

General Information

Fund	MPTF_00209: UN COVID-19 MPTF						
Title	Supporting the return of vulnerable Mongolian women and children stranded abroad due to COVID-19 and facilitating labor						
MPTFO Project Id							
Start Date							
End Date							
Contacts	Contact Type	Name	e-mail	Position	Additional e-mail	Telephone	Skype
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Description	<p>The proposal responds to the urgent need of ensuring the safe and sustainable return of thousands of most vulnerable Mongolian migrant women and children stranded abroad because of COVID-19. RUNOs will develop operational plans and protocols, deliver assistance while abroad, organizing the return and reintegration, and supporting gradual relaxation of travel restrictions for building back better.</p> <p>*Please note that while the narrative section reflects the framework for USD 1 mln programme that was proposed during the concept note submission phase, the current budget and RBM reflect the funded part of the programme, that is reduced activities within the allocated USD 89,100 budget.</p>						
Universal Markers	Gender Equality Marker	Risk		OECD-DAC			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GEM3 - GEWE is the principal objective of the Key Activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low Risk 					

Fund Specific Markers	Fund Windows	Fund Windows		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Window 2: Reduce Social Impact and Promote Economic Response 		
	Human Rights Based Approach to COVID19 Response	HRBA integrated		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes 		
	Primary Socio-Economic Pillars	Pillars		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pillar 2: Protecting People 		
	Concept Note Type	Type		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding 		
Geographical Scope	Geographical Scope	Name of the Region	Region(s)	Country(ies)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mongolia
Participating Organizations and their Implementing Partners	Participating Organizations	NGOs	New Entities	Implementing Partners
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IOM UNICEF WHO 		Other	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, State Emergency Commission, National Emergency Management Agency, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, Authority for Family, Child and Youth Development, National Centre for Mental Health, Border Protection Authority, General Authority for Specialized Inspection, Mongolian Embassies abroad and foreign Embassies in Ulaanbaatar
Programme and Project Cost	Budget	Agency	Amount	Comments
	Budget Requested		\$89,100	
	Total		\$89,100	
Keywords				
Programme Duration	Anticipated Start Date	Sep 25, 2020		
	Duration (In months)	12		
	Anticipated End Date	Sep 25, 2021		
Comments	Comment from secretariat: please include indicators			

Narratives

Title	Text	Comments
CN_I. What is the specific need/problem the intervention seeks to address? Summarize the problem. Apply a gender lens to the analysis and description of the problem. Be explicit on who has established the need (plans, national	<p>Mongolia is considered largely successful in preventing, responding to the threat, controlling, and reaching zero community transmission of COVID-19. However, the early implementation of response measures has led to dire socio-economic consequences. The complete ban on all border crossings since early March 2020 had a major impact on Mongolians that became stranded abroad and on those sectors of the economy that are directly dependent on international trade and labor.</p> <p>Before the declaration of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, the Mongolian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) estimated that about 190,000 Mongolians were permanently abroad, with many of them in an irregular situation, excluding those traveling for tourism or other short-term purposes. On August 27, 2020 MFA reported that so far 17,730 Mongolians stranded abroad due to COVID-19 were repatriated from 50 different countries to Mongolia via charter flights (11,376 persons) and special arrangements for land border crossing (6,354). At the same time about 13,000</p>	<p>Overall score: 17.</p> <p>This Proposal is clearly articulated and strong and very much linked to an equally rigorous SERP. The CN seems to hone in on a strategic niche.</p>

authorities, civil society, UN own analysis, or citizens).

Mongolians have filed requests with the Mongolian diplomatic missions for immediate return. Almost 2,500 are members of families with children, 239 are pregnant women, 631 are in dire economic situation, 118 have no place to stay and 864 have a health condition. Most of the stranded Mongolians requesting return are in the Republic of Korea (4540), followed by the U.S. (2433), Australia (1180), Kazakhstan (1128), UK (287) and Turkey (841). According to Mongolian diplomatic missions and IOM missions, the real number of those willing and in need to return is considered to be much higher because they are unable to reach Mongolian government agencies or missions, or believe that they would not have the financial means to pay for their return or that the waiting list is already too long.

The return pathways organized by the government of Mongolia require that returnees be compliant to certain vulnerability criteria and are able to afford the payment for flight/ground transportation tickets and quarantine costs. Considering that all the 298 COVID-19 cases registered in Mongolia were imported, all returnees are required to stay in 21 days long quarantine in special designated facilities (hospitals and isolated hotels) and 14 days long self-isolation at home. Returnees are also required to have a negative COVID-19 test taken maximum 48 hours before the flight. The cost of the COVID-19 test for migrants can go up to \$ 370 in Japan. The following categories are prioritized for return by the government:

- People with health conditions (went abroad with bad health condition with official diagnoses)
- Pregnant women
- Families with children under 14 years old
- People with physical disability
- People over 60 years old

The number of special return operations is dependent on the government's capacity to organize logistically flights (almost all flights until now were operated by Mongolia's national carrier MIAT) and ground transportation and, importantly, on the number of quarantine places available, as well as health system capacity to test and treat repatriated citizens.

Mongolians stranded abroad are facing a number of major challenges:

- Financial constraints mostly due to job loss connected to COVID-19 and challenges finding a job given that a significant number are in an irregular situation. The high cost of return place additional burden on the most vulnerable. Those in most desperate financial situation and need to return are pushed to look for and accept any kind of job in order to save sufficient money to pay for the return. This situation makes them and their family members vulnerable to various abuses, including trafficking in persons and forced labor that affects mostly women.
- Mental health problems and risks of exposure to violence, especially for vulnerable women and children because of the extremely stressful situations they are in. This short- and long-term effects on their mental health and psycho-social well-being.
- Physical health problems especially with elderly and those who got stranded while being abroad for medical purposes: the majority don't have access to health insurance schemes restricting their access to essential care and further increasing their vulnerability. There were several cases when persons who requested return passed away while awaiting a response from the authorities and one case of death on the return flight.
- Accommodation is a problem especially for students who had to vacate dorms and people who lost jobs and income.
- Food and basic needs are an issue for those with multiple levels of vulnerability, particularly children. Deprivation of nutrition and other basic needs even for a relatively short time at young age can have life-long consequences.
- Legal challenges are relevant for those who are in an irregular migration situation and for those whose visa is set to expire soon (students, short-term

travelers on specific purpose, etc.)

- Isolation and discrimination are also brought up as important issues as many don't speak the local language and are subjected to racial profiling being erroneously associated with the COVID-19 spread.

