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Final Report

Mongolia: Flash floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRMN012
Date of Issue: 01/02/2021	Glide number: FF-2020-000168-MNG
Operation start date: 17/07/2020	Operation end date: 31/10/2020
Host National Society: Mongolian Red Cross Society	Operation budget: CHF 248,451
Number of people affected: 13,875 (3,570 HH)	Number of people assisted: 4,170
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Movement partners.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), National Agency for Environmental Monitoring Meteorology (NAMEM), local government units (LGU), social welfare offices and financial service providers.	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Flash floods washed across the country due to prolonged heavy rainfall since middle of July to middle of August 2020. The rainfall was averaged to be 50 to 60 millimeters across the country and the highest sum of precipitation was 85 millimeters shower in Bulgan province on 8 July. The flash floods and heavy rain severely affected over 3,570 households and essential infrastructure including some main roads, bridges and electricity sub-stations in 11 provinces and three districts across the country. The hardest hit of the flash floods occurred during 11 to 15 July, when flash floods occurred in Uvs, Khentii, and Tuv provinces. The provinces and districts affected by flash flood include Arkhangai, Orkhon, Tuv, Uvs, Khuvsgul, Khentii, Darkhan-Uul, Dornod, Govi-Altai, Tuv, Selenge, Umnugovi provinces and Bagakhangai, Bayanzurkh, and Sukhbaatar districts. As mentioned before, the major hits occurred in Uvs, Khentii, Tuv, Khuvsgul provinces and Bayanzurkh, Sukhbaatar districts.



Railroad bed washed in Dornogovi province. (Photo: Eguur.mn)

Due to the flash flood, roads from Ulaangom soum to Bukhmurun, Davst, Sagil, and Turgen soum in Uvs and the Burat Bridge in Bayan-Ulgii province were damaged and inaccessible, all traveling using the said roads were limited for 48 hours. The roads were completely accessible on 29 July 2020.

Hence it was tourist season, approximately more than 2,000 local tourists in flooded provinces especially Uvs and Khentii provinces were stranded and for the time-being, was accommodated in hotels and school dorms. The disabled, pregnant, and people with other chronic diseases were transferred by helicopter.

The prolonged rain across the country affected both urban and rural areas in Mongolia. In Ulaanbaatar, the capital of Mongolia, certain areas were severely damaged and immersed by heavy rain, which caused massive stress on the citizens. During the rain from June to July, about 14,000 square meters of public area, 7,300 square meters of sidewalk and 13,100 meters of bitumen road were damaged. In Ulaanbaatar, Bagakhangai, Sukhbaatar and Bayanzurkh districts, which were most severely affected, more than 200 households had been severely affected by flash flooding. The heavy rain started showering from 8 July and last for three weeks, which caused flash floods in multiple areas in Ulaanbaatar. Also it was stated by Capital Emergency Management Agency that people going on holiday vacations were in great risk of drowning when they swim in the river or basin after consuming alcohol or with their children unattended in the water.



Private land is washed away by floods in Bayanzurkh district. (Photo: Eguur.mn)

Summary of response

Overview of host National Society

MRCS was closely monitoring the weather and ensuring readiness in case of any disaster since June when the rain started. Through its media and press channels and chapters across the country, MRCS distributed prevention posters and videos. When flash floods occurred, the members of branch disaster response team were deployed and assigned to conduct situation report and needs analysis. When flash flood occurred in Khentii province on 25 June, MRCS delivered kitchen sets, hygiene kits, mattresses, blankets and warm clothes from its stock to 11 households who had completely lost their homes. Relevant branch secretaries in flooded provinces and districts attended their Emergency Commissions meetings and reported to the headquarters. MRCS has been analyzing the situation and submitted two [information bulletin](#) (as of 11 and 17 July) to IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office regarding the situation. When flash floods occurred in several provinces across the country, MRCS submitted emergency plan of action and requested for DREF allocation.



