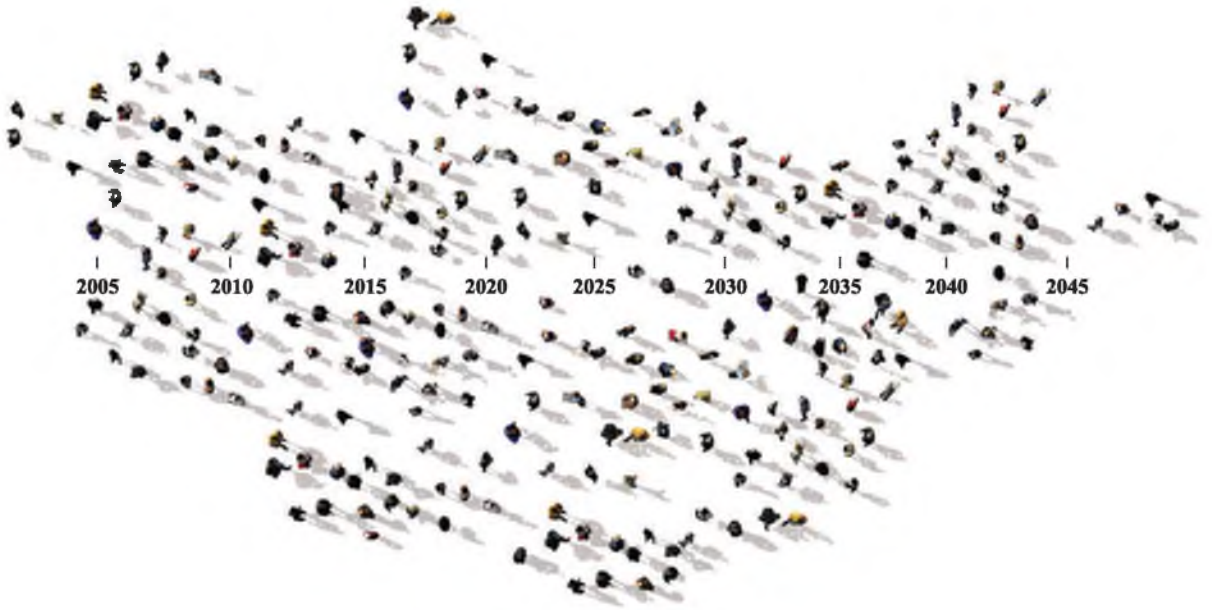


ANNUAL REPORT **2015/2016**



Independence

Quality

Impact

Independent Research Institute of Mongolia IRIM

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OUR MISSION

Our vision is to become a world-class professional organization that provides high-quality, independent consulting services and research outcomes and impact.

SERVICES WE PROVIDE

Research: IRIM is experienced in designing and facilitating methodologically excellent researches drawing on quantitative and qualitative approaches. IRIM collect data on dozens of topic-specific issues from thousands of respondents and produce sophisticated data analyses.

Monitoring and Evaluation: IRIM provides independent and non-biased assessments of projects. The objectives of M&E services are to assist in improving the efficiency and effectiveness of projects by determining the appropriate resources, tracking discrepancies between planned and actual activities; and evaluating outcomes and impacts.

Training: IRIM offers training for local communities, public agencies and private enterprise using a wide range of participatory methods and techniques.

Advocacy: IRIM designs and implements various advocacy and public outreach activities. The goals of this program are to influence government policy decisions and to raise awareness of significant and topical issues in Mongolia.

Project management: We undertake process and activity of planning, organizing, motivating, and controlling resources, procedures and protocols to achieve completion of every project.

OUR INTEREST AREAS

- Governance
- Public Health
- Mining an Environment
- Education
- Rural and urban communities
- Economics

Message from the President and CEO



Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
IRIM President
Bekhbat Khasbazar



CEO
Dolgion Aldar

We are pleased to present to you - for the third time – summaries of IRIM’s main research activities and projects, undertaken during the previous year; this time 2015.

2015 was a very significant year generally, when many countries adopted the Sustainable Development Agenda and are now developing national goals and targets to be achieved over the next 15 years. The SDGs highlight the increasing importance of the private sector’s and civil society’s roles in achieving global, and national, development goals.

IRIM has been contributing to the achievement of these goals through its ongoing project management and consultancy projects. Over the past year, we undertook projects that helped:

- strengthen public sector capacity in promoting transparency and accountability,
- prevent corruption,
- improve labour market responsiveness of higher education institutes,
- identify employment opportunities for people with disabilities, and
- evaluate the impact of mining policies and artisanal mining in Mongolia.

We organised more than twenty national, aimag and soum-level forums and workshops. Our independence and impartiality enabled us to gain the trust of different stakeholder groups, and facilitated multi-stakeholder engagement and dialogue. Which in turn facilitated the promotion of development issues such as water management and local development agreements; between mining companies and local governments and citizens. The

results of these interactions provided the bases for important policy formulation and decision making.

IRIM extended its contributions to the accomplishment of SDGs - at the national level - through various, new initiatives. For example, we launched the ‘National Evaluation Framework Initiative’ during IRIM’s First Annual Reception. The event brought together representatives from international organisations and the Government, as well as international experts working in Mongolia. As part of the same initiative, we also participated in the 4th National Evaluation Capacities Global Conference, and provided inputs to the shaping of the Global Evaluation Agenda of 2016-2020.

We recognize that to provide high quality research outcomes and consultancy services, a quality management system which allows continuous assessment and improvement is critical. In this respect, IRIM is now committed to obtain ‘ISO 9001 certification’ in 2016 and will be Mongolia’s first consulting and research organisation to meet the international standard’s requirements.

We would like to thank all our many consultants and clients for their invaluable contributions to our accomplishments over the past year in particular.

In the year ahead - together with our dedicated team, consultants, partners and clients - we are confident that we will continue to produce work of integrity, quality and utility.

As always, the primary aim of this report is to share information about some of Mongolia’s major research projects. Therefore, we hope the following excerpts of some of our many reports will be of interest to readers.

IRIM HUMAN RESOURCE

OUT STAFFS

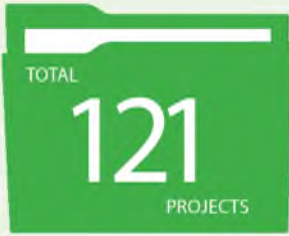


IRIM has 28 full-time employees who are proficient in conducting research and training, managing projects and providing consultation services. Our employees are professionals in sociology, social work, public health, politics, psychology, economics, legal studies and management and they have three to twenty years of experience in relevant social research areas.

Consultants team: IRIM has the backing of a team of specialists and consultants that enable the institute to apply the appropriate expertise, resources and tools as required. The Consultants Team consists of both Internal (full-time) and external (part-time) consultants. They allow the institute to have access to deeper levels of expertise and bring a degree of innovation to the projects. They are directly accountable for the project directors and team leaders and in delivering specific outcomes.

Project support staff: Project support staff mostly consists of those contracted with IRIM on a given project, who works a regular and prearranged schedule as specified in their respective project contracts. IRIM has an established roster of subcontracted researchers that ensures our ability to meet client requirements. We have approximately 30 subcontracted researchers and support staff available to work on research projects at any time.

IRIM IN NUMBERS



2008 April

2015 December



Governance



Economy



Education



Public Health



Rural Households



Mining and Environment



112495
Respondents



73 Clients

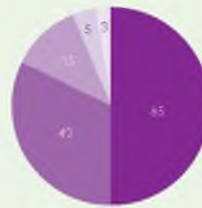


135 Partners

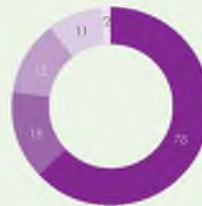
PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED AREAS



Ulaanbaatar	93	Khuvsgul	21	Orkhon	17
Khovd	35	Arkhangai	19	Uvs	24
Dornogobi	26	Sukhbaatar	18	Gobisumber	15
Umnugobi	26	Tuv	19	Dundgobi	18
Darkhan-Uul	25	Khentii	21	Selenge	22
Uvurkhangai	24	Bayan-Ulgii	16	Bulgan	12
Bayankhongor	24	Dornod	21	Eriyan city in China 1	
Gobi-Altai	24	Zavkhan	18		
					Total 539



- Research
- Monitoring & evaluation
- Training
- Advocacy
- Consultancy



- International Organizations
- Government
- NGO
- Private sector
- Person

Our ethical and professional commitment



As a member of International Sociological Association (ISA), we affirm our commitment to the Code of Ethics, approved by the ISA Executive Committee.



IRIM is an Executive Committee member of the Asian Network of Social Accountability (ANSA) in Mongolia. As such, we aim to promote involvement in social accountability.



HIGHLIGHTS OF 2015

«IRIM launched the "Consultancy Service For Higher Education Responsiveness to Labor Market" technical assistance project funded by ADB.

IRIM published its Annual Report - 2014
IRIM celebrated its 7 year anniversary.
IRIM has attended International best consultants forum, hosted by Gabriel Al-Salem Fund, and received Certificate of "Consulting Without Borders".

IRIM has implemented «Employment Barometer study -2015» for National employment study and information center throughout 21 aimags of Mongolia

IRIM Executive Director A.Dolgion took a part in and supported the Bangkok Declaration on National Evaluation Capacities and Global Evaluation Agenda 2016-2020

IRIM conducted the 'National consultation on Model Community Development Agreement' workshop.

Executive Director A.Dolgion organization's activities and participate defacto interview broadcast on the evaluation system in Mongolian.

IRIM conducted the Evaluation on transparency in websites of state agencies

IRIM organized the Annual reception hosted by Mr. Bekhbat Kh, Ambassador and IRIM President.

Mr.Tamir, IRIM consultant, participated Prospectors and developers association PDAC 2016 - 84th anniversary



1



Executive Director A.Dolgion took a part in forum organized by 3ie in London.

2

3



"Institutional Strengthening for Donor Assistance Management Project" training was successfully organized by IRIM.

4

5



Mr.Manlaibaatar, Mrs.Minjirmaa and Ms.Yanjinpagma participated and presented survey findings at international Mongolian Studies Conference in Washington DC, USA.

6

7

8

9



With the aim to improve South Gobi Region water management, IRIM facilitated workshops with multi-stakeholders throughout 15 soums of Omnogobi aimag.

10

11



Mr.Tamir participated in «Anti-corruption agencies assessment tool and Project kick-off workshop» in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

12



IRIM presented its design on Impact Evaluation of EITI Mongolia at the G7 Fast Track Partnership Conference in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.

Participated in «Sustainable Development Goals and National Evaluation Framework» Conference. E.Oyundelger, Research of IRIM, attended «The Second National Workshop on Implementing Responsible Governance of Tenure», between November 4-5, 2015 organized in Khan Palace Kempinski Hotel, Ulaanbaatar. The workshop aims at reporting about one year of preparation activities for implementing «»Voluntary Guideline on Governance of Tenure»» as initiated by FAO.

2016

CONFERENCES OF 2015

IRIM SUPPORTS THE BANGKOK DECLARATION ON NATIONAL EVALUATION CAPACITIES AND GLOBAL EVALUATION AGENDA 2016-2020



From 26-30 October, IRIM participated at the 4th International Conference on National Evaluation Capacities (NEC) in Bangkok, Thailand. The theme of the conference was 'Blending Evaluation Principles with Development Practices to Change People's Lives'.

Around 400 delegates from 100 countries, representing a range of institutions (government, parliaments, development organisations, multi-lateral and bi-lateral organisations, professional evaluation organisations) came together during the conference.

The participants and evaluation community shared their diverse experience and sought to reach common understanding on challenges and opportunities for evaluation practice to support the Sustainable Development Goals. At the conclusion of the conference, 'Bangkok Declaration on National Evaluation Capacity for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)' era was endorsed by the participants.

IRIM seeks to support the Bangkok Declaration and Global Evaluation Agenda for 2016 - 2020 to help evaluate the Sustainable Development Goals in the following ways:

1. Promote equity focused evaluation and development practice
2. Advocate for establishing a national evaluation framework in Mongolia (more about IRIM's initiative in promoting evaluation use and a national evaluation framework here)
3. Provide a platform for discussion and coordinated efforts in evaluation of national policies and SDGs within and outside Mongolia
4. Provide opportunities for young evaluators and improve their competencies.

IRIM PRESENTED ITS DESIGN ON IMPACT EVALUATION OF EITI MONGOLIA AT THE G7 FAST TRACK PARTNERSHIP CONFERENCE



Delegates from four participating countries - Cambodia, Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam, shared their experiences with Mongolian colleagues.

IRIM has provided consulting services to IMRI program in terms of workshop methodology to create the Minutes of Understanding (MOU); organising the parallel workstream sessions and assisted in the creation of the final MOU.

Furthermore, IRIM presented its design and theory of change in 'measuring the impact of the EITI in Mongolia'. The presentation attracted a lot of interest from the delegates of Cambodia, Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam.

Dolgion Aldar (IRIM CEO), presenting sections from 'Design of Impact Evaluations of EITI in Mongolia' project, funded by 3ie

On 10 and 11 November 2015, G7'Fast-Track Partnerships' Conference' on mid-term review of the EITI was organized by GIZ Integrated Mineral Resource Initiative (IMRI) at Shangri-La Hotel, Ulaanbaatar.

CONFERENCES OF 2015



ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCIES ASSESSMENT TOOL AND PROJECT KICK-OFF WORKSHOP

November 11-12, 2015

Transparency International Bangladesh, Dhaka.

On November 11-12 a two day kick-off training workshop took place, led by Transparency International Bangladesh, to train researchers from national chapters in Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Maldives, Mongolia, Sri Lanka and Taiwan. Delegates from 6 countries were present at the kick-off training workshop, which was also attended by the IRIM researcher Tamir.Ch, and "TI-M" Program manager Anuzaya.P. The kick-off training workshop featured variety of sessions including assessment objectives, introductions of assessment, M&E framework, indicators, data collection methods, approaches and report outline. Also Lessons learned, best practices from survey conducted in Bhutan were highlighted



THE 9TH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL MONGOLIAN STUDIES CONFERENCE

Mr Zagdbazar Manlaibaatar, Ms Namjinbaatar Minjirmaa and Ms Nyamsuren Yanjinpagma participated and presented survey findings at the 9th Annual International Mongolian Studies Conference in Washington DC, USA.



PROSPECTORS AND DEVELOPERS ASSOCIATION PDAC 2016 - 84TH ANNIVERSARY

PDAC International Convention, Trade Show & Investors Exchange is the world's leading Convention for people, companies and organizations in, or connected with, mineral exploration.

The four-day annual Convention held in Toronto, Canada, has grown in size, stature and influence since it began in 1932 and today is the event of choice for the world's mineral industry. In addition to meeting over 1,000 exhibitors, 25,122 attendees from over 100 countries, it allows you the opportunity to attend technical sessions, short courses as well as social and networking events. Our organization is involving in PDAC 2016.

Mr. Tamir Ch. Board chair has attended the PDAC.

ANNUAL RECEPTION 2015



Since its establishment, IRIM has been actively involved in supporting international initiatives to promote evaluation policies and evaluation usage, and to incorporate them into the national public policy agenda.

In this regard, on 4 December 2015, IRIM successfully organized its first Annual Reception in Ulaanbaatar, under the topic of 'SDGs 2030: The Role of the National Evaluation Framework'.

The event aimed to provide participants with a platform to engage in dialogue on the topic, and IRIM introduced its initiatives to improve national policies and capabilities for results-based governance in Mongolia.

The reception was hosted by Dr Bekhbat Khasbazar (Ambassador, and IRIM's President) and discussions were moderated by Mr Jargalsaikhan Damba (De Facto); whose friendly and engaging manners provided for an open atmosphere among the guests, promoting engagement in productive discussions.

More than 45 guests gathered at the Annual Reception, demonstrating the importance of the topic discussed. The guests comprised of government officials, including representatives from the Ministry of Finance, National Statistics Office and International Cooperation Fund of Mongolia; representatives of international organizations such as Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, JICA, Asian Development Bank, World Bank, IFC, UNDP, World Vision, International Republican Institute and GIZ; embassies of Japan, Canada and USA; and national and international experts.

The first, keynote address was presented by Mrs Beate Trankmann, UN Resident Coordinator. In her speech, she described how the SDGs will be monitored, and the UN's overall approach to the SDGs. Most importantly, she shared her views about some further ideas for strengthening monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs in Mongolia.

The second presentation was made by Ms Dolgion Aldar, CEO of IRIM. She introduced current data and evaluation gaps in Mongolia and described measures to improve the situation.

Participants suggested that: it is important to promote a culture of evaluation, where evaluation is considered as a learning tool rather than merely inspection and auditing; and the current SDGs call for unprecedented involvement from the private sector and evaluation of SDGs should mean inclusion of private firms as well.

It was widely accepted that the event was very timely, as it was organized in light of the formulation of Mongolia's National Long-term Development Policy and Sustainable Development Goals Adoption and the '2015 International Year of Evaluation' as declared by the United Nations.

Finally, Jargalsaikhan concluded the event by summarizing IRIM's initiatives for promoting a National Evaluation Framework. And he emphasized that - through the participation and synergies of like-minded people - Mongolia can become a regional and international best practice in implementing and evaluating its SDGs.

