



MONGOLIAN WOMEN'S FUND







ANNUAL REPORT 2018

Empowering Women Towards Social Justice



Ulaanbaatar
2019

Need more info? Visit us!

| | | |
|---|--|---|
|  <p>Contact us +976 7711 9991</p> |  <p>More information www.mongolianwomens-fund.mn</p> |  <p>Join us FemPhilanthropist</p> |
|  <p>Join us Mongolian Women's Fund</p> |  <p>Follow us MONES2000</p> |  <p>Join us MONES2000</p> |



MONGOLIAN WOMEN'S FUND

ANNUAL REPORT 2018

Empowering Women Towards Social Justice

DONATE US:

KHAN Bank, bank account number:
5031039208

Trade and Development Bank of Mongolia,
bank account number: 453016378



Sukhbaatar district, 6th khoroo, Baga toiruu
Building 48, Suite 305
Telephone: +976 7711 9991 Post Office 46A, P.O.B. 280
Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia



ULAANBAATAR
2019

< ACRONYM

| | |
|-------|---|
| ChD | Chingeltei District |
| CPCC | Crime Prevention Coordinating Council |
| DV | Domestic Violence |
| FS | Feasibility Study |
| FYCDA | Family Youth and Child Development Agency |
| GMP | Grantmaking Program |
| IO | International Organization |
| LGBT | Lesbian Gay Bisexual and Transgender |
| MECSS | Ministry of Education Culture Sciences and Sports |
| MED | Metropolitan Education Department |
| MET | Ministry of Environment and Tourism |
| MONES | Mongolian Women's Fund |
| NCAV | National Center Against Violence |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| PSE | Pre-School Education |
| SHW | Sexual Harassment in the Workplace |
| SKhD | Songinokhairkhan District |
| WNGO | Women's Non-Governmental Organization |

CONTENT

7 GREETINGS

10 2018 HIGHLIGHTS

12 GRANTMAKING PROGRAM

16 GRANT RESULTS

- MY VOICE WILL PROTECT MY RIGHTS
- LET US INVEST TODAY FOR A VIOLENCE-FREE FUTURE!
- EVIDENCE AS A MAJOR TOOL FOR ADVOCACY
- CHANGES IN MY HANDS

33 JOINT FORCE WILL BRING ABOUT A CHANGE

36 DONORS FOR DEVELOPMENT KEEPS INCREASING

39 FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

40 BOARD AND EXECUTIVE TEAM STAFF

42 LIST OF 2018 GRANTEES



Mongolian Women's Fund (MONES) is a Mongolian national grant-making organization founded in 2000. MONES mobilizes resources and provides financial support to Mongolian Women's empowerment. It supports projects by women's NGOs and groups, and other women-led civil society organizations and groups working for the advancement of women's human rights.

Mongolian Women's Fund is to raise funds in order to financially support initiatives for the advancement of Mongolian women and protection of their human rights. MONES is working to eliminate discrimination of women and girls, to increase the number of women in leadership and decision making positions, to empower women with multiple disadvantages, and to strengthen the women's movement, through network building and collaborations.

We believe that women's positive aspirations, shrewd eyes, versatile wit, unique approaches, and limitless energy would transform our society to be just and equal.

Vision

To create a society in which women's gender equality is ensured, women can express themselves fully, and become major forces to participate in social life with respect

Mission

We will accumulate resources, wealth, knowledge, and wisdom for women's development and progress, and will provide women with financial and technical support.

Greeting

Dear colleagues and friends,

We brought many positive changes for Mongolian women in the past one year. As a part of task to implement the National Program on Gender Equality, the government adopted a number of policies in different sectors to ensure gender equality, such as those in the educational and agriculture sectors, creating potential opportunities to ensure gender equality in all spheres of social life. Mongolian Women's Fund (MONES) has contributed to the development of gender policies in the environment and tourism industry.

We are glad that women's movement to end gender-based violence (GBV) has become stronger than ever. National women's non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and groups have been collaborating in many areas ranging from joining hand in hand with the global anti-violence movement, "One Billion Rising" to increasing the public understanding and knowledge about discrimination, young women's leadership program, and building capacity for the representatives of local citizens' assemblies.

This year was full of many important events for all of us. To ensure a better future for girls and women, we worked towards resolving various human rights violations against our girls and women in collaboration with women's NGOs and groups. We granted a total of MNT 570.9 million for 105 projects carried out by women's NGOs and groups in order to ensure fundamental, natural human rights such as the right to live in a healthy, safe environment, right to be protected from environmental pollution, right to information, and right to be free from GBV and harassment. Major issues of concern

were women's exposure to workplace sexual harassment, women's rights violations in the mining regions, protecting sexual autonomy of girls, and prevention of young women migrating from rural areas to the capital city from potential violence. We are concerned with these issues, thus invested our efforts and resources, given that not only combatting with the consequences of GBV, but also instilling the nature and causes of violence, as well as knowledge and attitudes that do not tolerate violence among young generations from early age is crucial to bring about a future without violence.

While reviewing the hitherto work as an institution, we have conducted a mid-term evaluation on policy documents to implement our grantmaking program in 2016-2020, revised and improved all of our documents that guide our activities in terms of human resources, financial and grantmaking programs, and strengthened our capacity to carry out monitoring and evaluation which is vital for financial operations.

We also successfully experimented a new approach to conduct gender impact assessment in the mining sector in collaboration with sister funds, international organizations overseeing environmental and international banking and financial activities, as well as local women's organizations.

We express our deepest gratitude to the international sister funds and foundations, international organizations, and domestic individual donors and donor organizations, who support and work towards women's development, life quality and our activities, as well as to grantee organizations and groups who have collaborated with us to make differences for women's lives with the support of donors.