MRCS flood prevention poster. (Photo: MRCS)

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Through its IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) office in Beijing and Asia Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur, the IFRC supported in coordination and resource mobilization efforts for disaster response efforts of the MRCS. IFRC supported the MRCS in the implementation of activities through technical assistance as well as any administrative support as appropriate. Since there was no Partner National Society present in country and due to COVID-19 restrictions, MRCS wasn't able to request surge support from Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT).

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Local authorities in each province have deployed their emergency response teams to help affected families in evacuating from flooded areas, cleaning debris and mud, and draining flood waters. No other developmental or humanitarian organizations were in action. Sukhbaatar governor has allocated five gers¹ from governor's fund to three households who have totally lost their homes. In total, 51 households in Tuv province received gers from local governor's office.

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

Needs analysis and scenario planning

During MRCS and NEMA² joint on-site assessment on 16 July to Tuv province and Bayanzurkh and Sukhbaatar districts, it was noted that most households had lost their essential households' assets due to the floods and most households had major need for kitchen sets to prevent from food insecurity. In addition, most flash floods have occurred in rural areas where pit latrines are mostly used, therefore, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) issues have become serious concern. By provision of hygiene kits, the risk of potential communicable disease could be reduced. Even in the hardest-hit areas, markets are still accessible and with unconditional cash, the affected community are capable of utilize it for their specific needs such as recovering their damaged house/gers and purchasing lost assets. The confirmed preliminary need assessment reports have been received from the affected areas on 16 July and the MRCS analysis highlights key relief priorities in hygiene kits, kitchen sets and cash assistance. The intervention types were selected after rigorous discussion with volunteers and branch secretaries who worked on the site and based on their reports and situation analysis. The needs assessment identified that the immediate needs must be met with cash and kitchen sets while the risk of potential hazard (hygiene related issue or outbreak of water-borne disease) could be dealt or reduced with distribution of hygiene kits.



BDRT member analyzes the situation. (Photo: MRCS Tuv branch)

Targeting

Throughout the operation, MRCS ensured that interventions were aligned with its own as well as the IFRC's minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming, for example by targeting single-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, men and boys made vulnerable by the disaster, families that have not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations, those belonging to the socially vulnerable households, and those who lack relevant resources to cope with basic humanitarian needs on their own. These groups will be considered according to level of impact.

Table 1. Sex and age disaggregated data

Province	Sex		Age				
	Male	Female	0-6 months	6 months – 5 yrs	5-17 yrs	18-59 yrs	> 60 yrs
Arkhangai	150	184	34	63	78	128	32
Orkhon	176	180	37	67	83	137	34
Tuv	222	299	54	98	121	200	50
Uvs	266	396	68	125	154	255	63
Khuvsgul	198	218	43	78	97	160	40
Khentii	235	299	55	101	124	205	51
Darkhan-Uul	74	97	18	32	40	66	16
Dornod	85	107	20	36	45	74	18
Govi-Altai	32	52	9	16	20	32	8
Selenge	35	39	8	14	17	28	7
Umnugovi	26	49	8	14	17	29	7
Baganuur	22	20	4	8	10	16	4
Bayanzurkh	175	205	39	72	88	146	36
Sukhbaatar	174	155	34	62	77	127	31

For targeting MRCS used two stage criteria where beneficiary must meet both flood affection and vulnerability criteria. The flood affection criteria asked if the household had their home damaged at complete, partial or slight affection level or assets affect at complete, partial or slight affected level. If a household meets mentioned criteria, then the person will be beneficiary but following vulnerability criteria used for prioritization. The criteria is: household with five or more children under 16, senior who's 60 or older with no guardian, household with pregnant or lactating woman, household with disabled member, single-parented household with three or more children under 16 years old.

² National Emergency Management Agency is Mongolia's national legal body responsible for managing emergency and crisis.