These challenges have been identified based on individual interviews with victims of trafficking and forced labor (among most vulnerable migrants) and the beneficiaries of the IOM's Assisted Voluntary Return Program, the content analysis of the Facebook pages created by stranded Mongolians and evidence collected from governmental agencies, civil society organizations and Mongolian diaspora activists

The situation of those awaiting return is deteriorating as with more time passing, they are forced to use savings, sell property, amass debt, and accept arrangements that are detrimental to their interests. Women tend to suffer the most as they bear most of the increased care-giving burden during COVID-19. They also suffer from [increased incidence of all forms of GBV](#).

The challenging situation of Mongolians stranded abroad because of COVID-19 has contributed to significant social activism. A number of pages have sparked on social media (especially on Facebook, given the popularity of this platform in Mongolia – 79.4% of the population are Facebook users and the majority are women – 52.5%) on which Mongolians stranded abroad share the latest available information on the return options, are exchanging views on government's performance in organizing return and are supporting each other. There is anecdotal evidence of various initiatives organized in different countries around the world by diaspora associations, spontaneously formed groups and individuals:

- Coordination of food banks and various modalities to support those in need with basic food necessities
- Exchange of information on available affordable accommodation options
- Coordinating in accessing charity organizations for provision of legal services, covering costs for healthcare etc.
- Organization of protests and other manifestations targeted at raising the awareness of the government of Mongolia on the dire situation of Mongolians abroad stranded because of COVID-19 and demanding more transparency in organization of return operations.

Although the State Emergency Commission (SEC), MFA, Mongolian missions abroad and other Mongolian government agencies dedicated significant efforts to return over 17,000 Mongolians, the overall situation with repatriation of Mongolian nationals has shown that the existent resources (human, financial, logistical, coordination, knowledge etc.) were largely unprepared and insufficient to properly respond to such a crisis. This also includes mechanisms to coordinate assistance with government institutions of the host country as well as civil society and international organizations providing humanitarian support. At the same time, the COVID-19 pandemic is straining the national budget, as the Government struggles to protect the most vulnerable population inside the country and support the economy by providing large stimulus packages estimated at over 15% of GDP. With already reduced budget revenues and significantly increased budget expenditures, the fiscal deficit is expected to increase up to MNT 3.8 trillion which accounts for 10.5 percent of 2019 GDP. This will require mobilizing external resources to ensure protection of the most vulnerable groups.

The Mongolian economy has taken a severe hit because of COVID-19 and related restrictions. With the share of export and import in the GDP estimated at more than 60% each and over 80% of exports being mineral products, Mongolia is especially

vulnerable to external shocks especially those that combine decrease shrinking external demand for mineral products, a sharp decline in commodity prices and the ban on international commercial travel (gradually lifted since end of March 2020). As a result, Mongolian real GDP has contracted by 9.7% in the first 6 months of 2020 driven by decline in the output of the mining and quarrying sector, which accounts for 24% of the GDP. Other sectors of the economy have also been seriously affected. The economic downturn caused by COVID-19 creates three major implications for the international circulation of labor.

Firstly, the impossibility for prospective Mongolian international migrants to travel abroad will compound the increase in unemployment caused by COVID-19 and increase poverty in Mongolia. According to a [rapid survey conducted by UNDP Mongolia](#), COVID-19 has negatively affected household economic conditions in the context of employment, especially within the SME, informal and self-employment sectors with 31% of the surveyed households having experienced income reductions. In a survey published by the Bank of Mongolia, enterprises were most likely to cut expenses related to employment due to COVID-19. According to the employment survey conducted by Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MNCCI), about 6,000 workers already had to quit their jobs and it was estimated that about 8000 employees would lose their jobs if these firms continue to make job cuts in the future.

A significant number of Mongolians were traveling abroad for seasonal, temporary or permanent employment, sending back remittances that supported the family members who stayed behind. According to the World Bank, Mongolia received \$ 574.4 million in remittances in 2019 (4.1% when compared to GDP). A recent [report by ADB](#) notes that a significant share of remittances occurs through informal channels and some unofficial estimates indicate that total remittance inflows could be as high as 10% of the GDP. World Bank projects that in 2020, remittances might decline globally as much as by 20%. Although data on Mongolian international migrant contingent is lacking, global research suggests that women tend to send a higher proportion of their income, even though they generally earn less than men. According to [IOM](#), they also usually send money more regularly and for longer periods of time. These remittances cover the basic living expenses, health, welfare, and education costs of those staying behind, and play a significant role as a safety valve for domestic unemployment. Unable to travel internationally due to COVID-19 restrictions and without the possibility of sending back remittances for their families, this group will add to the unemployment figures and will find it increasingly hard to prevent their households from slipping into poverty. With 28.4% already in poverty ([2018](#)) and other 14.9% of the total population vulnerable to slipping into poverty, especially when they are hit by negative shocks such as increasing prices, unemployment, illness etc., the interruption of outgoing migration from Mongolia could have a devastating socioeconomic effect. Without proper support upon arrival, the most vulnerable returning migrants may have limited success in integrating back into the community, slide into poverty and be forced to recur to coping strategies which may put them at an increased risk of forced labor and internal human trafficking. Reintegration could be particularly challenging for children who could have strong connections with the country of residence abroad and for survivors of trafficking, who might suffer from stigmatization and exclusion, putting them at risk of increased vulnerability.

Secondly, important infrastructure, mining, road and other construction projects have been delayed, reduced or cancelled, as foreign workers could no longer come into Mongolia due to the restrictions. While foreign direct investment in Mongolia decreased by 21.5 percent year-on-year to \$ 491.4 million in the first four months of 2020, almost 90% of it depends on the Oyu Tolgoi project that reduced its initial investment plans by about \$ 100 million due to labor shortages caused by the pandemic. The construction of a major road connecting Ulaanbaatar and Darkhan has

	<p>also been delayed, as the foreign workers were not allowed to enter Mongolia. On August 1st, 2020, Mongolia started the implementation of a special arrangement with China called "Green Gateway" for limited circulation of truck drivers and essential specialists via selected land border-crossing points between the two countries, but much more support is necessary to expand it to other important labor migration destinations and countries of origin, sectors, means of transportation.</p> <p>Thirdly, the economic recession and unemployment caused by COVID-19 in Mongolia will make it increasingly hard for returning stranded Mongolians to find a job and effectively reintegrate in Mongolian society. The UNICEF-supported Rapid Social Impact Assessment revealed that mothers surveyed had to resign from work (24.9%) or had to reduce their working hours (16.6 %) or take unpaid leave (11.7%) to take care of their children due to the closure of schools.</p> <p>Hence providing assistance, return and reintegration support to the most vulnerable Mongolian women and children stranded abroad due to COVID-19 presents itself as an urgent and critical intervention necessary to secure protection of their basic human rights. Facilitating, by extension, the gradual opening of travel corridors for labor migration and education will provide a strong support to the socio-economic recovery of Mongolia.</p>	
<p>P_I. Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID19 and its impact</p>	<p>*Please note that while the narrative section reflects the framework for USD 1 mln programme that was proposed during the concept note submission phase, the current budget and RBM reflect the funded part of the programme, that is amended activities within the allocated USD 89,100 budget.</p> <p>As of the end of November 2020, the Mongolian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and State Emergency Commission of Mongolia (SEC) received requests to support the immediate return of about 3,800 Mongolian citizens. About 100 of those are in a particularly vulnerable situation augmented after the special return flights to Mongolia were cancelled as of November 12, 2020, following the outbreak of COVID-19 community transmission in Mongolia. These people need immediate cash support as they've lost most of their savings while staying abroad, lost their job, signed-off their rentals and lost connection transportation while waiting for the special flights that were cancelled.</p> <p>While 25% - 30% of total consular services provided by Mongolian Consulates abroad consist of notary services, and consular officers are notarizing 14,000-15,000 power of attorneys a year, these services are currently hard to deliver considering the COVID-19 related restrictions and risks. Integrating Mongolian Diplomatic Missions into the national electronic notary service would mediate this issue with very positive implications for thousands of Mongolians abroad and their families inside Mongolia.</p> <p>The closing of borders of Mongolia for international passenger traffic has a significant socio-economic impact on the country and individual citizens. The impossibility for prospective Mongolian international migrants to travel abroad compounds the increase in unemployment and leads to a significant decrease in remittances that reached \$ 574.4 million in 2019 (4.1% of GDP) and were keeping a significant number of Mongolians above the poverty line. Major infrastructure projects in mining, road, civil construction were either significantly delayed or cancelled as foreign workers could no longer come into Mongolia.</p>	<p>Please include indicators under RBM</p>
<p>CN_II. Results expected to be achieved and a clear explanation of tangible results</p>	<p>To mitigate the significant challenges and hardship faced by the most vulnerable Mongolian women and children stranded abroad due to COVID-19 and to support the socio-economic recovery of Mongolia under "build back better" principle, UN agencies IOM, UNICEF and WHO propose this project with the following objectives: 1) support the safe return and reintegration of Mongolian women and children stranded abroad and 2) facilitate gradual restoration of international labor migration and</p>	<p>Reviewer 1. Total Score 20.</p> <p>This CN is clear and well aligned with SERP. The rationale is clear and</p>

or changes that will be achieved through this collaborative programme. Describe the results expected to be achieved and how it contributes to the Covid-19 response and the SDGs. Describe programme approaches, methods, and theory of change, and explain why they are the appropriate response to the problem. Please highlight a) how the solution(s) is data driven (especially on population being targeted) b) if and how it employs any innovative approaches; c) if and how it applies a human rights-based approach and how is it based on the principle of "recover better together" d) if and how the theory of change reflects the Gender Equality Marker score selected in this solution

education flows. This project will focus on full implementation of a top priority activity identified by UNCT Mongolia under SERP Pillar II, it will provide critical seed contributions to the implementation of the following activities under Pillar I and III:

- Pillar I Health First:
 - Identify and address the particular needs of marginalized populations, including migrants (internal and international returnees, sex workers, the aged and the homeless, as well as families with four or more children, children with special needs, single parent families and patients with chronic conditions, using established guidelines (mentioned above), and mitigate catastrophic health expenditure; provide mobile and outreach health services and mobilize additional healthcare workers.
- **Pillar II. Protecting people:**
 - **Provide support to Mongolian migrants stranded abroad due to COVID-19 (shelter, food, health support, return (including during quarantine period and reintegration assistance).**
- Pillar III. Economic recovery:
 - Design and implement a comprehensive program to reintegrate into the labor market Mongolian migrants returning from abroad (including skilling and reskilling).
 - Support the government of Mongolia to prepare for border-crossing/international travel scenarios with/after COVID-19.

The project is given top-priority by the Deputy Prime Minister (DPM) who is overseeing and responsible for Mongolia's COVID-19 response. The Recipient UN organizations (RUNOs), have been closely coordinated with specialized government agencies and is directly supporting the implementation of one of the key commitments of the Mongolian government: "We will intensify efforts to repatriate our citizens abroad" included in the draft Government's Action Plan 2020-2024, to be approved shortly. The project is also aligned to the Mongolian Government's COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Strategy and Plan.

Based on the researches and assessments that informed the Mongolia SERP, this project will target primarily most vulnerable Mongolian women and children stranded abroad who are considered most likely to be left behind because of the impact of COVID-19 and related restrictions. The project will also include assistance to men, mostly husbands and spouses, when assessed as being in the best interest of vulnerable women and children. The project will also address the needs of both incoming and outgoing labor and educational migrants in Mongolia. It will be implemented in Mongolia and in countries with presence of most vulnerable Mongolian migrants.

The project proposes the following results, hereafter referred to as outcomes:

- Outcome 1: The Government of Mongolia and Mongolians abroad have a well-functioning mechanism and instruments in place to ensure better assistance to Mongolians stranded abroad
- Outcome 2: Vulnerable women and children stranded abroad have an increased access to information, basic services and necessary support, before, while and after returning to Mongolia
- Outcome 3: Labor migrants and students are able to travel again safely to and from Mongolia

Outcome 1

there is an urgent need for this intervention. TOC is ok and the division of labour between the different agencies is clear. The steps already taken to secure more funding for this CN is impressive, and it would be interesting if they could leverage more funds other funds and the private sector. The digital approach is good, and there is even more potential to leverage the activism among the diaspora. If selected, the timelines must be developed together with a clearer approach to how to include the beneficiaries in the implementation.

Output 1.1 Comprehensive data and evidence is available on the number, level of vulnerability, needs etc. of Mongolians stranded abroad, especially women and children. Under this output, RUNOs will cooperate with the government to implement a campaign to identify Mongolians abroad in need of assistance, will build a comprehensive database and will conduct a research to identify most important parameters of the target group. As a result, stranded migrants will benefit from better targeted and more relevant assistance and reintegration services.

Output 1.2 Mechanisms and platforms to coordinate support within the Mongolian diaspora communities are created and strengthened. RUNOs will cooperate to enhance existing innovative and digitally powered self-support initiatives in diaspora by building the capacities of diaspora associations, groups and individuals and seeding their growth. The output will also be supported by a more active engagement of the government of Mongolia with the Mongolian diaspora based on a diaspora policy and respective budgeting. As a result, project beneficiaries will benefit from additional support mobilized by diaspora groups decreasing their level of vulnerability.