Donors



369
Individuals

27
Organizations

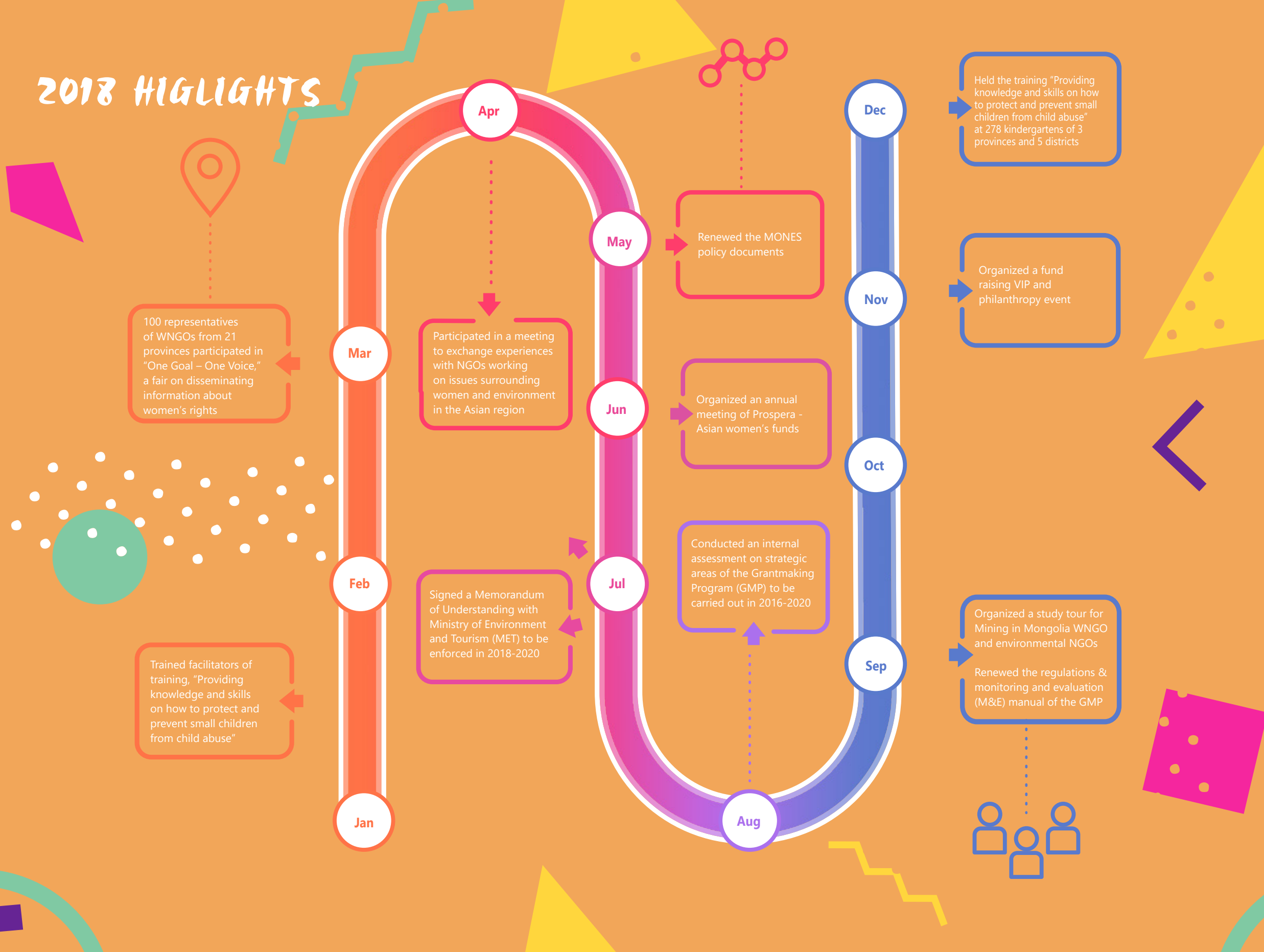


Sh. Tsevelmaa
SH. TSEVELMAA
Head of MONES, Former First Lady of Mongolia



B. Erdenechimeg
B. ERDENECHIMEG
Executive Director

2018 HIGHLIGHTS

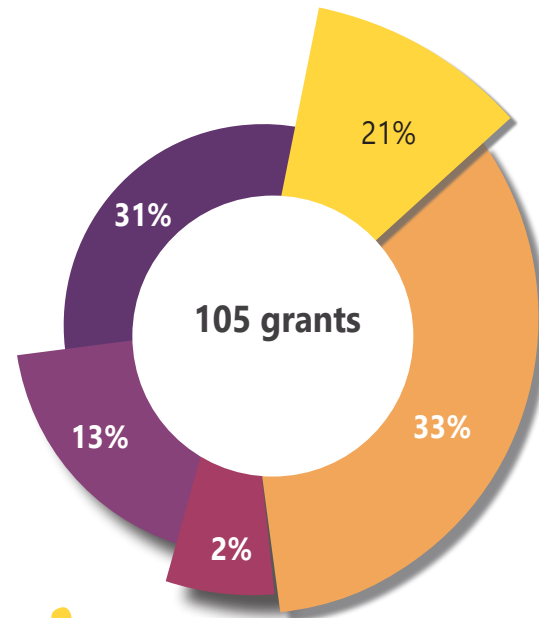


Grantmaking Program

We disburse grants in the following 5 directions⁶

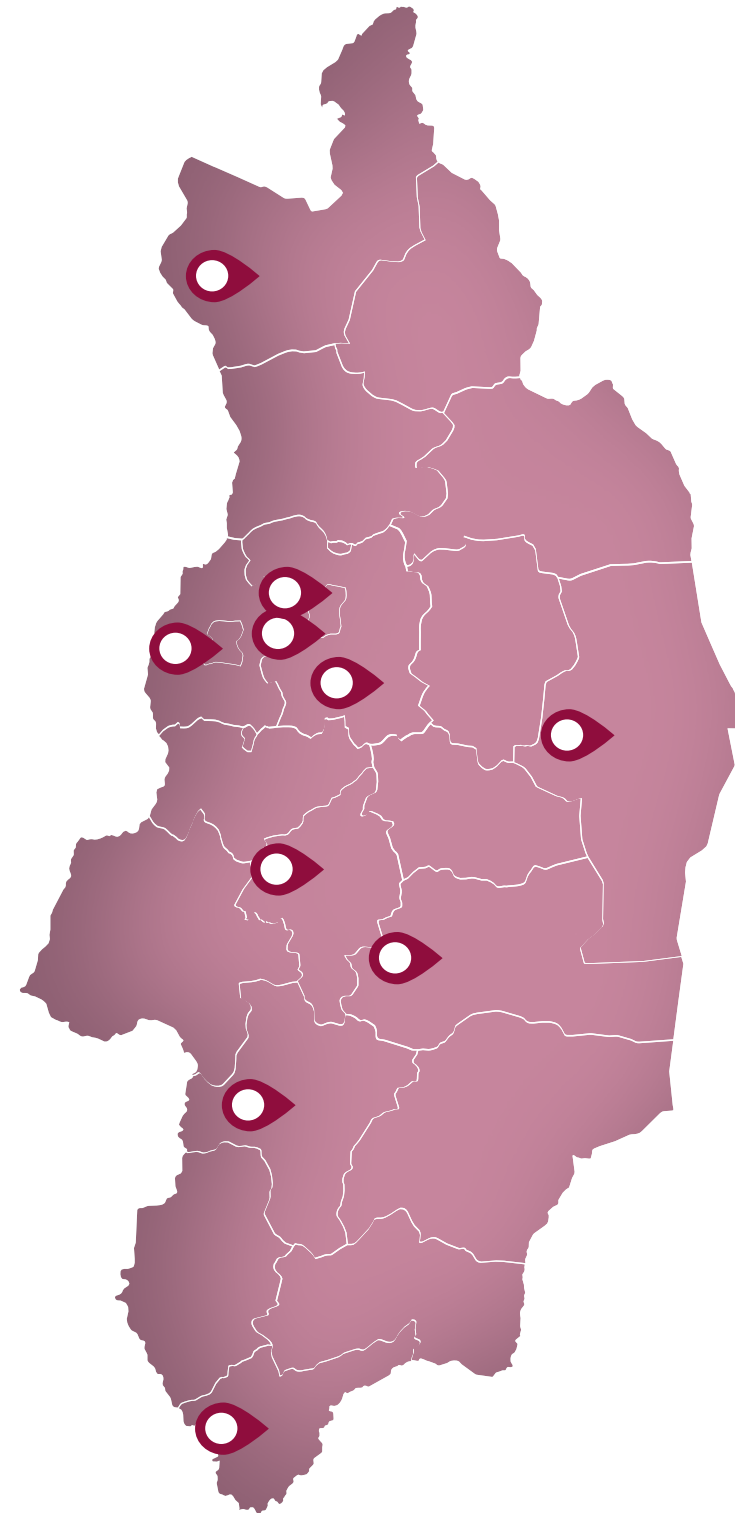
- ◀ Women's rights, climate change, and environmental justice
- ◀ Ensuring gender equality and reducing discrimination
- ◀ Women for good governance, accountability, and transparency
- ◀ Women's movement and participation in decision-making
- ◀ Empowering girls and young women

We granted a total of MNT 570 937 188 for 105 grants in 5 different areas. They are as below:



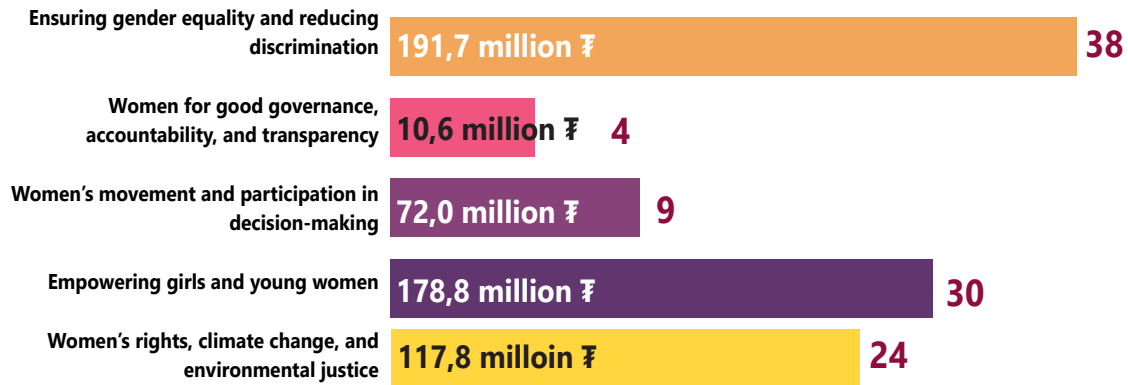
- Women's rights, climate change, and environmental justice
- Ensuring gender equality and reducing discrimination
- Women for good governance, accountability, and transparency
- Women's movement and participation in decision-making
- Empowering girls and young women

Geographic locations:

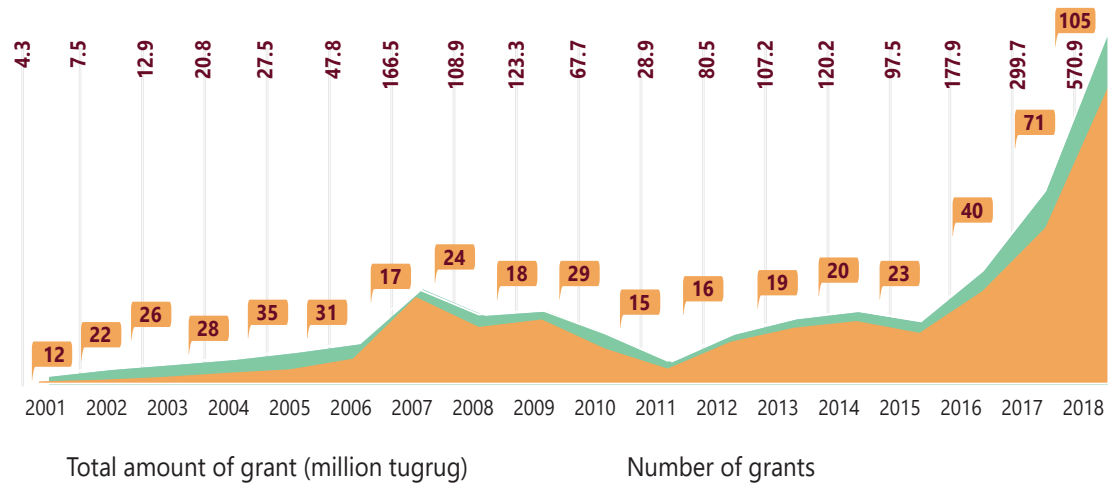


| | |
|--------------|----|
| Ulaanbaatar | 51 |
| Baganuur | 10 |
| Arkhangaï | 12 |
| Bayankhongor | 8 |
| Bayan-Ulgii | 2 |
| Drakhan-Uul | 1 |
| Dornod | 11 |
| Zavkhan | 6 |
| Tuv | 3 |
| Umnugobi | 1 |

Grantmaking Program



Grant amount
(2001-2018)




 **105**
Grants

 **52**
Grantees

 **21**
New grantees

 **5602**
Direct beneficiaries

 **415'820**
Indirect beneficiaries

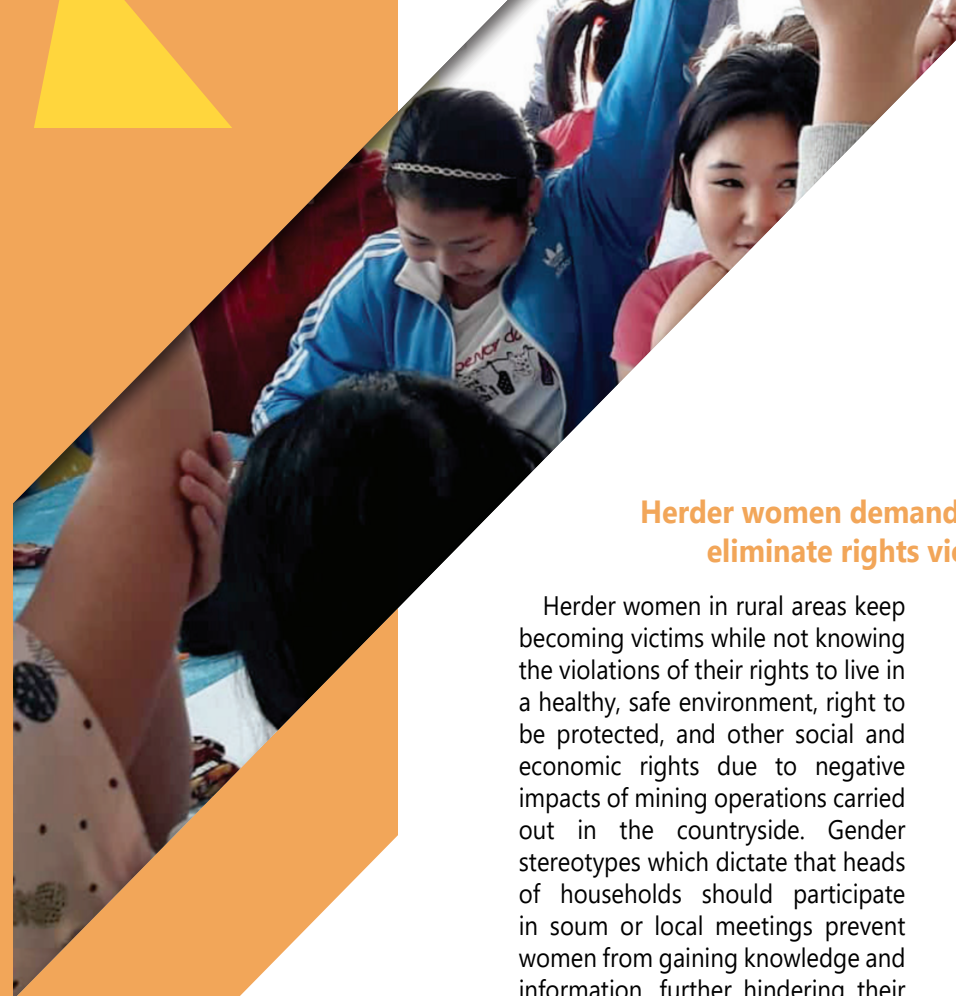
MY VOICE WILL PROTECT MY RIGHTS

MONES and its partner organizations mainly focused on building capacity of local women in rural areas to overcome challenges facing them by identifying human rights violations in the areas they live and work, acquiring attitudes of not tolerating rights violations, and developing collective leadership skills.

Where the project was implemented: Ulaanbaatar city, Bayan-Ulgii province, Bural, Tsogt, and Tavantolgoi bags of Urgamal and Durvuljin soums in Zavkhan province, and Zuunmod soum of Tuv province

Grantees: Women's Council of Tuv province, Tuv province branch of Mongolian Family Welfare Association, Beautiful Hearts NGO, Urnukh Khugjil Network NGO of Zavkhan province WNGOs, Zavkhan province branch of Confederation of Mongolian Journalists, National Center Against Violence (NCAV), LGBT Center NGO

Grant amount: MNT 101.2 million for 16 projects.



