Mongolia and trained 22 Red Cross staffs of respective provinces, social care focal person, LEMA staffs from Bayan-Ulgii province, which covered on treating children and adults under stress caused by the shock, how they should be comforted, how they should communicate with them. Trained staff supported the affected population, specially the children who needed psycho-social support to ease their stress caused from shock to their lives. 12 schools were selected to establish “Humanitarian classrooms” to provide child friendly environment to school children and enable school children to receive peer support.</p>		
<b>Challenges</b>		
<p>The affected population and their children had experienced great trauma due to the shock of the flooding and losses they had but the trained volunteers were capable to ease their mental and emotional suffering.</p>		
<b>Lessons Learned</b>		
<p>It was noted that MRCS need to include PFA actions in its coming operational plans to ensure that grief of the affected population is treated right away.</p>		

 <p><b>Water, sanitation and hygiene</b>  <b>People reached: 3258</b>  Male: 1596  Female: 1662</p>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
905 households reached in target communities have reduced their immediate risks of waterborne and water related diseases.	905 households	905 households
Number of households reached by hygiene promotion activities	905 households	905 households
Number of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities	15 people	30 people
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<p>Hygiene needs assessment had been conducted by the RDRT WASH member and basic hygiene promotion training has been developed. 15 branch disaster response team members and additional 15 volunteers in Ulgii soum were trained in hygiene promotion training during RDRT’s deployment in Bayan-Ulgii province. Short-videos on proper hygiene practice, water-borne disease prevention and hygiene promotion training manual have been developed and published through MRCS social media channels (Facebook, Youtube) reaching 1,971 people. In addition, video materials were broadcasted through “Malchin” TV which broadcast its programme throughout the country, as MRCS have signed contract with the TV station. The training manuals were distributed to all Red Cross mid-level branches. Volunteers in the affected areas have been trained to use these tools and trained volunteers furtherly organized trainings among the community including the affected households using the developed materials. 905 hygiene kits (in which 1 adult shampoo, 1 child shampoo, 12 soap bars, 3 detergents, 5 toothpastes, 5 toothbrushes, 8 packs of sanitary pads, 12 toilet papers, 2 towels, 5 razors are included) are distributed with printed tips on preventing from infectious and non-infectious water-borne diseases which was developed by the RDRT member. PMER team with RDRT member were deployed to monitor use of hygiene kits and conduct beneficiary satisfaction survey in Bayan-Ulgii province, 10 randomly chosen households were asked for survey questions and the findings show that people were 100 per cent satisfied the support they received, 100 per cent of the beneficiaries were able to use the contents of the hygiene kit.</p>		

## Challenges

In some provinces, considerable amount of local people does not follow the basic hygiene practice, the affected population were provided with information to follow the appropriate hygiene practice but to ensure more effective changes in the community, MRCS plans to cooperate with Ministry of Health to raise more awareness among the population on proper hygiene practice.

## Lessons Learned

Branch officers and volunteers attended WASH training which was facilitated by an RDRT member, It was learnt that MRCS needs to build its own training module within the context of Mongolia to train volunteers in WASH.

## Strengthen National Society

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers and branch response team members involved in the operation and awareness from community of RC presence	50 people	50 people
Number of volunteers involved in refresher training and ensured RC visibility throughout the operation	50 people	50 people
A lesson learnt workshop is organized to share good practices and to confirm the knowledge gained through the operation.	1 time	1 time

## Narrative description of achievements

During the distribution of the unconditional cash grants, volunteers are stationed at the selected banks to provide support and necessary information to the beneficiaries and promoted Red Cross activities to the community members. Banners with complaint desk number are printed and stationed at the banks to ensure feedbacks from communities are received in timely manner. Total of 7 calls were received from beneficiaries. The distribution of the NFIs were monitored by NDRT members and operational logistics were also arranged by NDRT members. Lesson learnt workshop was organized and joined by volunteers, officers, SGs from respective Red Cross branches, LEMA officers, PMER team and with Partner National Societies to evaluate the findings from the operation and future preparedness plan.

## Challenges

Even though, every Red Cross branch has 15 volunteers who had been trained to work in emergencies, the operation required volunteers who are specified in the field of water, sanitation and hygiene. MRCS need to train more volunteers in water, sanitation and hygiene and furthermore volunteers should be trained in specific fields.