Scenario planning

The direct number of people affected reached almost 3,570 households or at least 13,000 people and MRCS targeted 1,000 households who had been most severely affected. As mentioned before, the following interventions were chosen as most suitable to meet the needs of affected people based on the needs assessment by both joint and on-site assessment and branch disaster response situation reports:

1. **Provision of unrestricted, unconditional multipurpose cash grant:**

The immediate needs had been different for households such as food or clothes, medicine or even money to repair the lost assets and home. It was clear in the situation report that unconditional cash grant could be the most optimal type if intervention provided.

2. **Provision of hygiene kits:** Most of the affected households (over 90 per cent) were living in houses with central water or sewage system and where pit latrines are used. The flash flood had washed the pit latrines and contaminating the surrounding area causing massive risk of diarrhea and other water-borne diseases. To prevent from such disease and potential risk, hygiene kits were allocated to the affected community. To mark, there wasn't any case of water-borne disease.



MRCS staff are preparing the aid for distribution. (Photo: MRCS Orkhon branch)

3. **Provision of kitchen sets:** Nearly 30 households had their homes destroyed and over 500 households had their homes severely damaged by flash floods. Most households had their assets damaged and could not be used, and the households who had lost their homes were evacuated to school dorms and hotels. The immediate need of the displaced households were kitchen sets which would secure them from food insecurity.

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Response taken
Household have homes severely damaged by flash floods and lost their essential household items. It is even harder for the people who lack of financial or physical capacity to regain their material loss. Some may not even be able to go back to their normal lifestyle.	The vulnerable families who are not capable of return to their normal lifestyle on their own suffer great emotional trauma and financial despair.	The kitchen sets are allocated to people who lost their essential household items to prevent from food insecurity and unconditional cash assistance is provided to meet their immediate needs. Also, unconditional cash is expected to fasten the recovering process and support returning to normal lifestyle.
Most flash floods have occurred in rural areas where pit latrines are commonly used. The pit latrines have overflowed due to floods and have contaminated the surrounding area.	There is high risk of communicable water-borne diseases to spread in the contaminated area and especially, children are at the highest risk of being infected with diarrhea and other communicable disease.	Hygiene kits are provided to households with essential hygiene products including soap bars, javelin and washing powder etc. This allows the household to keep hygienic manner and reduce the risk of communicable disease until the area is completely cleaned.

Risk Analysis

In certain areas, if road damages were not dealt with in time, it might cause transportation delay. In reality, the road damages were fixed by 1 August and transportation was not influenced. Another concern was if there were an internal outbreak of COVID-19 in Mongolia, the transportation and distribution could be delayed. MRCS had prepared special plan to coordinate the assistance to mitigate the risk. Fortunately, during the operation period there was no internal case of COVID-19 and transportation and distribution process went as planned.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

MRCS targeted 1,000 households or 4,170 people (25 per cent of the total affected population), who were most severely affected. The National Society assisted affected people with unconditional cash grant of 240,000 Tugriks (approximately USD 84), hygiene kits, and kitchen sets. The project initially targeted six provinces and two districts, but the affected area expanded to additional provinces, where there were small but damaging floods. Thus five provinces and one more district was added. Hygiene kits and kitchen sets were locally procured accordance with the IFRC procurement procedures.

Livelihoods and basic needs

Displaced households were provided with unconditional cash and kitchen sets to meet their immediate needs. MRCS analyzed the market situation and came to conclusion that the markets were functioning, and goods were available, the cash assistance enabled the beneficiaries to meet their own basic needs. It allowed the people not only to become just beneficiaries but also participants of the project and kept their dignity. The kitchen sets were provided to prevent the flood-affected community from food insecurity. The displaced families and people who had their homes severely affected had lost mostly all of their assets and were in great need for essential assets such as kitchen sets. Relevant Red Cross staff introduced the proper usage of kitchen sets and hygiene kits at the distribution sites, the instruction of usage was also allocated with the items. During the monitoring visits, it was observed that the use of distributed non-food items was sufficient or the beneficiaries had no difficulty using the items. Cash assistance procedures were implemented according to the MRCS Cash transfer Standard Operating Procedure, agreement with Financial Service Provider Khan bank and those documents were developed accordingly with the IFRC guidelines for cash based interventions.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH)