Herder women demand local decision-makers to eliminate rights violations facing them

Herder women in rural areas keep becoming victims while not knowing the violations of their rights to live in a healthy, safe environment, right to be protected, and other social and economic rights due to negative impacts of mining operations carried out in the countryside. Gender stereotypes which dictate that heads of households should participate in soum or local meetings prevent women from gaining knowledge and information, further hindering their abilities to participate in social life actively.

Therefore, it has been already two years since WNGOs of Zavkhan province started working on rights violations against women living in the mining areas in Tosguur bag of Urgamal soum and Bural, Tsogt, and Tavantolgoi bags of Durvuljin soum. This work has involved a series of training and meetings with 459 local herder women to understand and prevent from negative impacts of the mining. Consequently, herder women were united, collected signatures on a petition which demands to regularly monitor the implementation of cooperation agreements signed with mining companies (at all stages of before, during and after the mining and exploration) and

not to increase the number of exploration and extraction licences, and submitted it to the relevant decision-makers. Further, soum and bag herders managed to shut down a goldmine which was operating in Urgamal soum of Zavkhan province by documenting the situation of having no pastureland and shortage of drinking water for both humans and livestock due to mining and by doing advocacy activities targeting the decision-makers and relevant government organizations on the issue of mining companies operating without the permission to use water.



Baganuur district women filed a complaint to the World Bank

Baganuur district WNGOs identified that the feasibility study (FS) and environmental assessment for a thermal power station with 700 mV to be constructed relying on the existing Baganuur district coalmine had been done without local citizens' knowledge and that its construction was underway. They filed a complaint to the supervisory committee of the World Bank, reasoning that evaluation results of how this construction could impact the living

environment of local citizens, drinking water supply and environment were done in a non-transparent manner and there is no conclusion on potential GBV risks.

The World Bank received the complaint and its supervisory committee members visited Baganuur district, met with the representatives of complainant WNGOs, conducted individual interviews, and heard their opinions. Consequently, the construction of the thermal power station stopped in a month.

Women united for the right to be free from violence

We trained 50 young women in Tuv province as peer educators, who wish to lead others to get rid of gender stereotypes and to end GBV. By doing so, these young women held training and discussion for other local women on violence caused by gender differences, especially consequences and prevention methods of domestic violence, as well as how and who to report it. Young women who participated in the training unified their voices and have them heard by the local decision-makers, which eventually led to the allocation of fund from the budget of the province's Crime Prevention Coordinating Council (CPCC) for a training on providing knowledge and skills to prevent girls and young women from violence in 5 soums.

Women with hearing impairment expressed their voices to the public through a movie

NCAV supported to build capacity for 15 women with hearing impairment who survived domestic and sexual violence and to form support groups. This work not only provided them with psychological rehabilitation services, but also technical assistance to help one another and form support groups, further enabling opportunities to discuss human rights, gender issues, family relations and domestic violence.

In addition, women with hearing impairment subjected to violence raised the issues of facing challenges in terms of calling or informing their cases and thus

submitted recommendations to the police. Women of the support groups formed as a result of the project wanted to inform the public about domestic violence perpetrated against women with hearing impairment through a film, wrote the script, directed and acted in the movie themselves, which touched the audience.

Moreover, the movie was screened for about 100 pupils at No. 29 special needs secondary school and provided girls with similar issues and disabilities with knowledge and information on how to prevent from violence, laying out a first step towards further collaboration.



Voices of women living in the relocation zones reached the decision-makers

Baganuur district branch of Liberal Women's Brain Pool (LEOS) supported 11 households, who are being evicted from their residence because of living in the relocation zones of Baganuur mining, on how to protect their rights by providing them with counseling and other services. They intended to resolve the situation with the least amount of damage for citizens in

terms of preventing them from rights violations committed when taking over the land of citizens's ownership with free of charge, forcing them to move, or in the process of them moving. Target groups assembled together and filed a request to the district Governor to organize a trilateral meeting to resolve the pending issues.

Young leaders show solidarity for human rights and against discrimination of LGBTI people

With the purpose of building capacity to increase the understanding and knowledge of human rights among young people, to develop leadership, to ensure active participation, and to promote concepts and attitudes of non-discrimination against LGBTI people in society, we selected 20 youth representatives and trained them as Human Rights Youth Champions. Trained youth disseminate accurate information among their friends and families and lead their peers by calling them upon protecting human rights and raising their voices not to discriminate against others.



Public walk against violence

As a part of this work, awareness raising has been done to convey positive, correct understanding of human rights, in particular LGBT human rights and sexual orientation to the general public through art. This contributes to encouraging the mass to respect diversity and to gain accurate understanding about individuals of sexual minority.

Beautiful Hearts NGO successfully organized the global movement to end violence against girls and women, "ONE BILLION RISING-2018" campaign for the sixth year. This year's campaign attracted

over 2700 people representing about 100 governmental and NGOs of 17 provinces and 2 remote districts of Ulaanbaatar city. They staged a PUBLIC WALK in order to call on society to change the negative attitudes of blaming victims and survivors of GBV and to remind policy-makers and decision-makers to take tangible measures to end any form of violence against girls and women. Participants uniformly wore the "PUSSY HAT" made by the victims and survivors as a symbol of the walk and sold these hats during the campaign, further encouraging the survivors and expressing solidarity.



LET US INVEST TODAY FOR A VIOLENCE-FREE FUTURE!

Women's organizations and groups worked towards increasing the knowledge and understanding of girls and women on how to prevent themselves from violence and supporting effective participation of the public with a particular emphasis, in doing so, on changing power inequality between women and men, which is a root cause of violence.

Where the project was implemented: Ulgii soum of Bayan-Ulgii province, Zuunmod soum of Tuv province, Erdenebulgan and Chuluut soums of Arkhangai province, Bayankhongor and Bogd soums of Bayankhongor province, Kherlen and Khulunbuir soums of Dornod province, 5 districts of Ulaanbaatar city, and Durvuljin soum of Zavkhan province

Grantees: Bayan-Ulgii province branch of NCAV, NCAV, Princess Center to protect the rights of girls and young women, Intellectual Children NGO, Khongor Nutgiin Urs ("Children of Khongor") NGO, Sustainable Development without Borders NGO, National Network for Child Protection, Beautiful Hearts NGO, Taliin Suvdan Guur ("Pearl Bridge of the Steppe") NGO, Arkhangai province branch of LEOS, Baganuur district branch of NCAV, and Zavkhan province branch of CEDAW WATCH

Grant amount: MNT 331.5 million for 58 grants.



Preventing small children from child abuse

Towards the goal of protecting and preventing small children from child abuse, we developed a training methodology suitable for their age characteristics and produced a set of training materials. Both governmental and NGOs working on this issue collaborated on the development of training materials. These organizations include MECSS, FYCDA, MED, senior teachers of the 5th and 57th kindergartens of Ulaanbaatar city, National Network for Child Protection NGO, and Beautiful Hearts NGO. We also produced a series of animation with the help of specialists.

Targeting the 4-5 age groups of a total of 11 kindergartens in Bayanzurkh, Bayangol, Khan-Uul, Songinokhairkhan, and Baganuur districts of Ulaanbaatar city, as

well as Arkhangai, Dornod, and Bayankhongor provinces, we held a series of workshops or training on providing the children with skills in terms of treating one's bodily autonomy and respecting others' bodies, identifying early signs of sexual and physical violence, and informing adults about potential violence being perpetrated.

Kindergartens in 3 provinces and 5 districts, where initial training was successfully held, trained their own facilitators, or trainers of trainers in their local areas. Newly trained 2647 facilitators further held training on how to prevent from child abuse for a total of 16,223 teachers, parents, and guardians of 278 kindergartens, as well as 16,593 children aged 4-5.

...Excerpt of a conversation with a teacher of ...th kindergarten...

A 5-year old, who participated in the workshop, was lost when he was at Narantuul market with his mother. The mother searched for him for a while, but to no avail and suddenly her phone rang and a stranger told her that she found her son. She hurried to her and found the lady who sells retail goods near the central entrance of the market. Once she thanked her for finding her son, she said: - Actually, your son came to me first and asked me to dial this number to contact his mother. When she asked her son how he approached this lady, he said: - Because this older sister was pregnant and looked like I can trust her, I thought she would be someone who could help me. That is why I asked her to contact you.



It is now possible to prevent girls and young women migrating from rural areas into Ulaanbaatar city from potential violence

In collaboration with Princess Center, we came up with the "Wave" application for smart phones in order to help educate and provide necessary information for girls and young women migrating into Ulaanbaatar city to prevent them from potential human and women's rights violations and to create an enabling environment for them. This smart phone application contains information such as where to register once they moved into the capital city, how to select and find a

flat, public transport information, how to get health services, reproductive health issues, human rights, and women's rights.

Currently around a thousand people have downloaded the application on their phones and some girls and young women gladly recount that they can now find information at their fingertips about what human rights they have and how to protect these rights.

A user of Wave application:



I am 16. I read the book, "Fly higher, girl!" of the reproductive health section of the application. I am an adult for myself. When I was 13, or 14, I could not talk to my parents freely. If I had not thought hard enough at that time, I might have become a mother as well. This was the first impression I got after reading that novel. Generally, adolescent girls tend to hide their problems from their parents. They talk about it to their friends only. Because of this, they make mistakes. In order to get their parents understand her, girls need to have them understand their own world first.

From the human rights section of the application, I got to know about what types of violence there are, where violence could be perpetrated and where or who to go to in case of becoming subject to violence. Also I like that there is information such as areas of work of different human rights organizations, phone numbers, websites, Facebook and other links. Once you click on those links, they will take you directly to the organizational websites or Facebook pages, which makes it easy to use, instead of leaving the application and search it either on Google or Facebook. It seems that I can easily contact organizations directly whenever I need them, either for advice, or if I wanted to volunteer for them.



It is now possible to protect women working in a goldmine from workplace sexual harassment

Local WNGOs conducted Gender Impact Assessment (GIA) on the situations of women working in a gold mine in Durvuljin soum of Zavkhan province. The assessment results reveal that the women working in service areas are most likely to experience Sexual Harassment in the Workplace (SHW), which were presented to the mining employers. Consequently, there was a series of discussions held and as a result of carrying out activities demanding to create a women-friendly space, the company created a special room for the service ladies to take a break and change their clothes.

Moreover, it is now possible to prevent from potential SHW, given that prohibitions of SHW are incorporated into labor or employment contracts and that preventions of and measures against SHW are reflected in the internal labor regulations.

Government decides to bear the litigation cost for underaged victims and witnesses

National Center Against Violence (NCAV) sheltered 5 victims, who are victims of rape, or whose parents could not afford a lawyer or rehabilitation services due to poor economic situations.

NCAV has protected the rights and interests of the victims during the legal proceedings and for one victim, the Center managed to recover the compensation, taking into account of psychological damage. In addition, they attended trials as a lawyer for two victims, presenting the evidences to convict the perpetrators according to the law.

Further, they provided necessary services for all victims to shift back to normal life. Since the newly revised Criminal Procedure Law sets a restriction of distance for perpetrators to victims and requires underaged victims to give testimony in a special room with a prosecutor's presence, victim protection is improving slowly but gradually.

NCAV has applied provision 2.6.6, "compensating for the litigation and legal costs for underaged victims and witnesses at the amount as stipulated in the agreement to provide legal aid" of the regulation, "Calculating and funding criminal procedural costs," adopted by Resolution No. 161 on May 30, 2018 by the Government of Mongolia, into judicial practices successfully.



EVIDENCE AS A MAJOR TOOL FOR ADVOCACY

Studies and researches conducted on women's rights issues are the most important weapon to use for our advocacy activities. We are confident that a study done in 2018, analyzing public perceptions and knowledge of sexual harassment in the workplace, services provided for small girls victimized by sexual abuse, and current situations of resolving cases of children who became victims of sexual violence, has contributed to stopping rights violations against girls and women to a certain extent.

Where the project was implemented: Ulaanbaatar city

Grantees: Women for Change NGO, Gender Equality Center NGO, Urnukh Khugjil Network NGO of Zavkhan province WNGOs, Zavkhan province branch of Confederation of Mongolian Journalists, Bolor Setgel ("Crystal Soul") NGO of Arkhangai province, Baganuur district branch of NCAV, Network of WNGOs of Bayanzurkh district

Grant amount: MNT 122,8 million for 27 grants.



"Current situations and trends of sexual harassment, intimidation and violence in the workplace against girls and women" study

Sexual harassment in the workplace is a serious human rights violation. One of many activities to expose the public and bring their attention to this issue, and to improve the legal environment is the study on "Current situations and trends of sexual harassment, intimidation and violence in the workplace against girls and women." Gender Equality Center conducted the first baseline study in 2004, whereas the Center did it again in 2017 in order to see if there were any changes occurred in comparison.

According to the comparative study, one in three women knew someone who experienced sexual harassment in the workplace (SHW), while one in five responded that they were victimized by SHW. It showed that there was no difference within the past 13 years when it comes to SHW. Further, even though nine out of ten people answered that they knew about SHW, researchers concluded that this was mere information, not knowledge.

Although SHW is seen as a crime of taking advantage of one's position or power, only 4 percent of the participants responded that they knew about legal regulations of this crime.

Finally, the study urgently reminds us that there is no enabling legal environment to prevent from SHW, victims of SHW still cannot have their complaints resolved, there is no organization to provide assistance for the victims, issues of victim protection and confidentiality are left behind, there is not enough training or sensitization done on the side of employers, government and private sector organizations, and there is no clear mechanism in place in terms of holding those who perpetrate SHW accountable.

This study becomes a crucial evidence for the Coalition against Sexual Harassment in the Workplace to advocate and incorporate provisions to prohibit SHW in the revised version of the Labor Law.



Monitoring on penalties imposed on rapists of small children and services provided for the victims

Even though the media have been increasingly reporting child rape cases in recent years, there is no sufficient data or evidence-based study available. Therefore, in collaboration with Women for Change NGO, MONES did analysis in order to identify how crimes of child rape are tried,

what kind of penalties the criminals get, and the current situation of services provided for the rape victims.

Most cases of child rape occur in family environment and it is urgently required to improve child protection in the family settings. In other words, the crime is

committed in an incestuous manner (by fathers, step-fathers, paternal or maternal uncles) and by acquaintances (neighbors, family friends). Given that children are under the full and direct control of the family, victim children of incestuous rape suffer enormous pressure and do not reveal the crime because of threat or intimidation from the perpetrator and often take back their testimony, testify falsely, or only tell the half of the truth even if the crime is exposed.

The monitoring process found out that the duration of incestuous rape continued from one to five years, whereas for other types of rape it was perpetrated 1-5 times altogether.

When studying the cases in which victims were below the age of 14, most of them were girls aged 10-13 and it is still unclear as to how long and what kind of services will be provided and what kind of organizations will work and how until they return to a somewhat normal condition.

On the other hand, it is noteworthy that the perpetrators are mostly males aged 18-34 and do not have a permanent job or school despite their educational background. The analysis reveals that most of the perpetrators were sentenced to imprisonment. However, a very few cases delayed the sentence, given that the perpetrators are underaged.