## Lessons Learned

During the lessons learnt workshop, It's well noted that Red Cross cooperated with all the other humanitarian organizations to reach the affected population in a timely manner, more efficiently by avoiding duplicated effort and it's recommended that Red Cross should broaden its network with other organizations within its strategic framework. Other main point was Red Cross staffs should be trained in different areas including (WASH, FA, Health, Safety Training etc.).

## International Disaster Response

Indicators:	Target	Actual
RDRT members are deployed on time to assist with NS	2 times	2 times

## Narrative description of achievements

An RDRT member was deployed between 29 July – 31 August, financially supported by Australian Red Cross to assist the WASH component of the emergency response. Hygiene promotion, needs assessment, training and IEC materials were developed during his deployment.

Another RDRT member was deployed between 27 September – 20 October to support IFRC country office in Mongolia to oversee the coordination of timely, efficient, effective IFRC support to the MRCS and monitoring of the operation.

## Challenges

In Bayan-Ulgii where had been most severely damaged, most beneficiaries were Kazakh<sup>3</sup> people who speak Kazakh language and when RDRT member was deployed to Bayan-Ulgii, we had to be accompanied by local Red Cross branch officer all the time to translate from Kazakh to Mongolian to English for communicating with the beneficiaries.

## Lessons Learned

RDRT members were deployed in a timely manner and their mission objectives were met successfully. It was noted that Red Cross branch staff need to improve their English language as RDRT members were unable to communicate with Red Cross staff directly due to language barriers.

## D. THE BUDGET

### Note on expenditures and budget:

CHF 319,024 was allocated to respond to the flood affected communities in Mongolia. The operation utilized CHF 316,950 (99 per cent of the allocation). The balance of CHF 2,074 will be returned to the DREF pool. Click [here](#) to view the financial report at the end of this report. All activities from the EPOA were completed as required for the DREF operation.

The following are the details of the variances in the budget lines:

No.	Activity	Analysis on variance
1	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene – CHF 22,625 budgeted vs CHF 25,588 expenditure (overspent)	Additional Hygiene Kits were purchased with reallocation of remaining balance from savings gained from costs of RDRT deployment. To strengthen their human resource capacity in the field of WASH, MRCS organized second refresher training for the volunteers from branches.
2	Utensils & Tools – CHF 63,350 budgeted vs CHF 70,064 expenditure (overspent)	Additional Kitchen sets were purchased with reallocation of remaining balance from savings gained from costs of RDRT deployment.
3	Workshops & Training – CHF 23,100 budgeted vs CHF 30,910 expenditure (overspent)	Additional training for 15 volunteers in Ulgii soum was conducted in hygiene promotion during RDRT's deployment in Bayan-Ulgii province to strengthen MRCS's human resource capacity in WASH response,
4	Travel - CHF 14,000 budgeted vs CHF 3,644 expenditure (underspent)	RDRT actual cost was less than budget. With approval of the Pledge Manager the remaining balance of RDRT was transferred to NS for purchasing additional kitchen sets and hygiene kits.
5	Communications – CHF 4,000 budgeted vs CHF 2,300 expenditure (underspent)	Communications activities cost less than anticipated and budgeted. MRCS had signed formal contract with communication company G-Mobile who provides a "HotLine" for complaint system, which resulted in large savings

<sup>3</sup> The Kazakhs are a Turkic people who mainly inhabit the southern part of Eastern Europe and the Ural mountains and northern parts of Central Asia (largely Kazakhstan, but also parts of Uzbekistan, China, Russia and Mongolia), the region also known as the Eurasian sub-continent.

