

SBF Project Implementation Monitoring Report

Mongolia: Mongolia COVID-19 Rapid Response Program

1. Project Information

Project ID:	000414	Investment Number:	L0414A
Member:	Mongolia	Region:	Eastern asia
Sector:	Economic Resilience/PBF	Sub-sector:	N/A
AIB Financing Type:	Loan: 100 USD million	Co-financier(s):	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
E&S category:	C	Borrower:	Government of Mongolia
Red Flags Assigned:	0	Monitoring Regime:	Regular Monitoring
Implementing Agency:	Ministry of Finance		
Project Team Leader:	Guoping Zhang		
Project Team Members:	Guoping Zhang, PTL Bernardita Saez, Sr. Counsel Zhaojing Mu / Calvin Quek, Environmental Specialist Haiyan Wang, Sr. Finance Officer Yi Geng, Sr. FM Specialist		
Completed Site Visits by AIB:	NA		
Planned Site Visits by AIB:	NA		

2. Project Summary and Objectives

The COVID-19 Rapid Response Program (CRRP) was proposed, to be operated under AIB's COVID-19 Crisis Recovery Facility (CRF), to provide critically needed support to assist the Government of Mongolia (GOM) in mitigating the severe adverse health, social, and economic impacts caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The CRRP was co-financed with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) as a policy-based loan under its Countercyclical Support Facility COVID-19 Pandemic Response Option (CPRO). The GOM has put together a comprehensive set of response measures to mitigate the COVID-19 impact. The measures include the Countercyclical Development Expenditure Program (CDEP), which consists of three packages: (1) support to public health protection; (2) social protection to support citizens and businesses; and (3) support to vulnerable businesses and fiscal stimulus measures. The CRRP was to assist the GOM's response to COVID-19 pandemic, support the implementation of its CDEP, aligning with the CDEP's three packages, to mitigate the adverse impacts of the pandemic on the economy, and support poverty alleviation.

The Program objective is to mitigate the severe adverse economic and health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and support poverty alleviation through budgetary support to the government's countercyclical development expenditure program.

3. Key Dates

Approval:	Jun. 16, 2020	Signing:	Sep. 8, 2020
Effective:	Nov. 17, 2020	Restructured (if any):	
Orig. Closing:	Jun. 30, 2021	Rev. Closing (if any):	

4. Disbursement Summary (million)

Currency:	USD		
a) Committed:	100	b) Cancellation (if any):	
c) Disbursed:	100	d) Most recent disbursement: (amount / date)	100, Dec. 7, 2020
e) Undisbursed:	0	f) Disbursement Ratio(%) ¹ :	100

¹ Disbursement Ratio is defined as the volume (i.e. the dollar amount) of total disbursed amount as a percentage of the net committed volume, i.e., $f = c / (a - b)$

5. Project Implementation Update

The implementation of CRRP has completed and the loan is closed on June 30, 2021. ADB has been leading the implementation while AIIB has been closely working with the ADB team. ADB has provided technical assistance to support the government to carry out M&E while hiring consultants in the field for data collection, analysis and reporting. ADB has been also jointly working with the World Bank on M&E through World Bank's COVID-19 Household Response Phone Survey (HRPS). HRPS has been carried out for four rounds up to date. ADB has conducted an assessment for the implementation of the GOM's CDEP budgetary measures and produced an initial M&E report. In the meantime, ADB is in the process of preparing a separate Project Completion Report (PCR) for the CRRP, which was designed to support the CDEP. The PCR will be prepared based on the CRRP's Design and Monitoring Framework (DMF) and will draw heavily from the data collected from the monitoring of CDEP implementation. AIIB has been regularly updated on the implementation progress and shared with the relevant reports.

Components	Physical Progress	Environmental & Social Compliance	Procurement
(1) social protection programs for the most vulnerable groups, (2) safeguard productive sectors and MSMEs, (3) strengthen covid-19 infection prevention and control.	Budgetary support, implementation completed.	This program is cofinanced with ADB as lead cofinancier, and the Program's environmental and social (ES) risks and impacts have been assessed in accordance with the provisions of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS) applicable to policy-based lending.	NA

Financial Management:

NA

6. Status of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The existing government mechanisms have been used to handle grievances.

7. Results Monitoring

Results monitoring has been carried out. ADB has been leading the implementation while AIIB has been closely working with the ADB to monitor the results. ADB has produced an initial M&E report to assess the implementation of the national CDEP to which the CRRP was designed to contribute. AIIB has been regularly updated by ADB on the implementation progress. The initial CDEP M&E report has been shared with AIIB, in a confidential form, due to its incomplete status. This reporting on the project achievements against the targets is abstracted from the initial CDEP M&E report, and may be subject to changes upon the completion of the report. It is noted the data collection, and particularly the data analysis (e.g. some target achievements per sex disaggregation) for the CDEP, hence for this CRRP, are still ongoing and the final results will become available and more complete with improved accuracy upon the completion of the PCR.

Baseline Year: Dec. 31, 2019 End Target Year: Jun. 30, 2021

Project Objective Indicators #1

Children support by Child Money Program (sex-disaggregated)

Year	Target	Actual	Others, if any
Jul. 1, 2020	Government provided 1.1 million children with MNT30,000 per month under the Child Money Program (sex-disaggregated) (March 2020 baseline: MNT20,000 per month for 1.1 million children)	The Government provided 1.2 million children (49% female, 51% male) with MNT30,000, including the additional MNT10,000, under the Child Money Program.	

Project Objective Indicators #2

Vulnerable employees (including women) benefiting from tailored social assistance-cum-job retention programs.