Crimes under Article 126.3 of the 2002 Criminal Code deserve 15-25 years of imprisonment in a maximum security prison. However, this type of crime under Article 12.1.4 of the Criminal Code which was revised in 2015 is punishable by 12-20 years of imprisonment. All participants of the study are critical of the fact that the revised law has a lenient sentence for this type of crime.

The study is concluded by the researcher's recommendations to develop service standards for the victims of child rape and to assess the duration and quality of the services from time to time.

Women's NGOs conducted gender impact assessment to determine negative impacts of mining

Despite the fact that mining companies operating in rural areas destroy the living environment of local women and citizens and ruin the pastureland of cattle which is the main source of livelihood, it is quite common that local citizens do not know who to turn to and how to solve these issues.

In order to document and verify the rights violations of women living in the mining areas, women's NGOs of Zavkhan and Arkhangai provinces conducted Gender Impact Assessment (GIA) to determine the negative impacts of mining on women before, during and after exploration and extraction at Orkhon bag of Tsenkher soum in Arkhangai province, Tosguur bag of Urgamal soum and Bural bag of Durvuljin soum in Zavkhan province. The assessment allowed us to document and analyze the negative impacts of mining on gender, such as women's participation and advocacy accessibility in the decision-making related to mining, issues of local water, pastureland, and sources of livelihood, health, and reproductive health issues.

The results were introduced to the local authorities and decision-makers, who in turn took some measures to reduce the negative impacts of mining on their citizens.

After the GIA and relevant advocacy work, the mining company operating at Ult Bodont in Orkhon bag of Tsenkher soum in Arkhangai province did rehabilitation, whereas the operations mining gold in Tosguur bag of Urgamal soum in Zavkhan province was shut down, preventing potential risks to cause shortage of drinking water for herders in the local area.

We keep focusing on issues of increasing women's participation in reducing negative impacts of mining by using GIA when mining companies conduct reconnaissance in Tsogt, Bural and Tavantolgoi bags of Durvuljin soum in Zavkhan province, monitoring the mining operations in local areas, and participating in the initial processes of exploration and extraction in their hometown.



CHANGES IN MY HANDS

Women's non-governmental organizations have always focused on issues of how to support economically disadvantaged women's groups who have limited opportunities to resolve the most pressing issues facing them in order to improve their life quality and to have sufficient income to make their ends meet.

Where the project was implemented: 16th khoroo of Chingeltei district in Ulaabaatar city and 6th bag of Dalanzadgad soum in Umnugovi province

Grantees: Gegeelen Center NGO, Urchuud NGO, and Khugjliin Khelkhee NGO

Grant amount: MNT 15.4 million for 4 grants.



Mothers of children with disabilities can now increase their income

As mothers of children with disabilities must take care of their children around the clock, it is hardly possible for them to have a job. Gegeelen Center NGO initiated to produce soap in order to increase the income of mothers who come to the Center; the initiative was further supported by S. Baigalmaa, Director of Batbaigal Co.Ltd. 8 mothers of Gegeelen Center learned how to make soap manually and attended a training on labor safety

operations. Today they have a capacity of producing 1500 soaps a day, got quality accreditation with the support of the district and sub-district offices, have a special workplace, and are fully equipped to start their business within a short period of time. They will start selling laundry soap called "Gegee" soon, which will increase the income levels of 8 mothers and will definitely bring about positive changes in the lives of 19 people who are behind them.



Women in soums enhanced their understanding of human rights and gender

Urchuud ("Craftsmen") NGO held a sewing and handicraft workshop for 48 single mothers of the 6th bag of Dalanzadgad soum, who are unemployed and with disabilities.

Not only did they participate in a training to improve their sewing skills, but also it was refreshing to learn about women's leadership, human rights, gender stereotypes, and domestic violence at the same time. They started collaborating as women's groups and became eager to resolve issues facing them.

An excerpt from a conversation

An excerpt from a conversation with a woman who participated in the project. Personally, I had no basic understanding of human rights. Then I understood how my rights were violated and I was also violating others' rights. I felt how it is possible to change my own and others' opinions and attitudes. I realized that I had attitudes which promote GBV and the very same attitudes I used to bring up my children and I really want to correct those attitudes now. I am thinking of informing about this to other parents during a parent-teacher meeting of my son's class. I believe if I can be successful and can change myself, other people will naturally surround me no matter what. Before I thought that women who experienced domestic violence should tolerate it, but now I firmly believe that they have the right to be protected by law. Also, I learned how to calculate my household income and expense. I will use the goods I sew as presents during the Lunar New Year. Since it will be cheaper than buying gifts from a store, it will be useful for my household finance. I really want to do my social work well, increase my income and make an even small difference and ultimately would like to leave the same old boring lifestyle.

Women working in dangerous, abnormal conditions start to solve their dilemmas

Despite daily human rights violations they face, women working on dumpsites do not even realize that they have a right to live and work in a healthy, safe condition and a right to nutritious, quality food.

Having assessed the situations of 20 women working on the Tsagaan Davaa dumpsite, Khugjiliin Khelkhee NGO formed support groups in order to change their relations and behaviors, to increase their understanding and knowledge about violence and to be able to solve the pressing issues they face in a positive manner.

Out of those women who joined support groups, five of them left the dumpsite and now work at a different site. In addition, they helped survivors of violence to resolve their issues, assisted to get legal aid, and advised which organizations to contact for further support.

During this period, there were positive changes observed in relations of 10 families and they started to resolve their problems with the help of their support groups.



JOINT FORCE WILL BRING ABOUT A CHANGE

"One Goal – One Voice" Information Fair on Women's Rights

Starting from 2016 and every year before the International Women's Rights Day, we introduce to the public what women's rights NGOs have accomplished that year, be it new project initiatives, new textbook, manual, or book, a new study or research, or scholarly work. This year, the theme was "INFORMATION FAIR ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS – 2018" "ONE GOAL - ONE VOICE."

This year's information fair engaged over 100 representatives from 99 organizations working on women's rights in 21 provinces and Ulaanbaatar city.

Participants of the information fair introduced their work in the areas of funding to realize women's rights, philanthropy towards women's rights, rights issues through researcher's eyes, prevention of gender-based discrimination, gender equality-Sustainable Development Goals 2030, women's rights and environmental justice, healthy, safe living environment, and strengthening women's economic capabilities, and subsequently they exchanged their experiences and approaches.



Memorandum of Understanding is signed with Ministry of Environment and Tourism

MONES has started working with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) since 2017. As a part of this collaboration, WNGOs have enhanced our understanding and knowledge about green economy and green development issues. Our cooperation has grown, and we signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to collaborate with the MET in 2018-2019. The MoU obligates the MET to increase the knowledge of women's NGOs on the environmental sector, while WNGOs agreed to give technical support in developing and implementing gender policies in the sector. As a part of the collaboration, WNGOs developed gender policies of the environmental and tourism sector and had them discussed at the Ministry's Gender Sub-Council.

Women's and environmental organizations of Asia defined areas of collaboration



We participated in an exchange-sharing program with Asian civil society organization (CSOs) working on women's, children's, and environmental justice issues. Organizations working on women, mining and natural resources met in the Philippines and Indonesia to exchange their ideas on GIA, whereas MONES staff and other grantee organizations, who attended the regional strategizing meeting of Asia, "Women's Rights, Natural Resources, Mining Exploration and Living," learned experiences from other like-minded Asian organizations and representative. Moreover, we became a member of the network organization, "Asian Women and Mining" and developed our strategy of collaboration.

Members of Coalition against SHW worked together to incorporate the provisions to prohibit SHW in the revised version of Labor Law

Member organizations of the Coalition against SHW defined their share of work towards joint advocacy. They were divided into three groups and worked on the themes of media engagement; increasing supporters and working with decision-makers; and, capacity building for Coalition members. Coalition members met with women parliamentarians and members of

the working group of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on the issues of inevitably incorporating SHW into the laws and organized a series of training for journalists. We developed a draft proposal to be incorporated into the revised version of the law and submitted the proposal to the members of the working group.

Cooperation between local government and NGOs to protect children from violence

Having organized a series of training on prevention of small children from child abuse in local areas, local NGOs successfully started and collaborated with local authorities and other organizations on the issues of protecting and preventing small children from child abuse.

Within the framework of this work, Arkhangai province branch of LEOS worked to disseminate project activities in other soums with the funding of World Vision, whereas "Khongor Nutgiin Urs" ("Children of Khongor") NGO got a funding from the province's Crime Prevention

Coordinating Council (CPCC) and continued the project activities.

Furthermore, there is a good practice that "Taliin Suvdan Guur" ("Pearl Bridge of the Steppe") NGO of Dornod province incorporated the training on the protection of small children from child abuse into the province's Sub-Program to ensure Gender Equality. In addition, there are good practices that NGOs, Baganuur district branches of NCAV, managed to incorporate the activities to protect small children from child abuse into the 2019 Action Plan of the local authorities.

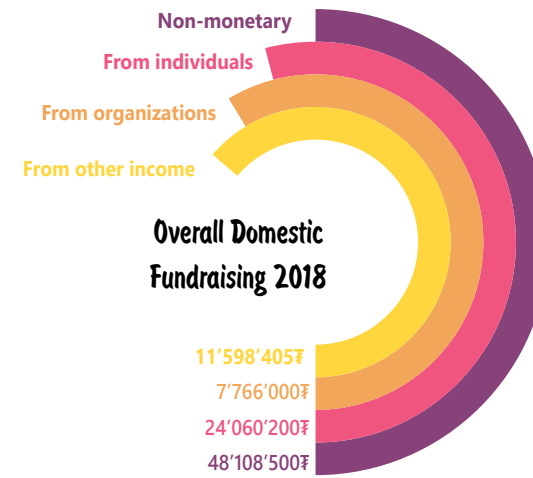
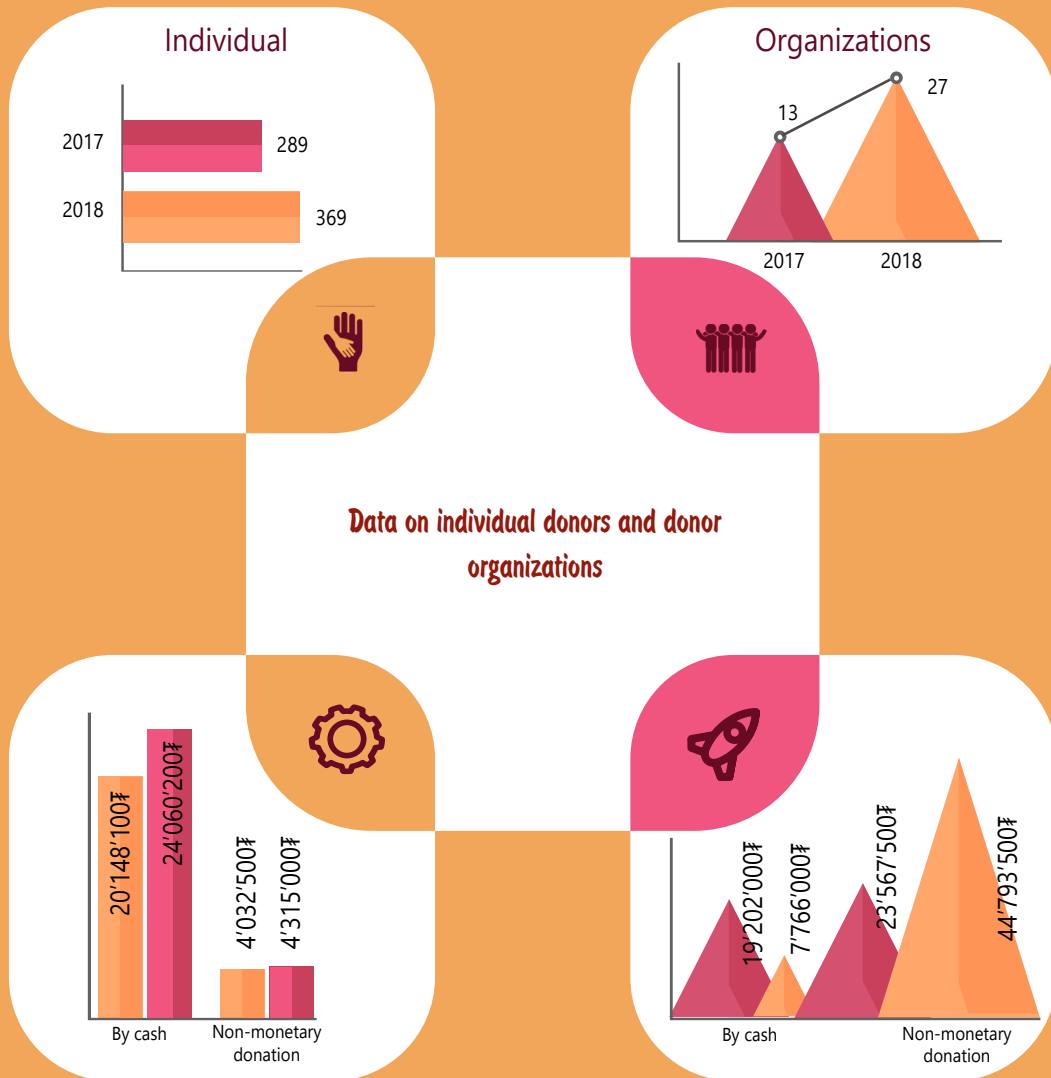


EVER EXPANDING PHILANTHROPISTS

We help reduce human rights violations against girls and women by delivering donations coming from philanthropists who intend to give and share with others to groups in need.

Increasing number of new and repeat donors makes monetary and non-monetary amount soar

In 2018, the number of domestic individual donors increased by 27.7 percent compared with that of the previous year, while the number of donor organizations went up by one fold. Increasing number and size of donors had to do with the fact that we were in regular touch with our donors, we always reported what kind of changes were made in women's lives, and what kind of activities will be carried out with the donations was always clear.



Number of donors

369
Individual

27
Organizations

DONOR ORGANIZATIONS AND GROUPS



Sky Plaza Co. Ltd.



Colleagues of Center for Sri Sri Art of Living and Meditation, led by guru Ts. Sarantsetseg

BEST INDIVIDUAL DONORS



B. Oyun,
Businesswoman



Kh. Otgontuya,
Head of Tuguldur Foundation NGO



M. Mendbayar,
Director of Women's Labor Development Foundation NGO



G. Badamkhand,
General Director of Mungun Samnaa Co. Ltd.

35 family members of 8 households with children with disabilities can now live with comfort

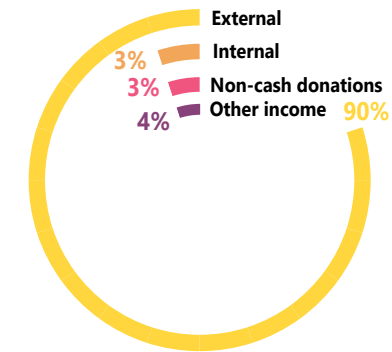
With the support of French international humanitarian organizations, FAP and PADEM, we implemented a program, "Improving the living conditions of vulnerable citizens," and improved the housing conditions of 8 families of children with disabilities living in 16th khoroo of Chingeltei district. The households who participated in the program did not have a house or shelter even though they had their own land, or even though they had their own ger (traditional Mongolian housing), the ger was impossible to repair to a reasonable condition with its dysfunctional heating, causing the children to be cold and thus susceptible to get sick most of the time.

Three households who participated in the program got new winter houses with underfloor heating, whereas three other families received brand new, five-wall gers and two other families had their houses heat-insulated. In addition, wooden latrines of all 9 families were improved according to the outdoor lavatory standards and now its cleaning or pumping system is under construction. The project resulted in comfortable living conditions for 35 people of 8 families, among whom 21 children could live in a clean, safe and comfortable environment. Moreover, these families burn less coal, contributing to the reduction of air pollution of Ulaanbaatar city.



Financial Operations

TOTAL INCOME \$577 707



TOTAL EXPENDITURE \$495 071



Financial report

2018/01/01 - 2018/12/31

| Balance sheet | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Cash and cash equivalent | 143,292.80 | 138,930.20 |
| Accounts receivable | 20,595.50 | 11,593.80 |
| Prepaid expenses | - | 1,853.40 |
| Total current asset | 163,888.30 | 152,377.40 |
| <i>Fixed asset</i> | 87,034.80 | 77,103.80 |
| Intangible asset | 11.30 | |
| TOTAL ASSET | 250,934.40 | 229,481.20 |
| Accounts payable | 5,637.20 | 1,110.90 |
| Tax debt | 111.80 | |
| Grant payable | 6,512.50 | 84.10 |
| Income advance | 139,306.60 | 71,628.40 |
| Short-term liabilities | 151,568.10 | 72,823.40 |
| <i>Long-term liabilities</i> | 1,599.90 | 2,704.50 |
| Total liabilities | 153,168.00 | 75,527.90 |
| Unlimited funds | 10,363.10 | 9,528.58 |
| Retained gain or loss | 87,403.10 | 144,424.70 |
| Total liabilities and owner's properties | 250,934.40 | 229,481.20 |

E. Erdenechimeg
 ERDENECHIMEG B.
 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

D. Ariuntsatsral
 ARIUNTSATSRAL D.
 ACCOUNTANT

BOARD MEMBERS

- Sh. Tsevelmaa, Chair of the Board, Former First Lady of Mongolia
- N. Chinchuluun, Founder and Adviser
- D. Naran, Freelance translator
- D. Munkhnasan, Executive Director Sayana of Well being NGO
- D. Byambatsetseg, MNB Editor
- B. Shuudertsetseg, writer
- B. Zolzayaa, Executive Director of Women for Change NGO
- S. Baigalmaa, CEO Batbaigali LLC
- L. Nyamgerel, Head of Secretariat of Coordination Council from Crime Prevention
- B. Nominzul, Director Energun Construction LLC



STAFF



B. Erdenechimeg
Executive Director



L. Bolor
Program Director



D. Buyanjargal
Domestic Fundraising
Program Coordinator



P. Davaanamjil
Grant making Program
Coordinator



D. Ariuntsatsral
Financial Officer



Z. Khandarmaa
Grant making Program
Coordinator



E. Dulguun
Administration and Program Assistant



L. Ariunzul
Grant making Program
Coordinator

List of Grantee group in 2018

| | Name of Grantee group | Location |
|----|---|--|
| 1 | Adolescents and Women's Development Center NGO | Ulaanbaatar |
| 2 | Badamlyankhua ("Lotus") NGO | Ulaanbaatar |
| 3 | Baganuur branch of LEOS (Liberal Women Brain Pool) Fund, Baganuur branch of NCAV | Ulaanbaatar |
| 4 | Batzorig Foundation NGO | Ulaanbaatar |
| 5 | Bayan-Ulgii branch of Mongolian Women's Association | Ulaanbaatar |
| 6 | Bayan-Ulgii branch of NCAV | Ulaanbaatar |
| 7 | Beautiful Hearts Campaign NGO | Архангай |
| 8 | Children's Rights Protection NGO | Архангай |
| 9 | Coalition against Sexual Harassment in Work Place – Coordinator organization: Mongolian Confederation of Trade Unions | Ulaanbaatar |
| 10 | Compass NGO | Tuv |
| 11 | Craftsmen NGO | Ulaanbaatar |
| 12 | Crystal soul NGO | Zavkhan |
| 13 | Darkhan-Uul branch of (NCAV), | Zavkhan |
| 14 | Democracy Education Center NGO | Ulaanbaatar |
| 15 | Development without Borders NGO | Ulaanbaatar |
| 16 | Education and Science Unions of Mongolian Confederation of Trade Unions | Arkhangai |
| 17 | Enerel bayar NGO | Baganuur |
| 18 | Environmental Training and Research Institute NGO | Ulaanbaatar |
| 19 | Gegeelen Center NGO | Tuv |
| 20 | Gender Equality Center NGO | Ulaanbaatar, Arkhangai, Bayankhongor, Dornod |
| 21 | Intellectual Children NGO | Ulaanbaatar, Arkhangai, Bayankhongor, Dornod |
| 22 | Jargalant Development Aid NGO | Ulaanbaatar |
| 23 | Khongor nutgiin urs ("Children of Khongor") NGO | Zavkhan |
| 24 | Legal Studies Development Center NGO | Ulaanbaatar |
| 25 | LEOS Arkhangai province branch NGO | Bayan-Ulgii |

List of Grantee group in 2018

| | Name of Grantee group | Location |
|----|---|--|
| 26 | LGBT Centre NGO | Ulaanbaatar |
| 27 | Liberal Women's Brain Pool, Arkhangai province branch NGO | Ulaanbaatar |
| 28 | Mongolian National Center for Children, social service NGO | Ulaanbaatar |
| 29 | Mongolian Pre-School Education Development Center NGO | Zavkhan |
| 30 | Mongolian Women's Employment Support Federation NGO | Ulaanbaatar |
| 31 | National Center Against Violence | Ulaanbaatar, Arkhangai, Bayankhongor, Dornod |
| 32 | National network for children's protection | Ulaanbaatar |
| 33 | Network against Sexual Harassment in Work Place / Women Leaders' Fund / | Dornod |
| 34 | Ochirt Tsetsen Khand Foundation NGO | Ulaanbaatar |
| 35 | One root NGO | Dornod |
| 36 | Parent-Teacher Association Mongolia NGO | Tuv |
| 37 | Princess Center NGO | Umnugobi |
| 38 | Social Work Service and Evaluation Center | Ulaanbaatar, Arkhangai, Bayankhongor, Dornod |
| 39 | Sustainable Development without Borders NGO | Bayankhongor |
| 40 | Taliin suvdan guur ("Pearl Bridge of the Steppe") NGO | Ulaanbaatar |
| 41 | Teacher-Parent Association of Mongolia NGO | Ulaanbaatar |
| 42 | Training grants to train gender experts | Ulaanbaatar |
| 43 | Tuv province branch of Mongolian Family Welfare Association | Ulaanbaatar |
| 44 | Urnukh Khugjil NGO of women's NGOs of Zavkhan province | Ulaanbaatar |
| 45 | Volunteer Development Center NGO | Ulaanbaatar |
| 46 | We help you NGO | Ulaanbaatar |
| 47 | Women for Change NGO | Ulaanbaatar |
| 48 | Women's Council of Tuv province | Baganuur |
| 49 | Women's NGOs of 21 provinces and Ulaanbaatar city | Bayan-Ulgii |
| 50 | Youth and Adolescents Self-Help Center NGO | Darkhan-uul |
| 51 | Zavkhan branch of Mongolian Journalists Union | Ulaanbaatar |
| 52 | Zavkhan branch of National network CEDAW-WATCH NGO | Ulaanbaatar |