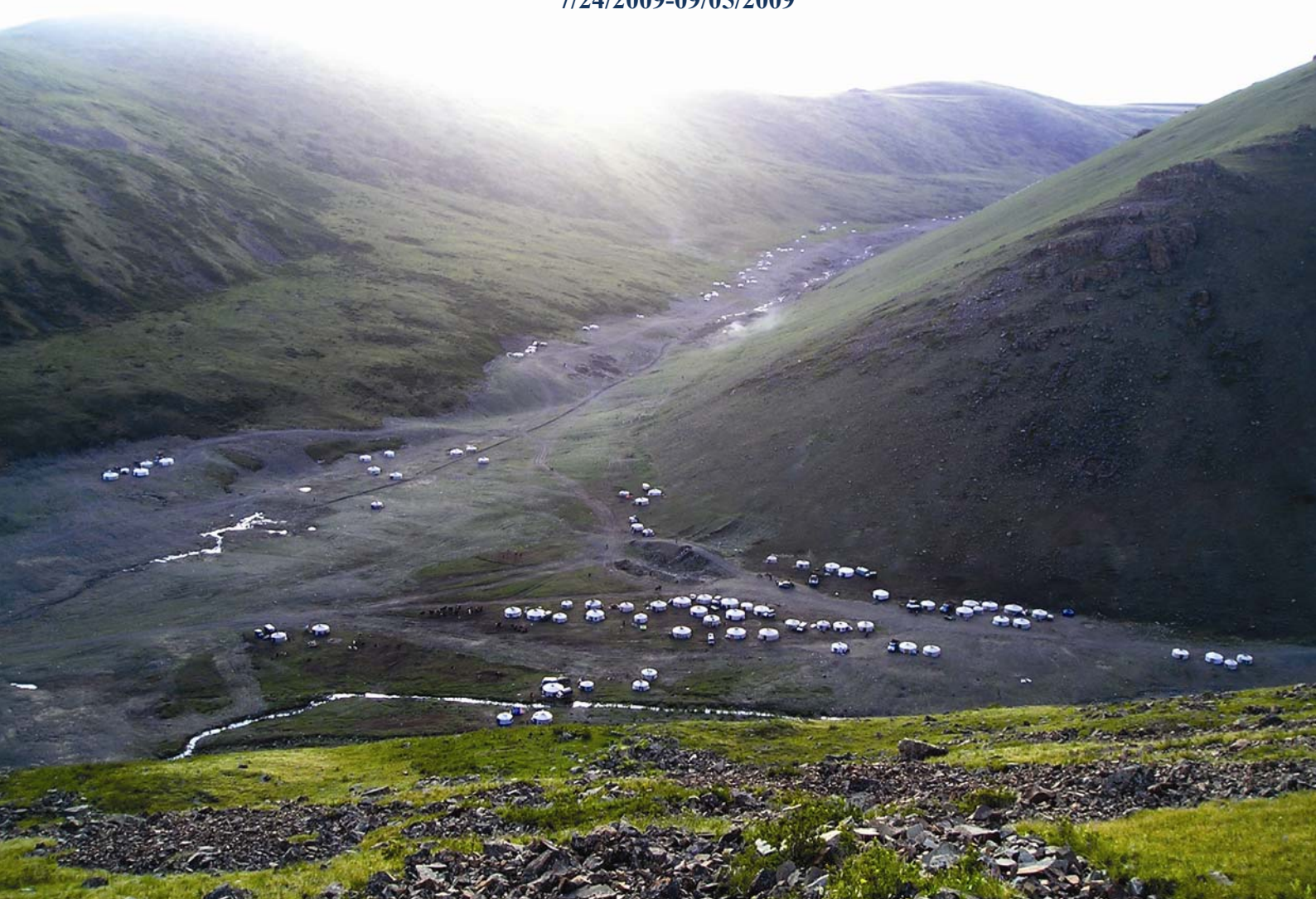


SWISS AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION  
SUSTAINABLE ARTISANAL MINING PROJECT

# **SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE SURVEY REPORT FOR JARGALANT SOUM OF BAYANKHONGOR AIMAG**

**“HUGJLIIN EZED” NGO**

**7/24/2009-09/05/2009**



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<b>BE</b>	Business Entity
<b>AH</b>	Animal Husbandry
<b>PIT</b>	Personal income tax
<b>HI</b>	Health Insurance
<b>SI</b>	Social Insurance
<b>ASM</b>	Artisanal and Small Scale Miner
<b>SAM</b>	Sustainable Artisanal Mining project
<b>BHNGO</b>	Baidragiin Hugjil NGO
<b>MSWL</b>	Ministry of Social Well-being and Labor
<b>PL</b>	Poverty line
<b>NGO</b>	Non Government Organization
<b>MRS</b>	Mining Rescue Service
<b>MoE</b>	Ministry of Environment
<b>PoM</b>	Parliament of Mongolia
<b>NSO</b>	National Statistics Office

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## **GLOSSARY**

1 ounce – 31, 1035 grams

1 Liang – 37, 5 grams

1 tsen – 3, 75 grams

1fyn – 0,375 grams

Migrant ASM – ASM, who is doing gold mining for a temporary period of time

Settled ASM – ASM, who is doing gold mining for more than 6 months per year

# **PART 1**

## **PREFACE**

## PREFACE

Since the 1990s the Mongolian economic leading sector has been mining. In particular gold mining production has become more intense since the implementation of the “Gold” program of the Government of Mongolia which has significantly contributed to increase a volume of exchange reserves of the country.

In parallel with an influx of large mining companies, a boom of gold mining licence provision and heavy external investment flows into the mining sector, artisanal and small scale miners started to engage in gold mining activities. Due to heavy losses in the livestock population under frequently occurring natural disasters in recent years, under-development of the small and middle-sized business production, unemployment, ever-growing poverty, the numbers of the artisanal and small scale miners have been dramatically increasing.

In the area of managing these ever-growing artisanal mining community activities, strengthening responsible attitudes of the miners and, enabling the required regulatory framework, last year the government of Mongolia adopted the “Artisanal Mining Development Sub-program up to 2015” and “Temporary regulation for artisanal and small scale mining activities” and provided full support to implement these program regulatory activities.

Within this scope of work, under the contract with the Sustainable Artisanal Mining project of Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, the “**Hugjliin Ezed**” NGO’s research team carried out a socio-economic baseline survey in Jargalant soum of Bayankhongor aimag.

The survey was carried out with the artisanal and small scale miners, working in Baruun, Zuun and Anag mining sites by using quantitative and qualitative survey methods. It aimed to define the socio-economic conditions, income status, employment, occupational health and safety environment, health situation and access to social well-being services of the artisanal and small scale miners, working in the survey target areas by using locally appropriate survey methods and techniques.

We would highly recommend the Sustainable Artisanal Mining project team to use these survey findings as a tool to describe the real present socio-economic situation of the artisanal and small scale miners, working in Jargalant soum of Bayankhongor aimag for their immediate activity planning and project impact monitoring.



## SURVEY SUMMARY OR MAIN SURVEY FINDINGS

The research team has accurately studied the SAM project's objectives, outputs and outcomes, while reviewing all relevant materials and documentation to develop Jargalant soum's socio-economic survey methodology formulation and generated the following short informative conclusions.

*SAM project goal:* The Sustainable Artisanal Mining Project will contribute to the development of responsible mining in Mongolia by working together with all stakeholders to ensure that artisanal miners are recognized as responsible members of a key sub-sector in Mongolia's economy, contributing to sustainable rural development.

According to the survey findings it identified that the following project objective-related circumstances are in place in the project target area:

Indicators	Percentage
Poverty rate	70,4%
ASMs' access to legal mining land	94.1%
Accident rate among the ASMs	10.3%

Table 1.1

**Outcome - 1:** A transparent and straight forward policy and regulatory framework for artisanal mining are developed and implementation started

Indicator	Percentage
Percentage of ASMs, working in a legal mining site	<b>91.5%</b>
Percentage of ASMs with regular social insurance payment	<b>37,4%</b>
Percentage of ASMs with regular personal income tax payment	<b>4%</b>
Percentage of ASMs with regular health insurance payment	<b>84,2%</b>

Table 1.2

**Outcome - 2:** The formation and functioning of institutional structures and organizations within artisanal mining at all levels to be improved

Indicators	Percentage	Comments
ASMs' national level organizational structure, that is working for the favor of the ASMs right protection with nation-wide activity networks and close multistakeholder's partnering	<b>0</b>	Participants said that SAM project is the main actor to undertake this responsibility

Percentage of ASMs with good understanding and knowledge about NGO's activities	<b>92%</b>	
Addressed one of the immediate priorities, facing the ASMs at national and local level	<b>1 problem</b>	Mining land issues have been solved with full support of SAM project and BHNGO
Percentage of ASMs, organized into partnership structure	<b>78,3%</b>	

Table 1.3

**Outcome - 3:** Improve the capacity of artisanal mining communities to engage in profitable and responsible mining and extended business activities

Indicator	Percentage	Comments	
Number of accidents, related to the ASMs' gold mining activities (yearly)	<b>10.3%</b>		
Amount of gold, mined by ASMs (in grams)	Daily	Weekly	Monthly
	0,5	1,5-2,5	7-10
ASM's average monthly income	16000 tug	48000-80000 tug	231000 tug

Table 1.4

**Outcome -4:** Artisanal miners and other resource users empowered to address and solve ecological and social existing as well as potential conflicts responsibly solved

Indicators	Percentage
Percentage of criminal cases, related to the ASMs (yearly)	<b>Data is not available</b>
Amount of rehabilitated land	<b>5-6 za</b>

Table 1.5





# **PART 2**

## **INTRODUCTION**

## ***2.1 Brief information about Bayankhongor aimag***

Bayankhongor aimag lies in the transitional ecological-zone from Siberian taiga to Asian gobi desert, is located in the western central part of the Mongolian territory and the aimag is bordered with Uvurkhangai, Umnugobi, Gobi-Altai, Zavkhan, Arkhangai aimags and with China with a 140 km long area. The aimag's territory size is 116,000 square km. Bayankhongor is one of the biggest aimags occupying 7.8% of the total territory of Mongolia. The Aimag centre, Bayankhongor city, is located 630 km away from Ulaanbaatar.

Under the local government administration units there are 20 soums, 101 bags and 1 village, named Shargaljuut. As of the first half of 2009 the Bayankhongor aimag has 22,412 families consisting of a population of 82,205 residents.

The majority of the aimags territories are found at an elevation of 1,000-1,400m above sea level and the lowest altitude area is Ekhiin Gol, 720m above sea level and the highest altitude area is Ikh Bogd Mountain 3,957 m above sea level. Air temperature during the cold season range between -18 and -30 degrees celcius and in the warm season between +15 and +27 degrees celcius.

There are blackwood forests totalling an area of 62.2 ha in the northern part and saxaul forests with an area of 477,000 ha in the southern part of the aimag. The aimag has rich mineral resources such as gold, copper, black and brown coal, crystal, fluorspar, shiny marble, granite, asbestos and different construction materials such as earth color dye, quality clay, limestone etc.

The aimag's most dominant economic sector is animal husbandry and as of the end of 2008 a livestock census recorded 2,643,500 heads of livestock, wherein 27,400 were camels, 916,000 horses, 1,224,000 cows, 705,200 sheep and 695,900 goats.

There have been 229 exploration license holding companies and 60 mining license holding companies since 2003.

## ***2.2. Survey objective, outputs***

To study Bayankhongor aimag's Jargalant soum's socio-economic conditions, identifying how local ASMs' activities and their income from gold mining contribute to the local economies development and to assess the environmental impact of gold mining activities.

### ***Survey outputs:***

1. Study the socio-economic organizational structure of the ASMs, working in survey target area and analyzing environmental impact factors of the ASMs' activities
2. Describe the amount of gold, mined by ASMs in a year
3. Study the ASMs' local gold market trends and prevailing gold market price
4. Identify ASMs' contributions to the soum's local socio-economic development
5. Identify ASMs' livelihood situation
6. Study ASMs' health, occupational safety condition, use of chemical poisoned substances
7. Describe the different forms of organizational structure of the ASMs
8. Measure income from gold and volume of gold mining of the local ASMs
9. Analyze local ASMs' strengths and advantages

### ***2.3 Survey methodology***

In line with the pre-developed survey guideline, the combined quantitative and qualitative survey methods were applied to collect required data and information. The following methodologies were employed in the survey:

- Secondary information sources and available statistics
- Questionnaire
- Large group discussion
- Focus group discussion
- Case study
- Observation

### ***2.4 Survey sampling***

The survey target total population of Bayankhongor aimag's Jargalant soum was considered as an overall sample group and selected survey participants by using simple random sampling method.

By taking seasonal fluctuation and feature driven difficulties into account during the process of counting an exact number of the ASMs, it was calculated that a 5% probability of error over 95% of the total and on the basis of this calculation the survey accurately targeted 200 ASMs, working in Zuunsalaa, Baruun Salaa and Anag mining sites of Jargalant soum.

In total 200 miners were involved in the ASM survey questionnaire, of those 91.5% of the total survey target or 183 miners were from Baruun and Zuunsalaa mining sites and 8.5% or 17 miners were miners from Anagt gold mining site.

## **2.5     *Data analysis***

**SPSS-16** software program was used for quantitative data entry, impact analysis and data processing functions.

## **2.6   *Difficulties in the field during the survey***

- It took a large amount of time to calculate income and expenditure of the ASMs, since they are poorly practiced at family budget and expense calculation.
- Most of the survey targets were men, and due to Mongolian culture of women being responsible for family finances they were poorly prepared to provide accurate family account and expense breakdown details.
- Due to the recently held western zonal religious festival “Anniversary of the Enlightened Monk” in Bayankhongor aimag, a considerable amount of time was spent waiting for ASMs to come back to the mining sites.
- As family income and expenditure related questions were parts of the family privacy information, some survey participants misunderstood the purpose of the survey and were sensitive to respond openly.
- ASMs do not have clear knowledge and understanding about the size of the mining site.



## **PART 3**

# **JARGALANT SOUM'S GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION**

This part outlines the ASMs' specific and general characters on the basis of careful assessment of age, sex pattern, marriage status, family size, educational background of the Jargalant soum's ASMs. The survey was conducted among the ASMs, working in placer mining sites, namely Baruun, Zuunsalaa mining sites, previously mined by Mongol Alt mining company and Anagt valley.

### ***3.1 Jargalant soum's present situation***

Jargalant soum is bordered with the aimag's Galuut, Bumbugur, Zag, Gurvanbulag soums and Khangai, Chuluut soums of Arkhangai aimag. The soum is located 180 km away from the aimag centre and found 930 km away from Ulaanbaatar city. The soum's altitude is 2,130 m above the sea level. The highest altitude area is Tujil mountain at 3,257 m above sea level. The soum territory belongs to the Khangai and Khnetii mountain ranges and the size of the territory is 414,318 ha.

There are blackwood, wicker, cedarwoods in the forest areas of the soum. The fauna of the soum region include deer, ibex, musk deer, wild boar, snow-leopard, lynx, wolf, fox, corsac, groundhog, fish, birds such as falcon, hawk, brown goose, swan, crane, duck, owl, glade etc.

There are many small and large lakes, namely Olgoi Nuur, Davsan Nuur, Urgun, Teel in the soum. The largest lake length is 7 km and width is 2,5-3 km. There are many fresh water rivers such as Baidrag, Tsohiot, Mandal, Hurem, Tsagaan Durulj, Huh Davaa, Ulaan Chuluut, Baruun, Zuun and Dund rivers.

Moreover Jargalant soum has a rich gold, copper, silver and iron deposits and abundant basaltic rock resources. Also there is a salty lake in the Jargalant soum and local people affirmed that 100-200 MT of salt can be extracted from the lake in a year.

### ***3.2 Demographic situation***

Throughout the peak mining season there are 450-500 ASMs in Baruun, Zuun salaa placer mining sites and people have been mining in these specific mining sites for 5 years.

As of July and August of 2009 at least one of the family members of 80% of the soum total families were involved in mining activities and earned an income for improved livelihoods and 8.5% of them were mining in Anagt, the remaining 91.5% in Baruun, Zuun salaa.

65.5% of the survey participants were men and 34.5% were women and gender ratio was 1 woman in every 1.9 men. The main reason for the men's domination in the mining activities was due to the tough nature and condition of the work.



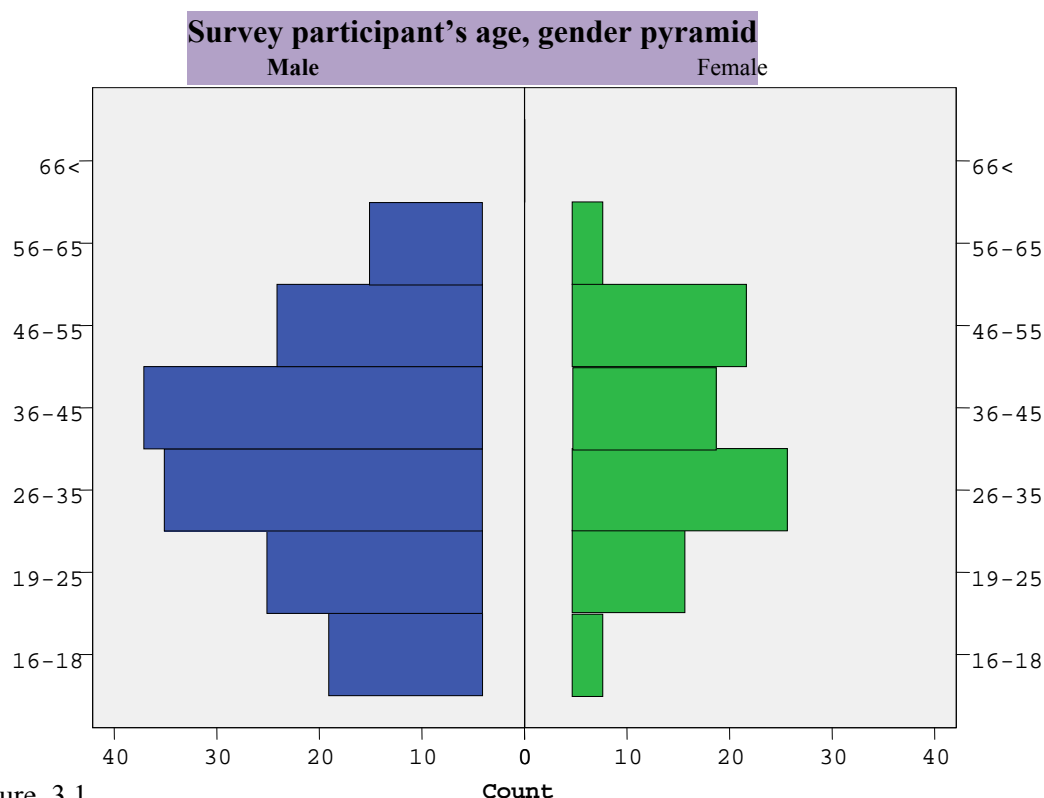


Figure 3.1

The age and gender pattern pyramid shows that the highest percentage age range was 36-45 years for males and 26-35 years for female miners. According to the age pattern analysis of the male ASMs 26-35 aged miners occupied 23.5% and 35-45 aged miners occupied 26% of the total male ASMs. It implicitly indicates that due to the physical hardships and difficulties in the placer gold mining, the majority of the miners were young people.

<i>Selected indicators</i>	<i>Zuunsalaa</i>	<i>Anag</i>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	65.5	82.0
Female	34.5	18.0
<b>Age group</b>		
16-18	9.00	12.0
19-25	16.0	29.0
26-35	26.0	24.0
36-45	23.5	6.0
46-55	18.5	11.0
56-65	7.00	17.0
66 and over	0.00	0.0
Total	100%	100%
<b>Total number of ASMs</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>17</b>

Table 3.1

For female miners the results indicated that the highest percentage fell into the 26-35 age group. By comparing this analysis with qualitative findings from women group discussion it was found that in order to earn a livelihood 26-35 aged female miners' work in gold mining and do everything the men do.

*...For the women in our ages, to find a job is totally impossible at local level, we are financially very poor to afford college fees and today we are hardly undergoing for livelihood earnings by experiencing hardships in hot and frozen cold climate extremes and we are working hand in hand with men without any sex differences and doing every tough and hard work that men do. I am slim, so oftenly sent to the deep underground hole. Due to the darkness and tight air it badly effects to my health specially suffering of dizziness and nearly loss of senses .*

Women group discussion  
U, 20 years old woman

### 3.3. Marriage status:

In total 68.5% of the survey participants were officially married, 23.5% of them have not married yet, 2.5% were widows, 2.5% were defactos and 14% were seperated. It can be easily seen that ASMs' gold mining is developing in the form of a family business. Also a considerable percentage of the ASMs were single young people, working to earn their college fees.

Family size

Selected indicators	Percentage %
<b>Numbers of family members</b>	
1	1.5
2-4	49.5
5-7	37.5
8-10	11.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number of total ASMs</b>	<b>200</b>

Table 3.2

A total of 49.5% of the survey participants have 2-3 dependants excluding themselves, 37.5% have 4-6 dependants excluding themselves, 11.5% have 7-9 dependants excluding themselves and gold mining activities were the main livelihood source to feed their dependants.

From the above mentioned results it can be assumed that 80% of the total Jargalant soum population has been earning their livelihoods from permanent or seasonal gold mining activities.

### 3.4. Literacy and educational background

A total of 97% of the survey participants were literate, 3% of them were illiterate, which indicated that literacy rate was 1% lower than the state literacy average, 2008. A comparative analysis of the survey participants' educational background against sex of the total ASMs is shown in the Figure 2.2.



Figure 3.2

### 3.5. Local residence and migration related information

In this part we intended to describe a migration situation, local registration status and residence related issues of the ASMs.

89.2% of the survey targets were local people and the remaining 10.7% were migrants.

Selected indicators	Percentage %
Local residences	89.2%
Migrants, living more than 3 years	5.1%
Migrants, living for 1-3 years	1.5%
Migrants, living upto 1 year	4.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total number of ASMs</b>	<b>200</b>

Table 3.3

Local residential registration documentation are vital to access the basic social welfare allowance and services. Due to the unregistration and lack of the residential documentation some ASMs have faced difficulties to access health and social welfare allowances and services.

Although the most of the survey respondents were local people, 11% of them are not adequately registered, which showed that except migrants there are considerable numbers of the unregistered local people in the soum.

A total of 90% of the people working in gold mining activities responded that they are living in their own ger, 10% of them responded that they are temporarily living in their relatives or friends' gers or tents at the mining sites and by taking their stay at mining sites it can be classified the local miners as settled or migrant miners.

“Migrant” gold miners are the people, who live far away from soum centre and mining sites and work at mining sites a for short amount of time, like daily, weekly and monthly or people, who live close to the mining sites and work in a day and back home in the evenings or the people,

who live far from the mining sites rent gers or stay temporarily with their relatives and work. “Settled” miners are miners, who are working at mining sites for more than 6 months and permanently staying in their own gers.

The main reason for poor local registration is the reluctance of the miners for complete registration because of their migrant working activities or on the other hand there may be not enough attention paid by local government towards local citizen’s registration practices.

It can be concluded that the ASMs’ settlement in a specific area is directly related to the size of the gold deposit and mining life-time .

The research team narrowed down the reasons for non local registration cases and 37.5% of unregistered miners answered that they have not realized the need for urgent registration, 6.3% said that they were not aware how to register. But 56.3% of the unregistered miners answered that they were officially registered in Ulaanbaatar or other places and they came here for temporarily gold mining purposes.

In the migrant and unregistered miners’ responses to the question Why did you come here?, 89.2% of them said that they came here for gold mining and seeking money making opportunity and from this response analysis it can be concluded that the main influencing factors in Jargalant soum’s population migration dynamics are miners intentions to earn livelihoods, especially to improve quality of life by using natural resources.



# PART 4

## ASM'S GOLD MINING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

### *4.1. ASMs' mined-gold size, its monetary value (daily, monthly, yearly)*

This part refers to the survey's main topic about ASMs' income size and their contribution to the local economic development. In the question What amount of gold do you recover in a day?, 71.9% of the survey participants replied that they recover daily 0.5 gr or 16,000 tugriks, 12.3% answered that they recover daily 0.75 gr or 24 000 tugriks and also all of them answered that they have been experiencing many days without gold recovery.

The ASMs sell gold at 12,000 tugriks per fyn (0,375grams), 120,000 tugriks per tsen (3,75 grams) and 1,200,000 tugriks per liang (37,5 grams).

The below table shows one miner's daily, weekly, monthly gold recovery size and its monetary values under past-going local gold market rate.

Selected indicators	Tugriks	Percentage	# of miners
<b>Size of Daily gold recovery (grams)</b>			
Less than 0.5	Less than 16 000	71.9	146
0.5 - 0.75	16 000-24 000	12.3	25
1.0- 1.5	32 000-48 000	5.4	11
1.5-2.0	48 000-64 000	6.4	13
<b>Size of weekly gold recovery (grams)</b>			
Less than 1 gram	Less than 32 000	5.4	11
1-2 grams	32 000-64 000	30.5	62
2.2- 3.0	70 400-96 000	36.9	75
3.0 -4	96 000-128 000	9.4	19
<b>Size of monthly gold recovery (grams)</b>			
Less than 5 grams	Less than 160 000	19.7	40
5.0-10	160 000-320 000	39.4	80
10-15	320 000-480 000	20.2	41
16-20	512 000-640 000	9.4	19

Table 4.1

#### 4.2. ASMs' gold mining expenditures

Selected indicators	Percentage	Total
<b>Daily gold mining expenditures</b>		
Less than 5000	63.5	129
5001-10.000	29.6	60
10.001-15.000	2.5	5
15.001- 20000	1	2
<b>Weekly gold mining expenditure</b>		
35.000-с доош	66	138
35.001-45.000	8.4	17
45.001-55.000	2.5	5
55.001-65.000	3.4	7

Table 4.2

The ASMs' peak expenditure period in a year per a person is the winter season and it comes 463,266 tugriks and major portions of the expenses go for perma-frost melting.



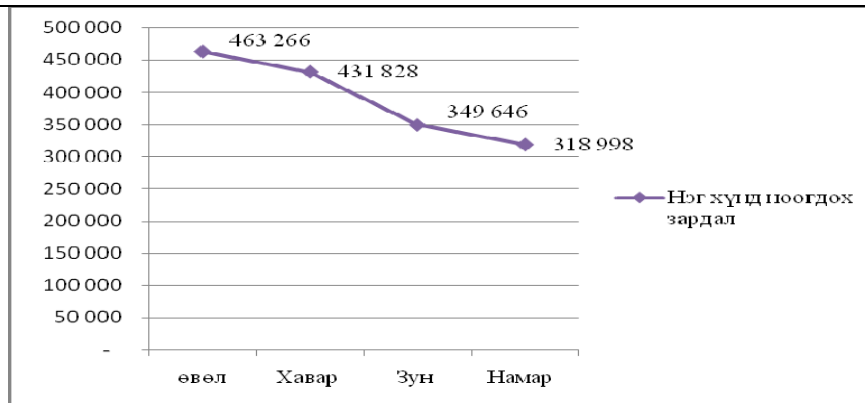


Figure 4.1

But in terms of gold mining related expenses, the mining expense peak period is the summer and about 67,1 millions of tugriks are spent for the mining operation. In the summertime there is an increase in number of ASMs, so unit expense size is lower as shown in the above figure.

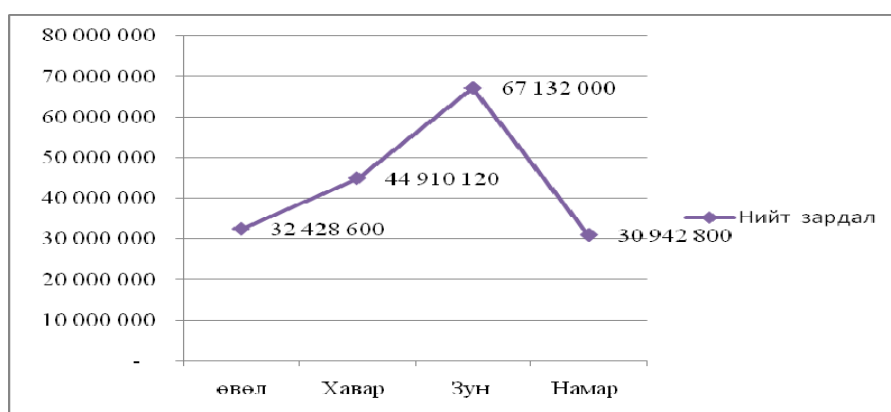


Table 4.2

### 3.3 Main economic indicators of the ASMs' gold mining activities, price comparison between Mongol Bank and world market price

As of August, 2009 local gold price per 1 ounce (31,1035 grams) was 995,312 tugriks in Jargalant soum, Bayankhongor aimag, whereas Mongol Bank's 1 ounce gold price was 1,352,971 tugriks. But 1 ounce gold price at Bloomberg international market network was 1,373,593 tugriks. This fact indicated that there is a great potential to increase Jargalant soum ASMs' income size from gold by 158,111,250 tugriks, if gold marketing procedures would be adequately regulated under legal framework. However, under this situation some additional costs, for example required legal tax and dues, hallmarking and other costs will be charged to the ASMs.

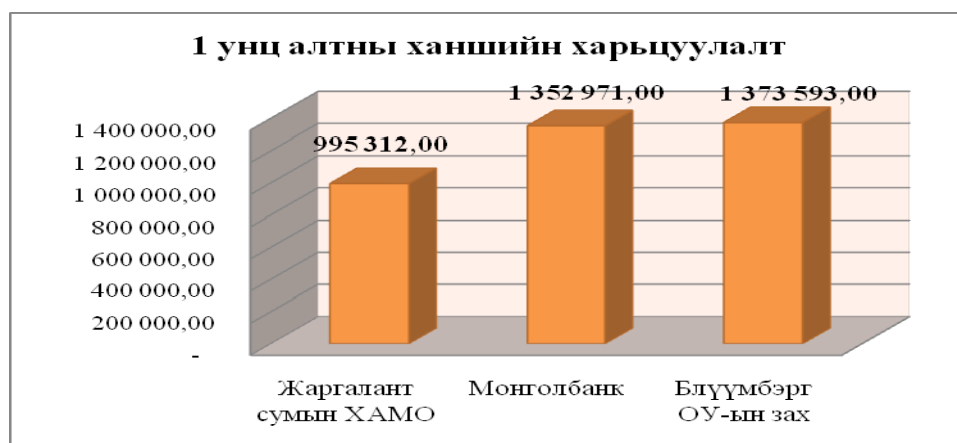


Figure 4.3

Main economic indicators of the ASMs' gold mining activities	Quantity
Size of gold, mined in a year	13,75 кг
Yearly gold income size /million. tug/	440,0
Yearly gold mining expenses /million. tug/	176,4
Yearly profit size /million. tug/	263,6
Percentage of yearly profit	59%

Table 4.3

### 3.4 ASMs' purchasing power and satisfaction

To the question Are you happy with your income from gold? 63% answered Yes, 34% said fairly satisfied and 2% said they are totally unsatisfied. Also 29.1% of the survey respondents said that they could hardly save small amount of money out of the gold income and the remaining 70.9% answered, that they have not generated any savings so far.

23.2% of the survey participants said that they have a credit and 75.4% said that they have no credit. This information was verified by the key informant interviews and focus group discussions, held with some management people and officers of Khaan Bank and Mongol Shuudan Bank. The bank people stated that the credit repayment rate is higher in Jargalant soum than other soums and also they mentioned that this stronger credit repayment capacity of the Jargalant people is directly linked to the gold mining activities and amount of the gold recovery.

Among the miners with credit it asked a question why did you get a credit? And 12.3% said that they received a credit for household necessities, 4.4% for children's school and college fees. 2.5% for medical treatment and 1% for mining activities. But to the question Where do you sell a gold? 17.7% said that they sell a gold in ger shops, 2.5% in city or aimag centre and the remaining 78.3% said that they sell a gold to private gold buying people at mining sites.



## **PART 5**

### **ASM'S LIVELIHOOD SITUATION AND ECONOMIC CAPABILITY**

### 5.1. Living condition

In terms of the housing condition 81.8% of the total survey respondents answered that they live in mongol gers, 7.9% in houses, 7.9% in parent's home and 1% in renting ger and houses. From the above information it can imply that due to the scarce forestry resources and remote location from central construction material market, it is rare to live in wooden and other construction material-built houses and most of the people are living in mongol gers.

The ger is a favorite place for living and resting and also ger is used for different purposes, like accommodation, ger cookshop, ger shop, ger billiard and karaoke and other services. There are few people, who earn income by doing such types of small businesses in line with gold mining. The SAM project opened a ger training centre in the mining sites and the ger centre is the main effective free-time entertaining facility to the ASMs for watching cinema, awareness raising educational program and meeting.

### 5.2 ASMs' employment status and school attendance

There are the secondary employment and school attendance cases among the ASMs in Jargalant soum. It can be interpreted that during the summer vacation government workers, secondary school children and university students mine a gold for earning a livelihood income and paying school fees.

Altogether 55% of the survey respondents answered that they have another income sources or secondary employment. According to the secondary employment analysis the miners are herders and government workers or school children and university students. The secondary employment status is shown in the below figure:

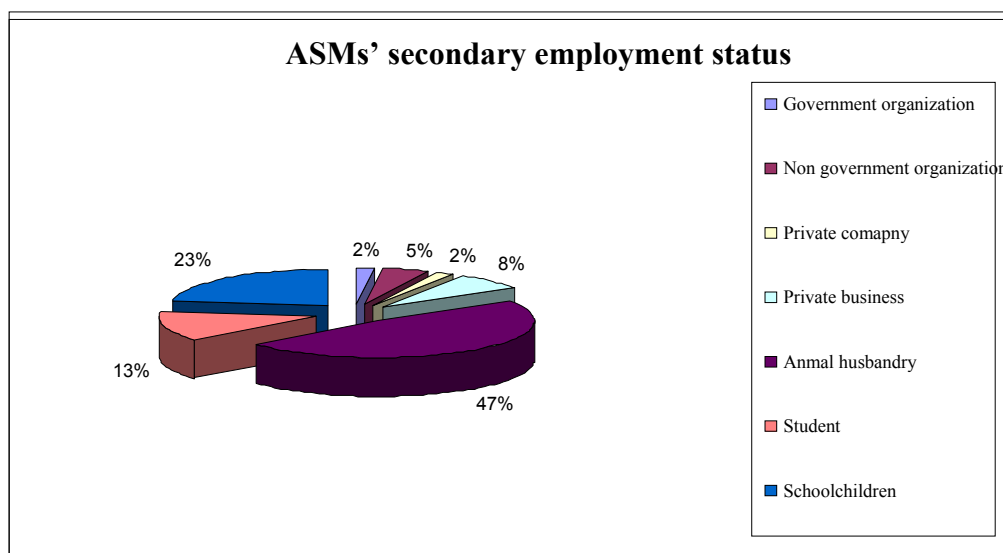


Figure 5.1

In total 47% of the secondary employed ASMs were herders, so it can call the herders in Jargalant soum as the herder-ASMs. 23% of the secondary employed ASMs were the children aged between 16-18, who were helping their parents during the summer vacation. 13% of them were students, working for university fees, accommodation rent payment, school supplies,

buying mobile phone or other necessities. 8% were ASMs, who run ger shop, ger cookshop, ger karaoke and animal dung selling. 5% were people, who have elective duties in Baidragiin Hujil NGO and 2% of the secondary employed miners were people from government organizations. From the above secondary employment breakdown percentage says that 12% of the secondary employees have fixed income jobs. For the government employees there were doctors, nurses, local administration officers.

### 5.3. ASM family income pattern

One of the main survey objectives was to study the ASMs' (economically active population and income generating labor forces) economic capacity and contribution towards local economic development through careful calculation of their income and expenses. Average monthly income level according to the income sources is shown in the below figure.

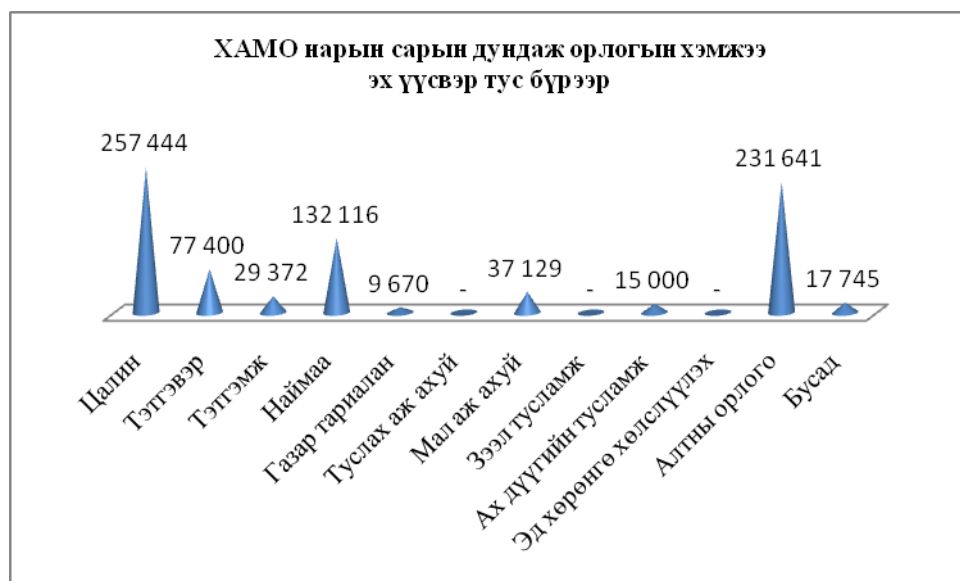


Figure 5.2

Average monthly salary for the people, working in local entities and government organizations was 257,400 tugriks, whereas ASMs' income ranged from 231,000 tugriks to 1,200,000 tugriks. ASMs' average monthly income size is 11% lower than employees in the soum centre.



Figure 5.3

The people, running different small businesses such as ger shop, ger cookshop, ger bar, karaoke and billiard can earn income amounting to 130,000 tugriks in a month. But the herder-ASMs

answered that their monthly average income is around 37,000 tugriks because of the fall in animal raw material prices, livestock farming seasonal features, and market scarcity of the milk products.

People sayings in the group discussion:

*Today price of everything is going up, except continuous price fall in the animal raw materials. So it is hard to survive from pure livestock farming. For the sake of survival I came here leaving few animals with my child. Money from gold mining helps us a lot to meet livelihood needs.*

Men's group discussion B, 45 years old

As analyzing the income status per an ASM family member, it found out that 70,4% of the total survey participants replied that their monthly income size per the family member was lower than poverty line, approved the government of Mongolia. /As 2009 poverty line in Bayankhongor aimag was amounted to 90,600 tugriks as defined by the National Statistics Office/. The income size per the family member is shown in the figure 4.4.

About 10% of the total population of Jargalant soum were involved in agriculture, however the surveyed local artisanal miners were not engaged in agricultural farming, except gold mining activities. There were no any local and international funded projects and programs in the soum except Sustainable Artisanal Mining project of the Swiss Agency for development and Cooperation. And due to the lack of the presence and interventions of the development agencies in the soum, the business skill and vocational skill trainings for alternative family income generation have not been imparted to the soum communities, which in turn effected on the limited income generation activities except animal husbandry and gold mining in the soum.

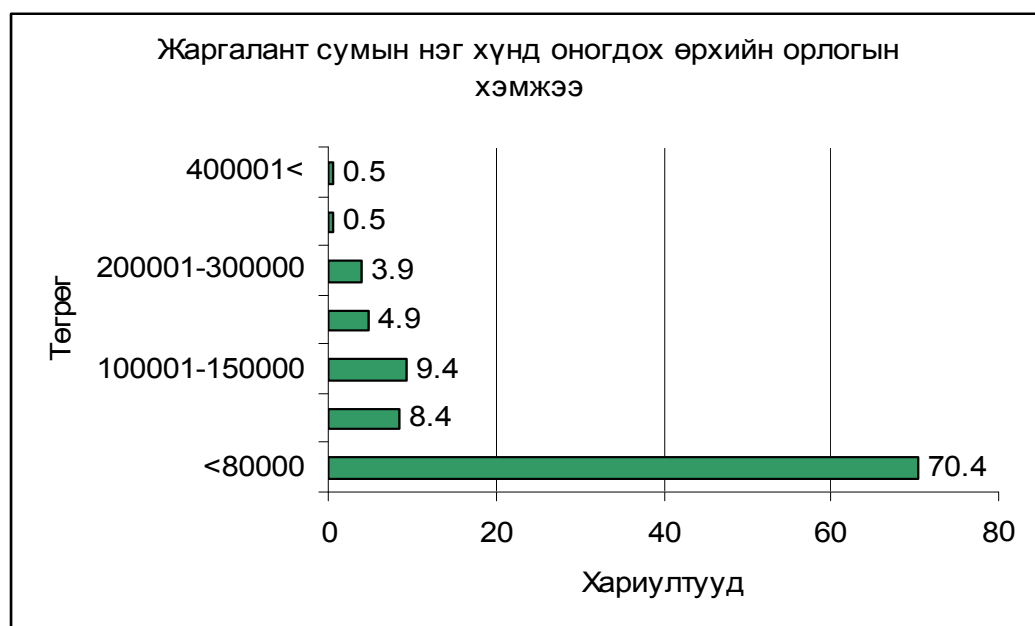


Figure 5.4

#### 5.4 ASMs' livestock husbandry practice



Although 51.4% of the survey participants said that they have few livestock, that could hardly support them to meet their livelihoods. Among the herder-miners there was one family with more than 100 sheep, two families with more than 100 goats and there were no any families with more than 100 big animals.

The average herder-miner family had about 100 sheep and goats, 6-10 cows and 5 riding horses. According to the sources from the respondents the given size and composition of the livestock is hardly enough for basic livelihood earnings, so they forced to seek alternative income generation activities

### **5.5. ASMs' transportation means ownership status**

50.3% of the survey participants said that they have own transporation means. As seen in types of the transporation means, 35.5% have motorcycles, 18.9% have cars, 6% have trucks and 1% has big and small scale tractors. According to the local traffic policy record there were 129 means of transport in the soum.

### **5.6. ASMs' monthly expense size**

Although ASM family's average monthly income amounts up to 250,000-350,000 tugriks, if comparing the income against their monthly expenses and numbers of the family members, this income size is not sufficient enough to cover livelihood expenses. According to the survey analysis, it indicated that 70% of the ASMs' income are spent for food, 12% for loan repayment, 5% for buying school supplies (excluding university fee), 2% for medical treatment, 3% for buying animal fodder, 5% for clothes and 3% for other livelihood necessities.

*All money goes for food. Even we buy food on loan when we can not find a gold. Once we find a small amount of gold, the money from gold also goes to pay the loan and to buy food. However, thanks to the nature blessings we have not faced troubles in faing a loan and sleeping with empty stomach.*

Women group discussiona  
53 years old woman

70.5% of the survey participants replied that they have a strong desire to accumulate savings for buying livelihood necessities, children's education, self-development, future contingencies such as death and life-threatening diseases, but they are not able to do savings. However, 12.8% of the total survey participants said that they can save 40,000 tugriks in a month and 16.7% can save more than 40,000 tugriks in a month.



## **PART 6**

# **GOLD MINING AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

### 6.1. ASMs' occupational preferences for gold mining and livestock farming

To the question about occupational preferences of the ASM communities 54,2% of the total survey participants said that gold mining is the most profit-making activity for earning income and other 44,3% said that livestock farming is better for profit-making purposes.

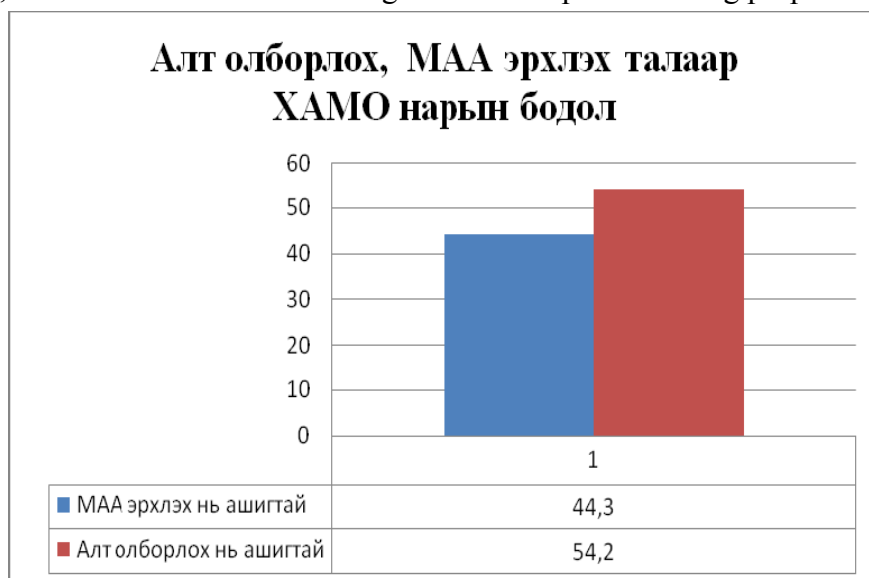


Figure 6.1

The people were asked why do you prefer doing a gold mining? And their answers were that they need reliable income sources, gold can be easily converted into cash at any time, when need arises to buy food and other things.

The below reasons were commented from the people, who said the livestock farming as less productive income generation activity, than gold mining: dramatic price fall in livestock raw materials, limited local market for milk products, high costs to transport and sell milk products and meat in the centralized big city market, only in cashmere season they earn income by selling cashmere and otherwise it is difficult to them to sell livestock products, so they oftenly fall into cash crisis. They said that combination of the livestock farming and gold mining is the best option to complement livelihood earnings.

### 6.2. Main reasons for gold mining

60,5% of the total survey participants said that in the sake of seeking livelihood earnings they started to mine and the second reason for gold mining was university fee payment and many young people are temporarily working with their friends for managing their university fees themselves.

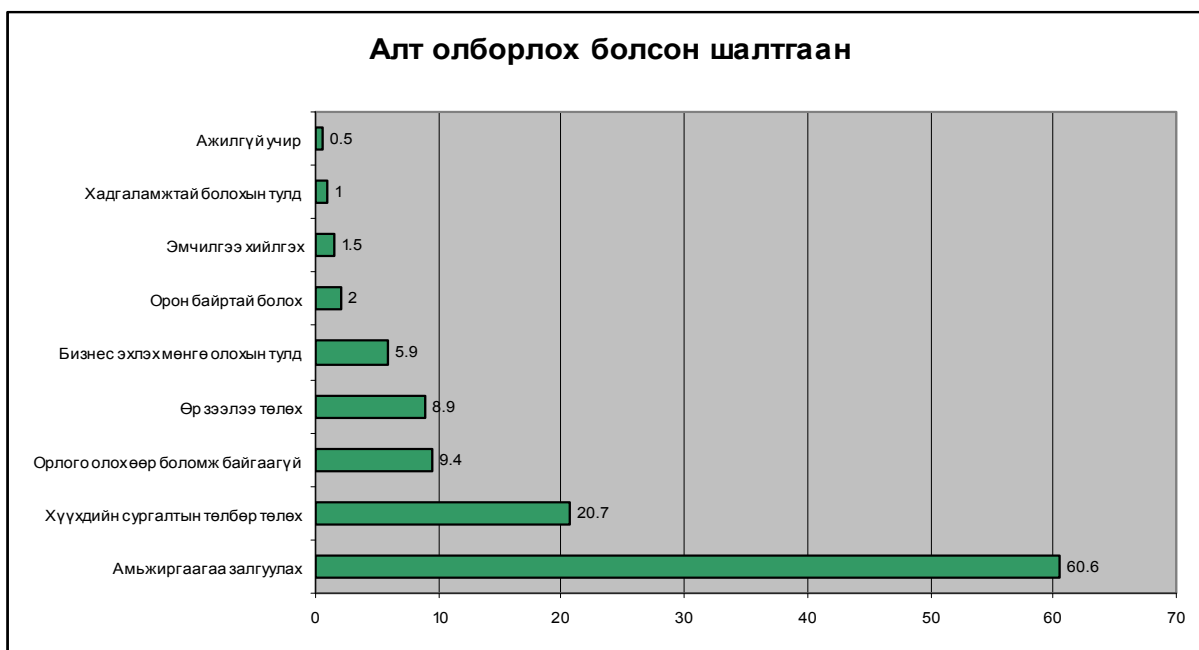


Figure 6.2

According to the survey analysis 69,4% of the survey participants have been consistently working in gold mining for 1-3 years, whereas 9,2% of them have been working for less than 3 months and indeed these temporary miners were students and school children, working in the summertime. The mining lifetime of the ASMs, working at mining sites were listed as 69,4% have been working for 1-3 years, 15,3% for 4-6 years, 5,1% for 7-9 years and 0,5% for 10-12 years. The miners, working for a short time or less than 3 months were students and school children and temporarily visiting relatives of the local ASMs.

*ASMs' work duration at mining sites*

Selected indicators	Percentage %
<b>Mining lifetime</b>	
Less than 3 months	9.2
7-12 months	0.5
1-3 years	69.4
4-6 years	15.3
7-9 years	5.1
10-12 years	0.5
<b>Total</b>	100
<b>Total number of ASMs</b>	200

Table 5.1

To the question what's the biggest threat in the gold mining activities? the ASMs answered that accidents caused by land collapse and fall and a diminishing quantity of gold in every coming days are the main concerns to them, rather than caring about drinking water supply, electricity and housing problems for improved settlement and living conditions. According to the survey result it showed that there was no worry about external pressure and discrimination to the miners and it is worthy to note that the absence of such violations is directly related to the joint activities

by SAM and Baidragiin Hugjil NGO, aiming to strengthen ASMs' organizational structure and formation.

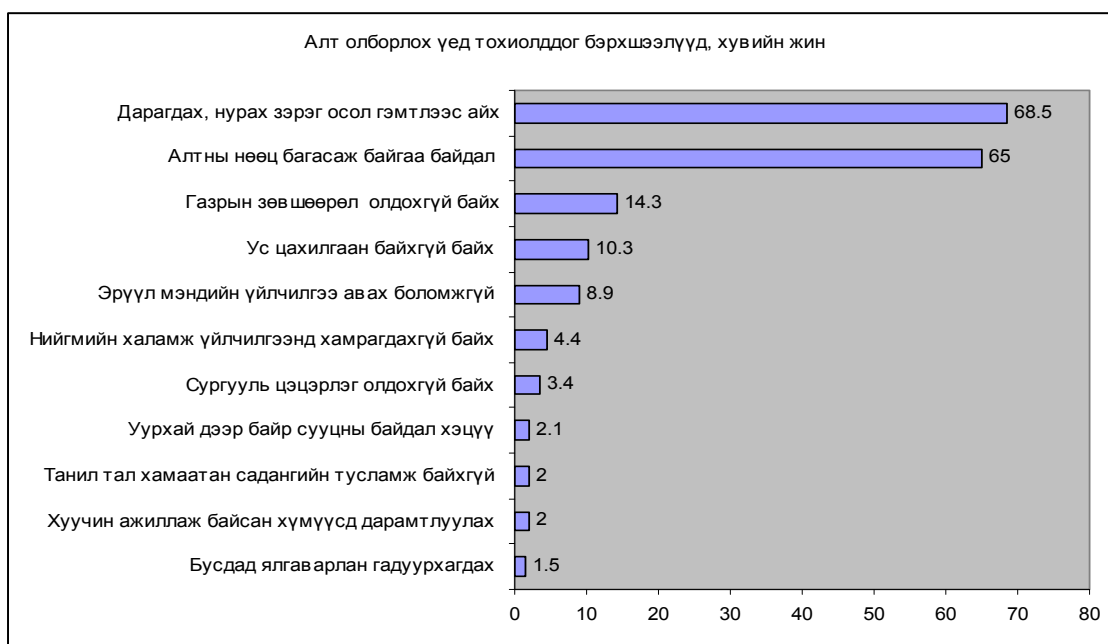


Figure 6.3

### 6.3. ASMs' legal access to mining land

During the survey land issue was the hot discussion topic and 91,5% of the total survey participants responded that they were working at legal mining areas, provided under the Government Resolution No 72 and Temporary regulation for artisanal mining activities. But due to the different level of legal knowledge and information among the survey participants, it was difficult to confirm land related findings. Also mining partnerships did not know the exact size of the total mining areas and allocated land size to the partnerships.

During the survey it was asked to the miners Do you want to leave the gold mining? And 69,5% of the total survey respondents answered that they want to leave this work. The reasons for leaving the gold mining were that 1% of the total survey participants said that they have earned sufficient money, required for running other business activities, so they are willing to leave this job, 11% said that due to the worsening health conditions they are not able to continue doing gold mining, 34% said if they grasp a chance to run other income generating activities, they definitely leave this job because of its hard and dangerous working condition and 26,1% said that they are getting sad with the diminishing quantity of gold and decreasing daily income size, so they want to run other business. The remaining people shared reasons, why they are willing to leave the job, like isolation from their families, seasonal nature of the gold mining activities, adverse climate hardships and so on.

### 6.4. ASMs' working day and holiday condition

According the the 5th chapter of the Labor Law of Mongolia it specified that weekly working hours are 40, working hours in a day are 8, but for the ASMs' working hours are highly depend on quantity of gold and seasonal influences. They usually work longer than 8 hours in a day,

when they mine much gold content earths or in warm seasons. Also 23,6% of the survey respondents said they are keeping to work unless heavy rain happens and 36,9% said that they are continuously working to find a gold without any dayoffs.

<b>Selected indicators</b>	<b>Percentage %</b>
Holidays	
1 day	17,0
2 days	13,5
3 days	5,0
More than 3 days	3,0
No holiday	37,5
Bad wheather	24,0

Table 6.2

The miners work 10 hours in a day. According to the survey observation and study it identified that daily working hours, work interval, holidays in a week are highly depend on quantity of gold, seasonal influences and they don't have a regulatory guideline for workdays and holidays. The survey participants were asked about the bad weather conditions, that harm mining activities and 78,3% of them said heavy rain, 18,7% said winter frozen cold weather, 17,7% said snow storm, 7.4% said sand storm, 4.4% said burning hot wheather. From the above information it can be concluded that the most severe weather condition for the miners is the heavy rain fall. Due to the heavy rain dangerous situation may arise such as full water in underground holes and easy land slide. Otherwise the miners are still keeping to work in times of the other adverse weather conditions.

<b>Selected indicators</b>	<b>Percentage %</b>
<b>Seasonal employment</b>	
Winter	4.4
Spring	19.7
Summer	69.0
Autumn	14.8
Whole year around	24.6

Table 6.3

### ***6.5. ASMs' labor distribution, challenges and work value***

Usually the miners do 4 main works such as making shaft, bringing out the material, screening, panning the material to get concentrate. Through a study of relevance between gender and labor types, it can be seen that men do making shafts and women do carrying and screening materials (58,6%), panning materials (79,8%), carrying water (28,6%), spading materials (29,1%).



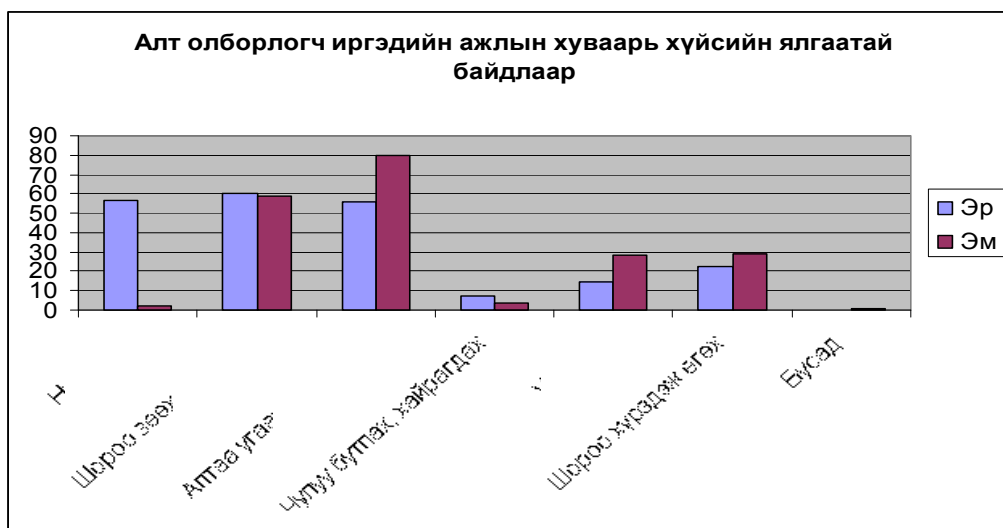


Figure 6.4

64,5% of the survey participants said that among the above works, the toughest one is a making of shafts in frozen and unfrozen earths, 22,7% said panning the materials by using Russian rubbers in extremely cold weather, 13,3% said working in the shafts after melting snow and rain as the toughest tasks in the gold mining activities.

44% of the ASMs pan the materials weighing 601-800 kg in a day and the minimum material quantity, panned in day is 100 kg and recover about 0.4-0.75 grams of gold and earn income amounting to 12,000-24,000 tugriks in a day.

#### 6.6. Work place, labor tool and equipment

88,7% of the total miners use spade, 35,5% crowbar, 41,4% spud, 52,2% pail, 41,9% basin, 17,2% sack, 11,3% screen, 35,5% ironbar with hook, 1,5% water pump, 4,4% rubber, 0,5% hose-pipe, 7,9% water gun, 3,9% dry washer and 1,5% пайжгар. From the above list, it can say that the most commonly used tools are spade, crowbar, spud, basin, sack, ironbar with hook.

To the question what equipment and tools are the ones that ease your work? in total 39.9 of the survey people said spade, 20.7% water gun, 16.3% ironbar with hook. From the survey process observation it found out that the miners use cheap and small-scale tools, because they can not afford expensive bulldozer, excavator, water pump, sluices, although they want to use them.

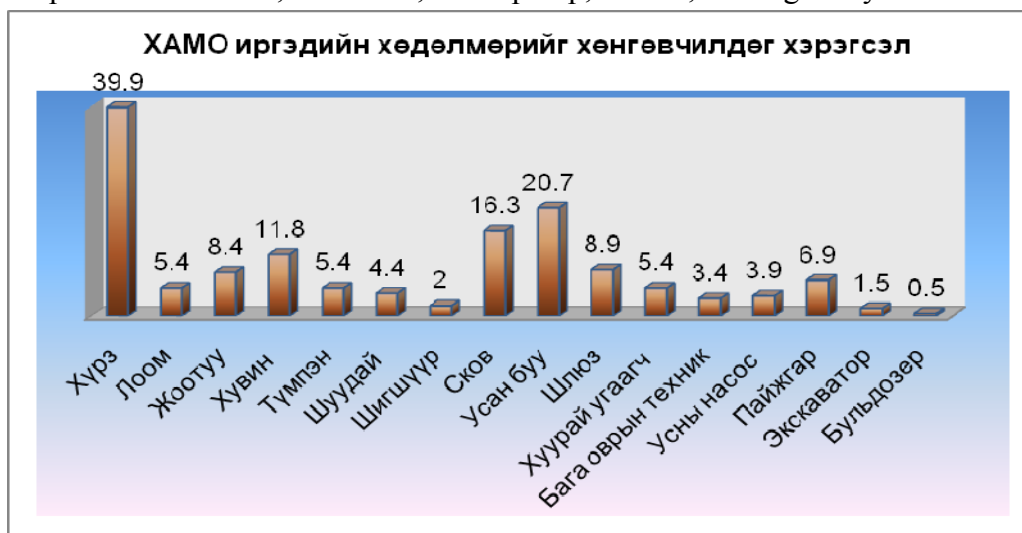


Figure 6.5



## **PART 7**

### **ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES AND NEED**

## 7.1 Health service quality and access

According to the Mongolian Constitution Law a Mongolian citizen has a right to gain a health protection, and access to the health services. Out of the total survey respondents 81, 3% said that they receive the health services in the soum hospital and 5, 9% in the aimag hospital. 66% of the survey attendants see the soum doctor, 16, 3% see the mining company doctor, when they get sick.

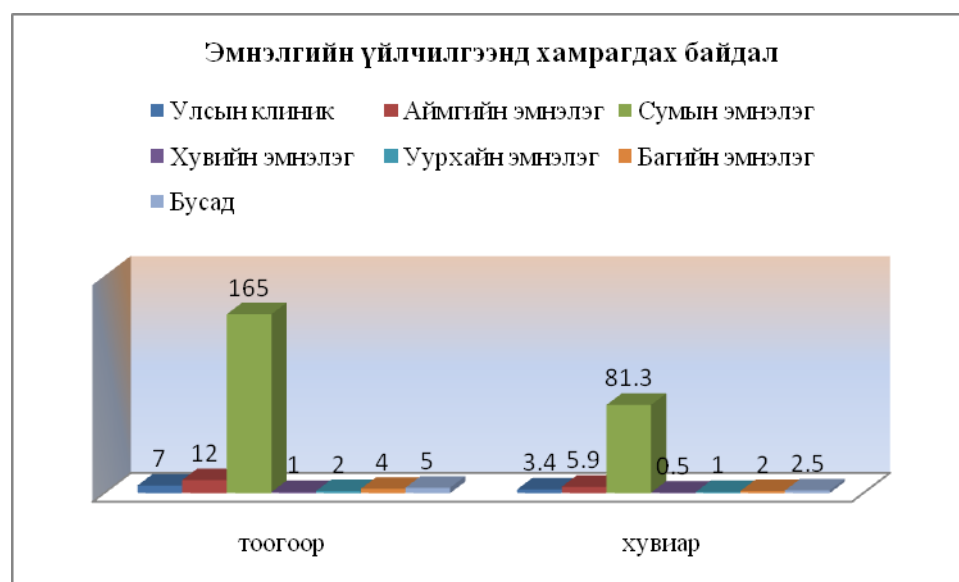


Figure 7.1

By classifying the types of the medical health aid services, 59,1% were primary health aid services, 8,4% qualified medical services, 7,9% impatience and diagnosis services. Within the scope of health service delivery to the local communities, the soum hospital carries out medical preventive check-ups and diagnosis. However, there is no accurate health survey among the ASM communities and they come the soum hospital only when they need in-patient treatments and for other cases they receive primary health aid services from the mining company's assistant doctor. In the interview with ASMs, a soum doctor and local government officials, they said that due to the budget deficiency to the soum hospital only one hospital van is employed to serve 3,049 soum people, which causes a considerable delay to deliver health services on-time to the whole people in the soum. 17,7% of the survey respondents complained about late delivery of the primary health aid services and 4% said that it is possible to get health services within 2-12 hours. From the key informant interview and group interview findings it found out that the miners prefer to receive the medical health services from the mining company's assistant doctor, who is working very close to the ASMs' mining sites and on the other hand the interviewed people mentioned about the inadequate facility of the mining company's assistant doctor for delivery the health services and medical treatments to the ASMs. From the above fact it recommended the following actions to improve the quality, access, on-time delivery of the health services to the ASM communities in the soum, like budget increase to the soum hospital, recruitment of the qualified doctor, improvement of the working conditions of the doctors for health service excellences.

## 7.2 ASMs' health condition

Due to the long stay in deep hole, water and wet ground, shaft making in winter cold weather, carrying heavy materials, panning materials in cold water, unsafe drinking water, the miners mainly suffer from the following diseases, namely 37,4% or 76 miners are in pain of kidney and urinary system disfunction, 26,7% or 60 miners are in pain of joint disease, 5% or 11 miners respiratory disease, 3% or 6 miners digestive system disfunction and 27,9% or 47 miners answered that they have not troubled by any diseases, since starting a gold mining.

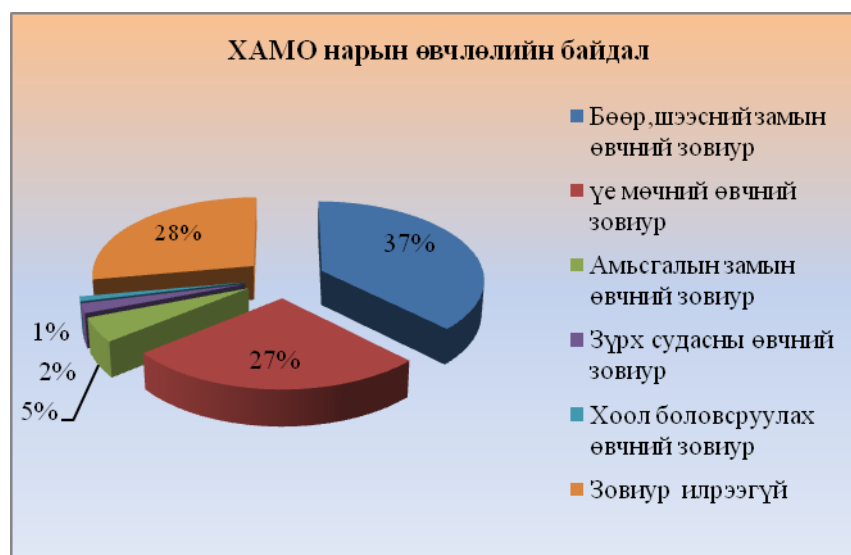


Figure 7.2

Also during the survey it was observed that under the given disorder of the work and holiday condition the most of the miners work for 8-12 hours in a day and they don't go to the hospital, even they get very sick and just take a medicine to soften the pain and keep working for livelihood earnings, which cause to make their illness more severe and chronic.

The ASMs work all day for feeding their families and due to the heavy mining work chronic diseases of the some miners are getting more worse and intense and instead of caring about their health and rest, their only wish is to mine a gold. They may easily suffer from the psychological pressure and depressions so are required to employ psychologist for delivering professional psychological services to the miners.

Key informant interview, citizen D

## 7.3 ASMs' occupation related accidents and its causes

Since working in gold mining 10,3% of the survey respondents were affected by the occupational accidents at working places and 6,9% have injured by 1-2 times, 2,5% by 3-4 times. To the question about the most prevailing accidents 53,7% or 109 miners of the total survey participants said the suffering from carbon monoxide poisoning, 11,3% or 23 miners said land collapse, 3% or 6 miners said burning and during the survey the local miners informed that one miner was dead due to the carbon monoxide poisoning.

As identifying causes of the prevailing occupational injuries, 2,5% said land collapse, 0,5% said burns, 5,4% said carbon monoxide poisoning and 91,6% said that they have not experienced any injuries so far.

From this status it can be concluded that intensity of the accidents and injuries among the miners was relatively low. The main factor for this low accident rate among the miners was that within the scope of joint activities with the Sustainable Artisanal Mining project and Baidragiin Hugjil NGO the partnership leaders actively make the miners more aware and educated about the occupational health and safety rules and requirements, as sourced from the key informant and group discussion notes.



Figure 7.3

The main causes of the accidents were listed down in the survey that 46,8% or 95 people said carelessness, 20,2% or 41 people said the poor knowledge about occupational health and safety rules and requirements, 13,3% or 27 people said land collapse, 10,3% or 21 people said the poor practical application of the occupational health and safety requirements into their work and 7,4% or 15 people said lack of the occupational safety equipment and tools.

Since working under partnership structure, one of the partnership people cares about others' health and safety and every morning before going to work this lead person instruct about the occupational health and safety requirements to the other miners that have to follow in their work and get signed for formalizing safety introduction procedure and then let people work in the shafts. The main purpose for that is for prevention and protection from any accidents. In the immediate future all miners have to implement these procedures by themselves, if we can do so, then we will be accident-free beneficiaries.

Key informant interview, citizen S

In total of 84,2% or 171 people from the all survey participants were enrolled in the health insurance, 14,3% or 29 were not enrolled in the health insurance. Also 64% or 130 people paid due health insurance tax. 15,8% of the miners, who have not paid their health insurance answered that they have not paid the due health insurance because of their poor financial condition. From this fact it can be seen that the health insurance payment status is higher than the social insurance payment, because of low rate of the health insurance, regular awareness arising

and educational activities about health insurance advantages, organized by the soum doctors, field work of the soum insurance inspector at the mining sites for collecting due payment, which ease health insurance payment procedures to the ASMs. Also during the group discussion the miners mentioned about the regular awareness and educational activities about importance of practical applications of the occupational health and safety and requisitions of the miners for being responsible miners, organized by the Sustainable Artisanal Mining project and Baidragiin Hugjil NGO, which in turn were great incentives to the miners to improve their knowledge about the importance of the health insurance coverage and to care about their health.



Figure 7.4

### 7.5 ASMs' Social Insurance payment status

To the question Do you pay social insurance out of the income from gold? 37.4% of the survey participants said “Yes” and 61.1% said “No”. 21.2% of the non-paid miners said that they are not able to pay social insurance due to the weak financial capacity, 16.3% said that they did not know how to pay, 5.9% said that they were not willing to pay social insurance and 3% said that they were so busy and no time for doing other jobs.

To the question Do you know about the importance of the social insurance, 62.1% said that the social insurance is useful for getting pension, 21.7% for social welfare benefit, 14.8% for accident allowance, 16.7% said they have no idea about the importance of the social insurance.

To the question, what type of the social welfare services do you need? 58,1% said that they don't need any social welfare services, 9% said a pension provision, 6,4% said child benefit, 6.9% said poor family income supplement and 2.5% said parental allowance.

### 7.6 ASMs' personal income tax payment status

To the question Do you pay the personal income tax out of the income from gold, 96% said “no” and they were further asked why don't pay the personal income tax and 55% said they don't have any information about it, 37% said that they are weak in finance, 6% said that they don't know how to pay and 4% said that they pay the personal insurance tax. In the survey process it was observed that the miners could not distinguish the personal income tax from the land tax. Also the miners misidentified 9,000 tugriks, collected by the soum environment officer in every

month as the personal income tax and they don't know at all how this money is spent. During the survey process the researcher explained the differences of the various tax and dues and finally found out that 4% of the survey participants pay the personal income tax and the remaining 96% have not paid the personal income tax so far.

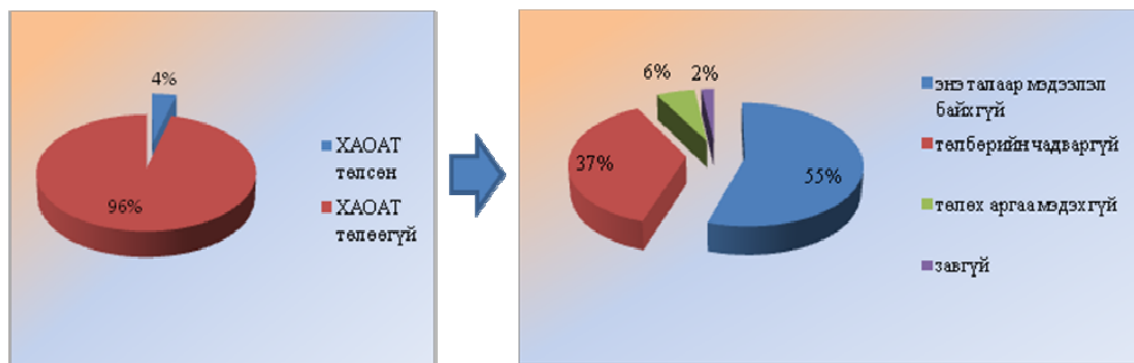


Figure 7.5





## **PART 8**

### **ASMS' ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND PARTNERING**

### 8.1. ASMs' partnership formation

92% out of the total survey people, working in Jargalant soum's mining sites said that they have heard about partnership formation and 78.3% or 159 ASMs have joined partnership members. At present Baidragiin Hugjil NGO has 35 partnerships, 500 partnership members and considerable numbers of the representative people from all partnerships were involved in the survey. BHNGO's organizational structure was consisted of Executive Committee, Monitoring Committee, thematic sub-committees and NGO Head. The Executive committee members were consisted of partnership leaders.

In terms of partnership lifetime 70 miners have worked under partnership for less than 3 months, 64 miners 4-12 months and 26 miners for more than 12 months.

Among the non-partnership member ASMs 5.9% or 12 people said they don't know about the partnership, 0.5% or 1 person said that there is no one, whom I am agree with, 0.5% or 1 person said that it is not necessary.

*In the past due to the heavy arrivals of the many local and non local people in the mining sites there were many social disorders like affrays, violences and inadequate use of earned money, but today as a result of being organized into partnership and legal enforcement of the government Resolution No 72 all non local people were forced away from the mining sites and minimum alcohol related cases are in place among the miners and the miners are working only for their livelihood improvement. I bought animals from gold mining income. My wish is that the local government administration helps the ASMs in Mongolia for organizing them into parternships and works hand in hand with ASMs for developing artisanal mining in Mongolia.*

*Baruun salaa, citizen B*

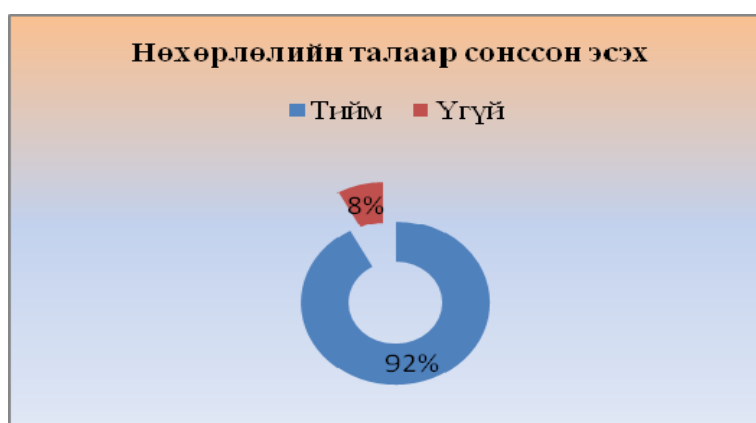


Figure 8.1

The ASMs were very happy about the Mongolian Government Resolution No 72, Temporary Regulation of the Artisanal Mining Activities, which enabled them to make contributions to the family, local and country development.

For partnership members 64% of them shared income equally, 10.3% were paid on a piece rate basis, 3% said that the partnership leader distributed the income and 76.8% or 156 people said that they were happy with the existing income distribution practices, 1% said that they are not satisfied with the income sharing practices. From this fact it can be concluded that generally ASMs, working under partnership structure are happy with their income sharing practices. From the interview it was observed that daily earned income is directly distributed on-time basis to all partnership members.



Figure 8.2

Among the partnership members 77.3% or 157 people said that they had official land permission for mining and 69.5% or 141 people did not know about the exact size of the licensed mining land. According to the observation the lack of the ASMs' knowledge about the size of the licensed mining areas was in present in Baruun, Zuun salaa and Anagt mining sites, where our survey was in place and it was concluded that because of the absence of the mining land allocation to each partnership, the people don't know about the size related land issues. Also this conclusion was confirmed by the interview with aimag and soum's environment officers and ASMs.

## 8.2 ASMs' comment and assessment about the Baidragiin Hugjil NGO's activities

Altogether 69,5% or 139 people of the total survey respondents said that they knew about Baidragiin Hugjil NGO and 30.5% or 60 people said that they didn't know about the NGO.

Selected indicators	Percentage
Training/workshop organizing	24.1%
Protection of the ASMs' right and interest	35 %
Assisting to partnership formation	13.3%
Encourage ASMs' participation	3.9%
Working for improved occupational health and safety	14.8%
Working for addressing ASMs' priorities	11.8%
Encourage the ASMs to do gold mining under partnership organizational formation	11.8%
Delivering information	10.3%

Don't know	18.7%
Heard, but don't know about its activities	10.3%

Table 8.1

To the question “What organization is working for advocating for the ASMs”, majority people or 25% of the survey participants said that the Baidragiin Hugjil NGO is working for ASMs’ right protection, awareness and educational capacity building and for improving the occupational health and safety conditions. From this fact it can be seen that although Baidragiin Hugjil NGO has been established only for one year, its activities have been accepted and recognized among the ASMs in the Jargalant soum. Also during the interview with aimag and soum government officials, they mentioned about their close working relationships with the local ASM NGO and members. As the ASM NGO is in its early stage of organizational development, the NGO management people addressed their immediate needs for further qualification and capacity building, specially in the areas of adequate organizational management, operational and financial sustainability, human resource development and networking.

### 8.3. ASMs’ most wanted services

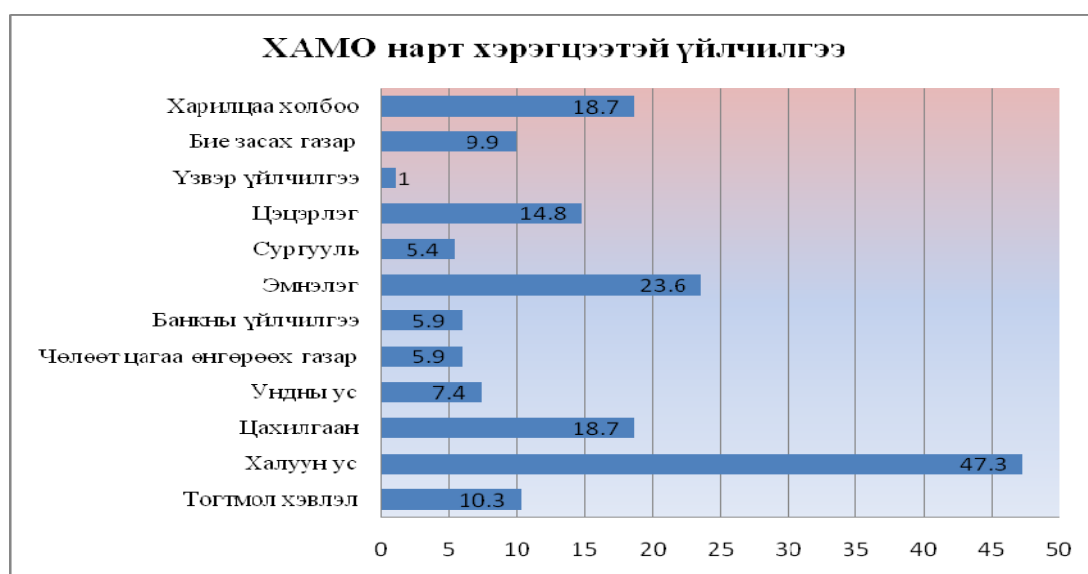


Figure 8.3

To the question What services do you most need in your living place? 47,3% of the survey respondents said a bathhouse, 23,6% said a hospital, 18,7% said a telecommunication office, 14,7% said a kindergarden and few people commented about cultural event, free-time entertainment place, school and banking service. From the above fact, the most wanted service for the ASMs is the public bathhouse because of their dusty and wet working condition.

To the question What organization is working to protect your rights and interests? 43,8% of the total survey respondents replied that the Sustainable Artisanal Mining project is the key stakeholder for protecting their rights and interests, 36,5% said that the Baidragiin Hugjil NGO is working for this purposes and remaining few groups said that partnerships and soum goverment office are working for ASMs. From these findings, it can be concluded that the Sustainable Artisanal Mining project is working very closely with the local miners, working in the Jargalant soum’s mining sites.

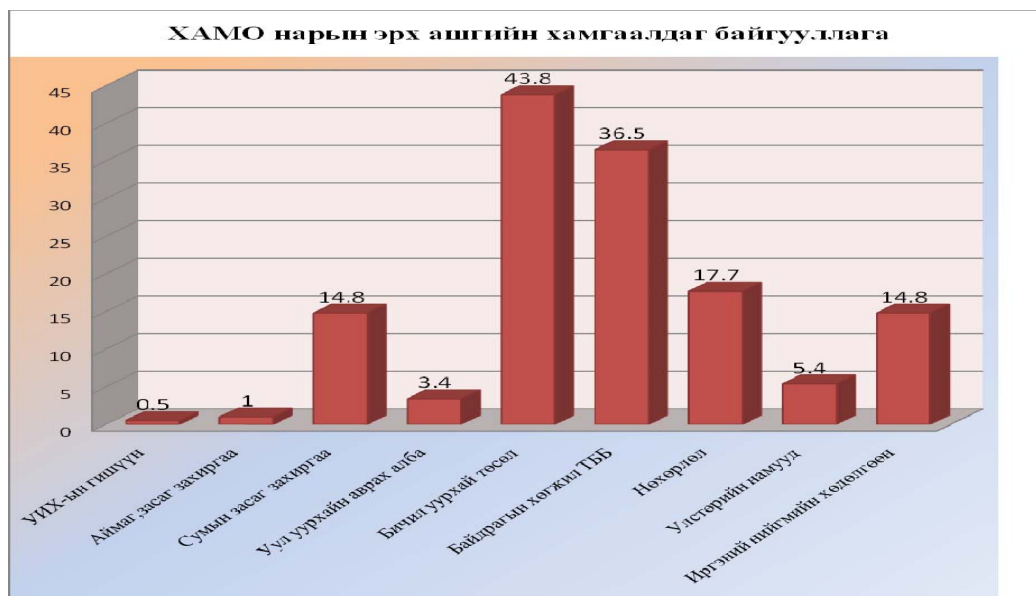


Figure 8.4

# **PART 9**

## **CONCLUSION**

- Jargalant soum of Bayankhongor aimag has 876 families or 3049 population and 60-80% of the working aged groups have been engaged in gold mining activities together with their families and relatives for short and longer periods of time.
- The total surveyed artisanal miners mine about 13,75kg of gold in a year and earn income amounting to 440,000,000 tugriks . Their yearly profit margin is about 59%. The mined gold was sold at 36% lower rate than Mongol bank directly at the mining sites. So the personal income tax payment rate is very low.
- The ASMs prefer to run other small and middle-sized businesses and animal farming instead of gold mining because of its harsh working condition and adverse affects on the human health well-being.
- Most of the surveyed miners were worried about the diminishing quantity of the gold resources and feel upset about a lack of the livelihood sources and mass unemployment in the immediate future.
- It was observed that prices of goods and commodities, sold at the mining sites were considerably higher because of its remote location from the central market and easy convertibility of gold into cash. Most of the ASMs spend their earned income for food and they can not do savings.
- According to the survey findings, there were numbers of advantages to the organized artisanal miners in Jargalant as comparing with unorganized miners in other parts of Mongolia. For example cooperative work, participatory decision making, increase in earnings, capacity building in occupational health and safety requirements and practices and also a legal access to mining land and a safe working condition.
- As observed during the survey process, the main reason of the poor social insurance and personal income tax coverage of the artisanal miners was a lack of the adequate understanding and knowledge about the importance of the tax and ways how to pay and limited access to related information and communication. If the number of non-paid artisanal miners is getting higher, in several years later they can not enjoy their legal rights to receive a pension and other benefit at the age of their retirement.
- Mining sites in Baruunsalaa, Zuun salaa and Anagt were social disorder-free areas and the artisanal miners were very committed to improve their livelihoods through hard-working in gold mining activities.

- There were many people, willing to use labor safety dresses and tools, but unavailability of the safety dresses and tools at local level and a lack of procurement information were the main challenges to them for improper dressing and equipping.

## **PART 10**

# **RECOMMENDATION**



**On the basis of the information and data analysis, collected during the survey, the following recommendations were set for the SAM project in line with each project outcome indicators**

***1. A transparent and straight-forward policy and regulatory framework for artisanal mining are developed and implementation***

- The ASMs have been organized and working under partnership formation and they have legal mining land access. Today gold resources at legal mining sites have been diminishing in year to years. So it is the time to consider about the alternative mining sites, where the artisanal miners can grow as responsible artisanal miners and where they can earn more income and gain a favorable working condition.
- The social insurance and personal income tax payment status was much lower than the health insurance payment of the artisanal miners in Jargalant soum. So it is highly recommend to regularly organize educational and awareness raising activities about the importance of the social insurance and personal income tax among the local artisanal miners in Jargalant soum in the systematic way.
- Also regular educational and awareness raising programs and activities about other tax and dues, collected from the artisanal miners were in need among the artisanal miners in Jargalant soum.

***2. The formation and functioning of institutional structures and organizations within artisanal mining at all levels to be improved***

- The project needs to expand financial supports to strengthen and empower the ASM NGO and its activities, aiming for protecting rights and interests of the ASMs
- On the other hand it is required to organize activities aiming to activate partnership members and NGO members, to influence on ASMs' mind-set change, that encourages their full participation in addressing their priorities together with ASMs' advocacy
- The artisanal miners were very sensitive for being affected by the psychological pressures and stresses, like getting discouraged, fear, anger and other psychological violences because of their bad living and working condition and future uncertainty in personal growth. So on-site delivery of the physochological advices and services by the qualified social workers and psychologists is vital to the artisanal miners.

***3. Improve the capacity of artisanal mining communities to engage in profitable and responsible mining and extended business activities***

- Further close cooperation with local artisanal miners is needed in the areas of introducing productivity-enhancing simple, cheap and locally available tools and equipment and

occupational health and safety dresses. Locally available micro-finance services can be employed to achieve this goal.

- The local artisanal miners were very keen to run income generating other businesses and services. The project could incorporate these initiatives into its field activities and within this scope of work the project could organize vocational skill training, business entrepreneurship training and provide awareness and educational handouts and information materials to the local artisanal miners.
- The health check-up services at least twice in a year are high in demand among the artisanal miners, because of the health and life threatening impacts of their occupation.

***4. Artisanal miners and other resource users empowered to address and solve ecological and social existing as well as potential conflicts responsibly solved***

- Environment degradation, worsening human health and environment safety caused by the hard living and working conditions of the artisanal miners are the main issues at the mining sites in Jargalant. So the project could insist the artisanal miners on being responsible users of ecological friendly technologies and rehabilitation.

## Appendix 1

### List of the Survey Team members

<b>Team leader</b>	
V.Bertsetseg	Development Ownership NGO
<b>Report writer</b>	
V.Bertsetseg	Development Ownership NGO,team leader
D.Otgonchimeg	Researcher,Development Ownership NGO
Quantitative study team members	
V.Bertsetseg	Development Ownership NGO,team leader
E.Battsengel	Researcher,Development Ownership NGO
Kh.Otgonsuren	Researcher,Development Ownership NGO
D.Otgonchimeg	Researcher,Development Ownership NGO
D.Tuyadelger	Researcher,Development Ownership NGO
Qualitative study team members	
Ch.Batzul	Researcher,Development Ownership NGO
В.АЛТАНЦЭЦЭГ	Researcher,Development Ownership NGO
Н.ОТГОНЧИМЭГ	Researcher,Development Ownership NGO
В.БЭРЦЭЦЭГ	Development Ownership NGO,team leader
Kh.Otgonsuren	Development Ownership NGO,team leader
Socio-economic data collection team	
N.Munkhochir	Researcher,Development Ownership NGO
Ch.Batzul	Researcher,Development Ownership NGO
Data processing	
V.Batchimeg	Researcher,Development Ownership NGO
V.ALtantsetseg	Researcher,Development Ownership NGO
Data editors and operators	
M.Zorigt	Researcher,Development Ownership NGO
D.Tuyadelger	Researcher,Development Ownership NGO
E.Battsengel	Researcher,Development Ownership NGO

## ХАБЦРАЛТ 2

### Wealth ranking of Jargalant soum, Bayankhongor with PLA

2009-7-27

Measurement of wealth ranking	Rich	Average	Below average
The number of family	2-4	3-8	2-12
Education	Бүрэн бус дунд, Дээд, бүрэн дунд	Бүрэн бус дунд, дээд	Бага, мэргэжилгүй
Employment status	Private business	herders, public sector employees, private business owners	Unemployed people, few livestock
Housing status	2 floored house and Ger	Khashaa and house	4-5 wall Ger
Property	shop, petrol station, computer, solar power light, expensive Tv and mobile, Cd player	Car, small shop, motor, TV, land, CD player	Chinese electric appliances, cheap mobile
Livestock	Above 1000 head	50-100	Below 20
Transportation means	4 types of vehicle, Russian Jeep and bus, small car/	Only one car	Chinese motorcycle
Social care	Child money	Child money, pension, disabled people's benefit, relative's support	Social welfare benefit, pension
Saving	5 million	100 000-200 000	-
<b>Total percent</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>30%</b>

## APPENDIX 3

### The lists of participants for depth interview

№	Names	Occupation and position
1	Н.Оyuunchimeг	Specialist for land relationship and Policy of Nature and Environment, Bayankhongor aimag
2	Idemonkh	State inspector of Bayankhomngor aimag
3	Nanzaa	Governor of Jargalant souм
4	Byambaa	Head of Social policy, Jargalant souм
5	Dalkhaa	State inspector of Nature and Environment, Jargalant souм
6	Densmaa	Nature and environment inspector of Jargalant souм
7	Yanjmaa	Head of Khaan bank, Jargalant souм
8	Saranzaya	Head of Mongol shuudan bank, Jargalant souм
9	Bolorchuluun	Doctor of Jargalant souм hospital
10	Densmaa	Doctor in Artisanal Mining site
11	Nicolai Nikolaevich	Director of Jump mining company in Jargalant souм
12	Batzorig	Head of Baidragiin hugjil NGO
13	Oyun erdene	Shop owner of Jargalant souм
14	Bayarsaikhan	Artisanal miner

## APPENDIX 4

### Lists of participants for focus group discussion

№	Name	School name
1	Bayanjargal	University of art and culture
2	Uugnbayar	Mongolian National University
3	Tumenbayar	Construction college
4	Altanselenge	Railway college
5	Ganbayar	Mongolian National University of Education
6	Bayarjargal	University of art and culture
7	Altanbagana	Tushee institute
8	Batjargal	Mongolian National University of Education
9	Tumenjargal	University of foreign language
10	Tumenbayar	Construction college

## APPENDIX 5

### *Questionairs for artisanal miners*

1. interview date	
2. Interviewer's number	No
3. Researcher's number	No
4. Name of bag name	1. Namtolgoi 2. Olziit ondor 3. Khondlon bulag 4. emeel tolgoi
5. Name of mining site	1. Jargalant 2. Anag 3. other
6. What gold are do you work?	1. Hard rock deposit 2. Placer deposit

#### **Part 1 : General information**

101.	Interviewier's sex	Male	1
		Female	2
102.	How old are you?	(16-18)	1
		(19-25)	2
		(26-35)	3
		(36-45)	4
		(46-55)	5
		(56-65)	6
		(65<)	7
103.	How many people live in the family?		
104.	Do you have children?		
105.	Do you literacy?	Know	1
		Don't know	2
106.	How about your education?	Not educated	1
		Primary	2
		8 year of education	3
		High school	4
		Vocational	5
		University	6
107.	How about your marital status?	Have legal family	1
		Divorced	2
		Not married	
		Live as partner	3
		Widowed	4
		Seperated	5

#### **Part 2 : Household living condition**

201.	Where do you live in?	Own home	1
		Own house	2
		Rent Ger	3
		Rent house	4
		Public dormitory	5
		Parent's Ger	6
		Other	7
202.	Do you work beside minig work?	Yes	1
		No	2
203.	If yes, What kind of work do you deal with?	Government organization	1
		Non Government Organbization	2
		Gold mining	3
		Private company	4
		Livestock	5
		Retail business	6
		Herder	7
		Students	8
		Other	9

204. What is your main source of your household?Please determine ?

Income source	Code	Monthly income	Annual income
A Salary	1		
б. Pension	2		
в. Pension benefit	3		
г. е	4		
д. (if you choose this answer,please go to questionairs 208)	5		
е. Livestock (энэ хариултыг сонгосон тохиолдолд 207-р асуултыг асуух)	6		
ё. Animal husbandry (тахиа, гахай гм)	7		
ж. Loan	8		
з. Relative's support	9		
л. Rent property	10		
м. Gold exploring	11		
н. Other	12		
205th q's answer : Total		-	-

205. How about your monthly household income per person?

(Income per person/monthly = household monthly income /number of household member)

.....

206. How about your annual household income per person?

(Annual income per person = annual household income / number of household member)

.....

207. If answered 204<sup>th</sup> questionairs, please ask the following questions?

How many head of the following animals do you have?

1. Sheep.....
2. Goat.....
3. Cow.....
4. Gamel.....
5. horse .....

If you have answer for 208. 204<sup>th</sup> questionairs,please ask the following questions?How many square meter do you use for planting ?.....

209. How many types of vegetable do you plant? .....



210. Do you have any vehicle?

- a. Yes
- б. No

211. If yes, please name your vehicle?

- a. Motorcycle
- б. Суудлын автомашин
- в. Truck
- г. Tractor
- д. Small scale of tractor (pad pad )
- е. Other

212. How much does your household spend for the following lists?

Types of expenditure	Code	Month	Year
a. Food	1		
б. Clothes	2		
в. School stationary	3		
г. Training cost	4		
д. Bank loan and debt	5		
е. Animal fodder	6		
ё. Dealing business matters	7		
ж. Medication and medicine cost	8		
з. Petrol	9		
л. Other	10		
Total		-	-

213. How much does your household spend per month?

- a. Can't make saving
- б. 1000 -10000
- в. 10 001- 20 000
- г. 20001-30000
- д. 30001-40000
- е. Above 40001

### Part 3: Migration and Registration

301.	How many years have you been living in your local area?	Permanent resident	1
		Above 3 years	2
		1- 3 years	3
		Within 1 year	4
302.	If you live here less than 3 years, have you got registered to Jargalant soum officially?	Yes	1
		No	2
303.	If Not, why?	Not necessary to be registered	1
		Don't have clear information about it	2
		Don't have passport	3
		Don't have other relevant documents	4
		Don't know where, to whom should apply	5
		Always busy to work	6
		Don't have financial possibility to get transfer document	7
		Other	8
304.	What situation do you need to be registered by the local registration Office?	To get healthcare	1
		To get emergency service	2
		To do double works	3
		To settle in this area	4

305.	What is the reason to come here?	To get social care and service E	5
		To access service	6
		Other	7
		Mine gold	1
		Look for pasture	2
		Come closer to the relatives	3
		Look for better school and service	4
		Serach for job opportunity	5
		Other	6

#### Part 4: Employment, labor schedule and holiday

410	I your opinion, dealing with livestock is better than mining gold? Please name the most challenging problem while you are mining gold?	Shelter/house		
		Yes	1	
		Could not get the land permission		
		No	2	
		Limited gold resource/amount		
		Sell cashmere	1	
		No water and electricity		
		Sell milk and dairy product	2	
		Discrimintaed by old miners		
	If No why?	Sell meat	3	
		Shaff collapses, afraid of injuries and accident		
		Sell livestock skin and leather	4	
		Kindergarten and school		
		Other	5	
		Can noit access social service		
		Raw material price is go down	1	
		Not able to access health service		
		Meat is sold with cheap price to merchanders	2	
	Oppressed by others			
	Income is seasonally can't become permanent	3		
	Lack of relative's support			
	There is no market to sell milk and milk products,lack of customers	4		
	Researcher need to read the following choices then rank it from 1-3/most big challenge should be ranked by number 1/			
	411	How many places have you been using for mining gold?	Baruun salaa	1
No			2	
Anag			2	
Permanent income			1	
Other			3	
412	If yes, do you have land permission licence? If yes, please tell us size of licenced land?	Gold is easy to convert as mongo	2	
		Baruun salaa		
		Price is permanent	3	
		Anag		
		Other	4	
413	Do you want to do other work If No, why? Instead of informal gold mining?	Other		
		It is very dangerous for our health and survival	1	
		Yes	1	
		It is very difficult to find gold	2	
		No	2	
414	Why do you have an interest in doing different work?	It is very common to drink alcohol and social problems	3	
		Earned enough money	1	
		Materialism and health and deposit is very rare	2	
		Official work people for gold is abundant because of	3	
		Other's oppress	4	
	Have many years have you been working in this mining site?	Sever working condition	4	
		Other	6	
		Harsh working condition	5	
	Hopw many years have you been doing gold mining?	Injury occurs frequently	6	
		Pressure of inspection	7	
		Remote from family	8	
			To pay children's tuition fee	9
			Could not catch gold	9
			Low gold output	10
			To have dwelling	10
Other			11	
416	Why do you decided to deal with mining gold? If you earned enough money, what is your plan spending your money?	Don't pay debts	11	
		Buy treatments	4	
		Buy cattle	4	
		Earn business	2	
		Don't have any other possibilities to earn money	6	
		Run small scale manufacturing	6	
		To find money to deal business	4	
		Other	3	
		Household usage	3	

		Other	6
417	What season of the year do you do Gold mining?	Winter	1
		Spring	2
		Summer	3
		Fall	4
		All 4 season	5
418	How many hours do you work per day on average?		
419	How many days do you usually have holidays per week?	One day	1
		Two days	2
		Three days	3
		More than three days	4
		No holidays	5
		Day off when weather is in bad condition	6
420	What is the most challenging season for mining gold?	Strong rain	1
		Snow	2
		Dusty and windy	3
		Too hot and too cold day	4
		Cold winter	5
		Other	6
421	What kind of work do you exactly Perform?	Dig holes	1
		Carry dust	2
		Wash gold	3
		Make explosion	4
		Break the stone up	5
		Catch by mercury	6
		Carry the water	7
		Other	8
422	What kind of work does the woman perform?	Dig hole	
		Carry dust	
		Wash gold	
		Make explosion	
		Break the stone up	
		Catch by mercury	
		Carry the water	
		Dig dust	
		Other	
423	Which work is the most challenging?	Dig hole	1
		Dig hole in cold and frozen	2
		Dig watered hole after rain or snow melt	3
		Take wet dust from hole	4
		Wash gold in cold day	5
		Wash gold	6
		Carry the water	7
		Carry water	8
		Dig dust	9
		Other	10
424	How many hours do you work underground per day on average?	Do not work underground	1
		Work underground (hours)	2

433	How much soil do you wash per day?	Basket	4
		Bowl	5
	Do you have difficulties from any of following working situation?	Sack (kg)	8
		Sieve	7
		Dust	1
		Fan	8
		Moisture and water	5
		Mill	9
		Hot	3
		Water gun	10
		Cold	4
	Do you have any difficulty to use labour protection clothes?	Don't know what kind of clothes to wear	1
		Noise	5
		Can not choose	2
		Darkness	6
		Expensive	3
		No ventilation	7
		Don't know where to buy	4
		No space	8
		No interest to buy this clothes	5
		Deep	9
427	Which of the following equipment do you use?	Rare	6
		Other	10
		Don't know	7
		Spade	1
		Any clothes ensure safety	8
		Jootuu	2
		Other	9
		Crowbar	3
		Basket	4
		Bowl	5
428	Which of the following clothes and equipments are mostly in need?	Sack	6
		Sieve	7
		Fan	8
		Mill	9
		Water gun	10
		Other	11
		Hard hat	1
		Gloves	2
		Mask	3
		Respirator	4
431	What kind of labour equipment and tools do you use for mining gold ?	Sleeve protector	5
		Protective work cloth	6
		Fixer	7
		Fixing rope	8
		Apron	9
		Safety glasses	10
		Other	11
		Spade	1
		Jootuu	2
		Crowbar	3
432	Which tools and equipment are mostly help you to	Basket	4
		Bowl	5
		Sack	6
		Sieve	7
		Fan	8
		Mill	9
		Water gun	10
		Other	11
		Spade	1
		Jootuu	2
		Crowbar	3

## Part 5: ASM's income and expenditure

#	Questionnaire	Amount of gold (gram)	Monetary income (tugrik)
501	How much gold do you get per day average?		
502	How much gold do you get per week average?		
503	How much gold do you get per month average		
<i>Researcher need to calculate ASM's average annual income based on income per day,per week and per month. 504.  Average amount of gold per year.....  505. Annual income from gold.....</i>			
506	Can you tell us the amount of gold which you have ever dug before? How many grams was it ?		
507	How much expenditure do you spend for your daily mining work?		
508	How much expenditure do you spend for your weekly mining work?		

509. Can you name the expenditures by season?how much expenditures are spent for which season?

Types of expenditure	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
a. Buy tools and equipment				
б. Borrow tools and equipment				
в. Labour clothes and glove				
г. Security equipment				
д. Food				
е. Shelter				
ё. Transportation				
ж. Petrol to heat land/soil				
з. Wood for heating land				
л. Water				
м. Labour protection equipment				
н. Other				
Total				

510. Annual expenditure? (Winter/summer+sum/sum+spr /sum+fall/sum=total annual cost )

..... tugrik

511.what is the annual profit ?

(annual profit = check questionairs 505 – answers of 510)

.....tugrik

512	Did you make saving with your earning?	Yes	1
		No	2
513	If yes, where do you keep your saving?	Commercial bank	1
		Lend	2
		Send to home	3
		Keep here	4
		Other	5
514	Do you lend any money to other since your mining gold?	Yes	1
		No	2

515	What is your purpose of your loan?	Living	1
		Tuition fee of child	2
		Buy equipment	3
		Pay debts	
		Other	4
516	Do you have any loan right now?	Yes	1
		No	2
517	How much tugrik laon do you have right now?		
518	How do you sell mined gold?	Gher shop	1
		Big company	
		Go to city or aimag	2
		Bank	3
		Sell to ger shop	4
		Foreign people	5
		Other	6
519	What are the names of items which you spent most from your earning?	Children's tuition fee	1
		Fed family	2
		Improve living condition	3
		To have shelter	4
		To have vehicle	5
		Other	6
520	Do you satisfy for your gold recovery?	Satisfied	1
		Middle	2
		Not satisfied	3

#### Part 6: ASM's health condition and health service

601	Which hospitals do you usually approach?	Emergency	1
		State clinic	2
		Aimag hospital	3
		Soum hospital	4
		Private hospital	5
		Mining doctor	6
		Bag doctor	7
		Other	8
602	When you are sick whom do you approach?	Physician	1
		Midwife, nurse	2
		Health volunteer	3
		Healer	4
		Monk	5
		Family	6
		Friend and relatives	7
		Other	8
603	What kind of medical service do you mostly get?	Emergency service	1
		Soum and family doctor	2
		Specialized	3
		Rehabilitation	4
		In-patient service	5
		Immunization	6
		Other	7
604	Did you have any complaints since gold mining?	Tinnitus	1
		Cough	2
		Eye problem	3
		Skin problem	4
		Edema	5
		Bowel problem	6
		Urinate frequently	7

		Back pain	8
		Joint pain	9
		Don't have any	10
		Other	11
605	Do you confront any difficulties While getting healthcare service? Long distance to get health service A	Long distance to get health service	1
		Don't have health insurance	2
		Not registered the local registration office	3
		Lack of communication	4
		Lack of transportation	5
		Don't have money	6
			7
606	Have you injured since your Mining?	Yes	1
		No	2
607	If yes, how many times did you get injured?	1-2	1
		3-4	2
		5-	3
608	What kind of accidents did you involve in relation to labor safety?	Pressed by soil	1
		Broke up fixing rope	2
		Fell into hole	3
		Affected the explosion	4
		Burnt	5
		Didn't get	
		Other	6
609	How many times does the accident occur per month?		
610	What kinds of accident are common here?	Pressed by soil	1
		Broke up fixing rope	2
		Fell into hole	3
		Burnt	4
		Affected the explosion	5
611	Where do you get necessary medication?	Бусад	6
		Ger shop	1
		I have it	2
		Individuals	3
		Soum center	4
612	What do you think the main reason of accident?	Other	5
		Don't know the safety rule	1
		Know safety rule but don't implement it in practice	2
		Soil is too wet and easy to collapse	3
		Lack of safety tools and equipments	4
		Careless	5
		Harsh weather condition (flooding,cold ,etc)	6
		Necessary to heat soil	7
613	How much time do you need in order to get the closest health entity to get service?	Other	8
		Within 2 hours	1
		2-12 hours	2
		12-24 hours	3
614	Are you covered the health insurance?	More than 3 days	4
		Yes	1
615	Хамрагдсан бол энэ жилийн даатгалын хураамжаа төлсөн үү?	No	2
		Тийм	1
616	Үгүй бол та яагаад эрүүл мэндийн даатгалд	Үгүй	2
		Ямар нэг ажлын газрын харьяалалгүй	1

	хамрагдаагүй вэ?	Мөнгөний боломжгүй	2
		Бүртгэл, бичиг баримтгүй	3
		Надад хэрэггүй	4
		Мэдэхгүй	5
		Бусад	6

**Part7: Coverage of social insurance and social care service**

701	Do you pay social insurance fee from you income from gold mining?	Yes	1
		No	2
702	If no, what is the reason of not paying?	Not able to pay	1
		Don't know have to pay	2
		Couldn't meet insurance people	3
		Don't have interest in insuring	4
		Busy	5
		Other	6
703	What do you think the significance of having social insurance?	Retirement pension	1
		Pension B	2
		Insurance for accidents and injury	3
		Don't know	4
		Other	5
704	What social care service do you need now?	Retirement pension	1
		Pension for child care	2
		Pension for disabled	3
		Pension for exteremly poor people	4
		ТЭЖЭЭГЧЭЭ АЛДСАНЫ ТЭТГЭМЖ	5
		Pension for newly marriage	6
		Pension for newly born	7
		Don't need	8
		Other	9
705	Do you pay for income tax from your earnings from gold?	Yes	
		No	
707	If yes, how much do you pay per month?		
707	If no, what is the reason of not paying for income tax?	Unable to pay	1
		Don't know the procedure to pay	2
		Don't have information regarding this issue	3
		Busy	4
		Other	5

**Part 8: ASMs' organizational practices and partnering**

801	Have you ever heard about partnership?	Yes	1
		No	2
802	Are you member of partnership?	Yes	1
		No	2
803	Which partnership are you belonging?		
804	Have long have you being the member of partnership?	0-3 month	1
		4-12 month	2
		Above 12 month	3
805	How mnay member does your parthership have?		
806	What is the advantage of being member of partnership?	Less work	1
		Share equipments and tools	2
		Improve safe condition	3
		Improve income	4
		Access information	5
		Easy to access social service	6
		Land is officially given	7
		Solve problems among team	8



		If we raise issue, strong voice for solving the issue	9
		Other	10
807	How do the members of partnership share profit?	Equally	1
		Get based on output	2
		Partnership leader share it	3
		Discuss among team and decide	4
		Other	5
808	Are you satisfied for sharing the profit?	Satisfied	1
		Fairly satisfied	2
		Not satisfied	3
809	Does your partnership have land permission licence?	Yes	1
		No	2
810	If yes, how many square meter land were you given permission?	Write sizes of land :	
		Don't know :	
811	If you are not belongs to partnership, what is the reason?	Don't know about partnership	1
		Bening meber of partnership, requires high criteria	2
		There is no other people have same interest	3
		There is no profit for being member of partnership	4
		There is a problem to share profit	5
812	Have you ever heard about “Baidragiin hugjil” NGO Байдрагийн хөгжил ТББ-ийн талаар мэдэх үү?	Yes	1
		No	2
813	What does this NGO do?	Conduct training	1
		Protect the right of ASMs	2
		To support to establish partnership	3
		To support participation of ASMs	4
		Take care of woking condition of ASMs	5
		Work to solve problems behalf of ASMs	6
		Play main role to organize ASMs and systematically to mine gold	7
		Provide with nformation	8
		Don't know	9
		I have heard about ‘baidragiin hugjil’ NGO but don't know activities	10
		Others	11
814	What is most demanding thing here?	Permanent magazine and newspaper	1
		Bathroom	2
		Electricity	3
		Drinking water	4
		Recreation place	5
		Bank	6
		Hospital	7
		School	8
		Kindergarten	9
		Social insurance service	10
		Free time activities/movie, concert/	11
		Toilet	12
		Other	13
815	Which organization protects rights of ASMs?	Parlament member	1
		Aimag government	2
		Soum government	3
		Minign rescue authority	4
		Sustainable Artisanal Mining Project	5
		Baidragiin hugjil NGO	6
		Partnership	7
		Political parties	8
		Civil movement	9
		Other (write name )	10

## Appendix 6

### Qualitative survey targeted group :

#### A. Focus group discussion

1. Male ASM group
2. Female ASMs group

#### B. Indepth interview

1. Governor of Jargalant soum
2. Soum social worker
3. Soum police officer
4. Soum hospital doctor
5. Officer responsible for environment in soum
6. Shop owners of soum / Baruun and Zuunn salaa of Baidrag /
7. Director of JUMP company
8. Inspector for State Inspection Agency of Bayankhnongor aimag
9. Artisanal miner
10. Soum mining site doctor
11. Head of Khann and Shuudan bank in Jargalant soum

### Focus group discussion guidance

<b>Targeted group :</b>	Female Artisabal miners
<b>Targeted group age :</b>	18-50
<b>Participant's number :</b>	20-25
<b>Focus group discussion goal :</b>	Socio economic condition, health,security of working place,labour protection,equal participation of female artisanal miners and their coverage of social insurance,its barrier to access social service,opionons to solve problems faced with an some clarification regarding their life condition.

### Introduction

1. Facilitator introduce team to group
2. Create comfortable atmosphere among group or individuals by asking their name,surname and adress
3. Inroduce goal of discussion.

### Main guidance for facilitator:

Before discussion:

1. Put easy and simple question
2. Ask open questions to continue discussion
3. Continue discussion deeply
4. Ask main questions and issues and discuss
5. Avoid asking Yes,No questions
6. Researcher shouldn't push her/his opinions to the participants

### End of discussion:

1. Check discussion result and ask missing questions
2. Facilitator summarise main discussion point
3. Clarify un clear expressions,opinion from participants
4. Appreciate for the participant's time and attanedance for the discussion

### Main questions:

1. *What is the main reason to mine gold? Why did you choose to mining rather than choosing livestock and animal husbandry?*
2. *What kind of work have you done before mining?*
3. *How many people from your family work as ASM?*
4. *What kind of work do you usually do for minig gold? /dig hole, carry dust from hole,wash soil,and sell?*
5. *What is the most difficult work here? Who is incharge of this work? How about their age and sex,physically*
6. *Which work is more wortj/earn more?*
7. *How mnay hours do you work per day? How do you evaluate your working condition? /most difficult,difficult/*
8. *How many amount of gold do you mine every day? If you convert it to mongo, how much is the income per day?*
9. *How mnay people are belongs to one partnership? How do you share your profit?*
10. *How and where do you sell your gold?*
11. *Where and to whom do you sell your gold?*
12. *What kind of coordination/regulation to sell gold do you want?*
13. *How about ASM's health condition? What is the commom diseses among ASMs?*
14. *How do you protect/ensure your labour safety?*
15. *How often does the accident occur? What kind of accidents is common here?*
16. *When accident occurred to whom do you apply for? What kind of support do you get? How much time does it take to get health service?*
17. *Do you have health insurance? Did you pay for this year amd month payment?*
18. *What do you think, how do you prevent from accident?*
19. *How do you evaluate gold deposit/source in this place? If gold source is out of usage then what would you do?*

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<b>Targeted group :2</b>	Male ASMs
<b>Targeted group:</b>	18-50
<b>Participant's number :</b>	20-25
<b>Focus group discussion goal :</b>	Socio economic condition, health, security of working place, labour protection, equal participation of male artisanal miners and their coverage of social insurance, its barrier to access social service, opinions to solve problems faced with an some clarification regarding their life condition.

**Гол асуултууд:**

1. *What is the main reason to mine gold? Why did you choose to mining rather than choosing livestock and animal husbandry?*
2. *What kind of work have you done before mining?*
3. *How many people from your family work as ASM?*
4. *What kind of work do you usually do for mining gold? /dig hole, carry dust from hole, wash soil, and sell?*
5. *How many people from your family work here?*
6. *To whom do you mine gold? Who take care for your children while you are working here?*
7. *What kind of work does the female ASM perform?*
8. *What is the work duties between female and male ASMs ?*
9. *What kind of work do you usually do for mining gold? /dig hole, carry dust from hole, wash soil, and sell?*
10. *What is the most difficult work here? Who is in charge of this work? How about their age and sex, physically*
11. *Which work is more worth/earn more?*
12. *How many hours do you work per day? How do you evaluate your working condition? /most difficult, difficult/*
13. *How many amount of gold do you mine every day? If you convert it to mung, how much is the income per day?*
14. *How many people are belongs to one partnership? How do you share your profit?*
15. *How and where do you sell your gold?*
16. *Where and to whom do you sell your gold?*
17. *What kind of coordination/regulation to sell gold do you want?*
18. *How about ASM's health condition? What is the common diseases among ASMs?*
19. *How do you protect/ensure your labour safety?*
20. *How often does the accident occur? What kind of accidents is common here?*
21. *When accident occurred to whom do you apply for? What kind of support do you get? How much time does it take to get health service?*
22. *Do you have health insurance? Did you pay for this year and month payment?*
23. *What do you think, how do you prevent from accident?*
24. *How do you evaluate gold deposit/source in this place? If gold source is out of usage then what would you do?*

**Interview with soum governor № 1**

**Duration of interview:** 45 минут  
**Necessary materials:** recorder, note taker, paper and pencil

**Main discussions:**

**Social care and social service for ASMs from soum government**

1. *How many ASMs in your soum? How many ASMs from other place to mine gold?*
2. *How many lands are used for ASMs in your soum?*
3. *How many partnerships have land permission licence? How many people are belongs to this partnership?*
4. *How do you evaluate ASM contribution to soum development?*
5. *How much amount of money goes to soum funding from mining activities? How much income are from livestock annually to soum funding?*
6. *What kind of policy, regulation does the civil citizenship committee, khoroo governor implement for ASMs?*
7. *What kind of support does the soum government take for ASMs?*

8. How many times of accidents and injuries occurred in your soum related with ASMs per year? How do you decrease this number of accident and injuries among ASM?
9. Do you think that does the government officials work load increase because of ASMs such as hospital, police department, hospital service and other social service provider?/

### **Negative impacts from ASM**

10. Is there any negative impact to the environment because of ASM's mining activity in your soum?
11. If you compare negative impact to mining company which one destroys environment more?
12. What kind of measure do you take to reduce these negative impacts as cooperating with local ASMs?
13. How many square meter explored land is recovered? From which ASMs has recovered please tell size of land?
14. How do you think what kind of measure is right to coordinate relationship among local ASM and outsiders?
15. What is your opinion about formation of ASM related land law and policy?

### **Interview with social worker of jargalant soum №2**

**Duration of interview:** 45 минут  
**Necessary materials:** recorder, note taker, paper and pencil  
**Main discussions:**

#### **Main discussions :**

1. How many ASMs in your soum? How do you think the reason of ASM gold mining?
2. How many percentage of your soum is poorest, poor, average is there, wealthy household?
3. How many percentage of your soum households are dependent on mining income?
4. How many people are from different aimag to come to your soum and mine gold?
5. Is there any conflict between local ASMs and outsiders? if yes, what is the main reason of conflict?
6. Is there any urgent issue among ASMs/alcoholism, prostitution, raping/
7. What is the percentage of unemployment?
8. What is the percentage of children drop out of school? What is the main reason?
9. How do you determine poorest, poor, average, wealthy household in your soum?
  - a. income
  - b. livestock number
  - c. shelter condition
  - d. Job employment, business
  - e. The number of family member, children's number
  - f. land
  - g. vehicle
  - h. health etc
10. How many household headed by woman/man? How about their living condition to improve their income?
11. What kind of support does the soum government take measure for ASMs?
12. What is your opinion to improve formulation of registration among ASMs?
13. Have you ever done training to increase awareness on social insurance, social care among ASMs? if you have done, which training, how many times?
14. In your opinion, what kind of activities/progress needs to be taken to solve faced issue of ASMs.

### **Interview with police officer №3**

**Duration of interview:** 45 минут  
**Necessary materials:** recorder, note taker, paper and pencil

#### **Main discussions:**

1. Which type of crime is common in this soum?
2. What do you think the reason of crime?
3. Does the case of crime has been increasing or decreasing as compared with previous year? why and how?
4. Do you think case of crime among ASMs is increasing or decreasing? Which type of crime is dominating among ASMs?
5. Is there any conflict between local ASMs and outside ASMs? If yes, what is the reason of it?
6. Can you share your opinion about majority of people who committed crime is from local ASM or outside ASM?
7. What is common problems among ASM/alcoholism,prostitution etc/
8. How many percentage of crime is related with alcohol? What kind of coordination is needed to decrease selling alcohol among ASM?
9. Can you please share the case of accident,death and its impacts regarding labour safety related with ASMs activities in this soum,what is the reason of it?How do you register that victims of accident and injures,how do you deal with this kind of case,how do you take measure to prevent from this case?
10. How do you monitor usage of mercury or other poisonous chemical substances in permitted land among
11. What kind of service and support to implement law in practice among ASMs?

#### **Interview with soum doctor 4**

**Duration of interview:** 45 минут  
**Necessary materials:** recorder, note taker, paper and pencil

#### **Main discussions:**

1. How many ASMs in this soum?
2. What are the common health problems among ASMs?
3. What kinds of diseases are common among them?
4. Can you tell us the number of disabled people lost labour capability or death due to labour safety last few years among ASMs?
5. How many ASM are involved in health insurance?
6. How much time does it take to reach patients from soum center for emergency case?
7. What are the difficulties to give medical support to patients?
8. Is there enough human resource and machine technique to give hospital service to the residents of this soum?
9. Does the number of ASMs are increasing lately?If yes,how does it influence to the hospital service/work load
10. In your opinion, what is the best approach to solve above issue?
11. How about health insurance coverage among female ASMs?
15. What is the difficulties to give medical support to pregnant woman, breast feeding mothers,what is the common problems among them?
16. In your opinion, what kinds of activities are better to conduct for ASMs?
12. Can you please share the case of accident,death and its impacts regarding labour safety related with ASMs activities in this soum,what is the reason of it?How do you register that victims of accident and injures,how do you deal with this kind of case,how do you take measure to prevent from this case?

#### **Interview with inspector for environment in Jargalant soum №5**

**Duration of interview:** 45 минут  
**Necessary materials:** recorder, note taker, paper and pencil

#### **Main discussions:**

1. How many ASMs in this soum? How many of them are from other aimag and soum?
2. How many place are used for mining gold in your soum?
3. How many square meters are given to ASMs for mining gold?
4. How many square meter land has mining licence?
5. How many mining companies are operating here?
6. How do you evaluate contribution of ASMs activities to local government economic development?
7. Хувиараа алт олборлож буй иргэдээс шалтгаалан сумын байгаль орчинд ямар сөрөг нөлөөллүүд учирч байна вэ?

8. *ХАМО нарын байгаль орчинд учруулж буй сөрөг нөлөөллийг том компанитай харьцуулахад их үү бага уу?*
9. *Том компаний олборлосон газраас хэдий хувьд нь нөхөн сэргээлт хийгээд байна вэ?*
10. *ХАМО нарын олборлосон газраас хэдий хувьд нь нөхөн сэргээлт хийгээд байна вэ?*
11. *ХАМО нар нөхөн сэргээлт хэрхэн яаж хийдэг вэ? Нөхөн сэргээлт хийсэн газрын хэмжээг та тусад нь хэлж өгнө үү?*
12. *Хувиараа алт олборлох үйл ажиллагаанаас суманд орж байгаа жилийн орлогыг та юу гэж боддог вэ? Тэгвэл мал аж ахуйгаас жилд хэдэн төгрөгний орлого олдог вэ?*
13. *Танай суманд хувиараа алт олборлож буй иргэдийн асуудлаар та ямар чиглэл барьж ажилладаг вэ?*
14. *Хувиараа алт олборлогчдын хөдөлмөрийн нөхцөл, аюулгүй ажиллагааг сайжруулахад сумын захиргаанаас оролцох боломжийн талаар ярина уу?*
15. *Танай сумын үндсэн иргэд ба гаднаас ирж алт олборлож байгаа хүмүүсийн хоорондын харилцааг зохицуулахад сумын захиргаанаас ямар арга хэмжээ авах нь зүйтэй гэж та бодож байна вэ?*
16. *Орон нутгийн байгаль орчны байцаагч нар гар аргаар алт олборлогчдын үйл ажиллагаанд хяналт тавьж, тэдний байгаль орчинд үзүүлж буй сөрөг нөлөөллийг багасгахад ямар эрх, үүрэгтэй оролцдог вэ?*
17. *Хувиараа алт олборлогчдын үйл ажиллагаанаас байгаль орчинд учрах сөрөг нөлөөллийг багасгах талаар тэдэнд зориулж танай байгууллагаас явуулсан мэдээлэл, сургалтын талаар ярьж өгнө үү?*
18. *Танай сумын нутагт хувиараа алт олборлож буй хүмүүс мөнгөн ус болон бусад химийн хорттой бодисыг хэрэглэснээс болж сумын байгаль орчинд сөрөг нөлөө үүсч байна уу?*

### **Жаргалант сумын дэлгүүрийн эзэдтэй хийх ганцаарчилсан ярилцлага № 6**

*Үргэлжлэх хугацаа:*

*30 минут*

*Шаардагдах зүйл:*

*дуу хураагуур, тэмдэглэл хөтлөх цаас, үзэг, тэмдэглэл хөтлөгч*

**Гол асуултууд:**

1. *Хувиараа алт олборлодог иргэдийн талаар та хэр сайн мэдэх вэ?*
2. *Жаргалант сумын иргэдийн худалдан авах чадварыг та ямар гэж үнэлэх вэ?*
3. *Хэрэв нууц биш бол 1 сард хэдэн төгрөгний цэвэр ашиг олдог вэ?*
4. *Хамгийн их худалдан авалт хийдэг хүмүүсийг нэрлэ гэвэл та ямар ажил хийдэг хүнийг хэлэх вэ?*
5. *Алтны гаралт, ХАМО иргэдийн тоо таны бизнест нөлөөлдөг гэж та үздэг үү? Хэдэн хувь?*
6. *ХАМО иргэд таниас зээлээр бараа материал авах тохиолдол байдаг уу?*
7. *Өнгөрсөн жилүүдтэй харьцуулахад ХАМО олиирч байна уу? Цөөрч байна уу?*
8. *Та үүнийг ямар шалтгаанаас болж байна гэж үздэг вэ?*
9. *Таны бодлоор энд оршин сууж буй иргэдийн худалдан авах чадвар ямар байдаг вэ?*
10. *Энд амьдарч байгаа иргэд бэлэн мөнгөөр шууд худалдан авалт хийдэг үү эсвэл ямар нэгэн зүйлээ барьцаанд тавьж худалдаж авдаг уу?*
11. *Ямар төрлийн бараа илүү их зарагддаг вэ? Жилийн аль улиралд гэдгийг тодруулна уу?*
12. *Гол хэрэглэгчид нь ямар хүмүүс байдаг вэ?*
13. *Ямар төрлийн ажил эрхэлж буй иргэдийн худалдан авах чадвар өндөр байдаг вэ? Яагаад ?*

### **Жаргалант сум дахь алтны уурхайн удирдах ажилтантай хийх ганцаарчилсан ярилцлага №7**

*Үргэлжлэх хугацаа:*

*30 минут*

*Шаардагдах зүйл:*

*дуу хураагуур, тэмдэглэл хөтлөх цаас, үзэг, тэмдэглэл хөтлөгч*

**Гол асуултууд:**

1. *Хувиараа алт олборлогчидтой танай уурхай ямар хэлбэрээр хамтарч ажилладаг вэ?*
2. *Хувиараа алт олборлож буй иргэдээс танай уурхайд ямар бэрхшээл учирч байна вэ? Ямар тохиолдлууд гардаг талаар та бидэнд тодорхой жишээ татаж ярина уу?*
3. *Хувиараа алт олборлогчдын дунд үүсч буй иргэд хоорондын харилцааны бэрхшээлээс болж танай уурхайн ажилд хүндрэл учирдаг уу? Хэрэв тийм бол та энэ талаар тодорхой ярина уу.*
4. *Хувиараа алт олборлогчдын хөдөлмөрийн аюулгүй ажиллагааг сайжруулах талаар ямар арга хэмжээ авах нь зүйтэй вэ?*
5. *Шаардлагатай тохиолдолд хувиараа алт олборлогчдод хамгаалалтын болон бусад тусламжийг танай уурхайгаас үзүүлэх боломжийн талаар та юу гэж боддог вэ?*



6. Хувиараа алт олборлогчид алтыг цэвэршүүлэх үйл ажиллагаандаа ашигладаг мөнгөн ус, усаар угаах гэх зэрэг аргын талаар таны бодол ямар байдаг вэ?
7. Хувиараа алт олборлогчид нөхөрлөлийн зохион байгуулалтанд орж, орон нутгийн удирдлагаас тодорхой хэмжээний газарт олборлолт хийх зөвшөөрөлтэй ажиллах бол танай уурхайгаас тэднийг мэргэжлийн зүгээс зөвлөгөө өгөх зэргээр хамтарч ажиллах боломжтой юу?
8. Нөхөрлөлийн зохион байгуулалтанд орж ажиллахад орон нутагт болон танай байгууллагад тэдний зүгээс хүндрэл бэрхшээл учрах уу?
9. Хувиараа алт олборлогчдын үйл ажиллагааг зохицуулж буй дүрэм, журмыг боловсронгуй болгох талаар та ямар санал бодолтой байна вэ?

### **Баянхонгор аймгийн мэргэжлийн хяналтын газрын хөдөлмөрийн хяналтын улсын байцаагчтай хийх ганцаарчилсан ярилцлага № 8**

Үргэлжлэх хугацаа:

45минут

Шаардагдах зүйл:

дуу хураагуур, тэмдэглэл хөтлөх цаас, үзэг, тэмдэглэл хөтлөгч

#### **Гол асуултууд:**

Аймгийн мэргэжлийн хяналтын байгууллагаас алт олборлогчдод үзүүлж буй мэргэжлийн тусламж, үйлчилгээ

1. Танай аймагт хувиараа алт олборлож буй иргэдийн хөдөлмөрийн нөхцөл, хөдөлмөрийн аюулгүй ажиллагааны асуудлаар мэргэжлийн хяналтын газраас ямар бодлого, чиглэл барьж ажилладаг вэ?
2. Хувиараа алт олборлогчдын хөдөлмөрийн нөхцөл, аюулгүй ажиллагаанд гардаг нийтлэг зөрчлүүдийн талаар ярина уу? Эдгээр зөрчлийг арилгахын тулд ямар арга хэмжээг танай байгууллагаас авдаг вэ?
3. Хувиараа алт олборлогчдын хөдөлмөрийн нөхцөл, аюулгүй ажиллагааны талаар баримталж ямар хууль, журам байдаг вэ? Тэдгээрийн хэрэгжилт болон мониторингийн үнэлгээний талаар ярина уу?
4. Нөхөрлөлийн гишүүдийн хөдөлмөрийн аюулгүй ажиллагааны талаарх сургалтыг орон нутгийн удирдлагаас явуулах боломжтой юу? Тэдний хөдөлмөрийн аюулгүй ажиллагааны мэдлэг, дадлыг үнэлэх, өдөр тутмын хэрэгжилтэд хяналт тавих талаар та ямар саналтай байдаг вэ?
5. Хувиараа алт олборлогчдын хөдөлмөр хамгааллын хувцас, хэрэгсэлд тавьдаг шаардлагын талаар ярина уу? Тэдний хөдөлмөр хамгааллын хувцас, хэрэгслийн хангалт, хэрэглээний түвшингийн талаархи хяналт, мониторингийн үр дүнгийн талаар танилцуулна уу?

#### **Алт олборлогчдын зүгээс орон нутагт учруулж буй дарамт бэрхшээл**

6. Хувиараа алт олборлогчдын зүгээс танай аймагт хөдөлмөрийн аюулгүй ажиллагааны зөрчлөөс болж учруулж буй хүндрэлийг ямар аргаар бууруулж болох вэ? Энэ талаар танай байгууллагын зүгээс юу хийх боломжтой вэ?

#### **Хувиараа ашигт малтмал олборлох үйл ажиллагааг хуулиар зохицуулах тухай**

7. Хувиараа алт олборлогчид нөхөрлөлийн зохион байгуулалтанд орж, сумын засаг дарга тухайн нөхөрлөлтэй гэрээ байгуулан ажиллаж, нөхөрлөлийн хөдөлмөрийн аюулгүй ажиллагаанд хэрхэн хяналт тавьж ажиллаж болох вэ?
8. Тэдний хөдөлмөрийн нөхцлийг сайжруулах, хөдөлмөрийн аюулгүй ажиллагааг дээшлүүлэхийн тулд сум орон нутгийн удирдлагыг хэрхэн татан оролцуулж болох вэ?
9. Хувиараа алт олборлогчдын хөдөлмөрийн нөхцлийг сайжруулахын тулд аймаг, орон нутгийн удирдлагуудад ямар бэрхшээлтэй асуудал гардаг вэ?
10. Хувиараа алт олборлогчдын хөдөлмөрийн аюулгүй ажиллагаа, хөдөлмөрийн нөхцлийг сайжруулахын тулд ямар арга хэмжээ авах шаардлагатай гэж та бодож байна вэ?

### **Хувиараа алт олборлогч иргэнтэй хийх ганцаарчилсан ярилцлага №9**

Үргэлжлэх хугацаа:

45минут

Шаардагдах зүйл:

дуу хураагуур, тэмдэглэл хөтлөх цаас, үзэг, тэмдэглэл хөтлөгч

#### **Гол асуултууд:**



## *Амьдралын нөхцөл, орлого*

1. Энд ажиллаж буй хүмүүс ихэвчлэн бэлэн хоол, лаазалсан бүтээгдэхүүн хэрэглэдэг гэж үнэн үү? Хэрэв үнэн бол тэдний эрүүл мэндэд үүнээс болж сөрөг нөлөөлөл гарч байгаа талаар та мэдэх үү?
2. Та олсон орлогоо хуримтлуулах, хадгалах, нэмэгдүүлэхэд ямар боломж байна гэж боддог вэ? Энэ талаар ямар арга хэмжээг алт олборлогчид болон төрийн зүгээс авах шаардлагатай вэ?
3. Таны энд амьдарч байгаа ахуйн нөхцлийг та юу гэж үнэлэх вэ? Ахуйн нөхцлөө сайжруулахын тулд алт олборлогч иргэд болон төрийн байгууллагаас ямар арга хэмжээ авах нь зүйтэй гэж та бодож байна вэ? Та энэ тал дээр хувийн зүгээс юу хийж чадах вэ?
4. Гар аргаар алт олборлосноос таны амьдралд ямар эерэг үр дүн гарч байна вэ?
5. Гар аргаар алт олборлосноос таны амьдралд ямар сөрөг үр дүн гарч байна вэ?
6. Та яагаад гараар алт олборлох ажлыг сонгон авсан бэ? Өөр ямар нэг өрхийн орлогын эх үүсвэр байгаа юу?

## *Хөдөлмөрийн аюулгүй ажиллагаа, хөдөлмөрийн нөхцөл*

7. Та гар аргаар алт олборлохдоо хөдөлмөр аюулгүй ажиллагааны ямар журам, шаардлагыг хангадаг вэ?
8. Гар аргаар алт олборлогчдод хөдөлмөр хамгааллын хувцас хэрэглэлийг хангах талаар ямар арга хэмжээ авах шаардлагатай вэ?
9. Алт олборлоход ажиллаж буй хүүхдийн хөдөлмөрийг хөнгөвчлөх, хүүхдийн эрхийг хамгаалах, нийгмийн тусламж, халамж үйлчилгээнд хамруулах талаар та ямар бодолтой байдаг вэ?
10. Гар аргаар алт олборлогсдын дунд ихэвчлэн ямар төрлийн осол гэмтэл гардаг вэ? Осол гэмтэл гарах үед хүмүүс согтууруулах ундаа хэрэглэсэн байдаг тохиолдол олон байдаг уу?
11. Таныг энд ажилласнаас хойш ямар осол гарч, алт олборлогчидод ямар хохирол гарч байсан бэ? Та энэ талаар ярина уу?
12. Гар аргаар алт олборлоход хөдөлмөрийн аюулгүй байдлыг дээшлүүлэх ямар боломж байна гэж та боддог вэ?
13. Та гар аргаар алт олборлож байсан эхний саруудад таньд тохиолдож байсан хамгийн бэрхиээлтэй асуудлууд болон та тэдгээрийг хэрхэн шийдвэрлэсэн талаараа ярина уу?
14. Та алт олборлохоор анх ирээд хуучин ажиллаж байсан хүмүүстэй харилцахад учирч байсан дарамтуудын талаар ярина уу?
15. Энд ажиллаж буй хүмүүсээс гэмт хэрэгт холбогдох тохиолдол их байдаг уу?
16. Энд ажиллаж буй хүмүүс дотор гэмт хэргийн улмаас ял эдэлж байсан хүмүүс хэр олон байдаг вэ? Тэднээс иргэдийг дарамтлах явдал тохиолддог уу? Та тэднээс айж цэрвэдэг үү?
17. Таны нутгийн аялга, соёл, ёс заншилтай холбоотой бэрхиээл байсан уу?
18. Энд хүмүүст шинэ хоч, нэр өгөх тохиолдол их байдаг уу? Та өөрөө хочтой юу? Хэрэв хочтой бол та үүндээ эмзэглэдэг үү?
19. Та энэ ажлыг эрхэлж байгаадаа эмзэглэж байсан тохиолдол бий юу?

## *Амьдралын нөхцөл*

### *Нийгмийн суурь тусламж*

20. Таныг энд ирснээсээ хойш нийгмийн халамжийн ямар тусламж, үйлчилгээнд хамруулсан бэ? Алт олборлогч иргэдийн нийгмийн халамжийн тусламжийн хүртээмжтэй болгох ямар арга зам байгаа вэ?
21. Гар аргаар алт олборлож буй иргэдэд ямар төрлийн даатгалууд хэрэгтэй вэ? Та энэ талаархи өөрийн санал, бодлыг хэлнэ үү? Таньтай цуг ажиллаж буй иргэдээс ямар нэг төрлийн даатгалд даатгуулах хүсэлтэй хүмүүс бий юу? Тэд ямар төрлийн даатгалд даатгуулах хүсэлтэй байгаа вэ?
22. Та гар аргаар алт олборлогчдод үзүүлэх эмнэлгийн тусламжийн хүртээмж, цаг хугацаанд нь үзүүлэхийн тулд алт олборлогч иргэн болон төрийн зүгээс юу хийх шаардлагатай гэж бодож байна вэ?
23. Эмнэлгийн тусламжийг цаг хугацаанд нь авч чадаагүйгээс болоод хүн нас барах, эрүүл мэндээр хохирох зэрэг тохиолдол гарч байсан уу?
24. Гар аргаар алт олборлогчдод үзүүлэх эрүүл мэнд, боловсрол, нийгмийн бусад тусламж, үйлчилгээний хүртээмж, чанарыг нэмэгдүүлэх арга замын талаар өөрийн санаа, бодлоо илэрхийлнэ үү?

## *Нөхөн сэргээлт*

25. Тухайн сумын нутгийн бэлчээр, усны хэвийн байдалд учруулж буй дарамтыг бууруулахын тулд гар аргаар алт олборлогчид өөрсдийн зүгээс юу хийвэл зүйтэй гэж та бодож байна вэ?

26. Гар аргаар алт олборлогчид нөхөн сэргээлт хийх хүсэлтэй байдаг ч тэдний өөрсдийн хүчин чадал дутах ямар асуудал байдаг вэ? Тэдэнд энэ тал дээр төрийн зүгээс ямар дэмжлэг хэрэгтэй байна вэ?

**Жаргалант суманд үйл ажиллагаа явуулж буй  
ХААН болон Монгол Шуудан банкны  
удирдлагатай хийх ярилцлага №10**

Үргэлжлэх хугацаа:

30 минут

Шаардагдах зүйл:

дуу хураагуур, тэмдэглэл хөтлөх цаас, үзэг, тэмдэглэл хөтлөлгч

**Гол асуултууд:**

1. Хувиараа алт олборлодог иргэдийн талаар та хэр сайн мэдэх вэ?
2. ХАМО иргэд танай банкаар хэр их үйлчлүүлдэг вэ?
3. ХАМО нар ямар төрлийн үйлчилгээгээр илүү үйлчлүүлдэг вэ?
4. ХАМО иргэд нийт хадгаламж эзэмшигч иргэдийн хэд орчим хувь байдаг вэ?
5. ХАМО иргэд хэддүгээр саруудад хадгаламжаа нэмэгдүүлж хэддүгээр саруудад буцаан татдаг вэ?
6. ХАМО иргэд ямар төрлийн зээл илүү их авдаг вэ?
7. ХАМО иргэд нийт зээлдэгчдийн хэд орчим хувь байдаг вэ?
8. Тэд зээл авахдаа ихэвчлэн ямар төрлийн хөрөнгөө банкны барьцаанд тавьдаг вэ?
9. ХАМО иргэд хамгийн дээд болон доод тал нь хэдэн төгрөгний зээл ямар хугацаатай авдаг вэ?
10. ХАМО иргэдийн зээлийн эргэн төлөлт нь бусад зээлдэгч нарын эргэн төлөлттэй харьцуулахад ямар үзүүлэлттэй байдаг вэ?

**“Байдрагийн Хөгжил”ТББ-ын удирдагатай хийх ярилцлага**

Үргэлжлэх хугацаа:

30 минут

Шаардагдах зүйл:

дуу хураагуур, тэмдэглэл хөтлөх цаас, үзэг, тэмдэглэл хөтлөлгч

**Гол асуултууд:**

1. Танай байгууллагын гол зорилго юу вэ?
2. Зорилгоо биелүүлэхийн тулд ямар ямар үйл ажиллагаа явуулдаг вэ?
3. ХАМО иргэдийн эрх ашгийн төлөө хийж байгаа ажлуудыг нэрлэнэ үү?
4. ХАМО иргэдийн дунд нийтлэг тохиолддог ямар асуудлууд байдаг вэ?
5. Асуудлуудыг шийдэхийн тулд та бүхэн сум орон нутгийн засаг захиргаатай хэрхэн хамтран ажилладаг вэ?
6. Танай байгууллагын зүгээс дэвшүлж буй асуудлуудыг засаг захиргаа тань хэрхэн хүлээж авдаг вэ?
7. Таны бодлоор ХАМО иргэдийн нийгмийн оролцоо хэр зэрэг гэж үнэлдэг вэ?/Сайн, дунд, муу/
8. Одоогийн байдлаар хэдэн нөхөрлөл байна вэ? Эдгээр нөхөрлөлүүд танай байгууллагатай хэрхэн яаж хамтарч ажилладаг вэ?
9. Танай байгууллагын зүгээс гишүүдэдээ зориулсан ямар үйл ажиллагаа зохион байгуулдаг вэ?
10. Танай байгууллагын үйл ажиллагаанд нөхөрлөлүүд болон гишүүд дээжигчид хэрхэн оролцдог вэ, хэрхэн, яаж оролцоосой гэж та хүсдэг вэ?
11. Байгууллагын удирдлагын зүгээс ХАМО иргэдийн нэгдсэн нэг зохион байгуулалтанд оруулж тэдний эрх ашгийн төлөө ажиллахад ямар хүндрэл бэрхшээлүүд гардаг вэ?
12. Танай байгууллагын цаашдын зорилго ву байна вэ?
13. ХАМО иргэдийн мэдлэг боловсролыг дээшлүүлэх, гэгээрүүлэхэд та бүхний зүгээс ямар мэдлэг, чадвар дутаагддаг вэ нэрлэнэ үү?

## ХАВСРАЛТ 7

Статистик үзүүлэлтүүд				
		Мэдээлэл	Аймаг	Сум
			2008	2008
Нийт хүн амын тоо			82 205	3 049
		эр	40 116	1 512
		эм	42 089	1 537
0-5			9 132	326
		эр	4 592	155
		эм	4 540	171
6-18			23 958	810
		эр	12 127	401
		эм	11 831	409
19-25			12 948	485
		эр	6 461	260
		эм	6 487	225
26-35			13 680	533
		эр	6 642	256
		эм	7 038	277
36-45			10 368	421
		эр	5 013	203
		эм	5 355	218
46-55			6 261	240
		эр	2 862	120
		эм	3 399	120
56-65			3 029	131
		эр	1 306	58
		эм	1 723	73
65<			2 829	119
		эр	1 097	49
		эм	1 732	70
Хөдөлмөрийн насны иргэдийн тоо			51 309	1 737
		Эр	-	897
		Эм	-	840

<b>Нийт өрхийн тоо</b>		<b>22 412</b>	<b>852</b>
	1-4 ам бүлтэй өрхийн тоо	-	-
	5-10 ам бүлтэй өрхийн тоо	-	-
	10< ам бүлтэй өрхийн тоо	-	-
	Өрх толгойлсон эмэгтэй	3 036	52
	Хагас өнчин хүүхдийн тоо	1 925	38
	Бүтэн өнчин хүүхдийн тоо	185	5
<b>Ажил эрхлэгчдийн тоо</b>		<b>40 053</b>	<b>1475</b>
	Эр	20 594	787
	Эм	19 459	688
<b>Ямар ажил хөдөлмөр эрхэлдэг болох</b>		-	
	Төрийн албан хаагч	-	70
	Төрийн бус байгууллагад ажиллагсад	-	12
	Хувираа бизнес эрхлэгчид	-	24
	Хувийн компанид ажиллагсад	-	2
	Малчин	-	637
	Алт олборлодог	-	730
<b>Идэвхтэй ажил хайгч</b>		2 299	-
	Ажилгүй иргэдийн тоо	2 892	-
<b>Нийт ХАМО иргэдийн тоо</b>			500
	Тогтмол алт олборлодог ХАМО нар		200
	Амьжиргааны баталгаажих доод түвшнээс доогуур амьдралтай өрхийн тоо. Үүнээс;	9 133	-
	* Нэн ядуу	3 308	
	Амьжиргааны түвшний доод хэмжээ	89 000	89 000
<b>Сургуулийн тоо</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>
	Дунд сургууль	15	1
	12 жилийн сургууль	11	-
<b>Нийт сургуулийн багтаамж</b>		-	-
Нийт сургуулиудад одоо суралцаж байгаа хүүхдийн тоо		<b>18 844</b>	<b>635</b>
	1-6 ангийн хүүхдийн тоо	9 796	270
	7-10 ангийн хүүхдийн тоо	6 982	231
	11-12 ангийн хүүхдийн тоо	2 086	134
<b>Сургууль завсардсан хүүхдийн тоо</b>		2	0
<b>Нийт эмнэлгийн тоо</b>		27	1
	Больниц	-	1
	Амбультори	-	1
Нийт их эмчийн тоо		123	3
Бага эмчийн тоо		-	3
Сувилагч		-	6
Асрагч		-	5
<b>Нийт малын тоо</b>		<b>2 643,5</b>	<b>110 595</b>
	Хонь	705,2	42 884
	Ямаа	1 696,9	42 205
	Үхэр	122,4	18 438
	Тэмээ	27,4	11

		Адуу	916	7 057
		<b>Аймаг, сум багийн хэмжээнд гарсан хэрэг зөрчил</b>	349	
		Аймаг	196	-
		Сум	12	-