#### Reference documents

☐ Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

**For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:**

#### **In Mongolian Red Cross Society**

- Bolormaa Nordov, Secretary general; phone: +976-99119353; email: [bolormaa.n@redcross.mn](mailto:bolormaa.n@redcross.mn)
- Munguntuya Sharavnyambuu, disaster management programme manager; phone: +976-99311909; email: [munguntuya.sh@redcross.mn](mailto:munguntuya.sh@redcross.mn)

#### **In IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) in Beijing**

- Gwendolyn Pang, head of CCST; mobile: +86 135 110 6515; email: [gwendolyn.pang@ifrc.org](mailto:gwendolyn.pang@ifrc.org)
- Bahram Amintorabi, disaster risk management manager; mobile +86 135 1106 5152; email: [bahram.amintorabi@ifrc.org](mailto:bahram.amintorabi@ifrc.org)

#### **In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur**

- Alka Kapoor Sharma, acting deputy regional director; email: [alka.kapoorsharma@ifrc.org](mailto:alka.kapoorsharma@ifrc.org)
- Necephor Mghendi, head of disaster and crises unit; email: [necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org](mailto:necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org)
- Johanna Arvo, operations coordinator; email: [johanna.arvo@ifrc.org](mailto:johanna.arvo@ifrc.org)
- Dr. Abhishek Rimal, regional emergency health coordinator; email: [abhishek.rimal@ifrc.org](mailto:abhishek.rimal@ifrc.org)
- Riku Assamaki, logistics coordinator; mobile +60 12 298 9752; email: [riku.assamaki@ifrc.org](mailto:riku.assamaki@ifrc.org)

#### **For resource mobilization and pledges**

- **In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office:** Gaku Tsujita, acting resource mobilization in emergencies coordinator; email: [gaku.tsujita@ifrc.org](mailto:gaku.tsujita@ifrc.org)

#### **For communications enquiries**

- **In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office:** Rosemarie North, communications manager; mobile: +60 12 230 8451; email: [rosemarie.north@ifrc.org](mailto:rosemarie.north@ifrc.org)

#### **For planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) enquiries**

- **In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office:** Siew Hui Liew, PMER manager; email: [siewhui.liew@ifrc.org](mailto:siewhui.liew@ifrc.org)

#### **In IFRC Geneva**

- Nelson Castano, manager operations coordination; email: [nelson.castano@ifrc.org](mailto:nelson.castano@ifrc.org)

## 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.

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



**Save lives,**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace.**

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/07-2019/01	Operation	MDRMN008
Budget Timeframe	2018/07-2018/11	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 05/Mar/2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRMN008 - Mongolia - Flash Floods

Operating Timeframe: 15 Jul 2018 to 15 Nov 2018

### I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>319,024</b>
DREF Allocations	319,024
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-316,950</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>2,074</b>

### II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction		0	0
AOF2 - Shelter			0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	212,157	212,697	-539
AOF4 - Health	6,390	6,156	234
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	31,092	34,442	-3,351
AOF6 - Inclusion, gender and protection			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>249,639</b>	<b>253,295</b>	<b>-3,656</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Society capacities	13,472	21,746	-8,274
SFI2 - Ensure effective international disaster management	22,898	11,064	11,833
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	33,015	30,845	2,170
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>69,385</b>	<b>63,655</b>	<b>5,730</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>319,024</b>	<b>316,950</b>	<b>2,074</b>

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/07-2019/01	Operation	MDRMN008
Budget Timeframe	2018/07-2018/11	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 05/Mar/2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRMN008 - Mongolia - Flash Floods

Operating Timeframe: 15 Jul 2018 to 15 Nov 2018

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>227,725</b>	<b>231,034</b>	<b>-3,309</b>
Clothing & Textiles	47,060	43,658	3,402
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	22,625	25,588	-2,963
Medical & First Aid	6,000	5,780	220
Utensils & Tools	63,350	70,064	-6,714
Cash Disbursement	88,690	85,943	2,747
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>19,500</b>	<b>18,486</b>	<b>1,014</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	19,500	18,486	1,014
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>5,119</b>	<b>4,895</b>	<b>224</b>
Volunteers	5,119	4,895	224
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>23,100</b>	<b>30,910</b>	<b>-7,810</b>
Workshops & Training	23,100	30,910	-7,810
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>24,109</b>	<b>12,281</b>	<b>11,828</b>
Travel	14,000	3,644	10,356
Information & Public Relations	6,000	6,239	-239
Communications	4,000	2,300	1,700
Financial Charges	109	99	10
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>19,471</b>	<b>19,344</b>	<b>127</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	19,471	19,344	127
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>319,024</b>	<b>316,950</b>	<b>2,074</b>