As stated before, the pit latrines were mostly used in the flood affected areas where the surrounding areas had been greatly contaminated. It was clear there were great risks of potential diarrhea or communicable disease. Hygiene kits were provided to prevent from potential communicable disease. The implementing Red Cross branch disaster response team members instructed the beneficiaries and conducted grass-root level hygiene instructions to the affected community during the distribution. As Mongolia was still at the edge of internal outbreak of COVID-19, through the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene campaign Red Cross volunteers also promoted proper hygiene manners such as thorough hand washing, mask wearing, social distancing, hand sanitizing, and etc. In addition, MRCS branches in each district and province received 100 kilograms of 'Javelion' - a cleaning tablet, for cleaning and sanitizing the city spots where usually there is a lot of human movement. As part of the refresher training for 125 volunteers, training of trainers on sanitation and hygiene promotion, information dissemination training was conducted. Also during the training, volunteers were able to learn of recognizing COVID-19 symptoms and safety measures. At the distribution sites, the volunteers were able to share the knowledge to the community. The trained trainers organized 14 times of training at the local schools and dorms. The trained volunteers form Branch disaster response team and continuously observed and monitored the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in relevant communities until October 2020 and sent situation report to the MRCS Headquarters. Also MRCS aired the flood prevention [video](#) through Malchin TV the most popular channel in rural areas also developed handbook for hygiene promotion for trainers to conduct community training on hygiene.



One of the beneficiaries receiving the aid. (Photo: MRCS Tuv branch)



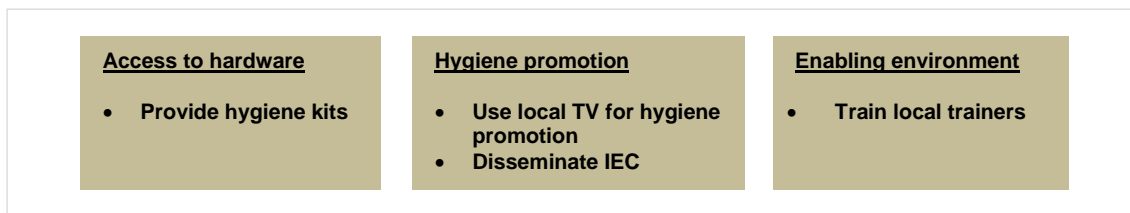
BDRT member conducts hygiene promotion activity at local entity. (Photo: MRCS)



Handbook on hygiene promotion. (Photo: MRCS)

Hygiene communication plan was developed jointly with public health promotion team and local MRCS branches as well as the representatives from the community and trained volunteers implemented the activities according to the plan.

MRCS communications plan chart



Kitchen set and hygiene kit breakdown items

Assistance package	Breakdown of items
Kitchen set	Cooking pot \ 7-liter capacity, stainless steel \ - 1 piece Cooking pot \ 5-liter capacity, stainless steel \ - 1 piece Frying pan \ 2.5-liter capacity \ - 1 piece Bowl \ stainless steel, 1 liter capacity \ - 5 pieces Plate \ stainless steel, 0.75-liter capacity \ - 5 pieces Teacup \ stainless steel, 0.3-liter capacity \ - 5 pieces Spoon \ stainless steel \ - 5 pieces Fork \ stainless steel \ - 5 pieces Table knife \ stainless steel \ - 5 pieces Kitchen knife \ stainless steel \ - 1 pieces Kitchen spoon \ stainless steel, 35 ml \ - 1 pieces Kitchen dipper \ stainless steel, 100 ml \ - 1 piece Wooden spatula – 1 piece Scouring pad \ metal \ - 1 piece
Hygiene kit	Shampoo for adult, 250 ml \ - 1 piece Shampoo for kids, 250 ml \ - 1 piece Toothpaste \ 100 gram \ - 5 pieces Toothbrush \ soft bristle \ - 5 pieces Sanitary pads \ 23 cm long \ - 8 bags Toilet paper \ tubeless, 3 layered \ - 12 pieces Washing powder \ 1 kg \ - 3 pieces Razor – 5 pieces Hand soap bar – 12 pieces Hand towel – 2 pieces

Distribution table

Province and district	Number of households
Arkhangai	50
Orkhon	50
Tuv	120
Uvs	170
Khuvsgul	120
Khentii	150
Darkhan-Uul	30
Dornod	35
Govi-Altai	20
Selenge	20
Umnugovi	20
Baganuur	15
Bayanzurkh	100
Sukhbaatar	100
11 provinces and 3 districts	1,000 households

Lessons learned workshop

The lessons learnt workshop was organized on 17 September at MRCS Youth camp and was attended by all relevant branch secretaries. Even though the difficulties and challenges differed at local levels, the workshop was able to identify the main challenges and recommendations. Participants engaged in the rigorous SWOT analysis to identify their own weakness and strength and solutions.

The following recommendations were highlighted during the workshop:

Volunteers

- Intensify the efforts put on to keep the volunteers stay stable in their duties and position.
- Boost the engagement of volunteers at primary level.

Resource mobilization

- Enhance the capacity of disaster preparedness and resource stock at branch level.
- Increase the capacity of coordinating the fixed income activities and broaden the membership.
- Enhance the disaster preparedness with resources from the governor's fund if applicable.
- Coordinate the regular donation campaigns.

Logistics

- To research if the branches where the off-road vehicles are needed could have the required vehicles and take necessary actions to complete the task from headquarters. Local Red Cross branches are in need for park renewal as most Red Cross branches doesn't have off-road vehicles which meet their needs to travel distances and off-roads to get to the herders who reside in isolate areas.
- During the transportation of the items, the lockdown was lifted and there was no restrictions regarding the COVID-19 outbreak.

Cooperation

- Have MoU or cooperation agreement with local food and agriculture or social care agencies and broaden the existing cooperation.
- Organize the regional experience sharing, lessons learnt workshop.



Branch secretaries during the lessons learned workshop. (Photo: MRCS)

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 4,170

Male: 1,995

Female: 2,175

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households received cash grant to restore livelihoods	3,700	4,170
Number of people supported with kitchen sets to meet their immediate needs	3,700	4,170