Output 1.3 Return and reintegration protocols for the return and reintegration of Mongolians abroad are developed and approved by the government of Mongolia. RUNOs will cooperate to develop comprehensive plans or return that will include SoPs on eligibility, information, subsidizing travel and quarantine, and tailoring the reintegration support to specific needs of the women and children beneficiaries. The implementation and monitoring of the compliance to the protocol will also increase the transparency of the return and reintegration operations by the government. As a result, government entities will be able to coordinate return in a rapid, efficient and transparent manner delivering high-quality assistance to stranded migrants.

Output 1.4 Responsible government institutions are better prepared to provide assistance to Mongolians abroad during COVID-19 pandemic, in future emergency situations and to support joint development initiatives. This result will be achieved by providing capacity building to consular officers and other relevant government organizations that will provide support to Mongolians abroad, during the return and for reintegration purposes under a whole-of-government approach to coordination of diaspora support policies. Activities will also include improvement of quarantine facilities.

Outcome 2

Output 2.1 Provision of support to Mongolians while in the country of residence. Most vulnerable stranded migrant women and children will benefit from protection and gender-sensitive humanitarian assistance that will include cash assistance, rent subsidy, food baskets, hygiene/NFI kits, medical assistance, transportation, legal support, translation services etc.

Output 2.2 Organization of return of most vulnerable Mongolian women and children. As a result, most vulnerable migrants will be able to return to their families and social support structures. This will be done by developing return plans and logistical implementation of those in cooperation with RUNO's missions abroad, involved governments and civil society organizations. Support from the private sector in Mongolia and abroad will also be explored. RUNOs will build on their own experience and that of the Mongolian government to organize special repatriation/charter flights and organize land border transportation.

Output 2.3 Development and implementation of reintegration plans for returnees. RUNOs will support reintegration of returnees, including development and implementation of individually tailored reintegration plans that might include support for employment, education, skilling and re-skilling, starting a business, return to school, enrollment in social protection programmes, etc. As a result, vulnerable women will avoid vulnerabilities of the returning migrants such as indebtedness,

joblessness and food insecurity, will be able to effectively re-start an empowered life back in Mongolia and to become net contributors to the overall social and economic recovery of the country.

Output 2.4 Provision of capacity building to government and CSO based service providers. The project will deliver trainings to the personnel involved in providing direct assistance and reintegration support to the vulnerable migrants from both governmental and civil society institutions on labor migration, vulnerability assessments, sustainable reintegration so that all key stakeholders have a good grasp of the needs of the constituents they are working with.

Outcome 3

Output 3.1 Support the government to develop detailed and costed plans for facilitation of labor and educational migration. Activities will aim at both stand-alone, bi-lateral in-bound and out-bound international labor migration initiatives and general gradual relaxing of restrictions for labor and educational migration.

Output 3.2 Provision of seed technical assistance for implementation of plans for facilitation of labor and educational migration. RUNOs will support the government with negotiation of agreements with most important destinations/companies and will provide essential technical assistance for implementation.

While the proposed solution is designed to be launched immediately, it also allows for a phased approach. Phase 1: will include most urgent preparatory activities, support and return for those in most dire need and development of the plan for facilitating labor and educational migration. As informed by the MFA, on August 28, 2020 there were 142 Mongolians stranded in 15 countries who, although included on passenger lists of special return flights organized by the government, simply couldn't board the planes as they didn't have the money to pay for the tickets. In Phase 2 assistance mechanisms will be completed and launched supporting continued returns, reintegration support will be provided, and restricted labor migration initiatives will be launched.

This solution is not just significantly unfunded. The longer it takes to repatriate the most vulnerable, the more financial difficulties they will face abroad. In addition, they also have to find the money to pay for the COVID-19 test, ticket, quarantine stay and related expenses. It is estimated that the programme will support the return and reintegration of 300 women and 100 children migrants stranded abroad due to COVID-19.

The project will take a multi-stakeholder, comprehensive approach working with a wide variety of institutions to mobilize the necessary support and actions for target beneficiaries. It will employ the whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to mobilize and effectively coordinate under MFA's and SEC's leadership the contributions from a variety of government and civil society organizations to multiple assistance and reintegration needs of the project beneficiaries. The project will also aim at building government ownership over data collection, coordination and implementation mechanisms ensuring that they can be used for other emergency response purposes and scaled up for development initiatives.

A distinct element of this project is that it is built on a tailored approach to delivering services to beneficiaries and that it taps into the opportunities of building better. The solution is designed to accompany women and children's journey starting from the

moment of identification in a situation of severe vulnerability abroad, providing first assistance, support for and during return and quarantine period, to the reintegration in home communities through combined interventions across multiple sectors. At the impact level, the project aims to turning the 'extremely vulnerable women and children' into 'existent and future human capital' to build back better together.

Given the high level of technological savviness of Mongolian migrants, the project will use extensively digital technologies for project implementation. IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) will be used to collect data on Mongolians abroad, mobile payment systems will be used for cash assistance, while communication tools will be employed for delivering of various services remotely: translation, legal counseling, educational activities as part of reintegration etc. Social media platforms will be used extensively for communication and information campaigns and use of artificial intelligence will be explored as well. This project will be unique because its implementation will be done across multiple countries involving RUNO's global networks. The project is innovative as well in terms of delivering simultaneously short, medium and long-term benefits. The immediate humanitarian action will provide urgent short-term relief to the most vulnerable women and children abroad; their reintegration will provide them benefits in the short and medium term (and possibly long-term). Supporting the government to increasingly facilitate the travel of laborers and students will support Mongolia with the medium- and long-term economic recovery.

The project will reinforce HRBA by:

- Recognizing and addressing inequalities that may cause or exacerbate vulnerabilities of those stranded abroad.
- Strengthening capacities of duty-bearers, particularly Government officials in and out of Mongolia as an essential strategy for joint and effective action to meet their obligations to respect, protect and fulfil rights.
- Promoting community participation including diaspora associations and individuals in identifying and assisting the most vulnerable.
- Advocating for the rights and voices of children and women as an integral component of humanitarian action as well as strengthening their capacities as rights-holders to claim their rights.

It will apply the principle of "leaving no one behind" by taking particular care to identify women and children who may be at risk of being missed or excluded, including but not limited to migrants, victims of trafficking and/or abuse, displaced women and, children, or people affected by poverty.

The best interests of children will be a primary consideration, and central to the response. This includes decisions made about an individual child or groups of children by authorities of all kinds, including health officials, law enforcement, social and child welfare authorities, border and immigration authorities, etc. It applies to decisions regarding the pre, while and post repatriation including care during quarantine.