IMPLEMENTED PROJECTS

- Designing Impact Evaluation of EITI (Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative) **12**
- Baseline study of the Youth Development Project **15**
- The M&E capacity building activities for ODA projects for the Institutional Strengthening for Donor Assistance Management Project, MONGOLIA **19**
- Reconnaissance Survey of SAM project **22**
- Final evaluation of PRIME UB project **26**
- Presenting results from ifc community perceptions survey in the south gobi region **29**
- "2015 Annual monitoring survey for the SDC COOPERATION STRATEGY 2013-2016" **32**
- Baseline survey Urban governance **36**
- Baseline Survey for the "Strengthening Schools to Nurture Effective School Readiness and Learning Experiences in First Grade Children of Mongolia (Phase 1)" Project **40**
- ASM Gold Jewellery in Mongolia **44**
- "Baseline study on the value of investment made by miners and traders into local economic sector and their contribution to economic growth in ASM dependent provinces" **46**
- "National labour stability survey in Mongolia" **50**
- "Risk assessment project of the officials and organizations' integrity, transparency and openness of the decisions of municipality of the capital city" **53**
- Evaluation on transparency in websites of state agencies **57**
- Comprehensive socio-economic development in rural mongolia **60**
- "The Survey on Best Practices in vegetable, livestock and textile sector in Mongolia" **64**
- Anti-corruption agencies' strengthening initiative **67**
- Survey on determining the Employment needs of deaf citizens **70**
- Extractive industries transparency in mining sector licensing in mongolia is measured **74**
- National Consultation on Model Community Development Agreement' workshop **76**
- National Consultation on Model Community Development Agreement' workshop **79**

DESIGNING IMPACT EVALUATION OF EITI (EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE),



Client: The International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie) and DFID

Project description:

It is well documented that lower income countries that discover and exploit valuable natural resources have often been unable to make sure their citizens benefit from the wealth this creates. Instead, the proceeds from activities such as mining precious metals remain with private mining companies, and even when taxes are paid to governments by these companies, much of the revenue is lost through corruption. This is known as the 'natural resource paradox'. Mongolia is one such country that has recently discovered - and begun to exploit - mineral wealth. In order to help to manage and govern well the extraction of minerals, and to avoid the natural resource paradox happening in Mongolia, it joined the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) in 2006. This global initiative was established to promote openness and answerability between companies, governments and citizens in the way natural resources are managed. It was hoped that encouraging companies to report on their activities and earnings, and government to report on taxes they receive, as well as promoting good communication between companies, governments and citizens, would:

- Provide information that citizens need to be able to demand their share of the benefits,
- Improve sector performance, and
- Improve governance.

This in turn was expected to increase the welfare of ordinary citizens.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The main overarching evaluation questions posed by the evaluation team were:

- What is EITI Mongolia's contribution to extractive sector's transparency and accountability in mining value chain?
- Has public access to mining sector information and involvement of civil society organisations (CSOs) and citizens contributed to increased trust in the sector and to overall social development in Mongolia?

Evaluation questions related to the higher level impacts were:

1. What has been the impact of EITI activities on economic outcomes such as mineral revenue growth, economic growth, improved national income?
2. What has been the impact of EITI activities on social outcomes such as reduced poverty and increased incomes of Mongolian citizens? Have public awareness and trust in extractive industry increased?
3. What has been the impact of EITI activities on sectoral outcomes eg effective and accurate reporting, accountability of mining sector actors, transparency in reporting, revenue generation and expenditure?

Pathways to the higher level impacts of poverty reduction and improved incomes will be difficult to attribute to the initiative in the time frame allowed. The evaluation will therefore focus on impacts at the level of engagement of citizens and citizen representatives (CSOs).

Key evaluation sub-questions included:

1. Has the programme improved CSO/citizen engagement with mining sector governance and institutions? How does this vary by gender/other forms of social differentiation? Do relationships between citizens and CSOs and CSOs/citizens and government function effectively?
2. Has the programme improved CSO/citizen engagement with mining companies? How does this vary by gender/other forms of social differentiation? Do relationships between citizens/ CSOs and companies function effectively?
3. Has the programme improved engagement between government and mining companies? Do relationships between these actors function effectively?
4. Do CSOs/ citizens have more power/ engagement in mining sector decision-making fora? How does this vary by gender/ other forms of social differentiation?

The evaluation team developed a set of conditions for success (assumptions) as well as part of the theory of change design.

The evaluation design:

The evaluation design is based on a combination of surveys of companies and citizens (including perceptions), and a qualitative 'case study' method that utilises contribution analysis and the Group 1 methods outlined for 'Small-n' impact evaluation by White and Phillips (2012). This method permits the use of a range of evidence to verify the expected results, the



2014 December

2015 April

SUMMARY

causal chain and other influencing factors and alternative explanations of causation. Ultimately however, this analysis was designed to largely be a test of 'plausible contribution' – the extent of contribution that can be reasonably associated to the interventions of MEITI.

In designing the impact evaluation, we undertook the following activities:

- Conducted extensive literature review to identify the knowledge gap in the study field
 - IRIM attended and presented its study design at workshop organized in London about Initiatives in Transparency and Accountability in Extractives Sector in cooperation with Ministry of Mining and with EITI Secretariat's support.
 - Conducted stakeholder consultations and developed policy engagement plan in the evaluation/study
 - Identified policy markers' needs - how the initiative can be implemented not only at the national but also at the local (sub-national) levels, and whether and how it can be applied to other non-mining sectors.
- IRIM held meetings with Tax Authority, Member mining companies of EITI, Civil Society organizations and other government agencies that are represented in EITI Council to conduct situation analysis.
 - Designed the evaluation theory of change and methodology (evaluation questions, data collection methods, sampling strategy etc.)

Using this impact evaluation design, it is now possible to conduct the actual evaluation and answer the questions policy-makers had:

1. How to scale-up the project sub-nationally?
2. How to provide relevant, localised information to affected communities and citizens' representative councils?
3. How to operationalise the draft EITI Law, and promote implementation once it is passed?

As such, the evaluation can provide evidence of links between EITI and societal changes as a case study based on a rigorous impact evaluation design.

BASELINE SURVEY OF THE 'YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME '(2013-2017)



Client: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA),

Survey goal and objectives:

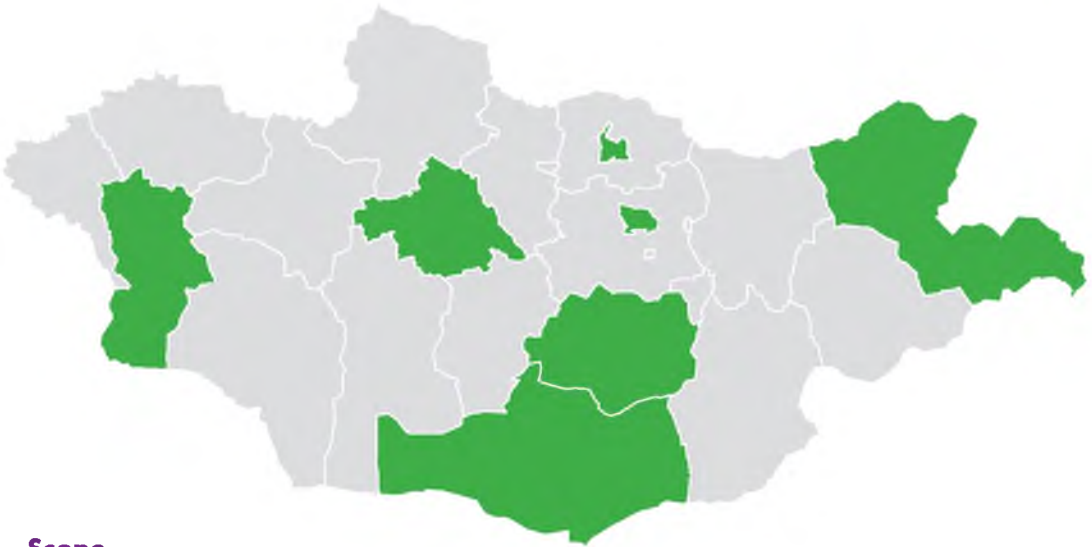
The objectives of this study were to:

1. gather baseline data in line with an M&E framework;
2. identify the risks that may be critical to monitor the success of the project implementation;
3. validate achievable and realistic targets of planned goal, outcome and outputs stated in the project M&E framework;
4. provide clear guidance and recommendations on ways to strengthen ongoing monitoring of the project and its indicators
5. determine existing and possible sources of information to measure indicators.

IRIM suggested and employed the following additional approaches for conducting the study:

- Develop robust, quantitative and qualitative instruments for monitoring and evaluation of the impact of "The Youth Development" programme;
- Provide integrated, quantitative data of current level of key indicators such as level of satisfaction and KAP ;
- Feed key qualitative insights into the priority improvement areas that need to be addressed by the "The Youth Development" programme.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



Scope

This baseline survey interviewed youth and adults aged 15-34. Participants came from various backgrounds including university students, high school students, TVET students, high school drop outs, employed youth, unemployed youth, young miners, young herders, LGBT youth, youth with disability and ethnic minorities from target areas.



2014 December **2015** March



1600 QUESTIONNAIRES



61 IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS



60 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

SUMMARY

Background

The Youth Development Programme funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, the Government of Luxembourg, and UNFPA, and jointly implemented by the Government of Mongolia and UNFPA aims to build resilience of young women and men, and reduce vulnerabilities to gender-based violence, unplanned pregnancies, STIs and HIV, and increase their capacity to benefit from Mongolia’s rapid socioeconomic change, particularly related to intensified extractive industries.

Programme’s Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework included 21 indicators to measure 4 outcomes and 12 outputs in frame of life skills, gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health, policy on youth. Identifying the baseline level of these indicators was the main goal of the study.

Design

IRIM applied semi-experimental design for the baseline study.

The interrupted time series experimental design



Here, A₁ and B₁ are baseline study results for target and control group respectively;
A₂ and B₂ are the first follow-up (mid-term survey) survey results for target and control group respectively;
A₃ and B₃ are the second follow-up survey (end line survey) results for target and control group respectively;

X₁, X₂ and X₃ are the outcome of the project as of 2015, 2017 respectively

The final impact of the intervention is measured by the difference between X₂ and Y₂.

This project used mixed methods such as a questionnaire, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, document review, and observation.

Data were collected from eleven different youth groups using a questionnaire and focus group discussions. The study team used various participatory methods on focus group discussions such as H-Form and card sorting, concept mapping and word lists. Questionnaires were used to define the knowledge, attitudes and practices towards gender-based violence, life skills, sexual and reproductive health and the national policy for youth. focus group discussions focused on elaborating, clarifying, and building on findings from quantitative methods. A total of 1600 questionnaires and 60 focus group discussions were conducted.

Moreover, a total of 61 cooperative stakeholders including governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations were interviewed

Results

Life skills. Mongolian youth consider themselves educated and knowledgeable about life skills (target group: 48.7%, control group: 54.2%). The level of satisfaction in programs among target group respondents was high (71.3%). Youth were learning and acquiring life skills from various sources including secondary school curriculum, family and media. “Absolutely necessary” life skills differed on specific characteristics of different youth groups.

Gender-based violence. The concept of gender-based violence (GBV) was unfamiliar among youth. Only 1.3% of youth had positive

SUMMARY

attitude toward GBV. Youth also responded that, on average, they knew of 3 people, who were constantly subjected to GBV, showing that violence might be a very common occurrence. Government policies regarding prevention and measures against GBV were perceived to be inadequate. There were no prevention measures against GBV and/or the prevention measures that exist had inadequate accessibility. School-based GBV prevention programs were the most highly demanded GBV prevention measures.

Sexual and reproductive health. The percentage of youth with an appropriate understanding about STIs was also low. ethnic minorities (6.7%) and youth with disabilities (22.2%) had a lower level of knowledge about STIs. The concept of family planning among youths was commonly linked to issues such as infant care after birth, family income and expense, and budgeting suggesting that youth have a misconceived understanding about family planning. 75.2% of youth did not know

about Adolescent and Youth Friendly Clinics, or had only heard about it, never having used their services.

Policies And Programs Directed Towards Youth. There is a low availability in policies, programs and measures that support youth involvement. The majority (76.1%) of survey respondents have never heard of programs or activities directed towards youths. This shows poor implementation of the Adolescent, Youth Development Program 2007-2015 and low availability of services provided by the program, which has already been implemented for many years. survey respondents could not mention any activities that supported youth participation in their communities or any activities that could facilitate the relay of youth-related issues to decision makers. It relates to lack of cooperation among governmental and non-governmental organizations that provide activities directed youth and lack of evidence and demand-driven youth-specific attributes.



THE
WORLD
BANK



САНГИЙН ЯАМ

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING FOR DONOR ASSISTANCE MANAGEMENT PROJECT-CONSULTANCY SERVICE



Client: World Bank, Ministry of Finance

Purpose of the project:

This project aimed to strengthen the Government of Mongolia's ability to manage development projects by increasing the capacity of the M&E staff through a hands-on training program and providing operational manual for project M&E.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Scope

This programme focused on 100 public servants from ministries and local governments involved in monitoring and evaluation within their organization with particularly emphasis on development programmes and projects. Also, coaching activities were held for selected 4 projects.

Background

The Government Action Plan (GAP) for 2008-2012, article 4.5.6 states that “The government will aim to improve the overall monitoring and evaluation system in the public sector by enhancing regulatory framework and building capacities at all levels of the government”. Although M&E departments and divisions were created in 2008 within all line ministries and provincial governors’ offices, M&E is still a very new concept in Mongolia and implementation and enforcement have been constrained by weak capacity, lack of sound methodological guidelines, and few incentives for enforcement.

According to the Joint Country Portfolio Performance Review (CPPR) of the ADB and the World Bank, there is little attention and capacity to deal with the M&E of development operations at all levels: project, sectoral and national. The Joint CPPR recommends that development projects’ M&E systems could be strengthened by including indicators linked to

sector objectives and goals, indicators that are easy to measure.

Results

The Ministry of Finance (MOF) Mongolia is implementing the World Bank funded Mongolia - Institutional Strengthening for Donor Assistance Management Project, which intends to support the Government of Mongolia, in the short term, enhance Mongolia’s M&E system for Official development assistance (ODA)-funded projects and, in the long run, serve as an important instrument to design and manage investment programs supported by the government’s own budget.

Project consisted three main phases.

First phase- Published a Manual for conducting result-based M&E for Official Development Assistance projects in Mongolia. The manual included all steps of M&E including project cycle management, key concepts and methodologies of M&E, impact evaluation, disseminating findings and recommendations. As the manual was designed for direct practical usage and a tool for the training, it contains less theory and regulations.

Second Phase- Training lasted 8 days comprising four different groups of participants



2015 February

2015 April



100 RESPONDENTS

SUMMARY

from national and local government. Participants received 2 days of training and were awarded a certificate with the signature of Secretary of Ministry of Finance.

The training introduced participants to the key concepts and best practice approaches in Project M&E. Participants gained confidence in applying acquired skills and knowledge to their M&E work; and developed a greater understanding of how M&E can improve the quality of their projects while promoting learning and accountability.

Throughout the training, participants were asked to work on different exercises and assignments, which made it a hands-on practical training.

Figure 1 shows that the baseline knowledge of the participants increased by approximately 21% (to 62.2% from 41.4%); we also received positive feedback and participants requested more training.

Assessment result

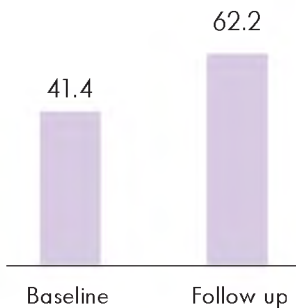


Figure 1 Knowledge assessment

Third phase- IRIM carried out M&E projects and coached the related ministry M&E staff on four projects as determined by the Ministry of Finance.

1. Agriculture and Rural Development Project
Responsible ministry: Ministry of Construction and Urban Development
Project Funding: ADB

2. Railway rolling stock fleet expansion
Responsible ministry: Ministry of Road and Transportation
Project Funding: Government of China

3. Mongolia Multi-Sectoral Technical Assistance Program
Responsible ministry: Ministry of Finance
Project Funding: World Bank

4. Higher education reform project
Responsible ministry: Ministry of Education
Project Funding: ADB

There were three stages in conducting the best practice M&E:

1. IRIM consultants organized meetings with the responsible ministry officials and the project implementing unit to get acquainted with the project and to gather the necessary documents for review,
2. M&E staff of the project implementing ministry together with the IRIM consultants developed the project logical framework and the indicators for measurement,
3. Data was analysed and the recommendations to improve the M&E process were made by IRIM consultants.



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“RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF SUSTAINABLE ARTISANAL MINING (SAM) PHASE 4 PROJECT”



Client: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

Partnership: Sustainable Artisanal Mining Project

Survey goal and objectives:

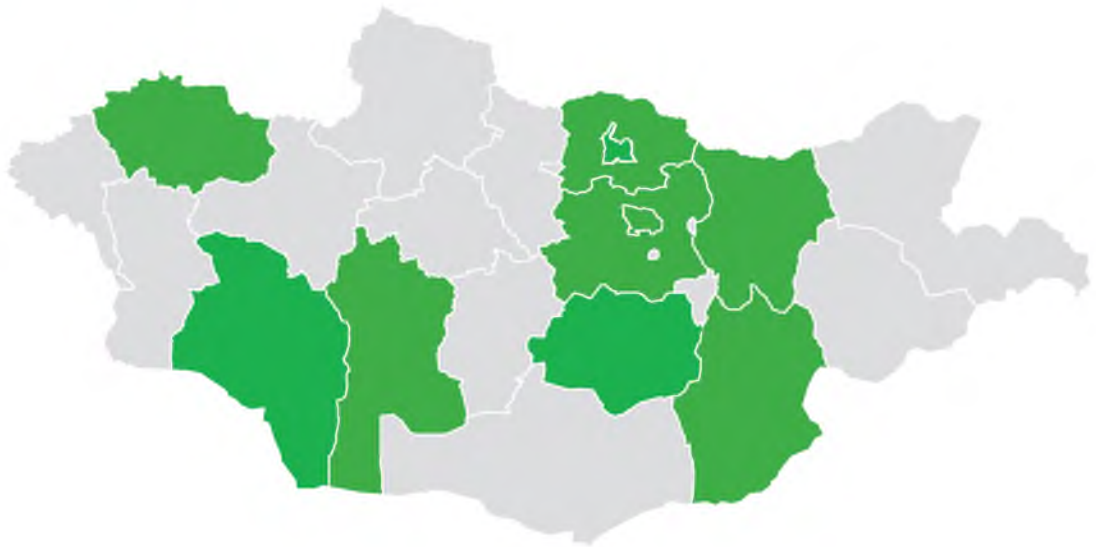
In regard with project goals, survey had following main objectives:

Identify the most effective and cost-efficient communication approach through which the Knowledge Hub can communicate with miners, local government and vice versa, and identify ways to feed the website frequently, in reaching the target group at the field.