Narrative description of achievements

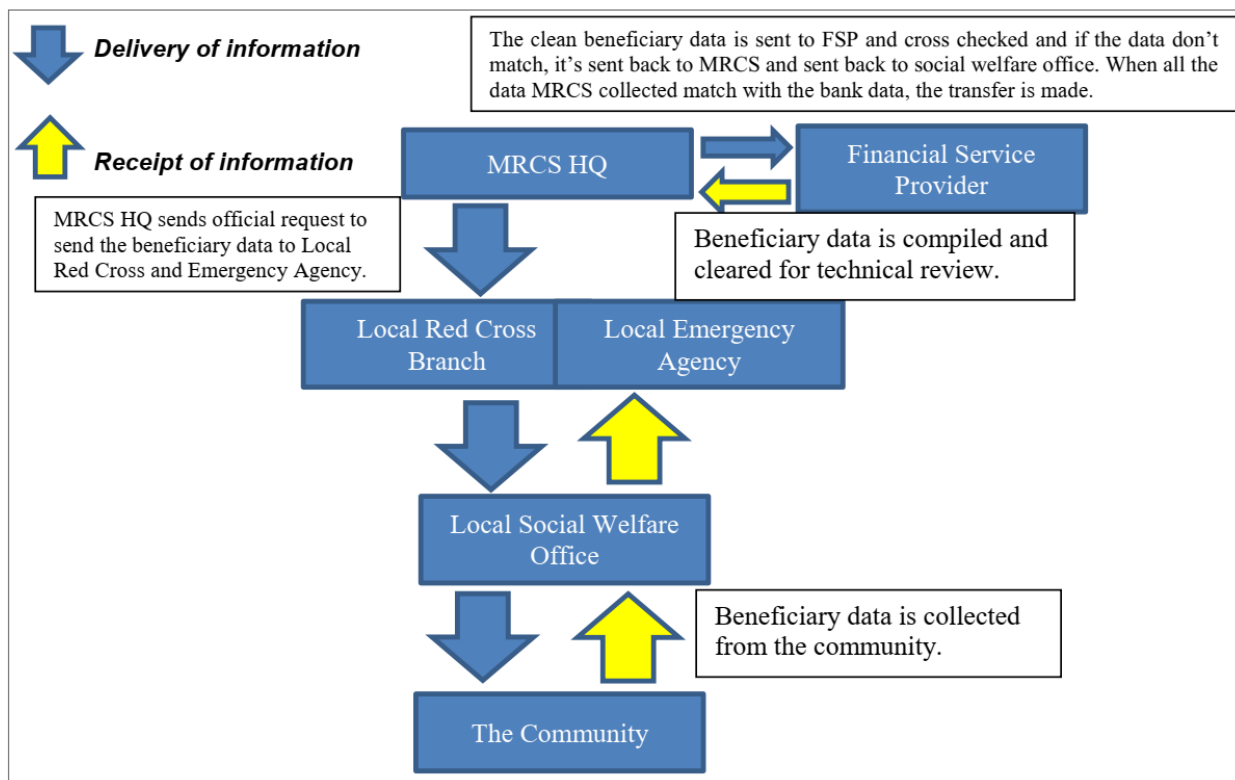
MRCS has conducted needs assessment to identify affected people's needs, capacities and gaps and finally selected 1,000 households to receive assistance in terms of cash grants. Financial provider was identified and verified with regards to their capacity in supporting MRCS implementing the CVA.

With regards to provision of household items, MRCS has identified that the affected people were in need of kitchen sets. Items included in the kitchen sets have been tabulated in Section B above. MRCS has distributed kitchen sets to 1,000 households of 4,170 people.

MRCS has conducted 6 monitoring sessions to oversee the implementation and distribution activities and ensure implementation is in accordance to planning, standards and ethics.

Challenges

It was time consuming that the beneficiary data mismatched with data from the financial service provider. Below is the cash transfer flow to give better understanding of the process:



Chain of command on cash and voucher assistance. (Source: MRCS)

Lessons Learned

MRCS is currently working with financial service provider to find solution to the time-consuming data mismatch. MRCS is negotiating with Khan bank the financial service provider on using the corporate gate-way system. The system will allow the MRCS to enter the financial service provider database and check and validate it without further engagement from the third party. The system even enables the MRCS to make the money transfer to the beneficiaries. The discussion is on-going and will be made within 2021.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 4,170

Male: 1,995

Female: 2,175

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers trained in ToT for WASH	125	125
Number of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	3,700	4,170
Number of families assisted with appropriate hygiene kit	3,700	4,170

Narrative description of achievements

The findings from assessment conducted by MRCS also identified that the affected people were in need of assistance with regards to their awareness on hygiene practices and knowledge on diseases related to floods. In line with the needs, MRCS has conducted a session on training of trainers to 125 MRCS volunteers on carrying out WASH activities. MRCS branches staff and volunteers have conducted disinfection and sanitization of areas affected by the floods, distribution of hygiene kits to 1,000 households (4,170 people) and conducted session on hygiene promotion. The hygiene promotion was carried out based on the established WASH-related communication plan through mass media and direct promotion (together with distribution of IEC materials) to the targeted people.

The activities were conducted in line with national guidelines on safe operation with regards to minimize COVID-19 transmissions. Six monitoring visits (via site visits, online monitoring and paper-based reporting) were conducted to ensure smooth implementation of the activities. MRCS also conducted satisfaction survey to find out the utilization and relevance on the distributed items/assistance to the targeted people.

Challenges

MRCS volunteers highlighted the challenges faced in term of ensuring targeted people / people affected by the floods to continue maintaining good hygiene practices after the operation.

Lessons Learned

Detailed of lessons learned from the operation is highlighted below under the strategic implementation's lessons learned section.

Strengthen National Society

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers in the branches involved in the operation	125	125
Number of volunteers insured	125	125
National Society ensures visibility throughout the operation	Yes	Yes

International Disaster Response

Relief goods are delivered timely and meets relevant standards	Yes	Yes
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Influence others as leading strategic partner

National Society is visible and maintains clear communications processes	Yes	Yes
Monitoring activities is conducted	6	6
Lessons learned workshop is conducted	Yes	Yes
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>A total of 125 volunteers were trained and involved during the operation in situation reporting, needs analysis, distribution and monitoring and ensured Red Cross visibility during the process. Relief goods were delivered on a timely manner and meet standards. In total six monitoring visits were finished by MRCS and one lessons learned workshop was organized. IFRC and NS visibility was ensured throughout the operation.</p>		
Challenges		
<p>During with the distribution of hygiene kits, MRCS had to ensure the proper usage of the items or ensure affected people maintain good hygiene practices even after the operation. It was highlighted by the volunteers who worked in the field that to ensure targeted people to continue practicing good hygiene, it is recommended that hygiene awareness and training should be conducted to the people periodically.</p>		
Lessons Learned		
<p>During the lessons learned workshop, it was highlighted that during the summer months, prevention campaign should be conducted as soon as possible because incidence of casualty due to water accident was very high. It was stated that out of all the hazards, water incidents were reported to cause the highest number of casualties. DREF operation takes action when the flash floods occurred and assets and human lives are lost, mostly focusing on the response but it does not really allocate much focus in risk reduction regarding water incidents because it is not considered as an emergency.</p>		

D. Financial Report

The total amount allocated for this DREF Operation was CHF 248,451 of which 244,358 (98.3 per cent) was utilized. Balance of CHF 4,093 will be returned to the DREF pool. Please refer to the attached financial report for details of the expenditure.

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Vanuatu Red Cross Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [DREF Operation](#)

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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 Humanitarian 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	2020/7-2020/12	Operation	MDRMN012
Budget Timeframe	2020/7-2020/10	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 29/Jan/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRMN012 - Mongolia : Flash Floods

Operating Timeframe: 20 Jul 2020 to 31 Oct 2020

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	248,451
DREF Allocations	248,451
Expenditure	-244,358
Closing Balance	4,093

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter			0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	155,712	155,602	110
AOF4 - Health			0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	50,367	52,167	-1,799
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	206,079	207,768	-1,689
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	16,957	16,242	715
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	11,929	6,285	5,644
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	13,485	14,063	-578
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total	42,371	36,590	5,782
Grand Total	248,450	244,358	4,092

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/7-2020/12	Operation	MDRMN012
Budget Timeframe	2020/7-2020/10	Budget	APPROVED

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MDRMN012 - Mongolia : Flash Floods

Operating Timeframe: 20 Jul 2020 to 31 Oct 2020

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	190,580	191,823	-1,243
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	32,467	32,428	39
Medical & First Aid	11,904	13,290	-1,386
Utensils & Tools	59,522	59,417	106
Cash Disbursement	86,686	86,688	-2
Logistics, Transport & Storage	6,818	7,648	-830
Distribution & Monitoring	6,818	7,648	-830
Personnel	12,513	6,521	5,993
National Society Staff	5,844		5,844
Volunteers	6,669	6,521	149
Workshops & Training	14,123	15,350	-1,227
Workshops & Training	14,123	15,350	-1,227
General Expenditure	9,253	8,102	1,151
Information & Public Relations	4,870	4,293	577
Communications	3,409	3,810	-401
Financial Charges	974		974
Indirect Costs	15,164	14,914	250
Programme & Services Support Recover	15,164	14,914	250
Grand Total	248,450	244,358	4,092