'Recover better together' is at the core of this proposal as Mongolians abroad and labor migrants were largely excluded from the development planning in Mongolia. By creating mechanisms for further strengthening the cooperation between the Mongolian government and its citizens abroad and by designing better migration policies, the country will build back better after COVID-19 impact, and will capitalize on the development opportunities of migration for the benefit of all: people on the move, their loved ones at home and societies.

	<p>The detailed Theory of Change of the proposed programme is provided in the annex.</p>	
<p>CN_III. Catalytic impact and nexus Describe how the intervention is catalytic by mobilizing or augmenting other financial or non-financial resources including from IFIs, foundations, the private sector. Describe how the proposed intervention supports medium to long-term recovery for example by enabling other actors to engage, generates an enabling environment for longer-term development.</p>	<p>This project is most strategic as it responds to one of the most stringent COVID response needs of Mongolia, builds trust between the government and diaspora and creates avenues for building back better. Vulnerable migrant women and children need help now and channeling support to them urgently might save lives. It will also showcase the unique combination of comparative advantages of the RUNOs, including their global presence and networks to support the government of Mongolia and its people.</p> <p>Being under considerable budgetary constraints, the government was not able to allocate significant resources for supporting the return of stranded Mongolians abroad. Nevertheless, the government supported individuals in extreme vulnerability and need, offered food coupons to about 200 migrants in Turkey, covered the quarantine costs for the 178 child monks returned from India, and supported the first charter flight from Wuhan in early February 2020 which brought back 31 citizens stranded there. The government recently allocated about \$100,000 from private donations to support return of Mongolians abroad. However, this cannot yet be used because a proper delivery/disbursement mechanism is not yet in place. The project will help immediately activate these resources and orient them to support the most vulnerable, effectively co-financing project interventions. This will also create premises for continued fundraising nationally and internationally. Currently the government operates a capacity of 3,632 quarantine places in 56 units (653 places in 21 units outside the capital Ulaanbaatar) that are staffed by official public health and other specialized personnel. The project will support strengthening existing capacities enabling larger absorption capacity for the return flows.</p> <p>By engaging comprehensively in cooperating with diaspora associations and activists while implementing this project, and by having its capacities increased (especially consular services), the government will start building institutional relations that will be instrumental later to design and implement larger development projects. Furthermore, there are ample examples from around the globe of crisis periods that proved to be catalytical for much better organization and mobilization of the diaspora including creation of various support networks and programs by the diaspora which continue to exist and develop beyond the crisis. By supporting both the government and the diaspora now and stimulate cooperation between them, the project paves the way to the diaspora to start investing more in Mongolian SMEs, bring innovations, technologies, skills and experience to Mongolia, support local businesses and institutions to reach out to new partners and opportunities in their countries of residency. Also, by facilitating the revival of labor and educational migration in an organized manner, Mongolia, with the support of the project, will provide necessary human resources to its own economy for recovery and growth. Thus, the project contributes directly and comprehensively to short-term recovery as well as to medium- and long-term building back better.</p> <p>The project will also contribute to improved coherence in the work of governmental agencies by supporting implementation of the whole-of-government approach. Delivery of assistance, return and reintegration, as well as development of labor and educational migration initiatives, will imply close coordination of national government institutions in health, social, educational and economic sectors, participation of local authorities and full involvement of civil society organizations. Enhancing of border crossing SoPs will lead to better coherence in the work of 4 agencies currently operating at points of entry: border guards, immigration, customs and specialized inspections agency.</p>	<p>Overall score: 14.</p> <p>Overall comment: Proposal is clearly needs-based and substantively strong anchored in a strong SERP. It is essentially a health intervention with limited focus on socio-economic response and recovery. However, the theory of change describing the impact of a new lockdown makes the relevance of this project evident.</p>

The project will further enhance UN system jointness because IOM, UNICEF and WHO will cooperate not just in Mongolia, but also in the countries of residency of migrant women and children. The project will help reaching more coherence between similar tools that are being used, like the vulnerability assessment instruments, will support better mainstreaming of migration, child protection and health concerns within our overall programming, and will enhance overall cooperation between the government and UN in Mongolia.

One of the strongest catalytic elements of the project is the design of the plan to facilitate labor and educational migration across Mongolian borders that are currently closed. With a clear understanding of what technical assistance, infrastructure, capacity building needs are, the government and partner UN agencies will be much better prepared to work with IFIs and other potential donors to explore further assistance in preparation for gradual opening of the borders within the new reality of COVID-19. Facilitating labor migration will necessarily raise the interest of biggest private companies in Mongolia opening up avenues for increased cooperation and unlocking new resources for implementation of SDGs. The in-built activities to support and enhance existing self-support activities in diaspora will further increase the amounts of funds and in-kind support that will reach the most vulnerable.

Developing mechanisms and operational templates for return will likely be of major interest to the governments of the countries hosting significant communities of Mongolians as well as to other development partners. The project aims to attracting additional resources and cooperation from these governments, development partners and the private sector supporting even more vulnerable stranded women and children to return safely and reintegrate effectively. The UNRCO is in advanced negotiations with the Government of the UK to earmark \$90,000 for this project. In addition, based on the UN RC's support letter (No. 90/2020 dated 25 August 2020), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) is considering allocation of additional grant funding at \$1.5 million under the Asia Pacific Disaster Response Facility. This funding was requested by the Government of Mongolia to support overtime salaries of frontline health workers, priority medical equipment and enhancing the quality of medical services. This will strengthen the quarantine capacity and the capacity of the health sector to manage a larger influx of Mongolians from abroad.

The project will build on and leverage the relevant ongoing programmes of the RUNOs and IFIs. For example:

- IOM will be able to roll out DTM for data collection on international migration much faster because of the previous capacity building interventions on the internal migration dimension. Similarly, the project will complement current policy development work on internal migration with the international dimension of migration. IOM has all the necessary tools and a vast experience in assisting most vulnerable Mongolian migrants and the financial support from the project will help unlock these capacities and direct them where they are most needed. The planned information campaign will build on current efforts and resources dedicated towards informing on internal migration and risks of trafficking in human beings. The network of NGOs in Mongolia providing COVID-19 related psychosocial support to existing and prospective internal migrants, that is currently under implementation by IOM, will be extended and strengthened to support reintegration and empowerment of international women returnees and children. IOM stepped in and coordinated the return of 250 stranded migrants with a return flight from Prague on August 10, 2020, that included 190 persons (88W, 102M) who obtained orientation, financial support for travel and will receive tailored reintegration assistance within a program implemented by IOM Prague with financial support from the European Union. This special operation included coordination between the Embassy of Mongolia in Czechia, Mongolian MFA, MIAT, and Czech authorities including the Embassy in Ulaanbaatar.