IRIM was also asked to reveal general perception and awareness levels of the target group about the SAM (Phase 4) project through the Knowledge Hub Survey.

As a recommendation based on the survey findings, Communication approach for the Knowledge Hub was developed.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



Scope

15 soums of nine aimag and the capital of Mongolia



2015 April

2015 June



364 QUESTIONNAIRES



19 IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS



8 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

SUMMARY

Background

The SAM (Phase 4) seeks to transform Mongolia into an international knowledge hub for ASM Best Practices. The project development goal is “An economically sustainable, environmentally responsible and human rights-based ASM sector in Mongolia benefiting from, and contributing to, global best practices regarding artisanal and small-scale mining.

The Knowledge Hub (KH) component will extend the impact of the project beyond the national level while bringing international experience back to Mongolia.

Design

The survey employed various methods such as semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions (FGD), collection of secondary data through provisional statistic information and additional questionnaires.

Survey sampling

- Data were collected in total from 454 local citizens.
- 8 Focus Group Discussions (71 people in total),
- 19 Key Informant Interviews (9 questions), and
- 364 Questionnaires (23 questions).

Results

Although a web-based KH appeared (from project-related documents) to be the preferred strategic option for SAM (Phase 4) project, survey also aimed to identify the prospect of developing a non-web-based alternative.

Information Sources and Access

As a result of the survey, most (94.2%) of the respondents did watch the television, for an average of 3.8 hours per day. Use of internet was restricted to 23.6% of respondents; for 2.1 hours per day. This makes television the most popular source of information. Among the quarter of all respondents that used the Internet, Facebook was the most (58.6%) was the most popular website. 91.6 percent of the surveyed Internet users indicated they would use a Facebook page dedicated to ASM’s needs.

With respect to ASMs’ sources of information, the five most important were:

NGO activity	19.9%
Public meeting (NGOs, project etc.)	19.3%
ASMs	16.1%
TV	14.9%
Project activity	11.5%

Scope for Development

Generally, the most preferred types of communications were:

1. Mobile phone; most participants thought that NGOs, especially the Head, should be responsible as well as SAM (Phase 4) Project and Artisanal and Small-scale miners’ National Federation (ASMNF) involved.
2. Meeting; as above.
3. Television; NGO and Project should be responsible and the most preferred TV channels were (MNB, local TV, TV9 and “Herder” TV).

SUMMARY

Table 1. FGD Participants Rating of Communications Methods

Communication tool	Responsible person	Place	Frequency
Mobile phone	NGO Project ASMNF	--	Weekly
Meeting	NGO Project ASMNF	District center	Monthly
Television	NGO Project	MNB Local TV TV9 "Herder" TV	Monthly
Handouts	NGO	On site	Monthly
Internet	NGO	Facebook Specific website	2-3 times a week
On-site	Head of Cooperative	Bayankhongor (Bayan-Ovoo)	Biennial
Word-of-mouth	ASMs	--	--

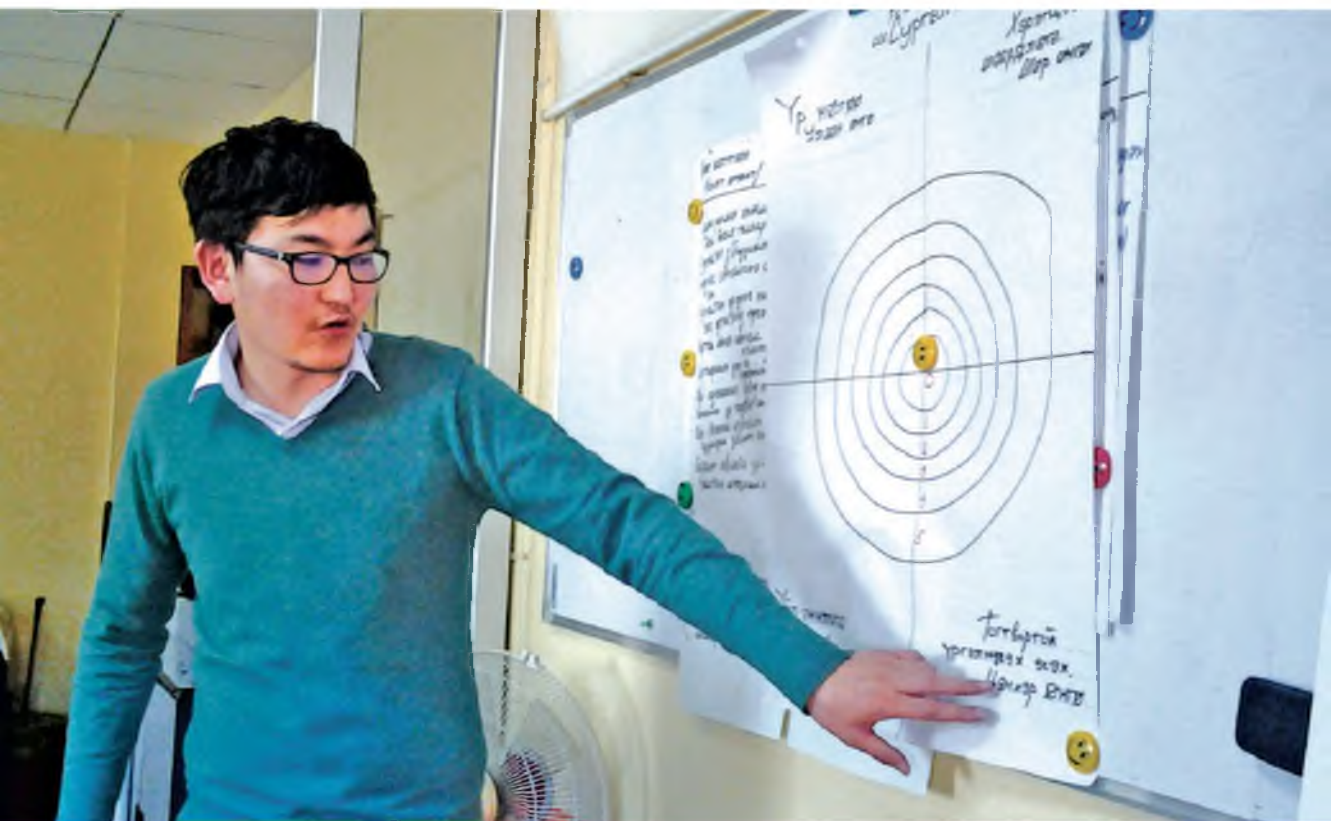
If the SAM (Phase 4) project were to organise KH meetings, the most popular places for respondents to attend were identified as follows:

On-site	52.5%
District centre	36.3%
Province centre	8.2%
Other	2.9%

And the most popular frequency was monthly	
Quarterly	27.1%
Monthly	51.9%
Fortnightly	9.0%
Weekly	5.1%
Other	7.0%

It should be appreciated that the preceding results and conclusions were based on opinions and perceptions about existing circumstances, with less attention to future needs and opportunities.

FINAL EVALUATION SURVEY OF THE PRIME UB PROJECT



Client: ADRA Mongolia

Survey goal and objectives:

The aim of the study was to measure and evaluate the efficiency of “Reducing poverty through supporting small enterprises”. The targets associated with the aim were as follows:

1. To evaluate and measure the efficiency of the project
2. To evaluate the sustainability of activities, and monitor income rate and changes with levels of satisfaction
3. To evaluate the participation rate of stakeholders,
4. To evaluate consistency of the activity plan of the project with national and state plans and programs
5. To examine both good and bad practices of similar projects

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Scope

The study focused on beneficiaries of the “PRIME UB” (Poverty Reduction through Innovative Micro-finance Empowerment-Ulaanbaatar) project, stakeholders of the project, and administrators of the districts from 6 districts.

Background

The project lasted from 2010 to 2015, seeking to eradicate poverty by encouraging employment in the target areas. Activities undertaken in regard of the project include:

- To conduct capacity building for small enterprises
- To provide financial support for small enterprises, including loan, insurance and savings
- To set up a favorable environment for running a business

Design

The following characteristics were considered to carry out the study and evaluate the efficiency of the project.

- A representative sample – confidence level- 95% and confidence interval-5%
- Quantitative and qualitative methods were employed to evaluate satisfaction of beneficiaries and stakeholders of the project
- Comparability – comparison methodology was used to evaluate the efficiency of the project, develop recommendations, putting an importance on the result of the baseline survey.

Literature review, questionnaire, focus group interview, key informant interview and primary and secondary data collection were used to collect data.



2015 April

2015 June



170 QUESTIONNAIRES



10 IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS



5 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

SUMMARY

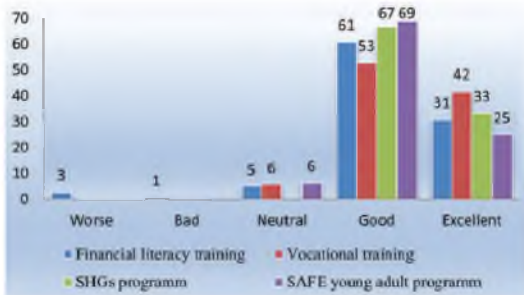
Results

The following representatives were covered in the study, including beneficiaries of the project.

- Beneficiaries of the training-44.3%/125/
- Beneficiaries of the following training-8.9%/25/
- Beneficiaries of getting financial support, including loan-30.7%/85/
- Beneficiaries of getting financial support, including savings, and insurance-5.4%/15/
- Beneficiaries of students volunteer program-5.4%/15/
- Beneficiaries of self-help program-5.4%/15/

The efficiency of the programs was evaluated as 'highly efficient' by the quarter (25.9%) of surveyed beneficiaries, and as 'efficient' by the 60 percent of surveyed beneficiaries. During the focus group discussions representatives of 5 groups and participants in the workshop evaluated the efficiency of the project, scoring from 1 to 10. The final result of the evaluation was 8.1.

Rate activity by group (training %)



72.9% of the participants of the survey obtained a certificate from participating in the training programs.

When asked whether they used the knowledge and information gained from training programs in their business operations, 78.2% of the beneficiaries who participated in the survey answered "Yes".

Evaluation of outcome 2, by service types (%)



Results of the survey show that participants gave above average evaluations to insurance and guarantees, whereas certain share of participants gave bad evaluations to savings and loan services.

Finally, there are potential demands and requirements that the project can continue according to the feedback from respondents. The estimation showed that 42.9 percent of respondents said that the project should be continued, whereas 16.1 percent of respondents said that the accessibility to the project for target groups should be improved.

WORKSHOPS ON PRESENTING MAIN FINDINGS OF IFC PUBLIC PERCEPTION SURVEY ON WATER AND MINING IN UMNUGOBI



Client: IFC Mongolia

Survey goal and objectives:

IFC is working with mining industry, government officials, herders and civil society in the Gobi region to improve technical understanding of water, open paths to dialogue, and promote collaborative decision-making on water management.

In 2013, IRIM was contracted by IFC to implement a baseline survey among rural communities in Umnugobi province to improve understanding of local perceptions of water related issues.

Main goal: Contribute to building a common understanding of water and local water issues and empower stakeholder engagement and participation in local water management.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



Scope

Umnugobi; all 15 soums 300 participants

Background

Since 2007, the Government of Mongolia has with support of the World Bank and a number of mining corporations implemented the Regional Development Strategy and urban development plan in the South Gobi Region (SGR). One of the most significant concerns was water resource management, including current and future access to water resources, use of water and public perceptions and engagement with these issues.



2015 June

2015 October



301 RESPONDENTS



15 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

SUMMARY

Description of services provided

During 11 to 16 September, 15 Workshops were organised in each of the districts (soums) of Omonogobi province. The latest Workshops were part of a longstanding series of interventions by IFC related to mining and water management in the province.

In the 2015 Workshops, the 301 participants included:

- respondents from the IFC's Perceptions Survey of 2013,
- participants of the IFC's Training Workshops of 2014, and
- others (representative of national, provincial, district and sub-district (suum) institutions, NGOs and members of the local communities).

Five of the 2015 Workshops also included staff of mining establishments. Participant of the 2015 Workshops – 56.1% of whom were women – were provided with:

- excerpts of the 2013 Perceptions Survey (including a 32 page Booklet), and
- Factsheets summarising the contents of the 2014 Training Workshops.

They were also asked to provide examples of behavioral changes prompted by the 2014 Training Workshops, and invited to describe information requirements (related to mining and water management) along with preferred communication channels, and asked to explore opportunities for stakeholder engagement.

The Workshops were very well-received with 91.1% of participants rating them as 'useful' and/or 'okay/useful'. More particularly:

- 88.7% rated the Booklet 'useful' and/or 'okay/useful'
- 85.4% rated the Factsheets 'useful' and/or 'okay/useful'

Workshop participants' answers to some of the questions re-presented from the 2013 Perceptions Survey (e.g. the past, present and future status of the quantity and quality of water) suggested perceptions had remained largely unchanged during the intervening two years.

Among the 2015 Workshop participants that had been involved in the 2014 Training Workshops, 36 (67.4%) provided feedback about IFC's earlier initiative and their comments may be summarised as 'wide-ranging but mostly positive and productive'. Twenty people mentioned 'knowledge gained'; either generally or with particular reference to specific issues. Four respondents presented specific examples of initiatives that they had already undertaken, and 13 described other proposals already in-hand for the future.

Workshop participants' overwhelming concerns about the monitoring of water were very apparent even during the course of the 2015 Workshops; before the detailed analysis was started. It was clear that for many participants, proper testing of water and publication of the results might improve all parties' understanding of at least some water-related issues.

The core activity of the 2015 Workshops – discussions of the 50 Groups' (Local Authorities, Herder Communities, District Communities and Mining Sector) work, provided a lot of feedback for analysis; and 457 suggestions for engagement in water management were identified. The suggestions were segregated into one of seven groups; namely:

- Monitoring, evaluation and/or dissemination of information
- Provision/repair of new/existing water sources
- Teaching and/or training
- Protection of water sources
- Changes in water consumption
- Conservation
- Miscellaneous

Monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of information were the most popular class of suggestions; while 'miscellaneous' provided some the most diverse. The latter ranging from isolated references to religious ceremonies and the banning of mining, to more popular selections related to: general budgetary (and policy) issues, organisation of meetings and collaborative planning,



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“ANNUAL SURVEY FOR THE SWISS COOPERATION STRATEGY 2013-2016”



Client: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

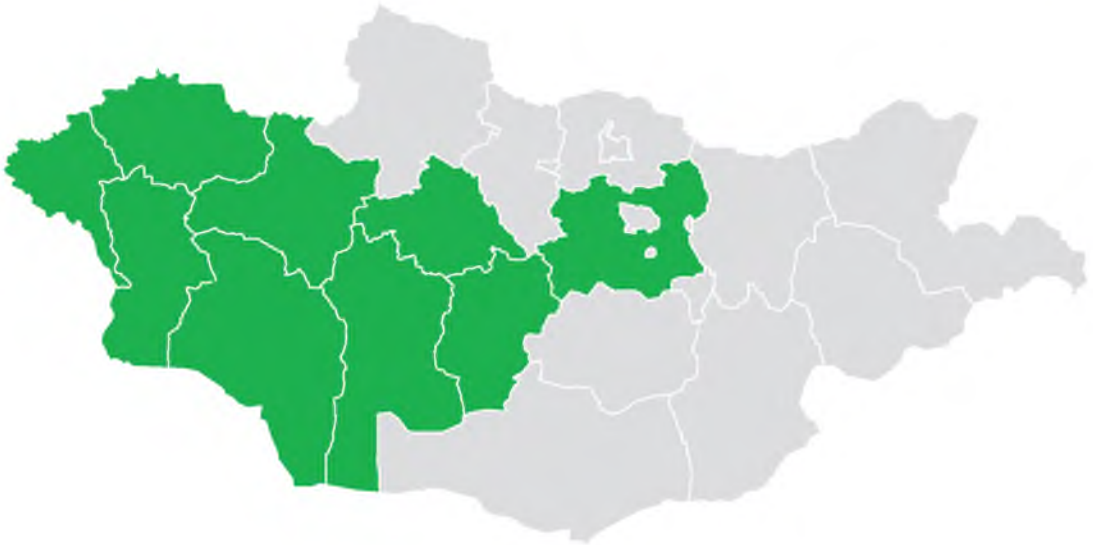
Cooperatives Green Gold, Mongolian Potato, State Reform, Local Governance and Civic Participation, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), SAM (Phase 4) projects

Survey goal and objectives:

The main objective was to conduct the 2015 annual follow-up survey for the Swiss Cooperation Strategy 2013-16. The follow-up survey covered a representative sample of SDC beneficiaries captured changes from previous years (2013, 2014) and the baseline survey. Baseline and follow-up annual data collection serve as a basis for monitoring of results of the Swiss Cooperation Strategy 2013-16.

Additionally, M&E survey of 2015 covered Sustainable Artisanal Mining project of SDC and included indicators related to this project.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



Scope

Eight aimags and 32 soums of Khangai, Western and Central Region

(Khovd aimag Bayan-Ulgii aimag Govi-Altai aimag Zavkhan aimag Bayankhongor aimag Uvs aimag Arkhangai aimag Uvurkhangai aimag Tuv aimag)



2015 May

2015 October



1780 QUESTIONNAIRES

SUMMARY

Background

The Cooperation Strategy of SDC with Mongolia's overall goal is to contribute to equitable and sustainable social and economic development in Mongolia. This is achieved by focusing SDC's interventions on the following complementary and reinforcing domains: (1) Agriculture and Food Security; (2) Vocational Education and Training; and (3) State Reform, Local Governance and Civic Participation. In addition, about a fifth of the budget is dedicated to other priority areas of development, in particular artisanal mining and education for sustainable development. Interventions are planned, managed and monitored through a Results Framework (RF) tool.

The RF, established at the moment of developing the Cooperation Strategy, identifies following for each of the three domains:

- Results at country level (overall achievements in Mongolia); and
- Results at Swiss cooperation level (achievements of Swiss funded projects contributing towards country level results).

Design

This survey comprised eight different questionnaires. In measuring different outcome

indicators, some sections of the questionnaire reflected household information whereas others included mostly individuals' information. During the data collection 1.780 completed questionnaires were provided.

Results

Subsequent to the 2013 Baseline Survey, the 2014 Annual Monitoring Survey also included - by way of addition - attention to activities within the SDC's 'State Reform, Local Governance and Civic Participation' and 'Vocational Education and Training', domains; related to the Local Development Fund and Technical and Vocational Education and Training in particular. Similarly, the 2015 Annual Monitoring Survey also included for the first time, some attention to 'general public perception on formalization of artisanal and small-scaled mining' (ASM).

Conversely, unlike the 2013 Baseline Survey and the 2014 Annual Monitoring Survey, the 2015 Annual Monitoring Survey does not include any attention to the IWM project

The determination of general characteristics of the surveyed beneficiaries (of all three domains and the ASM) forms a major part of the Final Report; but with respect to the cooperation level indicators, the results provided by the 2015 Monitoring Survey were very briefly as follows:



The Asia Foundation

BASELINE STUDY FOR THE URBAN GOVERNANCE PROJECT



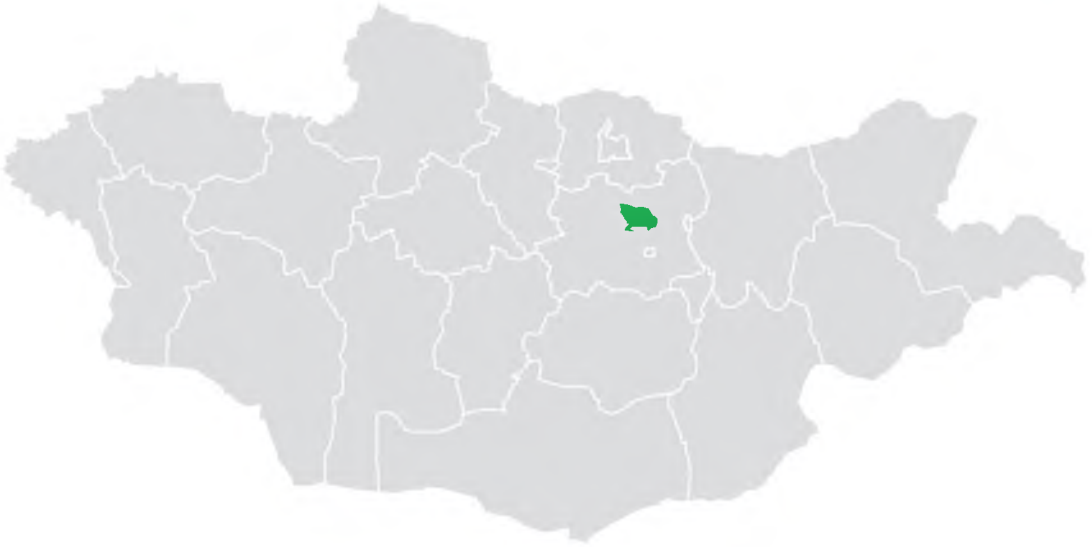
Client: The Asia Foundation

Survey goal and objectives:

The Asia Foundation launched Urban Governance project enhance public service quality and access, promote civic engagement in ger areas of target districts.

The aim of this survey was to gather data from targeted ger area households in order to develop the indicators and targets, as well as other valuable and useful information for the Urban Governance project design.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



Scope

4-6 khoros from Khan-uul, Bayangol, Bayanzurkh, Songino-khairkhan, Sukhbaatar, Chingeltei districts; a total of 32 khoros.



2015 May

2015 May



866 CITIZEN

108 KHOROO STAFF

20 DISTRICT STAFF

SUMMARY

Design

The general design of the survey is the non-experimental cross-sectional design:

- **Non-experimental.** The assessment doesn't evaluate a program impact so there is only one target group to survey.
- **Cross-sectional.** The assessment involves repeated observations over time of the same variables. Both the baseline and repeat surveys will use cross-sectional samples.

- **Tracking method.** As the repeated surveys with the same respondents is the stronger research design, some respondents will be tracked.

Sampling size

Number of participants: 994

Citizen-866

Khoroo staff-108

District staff-20

Results

Public service

The citizens, khoroo and district staff were asked to select the three most pressing issues in their district or khoroo.

Table 1. Most pressing issues in your district or khoroo

#	Services	Citizens	Khoroo staff	District staff
1	Land allocation, planning and management	12.0%	13.3%	15.0%
2	Air pollution	11.0%	5.1%	20.0%
3	Soil pollution	10.0%	13.8%	6.7%
4	Unemployment	14.2%	13.8%	5.0%
5	Livelihoods level	8.2%	9.2%	6.7%
6	Landscape enhancement	12.5%	14.3%	8.3%
7	Accessibility to and quality of education services	7.3%	11.2%	10.0%
8	Accessibility to and quality of health services	4.5%	3.6%	6.7%
9	Safety and crime	3.5%	3.1%	5.0%
10	Public utility services	7.2%	3.1%	8.3%
11	Infrastructure, road and transportation	9.6%	9.7%	8.3%
	Total	100.0	100.0%	100.0%

For the khoroo staff and citizens, unemployment and landscape enhancement (e.g, improved street lighting, playground, green space) were the most pressing issue. Whereas, the Land

allocation, planning and management was the pressing issue for all levels. District staff focused mostly on air pollution.

SUMMARY

Table 2. Average evaluation of government services

No	Services	Citizens (1-5 points)	Khoroo staff	District staff
1	Quality and accessibility of Civil registration and information service	3.7	4.1	3.9
2	Quality and accessibility to soft loan for SME, business training and facilitation service	2.8	3.6	3.6
3	Accessibility and quality of land related services	2.7	3.3	3.2
4	Accessibility and quality of social welfare service	3.5	3.9	4.0
5	Quality of Household clinic service, medical check-ups and examination	3.6	3.6	3.2
6	Quality of District Health Center service, medical check-ups, examination and treatment	3.2	3.3	3.4
7	Accessibility and quality of school service	3.1	2.5	2.8
8	Accessibility and quality of kindergarten service	2.6	2.4	2.4
9	Accessibility to and quality of policy unit service	3.5	3.6	3.3
10	Quality and accessibility to disaster prevention	3.3	3.6	3.4
11	Electricity supply	3.6	3.5	3.2
12	Drinking water supply	3.6	3.5	3.3
13	Street and environment	2.7	2.8	3.3
14	Street lighting	3.2	3.4	3.3
15	Waste removal and management	3.6	4.1	3.9
16	Public transportation	3.5	3.2	3.5
17	Utility services (shoes repair, barbershop etc)	3.3	3.0	3.5

The quality and accessibility of Civil registration and information service, waste removal and management equally got high score at all levels. Social welfare, local hospital, electricity and water supply also were scored as good. Whereas the kindergarten scored low at all levels.

Citizens awareness

From the survey results 37.2 (from which 79.9 percent participated in) percent of the surveyed citizens know about the khoroo civic public meeting and 17.7 (from which 29.9 percent knows the budget allocated) percent of the surveyed citizens know about Local Development fund.

Civic engagement

Most (78.6%) of the citizens responded that they would participate, if there would be held a public meeting. Main reasons for not to participate was 'busy' (62.9%), "take care of children, elderly or disabled person at home' (23.1%).

Most convenient/preferred way to gather citizens feedback on specific issues are meetings (31.2%) and visiting households (30.7%).

Finally, one third of the citizens have fairly or adequately informed about government services. In order to provide information effectively it is recommended to use internet for those with age less than 30, television for those with age 30-40, and kheseg leaders or information board for those with age above 40.

BASELINE SURVEY OF THE “STRENGTHENING SCHOOLS TO NURTURE EFFECTIVE SCHOOL READINESS AND LEARNING EXPERIENCES IN FIRST GRADE CHILDREN OF MONGOLIA”



Client: Save the Children

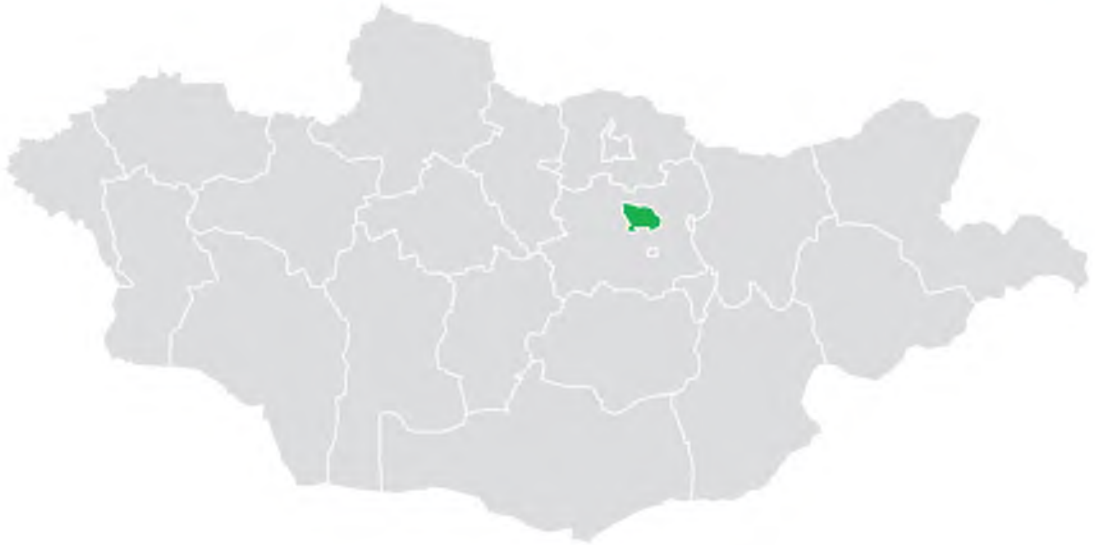
Survey goal and objectives:

The baseline study was aimed at establishing prevalence and nature of school preparedness and transition program activities in target schools and “communities”, if any, and of school readiness and competency status in target children (5-6 year old boys and girls who are ready to enroll or had enrolled into primary schools), to inform the programming decisions and to determine benchmarks for possible outcomes and impacts of the project’s interventions.

The objectives were:

- identify tendencies, characteristics and number of children, who haven’t attended preschool programs (official and unofficial)
- define baseline for key factors, such as setting a threshold for monitoring and evaluating the project outcome
- identify essential factors that might help improve school preparedness and adaptation and develop a proposal which includes necessary measures and solutions for those issues

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



Scope

The survey covered secondary schools located in Byanzurkh, Chingeltei, Songinokhairkhan districts which have a high percentage of migrant children and non-kindergarten enrolled children in first grades and suburban area schools. A total of 20 public schools were included in the survey.



2015 April

2015 July



600 1ST GRADERS

100 PARENTS

99 TEACHERS



23 IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS

SUMMARY

Background

Save the Children Japan in Mongolia (Save the Children), in partnership with the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (MoECS) of Mongolia, received funding from the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) to implement a three-year (2015-2018) primary education project to support the Government of Mongolia to effectively deal with first graders' behavioral and performance challenges in public school settings.

Save the Children in collaboration with key education stakeholders will work across three districts (Bayanzurkh, Chingeltei, and Songinokhairkhan districts) of Ulaanbaatar City to support 20 public schools in developing and delivering their own school readiness and transition programs for first-grade children (5-6 year old boys and girls) some of whom had never attended or accessed formal preschool education programs.

Design

A total of 600 1st graders, 100 parents and 99 teachers completed a questionnaire. The survey assessed stakeholders' assessments of learning ability and transition competencies and issues.

Supplemental interviews with stakeholders were aimed to identify perception about school readiness and transition issues, identify essential factors for improving school preparedness and adaptation of children, and develop a proposal which includes necessary measures and solutions for those issues. A total of 23 interviews were conducted with 23 school administrative and 3 pre-school educational specialists.

Results

OUTPUT 1: To enhance the knowledge, understanding, and capacity of educators and primary teachers at target schools through in-service training on child development, school readiness and school transition related subjects

- Only 58 percent of teachers, who participated in the survey, underwent pedagogy training for supporting school adaptation of first grade students within the last year, whereas the remaining 42 percent have not attended any such training.
- Although the percentage of teachers involved methodology trainings is low, they rated their competency level to work with 1st grade children as "Good". 85 percent of teachers rated their knowledge level as "Good" and 88 percent of them rated their skill as "Good".
- 95 percent of the teachers evaluated their methodology and approach to receive new enrolling students as "Good" and "Average" while 5 percent evaluated as 'poor'.
- Almost 50 percent of teachers are not trained to methodological approach for working with the first grade teachers and teachers said that opportunities for self-development, exchanging information are very limited.
- Teachers evaluated their skills for working with student who have in risk of being left behind the school as "Good".

SUMMARY

OUTPUT 2: To establish institutional support mechanisms and systems in target schools to enhance school transition and learning experiences of first-grade children, especially of those children who never had attended the preschool education programs

- School activities targeted for the first grade students are mainly carried out between teacher and school management, or teacher and parents.
- There is a lacking collaboration among schools and local partner organizations.
- The limited availability of teaching resources, shortness of the start-up curriculum and the lack of human resources limit its effectiveness. The reduction of the program from 80 hours to 60 hours creates a heavy workload for teachers. This is because the content remained the same but the hours allocated were reduced.

OUTPUT 3: To enhance awareness and engagements of parents/caretakers in addressing school readiness and transition issues of their own children

- 78 percent of survey parents received information about school entrance from schools. The information about start-up program was received by 70 percent of parents.
- Parents' participation in activities organized by Parents' Association (PA) is very low. Three percent of all parents were not involved in such activities at all.

- Activities such as Parent's meeting, furnishing classrooms have higher involvement of parents. But significant proportions of the parents answered that the PA is not organizing regular activities such as tutoring of student who have in risk of being left behind the school (37%) and support program for new entrant's parents (54%). However, even the involvement is too much low, 77% of parents said that they are satisfied with activities organized from PA.

- The 96 percent of parents said that they can realistically evaluate their children's competencies. The competency level of Non-PEC was most commonly evaluated as "Average" at the entrance to school, whereas the current evaluation has improved into "Good".

OUTPUT 4: To institutionalize and sustain successful models of school readiness and transition (start-up) programs through policy advocacy

- The district specialists understood that there are difference on school readiness and learning experience between PEC and Non-PECs. The advantages of the "Start-up curriculum" are that the content is new, such as introducing the school environment, and ensuring school preparedness.
- The district specialists indicated, the most challenging issue is the participation of parents in school activities, and poor collaboration between school teachers/staff and parents.

MARKETING AND SALES OF FAIR MINED ASM BRANDED GOLD JEWELRY IN MONGOLIA SCOPING MISSION REPORT



Client: Deutsche Gesellschaft Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation

Survey goal and objectives:

The main goal of the project was to assess a brand concept featuring Mongolian made fair mined ASM gold jewelry and accurately estimate Ulaanbaatar's market volume, market potential, market preferences and brand concept perceptions within each customer segment.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



2015 May

2015 June



181 GENERAL
MONGOLIAN
CONSUMERS

30 MONGOLIANS
LIVING
ABROAD

80 EXPATRIATES

115 TOURISTS

Total 406, from which 52 were made through online questionnaire.

Background

Many efforts have been made to improve sustainable development of the artisanal and small-scale mining sectors in Mongolia. Recent results indicate that continuous support for these sectors is essential in order to enhance value chains in the small-scale gold mining sector. In this regard, the Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the Swiss Development Corporation are considering the opportunities for jewelry made from fair mined ASM gold and the development of such production capacity. In order to explore the feasibility of such production, IRIM & MIRIM have explored various consumer groups' perceptions and preferences regarding gold jewelry and the fair mined ASM gold brand concept.

Design

We surveyed information from consumers who are likely to buy gold jewelry using a "snowball" technique. It should be noted here that we used snowball sampling only for Mongolian gold jewelry consumers who have upper level income and live both in Mongolia and abroad.

The study comprised the following activities:

- A review of the research literature
- design and development of a questionnaire
- A pilot survey
- A full survey (online and paper-based)



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BASELINE STUDY ON THE VALUE OF INVESTMENT MADE BY MINERS AND TRADERS INTO LOCAL ECONOMIC SECTOR AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO ECONOMIC GROWTH IN ASM DEPENDENT PROVINCES

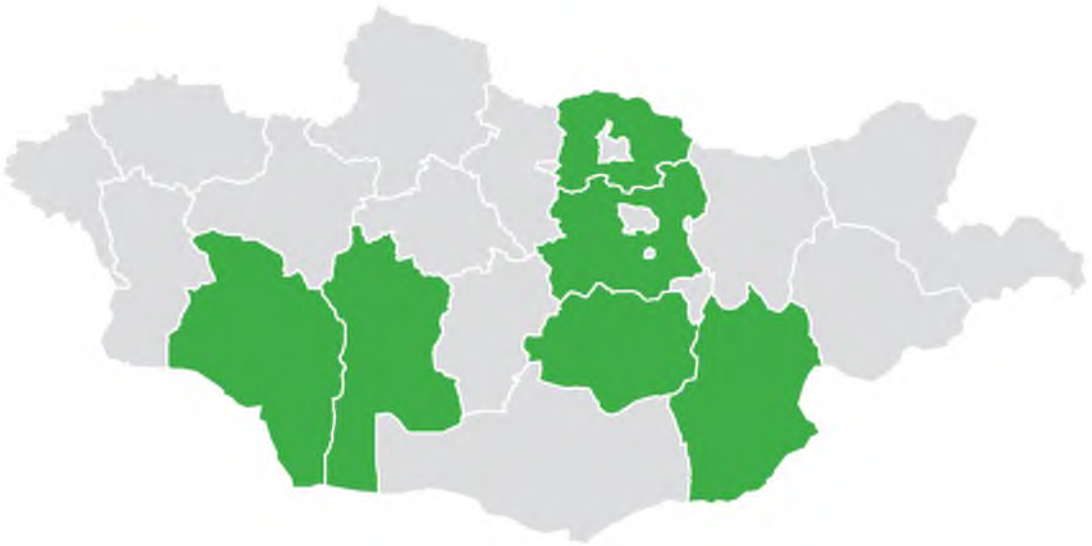


Client: Sustainable artisanal mining, Swiss Development Agency

Survey goal and objectives:

The key objective was to determine small and artisanal miners' and traders' contributions to the local (provincial) economy and its growth, and provide baseline indicators to determine changes in such contributions in the future.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



Scope

Six target provinces: Tuv, Selenge, Dundgobi, Dornogobi, Bayankhongor, and Gobi-Altai



2015 July **2015** September



196 SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS



29 DESK REVIEW

SUMMARY

Background

SDCs SAM project began in 2005 and is currently in its fourth phase that began in January 2015 and will continue for three years. The overall goal of phase 4 is for an economically sustainable, environmentally responsible and human rights based ASM sector in Mongolia, benefitting from and contributing to global best practice regarding artisanal and small-scale mining. This study was the baseline study of the SAM project.

Design

We used economic multiplier method to estimate economic contributions of artisanal and small-scale miners and traders.



Research sampling

Desk review - 29: The desk review, secondary data collection, was conducted based on the reports and statements of project documents, local authorities, statistic offices, and local NGO documents.

Semi-structured interviews - 196: Interviews lasted around 1 hour and aimed to gather information on income, expenditure, taxes paid, procurement and other economic aspects of artisanal miners and traders

Results

The main limitation to this study was that because a representative sample size of respondents was not used - due to budget restrictions - most of the data collection relied on information from NGOs and local government officials. However the amount and quality of data collected from NGOs varied greatly depending on the soum. In addition, no data could be collected from local government officials as they did not disaggregate income or expenditure related to ASM. The majority of data used in the economic impact assessment was collected from the NGOs, and future studies need a greater input from local government officials.

Data presented in Table 1 illustrates the soum level economic contributions and multiplier effect of ASMs in local economies. The data in table 1 was estimated on a monthly basis.

SUMMARY

Summary of economic contribution and multiplier effect – Soum level

Location		Total economic impact per month (MNT)			Multiplier			Total
Aimag	Soum	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Direct	Indirect	Induced	
Bayankhongor	Bayan-Ovoo	676,233,660	630,000	198,174,968	1	0.001	0.293	1.294
	Bumbugur	1,259,449,330	380,238	250,277,517	1	0.000	0.199	1.199
Gobi-Altai	Yusunbulag	1,842,947,368	20,742,019	210,288,400	1	0.011	0.114	1.125
	Biger	Na	1,030,625	62,891,752	1	Na	Na	Na
Dornogobi	Airag	253,377,201	6,977,857	76,060,534	1	0.028	0.300	1.328
Dundgobi	Khuld	577,582,836	9,673,769	114,564,733	1	0.017	0.198	1.215
	Ulziit	463,954,546	1,177,193	161,902,533	1	0.003	0.349	1.351
Selenge	Mandal	337,493,576	144,900,350	113,387,917	1	0.429	0.336	1.765
	Shar iin gol	1,829,290,604	5,366,660	152,115,122	1	0.003	0.083	1.086
	Orkhontuul	342,049,200	5,623,200	36,343,971	1	0.016	0.106	1.123
Tuv	Zaamar	410,077,345	4,513,596	81,633,904	1	0.011	0.199	1.210
	Bornuur	106,758,000	6,085,310	67,287,171	1	0.057	0.630	1.687
Total		8,099,213,666	207,100,817	1,326,753,554	1	0.026	0.164	1.189

- The total soum-level direct impact (Table 1) was MNT 8,099,213,666. This excludes a MNT 801, 857, 000 investment in public activities (capital investment). Public investments could not be estimated on a monthly basis since all investments were made throughout respondents' mining years.
- The total soum-level indirect impact was MNT 207,100,817 per month.
- The total soum-level induced impact from miners and herder was MNT 1,326,753,554 per month. Herders were included because the study findings showed that in many cases herders also engaged in mining as a source of supplementary income.

The multiplier effect of the miners and traders in local economies was 1.189.



“BAROMETER STUDY 2015”



Client: Employment service, Research and Information center, Ministry of Labor

Survey goal and objectives:

The aim of the study is to determine the most appealing jobs by professions, job types and geography in the year of 2016.

- Target entities are determined based on the roster of companies registered in Business Registration Fund in 2014.
- Entities sampled in the study may provide balance, representing each economy sectors, not leaving any sectors behind.
- The minimum standard errors may occur

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



Scope

“Barometer study 2015” study was conducted on a total of 9 districts, 21 provinces, 148 soums, sampling 1300 entities in Ulaanbaatar, 745 in rural areas.



2015 June

2015 October



2050 ENTITIES

SUMMARY

Background

Funded by Ministry of Labor of Mongolia, “Barometer study” is conducted to measure aggregate demand in the job market in Mongolia. With the study, an aggregate employment demand is estimated by professions, economic sectors, geography, job sectors, and fluctuation in employment demand in the market.

The result of the study is not only used by policy-makers to adopt policies and determine training needs and adapt further educational entry policy but also used by individuals to make a right career choice.

The study can be used as baseline to determine the gap between job market demand and supply.

Design

“Barometer study” is considered as a cross section study. Participants may be entities, representing economy sectors. A questionnaire including 42 questions was the main tool used.

Data collection

Data collection lasted 20 months. Before visiting the target organizations and travelling to the country, we checked the official address of the entities visiting the official websites and checking the registration of state-owned entities.

The client Ministry of Labor of Mongolia provided the roster of entities normally operating, from which data was collected. Simple random sampling method was used to collect data, expecting the least normal error.

People holding administrative position and human resource specialist were usually asked to fill the questionnaire. Data collection has been conducted using tablets.

For more information visit to the following website, www.hudulmur.mn.



“RISK ASSESSMENT PROJECT OF THE OFFICIALS AND ORGANIZATIONS’ INTEGRITY, TRANSPARENCY AND OPENNESS OF THE DECISIONS OF MUNICIPALITY OF THE CAPITAL CITY”



Client: Ulaanbaatar city Municipality

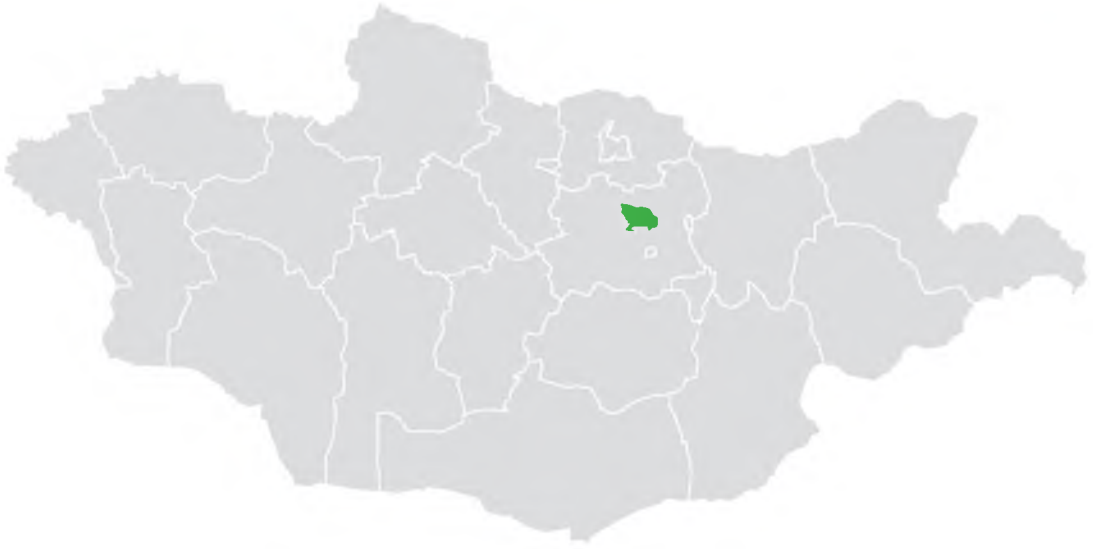
Survey goal and objectives:

Objective: Identify whether the decisions of the Municipality meet citizens’ interests, conduct risk assessment on integrity of organizations and officials of the Municipality, transparency and openness of their decisions, and provide recommendations on eliminating the conflicts.

- Whether the decisions of the Municipality meets the provisions of the Freedom of Information law,
- Whether the decisions of the Municipality processed regarding the 119th Cabinet Resolution of the year 2010,
- Conduct the assessment of the integrity of government organizations and officials, the assessment of transparency and openness of their decisions, regarding A/606 Governor’s order of the year 2012, and “Integrity assessment methodology for Government organizations” approved by the 59th order of the head of Independent Authority Against Corruption,
- Identify whether the decisions of the Municipality affects citizens’ interests, identify caused and possible risk situations of the decisions on economic, social and environmental sectors

Provide conclusion on how the relevant organizations and officials are implementing the decisions issued by the authorized bodies

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



2015 July

2015 November



420 QUESTIONNAIRES



49 IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS



61 DECISIONS FOR LEGAL ANALYSIS



19 WEBSITES FOR WEB MONITORING

SUMMARY

Design

In order to meet multiple objectives set, following methods were applied:

- Questionnaires from citizens, who received public service, using ACA's Integrity assessment methodology;
- KII with 49 government officials,
- Web-monitoring approach developed and used by IRIM itself since 2010
- Legal analysis

Results

Information transparency and risks

Transparency of the Ulaanbaatar municipality organizations were assessed through web-monitoring, citizens' evaluation of information transparency and accessibility.

- Transparency of the Ulaanbaatar municipality organizations' website's average transparency has been evaluated as 45.1 (out of 100), which is increased by 13.4 percent from last year.
- Highest result (65.8) was showed by Governor's office website of Khan-Uul district. Evaluation result has increased by 45.7 percent from previous year
- Information about procurement activities' transparency had the weakest result(37.8%).

On the contrary, quarter (38.6%) of the surveyed citizens evaluated transparency of the decision as good, 37.9 percent – as average, 23.5 percent evaluated as insufficient. Regardless of comparatively positive perception of the transparency 43.6 percent of the citizens have no information about decisions of the Ulaanbaatar city municipality organizations.

Insufficient accessibility of website (35%), information boards (15%), government officials also may cause a risk in improving transparency. Most accessible source of information is television (60%), which can be extensively used to improve the accessibility of information and decisions.

Integrity of Ulaanbaatar government organizations has been assessed using "Integrity assessment methodology for Government organizations" approved by the 59th order of the head of Independent Authority Against Corruption. This methodology needs government organizations to directly deliver public service to citizens. In this regard, only following 14 organizations were assessed.

SUMMARY

Integrity assessment of Ulaanbaatar city municipality organizations

No		Accountability level	Transparency level	Integrity level
1	Government organization average in 2014	3.54	3.3	3.43
2	Average of city municipality organizations	3.3	3.12	3.21
3	Governor's office of Songionkhairkhan district	3.06	2.86	2.96
4	Governor's office of Sukhbaatar district	3.42	3.02	3.2
5	Governor's office of Chingeltei district	3.24	3.06	3.15
6	Governor's office of Khan-Uul district	3.38	3.27	3.32
7	Governor's office of Nalaikh district	3.02	3	3
8	Governor's office of Bayanzurkh district	3.17	2.89	3.03
9	Governor's office of Bayangol district	3.24	3.15	3.19
10	Governor's office of Bagakhangai district	3.38	3.16	3.27
11	Governor's office of Baganuur district	3.15	3.15	3.14
12	Transportation authority of Ulaanbaatar	3.71	3.47	3.59
13	Property relations agency of Ulaanbaatar	3.89	2.76	2.82
14	General planning authority of Ulaanbaatar	3.29	3.15	3.22
15	Education authority of Ulaanbaatar	3.59	3.54	3.57
16	Environment, green development agency of Ulaanbaatar	3.53	3.23	3.39

Integrity level, calculated from accountability and transparency level, was 3.21 (out of 5) in average. Integrity level is lower by 0.22 from government organizations' average level in 2014.

In order to improve integrity of the government organizations following indicators must be increased.

1. Improve openness and transparency of budgetary information,
2. Improve openness and transparency of information on human resource,
3. Set up and implement mechanism to arraign,
4. Regularly conduct activities to support and improve public service quality and deliverance.

EVALUATION ON TRANSPARENCY IN WEBSITES OF STATE AGENCIES



Client: Independent Research Institute of Mongolia

Survey goal and objectives:

The aim of the study was to evaluate and measure the implementation of “Law on Information Transparency and Right to Information” and “Law on Glass Account” by monitoring websites of regulatory and implementing agencies of the government and state-owned enterprises and to develop recommendations and a policy brief based on the research findings so that transparency in the government action will enhance.

The goals of this study were:

1. To evaluate transparency in websites of regulatory and implementing agencies of the government and state-owned enterprises with 4 main indicators: transparency in operations, human resource, budget allocations and procuremen - all of which are specified in the “Law on Information Transparency and Right to Information”
2. To evaluate transparency in budget allocations and procurement via the indicators of “Law on Glass Account”
3. To monitor websites of state-owned organizations based on the criteria in the “Law on Glass Account”
4. To rank the agencies and enterprises was a part of the study via each of the transparency indicators
5. To develop recommendations and policy brief to foster transparency in information disclosed on the websites.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Scope

The study covered a total of 85 organizations' websites, including:

- Ministries of Mongolia -15;
- Implementing agencies of the government - 19
- Regulatory agencies of the government -10;
- Local governments - 21;
- Administrative units of districts and the city – 11
- The Great Khural and its branch organizations -9

Background

Transparency is one of the three pillars of good governance. The official websites of the state-agencies ensure transparency. In simplest terms, transparency means having nothing to hide. For a company, this means it allows its processes and transactions to be observable to outsiders.

Funded by UNDP and Independent Authority against Corruption of Mongolia, "Evaluation on transparency in websites of state agencies and state-owned enterprises" was initially conducted by IRIM in 2010 to evaluate and measure the implementation of Government Resolution #143 in 2009, 'Criteria for reporting transparency of government agencies. As a part of the project,

several workshops and dissemination activities were held among the state agencies. Since 2014, in recognition of significance of this study, IRIM started to carry out monitoring of websites of state agencies, with an official permission.

Design

Methodologies used in analyzing the data. Ranking the target organizations with their transparency level in their website was one of our priorities.

The analysis in transparency in websites of the state agencies under implementation of the relevant laws was done covering three main areas.



2015 June

2015 August



15 MINISTRY

19 IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

21 LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

10 REGULATORY AGENCIES

11 ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS OF DISTRICTS AND THE CITY

9 THE GREAT KHURAL AND ITS BRANCH ORGANIZATIONS

SUMMARY

1. Information disclosed on the websites with regard to the relevant laws was used to measure transparency of the organization, with each indicator.
2. The result of the study is compared with previously conducted studies.
3. The target organizations were ranked with their transparency level revealed with the study.

The indicators used in the monitoring were ranked with their significance in revealing transparency, as is shown in the following graph.

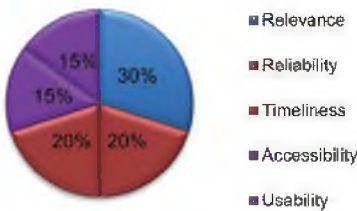


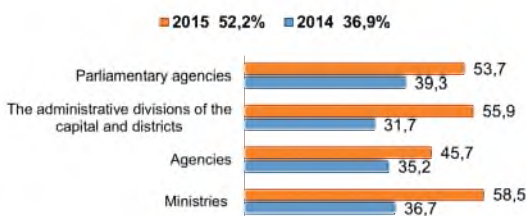
Table 1. levels of ensuring transparency

Percentage	Transparency
81-100	Fully transparent
61-80	Transparent
41-60	Transparent in some way
0-40	Closed

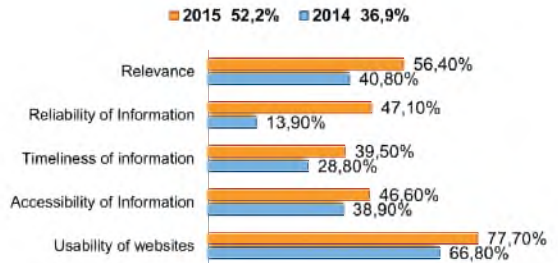
Results

The graph shows that percentage of transparency of the websites of the organizations has improved from 36.9 in 2014 to 52.2 in 2015, changing its status from closed to transparent in some respects.

Websites of Ministries has seen the greatest improvements in percentage in their transparency, rising by 22% from 36.7% in 2014.



In this section, the survey checks if 4 scopes of information, including a total of 40 different information's presented on the websites in accordance with Decree #143 of the Government of Mongolia are presented on the websites.



Percentage of relevance of information presented by the state organizations has risen from 40.8 in 2014 to 56.4 in 2015. It can be concluded that administrative divisions of the capital city and districts, Ministries have improved their performance in disclosing relevant information on their websites.

There has been a dramatic improvement in reliability of information of the state organization (13.9% in 2014 and 47.1% in 2015). While in the previous survey, regulatory and implementing agencies saw the highest performance presenting reliable information, In 2015 they have made the least progress.

Timeliness of information presented on the websites of the government has improved. Administrative units of aimags /provinces/, the capital city and the bodies of the parliament has achieved transparent in some respect status, over 40%. The rest of them can't change their status, still holding closed status.

Percentage of accessibility of information has risen to 46.6 in 2015 from in 2014. It is seen from the graph that accessibility of information of the state organizations has shown positive trends, improving their percentage of accessibility of information.

Usability of website refers to that if it adheres to users' abilities, simple and comprehensive. Importance that people pay on usability of websites ranked the highest among the indicators. This year the percentage of usability of website is 75.7, which is seen as a positive trend.



FINAL EVALUATION OF THE “COMPREHENSIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL MONGOLIA” PROJECT



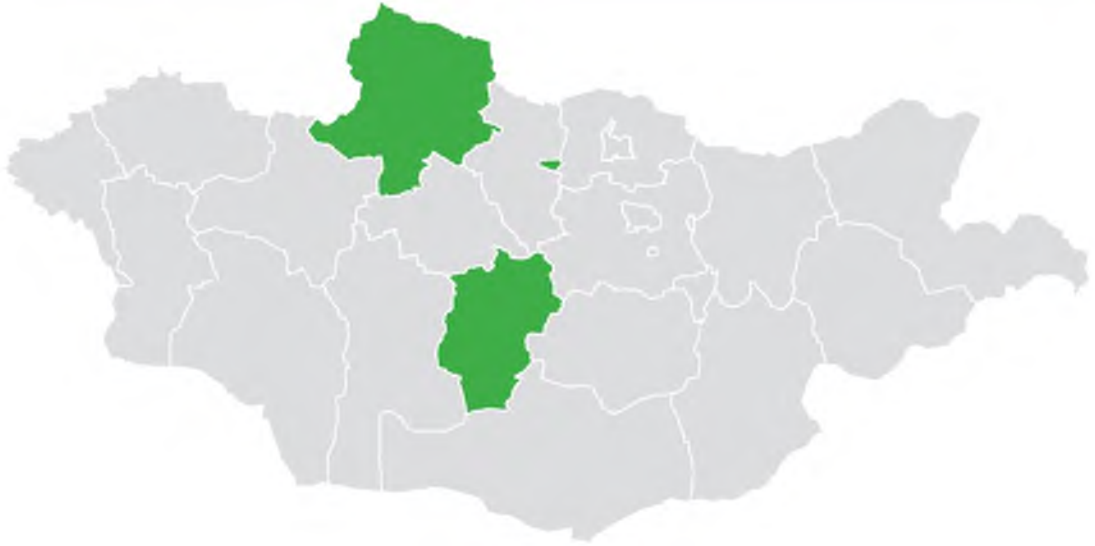
Client: Mongolian Red Cross Society

Survey goal and objectives:

The purpose of the final evaluation is to conduct the final evaluation of the “Comprehensive socio-economic development in rural Mongolia” (CSEDRM) project that was implemented by Social Care Program of the Mongolian Red Cross Society between 2012 and 2015. The evaluation has aimed to produce the following outputs:

- Define impacts for project beneficiaries
- Evaluate the MRCS activities and project
- Evaluate the completion of the project purposes and indicators

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



Survey scope

The Final evaluation of the “Somprehensive Socio-Economic Development in Rural Mongolia” project covered the provinces such as Khuvsgul, Orkhon, Uvurkhangai aimags.



2015 July **2015** September



300 QUESTIONNAIRES



13 IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS

SUMMARY

Background

In frame of 1st goal of the Comprehensive National Development Policy based on the Mongolia's Millennium Development Goals, MRCS's Social Care Programme has implemented the 'Comprehensive Socio-economic development in rural Mongolia' project in seven target aimags between 2013 and 2015. The project has 3 main goals and total of 16 activities that were implemented to achieve those goals; including rural socio-economic development, and social inclusion of extreme vulnerable groups in social welfare.

Design

Evaluation team has processed following principles to evaluate result and implement of the project.

- Representative sample - Participants of sample evaluation had chosen as representative of main population. (Rate of confidence 95 percentage, estimate by 5 percentage confidence interval)
- Beneficiaries and implementing parties position has evaluated by method of qualitative and quantitative evaluation by data collecting
- Be Comparable – Should be compare to make comments, evaluation and implementation of project, to focusing on result of project's baseline. .

The final evaluation used both qualitative and quantitative evaluation methods in data gathering such as desk review, questionnaire, Focus Group Discussion and Key Informant Interview.

Results

- Quantitative and qualitative survey results show that expected outcomes of the Project are fully achieved (100%). Four of all 16 activities were implemented with more than full achievements while the other 12 activities achieved goals successfully. Objective on delivering social care services through SCCs in target aimags are achieved as all planned SCCs have been established and operating normally.
- MLBs are experienced in delivering social care services to vulnerable group. The most highly appreciated initiative towards target group was referral services aimed at helping elders, disabled, migrants and extreme vulnerable people to obtain civil registration documents, receive health service, and involve in pension and welfare allowance. It opened gate for enjoying rights to benefit from social welfare services. SCC visitors' social engagement is strengthened, and gained more positive attitude towards family and society as a result of psychosocial support.
- Local government and other organizations engagement in the Project implementation was high and multi-lateral collaboration positively influenced the Project effectiveness. Vocation and life skills trainings were very useful for beneficiaries and partnership on this aspect was good. Various organizations were involved in psychological support services to beneficiaries.

SUMMARY

- Positive attitude and understanding towards MRCS was increased through implementation of the CSEDRM project. Beneficiaries assessed quality, management, cycle, effectiveness and team skills of the Project activities as good (99%). Material support (nutrition, hygiene, ger, assistive devices) delivered to beneficiaries was (90%) high quality, met demand and contributed to livelihood during hard times.
- Training consistency with needs, its management, trainer skills as well as content, quality and effectiveness were highly evaluated (90%).
- Total number of vulnerable group in target aimags is large and social care service scope is limited. There are many people willing to get involved in this social care project. From the other side, network established by volunteers who are main implementing body and they are interested in continuing this work.
- The Project created good practices on implementing human resource and social care activities. For instance, Project activity were reflected in aimag governor action plan, training conducted in cooperation with vocational centers, collaborative services delivered to vulnerable group with related organizations, and allowing volunteers to work with heseg leader.
- Although financial support is ceased, home visits, psychosocial support and health and life skills trainings through SCC and volunteers can be continued further. Many good practices were recorded which can be used sustaining

Project activities on basis of partnership and resource. Local authorities are also thinking about maintaining the Project results sustainably in long term.

Reccomendations

- Strengthen the Project outcome and impact by seeking other possibilities of financial and other types of support from collaboration with government and non-government organizations involved in similar activities;
- Conduct regular experience and information sharing activities among Mid-Level Branch (MLB) staff in local areas;
- Increase scope of home based and Social Care Center (SCC) services
- Extend project scope and increase number of beneficiaries as the Project reached only a small part of extreme vulnerable group;
- Involve more youth in vocational trainings facilitated by the Project;
- In order to intensify volunteers' activities, provide regular incentives and compensation for service costs to them as well as pay more attention to secure their safety



SURVEY ON BEST PRACTICES IN THE VEGETABLES, LIVESTOCK AND TEXTILES SECTORS OF MONGOLIA- LUMP SUM 1 – LS1



Client: European Union, and GFA Consulting Group

Partners: Mongolian Institute of Technology (MIT), Regional Methodological Centres (RMCs) and Mongolian National Employers Federations (MONEF).

Survey goal and objectives:

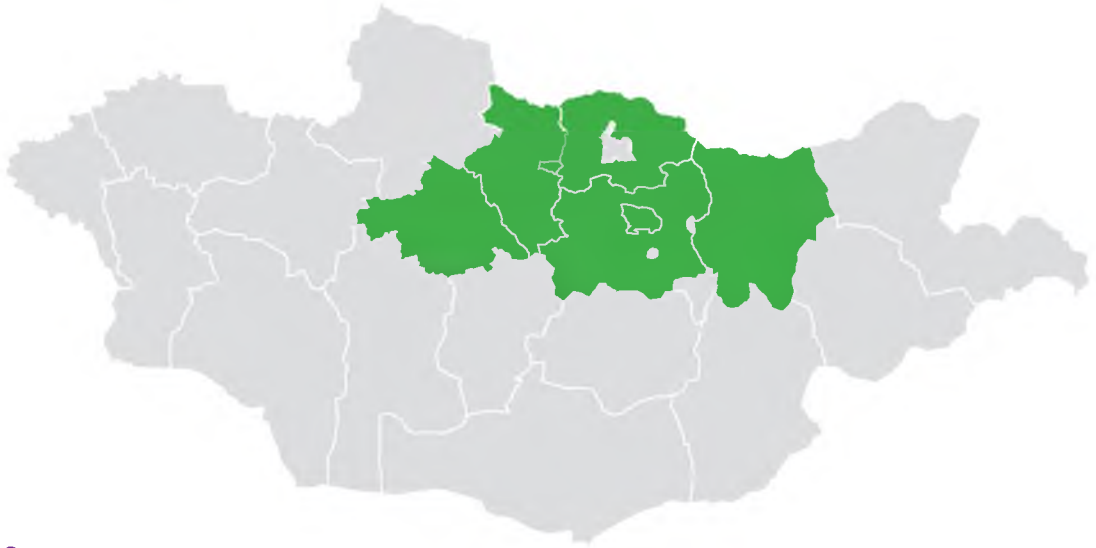
The Survey is an initial part of the three year project consisting of several stages. Data gathered with the Survey, their structure and reliability will form the essential background for all following project activities and project outputs. The Survey – involving IRIM, MIT, MONEF and RMCs - consisted of three components (services) including:

1. Identification of employment needs,
2. TVET needs and challenges, and
3. Identification of good practices

Good practices understood as all activities that will increase the efficiency of the TVET system and / or contribute to upgrading of competences, qualifications, job-generating initiatives and providing an improvement of training and retraining.

Information from the first two components, would provide context to facilitate the selection (by the Client) of the 'best' practices, from among the many 'good' ones. The best practices themselves would ultimately be used to establish a computer-based 'Catalogue' and other information from the Survey would be used as a basis for the determination of capacity with TVET establishments (required to extend the 'best practices').

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



Survey scope

The Survey of best practices in the vegetables, livestock and textiles sectors covered the provinces of Arkhangai, Bulgan, Khentii, Orkhon, Selenge and Tov, the capital Ulaanbaatar, and included some parts of the Gobi and Western Regions of Mongolia.



2015 September **2016** February



1212 QUESTIONNAIRES



43 IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS



8 DESK REVIEW

SUMMARY

Background

Despite the impressive aggregated figures, Mongolia remains an unequal society, where about 1/3 of the population living below the poverty line and one third of the youth is unemployed and underqualified. Notwithstanding the worries for the difficulties in achieving a sustainable process of growth, the opportunities offered by the current situation for younger generations of Mongolians are enormous and there is a clear rise in the demand for skilled 'employable' labour. The European Union has thus responded to the request of the Mongolian government to assist in the establishment of a well performing Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) sector able to meet the requirements of a rapidly changing economy.

Design

The study focused on

- Meat production and processing,
- Milk production and processing,
- Knitwear manufacture, and
- Vegetables production (indoors and outdoors) and processing

The study consisted of:

- the collection of primary data by means of 10 types of questionnaires - directed to each of nine particular groups (ranging from unemployed to TVET managers) with one specifically related to Good Practices
- key informant interviews), and
- the collection of secondary data.

The questionnaires and KIs in particular, provided about 34,000 answers to be analysed, among which were respondents' proposals of 343 Good Practices. After screening, the Survey provided a total of 234 from among all the three sectors from which the client would ultimately chose the 'best' practices.

Results

- Most employees in the target sectors are working in raw materials production and preparation (and the initial, primary processing); 99% in the livestock sector - 97% in textiles - are the herders engaged in production, and 83% in the vegetables sector are the farmers responsible for production.
- Horticulturalist, food technologist, seamstress, sewer were the highest demanded (yet unfilled) occupations in 2013 and 2014.
- There is a desire among rural unemployed people to work both in husbandry and agriculture industries at the same time.
- There is a need for training related to improving business knowledge for rural entrepreneurs.
- 39.3% of small business entrepreneurs want to hire TVET graduates, and/or require training for existing employees; including: occupational skills (41.5%), operation of machinery/equipment (29.5%) and team working skills (23.7%).

Future directions:

The survey not only identified good practices of targeted three sectors, but it is a comprehensive study on employment which includes other information related to herders, small business owners and unemployed. Moreover, employment demand and supply in the targeted three sectors was analysed. There are other TVET projects implemented by donor organizations with similar objective, therefore information generated through this study can be used by those projects and other stakeholders who are working to improve the TVET sector in Mongolia.

ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCIES STRENGTHENING INITIATIVE



Client: Transparency International

Survey goal and objectives:

The assessment has three specific goals:

- Producing comprehensive qualitative information to evaluate the performance of Anti Corruption Agency of Mongolia, its strengths and weaknesses;
- Identifying capacity and performance gaps in the work of the ACA and formulate recommendations for addressing these gaps
- To give feedback and develop the assessment tool before its application in other countries in the region, improving its structure and scope.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Scope

In scope of the project “Anti Corruption Agencies Strengthening Initiative”, performance of Anti Corruption Agency of Mongolia is assessed in terms of its’ legal independence and status, financial and human resource, detection and investigation, and it’s capacity by using comparable level of indicators and criterias with seven Asia-Pacific countries. The assessment is based on a thorough revision of available Anti Corruption Agency’s reports and other country specific documents, and extensive interviews with public officials and civil servants from all branches of government, private, media and civic organizations to identify difficulties and produce a set of specific recommendations.

The questionnaire survey was conducted among 9 ACA senior personnals, 6 non-governmental organization leaders, 6 journalists and 11 anti corruption experts, in total 32 people. Also, 8 senior personnals and 4 officials from ACA were interviewed. The assessment has covered indicators of three years, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Background

There are limited assessments on performance of Anti Corruption Agency of Mongolia. The assessment methodology was developed by Transparency International and ACA of other 6 Asia Pacific countries were assessed at the same time. Corruption level of Mongolia is relatively high and it can be seen many different research results. According to TI’s Corruption Perception Index, ACA of Mongolia is ranked 80th place in terms of its corruption level. Also, according to World Competitiveness Report it has ranked 82th place out of 144 countries.

Design

The assessment tool has been developed over the last two years through a collaborative dialogue between Transparency International, interested staff from Anti-Corruption Agencies and a group of experts convened by TI. The methodology is designed to assess internal and external factors affecting the ACAs of 7 different Asia Pacific countries.



2015 October

2016 March



32 QUESTIONNAIRES



12 IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS

SUMMARY

Data collection features

Data collection phase of the assessment was conducted between November 2015 and January 2016. Final draft of the report was introduced to client organization for its accuracy before validation workshop. The

assessment team conducted several interviews and suveys among ACA senior personnals, non-governmental organization representatives, and journalists and anti corruption experts. Also, annual reports and plans of the ACA were reviewed.



“DETERMINING EMPLOYMENT NEED OF DEAF PEOPLE”



Client: Finland FLOM Organization’s Mongolian representative office

Survey goal and objectives:

Main objective of the survey was to determine employment needs of deaf people. We did analysis through following sub-objectives:

1. to summarize statistical data related to employment of deaf people
2. to determine employment needs of deaf people
3. to determine the opportunities to get educated and employed for deaf people
4. to find out the good case practices related to deaf people’ employment
5. to give feasible suggestions about how to increase the employment of deaf people

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



The scope of the study

A total of 6 districts were conducted in the survey.

Participants:

- NGOs operating for deaf people
- Local government managers who are in charge of matters related to deaf people
- Business and religious organizations employing deaf people
- Colleges educating deaf youth.

These participants gave us insights of current projects that are supporting employment of deaf people, main difficulties and other potential solutions, opportunities to support deaf people' employment.



2015 November **2016** February



100 QUESTIONNAIRES



39 IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS

SUMMARY

Background

Finland FLOM Organization’s Mongolian representative office aims to increase employment among deaf people in Mongolia. The result of the survey was critical for the client to determine the employment need among deaf people in Mongolia.

Design

Both quantitative and qualitative research methods were used. in-depth interviews were carried out with government agencies and NGOs, colleges, and semi-structured interviews from deaf people. Also through secondary research we analyzed related documents.

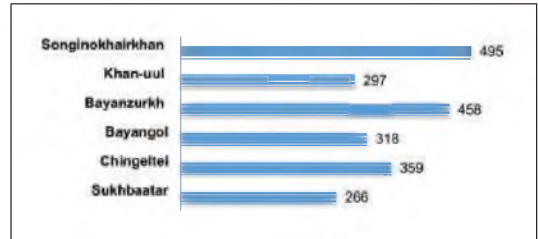
IRIM research agency team created all the used materials, and team from “Information center of deaf people” (ICHIP) helped test our questionnaires and finalized it.

Semi-structured interview: 100 deaf people who are currently employed by 60 organizations were interviewed. Each interview lasted around 20-40 minutes. Team from ICHIP used sign language to take an interview.

In-depth interview: representatives of 39 government agencies and NGOs were interviewed. Each interview lasted around 20-40 minutes. Team from IRIM took an interview.

Results

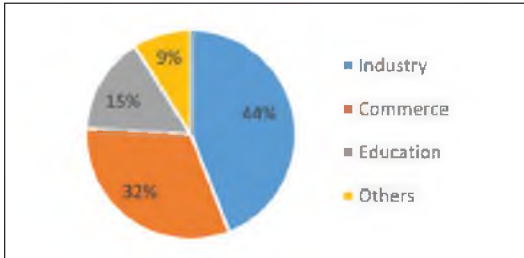
Currently, there are 2,284 deaf people living in Ulaanbaatar.



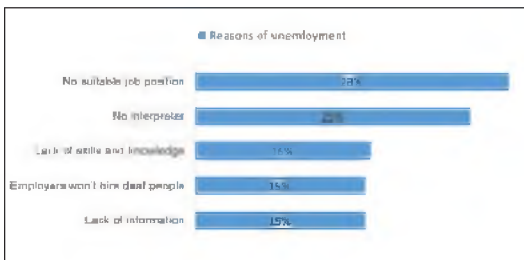
- Nineteen percent of the registered deaf people in Ulaanbaatar are employed. On the contrary, 60 percent of them are unemployed. Employment of deaf people is not correlated with their age.
- 41 percent of surveyed employers /top management of surveyed companies/ have no information and awareness of law and regulations about employment of person with disabilities.
- In order to support employment of the disabled people, Labor Law of Mongolia stipulates that disabled or dwarf persons shall be employed at a level of not less than 4 percent of its total staff by a business entity or organization having more than 25 employees. Seeing from the survey conducted among 60 employers, these organizations have 14031 employees and 4 percent or 572 of them are citizens with disabilities, which means one of every 25 employees is disabled. However, “Workforce survey” conducted by Statistical Office shows that 3.7 percent of total employees or one in every 27 employees are citizens with disabilities.
- 100 deaf citizens participated in the survey, out of which 10 were students and 90 were working age deaf citizens.\
- Most of the respondents (76%) used to work in production and retailing industry. And 15% of them used to work in education.

SUMMARY

Most common industry deaf people work for. Based on 116 answers of 68 respondents who had past working experience



- 29% percentage of the currently employed people had no labor contract, when asked the reason, the responses were whether:
- When we look at their employment, 84% of participants had full time job.
- Out of five main reasons of unemployment "no suitable job position", "no interpreter" had the most amount of answers. They also stated "lack of skills and knowledge" "employers won't hire deaf people" and "lack of information."



- Employed citizens participated in the survey were asked about support desired from the employer and they chose almost same answers which shows that they need support in training and working environment. The below are the things that employed citizens want from employers:
 1. To organize training /35,3 percent/
 2. To improve working environment /23,5 percent/

3. Sign language interpreter who works in working place /11,8 percent/
4. To respect their interest /11,8 percent/
5. To undergo medical examination /11,8 percent/
6. To increase salary /5,9 percent /

Conclusion and recommendations:

Deaf citizens:

1. There is low level of knowledge and understanding about legislature and programs in support of handicapped citizens' employment
2. Obstacles with work include poor communication, low salary and negative attitude from coworkers

Employment enterprises:

1. Inability to create a good work environment for employed deaf citizens
2. Social responsibility and law abiding nature is insufficient in employment enterprises

Government organizations:

1. Although government organizations support employment of deaf citizens by brokering labor, holding courses that increase capacity of deaf citizens, providing financial aid, they focus mainly on their quota than quality.

Non-government organizations:

1. There are few NGOs operating to support the employment of deaf citizens. Few NGOs that support employment of deaf citizens, broker labor and training courses, as well as hiring and training deaf citizens.

Professional development training center, training facilities:

1. Low percentage of deaf citizens studying in TVET schools. Therefore there is low interest in providing special equipment and teachers for deaf citizens.
2. There is a weak system of incentive and information for training facilities that admitted handicapped citizens

“POLICY RESEARCH IN OPEN DATA IN MINING LICENSING IN MONGOLIA”



Client: Natural Resource Governance Institute

Survey goal and objectives:

The aim of the research is to develop recommendations and a policy briefing, based on the research findings, evaluating and improving transparency of the main sources disclosing information of allocations of mining licensing:

- The official websites of MRA (www.cmcs.mram.gov.mn),
- MEGDT of Mongolia (www.eic.mn),
- EITI Work Group (<http://e-reporting.eitimongolia.mn>),
- And their correspondence in particular.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Scope

As the primary source of the data related to mining license, the Mineral Resource Authority of Mongolia (MRAM) is the core of the study. The current situation is compared with standards and principles promoted within E-Government principles and EITI standards and principles. Coordination of the information disclosed on the official website of MRAM, <http://www.cmcs.mram.gov.mn>, the official website of EITI, <http://e-reporting.eitimongolia.mn> and the official website of Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism, <http://www.eic.mn> is analysed in regard of the study.

Background

Disclosing information related to mining licensing encourages national ownership of reform efforts in order to better serve the interests of the citizens for Mongolia. Therefore, it is vital for stakeholders to increase their responsibilities and hence strengthen good governance in Mongolia. In implementing recommendations based on this research, the

Mongolian Government can ensure that the country's natural resource wealth will benefit all of its citizens. To do this requires clear mechanisms and transparency throughout the process of license allocation and the provision of balanced information to all stakeholders.

Design

Transparency in Open data in mining licensing in Mongolia is measured by the result of analysis conducted on the information disclosed on the websites of the relevant organizations, including MRAM, EITI Mongolia and MEGDT.

The current situation is compared to the EITI standards and requirements and e-Government principles.

Intensive desktop review was conducted on the standards and principles of EITI and E-Government, the relevant acts and laws on open data and observation on the target sites of mining license allocations and in-depth interview with the relevant officials were carried out to draw on a clear picture of the granting mining license and disclosing their information.



2015 December **2016** March



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giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON MODEL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT WORKSHOP



Client: World Bank and IMRI

Cooperatives: GIZ, Ministry of Mining

Survey goal and objectives:

Purpose of this workshop was to present model agreement and obtain comments from related stakeholders. IRIM team was responsible for the following activities:

- Solicit feedback on model CDA from stakeholders using several methods during question and answer session, group work session and comment box.
- Design and develop group work and question and answer sessions
- Take notes on all sessions.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Scope

The IRIM team of facilitators consisted of 14 people including 1 main moderator, 1 coordinator, 6 facilitators, 2 main note takers and 4 additional note takers for Group Work Session.

The workshop participants were stakeholders of mining industry from government, mining companies and civil society organizations. close to 65 participants came to the workshop in order to reflect interests on the model CDA.

Design

World Bank supported to develop a model Community Development Agreement, which regulates cooperation of mining companies with local community. In this regard, Hogan Lovells law firm developed the first draft of the contract in October 2015. In order to accommodate practicla needs, ensure balance of multilateral interests, need for wide range consultation had arised.

The Independent Research Institute of Mongolia was contracted by the World Bank to facilitate and moderate the 'National consultation on Model Community Development Agreement' workshop.

Design

The workshop took place on 17 November 2015, from 9 am to 5. Consultation on Model Community Development Agreement had four main sessions:

- Main presentation
- Question and answer
- Group work
- Open panel discussion/Comment box

Activity

In overall, as a result of the workshop a total of 368 comments were collected from 65 participants on 6 sections of the agreement. In terms of topics, the highest numbers of comments were collected on the Right and Obligation of Parties and Dispute Resolution. The main comments received from the participants can be summarized as below:

- Most participants did not have enough understanding and knowledge about MCDA. It was observed that some participants just introduced MCDA first time in the workshop day.



2015 November **2016** December



65 RESPONDENTS

SUMMARY

- Most of the critical comments were that the obligations of draft MCDA were duplicated with other existing laws and regulations, especially on the Environmental Protection Law and Environmental Impact Assessment law. Therefore, most comments were connected to the doubts on participants whether any research about Mongolian context was conducted or not.
- The agreement needs to be tripartite, where it involves representatives of local communities, such as Citizens Representative Khural members. Fundamental questions such as in Mongolian context, who are the key stakeholders, how they relate to MCDA seem to be unclear.
- Most participants suggested that each section of MCDA must be consulted by particular sector experts, especially with mining experts.
- Participants expressed the need to organize further discussions on the MCDA in provinces and soums. In addition, most importantly, participants highly interested in the process of finalization of the MCDA. They suggested that before the submission of MCDA to the Government, its revision should be presented to the related stakeholders.

INCEPTION MISSION WORKSHOP: STRENGTHENING EXTRACTIVE SECTOR MANAGEMENT IN MONGOLIA (SESMIM) PROJECT



Client: Agriteam Canada Consulting Ltd

Survey goal and objectives:

The Project Planning Workshop allowed the participants to collaboratively identify:

1. Best experiences in the past five years and aspirations for the next five years in Mongolia's extractive sector
2. National level priorities of policies, plans, and programs in the extractive sector
3. SWOT analysis of Revenue Management, Licensing, Mine Closure, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), and Cadaster of extractive sector in Mongolia
4. Stakeholder collaboration mapping in the extractive sector and current cross ministerial collaboration (rating and identification of negative and positive aspects)
5. Problem tree analysis of extractive sector in Mongolia
6. Capacity building needs at policy, implementation, and individual level and First year plan: priorities, timelines, and milestones

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Scope

The workshop took place on 14-15 January 2016 at Chinggis Khaan Hotel in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. A total of 48 participants attended the workshop to reflect upon their project planning needs. Workshop participants were representatives from the key ministries in Mongolia—the Ministry of Mining, the Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism, and the Ministry of Finance—as well as participants from the SESMIM technical team (Canadian and Mongolian specialists), the Government of Alberta, the University of Alberta, the University of Calgary, and other service providers.

Background

The “Strengthening Extractive Sector Management in Mongolia (SESMIM)” Project (\$8.4 Million, 2015-2020), sponsored by the Government of Canada, aims to build Mongolian public sector capacity for transparent and effective policy implementation supporting sustainable growth in the extractive sector. The object of the project is to improve public sector governance in the extractive sector as indicated through three intermediate outcomes: improved implementation of extractive sector policies and regulations by Mongolian institutions; improved coordination between ministries and

key stakeholders in the extractive sector; and, stronger evidence-based decision-making that supports extractive sector management in a manner that is gender-sensitive and socially and environmentally sustainable. (Ltd, 2015)

Design

The workshop design was mainly based on participatory working groups and a total of ten different working groups were held throughout the workshop. Participants were divided by ministries or topics as shown below, depending on the purpose of the working group.

By Ministry

1. Ministry of Mining
2. Ministry of Environment, Green Development, and Tourism
3. Ministry of Finance

By topic

1. Strategic Management (includes revenue maximization, sovereign wealth fund)
2. Licensing
3. Planning and Assurances for Mine Closure
4. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (includes EIA, Environmental Audit)
5. Cadastre (includes Cadastral Management)



2016 January

2016 February



48 RESPONDENTS

SUMMARY

Methods: The various kinds of participatory methods below were used for group works to effectively engage participants with each other.

1. Appreciative Exercise
2. SWOT analysis
3. Problem tree analyses
4. Mapping of future expected results after the project completing in 2020
5. Capacity-building needs planning
6. Stakeholder mapping – Spider web
7. Cross-Ministerial Collaboration Analysis – H form
8. First year plan by month – World Caf  method

End of the workshop, the evaluation sheet was filled by participants. As a result of this, all 26 participants were involved in this workshop evaluation and overall satisfaction score is 4.7 out of 5.

Survey sampling

According to the Technical Proposal, IRIM team was responsible for the following activities:

1. Designed and develop methodology for two days workshop and implement it with 14 staff;
2. Made notes on all sessions;
3. Developed workshop completion report and suggest recommendations for SESMIM project's further steps.

PROJECTS IN PROGRESS

- Consultancy Services for Higher Education Responsiveness to Labor Market **83**
- Assessment on corruption risk in Mongolian extractive industries is started **86**
- Baseline survey on local educational organizations for Sustainable development and Green development **89**
- “Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) for SDGs: Gender Baseline Analysis against SDGs in Mongolia” **92**
- Baseline study for Mainstreaming Social Accountability in Mongolia **94**
- Regional Economic Integration: Opportunities and Risks for Mongolia **97**
- “Evaluation of the policies and activities to increase employment of person with disabilities” project **99**



БОЛОВСРОЛ,
СОЁЛ,
ШИНЖЛЭХ УХААНЫ ЯАМ

HIGHER EDUCATION REFORM PROJECT “CONSULTANCY SERVICE FOR HIGHER EDUCATION RESPONSIVENESS TO LABOR MARKET”



Client:

- Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (MECS)
- Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Cooperatives

- Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (MECS)
- Project Implementation Unit (PIU)
- National Statistics Office (NSO)
- Higher Education Institutions (HEIs)

Project purpose

- Provide technical assistance in designing, conducting and analyzing quarterly graduate tracer studies, and annual labor market surveys and employer satisfaction surveys
- Develop guidance notes on HE program and curriculum review, career guidance for students, industry training programs and joint research projects according survey result

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Background

In academic year 2012-2013, a total of 13,200 teaching staff and 175,600 students study in 99 higher education institutions (HEIs) nationally. According to statistics from the Ministry of Education and Science, about 59% of graduates remain unemployed after graduation, increasing the number of highly educated employment seekers. Although demand for specialized/higher level skills exists in the labor market, higher education barely equips students with employable skills, with low-cost, low-quality programs currently being offered by a number of HEIs. This results in skills mismatch.

The problems have been associated in part with lack of proper information on labor market demands, graduates' destinations, and employers' view of graduates who can be utilized to review curriculum and provide career information and guidance for students. The needs for such information is strongly echoed by HEIs and some universities. National University of Mongolia and Mongolian University of Science and Technology, for example, have taken the lead for conducting labor market surveys and graduate tracer studies with their own resources. However these good initiatives are still in the early stages and require further improvements in methodology in order to enhance the responsiveness of higher education programs to the labor market demands and develop employable skills among students.

Scope

Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) and Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (MECS)

Activity

- Preparing guidance notes on HE program and curriculum review, career guidance for students, industry training programs and joint research projects
- Guidance note introduction trainings organized for 300 specialists of major 60 universities
- If MoL agrees to include the Barometer survey result, then there will be an additional resource for HEIs to use for their future ESS Barometer Study of labor market
- Developed method and tools of surveys in a process to approve by NSO
- Developing recommendations on HE sector regulations

This consultancy service:

1. Developed design and tools of labor market survey, employer satisfaction survey and graduate tracer study
2. Developed manual of data collection, entry, analysis and report writing
3. Trainings organized for major 60 universities



2015 January

2016 April

SUMMARY

4. As a result of Graduate tracer survey 1800 graduates involved from 6 universities. 70 percent of graduates are employed and average salary of graduates 660000 MNT
5. In a Employer Satisfaction survey data collected from 200 employers by telephone and 1700 employers by questionnaire and 33 employers involved by in-depth interview . Employers satisfaction on graduate skills was average and high
6. In labor market study result, the benefits of higher education was 40, and people with higher education tend to lower unemployment rate than the national average (6.5%)



STUDY ON CORRUPTION RISK MITIGATION IN EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

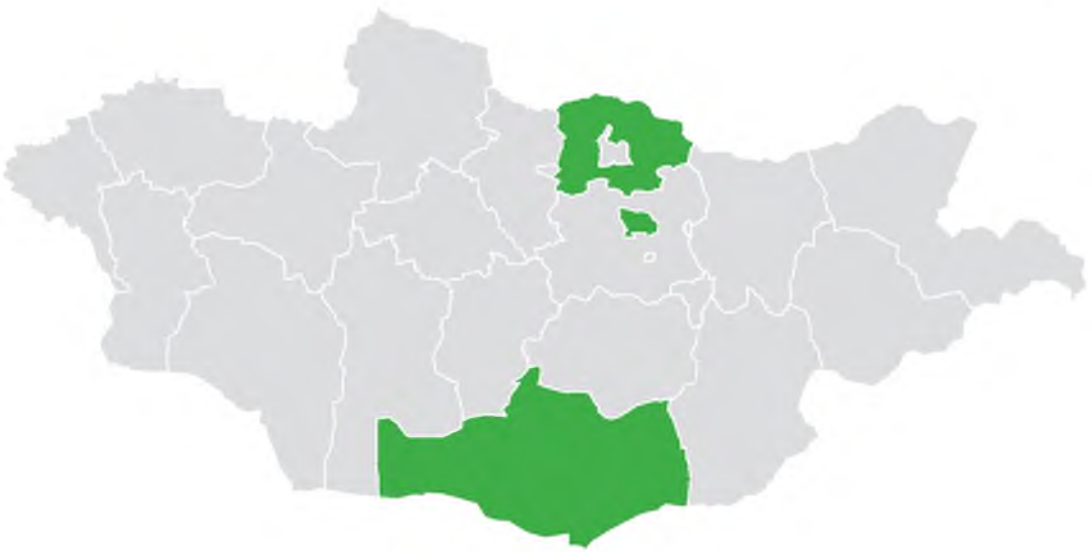


Client: United Nation Development Programme

Survey goal and objectives:

The study examined a detailed analysis of the extractive sector to identify corruption risks in different phases of resource extraction at different levels of decision making. The study will then be used for developing a plan to mitigate risks identified, thereby, creating a baseline for regular monitoring and assessment of corruption risks in extractive industry.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



Scope

Study covered Selenge province, Umnugobi and Ulaanbaatar. During the preparation stage of the study, study team identified local and national stakeholders who conduct activities related to mining sector. A total of 59 stakeholders were interviewed including representatives from local and national authorities, mining companies and non-governmental organizations,



2015 November

2016 April

SUMMARY

Background

Mongolia joined the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) in 2006, with the amendment to the Law on Minerals (48.10), mineral license holders are obliged to declare taxes and fees they paid to national and local budgets. The EITI publishes regular reports compiling payments made by companies and revenues received by the government. In October 2006, a local "Publish What You Pay" NGO coalition was established and has since been active promoting transparency of the mining sector. With the amendments made to the Budget Law in May 2015 on retaining certain share of revenues from the extractive industry by local governments, the role of local governments in responsible mining, including transparency and openness of granting licenses and managing revenues received from the extractive industry has become even greater. This assignment will complement the ongoing efforts of the IAAC and coalition of local civil society organizations in improving transparency of the extractive industry.

Design

The corruption risk assessment for the extractive industry in Mongolia, adapted "Practitioner's Guide for Corruption Risk Mitigation in Extractive Industries" (UNDP, 2015), for its every stage of assessment work. It assess 4 phases of the extraction process out of 5 phases proposed in the Practitioner's Guide, excluding last stage, expenditure management. In other words, the risk assessment covered assessment of 4 main phases of extraction process, which are considered to be fairly vulnerable for corruption;

1. Policy, institutional and legal framework
2. Concession and contract negotiations

3. Extraction operation and regulatory compliance
4. Revenue generation and fiscal management of extraction

As stated in the "Practitioner's Guide for Corruption Risk Mitigation in Extractive Industries, data were collected through qualitative methods including key informant interview and desk review.

Key informants were drawn internally individuals knowledgeable on where corruption vulnerabilities exist, assessment of corruption risk, the effectiveness of current and planned controls to mitigate corruption occurrence, and any impact on social benefits, asking questions developed in accordance with key informant interview guide provided in the Practitioner's guide.

The study team reviewed all available materials related to legislative environment and operation of the extractive industry in Mongolia and extractive industry's internal and external regulations and orders.

Based on collected data, The risk assessment will be done according to the following steps of data analyzing:

1. Identifying corruption risks
2. Assessing the likelihood of corruption occurring
3. Assessing the impact of corruption
4. Computing corruption risk levels

Rating systems, scales and formula for computing corruption risk level is given in the UNDP practitioner's guide, At last, a Risk Analysis Report, which reflected assessment score of likelihood of corruption occurring, corruption impact and corruption risk level will be constructed by sample report provided in the Practitioner's guide.

BASELINE SURVEY ON LOCAL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GREEN DEVELOPMENT



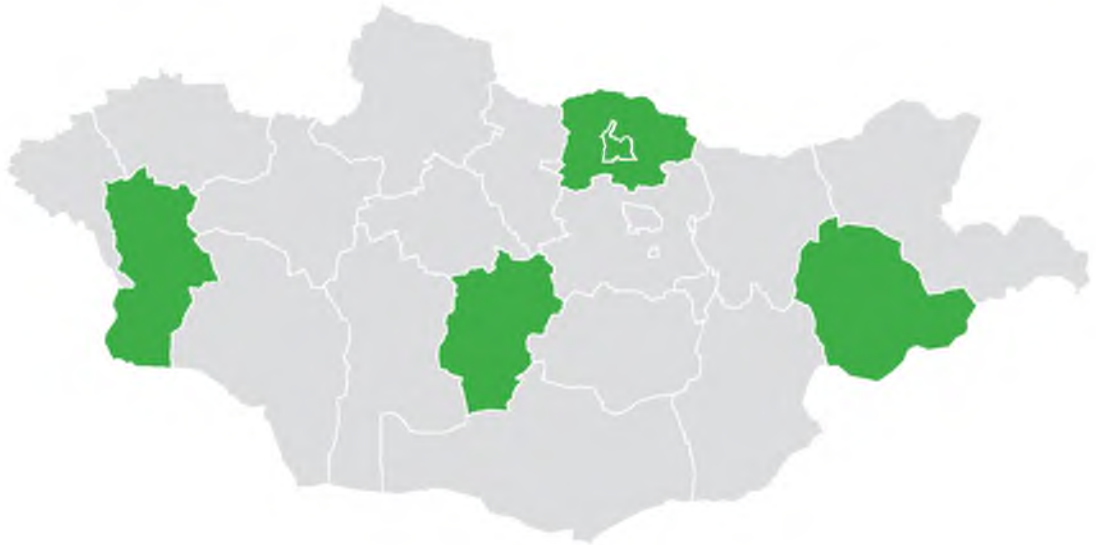
Client: Deutsche Gesellschaft Für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
Education for Sustainable Development project

Survey goal and objectives:

To identify the opportunity, challenge and risk on deliver the knowledge on green development, sustainable development, capacity, competitiveness and organizational resources for local SD and GD educational organizations

- To develop action plan to strengthen capacity for the educational service on SD and GD based on the study results.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



Scope

Study covered 5 target provinces (Darkhan, Khovd, Selenge, Overkhangai and Sukhbaatar); and central 6 districts of Ulaanbaatar. Local educational organizations, NGO's and partnerships whose activities focus on sustainable development (SD) and green development (GD) or the organization that willing to focus on SD/GD are included in the survey.



2015 December

2016 March

SUMMARY

Background

The overall goal of the ESD project is that 'Education for sustainable development is integrated in the Mongolian school system and a framework (institutional, legal, and organizational) for S) and green GD is in place.' More particularly, the work will contribute to the ESD project's second component, namely:

'Awareness among leaders and the people (adults, parents, community, organizations) on ESD/SD/GD is increased and elected companies and organizations are certified according to ISO 14001'

In the frame of above mentioned project component in the operational plan of 2015, in order to organize the trainings on public communities effectively, conducting the baseline survey on the education for sustainable development and green development in public level is planned. Based on the survey outcomes, preliminary tasks for developing the national action plan for public education for sustainable development and green development will be accomplished.

The baseline study is beneficial for the following aspects:

- The capacity of the local educational organizations will be strengthened for SD and GD concepts and those organizations will become a base organization to conduct trainings to deliver the knowledge to local communities and government authorities to promote them into environmentally friendly activity, lifestyle and culture.

- MEGDT will develop their plan on strengthening the local educational organization capacity for SD and GD. This plan would provide the opportunity to include it in their annual plan for implementation and cooperation for financial support from international development organizations.

Design

Baseline survey data will be collected through both qualitative methods including key informant interview and desk review and quantitative methods including questionnaire and observation.

Interviews with stakeholders are aimed to identify strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats of local educational organizations, governmental and non-governmental organizations whose activities focus on SD and GD and challenges and opportunities associated with the delivery of knowledge on GD and SD. Results of interviews are complemented by the desk study and observation checklist.

The survey questionnaire is directed to teachers and students. Questionnaire is used to determine knowledge, attitude and practice towards SD and GD among teachers and students.



MAINSTREAMING, ACCELERATION, AND POLICY SUPPORT (MAPS) FOR SDGs: GENDER BASELINE ANALYSIS AGAINST SDG IN MONGOLIA



Client: UNDP Mongolia

Survey goal and objectives:

- To provide qualitative analysis with the baseline data under SDG 5 indicators as well as with the sex-disaggregated baseline data under SDG 1, 8, 11, 13 and 16 using the existing SDG data assessment framework;
- Thoroughly reviewing identified data sources as well as recommending more specific methodologies for data collection of selected SDG indicators which are still in data gaps

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Scope

The major partnerships include over 20 ministries of Mongolia, regulatory and implementing agencies of the Government, international and non-governmental organizations - National Statistical Office in Mongolia (NSO) and National Committee on Gender Equality, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Justice.

Background

The UN Statistical Commission is developing a set of global SDG indicators for consideration by member states but in addition, the draft outcome document of the UN Summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda and SDGs in September calls for governments to set its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances.

The global UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 Development Agenda has also highlighted the need at an early stage to comprehensively examine data gaps and compilation limitation country by country and theme by theme, with a view to addressing them systematically in national statistical services. The Task Team also noted that the new fields under consideration for post-2015 will to a large extent require the development of new data source, some along more traditional lines, such as house-hold surveys, some with methods outside the official statistics mainstream, such as opinion and satisfaction surveys, and civil society. In many cases, new indicators will have to be developed, together with information gathering systems, to cover SDG targets areas. This will require major investments in national capacity to collect and

analyze data. Particularly, in The 2030 Agenda, the disaggregation of data by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics will be one of the mechanisms for realizing the 'leave no one behind' principle. Therefore, it is important to support the 'data revolution' by investing in the regular and systematic collection of disaggregated data in accordance with SDG Target 17.18.

Design

- Focus on qualitative indicators of gender in SDGs,
- Based on consultations with key stakeholders, to analyse the current data situation related to key SDGs from both data users' and data producers' perspectives. As such the consultant and Client need to define who are the end-users of the data
- To aim to develop a model analytical and methodological design that can be used in other similar studies (in different SDG goals and/or in different countries)
- To do extensive documentation of the study process for the above mentioned purpose

Data collection

The study was conducted in Ulaanbaatar, covering over 30 organizations, including ministries, regulatory and implementing agencies of the government, international and non-governmental organizations. we developed the following data collection methods:

- In-depth interview
- Semi-structured interview
- Literature review



2016 January

2016 April



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Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC

BASELINE STUDY FOR THE MAINSTREAMING SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY IN MONGOLIA

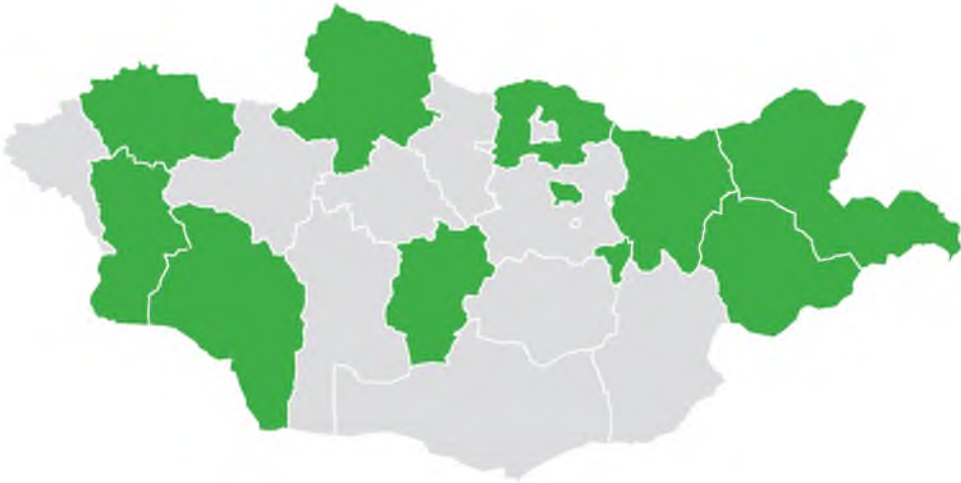


Client: World Bank, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

Survey goal and objectives:

The research purpose is to collect information - to construct a Baseline Survey – which will subsequently be used to measure developments in people’s knowledge and perceptions of social accountability; and disclosure based on SA mechanisms implemented after the implementation of the project.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



Scope

In frame of the survey, 3 districts from Ulaanbaatar and 10 aimag centers and 10 soums



2016 January

2016 April



1067 HOUSEHOLD

90 CSOs



30 KII OF CSOs

57 GOVERNMENT

19 MEDIA

10 THINK TANK WERE SURVEYED AND ORGANIZED

SUMMARY

Background

The overall goal of the MASAM project is that citizens in poor localities have increased access to public decision-making processes and quality services through social accountability. The MASAM program aims to mainstream social accountability for more transparent, accountable and effective public resource management at national and local levels by (1) increasing the capacity of CSOs to hold government to account; and (2) strengthening the institutionalization of social accountability by improving the effectiveness, formalization and sustainability of disclosure and participation mechanisms. Through social accountability, citizens in poor localities will have increased access to public decision-making processes and quality services.

Design

Survey methods including questionnaire, interview and document review were used. 7 tools were used in baseline survey. The survey will target national government agencies, local government (in 10 aimags and 3 districts in Ulaanbaatar), civil society, community groups, media and academia.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION: OPPORTUNITIES AND RISK FOR MONGOLIA



Client: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit

Survey goal and objectives:

The proposed study aims at undertaking a detailed analysis and providing a balanced view on political and economic consequences of any chosen regional economic cooperation mechanism. The research work will then be used for developing a strategic action plan for Mongolia's regional economic integration for different time frame scenarios.

Consequently, the reason for conducting a comprehensive and detailed research work are the followings:

- Seek the ways and opportunities for Mongolia to engage in regional economic integration; and
- Assist Mongolia in developing strategic documents to implement the regional and international economic cooperation and partnership agreements.

The objectives of the research work to focus on the following issues:

- Identification of the priority regional economic integration that Mongolia can possibly join in;
- Reflection of the possibilities and risks for Mongolia to cooperate with neighboring countries and trading partners; and
- Providence of rational and optimal choices for Mongolia in joining the economic integration by covering the issues related to joining processes with Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), ASEAN+ 3, ASEAN+ 6 structure, Trans-Pacific Partnership

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Scope

The research team will study current regional and international economic cooperation modalities and review commonly-used regulations and make analyses of associated challenges and risks during implementation of these regional and international economic cooperation agreements on the example of selected countries and identify best practices and lessons learned. Main issues for consideration are fourfold:

- Determine the most feasible regional economic integration mechanism for Mongolia
- Foresee the opportunities and challenges that would influence economic development of Mongolia in case of country's accession into membership
- Take into account interests and conditions set forth by the mechanism, neighboring countries and trading partners
- Supply with empirical evidences of other countries' best practices and lessons learned in terms of acceding in the membership of the given integration mechanism.

Background

There is a limited research on the existing regional integration mechanisms, which prevents Mongolia from gaining benefits

and opportunities that they offer. Therefore, it is necessary for Mongolia to review and assess the policy carried out towards joining regional economic integration, and plan appropriate further measures to be taken, estimate expected results, the advantages and disadvantages as well as difficulties which may arise after joining integration process.

Design

In frame of above mentioned purposes, survey will administer following components:

- Case study of best practice of regional economic integration of selected 5 countries
- Analysis of opportunities and risks regarding selected regional economic integrations and partnerships, in terms of foreign investment, trade, and global value chain
- Conduct economic benefits calculations using Computable General Equilibrium model.

Data collection features

It is envisioned that both qualitative and quantitative data collections methods will be applied in the research and analysis process. The main research methods of the research are desk review, key informant interview, case study and quantitative analysis.



2016 March

2016 June



ХӨДӨЛМӨРИЙН ЯАМ

“EVALUATION OF THE POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES TO INCREASE EMPLOYMENT OF PERSON WITH DISABILITIES,” PROJECT



Client: Ministry of Labour

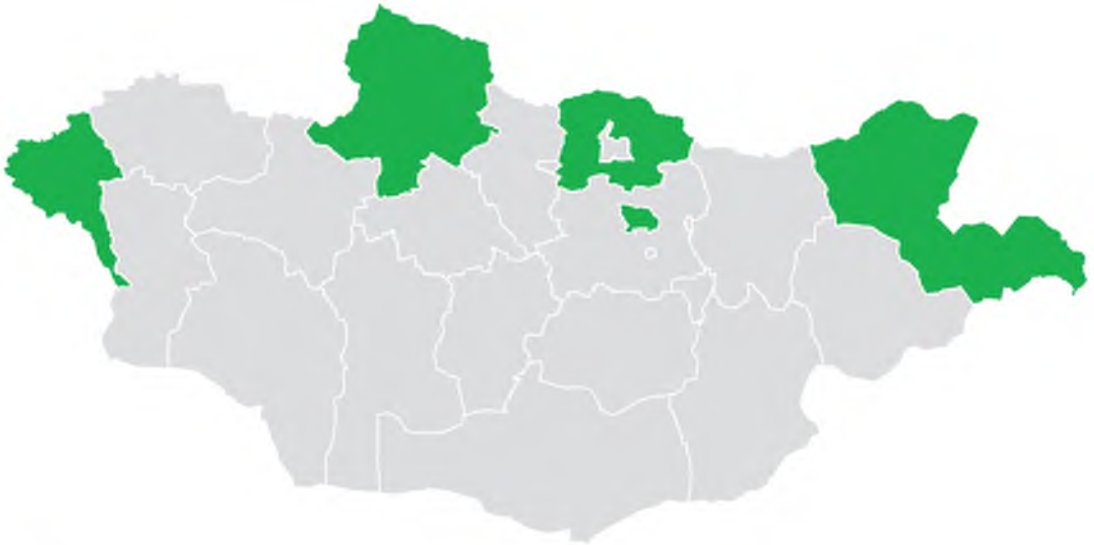
Survey goal and objectives:

Main objective of the project is to evaluate policies and activities to increase employment of person with disabilities, provide recommendations to improve policy efficiency, and to provide training towards effective policy implementation.

Within the project following activities would be conducted:

- Develop a list of government policies and programmes,
- Evaluate their implementation and efficiency with participation of the target group and stakeholders,
- Develop a report , containing police recommendations for improvement, based on the survey findings,
- Identify training needs towards policy and programme implementation, and
- Tailor the training session for the stakeholders, organize and facilitate training activities.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



2016 March
2016 May

Scope

In frame of the evaluation 390 people with disabilities, 110 stakeholders will be surveyed and 15 FGDs will be conducted in UB, Bayan-Ulgii, Dornod, Khovsgol, Selenge aimags.



390 QUESTIONNAIRES

Background

Convention on the Rights of Person with Disabilities was approved in 2006 and in 2009 Mongolia joined this convention. In this regard, Mongolian government implemented number of policies and programmes to protect rights of person with disabilities, promote employment of disabled person. In regard with the intensive implementation of activities of these policies and programmes, there is a specific need to evaluate practical results and impact of them.



110 IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS



15 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS