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16 December 2021

Dear Dr. Stefanie Burri,

Greetings from UNDP Mongolia!

I am delighted to share with you the final report of the "Strengthening Representative Bodies in Mongolia" project funded by the Government of Switzerland, from January 2017 to June 2021.

UNDP is proud that the project has achieved important results contributing to improved legal environment of local self-governing bodies through adoption of the revision of the Law on Administrative and Territorial Units and Their Governance by the Parliament of Mongolia on 24 December 2020; establishment of effective public consultation procedures at local level ensuring participation of women, young people, and marginalised communities; building capacity of over 8000 local elected representatives through induction, leadership and thematic trainings; and strengthening capacities of the Parliament Secretariat towards effective review of legislative drafts and law evaluation.

We are grateful to the support provided by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation to UNDP to implement two governance projects over the last eight years, and for the substantial financial contribution that made the above results possible.

I would like to thank the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation for continuing the work on local governance and parliamentary democracy through the initiatives with the Cabinet Secretariat of the Government of Mongolia and the Parliament Secretariat.

Sincerely yours,

DocuSigned by:

Elaine Conkievich

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Elaine Conkievich

Resident Representative
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United Nations Development Programme



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

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Enclosed document:

Final report of the "Strengthening Representative Bodies in Mongolia" project



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
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Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC



“STRENGTHENING REPRESENTATIVE BODIES IN MONGOLIA” PROJECT

FINAL REPORT

2017-2021



DONOR



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
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**Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC**

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project ID:	00100364
Duration:	1 January 2017 – 30 June 2021
Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD):	By 2021, governing institutions are more responsive and accountable to citizens, while ensuring effective participation of young people and realisation of the rights of the poor and marginalised
Outputs:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Improved legal framework for local self-governance2. Citizens' Representative Hurals have improved organisational capacity3. National training programme for local elected representatives is institutionalized.4. Improved capacity of the Parliament Secretariat to support representative bodies
Total Budget:	UNDP TRAC: \$ 500,000 Donor SDC: \$3,300,000
Implementing Partner:	the Parliament Secretariat of Mongolia
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ACRONYMS

CabSec	Cabinet Secretariat of the Government of Mongolia
CRH	Citizens' Representatives' Hural
EWR	Elected Women Representative
LATUG	Law on Administrative and Territorial Units and Their Governance
LGAP	Law on General Administrative Procedure
LOGIN	Local Governance Initiative and Network
MP	Member of Parliament
NAoG	National Academy of Governance
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PIU	Project Implementing Unit
PS	Parliament Secretariat
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SRBM	Strengthening Representative Bodies in Mongolia project
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

“Strengthening Representative Bodies in Mongolia” (SRBM) project was implemented by United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in partnership with the Parliament of Mongolia, with financial support of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), from January 2017 to June 2021.

The SRBM project was built on the premise that an increased understanding and trust in the work of the Citizen’s Representative Hural (CRHs) by the public will lead citizens to actively engage in local government activities and hold local governments accountable for their actions. This, in turn, will make local governing institutions more responsive to citizens, ensuring effective participation of young people, and realisation of the rights of the poor and marginalised communities.

The SRBM project outcomes were defined to be attained through a comprehensive three-pronged strategy that includes:

- simultaneously addressing the interrelated levels of the legal and institutional environment;
- enhancing the organisational capacity of CRHs;
- building individual competencies of local elected officials.

The project successfully contributed to the following main outcomes:

- **The legal environment of local self-governing bodies has improved in many respects, including their legal mandate, decision-making powers, fiscal space to plan local development and service delivery** as a result of **adoption of the revision of the Law on Administrative and Territorial Units and Their Governance** by the Parliament of Mongolia on 24 December 2020. This was done based on policy recommendations of research; and studies and findings of the thematic, regional, and national consultations and forums supported by the project. A number of **new principles for an improved legal environment are reflected** in the LATUG revision aiming to advance the current local government system, including:
 - *A clear functional delineation of administrative units based on the subsidiarity principle by removing the existing duplicity of functions;*
 - *Checks and balances between the local legislative and executive bodies;*
 - *An accountability mechanism of elected representatives;*
 - *A mechanism for the depoliticization of local self-governing bodies by eliminating political party nominations at the soum (lower administrative and territorial unit) level and prohibiting the party caucus within the structure of local self-governing bodies;*
 - *An expansion of local economic and financial autonomy;*
 - *Reinforcement of citizens’ participation rights;*
 - *The institutional environment for local self-governing bodies has improved with the establishment of an umbrella organization which protects their common interests.*

The revision of the LATUG will have impact on more than 200 national laws which will be revised in the coming years.

- **Effective public consultation procedures are now in place at local level to ensure effective participation of women, young people, and marginalised communities; legal compliance of**

CRHs decisions is ensured. These benefit from the guidelines and model session procedure that were developed by the project, and small grants for CRHs and civil society organisations (CSOs). Compared to the 50 percent target, **100 percent of aimag (higher administrative and territorial unit) CRHs (21), and 97 percent of soum CRHs (330) have revised their session procedures** based on the model developed by the project. In addition, 76 percent of the CRH secretariat are using the manual with an easy-for-use checklist developed by the project, to ensure **compliance with the Law on General Administrative Procedure**. Also, www.khural.mn, a **portal website for 363 CRHs** nationwide supported by the project has become the largest platform of local government information. [The website has](http://www.khural.mn) significantly improved access of local governments to various knowledge products, including CRH good practices, research reports, and e-learning. 75% of CRHs update their webpages on www.khural.mn regularly, in order to inform the public of their decisions and activities. As a result of **small grants provided to 73 CRHs and 23 NGOs**, a number of formal policies and programmes were adopted by CRHs in the areas of engagement with youth and women, monitoring of the quality of and access to health and education services, implementation of Local and Soum Development Funds, and environmental protection. Furthermore, 73.5% of small grants recipient CRHs had made changes in the way they engage with citizens, and 76.2% improved their oversight capacity. The **level of public awareness** about the Citizens' Representative Khural has **increased by 22.8 percent**, compared to the 2015 baseline. Citizens' awareness of Khural decisions reached 50% in Ulaanbaatar, with 16% increase from the 2015 baseline, and 61.6% in rural areas going 40% up from 2015.

- Capacity of CRH representatives to carry out their duties and mandates has improved** as a result of the **induction training** organized twice nationwide in 2017 and 2021 following local elections and other thematic training. Approximately **20,000 local elected representatives (double counted) benefitted** from the induction training, leadership training, women leadership training, and thematic training delivered by the project. **Knowledge and skills of CRH representatives improved by 80.8 percent** in average, particularly in the areas of constituency engagement (80 percent), environmental issues and land management (78 percent), local budget planning and monitoring (81 percent), knowledge and application of legislation (78.9 percent), and more active participation in CRH meetings (86 percent). Also, **78.6% of the elected representatives are using the knowledge and skills** gained from the induction and other training in their work. In addition, **89.7% of 2164 elected women representatives are using the knowledge and skills** gained from the women leadership training. Furthermore, sustainability of the induction training for elected representatives is ensured as a result of **institutionalization at the National Academy of Governance through the Local Governance Training, Research and Information Center** established with the support of the project. Leadership training and Women Leadership Training are **institutionalized with the NGOs** which played a key role in the training delivery. The pool of **national trainers expanded to 200** from 62 in 2016. **The financial sustainability** of the national training programme for the CRHs is guaranteed by the inclusion of a legal provision in the new LATUG revisions of December 2020 (Article 44.2 on Working Environment of the Elected Representatives).
- Capacities of the Parliament Secretariat to review legislative drafts and conduct law evaluation effectively improved** through training programmes, knowledge products, technical exchanges. Four analytical studies have been produced which resulted in legislative changes including revision of **the Law on the Procedure of the Parliamentary Session (LPPS)**. **A total of 8 public hearings were initiated and held by the National Parliament, and 349 public hearings by CRHs**

led to effective exchanges between citizens and the Parliament Secretariat/CRHs, much beyond the 50 public hearings that were initially planned by SRBM. Books and reference materials produced with the support of the project have become a source of regular use for the PS staff members. **Peer-to-peer exchange and technical support initiatives were created between the Mongolian and Swiss Parliamentary Services** under the project. As a result, **internal procedure and evaluation methodology** were developed and adopted by the Parliament Secretariat to streamline evaluation of law implementation.

The project successfully built partnerships with all local self-governing bodies, at all levels. This included the levels at capital city, districts, aimags, soums, and also contributed to inter-aimag and inter-soum partnerships. The project partnership with CSOs who work in various thematic areas relevant to local development, including public participation, budget transparency, and environmental protection, and led to closer collaboration among them.

The project effectively and efficiently utilized the financial resources of CHF 3,135,000 contributed by the Government of Switzerland acting through SDC, and the UNDP also provided USD 500,000 of funding to achieve the above-described results. Use of funds have been regularly examined by annual external audits commissioned by UNDP and semi-annual internal audits by the Parliament Secretariat, this is along with monthly, quarterly, and yearly financial reporting reviews by the Ministry of Finance.

Quality assurance was ensured by regular reporting to the Project Board, Mid-Term Review (2018)¹, Assessment of the Results of the SRBM Project Training and Other Capacity Building Activities (2019)², Assessment of the Technical Cooperation between the Swiss Parliamentary Services, and the Mongolian Parliamentary Secretariat (2021)³, which concluded that the project interventions have been relevant, effective, coherent, and sustainable.

¹ Conducted by Dr. Cherian Joseph, an independent consultant supported by Ms. Liliane Tarnutzer (SDC Bern) and Mr. Patrick Duong (UNDP Regional Hub) in 2018.

² Conducted by external consultant, "Universal Rights and Development" NGO in 2019

³ Conducted by independent consultants Dr. Erika Schläppi and Ms. Tuvshinjargal Ganbaatar in 2021

II. RESULTS

The project successfully contributed to the following main outcomes:

- The legal environment of local self-governing bodies has improved in many respects, including their legal mandate, decision-making powers, fiscal space to plan local development, and service delivery.
- The institutional environment for local self-governing bodies has improved with the establishment of an umbrella organization which protects their common interests.
- The organizational capacity of local self-governing bodies has significantly improved with streamlined procedures and a more systematic and structured training system put in place.

Since 2017, UNDP Mongolia has worked with the CRHs to provide the skills and tools needed to fulfil their mandated representative, legislative, oversight, and budgetary obligations. By focusing on building expertise on local governance, the CRHs have revised their governing laws and strengthened both local budget management and vital checks and balances. Regional and national forums provide a space for dialogue and consensus building between central and local governments. Improved information portals and websites are enhancing both transparency and citizens' access to CRH decisions as well as the ability to share best practices and experience amongst the CRHs themselves.

The following sections will describe the detailed results under each of the Outputs, in accordance with the Project Document and its Results Framework:

A. OUTPUT 1: Improved Legal Framework for Local Self-governance

Update on Results Framework - Output 1: Improved legal framework for local self-governance

Output indicators	Baseline		Targets	Cumulative update 2017-2020	Source of evidence
	Value	Year			
1.1. Law on Administrative and Territorial Units and Their Governance (LATUG) revisions submitted.	No	2016	2018	Achieved. Comprehensive study on LATUG and recommendations for revision produced in 2019, draft law prepared in 2020, submitted to the Parliament on 22 April 2020 and approved on 24 December 2020, going into force on 1 January 2022.	www.legalinfo.mn www.khural.mn http://forum.parliament.mn/projects/10803 http://www.parliament.mn/n/9abyn http://www.parliament.mn/n/ywbob MNB Монголын Мэдээ - УИХ-ын чуулганы нэгдсэн хуралдаан /2020.12.10/ Facebook MNB Монголын Мэдээ - УИХ-ын чуулганы нэгдсэн хуралдаан /2020.12.17/ Facebook Ерөнхийлөгчийн сонгуулийн тухай болон Засаг захиргаа, нутаг дэвсгэрийн нэгж, түүний удирдлагын тухай хуулийг батлав (mnb.mn) http://www.parliament.mn/n/3hiyn List of publications, workshops in Annexes
1.2. Percentage of acceptance of recommendations from analytical studies supported by	No data	2016	70%	Achieved. Policy recommendations of the comprehensive study on LATUG fed into the Constitutional amendments	www.legalinfo.mn https://www.mn.undp.org/content/mongolia/en/home/library/assessment-of-the-performance-of-the-mongolian-law-on-administra.html

the project at the policy level				on local governance (2019) and the revised LATUG (2020); Shifting some percentage of land tax to soum was one recommendation put forward at January 2019 forum on local governance and was included in the Budget Law amendment following the revised LATUG (2020).	
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Support to the Process of Constitutional Amendment of 2019 and Revision of the LATUG in 2020

The Constitutional Amendments of 2019 were a major milestone for the Strengthening Representative Bodies In Mongolia Project (SRBM), as they set out a renewed constitutional basis for the revision of the Law on Administrative and Territorial Units and their Governance (LATUG), which was a major law establishing the legal framework for local governance. Several constitutional amendments were directly related to local governance, contained in Chapter 4 of the Constitution.

Over the years, the SRBM project has supported the strengthening of the legal framework for local self-governance, especially, regarding the LATUG revision. As the debate around constitutional reform progressed, so did the project support to the legal environment. It adapted to the evolving dialogue and direction of the political and legal discourse.

Based on the experience and expertise built since the start of the SRBM project in 2017, a strategy was devised to support the process of the Constitutional Amendments which would provide the foundation to improve the local governance legislation. It focused on mutually reinforcing interventions, advancing on three strategic fronts:

- a) An evidence-base is created for informed decision-making;
- b) Local governments participate in the thinking process through their own analysis and through the sharing of practical knowledge; and
- c) Technical expertise was tapped to draw a dedicated professional and expert review of local governance framework.

Consequently, the constitutional debates were informed by critical findings and recommendations coming from the assessments made on the LATUG implementation⁴ and other studies, supported by the SRBM project. Promoting local governments to consult on the proposed Constitutional amendments, the project provided a discussion platform through various workshops and regional forums.

⁴ <https://www.mn.undp.org/content/mongolia/en/home/library/assessment-of-the-performance-of-the-mongolian-law-on-administra.html>

Support to the Revision of the LATUG

Following the Constitutional amendments, the SRBM's technical support capability has been extended to cover the status, mandate, and other issues related to state and local-level cities and villages; the transfer of some functions of administrative and territorial units to cities and villages; the merger of administrative units; and the property management and tax powers of local authorities in the area of technical assistance to develop a revision proposal for the LATUG.

Local self-governance has a wide range of actors and stakeholders with different interests and views. The SRBM project made significant progress in building **multi-stakeholder consensus**, both at the national and sub-national level. Five rounds of experts' discussions were organized in 2017 on various aspects of local governance; the scope of the LATUG and the relations between the entities which it regulates; the functional division between the central and local institutions; the division of administrative units; and the legal status of cities and towns. As a result of these discussions, differences in views and positions among various sectoral experts and researchers have been, to a great extent, overcome. This paved the way to establish the concept of revision and, in the future, a revised LATUG.

In 2018, the SRBM project made substantial contributions to the dialogue on constitutional and legal reforms affecting local governance, notably by laying the foundation for a fundamental revision of the LATUG. The project started raising awareness among key decision-makers, harnessing their support and advocating for the new law.

Assessing the implementation of the LATUG revisions and developing a concept of a legal framework for local governance was completed in May 2018. This involved disseminating the assessment study and its recommendations as well as engaging key decision-makers along the reform path. It leveraged the existing champions of change and harnessed support from new ones, at both the national and local level. In early June 2018, the conceptual framework developed by the study was presented to the Parliamentary Working Group on Decentralization. The study was also introduced to the Parliamentary Working Group for Constitutional Revision Consultations, as well as with all members of the Standing Committee on State Structure (SCSS).

Feedback on the concept for the new law was also gathered through regional forums and consultations, namely at a forum in the Khangai region aimag Citizens' Representatives' Hural (CRHs) in Khujirt, Uvurkhangai, in September 2018, in Umnugobi (co-organized by Cabinet Secretariat and Swiss Development and Cooperation Agency project), in October 2018, to spark discussions at the local level, thus reaching out to local officials from several aimags. Moreover, the SRBM project began to engage with some aimag CRH chairmen to secure their commitment to champion the new law with MPs from their constituencies in the following months.

In March 2018, two different parliamentary delegations, comprised of MPs serving in the Working Group for Constitutional Revision Consultations and technical staff, travelled to Finland and Japan and learned about international local governance systems and practices which could be applicable to the core issues of the proposed local governance reform in Mongolia (city status, nomination, and the appointment of local governors and functional assignments). The insights generated during the visits were shared within the parliamentary Working Group for Constitutional Revision and fed back

into policy dialogue. The study-visit participants continued referring to the Finnish governance system as a source of inspiration and served as a role model during other discussions.

In addition, study visits to Poland and the Philippines were organized for two separate delegations of aimag CRH chairmen, thereby providing them with exposure to other national local governance systems. For example, the delegation to Poland learned from the Polish local governance system, reflected on reform options in Mongolia, and gained useful insights regarding the clear delineation of functions between different levels of local government. This included aspects of fiscal decentralization, human resources decentralization, a local election system, accountability for local executives, support towards the community, as well as in planning / cooperation for local economic development.

These visits contributed to strengthening the national decision-makers and local officials' understanding about potential reform options for Mongolia's local governance, while also raising their awareness about the upcoming reform. Lastly, this purpose was also supported by the project through the provision of knowledge products on the theory and practice of local governments and international best practices (e.g., a translation of a comparative study on municipal law) for MPs and the Secretariat of the Parliament.

The National Forum on Local Governance Legal Reform held in January 2019 brought together over 300 people representing various stakeholders⁵. In particular, almost half of the participants invited were those living furthest, and those from the smallest administrative units, including soums, baghs (a sub-division of a soum) and horoos (an administrative sub-division within Ulaanbaatar); which are usually left out of national dialogues. Separate sub-sessions were organized to allow soum, bagh and horoo representatives, along with governors, to freely express their views and exchange opinions among themselves, especially with regard to public services which can be assigned to soums and with legal status at bagh and horoo level.

Representatives of sectoral ministries, while supportive to decentralization, were of the view that the feasibility of specific services to be devolved to local governments should be carefully researched. Five regional forums organized by the SRBM project in 2019 also contributed to multi-stakeholder consensus building, specifically on the required changes in the local self-governance legislative environment. Culminating the series of consultations and discussions, the recommendations agreed among the local representatives were delivered to lawmakers. This was done to influence the legal and constitutional revision, demonstrating the practical knowledge and local reality. The number of such recommendations and the tried-and tested approaches are reflected in the legal drafting.

One gap in the legal environment in local self-governance in Mongolia is the lack of an institutional structure which would formally and systematically represent the common interests of local self-governing bodies. In 2019, the SRBM project brought the idea of a local governance association to stakeholders; however, it did not get support from CRHs, mainly due to a fear of potential politicization.

Currently, there are two non-government organizations: the Mongolian Association of Local Authorities (MALA), and the Association of Mongolian Local Authorities (AMLA). Both work with local governments on a voluntary basis and they do not enjoy a legally defined role to represent all local

⁵ Compilation of proceedings

governments in each province. While such NGOs do operate effectively in countries such as Switzerland, based on established practices, this has not been the case in Mongolia, especially with regard to representing local authorities in fiscal policies.

Throughout the process, the SRBM project contributed significantly to the knowledge and expertise required to make the necessary changes, building on local governance by bringing scholars and practitioners together for consultations. Research and studies were also provided, as well as making other knowledge products more available and accessible (e.g. research documents on decentralization and public finance, translations of a comparative study on municipal law etc.).

In 2019, the economic aspects of local governance, functional assignments, and issues of central and local fiscal relations were more prominently brought into the discussion of the required legal environment for local self-governance. The knowledge products that were produced with support from the SRBM project have informed the stakeholders and researchers on different strategies and solutions that countries have used in tackling the issues that Mongolia is currently facing. These items have also assisted in devising alternatives based on comparative analyses, including:

- A study on decentralization and the public finance of local governments that was conducted with SRBM project support revealed that over the past years, the budgetary allocations for local governments from the national government's total revenue and expenditure has remained almost unchanged.
- A study on local government financing in developing countries was translated into Mongolian as a reference material.
- A package of materials on functional allocations, revenue, and expenditure assignments were prepared based on the findings of the study visits to Finland and Poland. Comparisons were made from these visits, such as Finland is a unitary country like Mongolia, yet Finnish municipalities carry significant responsibility for the provision of social services, healthcare, educational and cultural services, public infrastructure, and welfare services. Finnish municipal responsibility is high in these areas, even by international and European standards. Poland is also a unitary country where the responsibility for the delivery of public services is devolved to different levels of administrative units, and is considered as one of the most decentralized countries in Central and Eastern Europe.

The LATUG revision was prepared with SRBM project technical assistance, along with the following: Recommendations and outcomes from expert discussions in 2017; regional and thematic consultations in 2018 and 2019; the national conference on Local Governance Legal Reform of January 2019; collaborations with the Standing Committee on State Structure; and, the Technical Working Group of the Parliament. The feedback of the local authorities was disseminated widely in the media to ensure the sustainability and accessibility of the reference materials, in particular for the lawmakers.

The expected output to contribute to the improved legal framework for local self-governance was fully achieved with the submission of the LATUG revision to the Parliament on 22 April 2020, and its adoption by the Parliament on 25 December 2020 (*Output Indicator 1.1*⁶).

⁶ Output Indicator 1.1: LATUG revisions submitted

A number of new principles for an improved legal environment are reflected in the LATUG revision (refer to Annex for an English translation of the law), aiming to advance the current local government system, including:

- A clear functional delineation of administrative units based on the subsidiarity principle by removing the existing duplicity of functions;
- Checks and balances between the local legislative and executive bodies;
- An accountability mechanism of elected representatives;
- A mechanism for the depoliticization of local self-governing bodies by eliminating political party nominations at the soum level and prohibiting the party caucus within the structure of local self-governing bodies;
- An expansion of local economic and financial autonomy;
- Reinforcement of citizens' participation rights.

This support has contributed to trigger reforms at the local levels initiated by the Constitutional amendment provision. The revision of the LATUG which will impact on more than 200 national laws will be revised in the coming years.

B. OUTPUT 2: Citizens' Representative Hurals Have Improved Organizational Capacity

Update on Results Framework - Output 2: CRHs have improved organizational capacity

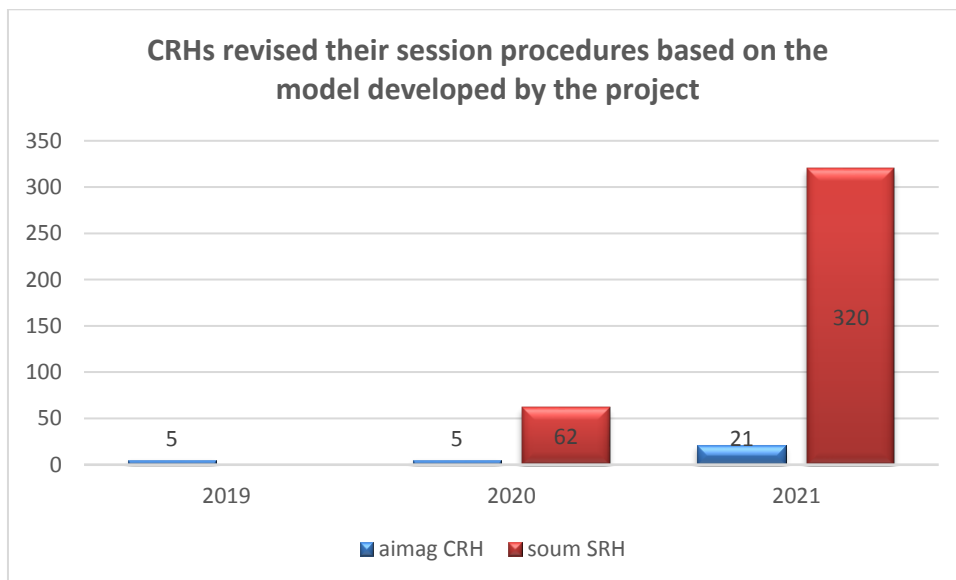
Output indicators	Baseline		Targets	Cumulative update 2017-2021	Source of evidence
	Value	Year			
2.1. Percentage of Hurals that adopted standard template meeting procedures	0	2016	20% Y1 30% Y2 40% Y3 50% Y4	Achieved. 100% aimag CRH /21/ 97% soum CRH /320/	www.khural.mn PIU data /March 2020, November 2020, April 2021/
2.2. Number of decisions found non-compliant with laws and decisions of higher competent authorities	97	2013-2014	0	Achieved. 0	MoJHA has a mandate to register normative administrative acts, but it may not have data disaggregated by soums.
2.3. Percentage of acceptance of recommendations from oversight by Hurals at the policy level (esp. poverty reduction programmes)	0	2016	70%	Achieved Under small grants programme 73.5% CRHs made changes in the way they engage with citizens; 76.2% CRHs improved oversight capacity	Report on Training Results Assessment, p54 /2020/.
2.4. Percentage of decisions and documents timely posted on www.khural.mn (by aimags, soums and districts)	n.a	2016	n/a	Partially achieved. <i>*AIMAGS: CRH meeting minutes - 61.9%; Local budget information - 100%; CRH resolutions/decisions - 100%; SOUMS: CRH meeting minutes - 38.1%; Local budget information - 90.9%; CRH resolutions/decisions - 58.7%; DISTRICTS: CRH meeting minutes - 25%; Local budget information - 100%;</i>	Baseline established and updated by PIU every 6 months.

				CRH resolutions/decisions - 100%	
2.5. Number of hurals that adopted performance management framework	0	2016	100	Partially achieved Draft model PMF has been developed and disseminated to all CRHs Cabinet Secretariat receives the CRH reports. The template for CRH reporting was handed over to the Cabinet Secretariat.	Report by the capital city and aimag hurals

Institutionalized Guidelines Support Inclusive and Responsive Operation of CRHs

SRBM supported CRHs to better represent and engage with citizens in order to respond to their concerns regarding CRH decisions, and to monitor critical activities affecting local development. **Effective public consultation procedures are now in place at local level, and legal compliance of CRHs decisions are ensured.** This benefits from the guidelines developed by the project, including model session procedure, and a simplified manual, to better implement the Law on General Administrative Procedure (LGAP).

The model CRH session procedure was developed and tested through an inclusive and participatory approach, based on analytic comparison of existing procedures and proposed revisions. The model CRH session procedure instigates compliance with laws, procedural democracy and effectiveness, and checks and balances at the local level. The project implemented a series of advocacy measures to boost the use of the model procedure which resulted in having 100 percent of aimag CRHs, and 97 percent of soum CRHs revise their session procedures, as of May 2021⁷, thereby achieving the output objective (Output Indicator 2.1).



The manual on the LGAP was developed through a consultative process with experts and CRHs from 2019 to 2020. Due to the new LGAP requirements, the workload of CRH Secretariats has increased and there was a need to improve the CRH secretariats' capacity in ensuring the legality of CRH decisions. The manual guides through important steps of conducting impacts assessment, public consultations, review of legal compliance by the Ministry of Justice, and proper documentation of

⁷ Data collected by PIU from all 21 aimag CRHs in May 2021

decisions. The manual was prepared based on the analysis of administrative acts issued by CRHs and registered with the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, court decisions related to CRHs and consultations across all levels of the local government structure, legal professionals from wider society, lecturers of administrative law, and lawyers.

A case of grants recipient CRH

In Altanbulag soum (Tuv aimag), five bagh general meetings were held over a short period of time, bringing together 466 herder families to discuss about mining licenses and soum borders. A working group established by the soum CRH monitored mining companies. Based on the working group's presentation, the CRH approved a decision to put a halt to new mining licenses until 2025.

The manual was uploaded to www.khural.mn, a portal website of CRHs for wider use; paper copies were disseminated nationwide to all 330 soums, 21 aimags, 9 districts, and the capital city. The manual contains an easy-for-use checklist. Monitoring by the project implementation unit (PIU) found out that 76% of the CRH secretariat staff members use the manual when issuing administrative procedures at the local level.

The role of two of the six working groups formed from aimag and district CRH secretaries as task forces to cooperate on different project related responsibilities⁸, was important to customise the two outputs – the model session procedure and the manual on LGAP -- through regular consultations, devising and implementing an action plan.

Innovative Solutions Promoted through Small Grants to Address Local Priorities and Build Partnerships

The project implemented a competition-based small grants programme, with two components for CRHs and NGOs from 2017 to 2020. The objective of the programme was to support improvement of CRH's oversight and representation functions, and to foster partnerships between local authorities and civil society organisations by supporting them to work on specific activities that contribute to development of institutional capacity in participation-based policy-making and monitoring of local services.

In total, 73 CRHs individually, and 30 CRHs in partnership with 23 NGOs benefitted from the small grants programme. ***As a result, a number of formal policies and programmes were adopted by CRHs in the areas of engagement with youth and women, monitoring of the quality of and access to health and education services, implementation of Local and Soum Development Funds and environmental protection (Output Indicator 2.3⁹).***

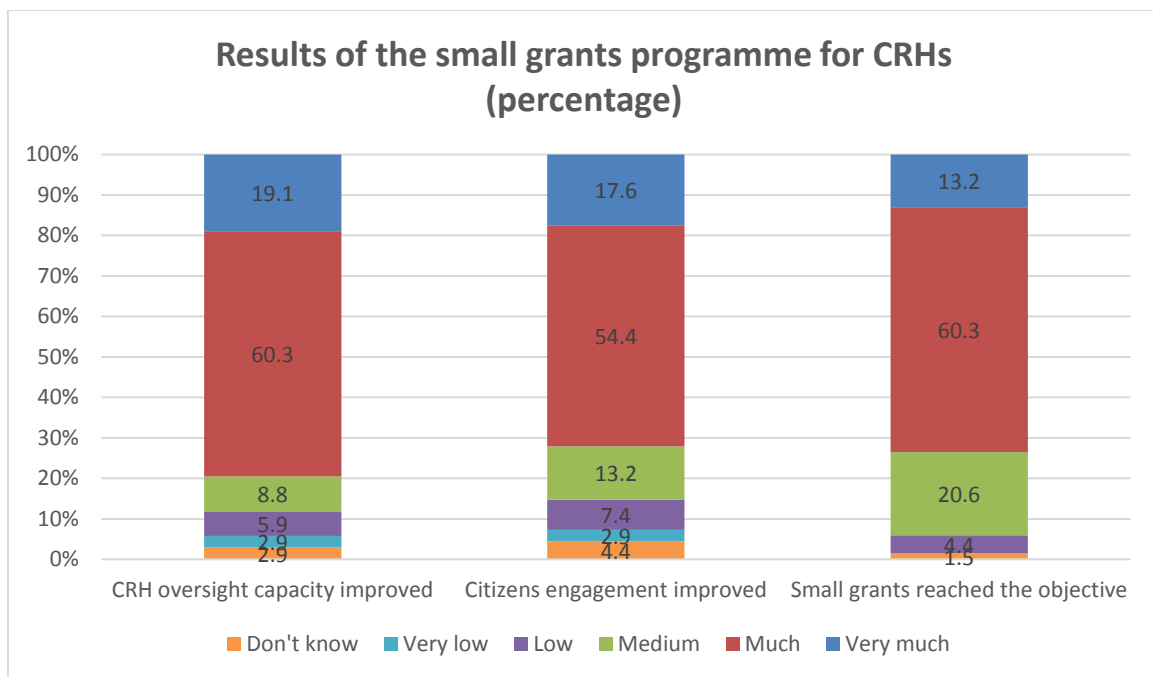
⁸ The project formed six voluntary working groups of aimag and districts CRH secretaries as task forces in early 2018 to support ownership and sustainability by taking on responsibilities for:

- Mainstreaming of standard meeting procedures
- Support to CRHs for updating www.khural.mn and finding solutions for funding for maintenance costs
- Establishment of training plans of soum CRHs and funding for cost sharing
- Support to the development of a Performance Management Framework
- Support to application of Law on General Administrative Procedure
- Public awareness raising about Hural functions

⁹ Output Indicator 2.3: Percentage of acceptance of recommendations from oversight by Hurals at the policy level

The small grants programme incentivized CRHs to experiment a new approach and develop good practices to fulfill their core functions – representation, oversight, and regulation – in an innovative manner. The grant projects resulted in a number of procedures and policies being approved (e.g. to set up oversight methods, regulate mining activities, etc.) and increased citizens’ engagement, with a particular focus on youth and women¹⁰ (e.g. Tsagaan-Uul soum CRH of Khuvsgul aimag managed to increase women’s participation in bagh meetings from 20% to 39.5%; 635 herder families in Khuld soum of Dundgovi aimag obtained access to community-based financial support by joining pasture users’ groups¹¹).

Assessment of the Results of SRBM Project Training and Other Capacity Building Activities (Training Results Assessment) conducted in 2019 found out that 73.5% of the respondent CRHs that were small grants recipients had made changes in the way they engage with citizens and 76.2% improved their oversight capacity as a result of the small grants programme.



The achievements and innovative approaches created by the previous small grant projects are serving as a motivational leverage among the CRHs in implementing their legal mandates. This includes creation of citizens’ monitoring voluntary group next to the CRH to oversee the quality and compliance of the constructions built with the funding of the Local Development Fund (Tumurbulag soum, Khuvsgul aimag) and an inclusive policy-making mechanism to address children’s needs and concerns (Bayankhongor aimag). A total of **230 good practices**¹² and examples of CRHs were collected in 2020 and made available for horizontal learning and replication¹³. Moreover, **an organic exchange of peer-learning and capacity development** that facilitated a seamless sharing of knowledge, skills, operational pilots, and innovations was observed (*Output Indicator 3.3*¹⁴).

¹⁰ Collation of innovative programmes and methodologies adopted by the CRHs as a result of small grants is available here <http://khural.mn/n/211937>

¹¹ Source: Assessment of the Results of SRBM Project Training and Other Capacity Building Activities (Training Results Assessment), 2019

¹² The service was carried out by SICA, a research institute, and completed in April 2020.

¹³ Collation of selected good practices is available here khural.mn/turshlaga/view/34

¹⁴ Output Indicator 3.3: Percentage of representatives using the skills learned from training in their work

A handholding approach was used in the NGO grants programme to foster CRHs' partnership with NGOs and local communities. Twenty-three NGOs collaborated with 30 CRHs to improve land management plans, quality of public hearings, and engagement with marginalized groups (including youth, women, and the poor). NGOs have an important role to play in identifying challenges that are common to local self-governing bodies, developing innovative solutions, and holding training or providing methodological advice. Several CRHs invited the NGO experts on different assignments. ***This contributed to local capacity building, partnership and sustainability.***

In an interview with Ms. Bayarsaikhan, Head of "Steps without Borders", an NGO that implemented the small grants project for NGOs, the evaluation report documented that, "the training delivered by the SRBM project was important because it provided basic knowledge and skills to the elected officials. In addition to this, the NGO small grants programme run by the project builds the capacity of CRH committees. There is possibility to improve the quality of CRH work by training and building capacity of the committee members. Particularly strengthening the economic, social welfare, education, and environmental protection committees is important; so as to make the elected officials take the issues more seriously, become a more effective voice of the communities, and to ensure more sustainable solutions are reached. In the future, we intend to keep close cooperation with the CRHs in order to make them more active and professional"¹⁵.

She also noted that the small grants project resulted in CRHs applying the new laws on General Administrative Procedure and Public Hearings (2016) to organize hearings on mining and other environmental issues, with the participation of relevant government ministries and agencies working together on common issues. For example, the Citizens' Representative Khurals of Tuv and Dundgovi aimags jointly organized a public hearing in 2019 after seeing that the long-term fight against voles in their respective territories was ineffective. As a result, joint plans were made to eradicate voles, and budgets and expenditures were agreed upon. This example demonstrates that CRHs can benefit from the expertise of professional NGOs by broadening their knowledge and perspectives on local issues and skills to use new legislations¹⁶.

A major innovation in the 2018 small grant cycle was to include 19 small grants related to pasture management, in synergy with "Green Gold and Animal Health" project of SDC. The experience was positive and made CRH representatives engage more with herder communities. Results include the approval of several regulations on pasture management and creation of local unions and saving/risk funds.

¹⁵ Source: Assessment of the Results of SRBM Project Training and Other Capacity Building Activities (Training Results Assessment), 2019

¹⁶ Ibid

The project sought synergy between Output 2 and Output 3 by providing an opportunity for CRHs and individual CRH representatives to put into practice what they had learned from CRH National Induction Training and Leadership trainings that had been organized by the Project in previous years.

Grants achievements

CRH grants also increased participation of specific groups of citizens, at aimag, soum and bagh levels, via establishing a youth council (Bayankhongor aimag), approving a women development sub-programme and creating a “women meeting time” (Erdenebulgan soum, Khuvsgul). Women’s development sub-programme was also developed in Tsagaan-Uul soum, Khuvsgul aimag and women’s participation in bagh meetings increased to 39.5% from 20% (the female population in the soum is 31.7%) because of creating women coordinators for disseminating meeting announcements and trained women in public speaking.

		
<p>Small grants: Altanbulag soum CRH's resolution on bagh borders, 2018.10.24, №05</p>	<p>One of the bagh meetings organised in Altanbulag soum</p>	<p>Small grants: Altanbulag soum CRH's resolution on mining licenses, 2018.10.24, №03</p>
		
<p>Small grants: Khujirt bagh in Tsagaan-Uul soum, Khuvsgul aimag</p>	<p>Sharga bagh in Tsagaan-Uul soum, Khuvsgul aimag</p>	

The output achievements were validated by the public perception survey on local self-governing bodies¹⁷ which showed an improvement in CRHs’ practice of informing the citizens of their decisions – an increase of 12.9% in rural areas (aimags and soums) and an increase of 5.7% urban areas (districts).

¹⁷Public perception on local self-governing bodies (CRHs) was carried out by MMCG, a research institute. It was completed in March 2020 and compared the results against the baseline survey of 2015. The full report and summary are available in English.

To sum up, the small grants programme was SRBM project’s flagship initiative to promote good practices in exercising oversight and representation functions of CRHs run for several years. **A lesson learnt** during the implementation of the small grants programme was that the project lacked human resources for managing the small grants. Grantee coaching, quality assurance, monitoring and follow-up required a substantial amount of time from the project staff, which reduced time available for other important activities.

CRH Good Practices Promoted for Improved Public Awareness


The knowledge and experience sharing digital platform (www.khural.mn) has been serving as a means to support all 360 CRHs, allowing them to share their practices, decisions, and policy documents among each other. Similarly, the platform allows citizens to obtain CRH related information, including budget decisions to hold CRHs accountable and transparent for its actions.

Seventy-Five percent of all decisions and documents (meeting minutes and budget information) were uploaded in a timely manner by CRHs at all levels (*Output Indicator 2.4*). In addition, education and training materials developed by the project that included video contents, handbooks, studies, and translation of international local governance practices have been uploaded on the platform for the purpose of wider dissemination and outreach.

The screenshot shows the website interface with the following content:

- ЦАХИМ СУРГАЛТ (Video Content):**
 - МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН ЗАСАГ ЗАХИРГАА, НУТАГ ДЭВСГЭРИЙН НЭЭЖ, ТҮҮНИЙ УДИРДЛАГЫН ТЭХЭЙ ХҮҮЭЛИЙН 2020 ОНЫ ШИНЭЧЛЭСЭН БАЙРУУЛГЫН ТАЛААР
 - НУТГИЙН ӨӨРИЙН УДИРДЛАГЫН КОНЦЕПЦИЙН АСУУДАЛ
 - ВИДЕО ХИЧЭЭЛ 1. НУТГИЙН ӨӨРИЙН УДИРДЛАГЫН КОНЦЕПЦИЙН АСУУДАЛ (2021-04-07, 429 views)
 - ВИДЕО ХИЧЭЭЛ 2. НЭГЖИЙН ЭДИЙН ЗАСАГ, САНХҮҮ: ОРОН НУТГИЙН ЭРХ, ҮҮРЭГ (2021-04-07, 329 views)
 - ВИДЕО ХИЧЭЭЛ 3. НУТГИЙН ӨӨРИЙН УДИРДЛАГЫН ТАЛААРХ ЗОХИЦУУЛАЛТ (2021-04-07, 215 views)
- ТОВХИМОЛ (Documents):**
 - Хурлын төлөөлөгчийн ажиллах эрх зүйн орчин
 - Иргэдийн Төлөөлөгчдийн Хурлын төлөөлөгчийн ажиллах эрх зүйн орчин (2021-07-19, 132 views)
 - 2020 онд зохион байгуулсан үйл ажиллагаа, үр дүнгийн тайлан (2021-07-09, 49 views)
 - 2019 онд зохион байгуулсан үйл ажиллагаа, үр дүнгийн тайлан (2021-07-08, 52 views)
- САЙН ТУРШЛАГА (Meeting Minutes):**
 - Иргэдийн Төлөөлөгчдийн Хурлын эмэгтэй Төлөөлөгчдийн сайн туршлага (2020-10-07, 220 views)
 - Иргэдийн Төлөөлөгчдийн Хурлын эмэгтэй Төлөөлөгчдийн сайн туршлага (2020-10-07, 145 views)
 - Судалгааны тайлан: ИТХ-ын сайн туршлага /1-р хэсэг/ (2020-09-15, 213 views)

Other types of information shared via the www.khural.mn platform include feature stories on CRH representatives’ leadership, so as to inspire the elected representatives for better leadership and performance.



Малчин эмэгтэйчүүдийнхээ дуу хоолой нь болохыг хүссэн

2021-04-12

Бөөрөлж багаас 40 км зам туулж, Эрдэнэбулган сумын төвд очин иргэдийн төлөөлөгчдийн хуралдаа суудаг Ч.Оюунчимэг гэх

ЦАГ ҮЕИЙН МЭДЭЭ
НИЙТЛЭЛ, ЯРИЛЦЛАГА
ФОТО МЭДЭЭ
ВИДЕО МЭДЭЭ


Аймгууд 21
Нийслэл
Дүүргүүд 9

ТА KHURAL.MN – Д ЯМАР ЧИГЛЭЛИЙН МЭДЭЭ ОРУУЛАХ ХЭРЭГТЭЙ ГЭЖ ҮЭЭЖ БАЙНА ВЭ?
санал өгсөн: 354

Цаг үеийн мэдээ, мэдээлэл
173 / 49%

Эмэгтэйчүүдийн манлайлын зам эрэгтэйчүүдийнхээс илүү бартаатай

2021-03-26



khural.mn/c/10936

ЦАГ ҮЕИЙН МЭДЭЭ
НИЙТЛЭЛ, ЯРИЛЦЛАГА
ФОТО МЭДЭЭ
ВИДЕО МЭДЭЭ

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санал өгсөн: 354

Цаг үеийн мэдээ, мэдээлэл
173 / 49%

The IT department of the Cabinet Secretariat, under its mandate to provide professional and methodological support to CRHs, has been extending technical support to over 360 sub-site administrators on a daily basis since 2017. This is as a result of the project advocacy measures to ensure sustainability of the www.khural.mn.

CRHs' Secretariats are Better Equipped to Support Elected Representatives and to Contribute Better to Local Governance

CRHs are elected bodies which are, by definition, newly formed every four years after local elections. Therefore, one of the priorities of the Project has been strengthening CRH Secretariats, so that Secretariats are equipped with tools to support capacity building of CRH new representatives. In the absence of a dedicated institution fostering local governance research and institutional capacity building, the CRH Secretariat working groups (6 thematic areas) were established in 2018 with SRBM Project support, as self-organized learning and expert communities.

The creation of these working groups helped define more clearly the project's areas of cooperation with CRHs and progress on a number of important issues for the sustainability of project results; e.g., via helping mainstream guidelines and procedures developed by the project in 2017, such as the standard meeting procedure which reached 100 percent introduction at soum level and 97 percent at aimag level by the end of the project. In addition, the working groups functioned as a self-organized mechanism for inter-hural cooperation.

SRBM has developed a draft model performance management framework and disseminated it to all CRHs. Currently, the template for CRH reporting using the performance management framework is being revised in collaboration with CabSec to institutionalise it as a formal procedure. (*Output Indicator 2.5*). The action aims to contribute to assist CRHs in actively managing and improving their own organizational performance, thereby moving away from the current compliance and activity-based reporting, while allowing for comparability across CRHs as well as over time. The framework took into account international practices and findings of the consultations, with CRHs and the secretary working group in charge.

The project supported peer learning among CRHs through regional forums among 21 aimags on a cost-sharing basis. The forums served as a platform for sharing experiences and good practices among the CRHs in the areas of supporting soum and bagh khurals, monitoring and evaluation, and engagement with citizens and civil society organizations. The regional forums strengthened horizontal learning and presented a sustainable solution as it leveraged existing mechanisms, instead of creating new ones. The forums attended by the officials from the Parliament and Cabinet Secretariat



provided opportunity for local CRHs to be heard by the central government, an opportunity that is largely missing.

provided opportunity for local CRHs to be heard by the central government, an opportunity that is largely missing.



The project facilitated learning from the international experiences of local governance for senior officials of aimag CRHs and the representation of the Parliament and the Cabinet with the purpose of enabling informed inputs to the improvement of local governance legal framework (LATUG), and also learning from the practical work of local governments in Finland, Japan, Poland, Slovakia and the Philippines. Practices that the participants highlighted as relevant to the Mongolian context included funding of

green businesses, upgrading of cultural centers, improved budget allocation, and measures to encourage citizen engagement. The legal power of CRHs to defend themselves at court was of particular interest.



Overall, the SRBM project has reached the output targets pre-defined in the project document by supporting capacity building of CRHs as an institution, using different means such as Secretariat working groups, small grants, public advocacy, peer learning, and overseas study visits. In terms of substantive areas, most of the support was focused on institutionalizing various regulations or procedures, including model session procedures, procedures for public hearing, oversight of LDF, implementation of Governor’s action plan, quality and access of educational and health services, and environmental protection over mining operations, to name a few.

As an outcome, the Project collated outcomes of the small grants such as the regulations, procedures, guidelines developed and being used by CRHs, and then uploaded it in www.khural.mn for the CRHs and the public¹⁸. Furthermore, CRH good practices identified and collected in previous years are also to be compiled in an easy-to-use format for wider dissemination and future use¹⁹.

¹⁸ <http://khural.mn/n/211937>

¹⁹ khural.mn/turshlaga/view/34; khural.mn/turshlaga/view/35

C. OUTPUT 3: National Training Programme for Local Elected Representatives is Institutionalized

Results Framework - Output 3: National training programme for local elected representatives is institutionalized

Output indicators	Baseline	Year	Targets	Cumulative update 2017-2021		Source of evidence
3.1. Attendance rate of the induction training programme by the elected representatives disaggregated by urban/rural, male/female, administrative levels	59%-urban; 86.5% Rural	2014	85% Urban; 95% rural	New online video training contents were prepared and delivered to CRHs after the local elections adjusting to the COVID-19-related restriction on classroom training.	<p>Achieved.</p> <p><u>Attendance rate 2017:</u> 85% urban CRHs; 95% rural CHRs; 26.3% female 73.7% male</p> <p><u>Attendance rate 2021:</u> 89.1% at soum level 31% female 69% male 19% herders</p>	PIU report, based on reports collected from CRHs;
3.2. Number of women benefitting from measures to support women's preparedness for leadership and decision-making roles	1800	2015	1000	<p>Achieved.</p> <p>WLT handbook updated in 2018; Number of WLT participants - 1,858;</p> <p>60 women councilors submitted their achievement stories; Number of WL Forum participants – 400</p>	PIU/CRH training participant registration sheets	
3.3. Percentage of representatives using the skills learned from training in their work, disaggregated by urban/rural, male/female, administrative levels	80%	2015	80%	<p>Achieved.</p> <p>An outcome assessment study conducted by the end of 2019 and early 2020 shows approx. 80% CRH of representatives are using the skills gained from the trainings; induction training: female 62.6% male 56.3%, leadership training: female 84.01 % male 84.2%, women leadership training 89.7%.</p>	Training outcome assessment (2019-2020)	
3.4. Number of thematic training modules available for elected representatives	3	2016	3	<p>Achieved.</p> <p>3 refresher, 4 thematic training modules prepared by NAOG for CRHs (2018) 4 video/online training modules on social media skills for women representatives (2020) 3 video/online training modules for bagh hural meeting on deliberation procedure related to environmental impact report (2020) 6 video/online training modules on local budget management (2020)</p>	PIU; modules available in print/online;	
3.5. Network of trainers expanded and maintained	52	2016	100	In 2021, total 102 trainers were trained/retrained and facilitated the Induction training for	<p>Achieved.</p> <p>Number of trainers – 203; (142 induction training trainers, 25 leadership trainers, 22 WLT trainers, 8 NAOG trainers)</p>	PIU list of trainers;

				Soum Representatives. (39 trainers- Legal framework, 32 trainers-Environment, 31 trainers- Local budget)														
3.6. Funding made available to Hurals for training purpose	0	2016	n/a	Advocacy with CRHs, CabSEC, MoFinance carried out by the PIU to secure training funding in 2021 local budget. 10 aimag CRHs approved training budgets for the first time. Budgeting of training funding for elected representatives is made a legal requirement under the new LATUG (44.2) of 2020 as a result of the project advocacy.	Achieved. 2018: Leadership training cost-sharing with 10 aimag CRHs - \$26,000; 2019: Refresher training cost-sharing with 21 aimags - \$31,300 2021: Induction training for Soum Representatives- \$13,068	PIU data provided by aimag CRHs (2019, 2020, 2021); www.legalinfo.mn												
3.7. Level of citizens' awareness about elected representatives in CRHs	50%	2015	60%	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2019</th> <th>2015</th> <th>Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Urban</td> <td>43.2%</td> <td>68%</td> <td>-24.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rural</td> <td>51.8%</td> <td>29%</td> <td>+22.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Partially achieved. 50% of Ulaanbaatar city residents and 61.6% of rural residents were able to recall the main decisions taken by their respective CRHs in 2019, which is a 16% increase of the former and a 40% increase of the latter from 2015 baseline.</p>		2019	2015	Change	Urban	43.2%	68%	-24.8	Rural	51.8%	29%	+22.8		Public perception survey (2019-2020)
	2019	2015	Change															
Urban	43.2%	68%	-24.8															
Rural	51.8%	29%	+22.8															

Knowledge and Skills of Over 8000 Elected Representatives Built Nationwide

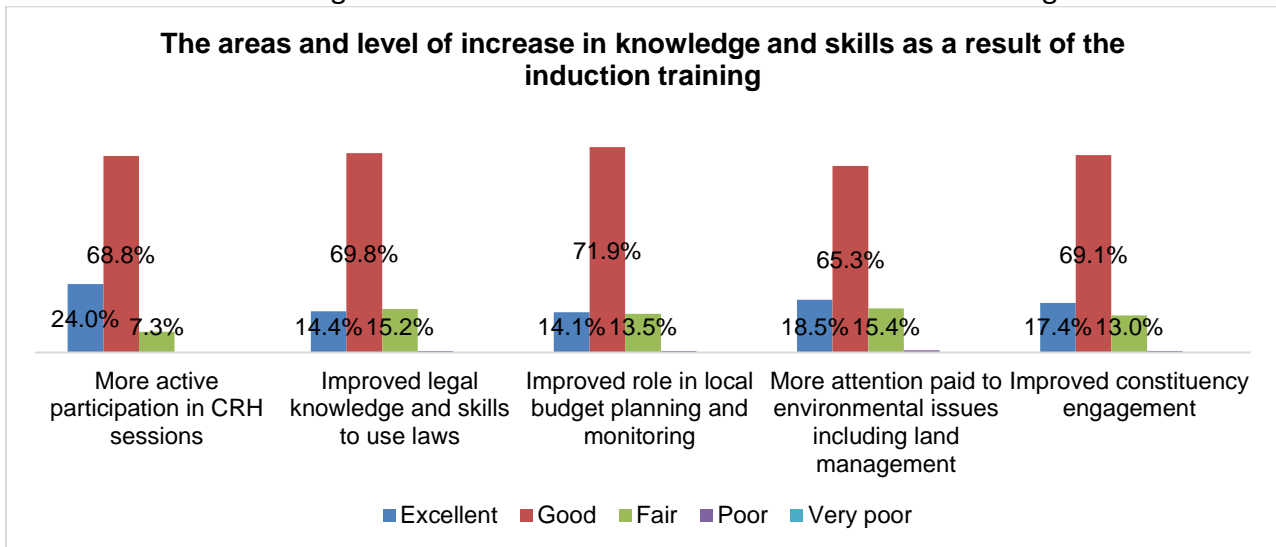
SRBM, with support of over 100 local trainers, organized induction training programmes for elected CRH representatives. In 2017, the attendance rate was 85 percent for urban and 95 percent for local CRH representatives, which shows a **30 percent increase of urban representatives and a 10 percent increase of rural local representatives, when compared to 2015.**

Furthermore, **26.3 percent of the attendees were female.** The project organised a **third round of induction training** from March to May 2021 for **6291** representatives of 330 soums and **568** representatives of 21 aimags that had been **elected in October 2020.** This was organised jointly with the National Academy of Governance and 142 local trainers. The soum training was organised in mixed **online and classroom** modality due to Covid-19 pandemic restrictions. The attendance **reached 89.1 percent with 31 percent female, 69 percent male and 19 percent herders (Output Indicator 3.1.).**

In contrast to the induction trainings of 2014 and 2017, local CRHs shared costs of the induction training for soum CRH representatives in 2021.

As a result of Memorandum of Understanding concluded between UNDP and the National Academy of Governance (NAoG), an advocacy measure to ensure project sustainability, the **national induction and thematic trainings programmes have been institutionalised at the NAoG.** This includes three

refresher, and four thematic training modules that were prepared and used by NAOG for the training of twenty-one aimag CRH representatives and secretariat in 2019 (*Output Indicator 3.4*). NAOG has updated the induction training curriculum and handbook in 2020 and 2021 in line with the revisions of the LATUG and the budget laws which were used in the 2021 induction training.



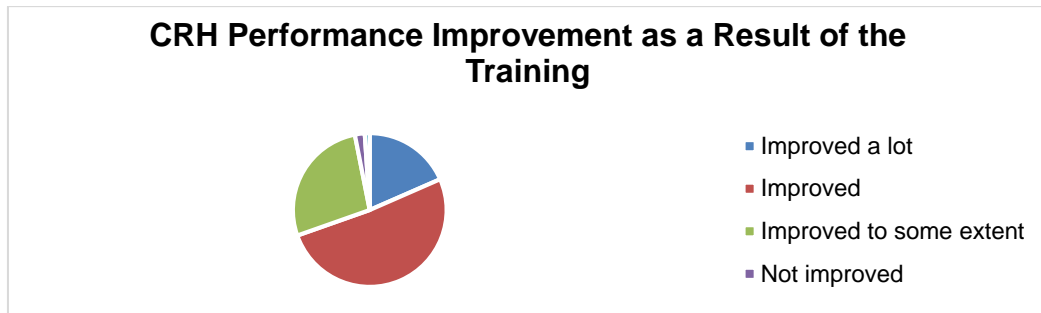
As a result of the induction training, knowledge and skills of CRH representatives improved by 80.8 percent on average, particularly in the areas of constituency engagement (80 percent), environmental issues and land management (78 percent), local budget planning and monitoring (81 percent), knowledge and application of legislation (78.9 percent), more active participation in CRH meetings (86 percent).

According to the Public Perception of Local Self-Governing Bodies survey, the level of public awareness about the Citizens' Representative Khural has increased by 22.8 percent compared to the 2015 baseline. Citizens' awareness of Khural decisions reached 50 percent in Ulaanbaatar with 16 percent increase from the 2015 baseline, 61.6 percent in rural areas going 40 percent up from 2015. In addition, the Hurals reporting to the citizens has increased along with an increase in public awareness of Hurals decisions. This can be attributed to the change in the capacity and attitudes of Hurals as a result of capacity building programmes carried out by the project.

Words of a training participant from Bugat soum of Govi-Altai aimag

The training provided good knowledge on the mandates, duties and responsibilities of the CRH representatives especially those who were elected for the first time in 2016. For me, the most interesting topic was local budget and finance. For example, it provides excellent understanding on procurement of goods, works, and services to be funded from Local Development Fund, as well as on the ways to work with the local finance department regarding its planning and budget allocation. Trainers who conducted the training had good teaching methods that motivated the participants; there were no topics that seemed uninteresting or unimportant; the induction training was good.

The training results assessment²⁰ shows that 78.6 percent of 8099 elected Hural representatives of sub-national parliaments use the knowledge and skills gained from the induction and other training in their work, and 89.7 percent of 2164 elected women representatives of sub-national parliaments²¹ use the knowledge and skills gained from the training.



As per the chart above, when asked whether the performance of CRH improved as a result of induction training for the elected representatives, 19 percent of the respondents said that they had improved a lot, 51 percent said that they had improved, 27 percent said that they had improved to some extent, 2 percent said that they had not improved, and 1 percent said that they had not improved at all, with an average of 76.8 percent.

The CRH representatives said that the most important learning and experiences that emerged as a result of the induction training include:²²

- Learning about the Local Development Fund
- Importance of knowing laws to make CRH decisions
- Teamwork
- Understanding of duties and role of CRHs
- Understanding of mandates of elected representatives and ways to exercise them
- Exercising better oversight of local budget
- Improvement in ability to make suggestions, submit issues, and solve problems at CRH meetings
- The training opened eyes for the new delegates.

The training results assessment concluded that the delegates have become more supportive of transparency and engagement with citizens. Moreover, delegates have become aware of the importance of independent mechanisms to monitor local procurement and the use of funding, as a result of the skills and knowledge gained from the training.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, capacity-building training for elected representatives was converted to an online format and 70 percent of the induction training for the new representatives of 330 soums elected in October 2020 was delivered online. In addition, 13 e-learning contents were created on the subjects concerning the newly revised local governance and budget laws, and were uploaded on the www.khural.mn website for wider reach.

²⁰ Training results assessment, 2019

²¹ I'd like to suggest a personal interest story of a local woman politician trained by SRBM <https://www.mn.undp.org/content/mongolia/en/home/stories/overcoming-the-challenges-of-becoming-a-woman-leader-in-mongolia.html>

²² Training results assessment report, 2019, <http://khural.mn/san/view/84>

In addition to 8000 CRH representatives, SRBM delivered **induction training to around 1500 bagh hural chairpersons** in 2017 for the first time on a national scale since the concept of local self-governance was introduced in the 1992 Constitution.

Sustainability Mechanisms for CRH Capacity-building Created

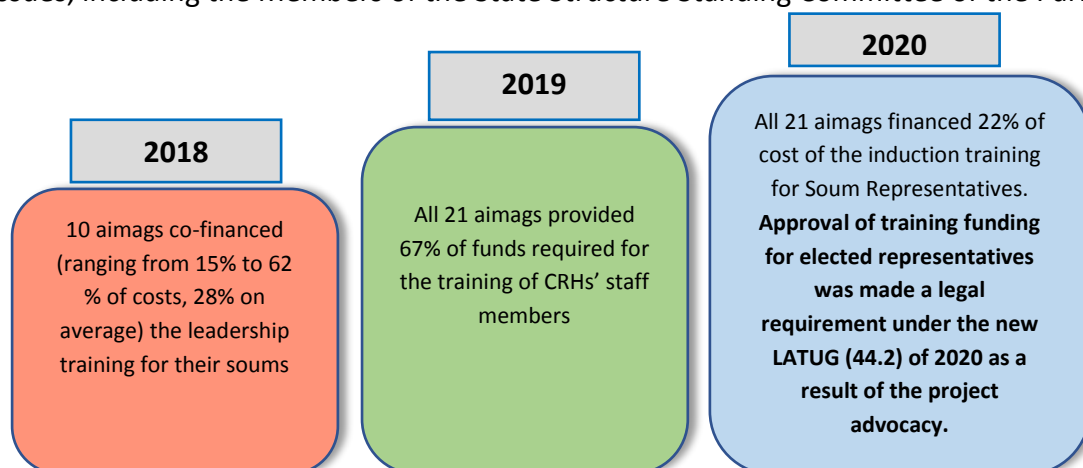
The National Trainers' Pool was promoted and strengthened. The pool of national trainers specialized in local self-governance related topics is one of the key outputs of the project, and a key element for enhancing the sustainability of different types of trainings initiated by the project.

In parallel to supporting NAOG and national NGOs, the SRBM has been strengthening capacities of its network of trainers by training them as well as assigning them to monitor and coach CRHs at soum and bagh levels to observe the training effectiveness and provide hands-on support to CRHs on grant implementation and application of model procedures and guidelines. The network of trainers was expanded to 200, including induction trainers, leadership trainers, and NAOG trainers.

The Local Governance Training, Research, and Information Center was established at NAOG. The absence of a local government training and research institution implies a serious institutional gap in Mongolia. The National Academy of Governance has the legal mandate to train civil servants, which includes staff of CHR Secretariats, but not CRH Representatives. In an effort to fill this gap, an MoU was signed between NAOG and UNDP, in September 2019, for the establishment of a Local Governance Training, Research, and Information Centre.

The Centre has a vision to serve as a laboratory for horizontal learning of good practices, maintain a database on local governments and knowledge products, and to coordinate development and delivery of trainings, but also to serve as a platform for policy dialogue between central and local governments.

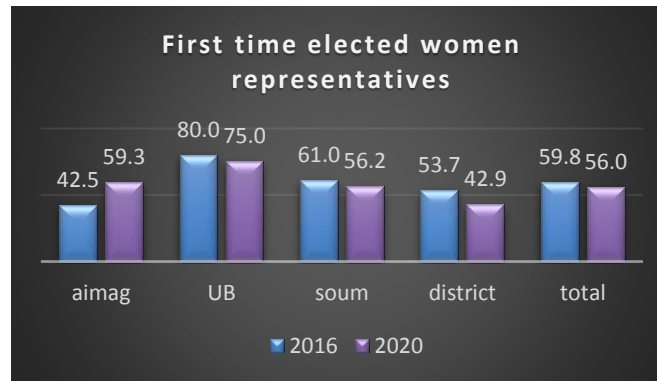
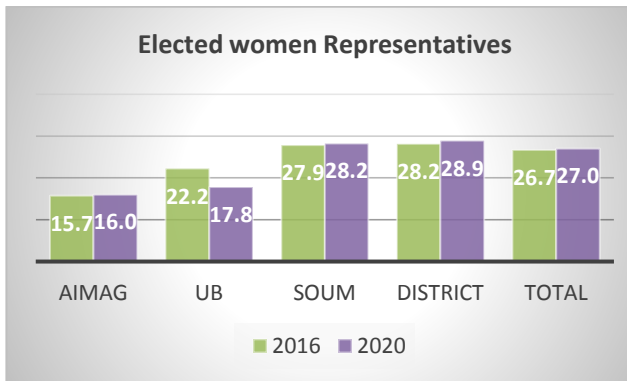
The financial sustainability of the national training programme for the CRHs, institutionalised at the National Academy of Governance, is guaranteed by the inclusion of a legal provision in the new LATUG revisions of December 2020 (Article 44.2 on Working Environment of the Elected Representatives). Efforts were made by the Project to inform and advocate with policy makers on these issues, including the Members of the State Structure Standing Committee of the Parliament.



Capacity of 2000 Elected Women Representatives Built

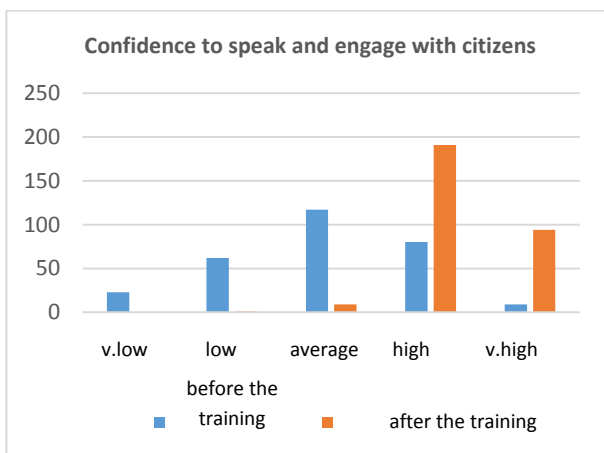
Elected women representatives (EWRs) have been empowered to participate in political decision-making more effectively, as a result of the leadership trainings delivered by SRBM. Trained EWRs have become effective agents of change, and tackle local problems via engaging with citizens and sharing experiences with other fellow EWRs regardless of party affiliation.

Women make about one third of elected representatives in Mongolia and more than half of them are elected for the first time, as the charts below indicate.

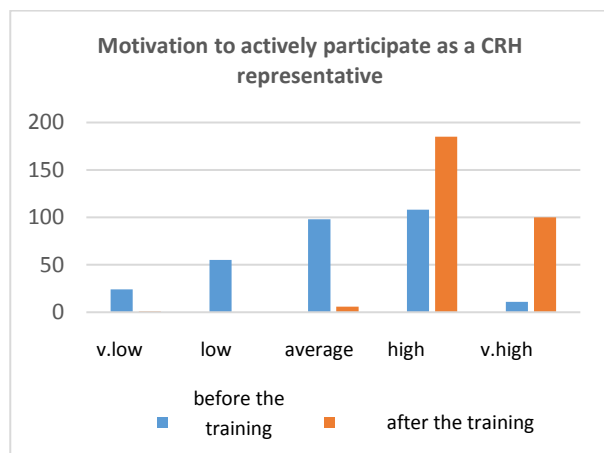


Therefore, there is a need to empower the elected women so as to equip them with tools that can overcome gender barriers, and allow them to be leaders in local development, and be proactively involved in local decision-making.

The Women’s Leadership Training (WLT) program content was revised completely in 2018. SRBM trained 22 WLT trainers and delivered the training to 1,858 women (almost double from what was planned). According to the training outcome assessment, the quality of the WLT received the highest rating (90 percent), when compared to other SRBM trainings.



Change in confidence to speak and engage with citizens, before and after WLT



Change in motivation to actively participate as a CRH representative, before and after WLT

Following the training, leadership initiatives and good practices of EWRs were collected and shared extensively.²³ The most prominent initiatives in addressing local development challenges included improving access to safe water, medical services, pre-school education, monitoring of public services and small loan funds, combating domestic violence; and managing air pollution, waste recycling, and community mobilization; also improving community facilities, such as providing street basketball yards, libraries, and street lights; and using social media for online community meetings. These were shared and celebrated at a National Forum on Women’s Leadership (WLC), held in June 2019.

The focus on improved service delivery and representation of the most vulnerable groups was demonstrated in all projects shared. The WLC brought together over 400 elected women representatives from all administrative levels, Members of Parliament, delegates from Parliaments of Bhutan and Switzerland as well as the regional knowledge network on local governance (LOGIN), and constituted a platform of horizontal learning.



²³ Video stories of women leaders can be found at <https://www.facebook.com/undp.mongolia/videos/527442115268299>
<https://www.facebook.com/undp.mongolia/videos/152353970339149>
<https://www.facebook.com/undp.mongolia/videos/190334409779826>
<https://www.facebook.com/undp.mongolia/videos/845431735866876>
<https://www.facebook.com/undp.mongolia/videos/206246214159978>

Leadership Skills of 1600 Elected Representatives at Municipal Level Improved

The leadership training programme was developed, and 25 trainers were prepared. These trainers trained 90 percent of soum presidium members, and 80 percent of aimag and district presidium members. While the induction training was essentially knowledge-based with a focus on the functions of CRHs and mandates of their representatives, among others, the leadership training focused on practical skills for leading change, and helped CRH representatives to make the leap to become effective community leaders.

Participants learned how to identify challenges and successes from the past, define their personal values, design strategies for the future, and use certain practical techniques such as storytelling. As a result of the training, representatives increased their awareness of why they had been elected, and how to effectively fulfil their role as agents of change. The training was assessed as relevant to their work by 90 percent of the participants, who also reported having improved their knowledge in all core leadership skills.



The quality of the training was ranked as second best after the WLTs by the training results assessment. Due to its marketable content, the leadership training was rolled out by some of the trainers to 500 elected and aspiring participants outside the project plan. This shows that the political leadership training can be further rolled out without project support.

D. OUTPUT 4: Improved Capacity of the Parliament Secretariat to Support Representative Bodies

Results Framework - Output 4: Improved capacity of the Parliament Secretariat to support representative bodies

Output indicators	Base line	Year	Targets	Cumulative update 2017-2021	Source of evidence
4.1. Number of laws jointly monitored by the Parliament Secretariat and Hurals	0?	2016	1 Y1; 1 Y2; 1 Y3; 1 Y4;	Achieved. 5 2018: Law on Combating Alcoholism 2019: Law on Land Privatisation 2020: Law on Preventing, combating, and decreasing negative effect of Covid-19 2021: Law on Asset evaluation /ongoing/, Law on Library /ongoing/	Parliament secretariat data /Department of Monitoring and evaluation, PS/
4.2. Number of public hearings conducted by the Parliament and local hurals.	0	2016	10 Y1; 10 Y2; 15 Y3; 15 Y4	Achieved. 8 public hearings (by the Parliament of Mongolia); In 2019: 421 public hearings by CRHs - 79 by aimag CRHs - 342 by soum CRHs In 2020: 349 public hearings by CRHs - 26 by aimag CRHs - 323 by soum CRHs	Parliament secretariat data; PIU data based on survey provided by CRHs /March, 2021/;
4.3. Number of analytical studies supported by the project	0	2016	2 Y1; 2 Y2; 2 Y3; 2 Y4;	Partially achieved. 4 studies: - LATUG implementation - Parliamentary session procedures - Ensuring opposition rights in parliamentary proceedings - Study on parliamentary oversight function (findings and recommendations of the studies have been used for the revision of Law on the Parliament and its Standing Orders pending with the Parliament)	Parliament secretariat report;

All key project activities related to this output were concentrated **on enhancing the capacities of the Parliament Secretariat to review legislative drafts and conduct law evaluation effectively.**

Assistance provided to the Parliament Secretariat (PS) entails trainings (e.g. induction training for PS staff and advisors, public hearings etc.), research and analyses (e.g. comprehensive analysis of parliamentary meeting procedures and policy research on oversight function etc.) and knowledge products (e.g. translations of parliamentary plenary sessions from seven countries and Legislative drafting handbook, etc.), coupled with regular facilitation and technical support provided to the PS to support PS's cooperation with Swiss Parliamentary Service (SPS). More concretely, **four laws have**

been jointly monitored by PS and CRHs (see the results framework up) resulting in achievement of *Output Indicator 4.1*²⁴.

In line with *Output Indicator 4.3*²⁵, **four analytical studies have been supported by the project**. As a result of these interventions, PS staff competencies in policy formulation and decision making have greatly improved which was demonstrated when the Law on the Procedure of the Parliamentary Session (LPPS) was revised on the basis of the recommendations provided by the assessment of the LPPS implementation.

After SRBM's training provided on the public hearing to National Parliament, a total of eight public hearings were initiated and held by the National Parliament and 349 public hearings by CRHs (*Output Indicator 4.2*²⁶), leading to effective exchanges between citizens and the Parliament Secretariat/CRHs), and much beyond the 50 public hearings that were initially planned by SRBM.

Capacity of the Parliament Secretariat has Improved in the Area of Legislative Drafting

The SRBM elaborated the training program and training policy for the PS staff and advisors to support the Parliament Secretariat technical capacity in order to comply with the Law on Legislation. A digital Learning Management System was introduced as a way to build capacities of the Members of the Parliament and the secretariat in a systematic way²⁷. In addition to legislative drafting techniques, the training contents cover crosscutting issues such as human rights-based approach, and state duty to protect the rights and interests of the marginalised – including children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and the LGBTI community.

Knowledge products, studies, and study visits have complemented the overall SRBM effort in this area. The project assisted with the development of knowledge management tools, such as handbooks for the standardization of legislative drafting, and the collecting and translating of reference materials (procedures of parliamentary plenary sessions from seven countries, international good practices, strategic plans of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, regulation on the mandates, and prerogatives of the Swiss Parliamentary Investigations Committee etc.)²⁸.

It was discovered by the assessment of the results of the project training and other capacity building activities (2019) that the books and reference materials produced with the support of the project have become a source of regularly used materials by the PS staff members²⁹.

The project organized a variety of capacity-building events, workshops, online conferences, specific training, and study tours for exposing the Parliament Secretariat staff to other experiences (on legislative work, public hearing, local governance, and evaluation), to Germany (2017), Korea, Finland, Poland, Slovakia, the Philippines (2018), and Switzerland (2019). As a result, a total of eight

²⁴ Output Indicator 4.1: Number of laws jointly monitored by the Parliament Secretariat and Hurals (Target: 4).

²⁵ Output Indicator 4.3: Number of analytical studies supported by the project (Target: 8).

²⁶ Output Indicator 4.2: Number of public hearings conducted by the Parliament and local hurals (Target: 50).

²⁷ <http://202.21.104.5/login/>

²⁸ Handbooks and reference materials developed with the support of the project can be found here https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1xhyl4uu_3IS4HYLKaP7vqmQPDSbAVYmV

²⁹ Training Results Assessment, 2019, <http://khural.mn/san/view/84>

public hearings were initiated and held by the National Parliament within two years, compared to none in 2017 when the Law on Public Hearing was approved. The study visits also helped the Members of the Parliament and the Secretariat in contributing to the LATUG revision process in a more informed way, with clearer understanding and objectives on how to improve local autonomy.

Capacity of the Parliament Secretariat has Improved in the Area of Evaluation

A peer-to-peer exchange and technical support initiative was created between Mongolian and Swiss Parliamentary services under the project. As a result, **internal procedure and evaluation methodology** were developed and adopted by the Parliament Secretariat to streamline evaluation of law implementation, thanks to the Swiss Parliamentary Services' capacity-building and hands-on support provided to the PS.

After conducting five rounds of workshop trainings in close collaboration with the Swiss Parliamentary Services, since 2017, the Parliament Secretariat's evaluation capacity has been gradually improving, as demonstrated by the institutionalization of new methodology and procedures for evaluation.

The assessment of the Technical Cooperation between the Swiss Parliamentary Services and the Mongolian Parliamentary Secretariat (2021) established that technical cooperation had successfully contributed to building the PS capacities to support parliamentary oversight in Mongolia, and produced contributions to several important achievements of the MPS at individual and institutional levels. Such achievements include the development of technical capacities, skills and professional self-confidence of MPS staff, a more systematic approach to monitoring and evaluation, revised regulations that reflect the international state-of-the-art evaluation of law implementation, revised institutional structures, and the recruitment of additional and qualified human resources on the side of the PS.

The exchange profited from being embedded in a bigger project of supporting representative bodies in Mongolia, which had already established a framework of contacts and links with relevant

Words of the beneficiaries

The report on 1992 constitutional performance analysis produced by the project is widely used. Especially Members of the Parliament use it a lot. It had to be republished because we ran out of it quickly. MPs also refer to translation of constitutions of other countries prepared by the project. Insights were taken from Norwegian and Finnish Constitutions to establish Minerals Wealth Fund when amending the Constitution of Mongolia in 2019. This shows that the reference materials were very useful at that time. Not only the PS staffers but also university lecturers and researchers seek for the books and translation of reference materials produced by the project.

Interview with PS staff member, Report of the Assessment of the Results of the SRBM Project Training and Other Capacity Building Activities, 2019, <http://khural.mn/san/view/84>

Mongolian stakeholders. In general, the methodology of peer learning and "on-the-job" teaching has worked well.

III. GENDER AND HUMAN RIGHTS SPECIFIC RESULTS

As a result of the leadership trainings delivered by the SRBM project, the scope and scale of leadership of local-elected women representatives (EWR) for local development have significantly increased. Nationwide 2000 elected women benefitted from the leadership skills development training who built cross-administrative level and cross-political party networks to unite and stand up for the rights of women, children, and other marginalized communities. Leadership stories of 30 women holding elected offices both in cities and remote places have been collected and shared to inspire more women to be leaders in addressing challenges experienced by their constituencies.

A Women Leadership Forum was organized in June 2019 which brought together over 400 elected women representatives from all administrative levels, Members of Parliament, delegates from Parliaments of Bhutan and Switzerland, as well as the regional knowledge network on local governance (LOGIN) and constituted a platform of horizontal learning. Participants expressed their commitment to be a stronger voice of their diverse constituencies and to continuous cooperation among EWRs regardless of party affiliation or leadership hierarchy for sustainable local development.

The small grants programme administered by the project contributed to making local decision-making more inclusive and targeted. In total, 73 CRHs individually, and 30 CRHs in partnership with 23 NGOs benefitted from the small grants programme. The grant projects resulted in a number of procedures and policies being approved (e.g., to set up oversight methods, regulate mining activities, etc.) and increased citizens' engagement, with a particular focus on youth and women³⁰ (e.g. Tsagaan-Uul soum CRH of Khuvsgul aimag managed to increase women's participation in bagh meetings from 20% to 39.5%; 635 herder families in Khuld soum of Dundgovi aimag obtained access to community-based financial support by joining pasture users' groups³¹).

IV. PARTNERSHIPS

As was highlighted in a mid-term evaluation, a **multi-stakeholder consensus building approach by SRBM** (e.g. creating 6 thematic task forces among 30 aimag CRH secretaries or organizing numerous discussions, workshops and regional forums at national and sub-national levels, fostering partnership between CRHs and NGOs, etc.) has led to the important achievements that include SRBM's policy recommendations to the Constitutional Amendment, development and submission of a new LATUG draft proposal, and introduction of new procedures, guidelines, and regulations that are endorsed by CRHs and the PS.

Facilitating with, and tapping resources from LOGIN and Swiss Parliamentary Services, and other international partners, have been valuable for the significant improvement of national implementing partners' capacity (e.g. PS, Monfemnet, etc.), as well as target groups' capacity (e.g. elected women representatives, PS staff members, etc.). Encouraging partnership between NGOs and local CRHs, as well as exposing the network of trainers in practice, have affected positively in quality of small grant project implementation as well as adoption of procedures developed by SRBM. In addition to the

³⁰ Collation of innovative programmes and methodologies adopted by the CRHs as a result of small grants is available here <http://khural.mn/n/211937>

³¹ Source: Evaluation of the results of training and other capacity building activities of the project (Training Results Evaluation), 2019

sponsor organisations, the PS and CabSec have been providing in-kind contributions (e.g. staff time, venues, servers, and technical support for website, etc.).

UNDP has provided policy advisory services through its local governance expertise available at the Country Office and the Bangkok Regional Hub (BRH) (UNDP's regional centre for the Asia-Pacific). Experts from UNDP BRH and Head Office of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation were brought to Mongolia to do a technical review of the project implementation in 2017 and 2018, and to engage in substantive discussions about the project's overall direction with the key stakeholders of the project.

V. LESSONS LEARNED

SRBM project has a rich list of lessons learnt for each of the outputs described in previous sessions. Therefore, this section provides a synthesis of key lessons learned that apply to the whole duration of the project.

Aspects that have contributed to success/failure of the project:

- **Project's main approach:** As the mid-term evaluation highlighted, the **multi-stakeholder consensus building approach by SRBM** (e.g., creating six thematic task forces among thirty CRH secretaries; or, organizing numerous discussions, workshops, and regional forums at national and sub-national levels; fostering partnership between CRHs and NGOs, etc.) led to important achievements, including SRBM's policy recommendations to the Constitutional Amendments, development, and submission of new LATUG draft proposal; and, introduction of new procedures, guidelines, and regulations that are endorsed by CRHs and the PS.
- **Sustainability Action Plan:** The project has maintained a focus on sustainability from the onset, guided by the SRBM's Sustainability Action Plan. As a result, the LATUG was approved by the Parliament in December 2020; the national induction training programme was institutionalized at the NAOG through a step-by-step strategy; maintenance of www.khural.mn was handed over to the Cabinet Secretariat; model session procedures were introduced by CRHs with 200 percent against the target; Local Governance Training, Research, and Information Centre at NAOG was created to host policy dialogues between central and local governments, and to serve as a horizontal learning platform among CRHs; procedures and methodology to evaluate laws were institutionalized at the Parliament Secretariat.
- It is more effective and efficient to ensure the **complementarity** of different activities of capacity-building. This was built in the design of the project document but pursuing this strategy throughout the implementation was important. For example, knowledge acquired through the Induction training was reinforced by practical actions under grant projects and supported by model procedures and compilations of good practices. Therefore, correct sequencing and timing for different capacity-building activities are important.
- **Thematic approach:** The overall implementation strategy was designed to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Vision 2030, thus, some key interventions have produced tangible outputs towards SDG goals (e.g. empowered women representatives, and their leadership initiatives addressing local development issues, enhanced youth and herder participation in local decision-making, as a result of small grant projects, etc.)

- **Project Innovation:** the lessons learned that were captured through the following engagement measures are useful for any future project which explores innovative approaches, particularly in communications and advocacy:
 - It is advised to define and develop a specific strategy fitting the purpose and audience for a project to motivate participants/beneficiaries. The project implemented the ‘**Celebrate - Unite – Act**’ strategy to document and demonstrate public leadership stories of local elected women and to nurture solidarity and mutual support among them. The strategy worked well to empower and inspire locally elected women. The project has documented an importance of identifying alternative resources and a system to secure training sustainability:
 - The new marketing strategy of CRH leadership training through rolling out on fee basis independent from the project started demonstrating success.
 - Local Governance Training, Research and Information Centre at NAOG created by the project is designed to function on multi-purposes for further capacity building of CRHs and policy dialogue platform between central and local governments.
 - Motivations for training cost-sharing among CRHs resulted in incremental progress with 28 percent of the 2021 induction training for soum representatives covered by local funding.
 - Translation and dissemination of reference materials on local governance, fiscal decentralisation, literature on municipal laws of foreign countries in print and digital format continues building knowledge and expertise on local governance.³²
 - The COVID-19 pandemic context taught an important lesson to adapt to the related restrictions. Latest innovation was production of online training contents using multimedia advances to deliver the induction and thematic training for newly elected representatives in the critical moments preceding discussion and passing of budget for the upcoming fiscal year.³³ The online training reached 70 percent of the new representatives from 330 districts following the October 2020 election. Thirteen e-learning programmes were created on key subjects concerning the newly revised local governance and budget laws and were uploaded on the www.khural.mn website to provide greater outreach.
- **Partnership:** Facilitating with and tapping resources from LOGIN and SPS, and international partners, have been valuable for significant improvement of national implementing partners’ capacity (e.g., PS, Monfemnet, etc.), as well as target groups’ capacity (e.g., elected women representatives, PS staff members). Encouraging partnership between NGOs and local CRHs, as well as exposing the network of trainers in practice, have positively affected the quality of small grant project implementation, as well as adoption of procedures developed by SRBM.
- **Capacity constraints at the municipal level:** Soum CRH secretariats usually have only one full-time staff (secretary), with varying but often weak capacity in terms of M&E, project, and risk management. This has caused challenges in implementation of grants program. Therefore, the project provided additional support to grant recipient soum CRHs by organizing an orientation workshop and by strengthening collaboration with local trainers.
- In order to **move away from the current compliance and activity-based reporting**, the Project has supported the development of a small set of core and consistent indicators that will help local citizens understand how well their CRH is performing. This new performance

³² Available at www.khural.mn portal website

³³ Available at www.khural.mn portal website

measurement framework aims to have a strong focus on supporting CRHs to actively manage and improve their organizational performance. The main issue currently is strong resistance of CRHs to adopt it.

VI. EXIT STRATEGY

The output progress achieved by SRBM project has led to the outcome objectives specified in the project theory of change including:

- Horizontal accountability between CRHs and governors are improved, which make the institutions better at providing people-centred and gender-sensitive quality services;
- Better stability and predictability of CRHs' decisions improve the quality, relevance, and legality of CRH decisions and effectiveness of the CRH operations, especially in reflecting the needs of vulnerable groups and tackling local development priority issues;
- Better alignment, consistency, and enforcement of laws and regulations in areas affecting local governments, which in turn helps different groups of the population to know how to effectively use spaces and mechanisms available for taking part in policy dialogue, decision-making, and law-making.

Based on the experiences accumulated during the implementation of the project, it is important for continued work to: Support national - subnational partnerships in the development, and revision of, normative acts and guidelines for strengthening representative and oversight functions of CRHs, for effective and inclusive delivery of public services in the new legal context; support to integrated local development planning, financing, monitoring, reporting, and increasing women's role in this process; support to creation of a local governance association to represent common interests of local governing bodies, vis-à-vis the central government; and, update of the content of training for CRHs, based on evolution of solutions that best meet local needs.

Thus, the outcome achievements will be strengthened, and impact objectives defined in the theory of change including: ***Local governing institutions being more responsive to citizens, thus ensuring effective participation of young people, and realisation of the rights of the poor and marginalised parts of the society, in turn contributing to equitable access to resources (natural, financial, etc.) of various groups in the local population, as well as better quality and timely services that are delivered by local governments being secured.***

VII. SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

The project benefited from UNDP's regional expertise on local governance and decentralization through the quality assurance missions. In addition, experiences and best-practices of similar projects implemented in the Asia-Pacific region were shared, owing to the exchanges with LOGIN (Local Governance Initiative and Network)³⁴, facilitated through the SDC network. CSOs working for

³⁴

https://www.eda.admin.ch/deza/en/home/projekte/projekte.par_projectfilter_page31.par_projectfilter_copy_page36.html/content/dezaprojects/SDC/en/2017/7F09887/phase1

women's empowerment, local trainers, elected women representatives, and CRHs at large benefited from LOGIN's technical expertise on horizontal learning.

At the policy and strategic level, legal regulations and practices of Poland, Slovakia and the Philippines – relating to the decentralisation and local governance reform process – were introduced to MPs and technical experts from the Parliament, Cabinet, and senior officials of CRHs. This was done through study visits to enable them to be able to provide informed and effective input to the local governance legal reform discourse. The insights generated during the visits were shared within the parliamentary Working Group for Constitutional Revision and were fed back into policy dialogue.

The learning of local governance systems of other countries provided useful insights to the participants regarding the clear delineation of functions between different levels of local government, fiscal decentralization, human resources decentralization, a local election system, accountability for local executives, and support towards the community; as well as in planning/cooperation for local economic development. Important concepts such as subsidiarity, functional allocation, and protection of local government interests were reflected in the Constitutional amendments of November 2019 and the revision of the LATUG in December 2020.

VIII. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The SRBM project was implemented by the Parliament Secretariat under National Implementation Modality (NIM) of UNDP. A dedicated project team consisting of a Project Coordinator, Finance Officer, M&E Officer, Knowledge Management Officer (UNV) and Driver provided management, coordination, and logistical support. In addition, the Parliament Secretariat staff, hural secretariats, and local governance NGOs were actively involved in project implementation, contributing to national capacity-building and sustainability of the project activities. The national rules and regulations were followed in procurement, recruitment, asset, and financial management of the project.

The SRBM regularly submitted its activity and financial reports to the Ministry of Finance, and duly uploaded all required documents onto the Glass account dedicated website. Internal auditors of the Parliament Secretariat provided internal review all financial transactions and verified financial reports.

The project Board met regularly in a total of eight meetings reviewing the progress towards achieving the project objectives and approving the project workplans. Annual Project Progress Reports were produced regularly, submitted to SDC and placed on the UNDP Mongolia website – www.mn.undp.mn, as well as the aforementioned website, www.khural.mn.

An independent audit was conducted three times for 2017, 2018, and 2019, and made a “non-qualified’ conclusion. The SRBM project Mid-term review was carried out by independent consultants in November 2018 and commended the progress and achievements of the project³⁵.

³⁵ SRBM project, *MTR Report*, December 2018

IX. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: FINANCIAL TABLE (EXPENSES BY OUTPUT, DONOR)

ANNEX 2: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

ANNEX 3: TRAINING LOG

ANNEX 4: POLICY AND KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS PRODUCED

ANNEX 5: TRANSLATION OF LATUG IN ENGLISH

RESULTS FRAMEWORK: STRENGTHENING REPRESENTATIVE BODIES IN MONGOLIA

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:

By 2021, governing institutions are more responsive and accountable to citizens, while ensuring effective participation of young people and realisation of the rights of the poor and marginalised

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:

Indicator: *Voice and Accountability Index*; Baseline (2014): 56.7; Target (2020):70.0

Indicator: *Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament and sub-national elected offices*; baseline (2016): 17.1% and 27.3%, respectively; Target (2021): 30% and 40%, respectively.

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Output 3.2. Functions, financing and capacity of sub-national level institutions enabled to deliver improved basic services and respond to priorities voiced by the public.

Project title and Atlas Project Number:

Expected outputs	Output indicators	Baseline		Targets	Update for 2021	Cumulative update 2017-2021	Date collection methods and risks (update)
		Value	Year				
Output 1 Improved legal framework for local self-governance	1.1. LATUG revisions submitted.	-	2016	2018	LATUG and approved by the Parliament in December 2020.	Achieved. Comprehensive study on LATUG and recommendations for revision produced in 2019, draft law prepared in 2020, submitted to the Parliament on 22 April 2020 and approved on 24 December 2020, going into force on 1 January 2022.	www.legalinfo.mn http://forum.parliament.mn/projects/10803
	1.2. Percentage of acceptance of recommendations from analytical studies supported by the project at the policy level	-	2016	70%	Recommendations of the comprehensive study on LATUG fed into the draft law in 2020. <u>According to the new LATUG:</u> LGs are given status of legal person - public law entities LG have own functions, delegated functions (not devolved functions; implication for appointment of local agencies' heads) Separate budget for each ATUs Soum, district as 'basic units' of service delivery Property ownership Sanctions for Governors for failure to enforce CRHs decision	Achieved. Constitutional amendments on local governance are based on LATUG study policy recommendations; Shifting some percentage of land tax to soum was one recommendation put forward at Jan 2019 Forum on local governance and was included in the Budget Law.	www.legalinfo.mn

					<p>Fiscal decentralization to be achieved by increased revenue assignments to LGs</p> <p>No party caucus in soum CRHs</p> <p>Increased accountability for elected representatives</p> <p>Dissolution of CRHs by the Government if they fail to convene</p>		
Output 2 CRHs have improved organizational capacity	2.1. Percentage of Hurals that adopted standard template meeting procedures	0	2016	20% Y1 30% Y2 40% Y3 50% Y4	<p>The model meeting procedure was formally delivered to all CRH by a letter from the National Project Director.</p> <p>Follow-up calls, emails, online consultations were carried out by the PIU in 2020 to boost the adoption by CRHs at their inaugural meetings after the local elections.</p>	Achieved. 100% aimag CRH /21/ 97% soum CRH /320/	PIU data /June 2021/
	2.2. Number of decisions found non-compliant with laws and decisions of higher competent authorities	97	2013-2014	0	0	Achieved. None (all decisions are reviewed by the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs)	MojHA has a mandate to register normative administrative acts, but it may not have data disaggregated by soums.
	2.3. Percentage of acceptance of recommendations from oversight by Hurals at the policy level (esp. poverty reduction programmes)	0	2016	70%	Partially achieved Under small grants programme 73.5% CRHs made changes in the way they engage with citizens; 76.2% CRHs improved oversight capacity		Report on Training outcome assessment, p54 /2020/.
	2.4. Percentage of decisions and documents timely posted on www.khural.mn (by aimags, soums and districts)	n.a	2016		Partially achieved. <i>*AIMAGS: CRH meeting minutes - 61.9%; Local budget information - 100%; CRH resolutions/decisions - 100%;</i> <i>SOUMS: CRH meeting minutes - 38.1%; Local budget information - 90.9%; CRH resolutions/decisions - 58.7%;</i> <i>DISTRICTS: CRH meeting minutes - 25%; Local budget information - 100%; CRH resolutions/decisions - 100%;</i>		www.khural.mn Due to the lack of electronic database, collection of data from CRHs has been done manually by the project staff. This hampers data validity.
	2.5. Number of hurals that adopted performance management framework	0	2016	100	Draft model PMF has been developed and disseminated to all CRHs and provided to the Cabinet Secretariat for mainstreaming.	Partially achieved. Cabinet Secretariat receives the CRH reports. The template was provided to the Cabinet Secretariat for mainstreaming.	Report by the capital city and aimag hurals
Output 3	3.1. Attendance rate of the induction training programme	59%-urban;	2014	85% Urban;	Induction training contents were revised by the NAOG. New	Achieved. <u>Attendance rate 2017:</u>	PIU report, based on reports collected from CRHs;

National training programme for local elected representatives is institutionalized.	by the elected representatives disaggregated by urban/rural, male/female, administrative levels	86.5% Rural		95% rural	thematic video training contents were developed and delivered to CRHs after the local elections adjusting to the COVID-19-related lockdown. National induction training was delivered for the 3d time in 2021.	85% urban CRHs; 95% rural CHRs; 26.3% female 73.7% male <u>Attendance rate 2021:</u> 89.1% at soum level 31% female 69% male 19% herders	
	3.2. Number of women benefitting from measures to support women's preparedness for leadership and decision-making roles	1800	2015	1000	Achieved. WLT handbook updated in 2018; Number of WLT participants - 1,858; 60 women councilors submitted their achievement stories; Number of WL Forum participants – 400		PIU/CRH training participant registration sheets
	3.3. Percentage of representatives using the skills learned from training in their work, disaggregated by urban/rural, male/female, administrative levels	80%	2015	-	Achieved. An outcome assessment study conducted by the end of 2019 and early 2020 shows approx. 80% CRH of representatives are using the skills gained from the trainings; induction training: female 62.6% male 56.3%, leadership training: female 84.01 % male 84.2%, women leadership training 89.7%.		Training outcome assessment (2019-2020)
	3.4. Number of thematic training modules available for elected representatives	3	2016	3	Achieved. 3 refresher, 4 thematic training modules prepared by NAOG for CRHs (2018) 4 video/online training modules on social media skills for women representatives (2020) 3 video/online training modules for bagh hural meeting on deliberation procedure related to environmental impact report (2020) 6 video/online training modules on local budget management (2020)		PIU; modules available in print/online;
	3.5. Network of trainers expanded and maintained	52	2016	100	In 2021, total 102 trainers were trained/retrained and facilitated the Induction training for Soum Representatives. (39 trainers- Legal framework, 32 trainers-Environment, 31 trainers- Local budget)	Achieved. Number of trainers – 203; (142 induction training trainers, 25 leadership trainers, 22 WLT trainers, 8 NAOG trainers)	PIU list of trainers;
	3.6. Funding made available to Hurals for training purpose	0	2016	-	Advocacy with CRHs, CabSEC, MoFinance carried out by the PIU to secure training funding in 2021 local budget. 10 aimag CRHs approved training budgets for the first time. Budgeting of training funding for elected representatives is made	Achieved. 2018: Leadership training cost-sharing with 10 aimag CRHs - \$26,000; 2019: Refresher training cost-sharing with 21 aimags - \$31,300	PIU data provided by aimag CRHs (2019, 2020, 2021); www.legalinfo.mn

					a legal requirement under the new LATUG (44.2) of 2020 as a result of the project advocacy.	2021: Induction training for Soum Representatives-\$13,068												
	3.7. Level of citizens' awareness about elected representatives in CRHs	50%	2015	60%	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2019</th> <th>2015</th> <th>Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Urban</td> <td>43.2%</td> <td>68%</td> <td>-24.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rural</td> <td>51.8%</td> <td>29%</td> <td>+22.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Partially achieved.</p> <p>50% of Ulaanbaatar city residents and 61,6% of rural residents were able to recall the main decisions taken by their respective CRHs in 2019, which is a 16% increase of the former and a 40% increase of the latter from 2015 baseline.</p>		2019	2015	Change	Urban	43.2%	68%	-24.8	Rural	51.8%	29%	+22.8	Public perception survey conducted by a research institution (2019-2020)
	2019	2015	Change															
Urban	43.2%	68%	-24.8															
Rural	51.8%	29%	+22.8															
Output 4 Improved capacity of the Parliament Secretariat to support representative bodies	4.1. Number of laws jointly monitored by the Parliament Secretariat and Hurals		2016	1 Y1; 1 Y2; 1 Y3; 1 Y4;	Achieved. 2018: Law on Combating Alcoholism; 2019: Law on Land Privatisation 2020: Law on Preventing, combating, and decreasing negative effect of Covid-19 2021: Law on Asset evaluation /ongoing/, Law on Library /ongoing/	Parliament secretariat data /Department of Monitoring and evaluation, PS/												
	4.2. Number of public hearings conducted by the Parliament and local hurals.	0	2016	10 Y1; 10 Y2; 15 Y3; 15 Y4	Achieved. 8 public hearings (by the Parliament of Mongolia); In 2019: 421 public hearings by CRHs - 79 by aimag CRHs - 342 by soum CRHs In 2020: 349 public hearings by CRHs - 26 by aimag CRHs - 323 by soum CRHs	Parliament secretariat data; PIU data based on survey provided by CRHs /March, 2021/;												
	4.3. Number of analytical studies supported by the project	-	2016	2 Y1; 2 Y2; 2 Y3; 2 Y4;	Partially achieved. 4 studies: - LATUG implementation - Parliamentary session procedures - Ensuring opposition rights in parliamentary proceedings - Study on parliamentary oversight function (findings and recommendations of the studies have been used for the revision of Law on the Parliament and its Standing Orders pending with the Parliament)	Parliament secretariat report;												

ANNEX. TRAINING LOG

1. NATIONAL INDUCTION TRAINING, 2016-2017, BY AIMAGS AND DISTRICTS

№	Aimags	Aimag CRH training				Soum CRH training			
		Date	Total number of CRH Representatives	Attendance		Date	Total number of CRH Representatives	Attendance	
				Number	%			Number	%
1	Arkhangai	Nov 2016	39	33	84.6	Jan 2017	433	409	93.6
2	Bayan-ulgii	Dec 2016	39	36	92.3	Jan 2017	329	293	89.4
3	Bayankhongor	Nov 2016	41	41	100	Dec 2016	418	418	100
4	Bulgan	Dec 2016	33	30	90.9	Feb 2017	340	280	83.1
5	Gobi-altai	Dec 2016	40	35	87.5	Apr 2017	363	303	83.9
6	Gobi-sumber	Nov 2016	16	11	68.8	Nov 2016	67	59	84.3
7	Darkhan-uul	Nov 2016	33	31	93.9	Dec 2016	106	101	95.0
8	Dornogobi	Dec 2016	31	28	90.3	Feb 2017	272	259	94.7
9	Dornod	Nov 2016	35	35	100	Nov 2016	274	256	94.2
10	Dundgobi	Nov 2016	35	35	100	Feb 2017	295	295	100
11	Zavkhan	Nov 2016	40	40	100	Nov 2016	442	416	94.6
12	Orkhon	Dec 2016	33	23	69.7	Dec 2016	52	41	75.3
13	Uvurkhangai	Nov 2016	41	31	75.6	Jan 2017	447	416	91.6
14	Umnugobi	Nov 2016	33	12	36.4	Nov 2016	305	252	78.1
15	Sukhbaatar	Dec 2016	33	28	84.8	Mar 2017	271	257	93.8

16	Selenge	Nov 2016	37	30	81.1	Feb 2017	387	323	83.3
17	Tuv	Oct 2016	41	34	82.9	Mar 2017	529	432	81.8
18	Uvs	Nov 2016	41	41	100	Nov 2016	403	372	93.0
19	Khovd	Nov 2016	41	24	58.5	Nov 2016	371	356	92.2
20	Khuvsgu	Dec 2016	41	41	100	Jan 2017	517	517	100
21	Khentii	Nov 2016	39	31	79.5	Feb 2017	380	365	94.5
TOTAL			762	650	85.3		7,001	6,420	92
Capital city and district CRH training									
	Capital City CRH	Sep 2016	45	35	77.8				
1	Chingeltei	Feb 2017	35	30	85.7				
2	Baganuur	Mar 2017	25	24	96.0				
3	Bagakhangai	Mar 2017	17	15	88.2				
4	Nalaikh	Mar 2017	21	17	81.0				
5	Khan-Uul	Apr 2017	35	22	62.9				
6	Sukhbaatar	Apr 2017	35	35	100				
7	Songinokhairkhan	Apr 2017	41	31	75.6				
8	Bayangol	Apr 2017	41	27	65.9				
9	Bayanzurkh	Apr 2017	41	36	87.8				
Total			291	272	86.1				

Induction training data by gender

CRHs	Total number of representatives	Attendance			
		Number	%	male	female
Aimags	762	650	85.3	541	109
Soums	7001	6420	91.7	4668	1752

Capital city	45	35	77.8	28	7
Districts	291	272	86.1	197	75
Total	8099	7377	91.1	5434	1943

2. LEADERSHIP TRAINING, 2017

Leadership Training for representatives of CRHs, May 2017				
No	Trainers	Date	Trainees	No. of trainees
1	Ms. Mari Davis,	22-23 May 2017	Chairs 21 Aimag CRHs	21
2	International	24 May 2017	National Trainers	6
3	Consultant	25-26 May 2017	District CRHs	30
4		29-30 May 2017	Local Trainers	25
5	National	5-7 Oct 2017	Local Trainers	25
6	Trainers	26 Oct - 17 Nov 2017	Presidium of Aimag CRHs	180
		11-12 Dec 2017	Sukhbaatar District CRH	30

DISAGGREGATION OF LEADERSHIP TRAINING FOR AIMAG CRH PRESIDUM MEMBERS

No	Aimags	Date	Number of Presidium members	Attendance		
				Total	Male	Female
1	Arkhangai	2017.11.07-08	11	10	9	1
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2017.10.26-27	11	11	9	2
3	Bayankhongor	2017.11.13-14	11	6	4	2
4	Bulgan	2017.11.09-10	11	11	9	2
5	Govi-Altai	2017.11.13-14	11	10	9	1
6	Govisumber	2017.11.09-10	7	7	6	1
7	Darkhan-Uul	2017.11.16-17	11	4	1	3
8	Dornogovi	2017.10.30-31	11	8	7	1
9	Dornod	2017.11.07-08	11	6	4	2
10	Dundgovi	2017.10.26-27	11	9	7	2
11	Zavkhan	2017.11.07-08	9	9	5	4
12	Orkhon	2017.11.16-17	11	10	9	1
13	Uvurkhangai	2017.11.13-14	11	8	8	0
14	Umnugovi	2017.10.30-31	11	9	9	0
15	Sukhbaatar	2017.11.02-03	11	11	9	2
16	Selenge	2017.11.16-17	11	9	7	2
17	Tuv	2017.11.02-03	11	6	3	3
18	Uvs	2017.10.26-27	11	11	10	1
19	Khovd	2017.10.30-31	11	9	7	2
20	Khuvsgul	2017.11.09-10	11	9	9	0
21	Khentii	2017.11.02-03	11	7	5	2

	Total		225	180	146	34
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3. LIST OF TRAINING OF TRAINERS, 2017

	Dates	Topics of the ToTs	No. of trainers
1	3 Mar -1 Apr 2017	Workshop on lessons learned of the National Induction Trainings	62
2	25 - 26 May 2017	Training for Leadership Trainers	25
3	5 - 7 Oct 2017	Refresher Training for Leadership Trainers	25
4	9 - 11 Oct 2017	ToT for Chairs of Bagh General Meetings	60

4. NATIONAL INDUCTION TRAINING FOR BAGH KHURAL CHAIRPERSONS, 2017

	Aimags	Date of training	Total number of Bagh Khural chairpersons	Attendance	%	Number of Soum CRH secretaries	Attendance	%
1	Arkhangai	2017.11.16-17	101	95	94.1	19	19	100.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2017.11.08-09	89	79	88.8	13	13	100.0
3	Bayankhongor	2017.11.01-02	104	104	100.0	20	20	100.0
4	Bulgan	2017.10.30-31	75	67	89.3	16	15	93.8
5	Govi-Altai	2017.11.03-04	87	87	100.0	18	18	100.0
6	Govisumber	2017.10.26-27	10	10	100.0	3	3	100.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	2017.11.02-03	26	26	100.0	4	4	100.0
8	Dornogovi	2017.10.26-27	64	64	100.0	14	14	100.0
9	Dornod	2017.10.30-31	66	66	100.0	14	14	100.0
10	Dundgovi	2017.11.01-02	66	66	100.0	15	15	100.0
11	Zavkhan	2017.11.13-14	115	115	100.0	24	24	100.0
12	Orkhon	2017.11.09-10	24	23	95.8	2	2	100.0
13	Uvurkhangai	2017.10.30-31	109	108	99.1	19	19	100.0
14	Umnugovi	2017.11.14-15	58	57	98.3	15	12	80.0
15	Sukhbaatar	2017.11.06-07	67	64	95.5	13	13	100.0
16	Selenge	2017.11.02-03	56	56	100.0	17	17	100.0
17	Tuv	2017.11.14-17	97	87	89.7	27	27	100.0
18	Uvs	2017.11.05-06	93	90	96.8	19	0	0.0
19	Khovd	2017.11.08-09	91	89	97.8	17	17	100.0
20	Khuvsgul	2017.10.23-26	126	126	100.0	23	23	100.0
21	Khentii	2017.11.09-10	88	84	95.5	18	18	100.0
	Total		1612	1563	97.0	330	307	93.0

DISAGGREGATION OF NATIONAL INDUCTION TRAINING FOR BAGH KHURAL CHAIRPERSONS

	Total	Attendance	%	Participants			
				Male	%	Female	%
Bagh khural chairpersons	1612	1563	97%	1051	67.2%	512	32.8%
Soum CRH secretaries	330	307	93%	124	40.4%	183	59.6%
Total		1870		1175	62.8%	695	37.2%

5. LEADERSHIP TRAINING FOR DISTRICT CRH REPRESENTATIVES AND SOUM CRH PRESIDUM MEMBERS (COST-SHARED WITH AIMAGS AND SOUMS), 2018

Dates	CRH	Total number	Male	Female	Attendance	%	Gender	
							Male	Female
District CRH representatives								
2017.12.11-12	Sukhbaatar	35	23	12	35	100.0	100.0	100.0
2018.01.11-12	Bayanzurkh	41	33	8	35	85.4	84.8	87.5
2018.01.25-26	Nalaikh	21	17	4	20	95.2	94.1	100.0
2018.01.26-27	Chingeltei	35	22	13	29	82.9	81.8	84.6
2018.02.01-02	Songinokhairkhan	41	27	14	34	82.9	70.4	92.9
2018.02.26-27	Khan-Uul	35	29	6	35	100.0	100.0	100.0
2018.02.28-03.01	Bayangol	41	30	11	29	70.7	53.3	100.0
2018.03.10-11	Baganuur	25	17	8	17	68.0	70.6	62.5
2018.03.15-15	Bagakhangai	16	11	6	16	100.0	90.9	100.0
	Sub-total	290	209	82	250	87.2	81.8	91.5
Soum CRH Presidium Members								
2018.03.14-15	Zavkhan	152	110	42	132	86.8	88.2	83.3
2018.03.19-20	Dornod	94	75	19	87	92.6	0.0	0.0
2018.03.27-28	Selenge	119	77	42	93	78.2	92.2	52.4
2018.04.02-03	Dundgovi	101	59	42	99	98.0	0.0	0.0
2018.04.05-06	Dornogovi	90	53	37	88	97.8	96.2	100.0
2018.04.16-17	Bayankhongor	140	114	26	140	100.0	100.0	100.0
2018.04.19-20	Uvurkhangai	133	92	41	115	86.5	0.0	0.0
2018.05.08-09	Bulgan	112	73	39	87	77.7	84.9	64.1
2018.05.14-19	Tuv	183	110	73	173	94.5	95.5	93.2
2018.06.11-12	Bayan-Ulgii	91	78	13	83	91.2	89.7	100.0

	Sub-total	1215	110	42	1097	90.3		
	Total	1505			1347	89.5%		

6. WOMEN LEADERSHIP TRAINING, 2018

No	Aimags	Date	Total number of women representatives	Attendance	%
1	Arkhangai	2018.05.17-18	110	94	85.5
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2018.06.12-13	50	37	74.0
3	Bayankhongor	2018.05.10-11	105	105	100.0
4	Bulgan	2018.05.02-03	126	112	88.9
5	Govi-Altai	2018.03.23-24	80	78	97.5
6	Govisumber	2018.03.14-15	71	63	88.7
7	Darkhan-Uul				
8	Dornogovi				
9	Dornod	2018.05.24-25	105	101	96.2
10	Dundgovi	2018.04.11-12	73	67	91.8
11	Zavkhan	2018.04.25-26	105	105	100.0
12	Orkhon	2018.04.25-26	101	98	97.0
13	Uvurkhangai	2018.04.04-05	143	110	76.9
14	Umnugovi	2018.06.06-07	104	79	76.0
15	Sukhbaatar	2018.05.29-30	143	96	67.1
16	Selenge	2018.06.06-07	92	80	87.0
17	Tuv	2018.07.05-06	206	146	70.9
18	Uvs	2018.05.02-03	88	88	100.0
19	Khovd	2018.02.27-28	83	70	84.3
20	Khuvsgul	2018.06.18-19	138	134	97.1
21	Khentii	2018.03.28-29	147	140	95.2
Sub-total for aimag CRHs			2070	1803	87.1
22	Capital city and districts	2018.10.10-11	92	55	59.8
	Total		2162	1858	85.9

7. THEMATIC TRAINING ON CRH ROLE IN LOCAL BUDGET MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT, 2018

№	District name	Date	Total number of representatives	Attendance	
				Number	%
1	Chingeltei	2018.11.16	35	29	82.6
2	Sukhbaatar	2018.11.19	33	26	78.8
3	Bayanzurkh	2018.11.20	41	23	56.1
4	Bayangol	2018.11.21	41	19	46.3
5	Songinokhairkhan	2018.11.23	41	11	26.8
6	Bagakhangai	2018.11.28	17	17	100
	Baganuur		25	22	88.0
	Nalaikh		21	15	71.4
Total:			254	162	63.8

8. THEMATIC TRAINING ON CRH ROLE IN LOCAL BUDGET MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT, 2020

The following video training contents were developed and delivered in November 2020 to CRH representatives newly elected in October 2020 to support the process of local budget approval in December 2020. The video training contents were delivered to 73.5% of aimag CRH representatives and 63.5% of soum CRH representatives by the CRH secretariat offices in the context of Covid-19 lockdown.

1. Legal framework of local budget
2. Priorities for CRHs in deliberation and approval of local budget
3. Mandates and responsibilities of CRH elected representatives in relation to local budget management
4. Methodology to review local budget drafts submitted to CRH for approval
5. Methodology to review local revenues and expenditures
6. Methodology to review Local Development Fund plans and execution
7. CRH oversight over local budget execution; tools and methodology
8. New regulatory concepts of the Law on Animal Tax

9. E-TRAINING OF TRAINERS FOR THE NATIONAL INDUCTION TRAINING, 2021

Date	4 March 2021	10 March 2021	11 March 2021
Subject	Local governance legal environment: the Law on General Administrative Procedures	Local governance legal environment: the new Law on the Administrative and Territorial Units and their Governance	Local budget management: Role of CRHs
		Planning and funding of environmental protection: Role of CRHs	
		Local budget management: Role of CRHs	

(39 trainers- Legal framework, 32 trainers-Environment, 31 trainers- Local budget)

10. NATIONAL INDUCTION TRAINING, 2021

Induction training for soum CRH representatives:

Aimags	Date	Representatives		Number of soums	Mode of training		Attendance		
		Total number	Herders		Classroom	Online	Female	Male	Herders
Arkhangai	2021.03.20-05.15	433	115	19		19	100	271	67
Bayan-Ulgii	2021.05.03-05.15	329		13					
Bayankhongor	2021.03.22-05.04	418	87	20	9	11	99	309	77
Bulgan	2021.03.18-05.15	340	75	16	12	0	87	160	51
Govi-Altai	2021.03.29-05.15	364	81	18	18		77	287	81
Govisumber	2021.05.04-05.10	67	9	3		3	18	43	6
Darkhan-Uul	2021.04.05-04.09	133	8	4			61	87	12
Dornogovi	2021.05.04-05.10	278	47	14	1	13	95	183	278
Dornod	2021.03.21-04.12	280	56	14	14		53	190	31
Dundgovi	2021.03.15-03.26	295	56	15	12	3	98	197	56
Zavkhan	2021.05.14-05.29	452		24					
Orkhon	2021.03.25-03.26	52	3	2		2	10	36	1

Uvurkhangai	2021.03.15-05.15	446	72	19	4	15	115	257	52
Umnugovi	2021.05.03-05.15	277	57	15	8	7	80	170	27
Sukhbaatar	2021.05.10-05.16	277	39	13		13	166	85	39
Selenge	2021.05.20-05.25	393		17					
Tuv	2021.03.15-04.14	541	72	27	0	27	200	253	51
Uvs	2021.03.25-04.05	403	98	19		19	83	259	67
Khovd	2021.05.03-05.15	371	71	17	0	17	78	247	50
Khuvsgul	2021.04.30-05.07	517	57	23		23	120	397	57
Khentii	2021.04.22-05.06	386	108	18		18	135	241	76
Total		7052	1111	330	78	190	1675	3672	1079

Induction training for aimag CRH representatives (delivered online by the National Academy of Governance):

	#	Aimags	Date	Attendance
1	1	Khentii	2021.04.22-23	68
	2	Tuv	2021.04.22-23	
2	3	Khuvsgul	2021.04.28-29	67
	4	Dundgovi	2021.04.28-29	
3	5	Bayankhongor	2021.05.05-06	108
	6	Uvs	2021.05.05-06	
	7	Khovd	2021.05.05-06	
4	8	Selenge	2021.05.07	85
	9	Darkhan-Uul	2021.05.07	
	10	Govisumber	2021.05.07	
5	11	Arkhangai	2021.05.10-11	76
	12	Uvurkhangai	2021.05.10-11	
	13	Govi-Altai	2021.05.10-11	
6	14	Bulgan	2021.05.12-13	107
	15	Sukhbaatar	2021.05.12-13	
	16	Umnugovi	2021.05.12-13	
7	17	Bayan-Ulgii	2021.05.18-19	57
	18	Dornod	2021.05.18-19	
	19	Zavkhan	2021.05.18-19	
		Total		568 (83.3%)

“Strengthening Representative Bodies in Mongolia” (SRBM)

Videos/documentaries: Project needs to fill out all videos produced each year with relevant information. Also should include all related links with subtitle.

No	Title	Year	Links
1.	“The National Forum on Local Governance Legal Reform”	2019	http://www.khural.mn/n/jsgyr ; http://khural.mn/n/166989
2.	“Strengthening Representative Bodies in Mongolia” (SRBM) project	2019	http://www.khural.mn/n/58yor ; http://khural.mn/n/180697
3.	What can be decided by Bagh citizen meetings?	2019	http://www.khural.mn/n/an1yr
4.	What can be decided by Citizen Representative Hurals of soum?	2019	http://www.khural.mn/n/z61yr
5.	What can be decided by Citizen Representative Hurals of district?	2019	http://www.khural.mn/n/zq1yr
6.	Interview with working group members on LATUG amendment, EAGLE TV	2020	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rC3WYj3syhQ&fbclid=IwAR3_7CcdYvxkWaRqsDE4VHSTa-ersDV3w4T9AcNxiHg6pDcxuWKe9dHYKI0
7.	Leadership story of EWRs: Chimedtsogzol.J, Chingeltei district	2020	www.facebook.com/undp.mongolia
8.	Leadership story of EWRs: Dulmaa.J, Bayankhongor aimag	2020	www.facebook.com/undp.mongolia
9.	Leadership story of EWRs: Nasandulam.Sh, Bulgan aimag	2020	www.facebook.com/undp.mongolia
10.	Leadership story of EWRs: Nergui.D, Bayanzurkh district	2020	www.facebook.com/undp.mongolia
11.	Podcast: Concepts of the draft amendments to LATUG, Ganzorig.D	2020	https://legaldata.mn/news/19

12.	Video training content on local budget management	2020	http://khural.mn/surgalt
13.	Video training on social media skills	2020	http://khural.mn/surgalt
14.	TV interview with CRHs on whether conditions for local autonomy is ensured	2021	http://khural.mn/n/182017
15.	Video training contents on new LATUG	2021	http://khural.mn/surgalt ; http://khural.mn/n/200085
16.	Video advocacy materials on local governance reform	2020	http://khural.mn/c/10936
17.	Results achieved by SRBM from 2017 to 2021	2021	http://khural.mn/n/212416
18.	SRBM project closing e-conference	2021	http://khural.mn/n/212488

Events:

No	Title	Year	Links
1.	National Forum on Local Governance Legal Reform	Jan, 2019	The National Forum on Local Governance Legal Reform held in January 2019 brought together over 300 people representing various stakeholders ¹ . In particular, almost half of the participants invited were those living furthest and those from smallest units, including soum, bagh and horoo which are usually left behind the national dialogues. Separate sub-sessions were organized to allow soum, bagh, horoo representatives and governors to freely express their views and exchange opinions among themselves, especially with regard to public services which can be assigned to soums and legal status of bagh and horoo. https://montsame.mn/mn/read/177264 https://news.mn/r/2074857/
2.	National Forum on Women's Leadership	June, 2019	The National Forum on Women's Leadership held in June 2019. The focus on improved service delivery and representation of most vulnerable groups was demonstrated in all projects shared.

			<p>The Forum brought together over 400 elected women representatives from all administrative levels, Members of Parliament, delegates from Parliaments of Bhutan and Switzerland as well as the regional knowledge network on local governance (LOGIN) and constituted a platform of horizontal learning. Participants expressed their commitment to be a stronger voice of their diverse constituencies and to continuous cooperation among EWRs regardless of party affiliation or leadership hierarchy for sustainable local development.</p> <p>http://parliament.mn/n/6nwo https://vip76.mn/content/61942 www.eda.admin.ch</p>
3.	Parliamentary Oversight: Improving Legislation Evaluation, conference	June 2018	<p>On 6 June 2018, a conference “Parliamentary Oversight: Improving Legislation Evaluation” was organized with support from SRBM. The conference brought together around 80 participants from legislative and executive branches of governments and international organisations, among others, and contributed to high level dialogue and cross-sector exchange of views on the subject. Adding an international perspective to the conference, the Swiss Parliamentary Services presented the Swiss system and practices of parliamentary oversight, which met a high interest from the audience.</p> <p>http://parliament.mn/n/upjy</p>

Publications:

1.	Induction training manual for elected Representatives http://khural.mn/san/view/93	2016
2.	Refresher training modules for elected Representatives /digital/ i) Legal framework ii) Local budget iii) Environment and land management http://khural.mn/san/view/92	2018
3.	Thematic training modules for elected Representatives /digital/ iii) analysis of draft decisions http://khural.mn/san/view/91 ii) evaluation of implementation of CRH decisions http://khural.mn/san/view/90 iii) citizens’ participation http://khural.mn/san/view/89	2018
4.	Comprehensive training curriculum and handbook for Parliament Secretariat staff members /digital/	2018

5.	Study report on the implementation of the Law on Administrative, Territorial Units and their Governance and policy recommendations http://khural.mn/san/view/39	2019
6.	Study of the implementation of the Constitution /2016/, /re-print/	2019
7.	Study of fiscal decentralization and ways to improve local autonomy /digital/ http://khural.mn/san/view/38	2019
8.	Study of the Law on Rules of Procedures on Parliamentary Sessions http://khural.mn/san/view/1	2019
9.	Recommendation of the “Study of the implementation of the Law on Rules of Procedures on Parliamentary Sessions http://khural.mn/san/view/1	2019
10.	Ensuring minority voice in the Parliament /digital/	
11.	Oversight function of Parliament: Legal regulation and implementation /digital/	2019
12.	Translation of the Constitution of Finland /print/	2019
13.	Translation of the Law on National Assembly of South Korea /print/	2019
14.	Translation of Rules of Procedures on Representatives of Australia /print/	2019
15.	Translation of Rules of Procedures on National Assembly of France /print/	2019
16.	Translation of Rules of Procedures on Parliamentary Sessions of Finland /print/	2019
17.	Translation of Rules of Procedures on Bundestag of Germany /print/	2019
18.	Translation of Rules of Procedures on State Duma of Russia /print/	2019
19.	Translation of Rules of Procedures on Parliament of Canada /print/	2019
20.	Tobias A.Dorsey “The Legislative Drafters deskbook: A practical guide” /print/	2019
21.	Strategic plans of Parliament: IPU, Scotland, Namibia, South Africa, Solomon Island /digital/	2019
22.	“The National Forum on Local Governance Legal Reform” /print/	2019
23.	Reference on legislative compliance for constitutional amendment procedure /digital/	2019
24.	Amendments of the Constitution of Mongolia, in Mongolian and Kazak languages http://khural.mn/san/view/83 /print/	2019
25.	Amendments of the Constitution of Mongolia, in Braille, 31 pages /print/	2019
26.	Operational handbook for Soum Hural Secretariat /digital/	2019
27.	Assessment of the Results of Training and Other Capacity-Building Activities of SRBM project http://khural.mn/san/view/84	2019
28.	Good practices of Elected Women Representatives http://khural.mn/san/1	2020
29.	Handbook for CRHs on the Law on General Administrative Procedure http://khural.mn/san/view/116	2020
30.	Study on Good practices of Citizen Representative Hurals http://khural.mn/san/view/34 http://khural.mn/san/view/35	2020
31.	Study on public perception survey regarding CRHs /digital/ http://khural.mn/san/view/2	2020
32.	Translation of “Comparative study of local government laws: Theory and practice” http://khural.mn/san/view/115 http://khural.mn/san/view/114 http://khural.mn/san/view/113 http://khural.mn/san/view/112 http://khural.mn/san/view/111	2020

	http://khural.mn/san/view/109 http://khural.mn/san/view/108	
33.	Leadership training handbook for Elected Representatives http://khural.mn/san/view/98	2020
34.	Leadership training handbook for Elected Women Representatives http://khural.mn/san/view/97	2020
35.	Local Government in Poland, Michał KULESZA, Dawid SZEŚCIŁO in Local government in the Member States of the European Union: a comparative legal perspective Angel-Manuel Moreno (editor) http://khural.mn/san/view/126 (translation)	2020
36.	Local Government in Finland, Olli MÄENPÄÄ in Local government in the Member States of the European Union: a comparative legal perspective Angel-Manuel Moreno (editor) http://khural.mn/san/view/141 (translation)	2020
37.	“Practical Guide To Constitution Building” with seven books from IDEA including Decentralisation http://khural.mn/san/view/135	2020
38.	“Study on Local Economy and Finance: Budget, Tax, Property” http://khural.mn/san/view/84	2021
39.	“Study on Central and Local Fiscal Relations” /print/	2021
40.	Compilation of local programmes, CRH policies and procedures created as results of the small grants http://khural.mn/n/211937	2021
41.	Handbook for Effective Moderation of Bagh Khural http://khural.mn/san/view/182	2021
42.	Handbook on Legal Framework related to Citizens’ Representative Khural http://khural.mn/san/view/155	2021
43.	Commentary of the new Law on Administrative and Territorial Units and their Governance /print/	2021

Website news:

1.	Youth participation in decision-making http://khural.mn/n/123719	2018
2.	What is the combination of local autonomy and central govern	
3.	“I wanted to be the voice of herder women” http://khural.mn/n/210247	2021
4.	“Soum development starts with good legal environment” http://khural.mn/n/210902	2021
5.	“New LATUG broadens citizen participation in local decision-making” http://khural.mn/n/210901	2021
6.	“Soums will flourish in the long run if they are given authority over appointment of local officials, tax and property” http://khural.mn/n/211209	2021
7.	“Revenues from Animal Tax will be used to support livelihood of herders” http://khural.mn/n/211687	2021
8.	Leadership story of a local woman politician http://khural.mn/n/210009	2021
9.	Leading by example: Stories of local women representatives in Mongolia steering projects for community empowerment UNDP in Mongolia	2021

THE LAW OF MONGOLIA

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Ulaanbaatar city

ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND TERRITORIAL UNITS AND THEIR GOVERNANCE /Revised edition/

CHAPTER ONE GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Purpose of the law

1.1. The purpose of this law is to ensure adherence to the principle of unitary statehood in terms of state structure and create a legal basis for citizens to participate in local affairs either directly or through their elected representative bodies.

Article 2. Relations to be regulated by the law

2.1. This law regulates relations concerning administrative and territorial units of Mongolia, their functions, economic basis, reasons and procedures for change, self-governing and state administration systems in the administrative and territorial units and principles of their operation, powers and organizational arrangements of local self-governing bodies, powers of Governors at all levels, and relationship/interaction of local governing bodies with other organizations.

2.2. General relations related to the capital city of Mongolia, as the designated administrative and territorial unit, shall be regulated by this law.

2.3. Relations related to the delegation and exercise of certain functions of administrative and territorial units to self-governing cities and villages shall be regulated by this law.

Article 3. Legislation on administrative and territorial units of Mongolia and their governance

3.1. Legislation on administrative and territorial units and their governance shall consist of the Constitution of Mongolia,¹ the law on administrative and territorial units and their governance (Hereinafter referred to as "LATUG"), and other legislative acts enacted in conformity with the aforementioned.

3.2. Principles and general regulations set forth in LATUG shall be followed in defining functions and powers of administrative and territorial unit governance by other laws.

¹ The Constitution of Mongolia was published in issue no.1 of the "State Information" gazette in 1992.

Article 4. Definitions of legal terms

4.1. The following terms used in LATUG shall have the following meaning:

4.1.1. "Unit" means aimag, soum, bagh, the capital city, district, or khoroo;

4.1.2. "Unit governance/management" means the system and actions in which the local self-government and state administration are implemented in the unit;

4.1.3. "Local self-government/governance" means the activities by citizens either directly or through their local self-governing representative bodies to exercise local functions specified in LATUG;

4.1.4. "State administration in units" means the activities of Governors of all levels to enforce legislation, decisions of the Government and higher-level organizations in their respective territories;

4.1.5. "Local self-governing body" means a Citizens Representative Hural (Hereinafter referred to as "CRH") of an aimag, the capital city, a soum or a district and Citizens General Hural (Hereinafter referred to as "CGH") with direct participation of citizens in baghs and khoroo;

4.1.6. "Local functions" means economic and social issues specifically assigned to local self-government in accordance with the law and resolved by local self-governing bodies;

4.1.7. "Local authority/competence" means the functions specifically assigned to the unit management by law, the powers of the local self-government and the executive management of the unit;

4.1.8. "State functions to be delegated" means economic and social issues to be implemented on behalf of the unit in accordance with the transfer from the state to the unit management;

4.1.9. "Local property" means property subject to possession, use, and disposal in accordance with the legislation for the purpose of exercising local functions.

Article 5. Participation of administrative and territorial units in legal relations

5.1. Aimags, soums, baghs, the capital city, districts, and khoroo are public legal entities.

5.2. Pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article 58 of the Constitution of Mongolia, aimags, the capital city, soums, and districts shall participate in legal relations as legal entities.

5.3. Aimags, the capital city, soums, and districts shall be represented in legal relations by the CRH and its Governor as authorized by the CRH.

Article 6. Aimags

6.1. An aimag is a unit that makes independent decisions on economic and social issues, coordinates inter-soum activities, ensures implementation of legislation, and exercises oversight/monitoring within functions specifically provided by law.

Article 7. Soums

7.1. A soum is the main unit for making independent decisions on economic and social issues, ensuring the implementation of legislation, organizing and providing services to citizens within functions specifically provided by law.

Article 8. Baghs

8.1. A bagh is a primary unit for ensuring citizen's participation in local self-government and providing services to citizens specified in the law.

8.2. The aimag CRH shall determine the name of the bagh after obtaining permission from the state central administrative body in charge of local affairs.

Article 9. Capital city

9.1. The capital city is a unit that ensures the regular operation of the highest state body, makes independent decisions on economic and social issues, coordinates the activities of districts, organizes activities to provide services to citizens specified in the law, enforces legislation and executes oversight within functions specifically provided by law.

9.2. The legal status of Ulaanbaatar city, the capital city of Mongolia, shall be determined by a separate law.

Article 10. Districts

10.1. A district is a unit that makes independent decisions on economic and social issues, delivers services to citizens specified in the law, implements legislation, and exercises unified management for khoros within functions specifically provided by law.

Article 11. Khoros

11.1. A khoroo is a primary unit responsible for providing services to citizens specified in the law and ensuring citizen participation and engagement in local self-government.

11.2. A khoroo shall be organized in kheseqs (sub-khoros). Kheseq schedule shall be determined by the district CRH, taking into consideration the population settlement and the number of households.

Article 12. Principles of administrative and territorial unit governance

12.1. During implementation of administrative and territorial unit governance, the core principles of state activities set forth in paragraph 2 of Article 1 of the Constitution of Mongolia shall be observed along with the following principles:

12.1.1. to ensure unitary nature of state structure;

12.1.2. to align state and local interests;

12.1.3. to separate functions between state and local self-governing bodies in implementing the principle of alignment of local self-government with state administration;

12.1.4. the local self-governing bodies shall independently resolve issues of economic and social life for the respective territory and shall be held accountable for it;

12.1.5. to not interfere in the exercise of local self-governance;

12.1.6. the local self-government shall be an expression of the will of citizens residing in the unit and take into account their opinions;

12.1.7 to be transparent and provide information to citizens;

12.1.8. to follow collective principles in the resolution of issues.

Article 13. Change of administrative and territorial units

13.1. The State Great Hural shall decide on the issue of changing aimags, soums, and districts upon submission by the Government based on the proposals of citizens residing in the respective territory, taking into account the local economic structure, capacity, population, geographical location, and other related aspects.

13.2 The Government shall initiate the issue of changing aimags, soums, and districts.

13.3. Citizens' opinions shall be obtained when deciding on the issue of changing the administrative and territorial unit. Opinion polling shall be organized by the respective CRH, and the procedure for opinion polling shall be established by the State Great Hural. The results of the opinion polling shall be considered valid if a majority of citizens as eligible voters has participated.

13.4. The aimag CRH shall decide on the issue of changing a bagh upon submission by the aimag Governor, taking into account the population settlement, number of households, traditions, economic activities, and specifics of the transport infrastructure and communication systems.

13.5 The CRH of the capital city shall decide on the issue of changing a khoroo upon submission by the Governor of the capital city, taking into account the size of the population and the conditions for providing services to citizens specified in the law.

13.6. When changing a bagh or a khoroo, the respective citizens of bagh or khoroo shall be consulted for their opinion, and the soum and district CRHs shall organize the opinion polling.

13.7. Initiating the change of aimags, soums, and districts shall be based on the principle of not degrading the services provided to citizens in the past.

13.8. The issue of changing administrative and territorial units shall not be resolved within one year prior to the conduct of a regular election.

Article 14. Boundaries of aimags, soums, baghs, the capital city, districts, and khoroos

14.1. The State Great Hural shall approve the boundaries of aimags, the capital city, soums, and districts upon submission by the Government.

14.2. Aimag and capital city CRHs shall determine the boundaries of baghs and khoroos upon submission by aimag and capital city Governors.

14.3. The proper names of the administrative units of Mongolia and the geographical names, streets, roads, and squares within units shall be named in the official language of the state.

**CHAPTER TWO
ECONOMY AND FINANCE OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND TERRITORIAL UNITS**

Article 15. State and local government obligations regarding establishing the economic foundation of a unit

15.1. The state has a duty to establish an economic and financial foundation of an administrative and territorial unit. In fulfilling this duty, the state shall ensure the following rights of administrative and territorial units:

15.1.1. to independently resolve issues of economic and social life within its respective territory;

15.1.2. to exercise property management and set tax rates within limits set by law;

15.1.3. to have resources from the state budget allocated to them as required to exercise functions specified in the law;

15.1.4. to develop based on the benefits of natural resources, state budget investment, and other opportunities;

15.1.5. to allocate funds from the unified local development fund, taking into account the population, territory size, and economic capacity of the unit;

15.1.6. aimag and capital city CRHs shall decide on the issuance of concessions and securities in accordance with the grounds and procedures specified in the law.

15.2. Projects, measures, and financial sources to implement the state duties specified in LATUG Article 15.1 shall be reflected in the development plan and the state budget in accordance with the Law on Development Policy, Planning and its Management.²

² The Law on Development Policy, Planning and its Management was published in issue no.21 of the "State Information" gazette in 2020.

15.3. The unit shall have a duty to mobilize its own resources to establish an economic and financial foundation of the administrative and territorial unit.

Article 16. Budget of administrative and territorial units

16.1. Aimags, the capital city, soums, and districts shall have a separate budget.

16.2. Budget sources of administrative and territorial units shall consist of tax and non-tax revenues, state budget financing, and other sources permitted by law.

16.3. Aimag, the capital city, soum, and district budget funds shall be spent on implementation of functions provided by LATUG.

16.4. Soum and district budgets shall be prepared and approved, taking into account the proposals made by the CGHs of respective baghs and khorooos. Operating expenses of baghs and khorooos shall be approved separately in the respective soum and district budgets.

16.5. Aimag, the capital city, soum, and district budget revenue types, expenditure categories, financing purposes, and activities related to budget preparation, approval, organization of implementation, reporting, and monitoring shall be regulated by the Budget Law³ and other relevant legislation in accordance with the principles set forth in LATUG.

Article 17. Local funds

17.1. Aimags, the capital city, soums, and districts may have funds other than those specified in the Budget Law to support activities towards implementation of their functions specified in LATUG. The sources of this fund shall be non-budgetary property.

17.2. CRHs of the respective level shall establish the procedure for the formation, disposal, and oversight of the fund specified in LATUG Article 17.1 and monitor its implementation.

17.3. The procedure established in accordance with LATUG Article 17.2 shall be registered in accordance with the General Administrative Law.⁴

Article 18. Properties of aimags, the capital city, soums, and districts

18.1. Aimags, the capital city, soums, and districts shall have a property.

18.2. In the case of the property of an administrative and territorial unit, the ownership rights shall be exercised by the respective CRH within limits specified by law, and the property management shall be exercised by the Governor within the authority assigned by the respective unit's CRH.

18.3. Aimags, the capital city, soums, and districts may establish locally owned legal entities for the purpose of implementing their functions provided by law.

³ The Budget Law was published in issue no.03 of the "State Information" gazette in 2012.

⁴ The General Administrative Law was published in issue no.28 of the "State Information" gazette in 2015.

18.4. Local property relations shall be regulated by a separate law.

**CHAPTER THREE
GOVERNANCE OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND TERRITORIAL UNITS**

**SUB-CHAPTER ONE
LOCAL FUNCTIONS**

Article 19. Principles of determining local functions

19.1. The following principles shall be observed in determining local functions:

19.1.1. to properly allocate the functions to units closest to citizens at an appropriate level;

19.1.2. to resolve the issue of funding when assigning functions;

19.1.3 not to duplicate functions;

19.1.4. to allocate powers to unit management differently in accordance with functions of each unit established by LATUG;

19.1.5. to adapt to the specifics of the economic and social life of the respective territory.

Article 20. Local functions

20.1. Local functions shall include the following issues:

20.1.1. policies on local development and planning;

20.1.2. local property management;

20.1.3. local budget, taxes, fees, and charges;

20.1.4. local fund;

20.1.5. local staffing/personnel planning and programs;

20.1.6. local production, food, and agriculture;

20.1.7. water supply for drinking and household needs;

20.1.8. trade and service regulation;

20.1.9. housing and public utilities;

20.1.10. local public transportation;

20.1.11. traffic and parking of local settlements;

20.1.12. naming and addressing arrangements of streets and squares;

20.1.13. arrangement of monuments;

20.1.14. public roads, squares, public cultural and recreation centers, and green spaces;

20.1.15. local tourism policy and management;

20.1.16. waste management;

20.1.17. cemetery regulation;

20.1.18. use, maintenance, and servicing of buildings and movable properties of state and locally owned education, health, social and cultural organizations;

20.1.19. fire, flood protection facilities, and ditches;

20.1.20. local treatment facilities;

20.1.21. local roads and bridges;

20.1.22. illuminating in local settlements;

20.1.23. pastureland uses and protection.

20.2. Local functions may be increased on the basis of appropriate amendments to LATUG.

20.3. In addition to the functions specified in LATUG Article 20.1, local self-governing bodies may independently resolve certain issues within their respective territory in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 62 of the Constitution of Mongolia.

Article 21. Functions of the aimag

21.1. Aimag shall exercise functions on the following issues:

21.1.1. aimag's main medium-term development guidelines, policies, and planning;

21.1.2. use, possession, disposal, and oversight of aimag property;

21.1.3. aimag budget, its planning, execution, reporting, and oversight;

21.1.4. the issue of setting tax rates, fees, and charges within the limits specified in the legislation;

21.1.5. planning, distribution of aimag local development fund, and the formation, spending, reporting, and oversight of other funds;

21.1.6. aimag staffing/personnel policy planning and program;

21.1.7. aimag food, agriculture, and production programs, and oversight in their implementation;

21.1.8. aimag small and medium enterprise development fund management;

21.1.9. general regulation and oversight of trade and services;

21.1.10. regulation of inter-soum public transportation;

21.1.11. the general arrangement of street and square names and addresses;

21.1.12. the general arrangement of monuments;

21.1.13. aimag tourism policy and management;

21.1.14. hazardous and industrial waste management;

21.1.15. planning, operation, and oversight of communication, electricity, and heat distribution networks, fresh water, sewage lines, and sewage drainage facilities, flood dams, canals, and related facilities;

21.1.16. use, maintenance, and servicing of buildings and movable properties of vocational training and production centers, general hospital, aimag museum, theater, library, cultural center, physical education and sports complexes.

Article 22. Functions of the soum

22.1. Soum shall perform the functions on the following issues:

22.1.1. soum's main development guidelines, policy, and planning;

22.1.2. use, possession, disposal, and oversight of soum property;

22.1.3. soum budget, its planning, execution, reporting, and monitoring;

22.1.4. the issue of setting tax rates, fees, and charges within limits specified in the legislation;

22.1.5. planning, distribution of soum local development fund, and the formation, spending, reporting, and oversight of other funds;

22.1.6. implementation and working conditions of aimag's staffing/personnel programs;

22.1.7. implementation of aimag's food, agriculture, and production programs;

22.1.8. planning, location, use, and protection of soum population's water points for drinking and household needs;

22.1.9. organization and oversight of trade and services;

22.1.10. housing and public utility management;

22.1.11. regulation of traffic and parking of local settlements;

22.1.12. location and protection of monuments;

22.1.13. use and protection of public roads, squares, public cultural and recreation centers, and green spaces;

22.1.14. regulation of tourism activities;

22.1.15. location of waste dumps and simple waste management;

22.1.16. regulation of cemetery activities;

22.1.17. use, maintenance, and servicing of soum buildings and movable properties of pre-school, primary and secondary education institutions, hospitals, cultural centers, libraries, physical education and sports facilities;

22.1.18. fire, flood protection facilities and ditches, and maintenance;

22.1.19. maintenance of local treatment facilities;

22.1.20. local roads, bridges, signs, markings, maintenance, and protection;

22.1.21. illuminating in local settlements and maintenance.

Article 23. Functions of the bagh

23.1. Bagh shall exercise functions on the following issues:

23.1.1. delivery of services specified in law to the citizens of its territory;

23.1.2. organization of activities to collect general opinions and requests of its citizens within the respective territory on the issues specified in the legislation and proposed on its own initiative and conveying them to organizations and officials at relevant levels;

23.1.3. resolution of specific economic and social issues of bagh territory independently unless otherwise provided by law or decision of a relevant higher authority;

23.1.4. organization and engagement of bagh citizens in activities on issues implemented at national, aimag and soum levels;

23.1.5. protection, use and regulation of hayfields, crops, pastures, and water points not allocated for possession and use by others;

23.1.6. ensuring engagement and participation of citizens in monitoring and oversight over the environmental sustainability of the bagh territory.

Article 24. Functions of the capital city

24.1. The capital city shall exercise functions on the following issues:

24.1.1. capital city development policy and planning;

24.1.2. use, possession, disposal, and oversight of the capital city property;

24.1.3. the capital city budget, its planning, execution, reporting, and oversight;

24.1.4. the issues on setting tax rates, fees, and charges within limits specified in the legislation;

24.1.5. planning, allocation of the capital city local development fund and the formation, expenditure, reporting and oversight of other funds;

24.1.6. management of the capital city's small and medium enterprise development fund;

24.1.7. planning and oversight of capital city population's drinking water points for drinking and household needs;

24.1.8. use, maintenance, and servicing of capital city buildings and movable properties of museums, theaters, libraries, cultural centers, physical education and sports complexes;

24.1.9. general regulation and oversight of trade and services;

24.1.10. housing and public utility management and service;

24.1.11. regulation of public transportation and taxi services in the capital city;

24.1.12. traffic regulation of the capital city;

24.1.13. planning and location of roads and parking lots in the capital city;

24.1.14. planning, operation, and oversight of communication, electricity, and heat distribution networks, fresh water, sewage lines, and sewage drainage facilities, flood dams, canals, and related facilities;

24.1.15. urban development, construction, standards, oversight, and regulation;

24.1.16. treatment facilities, flood dams, and ditches;

24.1.17. names and addressing arrangements of streets, roads, squares, and buildings;

24.1.18. the general arrangement of monuments;

24.1.19. public roads, squares, public cultural and recreation centers, green spaces, planning, and oversight;

24.1.20. tourism policy and management of the capital city;

24.1.21. integrated waste planning, management, and regulation;

24.1.22. general cemetery regulation and management.

24.2. The functions of Ulaanbaatar city, the capital city of Mongolia, other than those specified in LATUG Article 24.1 shall be determined by a separate law.

Article 25. Functions of the district

25.1. District shall exercise functions on the following issues:

25.1.1. district's main development guidelines, policies, planning, general and partial plans;

25.1.2. use, possession, disposal, and oversight of district property;

25.1.3. district budget, its planning, execution, reporting, and oversight;

25.1.4. the issue of setting tax rates, fees, and charges within limits specified in the legislation;

25.1.5. planning and allocation of district local development fund and formation, expenditure, reporting, and oversight of other funds;

25.1.6. trade and service licensing and oversight;

25.1.7. implementation of food, agriculture, and production programs of the capital city production program;

25.1.8. use, maintenance, and servicing of buildings and movable properties of district pre-school, primary and secondary education institutions, hospital, cultural center, library, physical education and sports complexes;

25.1.9. maintenance of district parking lots;

25.1.10. maintenance and protection of public roads, squares, public cultural and recreation centers, and green spaces;

25.1.11. regulation of cemetery activities;

25.1.12. district lighting and maintenance;

25.1.13. planning, location, use, and protection of district decentralized population's water points for drinking and household needs;

25.1.14. waste management.

Article 26. Functions of the khoroo

26.1. Khoroo shall exercise functions on the following issues:

26.1.1. delivery of services specified in law to the citizens of its territory;

26.1.2. organization of activities to collect general opinions and requests of its citizens within the respective territory on the issues specified in the legislation and proposed on its own initiative and conveying them to organizations and officials at relevant levels;

26.1.3. resolution of specific economic and social issues of khoroo territory independently unless otherwise provided by law or decision of a relevant higher authority;

26.1.4. organization and engagement of khoroo citizens in activities on issues implemented at national, the capital city, and district levels;

26.1.5. ensuring participation of citizens in monitoring the organization of public lands, roads, and squares, environmental hygiene, and sanitation in accordance with the law.

Article 27. Delegation of state functions to unit management

27.1. Some state functions specified in LATUG Article 27.5 may be delegated to administrative and territorial unit management on the basis of laws and public legal agreements.

27.2. When delegating some state functions to unit management specified in LATUG Article 27.1, the source of funds required for its implementation shall be decided concurrently.

27.3. When delegating some state functions to different levels of administrative and territorial units, its scope and limits shall be determined for each unit, and the procedure for reporting and monitoring shall be clearly specified in laws and agreements.

27.4. When transferring some state functions to be delegated in accordance with LATUG Article 27.1, the functions and features of each unit shall be taken into consideration.

27.5. The following state functions shall be delegated to administrative and territorial unit management:

27.5.1. state registration;

27.5.2. pre-school education;

27.5.3. primary and secondary education;

27.5.4. primary health care services;

27.5.5. population development and protection services;

27.5.6. organization and provision of social welfare services;

27.5.7. employment promotion and poverty reduction program and its implementation;

27.5.8. cultural services;

27.5.9. public physical education;

27.5.10. environmental protection, environmental pollution, and rehabilitation;

27.5.11. pastureland management;

27.5.12. stockpiling of livestock fodder;

27.5.13. water supply for industrial purposes;

27.5.14. fight against infectious and parasitic diseases of livestock and animals, extermination and control of pests, prevention of pest disasters, damage elimination, veterinary services;

27.5.15. infrastructure to be newly established;

27.5.16. the operation, maintenance, and other activities to ensure regular operation of energy, high voltage, and other electricity, heating lines, and substations;

27.5.17. land relations, land management, planning, and oversight;

27.5.18. professional inspection;

27.5.19. protection of historical monuments;

27.5.20. emergency and disaster prevention activities;

27.5.21. activities on preventing crime and maintaining public order;

27.5.22. consumer protection activities;

27.5.23. general and partial urban plans of the capital city, its implementation, and oversight;

27.5.24. local protection;

27.5.25. archival works and services, storage, protection, compilation, and use of state archival documents;

27.5.26. other functions specified in the legislation.

SUB-CHAPTER TWO LOCAL SELF-GOVERNANCE

Article 28. Local self-governance

28.1. Local self-governance shall mean citizens' right and actual capacity to independently resolve economic and social issues in their respective territories in compliance with their common interests, either directly or through their representative bodies specified in LATUG and the executive management that reports to the representative bodies.

Article 29. Citizens' rights to exercise local self-governance

29.1. A citizen shall have a right to participate in the implementation of local self-governance directly or through a representative body based on paragraph 1 of Article 3, Article 14, and paragraph 9 of Article 16 of the Constitution of Mongolia.

29.2. A citizen is entitled to be elected or to elect a CRH representative of an aimag, the capital city, a soum, and a district, participate in CGH of his/her bagh or khoroo, submit petitions and complaints to local self-government bodies for resolution and receive information in accordance with the procedures specified in the legislation.

Article 30. Forms of implementing local self-governance

30.1. Aimag, the capital city, soum, and district CRHs shall exercise the functions of citizens representative bodies.

30.2. Citizens shall directly participate in local self-governance in the following ways:

30.2.1. to participate in bagh and khoroo CGHs with the right to vote;

30.2.2. to propose specific economic and social issues for the respective territory to the CRH and the CGH for discussion and decision-making;

30.2.3. to voluntarily express their views and opinions in accordance with LATUG Article 31 and initiate a one-time or a normative decision.

Article 31. Citizen participation in local self-governance

31.1. Citizens as eligible voters are entitled to join together voluntarily to express their views and opinions to discuss pressing issues of soums, baghs, districts, and khoros, and make recommendations.

31.2. Soum and district CRHs, and bagh and khoroo CGHs shall have a duty to discuss proposals and recommendations made in accordance with LATUG Article 31.1.

31.3. A citizen is entitled to initiate a one-time or a normative decision on pressing economic and social issues of a soum or district. Soum and district CRHs have a duty to discuss this initiative if at least 10 percent of soum's eligible voters and at least 5 percent of district's eligible voters have supported and signed it.

31.4. Aimag, the capital city, soum, and district CRHs may conduct a consultative poll if they deem it necessary regarding decision-making on economic and social issues for the respective territory in accordance with the law.

Article 32. Citizens General Hural of bagh and khoroo

32.1. CGH shall be a self-governing body of citizens that operates based on principles of direct democracy and exercises powers granted by law based on the principle of collective management.

32.2. The main form of operation of the CGH shall be a session.

32.3. Every citizen of bagh or khoroo, as eligible voters, shall have a right to participate in the session of the respective CGH.

32.4. A citizen shall become a participant of bagh and khoroo CGH by attending in person.

32.5. Participants of the CGH shall have the following rights and responsibilities:

32.5.1. to suggest issues for discussion;

32.5.2. to participate in the decision-making process with voting rights;

32.5.3. being introduced to and receiving explanations regarding decisions of the CGH;

32.5.4. to elect and be elected as the chairperson of the CGH's session;

32.5.5. to observe the session procedure.

32.6. Sessions of bagh and khoroo CGHs shall be considered valid if one person from every three households in a bagh or every five households in a bagh with more than 400 households, and one person from every 20 households from each kheseg of a khoroo attends the meeting in accordance with the principle of representation of citizens within the respective territories and each kheseg of a khoroo. The date of the CGH's session shall be notified to the residents of bagh or khoroo at least five working days before the session, and the location and time of the session shall be indicated.

32.7. After the regular election of the soum and district CRHs, the sessions of bagh and khoroo CGHs shall be organized after the new soum and district Governor is appointed.

32.8. Bagh and khoroo CGHs shall have the following common powers:

32.8.1. to discuss and resolve issues related to the functions of the baghs or khoros;

32.8.2. to discuss and resolve other issues related to the rules of procedure and organization of CGH's sessions;

32.8.3. to elect the chairperson of the CGH's session;

32.8.4. to nominate candidates for bagh or khoroo Governor;

32.8.5. to discuss Governor's report on the implementation of the respective CGH's decision, review and evaluate his/her work;

32.8.6. to propose the dismissal of the Governor on the grounds specified in the legislation;

32.8.7. if granted with special powers by law, to approve administrative normative acts in conformity with the legislation and have them registered in state registration under procedures specified in the General Administrative Law and require its enforcement;

32.8.8. other powers provided by law.

32.9. The Council of bagh and khoroo CGH shall consist of citizens' representatives as well as the Governor of bagh and khoroo, the chairperson of the CGH's session and the heads of khoroo's kheseqs, and shall be responsible solely for organizing the implementation of decisions of the CGH, preparing for the subsequent sessions and announcing the date of the sessions. The chairperson of the session shall chair the meeting of the Council.

32.10. The session of bagh and khoroo CGH shall be chaired by the chairperson elected in the respective session.

32.11. Remuneration for the chairperson's term of office of the CGH's session may be compensated from the budget of the soum or district CRH.

32.12. The chairperson of the sessions of bagh and khoroo CGH may be re-elected.

Article 33. Citizens Representative Hural of aimag, the capital city, soum, and district

33.1. CRH is a local self-governing body elected by citizens as eligible voters and permanently residing in the respective administrative and territorial unit, and exercising functions and powers specifically granted by law based on the principle of collective management.

33.2. The term of office of the CRH shall be four years.

33.3. Aimag, the capital city, soum, and district CRHs shall consist of the number of representatives specified in LATUG Article 37 and shall be understood as the total number of representatives of the CRH.

33.4. If at least three-fourths of the number of representatives specified in LATUG Article 37 has been elected due to local elections, and a resolution recognizing their powers has been issued, the CRH shall be deemed to have a mandate.

Article 34. Election of the Citizens Representative Hural

34.1. Representatives of the aimag, the capital city, soum, and district CRHs shall be elected by a secret ballot based on universal, free and direct suffrage by citizens as eligible voters and permanently residing in the respective locality.

34.2. The procedures for the election of the aimag, the capital city, soum, and district CRHs shall be determined by a separate law.

Article 35. Powers of the Citizens Representative Hural

35.1. CRHs shall exercise the following powers:

35.1.1. issues regarding powers of the CRH representatives;

35.1.2. to elect, release and dismiss the chairperson of the CRH;

35.1.3. to establish the CRH committee, elect or change the composition and chairperson of the committee;

35.1.4. to nominate a Governor of the respective level for appointment;

35.1.5. to approve the Governor's activity program, discuss the report, review and evaluate his/her activities;

35.1.6. to discuss the Governor's report on the implementation of the decisions of the respective CRH, review and evaluate his/her work;

35.1.7. to propose to a higher-level Governor or the Prime Minister to dismiss the Governor of the respective level on grounds specified in the law;

35.1.8. to approve medium-term policies of territorial development and main annual guidelines for economic and social development, and make amendments to them;

35.1.9. to discuss and approve the budget of the respective aimag, the capital city, soum and district upon submission of the Governor, make adjustments and approve its execution;

35.1.10. to set tax rates, fees, and charges within limits established by law;

35.1.11. to exercise ownership rights of local property items;

35.1.12. to make decisions on the establishment, reorganization, and liquidation of locally owned legal entities, approve their charters, and exercise the rights of shareholders;

35.1.13. to discuss and resolve issues related to functions of the unit established by LATUG and approve relevant procedures;

35.1.14. if granted with special powers by the law, to approve administrative normative acts in conformity with the legislation and have them registered in state

registration under procedures specified in the General Administrative Law and require its enforcement;

35.1.15. to monitor the activities of the Governor to implement the decisions of the CRH;

35.1.16. to approve the general procedures on defining the types and classification of trade and services, requirements for conducting trade and services, documents to be submitted, and the rights and obligations of trade and service providers;

35.1.17. other powers provided by law.

35.2. Aimag and the capital city CRHs shall be prohibited from interfering in resolving issues within the jurisdiction of CRHs of soum and district power granted by law, whilst soum and district CRHs shall be prohibited from interfering in resolving issues within the jurisdiction of CGHs of bagh and khoroo power provided by law.

Article 36. Early termination of the terms of office/mandate of the Citizens Representative Hural

36.1. The term of office of the CRHs shall expire prematurely in the following cases:

36.1.1. if the majority of the total number of representatives of the CRH considers and submits a proposal that the respective CRH is unable to exercise its powers, and the CRH makes a decision to dissolve itself by at least two-thirds of the total number of representatives of the CRH;

36.1.2. if the first session has not been convened within 50 days from the announcement of its date and the issue of nominating the Governor has not been resolved, the budget has not been approved within the timeframe specified in the law, the session has not been convened within more than 60 days from the announcement of the date of the session, and the Government makes a decision to dissolve the CRH based on the proposal of the aimag or the capital city Governor.

36.2. In case of early termination of the CRH's mandate, the election shall be scheduled and announced within 30 days in accordance with the relevant law.

Article 37. Number of representatives of the Citizens Representative Hural

37.1. The number of representatives of the aimag CRH shall be determined as follows:

37.1.1. 25 representatives if the population of the aimag is up to 50,000;

37.1.2. 29 representatives if the population of the aimag is between 50,001-70,000;

37.1.3. 35 representatives if the population of the aimag is between 70,001-90,000;

37.1.4. 41 representatives if the population of the aimag is more than 90,001.

Note: This paragraph shall enter into force after 2024 regular local election.

37.2. The number of representatives of the soum CRH shall be determined as follows:

37.2.1. 15 representatives if the soum population is up to 2,000;

37.2.2. 21 representatives if the soum population is between 2,001-5,000;

37.2.3. 25 representatives if the soum population is between 5,001-9,000;

37.2.4. 29 representatives if the soum population is 9,001 or more.

Note: This paragraph shall enter into force after 2024 regular local election.

37.3. The number of representatives of the capital city CRH shall be 45.

37.4. The number of representatives of the district CRH shall be determined as follows:

37.4.1. 25 representatives if the population of the district is up to 100,000;

37.4.2. 35 representatives if the population of the district is between 100,001-200,000;

37.4.3. 41 representatives if the population of the district is between 200,001-300,000;

37.4.4. 43 representatives if the population of the district is 300,001 or more.

Note: This paragraph shall enter into force after 2024 regular local election.

Article 38. Representative of the Citizens Representative Hural

38.1. A representative of a CRH shall not represent politics, rights, and interests of his/her own or his/her affiliates and shall uphold the rights and legitimate interests of the citizens of the respective territory.

38.2. The term of office of a CRH representative shall be four years.

38.3. The term of office of a CRH representative shall commence with the adoption of a resolution recognizing the mandate of the representative and shall end with the commencement of the term of office of the newly elected representative.

38.4. The term of office of a by-elected CRH representative shall be the same as the remaining term of office of the outgoing representative.

38.5. CRH representative shall have a code of conduct to be followed in his/her activities, and the code of conduct shall be approved by the CRH.

38.6. Up to one-third of the CRH representatives in soum may be state administrative civil servants.

Note: This paragraph shall enter into force after 2024 regular local election.

Article 39. Rights and responsibilities of a representative of the Citizens Representative Hural

39.1.A CRH representative shall have the following rights and responsibilities:

39.1.1. to participate in the discussion and decision-making of issues with voting rights;

39.1.2. to belong to a CRH committee;

39.1.3. to question issues under discussion, receive answers, submit proposals and recommendations, and cast votes;

39.1.4. to initiate and submit proposals for discussion of specific issues to the CRH;

39.1.5. to discuss reports and hearings of the organization established by the CRH and officials elected or appointed by the CRH, and make proposals;

39.1.6. to introduce and explain the decision of the CRH to the voters;

39.1.7. to question the Governors in connection with ensuring the implementation of decisions of the CRH, protecting rights and legitimate interests of the citizens, and resolving certain social issues for the respective territory;

39.1.8. to cooperate with constituencies regularly, receive their petitions, proposals, and complaints to resolve them according to relevant procedures, or to forward and receive a response from competent authorities within a timeframe stipulated by the law;

39.1.9. to report to citizens of their constituencies on activities once a year.

39.2. CRH representative shall refuse to participate in the discussion of an issue if a conflict of interest arises by exercising his/her rights and obligations.

39.3. CRH representative shall participate in activities of the CRH committee in between the sessions and inform the citizens of their constituencies about his/her work as a CRH representative on the CRH website and other channels.

Article 40. Prohibitions on activities of a representative of the Citizens Representative Hural

40.1.The following activities shall be prohibited for a CRH representative:

40.1.1. to disclose and personally use information related to state, organization, and individual secrets discovered in the course of exercising the rights and duties of the representative;

40.1.2. to be a representative of the CRH of another level.

Note: This paragraph shall enter into force after 2024 regular local election.

Article 41. Termination of the mandate of a representative of the Citizens Representative Hural

41.1. The powers of a CRH representative shall terminate prematurely on the following grounds:

41.1.1. has deceased;

41.1.2. has submitted his/her request for release based on other reasonable grounds;

41.1.3. has been convicted by an official court decision for committing a crime;

41.1.4. has relocated away from the territorial unit;

41.1.5. has been appointed to a civil service position, unless otherwise provided by LATUG;

41.1.6. breached LATUG Article 40.1;

41.1.7. committed a repeated or serious breach of the CRH code of conduct;

41.1.8. the decision to consider him/her elected as a representative on the grounds specified in the Law on Elections of CRHs of aimags, the capital city, soums, and districts⁵ has been revoked.

41.2. The CRH shall discuss and make a decision to release a CRH representative in accordance with LATUG Articles 41.1.2, 41.1.4, and 41.1.5 and to dismiss him/her in cases specified in LATUG Articles 41.1.3, 41.1.6, and 41.1.7.

Article 42. The recall of a representative of the Citizens Representative Hural by voters

42.1. A representative shall be recalled by a majority of votes of the citizens of their constituencies on the rationale that he/she is not fulfilling his/her obligations as a representative.

42.2. The State Great Hural shall approve the procedure for recalling a CRH representative under LATUG Article 42.1.

⁵ The Law on Elections of Citizens Representative Hurals of Aimags, the Capital City, Soums, and Districts was published in issue no.8 of the "State Information" gazette in 2020.

Article 43. Liabilities imposed on a representative of the Citizens Representative Hural

43.1. If a CRH representative fails to attend a session without a valid reason, violates the rules of procedure of the session, or fails to report his/her activities in accordance with the law, the CRH shall impose the following liabilities:

43.1.1. to issue a warning;

43.1.2. to suspend his/her right to ask a question or speak on issues under discussion during the session;

43.1.3. to suspend his/her right to participate in activities other than voting during the session;

43.1.4. to suspend his/her right to submit an issue for discussion during the session.

Article 44. Guarantees of the activities of a representative of the Citizens Representative Hural

44.1. A CRH representative shall use identity card and official letterheads during his/her term of office, and the respective CRH shall approve their design and rules of utilization.

44.2. Expenses for activities of the representative and the costs of their capacity building shall be included in the CRH's budget. The Government shall approve the common standards and procedure for spending and reporting of the expenses.

44.3. State administrative organizations and their competent officials shall provide all the necessary support and assistance to the CRH representative to exercise their powers.

44.4. It shall be prohibited for a political party or other organizations to interfere in the activities of a representative or assign duties to him/her.

Article 45. Committee of the Citizens Representative Hural

45.1. The aimag, the capital city, soum, or district CRH shall establish a CRH committee that ensures preparation of CRH sessions' agenda, proposals and recommendations as well as monitoring the implementation of CRH resolutions and decisions, thus administering the CRH's continuing and permanent activities.

45.2. The committee shall be established from the CRH representatives for the mandate term of the CRH, and the chairperson of the committee shall be elected from amongst its representatives.

45.3. The committee shall report to the respective CRH.

45.4. The CRHs may establish other committees or working groups charged with doing research and developing proposals and recommendations.

45.5. A CRH shall determine direction of operations, number and composition of the committee, procedures for establishing a committee or a working group, dissolving a committee, and their operational procedures.

45.6. Political parties and coalitions responsible for formulating national policies shall not establish organizational units in any form within the structure of a soum CRH.

Note: This paragraph shall enter into force after 2024 regular local election.

Article 46. Sessions of a Citizens Representative Hural

46.1. The main organizational form of the CRH's operations shall be a session.

46.2. Regular sessions of CRHs and CGHs shall be convened quarterly.

46.3. Extraordinary sessions of the aimag, the capital city, soum, or district CRH shall be convened at the request of at least one-third of the CRH representatives or the initiative of the Council or the chairperson of the CRH.

46.4. Extraordinary sessions of the CGH shall be convened at the initiative of the Council of the CGH or the Governor or the request of at least 10% of eligible voters of the bagh or khoroo. Citizens shall express their views via their signatures.

46.5. Within 14 days from the date of submission of the results of the regular election, the election committee of the respective level shall announce and convene the first session of the CRH. The first session shall be chaired by the most senior CRH delegate in attendance.

46.6. Sessions other than the first session shall be announced and convened by the chairperson of the CRH at least seven days before the beginning of the session. The sessions shall be convened by the chairperson of the CRH, or in his/her absence, by one of the representatives at the suggestion of the chairperson.

46.7. The session of the CRH shall be considered valid with a majority quorum of the representatives.

46.8. Deliberate absence or leave of a CRH representative from the session without reasonable excuse shall be prohibited.

46.9. The CRH shall set up its rules of procedure of a session and ratify them with a resolution.

Article 47. Rights for the submission of a proposal to the Citizens Representative Hural

47.1. CRH committees, representatives, and the Governor of the respective unit shall enjoy the rights to initiate and submit a proposal for discussion at the CRH session.

47.2. Relevant estimation, researches, inquiries, and draft decisions of proposals specified in LATUG Article 47.1 shall be distributed to CRH representatives two working days before the session. Proposals that do not meet this requirement shall not be discussed in the session.

Article 48. Decisions of a Hural⁶

48.1. The CRH shall adopt a resolution on discussed issues, and resolutions shall be approved by the majority votes of the CRH representatives attending the respective session and the citizens who have participated in the session of bagh and khoroo CGH.

48.2. A resolution of the CRH shall be signed by the CRH chairperson, and a resolution of bagh or khoroo CGH shall be signed by the session's chairperson, and the resolution on the election and discharge of a Hural's chairperson shall be signed and validated by the chairperson of the respective session.

48.3. Chairperson of the CRH shall issue a decree on the organization of the activities of the aimag, the capital city, soum, and district CRH.

Article 49. Implementation of a Hural decision

49.1. Governors of all levels shall have a duty to implement decisions taken by the respective Hural.

49.2. Before implementing the decision of a Hural, the issue on whether to veto the decision shall be decided as specified in LATUG Article 50.

49.3. Implementation of the decision of a Hural shall be organized with the participation of a secretariat and local administrative agencies.

49.4. The Governor shall report annually to the respective Hural on the implementation of Hural's decisions.

Article 50. Veto on the decision of a Hural

50.1. A Governor shall have a right to impose a complete or partial veto on decisions of the respective Hural that does not apply to their functions or authority, as well as having no financial or other resources to be implemented at his/her own initiative or as assigned by the higher-level Governor or the Prime Minister.

50.2. A veto shall be made in the written form within ten working days after the decision was approved, and the grounds for such veto shall be clearly stated.

50.3. The Hural shall discuss a veto in a session within 15 days after receiving it, and if the majority of representatives did not accept it, the decision and the relevant items thereof shall enter into force.

50.4. In case the Hural's decision is vetoed in entirety, its enforcement shall be entirely suspended, and for a partial veto, the enforcement of the relevant articles and provisions shall be suspended until it is discussed and decided after its receipt by the chairperson of the Hural.

⁶ Translator's note: 'Hural' refers to both Citizens Representative Hural (CRP) and Citizens General Hural (CGH).

50.5. The Governor shall not have a veto power against a decision of the respective Hural on the proposal to dismiss the Governor.

50.6. In case the Governor's veto is rejected by the majority of the CRH representatives or participants taking part at the CGH and the Governor considers himself/herself incapable of implementing the decision, he/she may submit a request for resignation to the respective Hural, the Prime Minister or the Governor of higher level.

Article 51. Council of the Citizens Representative Hural

51.1. The CRH shall establish a CRH Council consisting of five to seven representatives responsible for organizing the implementation of decisions of the sessions, preparing for the next session, and coordinating activities of the CRH committees and working groups in between sessions. The chairperson of the CRH shall chair the Council.

51.2. The CRH Council shall not make independent decisions on issues within the powers of the CRH.

51.3. The State Great Hural shall approve the rules of procedure of the CRH Council.

Article 52. Powers of the chairperson of the Citizens Representative Hural

52.1. The CRH chairperson shall exercise the following common powers:

52.1.1. to announce the convention of and ensure the preparation for regular and extraordinary sessions of the CRH;

52.1.2. to chair sessions of the CRH, ratify CRH's decisions, and organize their implementation;

52.1.3. to provide organizational management to ensure the conditions and opportunities for CRH committee and representatives to employ and implement their powers;

52.1.4. to accept a proposal for consideration by the CRH from competent individuals or entities, draft CRH decisions and organize discussion of the proposal at the session;

52.1.5. to organize monitoring of the implementation of CRH decisions;

52.1.6. to appoint and release a CRH secretary in accordance with the procedures provided by law;

52.1.7. to manage CRH's daily activities;

52.1.8. to take measures to monitor and ensure the implementation of the Governor's activity program, as well as the main guidelines for economic and social development;

52.1.9. to organize activities to resolve petitions, proposals, and complaints addressed by citizens, economic entities, and organizations to the CRH;

52.1.10. to represent the CRH both domestically and internationally;

52.1.11. to report to the CRH annually;

52.1.12. other powers provided by legislation.

Article 53. Election of a chairperson of the Citizens Representative Hural

53.1. The first session of the CRH established as a result of the regular election shall elect the CRH chairperson for a term of four years.

53.2. A representative of the respective CRH shall have a right to propose his/her or another representative's candidature for the CRH chairperson. Parties and coalition groups may nominate candidates for the chairpersons of aimag, the capital city, and district CRHs.

53.3. An anonymous ballot shall be completed for the election of a chairperson, and the chairperson shall be elected with a majority vote of the representatives of the CRH taking part in the elections.

53.4. If none of the candidates receives a majority vote, the two candidates with the most votes shall take part in the second polling for a run-off election. In case none of them received majority votes, a new candidate for the CRH chairperson shall be nominated in accordance with LATUG Article 53.2.

53.5. The CRH representatives shall vote for only one candidate, and the candidates shall have a right to cast their votes.

53.6. The CRH chairperson shall be a full-time employee.

53.7. LATUG Article 53 shall apply to the by-election of the CRH chairperson.

Article 54. Office of the Citizens Representative Hural

54.1. A CRH shall have an office.

54.2. The CRH shall determine the structure, staffing, and salary fund of the office of the CRH within limits set by the Government.

54.3. The head of the office shall be the secretary of the respective CRH and shall be a full-time employee.

54.4. The CRH secretary shall issue an order on issues related to the activities of the office.

Article 55. Budget, stamp, and seal of the Citizens Representative Hural

55.1. The CRH shall have a budget that shall be administered by the CRH secretary.

55.2. The budget specified in LATUG Article 55.1 shall consist of the budget for the CRH's operations and running its office.

55.3. The CRH shall use a stamp, seal, and an official letterhead issued in accordance with the established procedure.

SUB-CHAPTER THREE STATE ADMINISTRATION IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND TERRITORIAL UNITS

Article 56. Governor and his/her appointment

56.1. The Governor is a state representative responsible for ensuring compliance with the legislation, decisions of the Government, higher-level Governors, and implementing decisions of the relevant Hural within their territory.

56.2. The CRH and the CGH shall nominate the Governor for an appointment.

56.3. The candidates for the Governors of aimag, the capital city, soum, and district shall meet the following requirements:

56.3.1. has higher education;

56.3.2. has at least three years of professional experience in the civil service;

56.3.3. has no outstanding debts, loans, and warranty debts ruled by court decision or any other loans under contract;

56.3.4. has no outstanding tax debts ruled by a court decision;

56.3.5. has no criminal record.

56.4. The candidate for the Governors of bagh and khoroo shall meet the following requirements:

56.4.1. has higher education;

Note: This paragraph shall enter into force after 2024 regular local election.

56.4.2. has no outstanding debts, loans, and warranty debts ruled by court decision or any other loans under contract;

56.4.3. has no outstanding tax debts ruled by a court decision;

56.4.4. has no criminal record.

56.5. The Governor shall be nominated under the following procedures:

56.5.1. CRH representatives, parties, and coalition groups in aimag, the capital city and district CRHs, as well as the participants of CGHs, shall propose to nominate individually or jointly a person who meets the requirements set forth in LATUG Articles 56.3 and 56.4 to the Governor. The Governor of the higher level or the Prime Minister may nominate to the respective Hural a person who meets the requirements specified in LATUG Articles 56.3 and 56.4;

56.5.2. a vote shall be held on the nominee specified in LATUG Article 56.5.1, and the person who received the majority of votes of the citizens, and all representatives present at the Hural shall be nominated as the Governor;

56.5.3. if none of the candidates receives a majority vote, two candidates with the most votes shall take part in the second polling, and the one with majority of votes shall be nominated as the Governor.

56.5.4. a candidate shall meet the requirements set forth in LATUG.

56.6. The person nominated in accordance with LATUG Article 56.5 shall be appointed as a bagh and a khoroo Governor by soum and district Governor; as soum and district Governor by aimag and the capital city Governor; as aimag and the capital city Governor by the Prime Minister.

56.7. The higher-level Governor or the Prime Minister may refuse to nominate the candidate.

56.8. In case of refusal for appointment as specified in LATUG Article 56.7, the Hural shall nominate another person in accordance with the procedure outlined in LATUG Article 56.5.

56.9. A person nominated in accordance with the procedure set forth in LATUG Article 56.8 shall be appointed as Governor of the respective level within five working days.

Article 57. Term of office of a Governor

57.1. The term of office for a Governor shall be four years.

57.2. The term specified in LATUG Article 57.1 shall not apply to the Governor who is by-elected.

Article 58. Powers of the bagh Governor

58.1. Bagh Governors shall exercise the following powers for the respective territory:

58.1.1. to be responsible for ensuring compliance with legislation, decisions of the Government and higher-level Governor;

58.1.2. to implement the decision of bagh CGH;

58.1.3. to register and enroll children of pre-school age in schools, and take measures on bringing dropouts back to school;

58.1.4. to submit proposals to the soum Governor for decision to include citizens in need in medical and social care services in accordance with the legislation;

58.1.5. to conduct a study on the standard of living of citizens in their territories and organize social welfare services in accordance with the legislation;

58.1.6. in case of disasters, catastrophes, or accidents, to organize resettlement of households and livestock and provide adequate services. In situations stipulated in the law, organize the mobilization of the labor force, transport, communication tools, and properties within the respective territory;

58.1.7. to register temporary residential status of population, household, and citizens in accordance with relevant procedures;

58.1.8. to organize measures to combat crimes and misdemeanors jointly with competent institutions, engage citizens in this work and support their proposals and initiatives;

58.1.9. to monitor implementation of legislation on utilization of natural resources within the powers provided by law;

58.1.10. to organize preventive measures against fire;

58.1.11. to submit a proposal for approval to soum Governor on bestowing awards and benefits to citizens, and providing support and assistance to citizens in need;

58.1.12. to be responsible for organizing the implementation of some state functions delegated to the local government specified in LATUG Article 27 in accordance with the agreement concluded with the Governor of the soum;

58.1.13. to organize the protection and use of hayfields and agricultural lands, pastures, and water points that have not been allocated for possession or use by others.

Article 59. Powers of the soum Governor

59.1. Soum Governor shall exercise the following powers for the respective territory:

59.1.1. to be responsible for ensuring compliance with legislation, decisions of the Government and higher-level Governors;

59.1.2. to implement decisions made by the CRH;

59.1.3. to develop draft plans and programs on the economic and social development of the soum, submit them to the soum CRH for discussion and implement the decisions taken;

59.1.4. to develop draft proposals and relevant adjustments to the soum budget and have them discussed and approved, organize budget execution and report to the soum CRH;

59.1.5. to implement the functions of the soum's general budget governor in accordance with the legislation;

59.1.6. to organize possession and use of soum property, develop a proposal on issues concerning the disposal of soum property for possession, lease, sale, and privatization, and submit it to the soum CRH for decision;

59.1.7. to be responsible for organizing the implementation of legislation and decisions taken by the soum CRH on issues specified in LATUG Article 22.1;

59.1.8. to be responsible for organizing the implementation of some state functions delegated to the local government specified in LATUG Article 27 in accordance with the agreement concluded with the Governor of the aimag;

59.1.9. to develop a draft decision of the soum CRH on issues specified in LATUG Article 22 and submit relevant estimates and proposals with justifications to the soum CRH for discussion;

59.1.10. to exercise powers specified in the law on preventing crime and maintaining public order;

59.1.11. to organize activities for ensuring the population's food security, increasing livestock, protecting gene pool and health of livestock, encouraging reproduction and veterinary activities;

59.1.12. to undertake activities to prevent natural disasters, contagious animal and plant diseases, and infestations within the scope of their powers;

59.1.13. to develop a program for sustainable land use within its territory, promote pastoral and crop production, improvement of its fertility, and other measures for environmental protection and submit it to the CRH, and administer the implementation of approved programs;

59.1.14. on the basis of CRH decisions, make a decision to permit citizens, economic entities, and organizations to use the land for special needs of that territory;

59.1.15. to settle disputes arising between citizens, economic entities, and organizations regarding rights to land possession and use issued by the soum Governor as specified in the procedures set forth in the Law on Land⁷;

59.1.16. to allocate land in accordance with relevant legislation;

59.1.17. to organize the implementation of the soum CRH's decision on proposals of citizens' cooperatives, economic entities, and organizations on protection, sustainable use, and possession of natural resources on their territory;

⁷ The Law on Land was published in issue no.27 of the "State Information" gazette in 2002.

59.1.18. to monitor the implementation of economic entities and organizations that possess and exploit local land and operate exploration and mining activities, of their duties for environment protection and rehabilitation stipulated by legislation, and redress the breach thereof;

59.1.19. to provide management to the tax bureau within the respective territory and organize collection and transfer of tax revenues in accordance with the legislation and decision of the CRH;

59.1.20. unless otherwise specified in the law, to monitor compliance of local educational, cultural, health, physical education and sports institutions with standards and norms set by competent authorities regardless of their subordination, types and forms of ownership;

59.1.21. to formulate an interim regulation in accordance with the legislation for total or partial territorial units concerning search, rescue, evacuation, and elimination of post-disaster impacts in case of disasters, accidents, and catastrophes, mobilize labor forces, transportation, communication tools, and food supply of state and locally owned enterprises, economic entities and organizations;

59.1.22. to appoint, release and dismiss the soum deputy Governor and the head of the secretariat;

59.1.23. other powers specified in the legislation.

Article 60. Powers of the aimag Governor

60.1. Aimag Governor shall exercise the following powers for the respective territory:

60.1.1. to be responsible for ensuring the implementation of legislation and Government decisions, and be held accountable for the results;

60.1.2. to organize activities for the implementation of the decisions made by the aimag CRH and be held accountable for the results;

60.1.3. to develop draft plans and programs on the economic and social development of the aimag, submit them to the aimag CRH, and implement the decisions taken;

60.1.4. to develop draft proposals and relevant adjustments to the aimag budget and have them discussed and approved, organize budget execution and report to the aimag CRH;

60.1.5. to implement functions of the aimag's general budget manager in accordance with the legislation;

60.1.6. to organize possession and use of aimag property, develop a proposal on issues concerning the disposal of aimag property for possession, lease, sale, and privatization, and submit it to the aimag CRH for decision;

60.1.7. to be responsible for organizing activities under some state functions delegated to the local government specified in LATUG Article 27 in accordance with the agreement concluded with the Prime Minister of Mongolia;

60.1.8. to develop a draft decision of the aimag CRH on issues specified in LATUG Article 21 and submit the relevant estimates and proposals with justifications to the aimag CRH for discussion;

60.1.9. to communicate and cooperate with relevant level units of a foreign country in accordance with the procedures specified in the legislation;

60.1.10. to provide management to the tax bureau within the respective territory and organize collection and transfer of tax revenue in accordance with legislation and decisions of the CRH;

60.1.11. to settle disputes regarding land possession and use as specified in the procedures set forth in the Law on Land;

60.1.12. to develop a proposal on a certain part of the local territory to come under special protection and submit it to the CRH for approval and undertake measures for its implementation;

60.1.13. to formulate an interim regulation in accordance with legislation for total or partial territorial units concerning search, rescue, evacuation, and elimination of post-disaster impacts in case of disasters, accidents, and catastrophes, and mobilize labor forces, transportation, communication tools, and food supply of state and locally owned enterprises, economic entities and organizations;

60.1.14. to represent respective administrative and territorial unit domestically and internationally;

60.1.15. to provide the necessary support for judicial and prosecutorial organizations in the respective territory;

60.1.16. to undertake measures to implement large-scale projects and programs at the aimag level and attract investors;

60.1.17. to monitor the compliance of soum activities with the legislation;

60.1.18. to submit to the Government a proposal to dissolve the CRH of the aimag and soum under the grounds specified in LATUG;

60.1.19. to propose a nominee for high state awards;

60.1.20. to appoint, release and dismiss the aimag deputy Governor and the head of the secretariat;

60.1.21. other powers specified in the legislation.

Article 61. Powers of the khoroo Governor

61.1. Khoroo Governor shall exercise the following powers for the respective territory:

61.1.1. to be responsible for ensuring compliance with the legislation, the decisions of the Government and higher-level Governor;

61.1.2. to implement the decision of khoroo CGH;

61.1.3. to organize measures to collect citizens' opinion polling on specific issues of the economic and social life of khoroo and issue the summary of the results;

61.1.4. to prepare a draft decision to be taken by khoroo CGH on issues specified in LATUG Article 26.1.3, and submit relevant estimates, research, and proposals to the CGH for decision-making;

61.1.5. to organize measures to engage khoroo citizens in activities organized by the CGHs on issues specified in LATUG Article 26.1.5;

61.1.6. to organize and engage khoroo citizens in activities on issues implemented at national, the capital city, and district levels;

61.1.7. to introduce and explain legislation, decisions of the Government, higher-level Governors, and khoroo CGH;

61.1.8. to require organizations, economic entities, officials, and citizens to fulfill the obligation in accordance with relevant legislation, and submit the issue of imposing penalties on those who fail to comply with applicable legislation to relevant institutions and officials for resolution;

61.1.9. to conduct a study on living standards of citizens in the respective territory and organize social welfare services specified in the legislation;

61.1.10. to monitor management and delivery of food, trade, services, electricity, and heating supply to the population and convey citizens' proposals and requests on improvement to relevant institutions;

61.1.11. to register and enroll children of pre-school age in schools, and take measures on bringing dropouts back to school;

61.1.12. in case of disasters, catastrophes, or accidents, to organize resettlement of people, households, and livestock and provide adequate services. In situations stipulated in the legislation, organize the mobilization of the labor force, transport, communication tools, and properties within the respective territory;

61.1.13. to prepare statistical data in accordance with the legislation;

61.1.14. to organize civil registration and information services, and provide support in organizing military draft in accordance with the legislation;

61.1.15. to receive petitions, opinions, and complaints of citizens and respond to their inquiries within their authority or convey to other competent authorities;

61.1.16. to submit proposals for approval to the district Governor on rewarding citizens and providing support and assistance to citizens;

61.1.17. to organize measures to combat crimes and misdemeanors jointly with competent institutions, engage citizens in this work and support their proposals and initiatives;

61.1.18. to participate in land management activities within the territory in accordance with functions specified in the law;

61.1.19. to develop proposals on social development issues of the khoroo when preparing for the district budget;

61.1.20. to appoint leaders of respective kheseogs (sub-khoroos) and manage their activities;

61.1.21. to be responsible for organizing the implementation of some state functions delegated to the local government specified in LATUG Article 27 in accordance with the agreement concluded with the Governor of the district;

61.1.22. other powers specified in the legislation.

Article 62. Powers of the district Governor

62.1. District Governor shall exercise the following powers for the respective territory:

62.1.1. to be responsible for ensuring compliance with the legislation, decisions of the Government and the relevant higher-level Governor;

62.1.2. to organize activities to implement the decisions of the district CRH;

62.1.3. to develop a draft plan and program on the economic and social development of the district, submit it to the district CRH, and implement the decisions taken;

62.1.4. to develop draft proposals and relevant adjustments to the district budget and have them discussed and approved, organize budget execution and report to the district CRH;

62.1.5. to implement functions of the district general budget manager in accordance with the legislation;

62.1.6. to organize possession and use of district property, develop a proposal on issues concerning the disposal of district property for possession, lease, sale, and privatization, and submit it to the district CRH for decision-making;

62.1.7. to be responsible for organizing the implementation of some state functions delegated to the local government specified in LATUG Article 27 in accordance with the agreement concluded with the Governor of the capital city;

62.1.8. to develop a draft decision for the district CRH on issues specified in LATUG Article 25 and submit relevant estimates and proposals with justifications to the district CRH for discussion;

62.1.9. to exercise powers specified in the law on preventing crime and maintaining public order;

62.1.10. to manage activities of district tax bureau and organize the implementation of legislation on tax;

62.1.11. to settle disputes between citizens, economic entities, and organizations regarding rights to land possession and use issued by the district Governor in accordance with the legislation;

62.1.12. to appoint, release and dismiss deputy district Governor and the head of the secretariat;

62.1.13. other powers specified in the legislation.

Article 63. Powers of the capital city Governor

63.1. The Governor of the capital city shall exercise the following powers for the respective territory:

63.1.1. to be responsible for ensuring compliance with the legislation and Government decisions;

63.1.2. to organize activities to implement decisions of the capital city CRH and to be held accountable for the results;

63.1.3. to develop draft plans and programs on the economic and social development of the capital city, and submit them to the capital city CRH and implement the decisions taken;

63.1.4. to develop draft proposals and relevant adjustments to the capital city budget and have them discussed and approved, organize budget execution and report to the CRH of the capital city;

63.1.5. to implement functions of the capital city general budget governor in accordance with the legislation;

63.1.6. to organize possession and use of capital city property, develop a proposal on issues concerning the disposal of the capital city property for possession, lease, sale, and privatization, and submit it to the CRH of the capital city for decision-making;

63.1.7. to be responsible for organizing the implementation of some state functions delegated to the local government specified in LATUG Article 27 in accordance with the agreement concluded with the Prime Minister of Mongolia;

63.1.8. to develop a draft decision for the capital city CRH on issues specified in LATUG Article 24 and submit relevant estimates and proposals with justifications to the capital city CRH for discussion;

63.1.9. to interact and cooperate with relevant level units of a foreign country in accordance with procedures specified in the legislation;

63.1.10. to manage activities of the capital city tax bureau and organize the implementation of legislation on tax;

63.1.11. to settle disputes between citizens, economic entities, and organizations regarding rights to land possession and use issued by the capital city Governor in accordance with the legislation;

63.1.12. to appoint, release and dismiss the deputy Governor of the capital city and the head of the secretariat;

63.1.13. to submit to the Government a proposal to dissolve the CRH of the capital city and districts under the grounds specified in LATUG;

63.1.14. to propose candidates for high state awards;

63.1.15. other powers specified in the legislation.

Article 64. Release, dismissal, and resignation of the Governor

64.1. If the Governor of aimag, soum, bagh, the capital city, district, and khoroo requests a resignation due to health reasons or other valid reasons, the higher-level Governor or the Prime Minister shall release the Governor from the duty before the expiration of his/her term of office.

64.2. Higher-level Governor or the Prime Minister shall dismiss the lower-level Governor on the following grounds:

64.2.1. Governor has been convicted by an official court decision for committing a crime;

64.2.2. committed a repeated or serious breach of the legislation;

64.2.3. Hural has submitted a proposal to dismiss him/her on the grounds stipulated in LATUG Articles 65.1.1 and 65.1.2;

64.2.4. the Governor, himself/herself, has submitted a request for resignation;

64.2.5. on the grounds specified in LATUG Article 65.1.3.

64.3. Higher-level Governor or the Prime Minister shall make a decision to dismiss the Governor in cases specified in LATUG Article 64.2 as proposed by the relevant Hural or on his/her own initiative. The relevant Hural shall be notified of this decision immediately, and the Hural shall nominate a new Governor within 15 days.

64.4. Higher-level Governor or the Prime Minister shall make a decision to dismiss the Governor within 14 days based on the proposal of the relevant Hural made in accordance with LATUG Article 64.2.3. If the proposal is not accepted, the Hural shall not propose the resignation of the Governor again within one year.

64.5. If the Governor is dismissed or released before the expiration of his/her mandate, the deputy Governor shall execute the Governor's duties and hold full responsibility until a new Governor is appointed.

Article 65. Imposing liabilities upon the Governors of all levels

65.1. A Governor shall be held liable on the following grounds:

65.1.1. the relevant Hural concludes that implementation of Hural's decision has been insufficient;

65.1.2. the respective Hural concludes that he/she has not sufficiently fulfilled obligations under the law related to economic and social life of the population in the territory;

65.1.3. the higher-level Governor or the Prime Minister considers that the legislation, Government decision, and duties, and obligations assigned by the Prime Minister or higher-level Governor have not been fulfilled sufficiently.

65.2. If at least one-third of Hural representatives believe and put their signatures that the grounds specified in LATUG Articles 65.1.1 and 65.1.2 have occurred, the Hural shall discuss the issue within 15 days in its session and submit the issue of dismissal or imposition of a disciplinary sanction on a Governor to the higher-level Governor or the Prime Minister by a majority vote of all representatives for decision-making.

65.3. The Prime Minister or the higher-level Governor shall impose one of the following disciplinary punishment on the lower-level Governors on the proposal of the respective level Hural or his/her own initiative in accordance with LATUG Article 65.1:

65.3.1. to issue warning;

65.3.2. to withhold up to 20 percent of compensation for a period of up to three months.

65.4. Liabilities imposed in accordance with LATUG Article 65.3 shall be applied in the relevant sequence.

Article 66. The decision of the Governor

66.1. In exercising his/her powers specified in the LATUG and other legislation, the Governor shall issue a decree within the scope of his/her authority in accordance with the legislation.

66.2. If the Governor has issued an act setting universal norms in his/her jurisdiction, he/she shall have them registered in state registration in accordance with procedures specified in the General Administrative Law.

66.3. If the Governor's decree does not comply with legislation, he/she or higher-level Governor or the Prime Minister shall revoke it.

Article 67. Governor's office

67.1. Office of a Governor of aimag, the capital city, soum, and district shall be the secretariat, which shall perform the following functions:

67.1.1. to develop strategic planning, program, and project on economic and social development for the respective territory;

67.1.2. to provide professional, methodological, technical, and organizational assistance to the Governor's activities and provide favorable working conditions;

67.1.3. to supply Hural, Governor, and lower-level administrative organizations with requisite information;

67.1.4. to deliver legislation, decisions of the Government, Hural, and Governor to the relevant organizations and officials, organize and monitor their implementation, and calculate the outcome;

67.1.5. to maintain documents and correspondence of a secretariat and administer addressing petitions, proposals, and complaints from citizen;

67.1.6. to organize training, retraining, and professional development for state administrative staff, supplement their working environment and social security within the legislative framework;

67.1.7. to ensure regular operation of the relevant level Hural, and provide requisite services;

67.1.8. to provide the information required by the tax bureau in connection with the implementation of their functions specified in the law.

67.2. The Government shall determine the organizational structure of the Governor's secretariat and personnel limits individually or similarly, and the secretariat of aimag, the capital city, soum or district Governor shall have departments and units;

67.3. Head of a secretariat shall be selected in accordance with the Law on Civil Service;⁸ and the Governor shall appoint and release him/her for a term of six years.

⁸ The Law on Civil Service was published in issue no.01 of the "State Information" gazette in 2018.

67.4. Head of a secretariat of aimag, the capital city, soum or district shall determine vacancies and salary funds, appoint and dismiss staff within the framework of composition and staff limits set by the Government.

67.5. Head of a secretariat of aimag, the capital city, soum, and district Governors and heads of departments, units, and offices under the Governor shall issue an order within their competence and use stamp, seal, and official letterheads in accordance with set procedures.

CHAPTER FOUR DELEGATION OF SOME FUNCTIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND TERRITORIAL UNITS AND THEIR GOVERNANCE TO CITIES OR VILLAGES

Article 68. Delegation of some functions of administrative and territorial units and their governance to cities and villages

68.1. Upon resolving the issue of delegating some functions of administrative and territorial units and their governance to cities and villages in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 57 of the Constitution of Mongolia, the State Great Hural shall make a decision upon submission of a proposal by the Government taking into consideration the local economic structure, capacity, population and geographical location, infrastructure and other conditions related to them.

68.2. The state shall have a duty to provide necessary funding for the implementation of functions of administrative and territorial units delegated to cities and villages.

68.3. Depending on the rank of a city or specifics of a village, some functions of administrative and territorial units and their governance may be delegated to them, and, if necessary, restrictions may be imposed on the implementation of the delegated functions.

Article 69. Functions of administrative and territorial units to be delegated to cities and villages

69.1. Some functions of aimags, soums, and baghs specified in LATUG Articles 21, 22, and 23 shall be delegated to a state-ranked city and its main unit.

69.2. Some functions of soums and baghs specified in LATUG Articles 22 and 23 shall be delegated to a city of local rank and its main unit.

69.3. Some functions of soums and baghs specified in LATUG Articles 22 and 23 shall be delegated to a village.

69.4. If specifically provided by the legislation, functions other than those specified in this article may be assigned to individual cities and villages.

CHAPTER FIVE RELATIONS OF UNIT GOVERNANCE WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Article 70. Relations of aimag and the capital city Citizens Representative Hural with the Government, the ministries, and agencies

70.1. Aimags and the capital city CRH, upon resolving issues of local competencies assigned to them by LATUG and other legislation, shall take into account the interests of the state and coordinate their policies and decisions with state policy.

70.2. Aimags and the capital city CRH shall provide information to the Government, relevant ministries, and agencies on the implementation of functions delegated by the state and report within timeframe specified by applicable laws and agreements.

Article 71. Relations of Governor of aimag or capital city with the Government

71.1. Governor of aimag or capital city shall interact with the Government according to the following procedures:

71.1.1. to submit their annual report to the Government, which shall discuss it and provide an evaluation in its session;

71.1.2. to deliver proposals or draft decisions for the social and economic development of the respective territory to relevant Government member in charge of such issues; upon its disapproval, convey to the Prime Minister;

71.1.3. to participate in Government sessions on issues pertaining to the economic and social development of a respective territory and convey their proposals and positions.

Article 72. Relations of Governor of aimag or capital city with the ministries and agencies

72.1. Governor of aimag or capital city shall interact with the state ministries and agencies according to the following procedures:

72.1.1. to cooperate and coordinate their activities with the ministries and agencies in organizing the implementation of legislation;

72.1.2. if necessary, make joint decisions and organize their implementation in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Law on Development Policy, Planning and its Management, reflecting the needs of the respective territory in developing and implementing sectoral and inter-sectoral policies;

72.1.3. to communicate directly with the Prime Minister on the unified policy to be implemented jointly with the ministry on the development of their territory;

72.1.4. to convey the proposal on economic and social issues of a respective territory that is beyond their local financial capacity to the State Great Hural, Government and state central administrative body for resolution;

72.1.5. to submit proposals and have the ministries and agencies address the economic and social development issues, city development, environmental protection, and services rendered to the public by the state.

72.2. Unless otherwise provided by the legislation, disputes between the Governor of aimag or a capital city and ministries or agencies shall be settled by the Government.

72.3. The Government shall have a state central administrative body in charge of developing and implementing local development and administrative reform policy in its structure.

Article 73. Cooperation between the administrative and territorial units

73.1. In order to implement the functions specified in the law, the units shall communicate with each other in the following ways:

73.1.1. to coordinate policies and activities and exchange information;

73.1.2. to conclude a public legal agreement;

73.1.3. to provide mutual assistance;

73.1.4. to jointly implement projects and programs to support regional development;

73.1.5. to exchange experiences;

73.1.6. to communicate in other forms specified in the legislation.

73.2. Disputes arising between Governors during the implementation of cooperation specified in LATUG Article 73.1 shall be resolved by a higher-level Governor or the Prime Minister unless otherwise provided by the legislation.

Article 74. Relations of Governor with citizens, economic entities, and organizations

74.1. A Governor may, on his/her own or through an authorized organization, assign duty on the economic entities or organizations in their respective territory to comply with the legislation and supervise their implementation.

74.2. A Governor may enter into a public legal agreement with a citizen, economic entity, or organization in their respective territory for the purpose of complying with the legislation.

CHAPTER SIX MISCELLANEOUS

Article 75. Foreign cooperation of administrative and territorial units

75.1. Foreign cooperation of administrative and territorial units shall be consistent with the national security and foreign policy concepts of Mongolia and shall adhere to the unity of foreign policy.

75.2. Administrative and territorial units may enter into an agreement with a foreign entity of the same level or international organization within the scope of its competence and shall obtain permission from the state central administrative body in charge of foreign affairs when concluding the agreement.

Article 76. Specific regulation of functions and budget relations of local self-governing bodies by law

76.1. In accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 59 of the Constitution of Mongolia, self-governance functions and foundation of budget relations of administrative and territorial units may be determined by a specific law in conformity with the socio-economic specifics of the territory, such as the geographical location of the unit, size and settlement of the population, access to services rendered to citizens, border protection and impact on the state economy.

76.2. Specifics of administrative and territorial units shall be exhibited in their impact on national, regional, international economy, and sustainability of the environment.

76.3. The Government shall exclusively initiate legislation regulating functions and budget foundations of self-governance of administrative and territorial units in accordance with specifics of the economic and social life of the respective territory.

Article 77. Implementation of the decisions of the administrative and territorial unit management

77.1. Decisions taken by the Hural and Governor within their competence specified in the legislation shall be enforced on the respective territory, and relevant organizations, economic entities, officials, and citizens have to implement thereof.

77.2. The guilty person shall pay full damage for the harms arisen due to the failure to implement decisions of the Hural or the Governor made within the scope of their authority specified in the legislation.

Article 78. Social guarantee of unit management

78.1. In case of aimag, the capital city, soum, and district CRH chairpersons and Governors of all levels discharged in the process of regular elections they shall receive a one-time allowance equal to the amount of six months' salary of their previous posts.

78.2. In case of aimag, the capital city, soum and district CRH chairpersons and Governors of all levels who have worked in civil service for more than 25 years receive a pension, they shall receive one-time cash benefit equal to the amount of 12 months salary of their previous posts.

Article 79. Representation of local governments

79.1. A representative body that exercises the right of a public legal entity shall exist with functions to represent common interests of local self-governing bodies, draft legislation, prepare local budgets, transfer functions to local governments, negotiate with the central Government in the decision-making process on issues related to local government and file a lawsuit on behalf of local governing bodies.

79.2. One representative from each soum and district CRH and two representatives from each aimag and the capital city CRH shall be elected for the representative body specified in LATUG Article 79.1.

79.3. The Government shall approve the charter of the representative body specified in LATUG Article 79.1.

Article 80. State oversight over units

80.1. State oversight over units shall take the following forms:

80.1.1. to determine the authority of local self-government by legislation;

80.1.2. to register the act of setting the norms of the local self-governing body;

80.1.3. to veto the decision of the Hural;

80.1.4. to dissolve the local self-governing body in accordance with the grounds and procedures specified in the law;

80.1.5. to resolve disputes between local self-governing bodies;

80.1.6. other oversight specified in the law.

80.2. State oversight shall be regulated by the LATUG and other laws.

Article 81. Entry into force of the law

81.1. LATUG shall enter into force on January 1, 2022.

Signature

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12/16/2021 12:19:31 AM	zoljargal.gantumur@undp.org	

Signer Events

Elaine Conkievich
elaine.conkievich@undp.org
Resident Representative
UNDP Mongolia

Security Level: Email, Account Authentication (None)

Electronic Record and Signature Disclosure:
Not Offered via DocuSign

Signature

DocuSigned by:
Elaine Conkievich
3C841B3632E647D...

Signature Adoption: Pre-selected Style
Using IP Address: 2.50.5.216
Signed using mobile

Timestamp

Sent: 12/16/2021 12:24:31 AM
Viewed: 12/18/2021 10:17:11 AM
Signed: 12/18/2021 10:17:47 AM

In Person Signer Events**Signature****Timestamp****Editor Delivery Events****Status****Timestamp****Agent Delivery Events****Status****Timestamp****Intermediary Delivery Events****Status****Timestamp****Certified Delivery Events****Status****Timestamp****Carbon Copy Events****Status****Timestamp**

Barkhas
barkhas.losolsuren@undp.org
PO for Governace Unit
UNDP Mongolia

Security Level: Email, Account Authentication (None)

Electronic Record and Signature Disclosure:
Not Offered via DocuSign

COPIED

Sent: 12/18/2021 10:17:50 AM

Witness Events**Signature****Timestamp****Notary Events****Signature****Timestamp****Envelope Summary Events****Status****Timestamps**

Envelope Sent	Hashed/Encrypted	12/16/2021 12:24:31 AM
Certified Delivered	Security Checked	12/18/2021 10:17:11 AM
Signing Complete	Security Checked	12/18/2021 10:17:47 AM
Completed	Security Checked	12/18/2021 10:17:50 AM

Payment Events

Status

Timestamps