- UNICEF will integrate the UNICEF activities under this project into its ongoing work on social protection and child protection including e.g. identification of the most vulnerable children, provision of child protection and psychosocial support services, and reintegration of recently repatriated child monks into regular education system. UNICEF facilitated the return of 178 Mongolia child monks (all boys) from India last June. This included developing a detailed repatriation plan, coordination between UNRC in Mongolia, the Embassy of India to Mongolia, Mongolian Consulate in Delhi, arranging transportation from the monasteries to the Goa International airport (joint actions by UNICEF India and UNICEF Mongolia), making necessary arrangements for the children's 5 weeks' quarantine in Ulaanbaatar. UNICEF Mongolia also supported the reintegration of the boys by arranging a learning program during quarantine, safe return to their parents at the end of the quarantine, and support for those who wish to enroll back in regular schools. The initiative was funded by UNICEF, the Government of Mongolia and the Government of Japan. Furthermore, UNICEF will use its extensive COVID-19 related social media presence and activities in Mongolia and abroad for the information campaign to reach out to stranded Mongolians abroad. UNICEF will link it to its ongoing work on awareness raising on mental health in relation of COVID-19 and strengthening psychosocial support services for children and women with existing funding from Australia, Japan and its own resources, and new resources from the EU expected by the end of September, in coordination with IOM and others including UNFPA. Recent assessments done by UNICEF and others reported increased incidence of violence against women and children at home, and increased stress and anxiety among school-going children.
- WHO is the leading UN agency in providing support to the government on COVID-19 response. WHO will provide technical support to public health interventions in Mongolia and use the available global expertise and practices to support Mongolian government in Multi sectoral public health preparedness and response? WHO will provide technical advice in planning public health-related interventions.
- ADB has provided \$183.5 million for the COVID-19 response in Mongolia, including for health system preparedness, and food stamp and child money programmes. RUNOs will coordinate the project activities with the ADB ongoing interventions. In addition, ADB is planning to provide a budget support to the Ministry of Health of Mongolia to cover overtime salaries of frontline health workers, procurement of priority medical equipment and enhancing the quality of medical services. This intervention will strengthen provision of assistance services to returnees, including in quarantine facilities and will contribute to the implementation of the project.
- The World Bank has disbursed \$60.1 million to support the Government of Mongolia in strengthening the national health system and funding cash transfers for vulnerable groups in the country. RUNOs will cooperate with IFIs and the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Mongolia to mainstream the returning families into the national social protection system.

CN_IV. Who will deliver this solution List what Recipient UN Organizations (no less than 2 per concept note) and partners will implement this project and describe their capacities to do so. Include

The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (DPM) will be the main implementation partner for the proposed programme. The Deputy Prime Minister also chairs the State Emergency Commission, and coordinates health, humanitarian and socio-economic response to COVID-19 in the country. DPM's Office is responsible for donor coordination on COVID-19 issues, who has identified the proposed programme as the most urgent and unfunded gap (email communication with the UN RC dated 27 August 2020). RUNOs will also closely collaborate with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Labour and Social Protection, and Health, and will mobilize through the project the participation of other government agencies in Mongolia, government agencies in countries of residence of stranded migrants and in transit countries. Civil society organizations will play a key role in implementation, covering the gaps left by government agencies, multiplying the results of the project, and forming new lasting partnerships with government institutions ensuring that the entire operation is transparent and implementation is properly monitored. The RUNOs will also mobilize their presence in the countries of residence of migrants employing a whole-of-the-

Same as above

expertise, staff deployed, as well as oversight mechanisms that determine the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) arrangements and responsibilities. Use hyperlinks to relevant sites and the current portfolios of RUNOs so the text is short and to the point.

world approach which is essential to the successful implementation of the project. The RUNOs will also request the UNRC to proactively engage at the highest levels of government, with Ambassadors and the UN system globally to facilitate and expedite the implementation.

A Joint Steering Committee (JSC) will ensure overall coordination of the project. Subject to further discussion with government, the composition of the JSC is proposed to be as follows: co-chaired by the UNRC and the Deputy Prime Minister, members of the JSC will include the 3 RUNOs and the main governmental counterparts (MFA, MLSP, MoH and Border Protection Agency). Observers will include other UN agencies (UNDP, ILO and UNFPA), ADB, WB and other relevant development partners (e.g. Ambassadors) and CSOs.

The JSC will guide the strategic direction in planning, supervise implementation, contribute to and capitalize on UN System Jointness, enhance UN-government cooperation. JSC meetings will be held every two months and upon request from the JSC members. In parallel, a Joint Program Coordination Mechanism (JPCM) will be established and will include technical focal points of the three RUNOs and UNRCO. The JPCM will be tasked with day-to-day coordination of project implementation, will be based on full equality of members, will adopt its decisions by consensus, including joint work plans and M&E plans, will report to the JSC and work closely with government and non-government counterparts. Detailed terms of reference will be developed by RUNOs and approved by JSC.

The UN, and particular RUNOs: IOM, UNICEF and WHO, are uniquely and exclusively positioned in Mongolia to implement the proposed program, as they possess the specific expertise and knowledge to deliver the proposed solution at the highest possible standards:

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

IOM is the UN Migration Agency, acting with its partners to assist in meeting the growing operational challenges of migration management, advance understanding of migration issues and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants and dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. IOM works with government and civil society partners to ensure that the SDG goals and targets linked to migrants' rights remain part of the Government agendas. It does so by providing services and advice to governments and migrants and works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, be they refugees, displaced persons or other uprooted people. As a formal partner of the WHO, a member of the Strategic Advisory Group of the IASC Global Health Cluster, and the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network, IOM is a key player in responding to public health emergencies globally and including migrant's health.

At present, IOM supports preparedness and response to COVID-19 by implementing DTM in Ulaanbaatar and the rest of Mongolia, building the capacity of social workers to provide psychosocial support to most vulnerable, including internal migrants, who live at the fringes of the capital city. IOM has the expertise, experience, and tools to organize support while abroad, and provide return and reintegration assistance to stranded Mongolian migrant women and children. In cooperation with IOM missions in countries with presence of Mongolian migrants, since 2011 IOM Mongolia has organized the return of over 6,000 vulnerable Mongolians and has implemented reintegration programs for over 2,000 of these returnees.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

Mandated by the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC), UNICEF is the global leader promoting and protecting children's rights in 190 countries, including Mongolia where we have worked for over 50 years to reach every child. UNICEF supports the Government of Mongolia in effectively implementing policies and actions at all levels to end violence against children and in collaboration with national, sub-national and global stakeholders, and in strengthening mechanisms for identification, referral and follow up for children who are at risk and/or who experience violence. Since January 2020, UNICEF Mongolia has been closely working with the Government and other stakeholders to ensure the realization of the rights of every child by actively taking steps to address the spread of the virus; to respond to the multiple risks that children face during the coronavirus disease pandemic and to support provision of necessary assistance and services. In Mongolia, UNICEF leads four Clusters of the Humanitarian Country Team including the Child Protection Sub-cluster. Together with this sub-cluster, UNICEF has been effectively implementing interventions to prevent and address violence, exploitation and abuse of children and women, strengthen mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) coordination mechanism and services; and promote family-based care and prevent separation of children from families. For implementation of the case management and MHPSS interventions, UNICEF works closely with the government agencies (MLSP, MoH, AFCYD, National Centre for Mental Health, and the Institute of Applied Psychology), national and international NGOs (Save the Children and World Vision) and academia. In conclusion, UNICEF has expertise and experience in relation to 1) addressing violence, abuse and exploitation of children; 2) humanitarian assistance to women and children; 3) repatriation, quarantine and reintegration of stranded vulnerable children; 4) social services for vulnerable women and children. Furthermore, UNICEF has a global network of UNICEF Offices and partners covering all countries with stranded Mongolian women and children that will be mobilized.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) is leading UN agency in Mongolia to coordinate with the Ministry of Health and Deputy Prime Minister's office health cluster activities of Humanitarian Country Team focusing on multisectoral planning and implementation of preparedness and response to COVID 19 outbreak. WHO provides policy and technical advices to the government in developing national guidelines and regulations for multisectoral public health response. As coordinating UN agency for COVID-19 response globally, regionally and at the country level, WHO keeps providing updates on National multisectoral preparedness plans and pending needs through COVID response WHO global portal and communicates those needs regularly to UN country team, developing partners and stakeholders. WHO also coordinates the information exchange through different expert networks on clinical management and treatment of COVID patients, exchange of international practices for port of entries work, safe border crossing by international travelers and commercial goods. It helps government agencies in developing informed evidence-based decisions and regulations as considering risks and benefits analysis, including for international circulation of labor during the COVID-19.

The design of the interventions proposed in this project relied primarily on interviews with most vulnerable returnees (victims of trafficking and forced labor), with diaspora-based civil society groups and activists and were also informed by the data provided by the government and evidence collected from RUNOs' missions abroad. A significant contribution to the development of the project came from UNRC who, along with the heads of RUNOs, led several consultations with Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Head of the National Emergency Management Agency of Mongolia. The project envisages that the returning migrants will take the most active part in designing the project interventions, will be consulted in the inception phase and throughout the implementation process ensuring that the principle of

	equal and equitable access to services is upheld and that programmatic interventions benefit from the feedback of direct beneficiaries adapting swiftly and effectively to the rapidly evolving situation during this crisis.	
P_V. Target population	<p>*This part of the narrative section reflects the currently funded part of the programme as presented in the RBM and the budget, while the rest refers to the entire proposed programme of USD 1 mln.</p> <p>The first group of beneficiaries: Vulnerable Mongolian migrants overseas, stranded abroad due to COVID-19 pandemic: 1. People with health conditions (went abroad with bad health condition with official diagnoses); 2. Pregnant women; 3. Children (especially under 14 years old) and families with children; 4. People with a disability; 5. People over 60 years old. Additionally: people previously accepted on the return lists approved by the Mongolian government but didn't have the financial means to procure the tickets for the return flights.</p> <p>The project activities were designed based on preliminary assessments done by the Mongolian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the general level of vulnerability of migrants.</p> <p>The second group of beneficiaries: specialized agencies working on Points of Entry – Border Protection Agency, Immigration Agency, General Authority for Specialised Inspections, Customs Authority as well as Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia. The IOM tools to be used in Mongolia were developed based on an extensive experience of IOM implementing similar activities around the world. IOM Mongolia has worked directly with beneficiaries to estimate their needs and gather suggestions for project implementation.</p>	Please include indicators under RBM

SDG Targets

Target	Description
Main Goals	
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
TARGET_1.3	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
TARGET_5.2	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	
TARGET_8.7	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
Secondary Goals	
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	
TARGET_10.7	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

SDG Indicators

Indicator Code	Description
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Indicator Code	Description
No data available.	

Contribution to SDGs

Participating Organization	% TARGET_1.3	% TARGET_8.7	% TARGET_10.7	% TARGET_5.2	% Total
WHO	30	25	30	15	100
UNICEF	30	25	30	15	100
IOM	30	25	30	15	100
Total contribution by target	90	75	90	45	
Project contribution to SDG by target	30	25	30	15	100

List of documents

Document	Document Type	Document Source	Document Abstract	Modified By	Modified On
Annex_TOC.docx	Other Docs	Concept Narrative	Theory of Change	nurjemal.jalilova@un.org	Aug 31, 2020
Letter to Country Director ADB on 25 Aug 2020 (002).pdf	Other Docs	Concept Narrative	RC's letter to ADB	nurjemal.jalilova@un.org	Aug 31, 2020
CN_COVID_MPTF_Mongolia_Return of Stranded Women Children_UNR C_August31_final.docx	Other Docs	Concept	Concept Note	nurjemal.jalilova@un.org	Aug 31, 2020
Reviewer_3_Mongolia_MPTF_00209_00297.xlsx	Other Docs	Concept		kristoffer.tarp@undp.org	Sep 09, 2020
Reviewer_2_Mongolians Returning from Abroad.xlsx	Other Docs	Concept Narrative		usman.iftikhar@undp.org	Sep 09, 2020

Reviewer1_Mongolia_Supporting_Return_Mongolian_Women.xlsx	Other Docs	Concept	This CN is clear and well aligned with SERP. The rationale is clear and there is an urgent need for this intervention. TOC is ok and the division of labour between the different agencies is clear. The steps already taken to secure more funding for this CN is impressive, and it would be interesting if they could leverage more funds other funds and the private sector. The digital approach is good, and there is even more potential to leverage the activism among the diaspora. If selected, the timelines must be developed together with a clearer approach to how to include the beneficiaries in the implementation.	priya.alvarez@unwomen.org	Sep 10, 2020
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Project Results

Outcome	Output	Description
Vulnerable Mongolian migrants stranded due to COVID-19 benefit from increased support		IOM will cooperate with relevant institutions in the Mongolian government, including Mongolian Embassies abroad, to identify the most vulnerable migrants, assess their vulnerability and provide support while they are still abroad and also with their return to Mongolia
	Mongolian migrants stranded abroad have access to emergency assistance	IOM will operationalize its assistance by cooperating with Mongolian MFA as well as via the IOM missions in the countries where the vulnerable migrants currently reside.