Year	Target	Actual	Others, if any
Dec. 31, 2020	Women comprise at least 45.0% of vulnerable employees benefiting from tailored social assistance-cum-job retention programs (Partial baseline available only, social insurance beneficiaries disaggregated by sex as per intermediate	NA	220,852 insured employees from 7,284 enterprises benefited from the job retention allowance scheme. In addition, private companies, citizens working in the private sector and voluntarily insured entities were exempted from social insurance fees. As a result of this measure, 38,602 business entities and 572,007 insured persons were exempted from Social Insurance Fee in 2020. However, the data consolidation in terms of the number of benefiting employees, and data disaggregation by sex are difficult thus

	indicator 4; Sex disaggregated data for all programs to be collected during the program)		still ongoing. It is expected the final results will be available upon the completion of PCR.
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Project Objective Indicators #3

Samples from suspected cases of COVID-19 and/or SARS confirmed within the standard time.

Year	Target	Actual	Others, if any
Jun. 30, 2021	50% of samples from suspected cases of COVID-19 and/or SARS that are confirmed within the standard time (2019 baseline: 0)	NA	Evaluation based on the monitoring data is ongoing.

Intermediate Result Indicators #1

Allocation to Child Money Program increased

Year	Target	Actual	Others, if any
Jul. 31, 2020	Child Money Program increased to MNT30,000 per child (sexdisaggregated) (Baseline: MNT20,000 per child)	The Government provided 1.2 million children (49% female, 51% male) with MNT30,000, including the additional MNT10,000, under the Child Money Program.	

Intermediate Result Indicators #2

Suspension of personal income tax for vulnerable employees.

Year	Target	Actual	Others, if any
Dec. 31, 2020	Income tax suspension implemented for at least 699,753 vulnerable employees (at least 45% women) for 6 months implemented (March 2020 baseline: 45.1% female taxpayers)	The salaries of citizens working in the private sector were exempted from personal income tax for a period of 6 months from April 1, 2020 to October 1, 2020. As a result of this measure, \$74.9 million (\$11.7 million more than the planned in budget) of 468,417 taxpayers (male 56.3%, female 43.6%) were exempted from taxes.	Further data analysis is still ongoing.

Intermediate Result Indicators #3

Suspension of corporate income tax for vulnerable MSMEs.

Year	Target	Actual	Others, if any
Dec. 31, 2020	Suspension of corporate income tax for at least 30,448 vulnerable MSMEs, of which at least 34.0% are businesses owned by women for 6 months implemented (December 2019 baseline: 34.2% businesses owned by women)	The operating income of 15,171 business entities with sales revenue of up to MNT 1.5 billion were exempted from taxes totaling of \$41.4 million.	Further data analysis is still ongoing.

Intermediate Result Indicators #4

Suspension of compulsory and voluntary social insurance premiums for vulnerable employees.

Year	Target	Actual	Others, if any
Dec. 31, 2020	Suspension of compulsory and voluntary social insurance premiums for around 704,000 vulnerable employees (at least 50% women) for 6 months implemented (March 2020 baseline: 278,648 women [48.8%] covered by compulsory scheme; 84,056 women [63.2%] by voluntary scheme).	Private companies, citizens working in the private sector and voluntarily insured entities were exempted from social insurance fees. As a result of this measure, 38,602 business entities and 572,007 insured persons were exempted from Social Insurance Fee in 2020.	The data consolidation in terms of the number of benefiting employees, and data segregation by sex are difficult thus still ongoing. It is expected the final results will be available upon the completion of PCR.

Intermediate Result Indicators #5

Number of hospitals meeting national standards related to infection prevention and control increased.

Year	Target	Actual	Others, if any
Jun. 30, 2021	The number of hospitals meeting national standards related to infection prevention and control increased to 25 (2020 baseline: 19)	NA	Based on the government orders in November and December 2020, respectively, the Department of Public Health, the National Center for Infectious Diseases, the National Center for Zoonotic Diseases and the General Hospital of 9 aimags received laboratory diagnostic equipment worth \$1.74 million; 21 aimags were supplied with COVID test reagents worth \$0.57 million as part of measures to prevent and combat coronavirus infection. Within the "COVID-19 Infection Prevention Preparedness Project in Mongolia"; 17 tenders were organized for the purchase of equipment for hospitals in 21 aimags and 9 districts; Contracts worth ₮31.6 billion were signed for the purchase of kidney implants, laboratory equipment, telescopic disinfectants, a small-scale oxygen plant and disposable masks. Further assessment in terms of numbers of hospitals meeting national standards related to infection prevention and control is ongoing, based on the date available.

Intermediate Result Indicators #6

Number of hospitals meeting national standards to manage SARS patients increased.

Year	Target	Actual	Others, if any
Jun. 30, 2021	Number of hospitals meeting national standards to manage SARS patients increased to 210 (2020 baseline: 0)	NA	Within ADB funded Health Sector Development Projects, essential medical instruments and equipment were purchased and distributed to relevant hospitals; Medical instruments and equipment include 16 portable X-ray machines, 43 control monitors, 32 breathing apparatuses, 105 automatic injection pumps, 60 incense burners, 70 oxygen concentrators, 141 thermometers and 105 pulse oximeters. In addition, 9 tenders were announced to purchase the repair of central sterilization units and supply of equipment in 7 aimags, respirators, intensive care equipment, protective clothing for health workers, diagnosing medical equipment for clients at risk for infection for hospitals out of 13 tenders. The projects supplied 288 respirators and 68,218 personal protective equipment. Furthermore, 15 immobile X-ray machines, 12 portable X-ray machines, and 41 portable ultrasound machines were purchased and allocated to hospitals and health centers under the World Bank funded "E-Health Project". Further assessment is ongoing in terms of numbers of hospitals meeting the national standards to manage SARS patients based on the date available.

Remarks: