



# Transparency Campaigning at Local Government to Curb Corruption

## COMPLETION REPORT

Submitted to Partnership for Transparency Fund

Project Period: July 15, 2010- July 15, 2011

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## List of Acronyms

<i>PTF</i>	<i>Partnership for Transparency Fund</i>
<i>GI</i>	<i>Globe International</i>
<i>IAAC</i>	<i>Independent Authority against Corruption</i>
<i>TI</i>	<i>Transparency International</i>
<i>MNB</i>	<i>Mongolian National Broadcaster</i>



## List of Attachments

### **Attachments 1.1-1.4**

Training methodology, list of participants, program of the community workshops and check list of information need by the citizens

### **Attachments 2.1-2.2**

List of participants, program of the training for the public officials and check list of information need by the public officials

### **Attachments 3.1-3.3**

Program of the Monitoring skills building training, list if the monitoring teams and Code of Ethics

### **Attachments 4.1-4.2**

Program and list of participants of the round table

### **Attachment 5**

Evaluation report (Mongolian)

### **Attachments No 6.1-6.4**

Program and list of participants of the final evaluation meeting



## *Completion Report*

### **1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Globe International, a Mongolian NGO has completed the 12-month project “Transparency Campaigning at Local Government to Curb Corruption” which was implemented from August 15, 2010 to July 15, 2011 under the funding of the Partnership for Transparency Fund-PTF ([www.ptf.org](http://www.ptf.org)).

The project was aimed at improving the transparency of the local public organizations to curb corruption and fully achieved its goal and objectives.

The project was implemented by Globe International staff consisted of four persons lead by Kh.Naranjargal, President and CEO of Globe International

The project’s target groups were the citizens and public officials of the following soums: Bagh No 2 of Guchin Us soum of Ovorkhangai aimag and Bagh No 2 of Bayanhutag soum of Khentii aimag Ulaanbaatar)

The project leader approved the Detailed Work Schedule and strictly followed it. Globe International completed all the planned activities and no serious barriers and constraints had occurred during the project implementation period. Only problem was that we had to invite the Bayankhutag monitoring team to assist them to analyze the data they collected and write the report. In general, we learnt that one-day monitoring training is not enough to obtain proper skills, so in the future the trainers should work with the teams at least three days and one day should be used for practices.

All the activities carried out during the project period, including developments of contents of audio and video productions and handbook for the public officials, workshop and training curriculums and development of pre-testing questionnaires and monitoring methodology were cooperated with Independent Agency Against Corruption (IAAC). The project carried out all the activities as scheduled. The project directly involved 192 persons to seven project events and indirectly reached more than 100, 000 people through the three types of educational handbooks educating the people on their right to know and types of corruption covered by the Anti-corruption Law of Mongolia and the UN Anti-corruption Conventions of which Mongolia is a part of radio programs of 8 aimags: Ovorkhangai, Khentii, Hovsgol, South Gobi, Darkhan-Uul, Dornod, Gobi-Altai and Khovd.

The public’s awareness was raised on the issues of transparency a, freedom of information and corruption through two community workshops and two trainings for the public officials which involved 93 herders and public officials.

Participants of the community workshops selected six members of the monitoring teams in each soum and the trained team conducted the monitoring on transparency of the local administrations and public services. The monitoring was conducted in the two stages and involved three public institutions in each targeted soum. The results showed that transparency of the local public institutions was much improved in the second stage. The two aimag NGOs conducted corruption perception surveys among in total 120 residents of the two targeted aimags.

The monitoring and corruption perception reports were presented to the round tables that involved in total 85 citizens and public officials. Te events were covered by the local media and national television channel TV9. The reports were translated into English and available at Globe International web site

Transparency actions started at the two targeted soums and four information boards were installed in the governors' offices. After 12-month of the project period, the local citizens are able to get information on the soums' activities, budget and finance, human resources and procurements from information boards and websites. Information on different public services is also available.

The project also launched web sites and paid for the domain names and hosting for one-year, and provided computers with modems that will be used by bagh governors to distribute information to the herders where mobile phone access is available. The citizens are able to post the comments, complaints or requests to the soum governors and express their opinions online. This is a start of attempt to use "Moving" Internet. The project organized the training for the soums' workers on how to update their websites in accordance with guidelines produced by DreamLime company which designed websites.

The soums' administrations adopted the policy documents to continue the transparency activities. We conducted the post-evaluation and organized the final evaluation meeting in July 2011.

Pre-testing on knowledge of corruption and post-evaluations on the project activities carried out and the results show that the understanding on corruption, freedom of information much improved and transparency of the local governments much improved.

The project is sustainable in many ways, for example, the soum governors issued the orders for transparency actions, signed the contracts with the general managers, introduce their experiences to other soums of aimags etc.

The project's budget was 39,526US\$ and the total expenditure is 40.017US\$. The grant of PTF is US\$ 30,000 and the expenditure was 30,488US\$. GI is not requesting the exceeded amount from the donor.

## **2. INTRODUCTION**

Globe International, a Mongolian NGO has started 12-month project "Transparency Campaigning" at Local Government to Curb Corruption from August 15, 2010 under the funding of the Partnership for Transparency Fund- PTF ([www.ptf.org](http://www.ptf.org)).

The project was aimed at improving the transparency of the local public organizations to curb corruption and fully achieved it goal.

The project is implemented by Globe International staff consisting of the following persons:

- Kh.Naranjargal, Project Leader
- Ch. Munkhzul, Project Coordinator
- Ch.Enkhbayar, Project Assistant
- J.Enkhjargal, Accountant

The project's target groups citizens and public officials of the following soums:

- Bagh No 2 of Guchin Us soum of Ovorkhangai aimag (Central region, 550 km from Ulaanbaatar)
- Bagh No 2 of Bayanhutag soum of Khentii aimag (Northern region, 353 km from Ulaanbaatar)

The project produced two progress reports and submitted to the PTF, consequently in January 2011 and May 2011. The present final report is compromised from narrative report and financial reports which

include the executive summary, project results, the activities carried out, evaluations and info on the project sustainability and project costs.

In order to achieve the objectives of the project, Globe International sent letters to the Government Office and the Independent Authority against Corruption (IAAC). The Government Office sent the letters to the Aimag Governors' Offices and we had good support from the aimags for the activities carried out in the soums. Upon our letter to the IAAC, we agreed its Research Department will be fully involved to the project activities.

Transparency actions started at the two targeted soums and four information boards were installed in the governors' offices. The project also launched web sites and paid for the domain names and hosting for one-year, and computers with modems that will be used by bagh governors to distribute information to the herders where mobile phone access is available. The bagh governors also will directly post the comments or requests of herders to the soum governors and express their opinions online. This is a start of attempt to use Moving Internet. English pages will be available soon.

The local citizens are able to get information on the soums' activities, budget and finance, human resources and procurements from information boards and websites. Information of different public services is also available at the information boards and web sites.

### **3. PROJECT RESULTS**

The project achieved the following objectives:

Objective One: After 12 months, awareness of the local communities and the public officials on the public's right to access information held by local public organizations, transparent governance and corruption raised

*Results:*

- In total, 93 people: 36 herders and 57 public officials directly educated on the public's right to access information held by local public organizations, transparent governance and corruption through the two community workshops and trainings for the public officials held in the two targeted soums
- 500 citizens and public officials educated on their right to access the public information and through the audio handbook "your Right to Know"
- More than 90,000 people obtained information on right to access the public information and types of corruption through audio and video aired by 8 local broadcast stations of 8 aimags

Objective Two: After 12 months, issues concerning transparency and corruption at local level exposed through the monitoring and public organizations received the recommendations from their communities for better transparency and better public service.

*Results:*

- 12 citizens involved to the monitoring trainings and gained the monitoring skills and all the workshop and training participants educated on what is monitoring, why monitoring and significance of conducting monitoring
- In total, 8 public agencies were monitored by 12 ordinary citizens selected by the community workshops in the targeted two soums informed in the results of the monitoring conducted by and corruption perception surveys carried out by the two aimag NGOs and the soum governors' offices,

the Citizens' Representative Khurals and other public agencies received the recommendations for the better public services

Objective Three: After 12 months, the soum administrations approved a document Transparency in Action and the local citizens will be able to obtain information on the activities, finance and resources of the soum administrations

Results:

- Two soum governors attended the two round tables and received the recommendations
- Two target soums' governors adopted the orders to promote transparency
- The local citizens will be able to obtain information on the activities, finance and resources of the soum administrations from four information boards and web sites
- Public services much improved and public participation increased

Objective Four: After 12 months, facts of corruption exposed and local communities are capable to control corruption

Results:

No any corruption cases reported during the project period, but the citizens in the two targeted soums are aware of the nature, types of corruption and ways to fight it, and they are able to respond to the corruption cases calling to the IAAC hotline or write the complaints. More precisely, the following awareness development results of the activities are achieved.

- 1000 citizens educated on the nature and types of corruption through the video handbook
- 120 citizens, for the first time enabled to assess the corruption situation in their communities through corruption perception surveys in the two soums.
- 76 people attended the round tables had the opportunities to discuss and express their opinions about the corruption issues after they were introduced with the results of the corruption perception survey

#### **4. ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT**

The project team worked out the following documents prior to the start of the activities in the two soums.

- *Legislative framework.* The project staff collected all the laws and legal acts promoting the government transparency
- *Model* of monitoring methodology, monitoring guidelines and scope of monitoring developed in cooperation with Mr. G. Batzorig, Head of the ACA Research Department
- *Corruption perception survey questionnaires*
- *Contracts* with the monitoring team leaders.
- *Code of Ethics* for the monitoring team members.

The following activities were carried out by the project staff:



## **4.1 Raising Awareness of the Local Communities**

### **4.1.1 Educational Handbooks**

The project produced ten series of audio and ten series of video handbooks and distributed to the workshop and training participants and other project events such as round tables and evaluation meeting. Video was screened during the evaluation meeting. The handbooks also were distributed to the NGOs, public libraries and other aimags' governors' offices.

The handbooks were aired by the following 8 local broadcast stations.

- Dolgoon Kherlen in Khentii aimag
- Noyon-Uul regional radio in Ovorkhangai aimag
- Orkhon 106, Darkhan-Uul aimag
- Moron, Huvsgul aimag
- Altai, Gobi- Altai aimag
- Govvin Dolgion, South Gobi aimag
- Hit, Khovd aimag
- Talyn Mongol, Dornod aimag

### **Audios "Your Right to Know"**

1000 copies of audio series "Your Right to Know" produced and covered the following topics:

1. Enjoying our right to know
2. The right to know and right to expression
3. The right to know and right to act
4. The right to know and right to vote
5. The right to know and right to direct participation
6. What information I can access?
7. Corruption is social cancer
8. Managing the conflict of interests
9. Corruption prevention
10. Role of civil society in combating corruption

Audios posted at <http://www.youtube.com/user/uprmongolia2010>

### **Videos "Curb Corruption!"**

1000 copies of video series "Curb Corruption!" produced in the form of mini dramas and features the types of corruption covered by the Mongolian laws and the UN Anti-corruption Declaration.

## List of videos

No	Titles	Type of corruption
1	Repair your apartment	Mediation of bribes
2	Can I have money for petrol?	Abuse of power
3	Auction	abuse of power
4	Cheating the Foreigners	Bribery to foreign public officials and public officials of international organizations
5	Sudden enrichment	Purposefully submit the false income report
6	Brother of the Parliament Member	Obtain undue advantage
7	Cheated Governor	Abuse of power
8	Donation to the party	Misuse of the public budget
9	License	Bribery of national public officials
10	Musician	Abuse of power

Videos available at <http://www.youtube.com/user/uprmongolia2010>

### **“Your Right to Know” Handbook**

Content of handbook was developed by the project team in cooperation with Mr. Batzorig, Head of the ACA Research Department and it is printed in 500 copies and distributed to the round table participants, public libraries of the soums and aimags and Ulaanbaatar-based NGOs and to other aimag’s governors’ offices.

The handbook contains three chapters: Freedom of information, Right to access the public information and Right to submit complains and how to appeal. The handbook includes examples and practical tips. It is available: <http://www.globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&id=863&menuid=363>

### **4.1.2 Community Workshops**

Globe International in cooperation with the IAAC developed the training methodology and program of the community workshops. In total, 36 herders of the two targeted soums educated on ideas and concept of access to public information and role of freedom of information in curbing corruption and importance of transparent and good governance through two community workshops.



Two community workshops were held:

- In Guchin-Us soum, of Ovorkhangai aimag on 5-6 December 2010. It involved 16 herders

- In Bayankhtag soum of Khentii aimag on 13-14 December 2010 and it involved 20 herders

As outputs of the workshops, the check list of the information need of the soums' citizens and identified the effective information channels that the citizens prefer receiving information.



See Attachments No 1.1-1.4: Training Methodology, list of participants, program and check list of information need.

#### 4.1.3 Training for Public Officials

In total, 57 public officials of the two targeted soums gained knowledge on their duties to open up public information and how to best respond to the citizens' requests.

Two trainings for the public officials held in two targeted soums:

In Guchin Us soum, of Ovorkhangai aimag on 4-5 December 2010 and it involved 27 public officials

In Bayankhutag soum of Khentii aimag on 14-15 December 2010 and it involved 30 public officials

The public officials developed the check list of information to make accessible to the public and information channels that they prefer distributing it to the citizens.

See the Attachments No 2.1-2.3: Program, list of participants and check list of information need.

### 4.2 Transparency Actions at Soums

#### 4.2.1 Information Openness

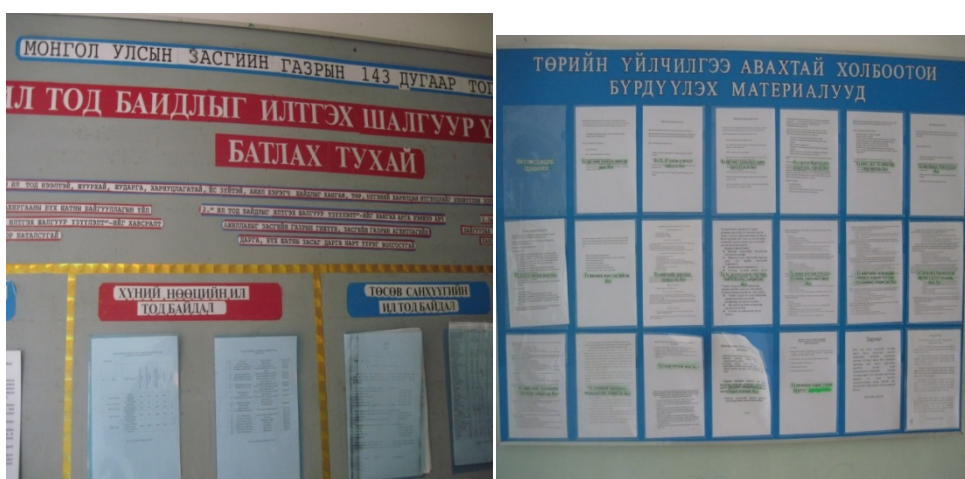
As results of the transparency actions, in both soums, the information boards installed in the governors' offices and other public institutions and the citizens are able to get information on the soums' administrations' activities, human resources, budget and finance and procurements. Information on the public services is also available in the information boards.

#### Bayankhutag soum





### Guchin-Uс souм



Information on the soums' administrations' activities, human resources, budget and finance and procurements are also available at web sites launched by the project:

[www.guchin-us.mn](http://www.guchin-us.mn) for Guchin Us, Ovorkhangai

[www.bayankhutag.mn](http://www.bayankhutag.mn) for Bayankhutag, Khentii

The project paid for the domain names and hosting for one-year, and provided computers with modems that will be used by bagh governors to distribute information to the herders where mobile phone access is available. The citizens are able to post the comments, complaints or requests to the soum governors and express their opinions online. This is a start of attempt to use "Moving" Internet. Guchin Us governor's office has bought three net-books for other three bagh governors to make their information services more effective.

The public service has much improved in accordance with the surveys' results. In addition, in the soums, names, telephones and job descriptions of the public officials along with the photos of the employees posted the doors of their offices located in the building of the soums governors' offices





Guchin Us soums's governor's office has a box of complaints for the citizens and they received 15 requests and complaints concerning the public services and 11 were solved upon discussions by the Governor's and Citizens Representative Khural's meetings.

#### 4.2.2 Monitoring Skills Building Training

12 citizens of the two targeted soums gained skills in monitoring the implementation of the Government's Resolution No 143 on transparency indicators and public service at three public organizations in each soum. Two monitoring trainings were held:

- on 7 December in Guchin-Us soum of Ovorkhangai aimag
- on 16 December in Bayankhutag soum of Khentii aimag.



The monitoring team members signed the contract with Globe International and accepted the Code of Ethics.

See Attachments No 3.1-3.3: List of monitoring teams, program for the training and code of ethics.

#### 4.2.3 Monitoring on Local Transparency

The monitoring started in Guchin-Us soum of Ovorkhangai aimag and on 16 December and on 8 December in Guchin-Us soum of Ovorkhangai aimag. In Bayankhutag, the team monitored the local governor's office, local branch of social welfare services and local hospital. In Guchin Us the team conducted the monitoring the local governor's office, local branch of social welfare services and "Lunch" program of the local public school. The reports released in Mongolian and English.

Report of monitoring of transparency of government services in Bayankhutag soum of Khentii aimag:

<http://globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&id=872&menuid=370> (Mongolian)

<http://www.globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&id=872&menuid=370> (English)

Report of monitoring of transparency of government services in Guchin-Uus soum of Uvurkhangai aimag:

<http://globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&id=868&menuid=370> (Mongolian)

<http://www.globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&id=868&menuid=370> (English)

The monitoring was conducted in two stages: first in December 2010 and March 2011. The results showed that all the monitored public institutions did good jobs in exposing the public information. The monitoring reports were presented by the monitoring team leaders in the round tables that involved total 76 citizens in the two soums.

The soum governors attended the round tables and received the recommendations of the monitoring teams. The recommendations include:

- Advocacy and education related activities for citizens living in distant areas on the Government Resolution No.143 also need to be implemented through Citizens' Khurals for increased transparency and access to information
- It was recommended to provide and update information for citizens on a regular basis on resolutions, decisions, budget and finances, procurement as well as ensure and monitor its implementation.
- It is also worth noting that despite the failure to include production costs in providing lunch for students, school administration is effectively tackling the challenges and continuing the programme.

#### 4.2.4 Corruption Perception Survey

Corruption perception surveys among 120 citizens of two targeted soums were carried out by the following two aimag NGOs:

- Local Initiative in Guchin-Uus, Ovorkhangai
- Women for Social Progress in Bayankhutag, Khentii



Two local NGOs are members of the anti-corruption network of the IAAC and previously, were trained on anti-corruption issues. The reports were presented to 76 participants of the round tables held in April 2011 in two soums.

In Bayankhutag, the survey involved 65 citizens of whom 29 percent have secondary school education and 22 percent are highly educated. 24.1 percent of the respondents are government officials and 12.1 percent are housewives. 27.6 percent of them never

approached the government agencies for services last 12 months and 25.9 percent - from one to two times, 22.4 percent from three to six times and the rest above 7 times.

19 percent of the respondents think that corruption at local level has increased and 27 percent said it has no changes. Only 8 percent think it has decreased last two years. 21 percent of respondents think it will be increased over the next two years and 29 percent said it will be increased. Over one third of the respondents do not know if it is changed.

When the respondents were tested their corruption understanding, 18.9 percent said it is bribery and 18.9 percent think it is abuse of power, 12 percent- it is all the illegal activities of the public officials and six percent said that politicians, officials and businessmen provide free services.

*In Guchin Us*, it involved 55 persons. 64 percent of the respondents are female and 65 percent have the secondary and elementary education. 37 percent of them are self-employed/herders and 24 percent-unemployed. 32 percent of them never approached the government agencies for services last 12 months and 23 percent - from one to two times, 29 percent from three to six times and the rest above 7 times.

40 percent of them said that level of corruption in soum increased last two years and 40 percent do not know. 38 percent of respondents are optimistic that the corruption level will be decreased and 17 percent said it will be increased and 27 percent cannot say.

To the question "What is corruption?" 23 per cent of all participants answered that it is an act of giving and receiving bribery, 12 per cent defined it as all illegal acts by a government employee, 2 per cent understand it as politicians, officials and businessmen providing free services for each other, 11 per cent as officials using government resources and property for personal gain, 9 per cent answered that corruption is bureaucracy, 18 per cent said that it is a favor by government employees granted to their relatives and the remaining 24 per cent defined it as officials abusing their authority for personal gain and illegally granting advantageous status to certain individuals.

To conclude, the herders while moving around occasionally come to the soum centers and approach the government institutions for the services and one third of the respondents in two soums are not able to evaluate the corruption level. They lack information. In general, the citizens are quite well informed in corruption issues, but mostly get information from the national media. Their understanding on corruption is favorable, but many of them still think corruption is bribery.

Many of respondents of Guchin Us are optimistic that corruption will be decreased and in Bayankhutag, the people are pessimist about decrease of corruption.

The reports were translated into English and available at Globe International web site.  
For Guchin Us soum:

<http://globeinter.org.mn/images/upld/AvilgaUvurxangai.pdf> (Mongolian)

<http://www.globeinter.org.mn/images/upld/SurveyreportUvurkhangaiimag.pdf> (English)

For Bayankhutag soum:

<http://globeinter.org.mn/images/upld/khentiiaivilga.pdf> (Mongolian)

<http://www.globeinter.org.mn/images/upld/SurveyoncorruptionreportKhentii.pdf> (English)

#### 4.2.5 Round Tables

In total 76 participants represented citizens, public officials, local media and Globe International, attended the round tables. The round tables were held:

- in Guchin-us soum of Ovorkhangai aimag it was held on April 11, 2011 at the Meeting Room of the Soum Citizens' Representatives Khurals. In total 26 persons represented the soum citizens and public officials attended.
- Round table in Bayankhutag soum Khentii aimag was held on April 25, 2001 at the Cultural Center and it involved in total 50 participants represented the local citizens and public officials



In the both of soums, the round tables were moderated by Kh.Naranjargal, project leader and it discussed the monitoring and corruption perception survey reports presented by the M.Dulamsuren, Local Initiative, Ovorkhangai NGO and Ts.Altantuya, Women for Social Progress, Khentii NGO. Participants were extremely interested in web sites that feature the history and facts of local history, places and local people.

News on the events in English posted at <http://www.globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&menuid=370>

The round tables in two soums were covered by the local media: Dolgoon Kherlen radio, Noyon-Uul regional radio and Khentii TV and national television channel TV9.

See Attachments No 4.1-4.2 for the participant list and program.

#### **4.4 Other**

##### **4.4.1 Internet Training**

The project organized the Internet training for Mr. Danzan, Guchin Us governor and Bayartuya, Bayankhutag Deputy Governor on how to update the web information and maintain websites. The training was held at Globe International office and conducted by Taivanbaatar, the designer of DreamLime company.

##### **4.4.2 Proposal Writing Training**

In total 76 herders and public officials trained on project proposal writing upon request of the soums administrations In April 2011 after the round tables. Kh.Naranjargal, project leader conducted it and the participants educated on the making SWOT analysis, strategy planning of the project, proposal structure and preparation of the budget.



## 5 CONSTRAINTS/LESSONS LEARNT

We had no serious constraints or problems during the project implementation, but we learnt that one day training for the monitoring building skills is not enough. Such trainings should be organized min. for three days and include more practical works. The Khentii Bayankhutag monitoring team had some problems in analyzing the data and writing the report, so we invited the monitoring team leader and other member to Ulaanbaatar to the office to provide the consultancies.

The results of the evaluation questionnaires completed by the workshop and training participants also suggested us to extend the duration of the monitoring trainings, if we organize such trainings in the future.

Secondly, in soums, there are no ICT professionals, so we had to train the soum leaders on how to run and update web sites. Dreamlime company which designed web sites produced the guidelines how to do it.

Third, we had an Internet connection problem in Bayankhutag because the soum is not connected fiber optic cable and we had problems with buying MOBICOM modem. Fortunately, near the project end, the second mobile operator G-mobile penetrated to the soum, so we have bought the modem and the soum is, now, able to update their web information and the local citizens able to visit the web site.

## 6 MONITORING/ REPORTING/ EVALUATION

### 6.1 Monitoring/Reporting

The project was monitored by the project leader and activities had been precisely discussed by the project team. The project team strictly followed the detailed work plan approved by the project leader.

The project produced two progress reports. The progress reports included the financial reports and attachments contained detailed info on the event programs and list of participants etc.

The first progress report is available at: <http://globeinter.org.mn/?cmd=Record&id=863&menuid=363>  
The second progress report: <http://www.globeinter.org.mn/images/upld/Progressreport2May52011.pdf>

### 6.2 Evaluation

#### Performance Evaluation

Planned Activity	Indicators	Results	Activities Scheduled
1. Preparatory and paper works	<i># of the papers produced</i>	<i>Seven paper works carried out by the project team</i>	As planned
2. Community workshops	Number of citizens educated on the project topics and their understanding of the issues	36 citizens educated through two community workshops held in two targeted soums in	As planned

		December 2010.	
3. Trainings for public officials	Number of public officials educated	57 public officials educated through two trainings held in two targeted soums in December 2010.	As planned
4. Video and Audio Handbooks and distributions	# of educational materials produced and distributed	2000 copies of audio and video handbooks produced. Handbooks distributed to the workshop and training participants	As planned
5. Monitoring training	# of the citizens involved to the training	12 citizens obtained monitoring skills through two trainings and additional seminar for Bayankhutag team	As planned
6. Monitoring	# of the public organizations monitored  Increased public participation	Six public institutions in tow target soums monitored	As planned
7. Corruption perception survey	# of people surveyed  # of NGOs carried out the surveys	120 citizens of two targeted soums surveyed by two aimag NGOs	As planned
8. Handbook	# of the handbook distributed	500 copies of handbooks distributed to the participants of the events and other aimags' governors' offices	As planned
9. Round tables to present the monitoring reports	# of the participants attended the round tables and number of the media covered the events	85 people attended the two round tables. Five local and national media covered the events	As planned
10. Transparency Actions: Approval of Policy Papers	Availability of the documents	Two soums' governors' offices approved their orders to on transparency actions	As planned
11. Transparency	Availability of web sites and	<a href="http://www.guchin-us.mn">www.guchin-us.mn</a> and	As planned

Actions: launch of web site	number of the visitors	<a href="http://www.bayankhutag.mn">www.bayankhutag.mn</a>	
12. Transparency Actions: Launch of other information dissemination channels	# of information items available for the citizens  # of the information boards installed	Transparency actions have started in a both soums. In both soums, four information boards installed and the citizens are able to get information on the soums' administrations' activities, human resources, budget and finance and procurements. Information on the public services is also available.	As planned
13. Evaluation: Pre-testing	# of the people involved	85 out of 93 participants pre-tested on understanding corruption and its types before the start of the workshops and trainings	As planned
14. Evaluation: Post-testing	# of the citizens involved	68 citizens of two soums involved to the post-evaluations carried out in two targeted soums.	
15. Evaluation Meeting	Availability of the reports of the soums' governors  # of attendees  Presence of the Government representatives	Two soums' governors produced the reports on the project implementation and presented it to the final evaluation meeting which was held on July 8, 2011 at the meeting room of the IAAC.  14 peoples attended the meeting and the representatives of the Mongolian Government and Health Ministry participated in the meeting	As planned

## Pre-testing

Pre-testing on the understanding of the corruption was conducted before the workshops and trainings. As we see from the list below, the most of people thought corruption is bribery, but the people's attitude toward harm of the corruption and ways of fighting corruption were very positive. There also was confusion between the bribes and gifts.

Questions	Answers of the citizens	
	Bayankhutag	Guchin Us
<b>What is corruption?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Miss-conducting of official permit /malversation of official permit</li> <li>• Bribe /cash/ giving for works done (bigger soum of minimum salary rate)</li> <li>• To over-use the official position for personal revenue</li> <li>• It's main method for works done</li> <li>• Bribe giving to do something not to lose time in every step of government service</li> <li>• To help to do impossible work /project/</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bribe giving to do something quickly</li> <li>• Various type of charges</li> <li>• Giving the gifts</li> <li>• To take the government service with own expenses</li> <li>• Give money to higher positioned officials for works done</li> <li>• Bureaucracy</li> <li>• To sell and buy the land with unofficial prices</li> <li>• Over use of government officials their power and right</li> </ul>
<b>Their understanding about harm of corruption</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rights will be limited</li> <li>• Will be increased the difference between rich and poor</li> <li>• Will go to the jail</li> <li>• Will harm the development of organization</li> <li>• Will disappear honesty</li> <li>• Will disappear transparency</li> <li>• Laws will not be implemented</li> <li>• Social stress</li> <li>• Poverty</li> <li>• Bureaucracy increased</li> <li>• Government officials repressed by higher positioned government officials</li> <li>• Discrimination of political parties</li> <li>• Bad behaviour</li> <li>• Numbers and production of un-quality products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some will be richer, some will be poor</li> <li>• Will harm the development of country</li> <li>• Citizens will be burdened</li> <li>• Citizens will pay more than should</li> <li>• Stress</li> <li>• Citizens will lose opportunity to express their opinion</li> <li>• People will be insulted</li> <li>• Discrimination will be increased</li> </ul>
<b>How to fight against corruption?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase salary of government officials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow the law</li> <li>• To make transparent all</li> </ul>

	<p>sufficiently for living</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To empower government official</li> <li>• Not to give and not to take a bribe</li> <li>• Information should be available and transparent</li> <li>• To increase quality of education</li> <li>• To increase quality of “One point” service</li> <li>• To provide citizen with information</li> <li>• To increase corruption monitoring</li> <li>• To reduce the offices of government service</li> <li>• To explain about the harm of corruption</li> <li>• To upgrade the examination of government officials</li> </ul>	<p>activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Citizens refuse to give bribe</li> <li>• To reduce the offices of government service</li> <li>• All should be stand together</li> <li>• Civil servants should serve promptly</li> <li>• Government officials should understand the importance of fighting against corruption</li> </ul>
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Comparing the answers of the citizens and public officials, the citizens have more ideas about corruption than public officials. Citizens mentioned that Bureaucracy and abuse of power are corruption. Corruption was the most interested topic for the training participants and they are keen to deepen their knowledge on corruption harm and legislation.

Questions	Answers of the public officials	
	Bayankhutag	Guchin us
<b>What is corruption?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encouraging payment for accomplishment of work</li> <li>• To give bribe in order to have revenue</li> <li>• Bribe giving to save time</li> <li>• Bribe giving for works done</li> <li>• Receiving gift in addition to wage</li> <li>• To give to obtain power and to be promoted high rank of vocation</li> <li>• To give to hide crime</li> <li>• Abuse of government officials position</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over use power and right</li> <li>• Abuse of position/career</li> <li>• Giving and receiving bribes</li> <li>• Bureaucrats</li> </ul>
<b>Their understanding about harm of corruption</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affect economy</li> <li>• Affect mind and intelligence</li> <li>• Hinder of government work</li> <li>• No to reveal, hide and support crime</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create bureaucracy</li> <li>• Causes other’s suffering</li> <li>• To waste state properties</li> <li>• To waste properties of others</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deviate law.</li> <li>• Unfair activity will develop.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Violate custom's law</li> <li>• Increase of irresponsibility</li> <li>• Loss in educated communication</li> </ul>
How to fight corruption?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not to give bribe</li> <li>• Respect for law</li> <li>• To increase salary sufficiently for living</li> <li>• Transparent reporting</li> <li>• To increase personnel consciousness and responsibility</li> <li>• To educate citizen</li> <li>• Work honestly</li> <li>• Follow the laws</li> <li>• Strong punishment</li> <li>• Identify bribe giving and receiving people</li> <li>• Encourage reporter</li> <li>• Keep secrets /Anticorruption Authority/</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To eliminate bureaucrats</li> <li>• To increase transparency, fair actions</li> <li>• Increase public control</li> <li>• Increase numbers of people able to say "no"</li> <li>• Propagandize through media / law, anticorruption/</li> <li>• Make legal act without hole</li> <li>• Not to act on behalf of political parties or political career</li> <li>• Not to show favouritism, not to use good acquaintance</li> </ul>

### Evaluation of the workshops and trainings

Besides the pre-testing questions, the project staff distributed the evaluation forms to the participants of the workshops and trainings and 85 completed forms received.



The summary is below:

78 percent or 73 respondents said the workshops and training were good and the rest said it was an average.

Top five interesting topics:

- |                                                 |       |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------|
| • Corruption, its types, harm and ways to fight | 39.8% |
| • Monitoring                                    | 25.8% |
| • Freedom of information: nature and principles | 23.6% |

- Mongolian legislation concerning freedom of information 22.5%
- Government Resolution No 143 on approval of the transparency indicators 22.5%

To request to name what knowledge they improved during the trainings:

- Understanding of corruption
- Understanding of freedom of information and transparency
- Understanding of the government resolution No 143

They want more deep training on:

- Monitoring
- Corruption
- Internet use
- Access to the public information
- Mongolian legislation against corruption

According to the respondents, in the case of the further trainings, the team should pay an attention for:

- Involving more citizens
- Increase the participatory approach ( from the public officials)
- Prolong the training duration

#### Post-evaluation

Post-evaluation was conducted among the citizens and public officials in two aimags and it involved 68 persons of which 41 or 60 percent are female and 27 or 40 percent are male. 61 percent of the respondents said that transparency at soums improved or very much improved. However, 30 percent said that it was not improved and 9 percent said there is no change.

According to the respondents, information of the social welfare and security (38 respondents), finance and budget information of the public agencies (28), activities (21) and human resources (21) disclosed and less information on the procurements disclosed.

68 percent of the respondents said that their knowledge on corruption was improved and the rest said not improved.

If we compare these responses to the monitoring and corruption perception surveys, the people are much more capable to give the assessments. In the monitoring and corruption perception surveys, many of the citizens did not know how to answer. For example, in Bayankhutag, 31 percent of the respondents did not agree with that citizens should access information on the budget and finance any time and only 7 percent were agree they should access this information. In Guchin Us, 24 percent of the respondents were not able to answer this question while 33 percent were disagree that they citizens should have access to the budget and finance information.

According to the respondents, the most accessible activities were:

No	Activities	Total
1	Workshops and training	32
2	Web sites	8
3	Audio handbook	2
4	Video handbook	0
5	Printed handbook	23
6	Monitoring	15
7	Corruption perception survey	2
8	Information board	13
9	Other	4

Internet is still less popular medium in the soums and the reason is many citizens still cannot use computers and Internet. Concerning the video handbooks, zero popularity may be absence of the video players. Our online survey shows comparatively high views of the videos.

*The full evaluation report is attached. Attachment No 5 ( Mongolian)*

## **6.1 The Final Evaluation Meeting**

The final evaluation meeting was held on July 8, 2011 at the meeting room of the IAAC. This half-day meeting was attended by 14 persons represented the Government of Mongolia, Health Ministry, IAAC, TI-Mongolia, Bayankhutag and Guchi Us soums and Globe International.

Mr. D. Danzan, Guchin Us soum governor and G.Enkhbat, Bayankhutag, soum governor took presentation on the reports of the project implementations.

Mr. D.Danzan, in his report noted that implementation of the government resolution became a part of the Contracts with General Managers of the soum public agencies. It means the transparency will be one of the key indicators of assessing the effectiveness of their activities.

Mr. G.Enkhbat emphasized that the citizens have access to the objective information about the public agencies, so the attitude towards the public officials positively changed. In average 40 people get information from the information board.

The representatives of the Mongolian Government said that they highly appreciate the results of the projects. For example, Mr. D. Urchin, head of the Monitoring Department of the Mongolian government said that the project experiences should be introduced to many soum governors as possible and he is thankful to the GI for promoting the good governance. Mr. S.Batbayar, Officer of the same department said that video series are very important and interesting, it is well produced and it can be shown to the students of the Academy of Management. We always travel to the countryside, so we are keen to have the videos and show to many people as possible.



D.Sukhburen, TI-Mongolia asked the questions concerning the conflict of interests and ethics and expressed the willingness to promote the initiatives of the local governments.

The event was covered by the Mongolian national Broadcaster (MNB), Eagle TV and NTV.

See Attachments No 6.1-6.4: Program, list of participants and power point presentations of the soum governors.

## 7 PROJECT COSTS

The actual total expenditure was US\$40,017 compared the budget of \$39,526.00, giving an over expenditure of US\$ 491. PTF provided \$30,000 while Globe International contributed the remaining amount, US\$10,017. PTF has so far paid \$27,000 (of this \$54 were deducted by banks as their fee); the balance, \$3000 is due to be received from PTF.

## 8 PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

The following tables show how we met the information needs of the participants of the workshops and trainings. Information posted at the information boards and web sites will be regularly updated.

Bayankhutag soum, Khentii Aimag

No	Type of information citizens wanted	Information channel the citizens wanted	Actual postage of information as results of transparency actions
1	Social welfare	Information board,	Information board, web site
2	Weather	Information board, mobile	Information board, web site
3	Banking, finance, loan for herders	Information board,	Information board, website
4	Projects	Information board,	Information board, website
5	Social insurance allocation	Information board, handbooks	Information board
6	Medical examination	Advertisement, announcement, mobile phone	Information board
7	Discounted medicines	Information board	Information board
8.	Loans	Information board	Information board
9.	Finding of pensions and social welfare	Information board	Information board
10	Names of people who'll turned into pensioner of each year	Information board	Information board

**Guchin-Us soum, Ovorkhangai aimag**

<b>No</b>	<b>Type of information</b>	<b>Type of information channel</b>	<b>Actual postage of information as results of transparency actions</b>
1	Social insurance, how to be involved in voluntary insurance	Trainings, workshops, advertisement, handbooks, inform at the Bag Citizen's Hural, Announce at Information board, through media outlets, by phone, though interviews, comedian shows, TV programs like "AHA", by internet	Information board and web site
2	How to get health insurance, what kind of depreciation is available?	Trainings, workshops, advertisement, handbooks, inform at the Bag Citizen's Hural, Announce at Information board, through media outlets, by phone, though interviews, comedian shows, TV programs like "AHA", by internet	Information board and web site  The soum launched a community TV station
3	Investment, budget, project grant, donation, charity support	Information board, newspapers, printed materials, meetings, round tables etc	Information board and web site
4	Job announcement	Announcements, advertisement, information board	Information board and web site
5	Decisions and orders concerning the public welfare services	Announce the tender, bidding, invite particular person, through announcement, SMS, by phone, should be directly delivered by governor of Bag or by doctor of Bag	Information board and web site
6	Public administrative decisions adopted by the public agencies	Internet, announcement, SMS, phone, by governor of Bag or by doctor of Bag or through children	Information board and web site
7	Taxation	Information board, newspapers, printed materials, meetings, round tables SMS, phone, by governor of Bag or by doctor of Bag or through children	Information board and web site
8.	Weather forecast, civil registration, discounted medicines	Information board, newspapers, printed materials, meetings, round tables, invitations, trainings, competition, contests, SMS, phone, by governor of Bag or by doctor of Bag or through children	Information board and web site
9.	Introduction of government and private organizations, companies	Information board, information on government officials, officers, civil servants should be posted near to the door of room	Information board, web site and doors of the offices
10	List of documents to submit to the public agencies to access various public services	Information board, handbooks, newspaper of soum, SMS, by governor of Bag or by doctor of Bag or through citizen, 1 point-service	Information board and web site

Moreover, the project is sustainable in the following ways:

- The 12 citizens gained the skills of monitoring, so they will be able to do monitoring in the further, and they are committed
- The citizens and public officials well educated on the freedom of information, corruption, public participation, how to submit their complains and they are committed to use their knowledge and abilities to their further works
- Mr. Danzan, Guchin Us soums said that he was thinking about to leave the soums after his conratc expired, but he will stay in the soum and will try to do his soum the best soum in Mongolia. They have established a community TV station by the SDA grant. Globe International has supported the proposal, when received the inquiry from the SDA , so it is one of the efficient channels for the citizens to access the local government information
- The Guchi Us soum's experiences of the implementation of the government resolution is distributed to other soums
- In Bayankhutag, the aimag governor initiated the transparency campaigning
- Two soum governors issued the orders to continue the transparency actions, so it is a good policy to carry out the activities initiated by the project
- Finally, in June 2011, the Parliament of Mongolia passed the Law on Information Transparency and Right to Access Information and open information will be legal duties of the government agencies
- At last, Globe International is still keen to support PC and its activities, so we will seek the further supports from the local and international donors. We already had the meeting with the USAID and planning the meeting with the World Bank, Mongolia
- Mrs. Kh Naranjargal, introduced the summaries of the monitoring reports of the two soums at the Parliament public hearing on the freedom of information law draft. On 16 June 2011, the Parliament of Mongolia passed the Law on Information Transparency and Right to Access Information. The first part of the law obliges the government agencies to disclose information on the activities, human resources, budget and finance and procurement which means the transparency indicators of the public organizations approved by the Resolution No 143 of the Mongolian Government from May 14, 2010 are legal obligations of the government institutions. Monitoring reports and recommendations produced by this project is the main reference document for other local administrations.

## **9 CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS**

The project has successes in achieving its objectives. The project well accepted by the local communities and encouraged by their participations.

- Public information is available, but the citizens should be aware of availability and able to access it
- The citizens are able to assess the activities of the local governments
- Abilities of the local governments to serve the public and provide information much improved
- Transparency of the local governments much improved
- Monitoring by citizens was the significant part of the project. A team member of Bayankhutag said that they felt more powerful and the government officials were respectful for the team members.

The monitoring team members told to the project staff that they have learnt a lot from their works and they will use their skills in the future

Based on the evaluations, we recommend the following activities in the future, in the case of the similar projects in other soums:

- Extend the duration of the monitoring building skills trainings and enable the monitoring teams to have more frequent consultancies from the project staff
- Increase the number of copies and types of the educational materials in order to reach more herders who do not frequently visit the soum centers
- Increase the costs for the monitoring and corruption perception surveys in order to involve more people living in remote areas
- Increase the number of participants and workshops for the citizens and involve more unemployed persons
- In the case of launch of web sites, include the costs of Internet trainings costs. It also should be considered to organize such training for the ordinary citizens how to use web sites
- Carry out activities to train the people how to use the available information and freedom of information law

Report by Naranjargal Khashkhuu, project leader

2011.08.26, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

## Attachments

### Attachment 1.1

Training Methodology: Community Workshops

Number of Participants: 20

1. **Project Introduction:** Kh.Naranjargal, Globe International
2. **Pre-testing: What is corruption, its types of corruption and harm**
3. **Topic 1: Pubic participation and duties to serve the public**

Lecture: Citizens direct participation, Kh.Naranjargal

- Composition of Groups

#### Tasks (5 minutes)

Groups 1-3: Defining the forms of public participation

Groups 4-5: What citizens want from public organizations?

- Presentations of groups:
- Discussions

4. **Topic 2: Freedom of Information: Concept and Principles**

#### 3. Game

##### 3.1 Sub-topic: Elections

- Participants from into groups.

Groups 1- 2 Political parties

Groups 3 Citizens/Voters

Group 4 NGO

Group 5 Media

- Task ( 5 minutes)

Political Parties need INFORMATION to have the good platforms and to win the elections.

Political parties will select one of themes Education and Health to develop the election platforms.

#### Groups 3,4,5 need information to make the right choices

- Task: Prepare the list of questions for the political parties

What is civil society, Kh.Naranjargal

What is media and its role in a democratic society, Kh.Naranjargal

Examples of Questions to be asked by the Voters

- Is the election platform realistic?
- What are the financial resources and how the candidate is planning to achieve his/her goals and objectives?
- How the political party is financed and how they raised the election finding?

- Who is the candidate? What is his/her income? Is he/she honest?
  - Who is funding his/her election campaigning?
- Groups will ask the questions and the political parties answer the questions
  - Voting
  - The party that won the elections will appoint the Prime Minister and Ministers of Education or Health

Lecture: Election Corruption, D. Batzorig

#### 4.2 Sub-topic: Public Control

- **Discussions**
  - Who is Taking Control?
  - How to Take Control?
  - What Do We need for the Taking Control?

We need INFORMATION to take control!

#### One Year Passed

- Is the Election Platform Implemented?
- How the Politicians and Public Officials Work?
- If the Election Platform is Not Implemented, Why?
- Have any Actions Taken?
- Has the law that the Parliament Members Promised passed?
- Have the activities promised included in the Public Budget?
- Other

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Government	Citizens	Media	Opposition Party	NGO
Report Preparation	Critics	Critics	Critics	Critics
What the Government Did to Implement the Election Platform?	<p>What are the problems concerning the election platforms. The groups will great their stories and take discussions</p> <p>Free topic: abuse of power, no hospitals and public schools built, or quality is bad, violation of human rights etc</p>			

#### 5. Right to Act

**We need INFORMATION to exercise the right to act!**

- Discussions: Types of the Right to Act
- Participants will be formed into 5 groups
- Task: What actions do they plan to take?

- Group Presentations
- Discussions

Lecture: How to take the complaints to the public agencies? B.Batzorig

Presentation: Freedom of Information: Concepts and Principles, Kh.Naranjargal

## Attachment 1.2

### ***Transparency Campaigning at Local Government to Curb Corruption***



**Globe International**



**Partnership for Transparency Fund**

#### ***Community Workshop Program***

##### **Day 1**

09.00-09.15	Project Introduction. Kh.Naranjargal
09.15-09.40	Pre-testing of knowledge on corruption
09.40-11.00	Concept and Principles of Freedom of Information Kh.Naranjargal (Composition of Groups and Games)
11.00-11.20	<i>Coffee Break</i>
11.20-13.00	Freedom of Information and Public Participation. Kh. Naranjargal
13.00-14.00	<i>Lunch</i>
14.00-14.40	Mongolian Laws Regulating Information Openness and Transparency, G.Batzorig
14.40-15.00	Q &A
15.00-15.40	Understanding of Corruption, its Types, Harm and Ways of Curbing Corruption. G.Batzorig
15.40-16.00	<i>Coffee Break</i>
16.00-16.40	Understanding of Corruption, its Types, Harm and Ways of Curbing Corruption (Continuation)
16.40-17.00	Q & A

##### **Day 2**

09.00-09.10	Composition of Groups
09.10-10.10	Group Work. Development of check list of information needed for the citizens. Kh.Naranjargal

10.10-10.40	The Government Resolution No 143 approved Transparency Indicators G.Batzorig
10.10-11.00	Coffee Break
11.00-11.40	What is Monitoring and its Significance. Kh.Naranjargal
11.40-12.00	Q & A
12.00-12.30	Evaluation

### Attachment 1.3

#### **Community Workshop: List of Participants**

Bayankhutag, Khentii

No	Names	Mobile numbers
1	U.Amarzaya	99568788
2	Yo.Enkhtuvshin	95606118
3	Sh.Kherlen-Undrakh	99822608, 98190607
4	O.Tseren	95794578
5	Yo.Tsetsgee	95755968
6	Kh.Munkhtsetseg	95196271
7	S.Bayartsetseg	93147282
8	G.Orkhon	99566050
9	Sh.Uranchimeg	95568739
10	Sh.Siilegmaa	98566569
11	S.Bolor-Erdene	95265357
12	P.Tsog	95635976
13	L.Munkhbaatar	98668860
14	N.Lkhagvadorj	98203220
15	Z.Bayarbaatar	98667566
16	B.Ganbaatar	95568887
17	Ts.Saruultuya	95134933
18	N.Gandolgor	99565213
19	B.Sandag	98600349
20	N.Dejid	99305524

Guchin-Us, Ovorkhangai

No	Names	Telephone numbers
1	P.Togtokh	95855026
2	Ts.Tumurdulam	98324408
3	D.Nyamdulam	88747954
4	Ts.Chimedddolgor	99158385
5	I.Enkhtuya	99677485
6	S.Nyamsuren	95846348
7	D.Yanjindulam	95845847
8	G.Dulamsuren	95929531



9	A.Suuri	88314590
10	J.Danzanchoinzod	98201427
11	B.Enkhbayar	93015678
12	S.Renchindorj	99691337
13	B.Demiddavaa	88323989
14	D.Bat-Ulzii	88754328
15	J.Munkh-Erdene	88781258
16	G.Ariunmunkh	96464990

#### Attachment 1.4

Information need for local citizens and effective information dissemination channels developed by citizens and public officials during the workshops and trainings

##### I. Guchin-Us Soum, Ovorkhangai aimag

No	Information need	Information channel
1	Social insurance including voluntary insurance for herders	Trainings, workshops, fliers, handbooks, the Bag Citizen's Khural, information board, media outlets, mobile phone, interviews, comedian shows, TV programs like "AHA", Internet
2	How to get health insurance, what kind of benefit is available?	Trainings, workshops, fliers, handbooks, the Bag Citizen's Khural, information board, media, mobile phone, comedian shows, TV entertainment programs like "AHA", Internet
3	Investment, budget, project grant, donation, charity support	Information board, newspapers, printed materials, meetings, round tables etc
4	Job announcement	Announcements, advertisement, information board
5	Tenders and bidding	Information board
6	Procedures and decisions related to social welfare services	Announcement, SMS, phone, should be directly delivered by governor of Bag or by doctor of Bag
7	Public administration decisions and other public orders	Internet, announcement, SMS, phone, meeting with Bag governor, school kids
8.	Taxes	Information board, newspapers, printed materials, meetings, round tables, SMS, mobile phone, meeting with Bag governor
9.	Weather forecast,	Mobile phone
10	Civil registration	Information board
11	Discounted medicines	Information board, newspapers, printed materials, meetings, round tables, trainings, competition, contests, SMS, phone, meeting with Bag governor of medical doctor of Bag or through school children
12	Introduction of government institutions and private companies and job profiles	Information board and doors of the offices of civil servants


13	Documents needed for different public services	Information board, handbooks, soum newsletter, SMS, meeting with Governor of Bag , doctor of Bag or through school citizen, one-stop service delivery centers
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## 2. Bayankhutag soum, Khentii aimag


No	Information need	Information channel
1	Social welfare services	Information board
2	Weather	Information board, mobile phone
3	Banking, finance, loan for herders	Information board
4	Projects and aids	Information board
5	Social insurance allocation	Information board, handbooks
6	Medical examination and funding allocated for this service	Advertisement, announcement, mobile phone
7	Discounted medicines	Information board
8.	Public budget including funding allocated for loan projects	Information board
9.	Funding allocated for other social welfare services including pension	Information board
10	Job opportunities including the names of people leaving for pensions for each year	Information board

### Attachment 2.1

**Transparency Campaigning at Local Government to Curb Corruption**



**Globe International**



**Partnership for Transparency Fund**

**Training for the Public Officials**

**Day 1**

14.00-14.15	Project Introduction. Kh.Naranjargal
14.15-14.40	Pre-testing of understanding corruption
14.40-15.50	Concept and Principles of Freedom of Information . Kh.Naranjargal
15.50-16.10	<i>Coffee Break</i>
16.10-16.40	Q & A
16.40-17.30	Public Participation and Public Service. Kh.Naranjargal
17.30-18.00	Q & A

**Day 2**

09.00-09.10	Registration
09.10-09.40	Mongolian legislation regulating the information openness and transparency

09.40-10.10	Q & A
10.10-10.40	What is corruption and its types. G.Batzorig
10.40-11.00	<i>Coffee Break</i>
11.00-12.30	Harm of corruption and ways of curbing corruption. G.Batzorig
12.30-13.00	Q & A
13.00-14.00	<i>Lunch</i>
14.00-14.10	Composition of Groups
14.10-15.10	Group works to develop a list of information that should be open for the public use and define the effective information dissemination channels. Kh.Naranjargal
15.10-15.40	The Government resolution No 143 approved Transparency Indicators G.Batzorig
15.40-16.00	Coffee Break
16.00-17.00	What is monitoring and its importance. Kh.Naranjargal
17.00-17.30	Q & A
17.30-18.00	Evaluation

## Attachment 2.2

### *Training for public officials: Name of Participants*

Guchin Us, Ovorkhangai

No	Name	Position
1	N.Danzan	Governor of Guchin Us soum
2	G.Undrakhbayar	Head of Citizen's Representative Khural
3	N.Tungalag	Head of Governor's Office of Guchin Us soum
4	J.Narantsetseg	Director of High school of Guchin us soum
5	Ts.Batdorj	Governor of Bag No 2 of Guchin Us soum
6	B.Batbaatar	Governor of Bag No 1 of Guchin Us soum
7	Sh.Tserentogmid	Governor of Bag No 3 of Guchin Us soum
8	B.Oyunchimeg	Governor of Bag No 4 of Guchin Us soum
9	P.Sodvoobavuu	Officer of Governor's Office
10	M.Dolgorsuren	Environment Inspector
11	Ch. Gurvanbayar	Social health worker
12	O.Altan-Od	Methodologist of Informal Education
13	S.Tserendolgor	Teacher or kinder garden
14	O.Munkhjargal	Social Welfare Worker
15	L.Davaademberel	Officer of land Office
16	L.Batnyam	Doctor of Bag
17	L.Munkh-Undrakh	Librarian of High school
18	M.Tserenbanzragch	Representative of Public Administration Fund

19	P.Tuul	Officer of the UNDP Sustainable Livelihood Project
20	M.Dolgorsuren	Social Worker of Public School
21	Ts.Battulga	Inspector of Social Insurance
22	D.Altantuya	Inspector of Food and Agriculture
23	S.Munkhnasan	Office Manager of Governor's Office
24	Ts.Ulziiduuren	Teacher of Dormitory of High school
25	Ts.Nergui	Secretary of Citizen's representative Khural
26	Ts.Munkhtuya	Obstetrician, Public Hospital
27	O.Tsogbat	Director of Cultural Center

#### Bayankhutag, Khentii

No	Names	Position
1	S.Batchuluun	Head of Citizen's Representative Khural of Bayankhutag soum
2	B.Bayartuya	Vice governor of Bayankhutag soum
3	N.Saintuya	Head of Governor's Office of Bayankhutag soum
4	B.Enkhtungalag	Secretary of Citizen's Representative Khural's of Bayankhutag soum
5	M.Munkhnaran	Environment Inspector
6	S.Chuluunbaatar	Governor of Bag
7	D.Dugarsuren	Governor of Bag
8	Ts.Gerelmaa	Head of Public Hospital
9	B.Oktyabr	Director of High school
10	N.Zorigtbaatar	Director of Cultural Center
11	D.Purevdolgor	Librarian
12	D.Altantuya	Keeper of supplies of high school
13	D.Enkhtsetseg	Nurse of public hospital
14	M.Tsend-Ayush	Chief of High school canteen
15	O.Bat-Erdene	Assistant of obstetrician
16	N.Ganlkhagva	Tax inspector
17	G.Munkhbold	Representative of Government Fund
18	S.Gantuul	Manager of High School
19	Ch.Narantuya	Teacher of Informal Education
20	A.Battuya	Social Welfare Inspector
21	Sh.Altantulkhuur	Keeper of Supplies of Hospital
22	Kh.Enkhjargal	Director of Khan bank branch
23	D.Enkhtuya	Keeper of Supplies of Kinder Garden
24	G.Gangantugs	Officer of Museum
25	E.Baasankhuu	Teacher of High School
26	L.Gantugs	Teacher of High School
27	Narankhuu	Teacher of Kinder Garden
28	Orgiltuya	Teacher of Kinder Garden
29	M.Chinbat	Officer Governor's Office
30	Yanjindulam	Statistician of Public Hospital

### Attachment 3.1

#### ***Transparency Campaigning at Local Government to Curb Corruption***



**Globe International**



**Partnership for Transparency Fund**

#### **Monitoring Skills Building Training**

09.00 -09.20	Signing Code of Ethics. Kh.Naranjargal
09.20- 09-50	What is monitoring? Kh.Naranjargal Discussion of defining the monitoring scopes and selection of the public organizations
09.50 -10.30	Monitoring justification, goals and objectives. Kh.Naranjargal
10.30 -10.50	<i>Coffee Break</i>
10.50 -11.30	The monitoring methodology, G. Batzorig, Ch. Enkhbayar <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Data gathering and preparation of questionnaires</li></ul>
11.30-13.00	The monitoring methodology, G. Batzorig, Ch. Enkhbayar <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Data entering</li><li>• Data analyzing</li><li>• Making conclusion</li></ul>
13.00-14.00	Lunch
14.00-15.00	How to write the report? Kh.Naranjargal <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Report structure</li><li>• Report language</li></ul>
15.00-16.00	Organizing the monitoring Ch.Enkhbayar <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Appointment of the monitoring team leader</li><li>• Signing the contracts</li><li>• Team photo</li></ul>

### ***Attachment No 3.2***

#### **List of Monitoring Team Members**

Guchin-us, Ovorkhangai aimag

<b>No</b>	<b>Names</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Contact</b>
1	G.Ariunmunkh	Team leader	96464990
2	S.Renchindorj	Team member	99691337

3	A.Suuri	Team member	88314590
4	B.Enkhbayar	Team member	93015678
5	D.Nyamdulam	Team member	88747954
6	Ts.Chimedddolgor	Team member	99158385

Bayankhutag, Khentii

№	Names	Responsibility	Contact
1	Yo.Tsetsgee	Team leader	95755968
2	B.Sandag	Team member	98600349
3	L.Munkhbaatar	Team member	98668860
4	G.Orkhon	Team member	99566050
5	N.Lkhagvadorj	Team member	98203220, 99560919
6	S.Bayartsetseg	Team member	93147282

### Attachment No 3.3

#### Code of Ethics

Hereby, I am signing the ethical principles set forth and I recognize the importance and duties in conducting monitoring on transparency of the local administrations and public services

1. Be fair and independent from any parties
2. Strictly follow the time schedule of monitoring at each stage of it
3. Be accurate in data collected and any gathered information will be double-checked
4. Be respectful to interviewees and no pressure will be caused
5. Protect confidentiality of people, if the do not want to reveal their names
6. Data and information will be true and no data gathered during the monitoring process will be hidden
7. Quantitative analysis will be correct and properly reported
8. Respect for the decisions taken by the majority and any decisions will be taken by agreements between the team members
9. Be kind to the officials of monitored public organizations and request the written document and relay to it, not to oral statements
10. Archive all the documentation in order to prove the data gathered and analyzed have no mistakes
11. Refer to the original texts of the documents or laws and accurately put the dates of adoption
12. Double check any information and facts, if its doubtful
13. Check all the names and organizations in order to avoid mistakes in the reports

Citizen's Name: .....

Signature: .....

Name of Soum.....

Name of Aimag.....

Date: .....

**“Орон нутгийн засаглалын ил тод байдлыг дэмжиж авлигыг бууруулах нь ” төслийн  
хэрэгжилт, үр дүнг үнэлэх судалгааны тайлан**

Уг төсөл нь 2010 оны 8 сараас 2011 оны 08 сар хүртэлх 1 жилийн хугацаанд Өвөрхангай аймгийн Гучин-Ус сум, Хэнтий аймгийн Баянхутаг суманд хэрэгжсэн. Тухайн хоёр суманд сургалт, уулзалт, судалгаа, мониторинг хийж аудио, видео, хэвлэмэл гарын авлага тараах зэрэг үйл ажиллагаануудыг хийсэн.

**Судалгааны зорилго:**

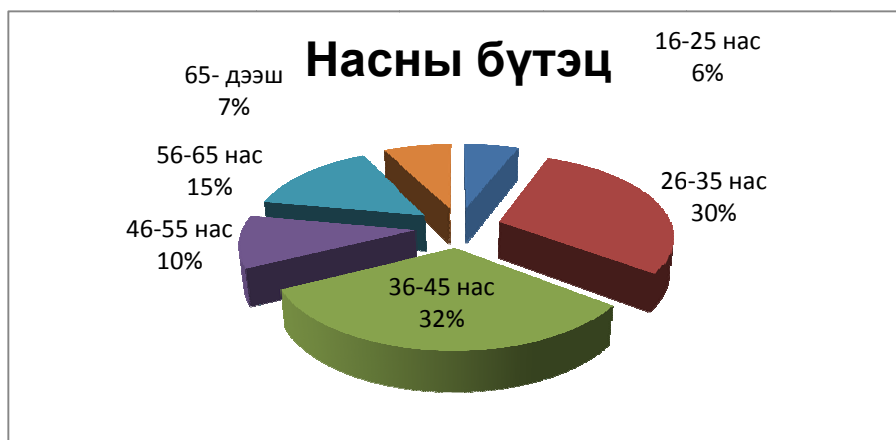
“Орон нутгийн засаглалын ил тод байдлыг дэмжиж авлигыг бууруулах нь” төслийн хэрэгжилт, үр дүнг үнэлэх зорилготой.

Судалгааг “АНКЕТ СУРВАЛЖЛАГА”-ын аргаар үндсэн мэдээллээ цуглуулав.

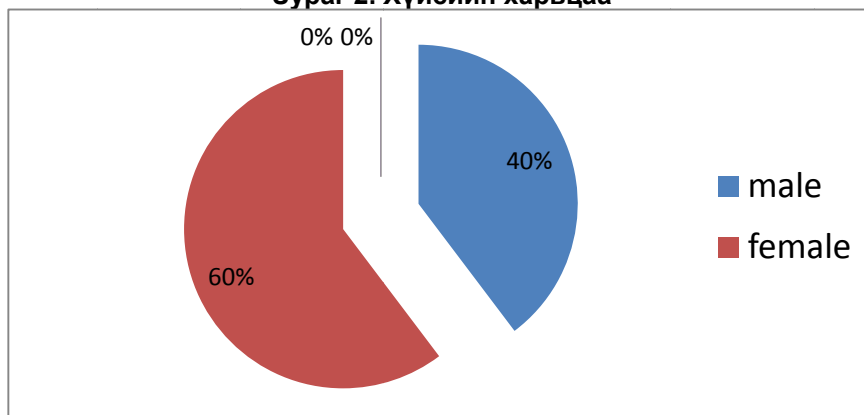
Судалгаанд Хэнтий аймаг Баянхутаг сумын 7 төрийн албан хаагч, 27 иргэн, Өвөрхангай аймаг Гучин-Ус сумын 7 төрийн албан хаагч, 27 иргэн нийт 68 хүнийг санамсаргүй түүврийн аргаар сонгож хамруулсан. /зураг 1/ Респондентүүдийн 41 буюу 60 хувь нь эмэгтэй, 27 буюу 40 хувь эрэгтэй хүн байв. /зураг 2/

Түүнчлэн Хэнтий аймгийн Баянхутаг сум, Өвөрхангай аймгийн Гучин ус суманд төслийн хүрээнд хийгдсэн мониторингийн дүнг судалгаанд ашиглав.

**Зураг 1. Судалгаанд оролцогчдын нас:**



**Зураг 2. Хүйсийн харьцаа**



**Хүснэгт 1. Судалгаанд оролцогчдын боловсролын байдал:**

Д/д	Боловсролын түвшин	Иргэн		Төрийн албан хаагч	
		Гучин-ус	Баянхутаг	Гучин-Ус	Баянхутаг
1	Дээд	6	6	6	3
2	Тусгай дунд	4	1	1	
3	Бүрэн дунд	8	10		2
4	Бүрэн бус дунд	8	7		1
5	Бага	2	2		1
6	Боловсролгүй	0	0		

**СУДАЛГААНЫ ҮР ДҮН, ДҮГНЭЛТҮҮД**

1. Өвөрхангай аймгийн Гучин-Ус сум, Хэнтий аймгийн Баянхутаг суманд нутгийн иргэдийн нутгийн өөрөө удирдах байгууллагын үйл ажиллагаанд үнэлэлт дүгнэлт өгөх чадавхи дээшилсэн.
2. Төсөлд хамрагдсан сумдын нутгийн өөрөө удирдах болон нутгийн захиргааны байгууллагын төрийн албан хаагчид үйл ажиллагааныхаа ил тод байдлыг хангах, олон нийтэд мэдээлэх чадавхи дээшилсэн.
3. Төсөлд хамрагдсан сумдын төрийн байгууллагын үйл ажиллагааны ил тод байдал нэмэгджээ.
4. Цаашид ийм төрлийн төсөл хэрэгжихээр бол олон нийтийг хамруулсан сургалтыг өргөнөөр зохион байгуулах, хэвлэмэл гарыз авлагыг тараах тэр дундаа малчид, ажилгүй иргэдийг олноор хамруулах хэрэгтэй гэж судалгаад хамрагдсан иргэд үзжээ.

**Төслийн үйл ажиллагааны хүртээмжтэй байдал**

Төсөлд сумдын төрийн албан хаагчдын олонх хамрагдсан учир тэд илүү мэдээлэлтэй байв. Харин иргэдийн хувьд малчид, төрийн албан хаагчдад зориулсан сургалт, иргэдэд зориулсан гарын авлага, мэдээллийн самбар, мониторингийн судалгааны явц илүү хүрчээ. Аудио, видео гарын авлага цөөн тараагдсан, техникийн нөхцөл байдал, иргэд шууд мэдээлэл авах боломж багатайгаас иргэдэд харьцангуй бага хүрсэн байж болох юм. /хүснэгт 2/

Гучин-Ус сумын 7 төрийн албан хаагчийн гурван хүн өөрийн сумын [www.guchin-us.mn](http://www.guchin-us.mn) гэсэн цахим хуудсыг /сайт/ ашиглаж үзсэн. 4 хүн ашиглаж үзээгүй байна. Харин ашиглаж үзээгүй шалтгаан нь тухайн орон нутагт интернэт байхгүй, ашиглаж мэдэхгүйтэй холбоотой юм.

Баянхутаг сумын хувьд 4 хүн өөрийн сумын [www.bayankhutag.mn](http://www.bayankhutag.mn) цахим хуудсыг /сайт/ -аа ашиглаж үзсэн. 3 хүн ашиглаж үзээгүй гэжээ. Мөн интернэт байхгүйн улмаас ашиглаагүй байна.

Вэйб сайтын мэдээллийн агуулгын хувьд бол сайт руу орж үзсэн болон ашигласан иргэд бидэнд хэрэгцээтэй мэдээллтэй сайт байна гэжээ.

**Хүснэгт 2. Өвөрхангай аймгийн Гучин-Ус сум, Хэнтий аймгийн Баянхутаг суманд хэрэгжсэн “Орон нутгийн засаглалын ил тод байдлыг дэмжиж авлигыг бууруулах нь ” төслийн хүрээнд хийгдсэн дараахь үйл ажиллагааны аль олон нийтэд илүү хүртээмжтэй байсан бэ?**



/давхардсан байдлаар/

Д/д	Үйл ажиллагаа	Гучин-Ус		Баянхутаг		Нийт
		иргэн	Төрийн албан хаагч	Иргэн	Төрийн албан хаагч	
1	Малчид болон төрийн албан хаагчдад зориулсан сургалт	7	4	16	5	32
2	Цахим хуудас	1	1	5	1	8
3	Аудио гарын авлага/Таны мэдэх эрх/	1	0	1	0	2
4	Видео гарын авлага/авлигтай тэмцье/					0
5	Иргэний мэдэх эрх гарын авлага /хэвлэмэл/	7	3	11	2	23
6	Мониторингийн судалгаа	11	0	3	1	15
7	Авлигын тандалтын судалгаа	0	0	1	1	2
8	Мэдээллийн самбарын өөрчлөлт/143-р тогтоолын дагуу/	0	0	11	2	13
9	Бусад	2		1	1	4

### Суманд ил тод байдал

Судалгаанд хамрагдсан иргэдийн 48% нь буюу 34 хүн ил тод байдал сайжирсан гэж үзсэн. 30% буюу 21 хүн нэг их өөрчлөлт гараагүй, 13% буюу 9 хүн маш их сайжирсан, 9 % буюу 6 хүн огт сайжраагүй гэж хариулсан байна. /зураг 3/

Зураг 3. Тухайн суманд ил тод байдал сайжирсан эсэх



## Авлигын талаар иргэд болон төрийн албан хаагчидын ойлголт

Судалгаанд хамрагдсан иргэдийн 68% буюу 46 хүний авлигын талаарх ойлголт нэмэгдсэн гэж үзсэн бол 32% буюу 22 хүн ойлголт нэмэгдээгүй гэж хариулжээ. /зураг 4/

**Зураг 4. Авлигын талаарх ойлголт нэмэгдсэн эсэх**



### Хүснэгт 3. Авлигын талаархи ойлголт нэмэгдсэн эсэх

д/д	Авлигын талаарх ойлголт нэмэгдсэн эсэх	Гучин-Ус		Баянхутаг		Нийт
		Иргэн	Төрийн албан хаагч	Иргэн	Төрийн албан хаагч	
1	Тийм	18	6	16	6	46
2	Үгүй	9	1	11	1	22

Олон нийт авлигын талаар нэгдсэн ойлголт байхгүй, авлигатай тэмцэх үйл ажиллагааг зөвхөн хүнийг барьж шоронд хийх гэсэн нийтлэг ойлголт, төсөөлөл нь авлигатай үр дүнтэй тэмцэхэд хүндрэл учруулдаг. Төсөл хэрэгжсэнээр иргэдийн авлигын талаархи ойлголт нэмэгджээ. /хүснэгт 3/

### Төсөл хэрэгжсэнээр тухайн сумдад гарсан өөрчлөлт

Хамгийн их өөрчлөлт сумдын нийгмийн халамжийн үйлчилгээнд гарсан байна. Давхардсан тоогоор нийт иргэдийн 36 хүн нийгмийн халамж, 28 хүн Төсөв, санхүүгийн ил тод байдал, 21 хүн Төрийн байгууллагуудын үйл ажиллагааны ил тод байдал, Хүний нөөцийн бодлого ил тод болж өөрчлөгдсөн гэж хариулжээ. /хүснэгт 4/

### Хүснэгт 4. Төрийн байгууллагын үйл ажиллагаа ил тод болсон эсэх

Д/д		Гучин-Ус		Баянхутаг		Нийт
		Иргэн	Төрийн албан хаагч	Иргэн	Төрийн албан хаагч	
1	Төрийн байгууллагуудын үйл	13	4	3	1	21

	ажиллагаа ил тод болсон					
2	Хүний нөөцийн бодлого ил тод болсон	10	1	8	2	21
3	Төсөв, санхүү ил тод болсон	9	5	10	4	28
4	Төрийн болон орон нутгийн өмчийн хөрөнгөөр бараа, ажил үйлчилгээ худалдан авах	5	1	3	1	10
5	Нийгмийн даатгал, халамж, тэтгэвэр, бусад үйлчилгээ	17	1	11	6	36
6	Бусад	2	0	3	0	5

**Цаашид орон нутгийн засаглалын ил тод байдлыг дэмжиж авлигыг бууруулахад чиглэгдсэн төсөл хэрэгжүүлэх хэрэгцээ, шаардлага**

Судалгаанд хамрагдсан хоёр сумын нийт 68 иргэн хамрагдсанаас давхардсан тоогоор 50 иргэн төрөл бүрийн сургалт хэрэгтэй байна гэж хариулсан байна. Энэ нь нийт иргэдийн 58 хувийг эзэлж байна. Эндээс харахад иргэдэд янз бүрийн сургалт, мөн хэвлэмэл гарын авлага шаардлагатай байгаа нь ажиглагдаж байна. /зураг 5/

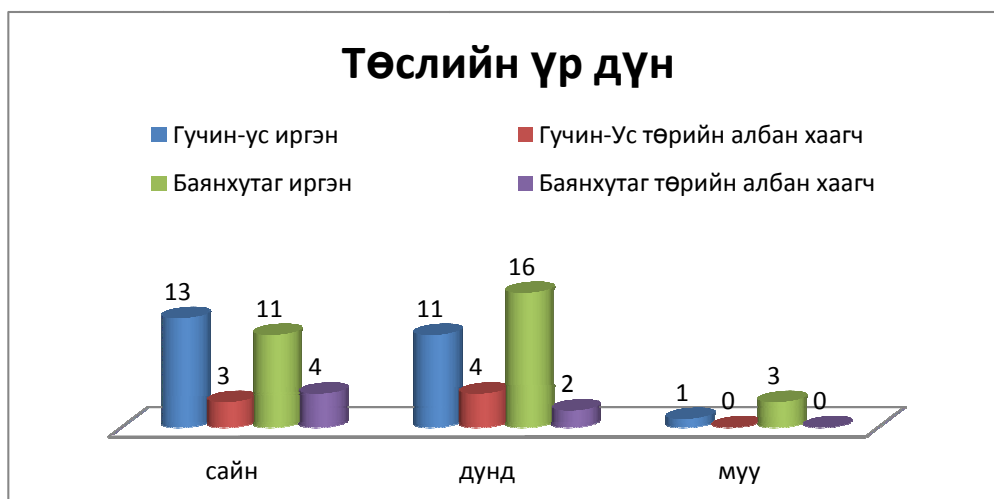
**Зураг 5. Суманд “Орон нутгийн засаглалын ил тод байдлыг дэмжиж авлигыг бууруулах нь” гэсэн төсөл хэрэгжүүлэхээр бол ямар үйл ажиллагаа явуулах хэрэгтэй вэ?**



**Төслийн үр дүн**

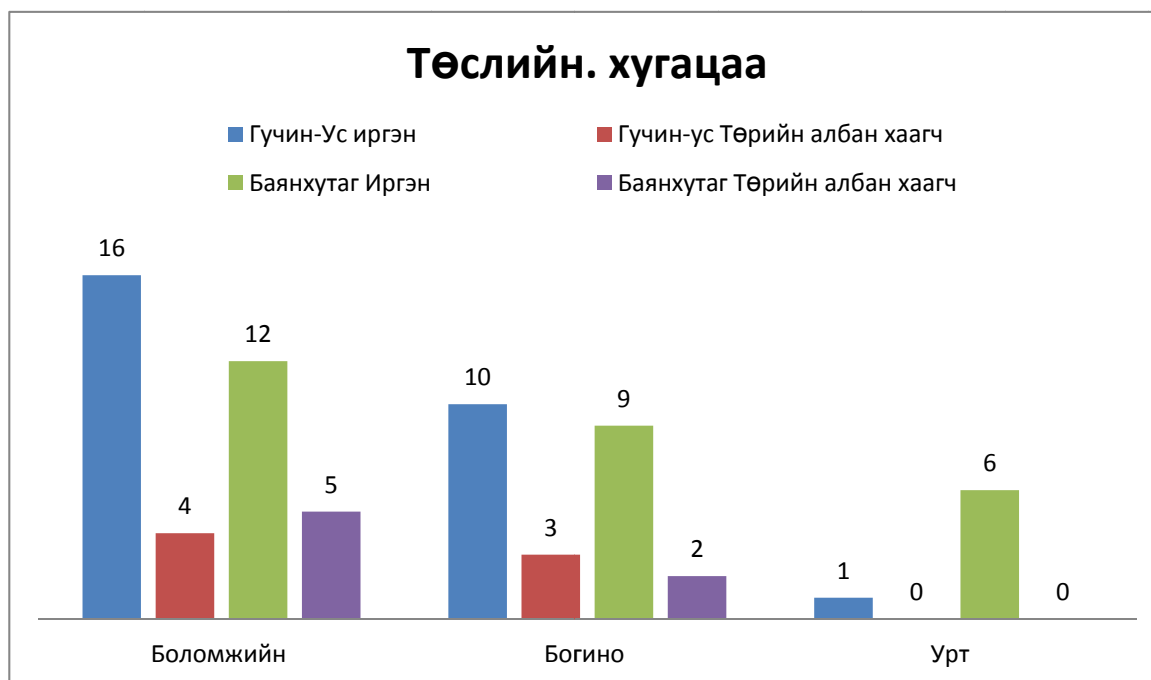
Судалгаанд хамрагдсан иргэдийн 34 хүн дунд, 31 хүн сайн, 3 хүн муу гэж “Орон нутгийн засаглалын ил тод байдлыг дэмжиж авлигыг бууруулах нь” төслийн үр дүнг үнэлжээ. /зураг 6/

**Зураг 6. “Орон нутгийн засаглалын ил тод байдлыг дэмжиж авлигыг бууруулах нь” гэсэн төслийн үр дүн**



Судалгаанд хамрагдсан хүмүүсийн 37 хүн төслийн хэрэгжсэн хугацааг боломжийн, 24 хүн хугацаа богино, 7 хүн хугацаа урт гэж дүгнэжээ. /зураг 7/

**Зураг 7. “Орон нутгийн засаглалын ил тод байдлыг дэмжиж авлигыг бууруулах нь” гэсэн төслийн хэрэгжих хугацаа**



**Цаашид ийм төсөл хэрэгжүүлбэл юун дээр илүү анхаарах асуудал:**

- Ажилгүй иргэд болон малчидыг олноор хамруулах
- Сургалт явуулах
- Сургалтын хүрээг өргөжүүлэх
- Иргэдийн хяналтын тал дээр анхаарах
- Төсөв санхүүгийн ил тод байдал

- Хүний нөөцийн ил тод байдал авлигын талаар
- Олон нийтийг хамруулсан сургалт
- Ил тод байдлын сургалт байнга явуулах
- Авлигын мониторинг хийвэл зүгээр байна.
- Сурталчилгаа сайн хийх
- Иргэдийг өөрсдийг нь цахим хуудсаа чөлөөтэй ашигладаг болгох
- Цахим хуудсан дахь мэдээллийн тоо, чанарыг нэмэгдүүлэх, орон нутгийн мэдээллийг илүү их болгох

## Attachment 6.1

### ***Transparency Campaigning at Local Government to Curb Corruption***



**Globe International**



**Partnership for Transparency Fund**

#### ***Final Evaluation Meeting Program***

Date: July 8, 2011

Venue: Meeting Room of the IAAC

11.00-11.10	Opening. Goal of the meeting Kh.Naranjargal, project leader
11.10-11.20	Introduction on the project activities Ch.Enkhbayar, project assistant
11.20-11.30	Educational video: Curb Corruption
11.30-11.40	Monitoring and corruption perception survey. Citizens' participation and further concerns B.Batzorig, Head of the Research department of the IAAC
11.40-11.50	Report on the project implementation. N.Danzan, Governor of Guchin Us soum of Ovorkhangai aimag -
11.50-12.00	Report on the project implementation. G.Enkhbat, Governor of Bayankhutag soum of Khentii aimag
12.00-12.40	Questions/answers/discussions
12.40-13.00	Conclusions Kh.Naranjargal, project leader
13.00-14.00	Lunch

## Attachment 6.2

### ***Final Evaluation Meeting***

#### ***List of Participants***

**Date:** July 8, 2011

**Venue:** Meeting Room of the IAAC

No	Names	Work Place
1	Kh.Naranjargal	Globe International
2	Ch.Enkhbayar	Globe International
3	B.Batzorig	IAAC
4	T.Munkhtuya	IAAC
5	Z.Batbayar	Government of Mongolia
6	A.Urchee	Government of Mongolia
7	G.Oyun tungalag	Government of Mongolia
8	N.Danzan	Guchin Us Governor
9	G.Enkhbat	Bayankhutag Governor
10	B.Bayartuya	Deputy Governor of Bayankhutag soum
12	D.Enkhjin	Ministry of Health
13.	B.Sandag	Herder, Bayankhutag
14	D.Sukhburen	TI-Mongolia

The event covered by News agency MM of the Mongolian National Broadcaster (MNB), NTV channel and shuud.mn, news portal

#### IV. Financial Report

1. PTF grant amount: **30,000 USD**
2. PTF grant received so far: **27,000 USD**
3. PTF grant spent so far: **30,488 USD**
4. PTF grant remaining to be disbursed: **3,000 USD (1 USD= 1250 MNT)**
5. Expected date PTF will be requested to make next tranche disbursement: **15 August 2011**
6. Financial Report (Table below):

Promoting Local Governance Transparency								
Summary Financial Report as of August 15, 2011 (US Dollars)								
No	Activities	Budget			Actual Expenses			Balance
		Total	Globe Int. Share	PTF Share	Total	Globe Int. Share	PTF Share	
	<b>PCET</b>							
<b>A</b>	<b>Audio and video production</b>							
1	Audio: Research and scriptwriting	300	300		300	300		
2	Audio: Production including copying	1000	0	1000	1,106		1,106	-106
3	Audio: Supplies, documentation, copying etc	400	400		400	400		
4	Audio: Payments for local radio stations, 8 stations	800	0	800	648		648	152
5	Video: Scriptwriting	500	0	500	500		500	
6	Video: Production including shooting, editing, voice over	1820	0	1820	1,831		1,831	-11
	<b>Total A</b>	<b>4820</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>4120</b>	<b>4,784</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>4,084</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Monitoring in two soums:</b>							
1	Data gathering and entering	400	0	400	575		575	-175
2	Data analysis	240	0	240	144		144	96
3	Report preparation	300	0	300	216		216	84
4	Round table to present reports: room rent, refreshment etc	200	0	200	228		228	-28
5	Supplies, documentation etc	200	0	200	197		197	3
6	Local trips	1200	0	1200	1,351		1,351	-151
7	Per diems for aimag NGOs, 2 per. x 7 days x 20\$	280	0	280	324		324	-44
8	Fees for aimag NGO representatives	140	0	140	324		324	-184
9	Translation of reports	500	0	500	285		285	215
	<b>Total B</b>	<b>3460</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3460</b>	<b>3,644</b>		<b>3,644</b>	<b>-184</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>How to? Training and manual for soum and aimag officials</b>							
1	Training for the public officials at three soums	400	0	400	393		393	7
2	Manual preparation: Content developement	400	400		400	400		
3	Editing, proof reading, design	250	250		250	250		
4	Printing and distribution	800	0	800	846		846	-46
5	Transparency Action related costs	2200	0	2,200	2,330		2,330	-130
6	<b>Total C</b>	<b>4050</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>3400</b>	<b>4,219</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>3,569</b>	<b>-169</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Training on monitoring and community workshops, 2 soums</b>							
1	Trainers' travels, 3 trainers	1800	0	1800	1,633		1,633	167
2	Per diems (hotel, meals), 3 persons x 20\$ x 14 days	840	0	840	868		868	-28
3	Training rooms at baghs and soums	360	0	360	418		418	-58
4	Technique hiring, 10\$ x 8 hrs x 3 days x 2 soums	480	480		480	480		
5	Meals and refreshments, 58 per. x 8\$ x 2 times	928	0	928	830		830	98
6	Supplies, documentation etc	100	0	100	144		144	-44

	7	Translation of the educational materials	0	0					
	8	Preparation of background materials	500	500		500	500		
	9	Trainers' fees	600	600		600	600		
		<b>Total D</b>	<b>5608</b>	<b>1580</b>	<b>4028</b>	<b>5,474</b>	<b>1580</b>	<b>3,894</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>E</b>		<b>Labor fees</b>							
	1	Project leader, 12 months x 350\$ (50%)	4200	0	4200	4,240		4,240	-40
	2	Project coordinator, 12 months x 400\$ (100%)	4800	0	4800	4,800		4,800	
	3	Project assistant, 12 months x 200\$	2400	0	2400	2,448		2,448	-48
	4	Accountant, 12 months x 100\$	1200	0	1200	1,235		1,235	-35
	5	<b>Total D</b>	<b>12600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12600</b>	<b>12,724</b>		<b>12,724</b>	<b>-124</b>
<b>F</b>		<b>Administration</b>							
	1	Rentals(1/3), 500\$ x 4 months	2000	2000	0	2,000	2000		
	2	Postal and communication, 200\$x 12months	2400	1200	1200	2,292	1104	1,188	108
	3	Supplies, 100\$ x 12 months	1200	0	1200	1,330		1,330	-130
	4	Evaluation, auditing and reporting	250	250	0				250
	5	Bank charge	0			54		54	-54
		<b>Total E</b>	<b>5850</b>	<b>3450</b>	<b>2400</b>	<b>5,677</b>	<b>3104</b>	<b>2,573</b>	<b>173</b>
<b>G</b>		<b>Contingencies, 10%</b>							
	1	Contingencies, 10%	3138	3138	0	3,495	3495		-357
		<b>Total F</b>							
		<b>Grand total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)</b>	<b>39526</b>	<b>9518</b>	<b>30008</b>	<b>40,017</b>	<b>9530</b>	<b>30,488</b>	<b>-491</b>

President & CEO :

Kh.Naranjargal

Accountant :

J.Enkhjargal