Outcome	Output	Description																				
	<p>Activities</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="411 231 604 394">Title</th> <th data-bbox="604 231 1285 394">Description</th> <th data-bbox="1285 231 1503 394">Lead Participating Organization</th> <th data-bbox="1503 231 1724 394">Participating Organization</th> <th data-bbox="1724 231 1955 394">Other Organizations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="411 394 604 1142">Providing emergency assistance to Mongolian migrants abroad while awaiting return flights</td> <td data-bbox="604 394 1285 1142">IOM will cooperate with Mongolian MFA and Consular Offices in the countries where identified most vulnerable Mongolian migrants currently reside. Partners will confirm vulnerability and operationalize direct assistance to beneficiaries while they are still abroad. 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<p>Mongolian border-crossing authorities are better prepared to operate in the COVID-19 context</p>		<p>The capacity to operate the border-crossing points in a safe way will be crucial to deciding on re-opening the international borders. IOM's support will allow to increase existing capabilities and estimating the current gaps to be covered with future interventions.</p>																				

Outcome	Output	Description			
	<p>The capacities of border-crossing officials in Mongolia are strengthened for operating in the “new reality” of persistent COVID-19 threat</p>	<p>IOM will operationalize its assistance by implementing at key points of entry in Mongolia the “Risk Assessment Tool for Resuming Operations at Points of Entry in the COVID-19 Context” and delivering training sessions to frontline border-crossing officials following IOM’s “Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Front-line Border Officials at the Point of Entry (PoE) in Response to COVID-19 Outbreak”.</p>			
	Activities				
	Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations
	<p>Implementation of the PoE Risk Assessment Tool at 3 key PoEs (new airport, Altanbulag - Russia, Zamin-Uud-China)</p>	<p>IOM will implement in Mongolia its own tool “Risk Assessment Tool for Resuming Operations at Points of Entry in the COVID-19 Context” aimed at ensuring a coordinated approach while assessing the safety of the existing physical and human resources at Points of Entry (PoEs), as well as their operational readiness to resume border management activities in the context of COVID-19. This PoE Risk Assessment Tool is comprised of a suggested 9-phase Situational Assessment Pathway and relevant reference material and can be used to support governments in continuously evaluating the indicators for resuming border operations at PoEs. It is expected that WHO will complement the Assessment with necessary public health measures under the 2005 International Health Regulations (IHR) to be taken at PoEs in preparedness and response to disease outbreaks. The Risk Assessment will also provide important information on critical needs for resuming border-crossing operations that could be addressed with other interventions supported by public budget and other development projects.</p>	<p>IOM - International Org Migration</p>		<p>Deputy Prime Minister’s Office, State Emergency Commission, Border Protection Agency, Immigration Agency, General Authority for Specialised Inspections, Customs Authority, UNRCO, WHO and other UN agencies</p>
	<p>Trainings on SoPs for frontline border officials in response to COVID-19</p>	<p>IOM will deliver trainings to frontline border-crossing officials following IOM’s “Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Front-line Border Officials at the Point of Entry (PoE) in Response to COVID-19 Outbreak”. to provide quick guidance to border officials to prevent disease transmission and contamination of the working and living premises by COVID-19, as well as effectively manage suspected and/or probable COVID-19 cases. Both the Risk Assessment and Training on SoPs will target 3 main PoEs: airport, Altanbulag and Zamin-Uud.</p>	<p>IOM - International Org Migration</p>		<p>Deputy Prime Minister’s Office, State Emergency Commission, Border Protection Agency, Immigration Agency, General Authority for Specialised Inspections, Customs Authority, UNRCO, WHO and other UN agencies</p>

Signature Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
No signature indicators available.											

Imported Fund Outcome / Output Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
No fund indicators available.											

Project Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Outcome Indicator 1. Total number of vulnerable migrants assisted in the countries of residency and with return assistance		Reports by MFA, MIAT (Mongolian Airlines) and IOM Missions	Beneficiaries	At closure	Country	Number	0	0	60	0	Outcome: Vulnerable Mongolian migrants stranded due to COVID-19 benefit from increased support
No components available.											
Number of vulnerable migrants returned		MFA Reports	Beneficiaries	At closure	Country	Number	0	0	15	0	Outcome: Vulnerable Mongolian migrants stranded due to COVID-19 benefit from increased support Output: Mongolian migrants stranded abroad have access to emergency assistance
No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline	Target Value	Target	Linked Outcome / Output
Number of tools for PoEs activity in COVID-19 context available and institutionalized		DPM Office, specialised agencies working at PoEs	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number ra	0	0	2	0	Outcome: Mongolian border-crossing authorities are better prepared to operate in the COVID-19 context
No components available.											
Number of frontline border-crossing officials that are trained in SoPs Risk Assessment for border operation during COVID-19 and		Reports byborder authorities	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number ra	0	0	60	0	Outcome: Mongolian border-crossing authorities are better prepared to operate in the COVID-19 context Output: The capacities of border-crossing officials in Mongolia are strengthened for operating in the "new reality" of persistent COVID-19 threat
No components available.											

Risks

Event	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
COVID-19 could impact project implementation itself, with a higher risk to IOM and Mongolian Embassies' staff implementing activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social and Environmental 	Medium	Possible	Moderate	All the personnel involved in project implementation will avoid direct contact, maintain social distancing, use PPEs, work remotely/online as much as possible.	vlutenco@iom.int

A larger number of identified beneficiaries are in an extremely vulnerable position and require comprehensive protection and/or shelter support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and Environmental • Operational 	Medium	Possible	Minor	The project might be changed during the implementation period or if needed, IOM will refer to complementary programmes or other projects available and will develop new interventions.	vlutenco@iom.int
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Budget by UNSDG Categories

Budget Lines	Description	IOM (7%)	UNICEF (7%)	WHO (7%)	Total
1. Staff and other personnel		7,350			7,350
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials		5,671			5,671
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation					0
4. Contractual services					0
5. Travel		5,000			5,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts		6,000			6,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs		59,250			59,250
Sub Total Project Costs		83,271	0	0	83,271
8. Indirect Support Costs		5,829	0	0	5,829
Total		89,100	0	0	89,100

Country: Mongolia

Programme Title: Supporting the return of vulnerable Mongolian women and children stranded abroad due to COVID-19 and facilitating labor

Signature Page

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<p>Recipient UN Organization: International Organization for Migration (Mongolia)</p> <p>Name of Signatory (Head of Organization): Giuseppe Crocetti</p> <p>Title: Chief of Mission</p> <p>Email: gcrocetti@iom.int</p>	<p>Signature: [Redacted]</p> <p>Date: 10 February 2021</p>