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Report No: {PP1871}

PROJECT PAPER

ON A

PROPOSED GRANT

IN THE AMOUNT OF(US\$ 0.45 MILLION EQUIVALENT)

TO

MONGOLIA

FOR A

Mongolia Improved Governance of Extractives Project (MIGEP)

June 22, 2016

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(Exchange Rate Effective {Date})

FISCAL YEAR

January 1 – December 31

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CPS	Country Partnership Strategy
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EGPS	Extractives Global Programmatic Support
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency
FM	Financial Management
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
IDA	International Development Association
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MSSC	Multi-Stakeholder Steering Committee
PDO	Project Development Objective
TA	Technical Assistance

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MONGOLIA
IMPROVED GOVERNANCE OF EXTRACTIVES PROJECT (MIGEP)

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DATA SHEET

Mongolia

IMPROVED GOVERNANCE OF EXTRACTIVES PROJECT (MIGEP)

Small RETF Grant Project Paper

Region: EAP

Unit: GEEX2

Basic Information									
Date:	March 24, 2016				Sectors:	Energy and mining, Oil and gas			
Country Director:	Bert Hofman				Themes:	Public sector governance			
Practice Manager:	Christopher Gilbert Sheldon				EA Category:	C			
Global Practice Senior Director:	Anna Bjerde								
Project ID:	P158649								
Instrument:	Investment Project Financing								
Team Leader(s):	Bryan Christopher Land								
Recipient: Ministry of Finance									
Executing Agency: Mongolia EITI Secretariat									
Contact:	Shar Tsolmon				Title:	National Coordinator			
Telephone No.:	9761170110525				Email:	eiti.secretariat.mn@gmail.com			
Project Implementation Period:	Start Date:	- 15-Jun-2016			End Date:	31-Dec-2018			
Expected Effectiveness Date:	15-Jun-2016								
Expected Closing Date:	31-Dec-2018								
Project Financing Data(US\$M)									
Total Project Cost :	0.45				Total Financing :	0.45			
Financing Gap :	0.00								
Financing Source					Amount(US\$M)				
Extractives Global Programmatic Support					0.45				
Total					0.45				
Expected Disbursements (in USD Million)									
Fiscal Year	2016	2017	2018	2019					
Annual	0.10	0.13	0.12	0.10					

Cumulative	0.10	0.23	0.35	0.45				
Project Development Objective(s)								
The development objective of the project is to enhance transparency and accountability in the management of Mongolia's extractives sector through an inclusive and sustainable EITI process								
Components								
Component Name						Cost (USD Millions)		
Building stakeholder capacity to engage through training and conferences						0.025		
Strengthening the EITI Secretariat communications and knowledge base						0.050		
EITI Secretariat operational needs						0.350		
Capacity building of the Multi-Stakeholder Group						0.025		
Compliance								
Policy								
Does the project depart from the CAS /CPS/CPF in content or in other significant respects?						Yes []	No [X]	
Does the project require any exceptions from Bank policies?						Yes []	No [X]	
Have these been approved by Bank management?						Yes []	No [X]	
Is approval for any policy exception sought from the Board?						Yes []	No [X]	
Does the project meet the Regional criteria for readiness for implementation?						Yes [X]	No []	
Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Project						Yes	No	
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01							X	
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04							X	
Forests OP/BP 4.36							X	
Pest Management OP 4.09							X	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11							X	
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10							X	
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12							X	
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37							X	
Projects on International Waters OP/BP 7.50							X	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60							X	
Legal Covenants								
Name			Recurrent		Due Date		Frequency	
Description of Covenant								

Team Composition**Bank Staff**

Name	Title	Specialization	Unit	UPI
Bryan Christopher Land	Team Leader (ADM Responsible)	Lead Oil and Gas Specialist	Oil and Gas	GEEX2
Jianjun Guo	Procurement Specialist (ADM Responsible)	Procurement Specialist	Procurement	GGO08
Dulguun Byambatsoo	Financial Management Specialist	Consultant	Financial Management	GGODR
Claire Louise Greer	Team Member	Operations Analyst	Operations	GEEX2

Extended Team

Name	Title	Office Phone	City

Locations

Country	First Administrative Division	Location	Planned	Actual	Comments

I. STRATEGIC CONTEXT

A. Country Context

1. The Mongolian economy is very heavily dependent on the extractives sector and is unlikely to diversify its sources of growth for some time. A single world scale copper project, Oyu Tolgoi, which will spend some US\$1 billion per annum to 2020 for mine expansion and generate some US\$1-2 billion per annum in sales for at least two decades, will continue to have an enormous macro-economic impact. Up to a third of the economy could be contributed by this project alone. Mining of a variety of minerals and some oil production is also present in many parts of the country, though on a smaller scale, and there are major known deposits that have yet to be exploited plus considerable exploration potential.
2. Mongolia has experienced several years of macro-economic instability driven by mineral price volatility and heavy trade dependence on neighboring China but also by inconsistent policy responses in the areas of fiscal management and foreign investment regulation. Corrective actions in the past year are re-balancing the economy but growth is subdued.

B. Sectoral and Institutional Context

3. Mongolia's first national mining policy was adopted in 2013, followed by amendment of the Mining Law, a resumption of mineral licensing after moratorium and steps towards completing the regulatory framework for managing extractives for the public good. Implementation of policies and laws and the development of effective public institutions to manage the extractives sector is still at an early stage and particular challenges arise around good extractives governance. There is an urgent need to accelerate regulatory and institutional development to underpin consistent policy formulation and to breed greater public understanding of the sector, strengthen the tools for transparency and accountability and thereby generate trust in government stewardship of the country's resources.
4. With mining being front and center in Mongolia's economic development there is intense public interest in how the sector is governed and how benefits get allocated. Parliament is the location of much debate, however, accountability institutions overall are still undergoing development. The country ranked 26th of 58 in the 2013 Resource Governance Index.
5. Early on Mongolia opted to join the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and since 2010 has been EITI-compliant. It will soon undergo validation by the global EITI Secretariat on the basis of which the EITI Board will determine if its compliant status should be maintained. The Mongolia EITI institutions are overseen by the National EITI Council. The Council is chaired by H.E. Mr. Chimedyn Saikhanbileg, Prime Minister of Mongolia, and has 27 members. A Multi Stakeholder Working Group is in charge of implementing EITI activities. The Working Group has 31 members and is chaired by Mr. Bat-Erdiin Batbayar (Baabar), senior advisor to the Prime Minister. Several working committees have been set up to look at a number of the challenges identified in prior EITI Reports. The day-to-day execution of the EITI Work Plan is undertaken by the Mongolia EITI Secretariat. This agency also administers external financial support.
6. Mongolia published its 2014 EITI Report in December 2015. This was the ninth EITI Report to be published. It has also developed medium-term recommendations (2015-2020), which include broader objectives than just revenue transparency, such as clarifying companies' social responsibilities, enhance civil society's participation in decision-making and improve access to information by local communities and herders.
7. The Government has been supported by a series of grants to implement EITI and remain compliant. The Mongolia Improved Governance of Extractives Project (MIGEP), would continue this

support through the proposed Grant. The MIGEP grant will be financed by the Extractives Global Programmatic Support (EGPS) Multi-Donor Trust Fund and will be recipient executed. Three previous grants to support implementation of EITI were funded by the global EITI MDTF, a global trust fund which closed on December 31, 2015.

C. Higher Level Objectives to which the Project Contributes

8. The present Country Partnership Strategy “A Country on the Verge of Unprecedented Mineral-Led Transformation”, covers FY2013-17. The first pillar of the CPS is to Enhance Mongolia’s Capacity to Manage the Mining Economy Sustainably and Transparently. The intended outcomes are (i) developing a regulatory environment, institutional capacity, and infrastructure for world-class mining, and (ii) designing and implementing policies and systems for a more robust, equitable, and transparent management of public revenues and expenditures. MIGEP seeks to accelerate and deepen reforms previously supported by a series of EITI-MDTF grants for implementation of EITI.

9. Several donor partners are engaged in supporting the Government to manage the extractives sector, employing a variety of funding instruments and types of assistance. Australia has an active program of scholarship in mining related domains, supports mining groundwater management through the World Bank’s MINIS project and is preparing additional programs that will target the improvement of geo-data generation and management under its Australia-Mongolia Extractives Program. Canada is finalizing plans to launch new extractives related programs in 2016 covering a range of technical fields of good mining sector management. Germany is a prominent partner through its aid agencies and Mongolia is a G7 Fast-Track partner country. GIZ implements the Integrated Management of Resources Initiative, G7 Connex support for resource contract negotiations, a program of vocational training and support to the German-Mongolian Institute for Resources and Technology. BRG has a project on mineral resource economics at MRAM. In the past EBRD has been a supporter of EITI development in Mongolia through a program managed by Adam Smith International. The World Bank has throughout been the principal source of grant-based recipient executed support to EITI in Mongolia over many years.

II. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

A. PDO

10. The development objective of the project is to enhance transparency and accountability in the management of Mongolia’s extractives sector through an inclusive and sustainable EITI process.

Project Beneficiaries

11. The immediate beneficiaries of MIGEP will be institutions comprising Mongolia EITI. These include, firstly, the three constituencies within the MSSC (Multi-Stakeholder Steering Committee), the government, civil society organizations and companies, as well as their wider constituency groups. The success of EITI, if compliant status is validated, will contribute to the enhancement of the governance of extractives. In this case the broader public in Mongolia will benefit. Moreover, the implementation of EITI in Mongolia includes activities undertaken at sub-national level, in order that extractives affected communities derive the benefits of transparency and improved accountability which EITI is intended to advance. Stakeholders also include donor partners, who are advocates of EITI, as well as financing partners in some cases.

The specific beneficiaries include:

12. **Government** (comprising Ministry of Finance, Mongolia Tax Authority, Ministry of Mining, Mineral Regulatory Authority of Mongolia, Petroleum Authority of Mongolia and other relevant institutions, including audit authorities and the legislature): The relevant government agencies that are mandated to monitor and regulate the extractive industries are expected to continue generating and reporting the information necessary for the annual EITI Reports in an accurate and timely fashion.

13. **Companies:** Companies in the extractives sector are expected to continue providing a full and accurate report of all payments made to the government, including social expenditures and financial provisions made for environmental rehabilitation. It is also encouraged to continue disclosing contracts stating the terms attached to the exploration and production of oil, gas and minerals. In the process, the industry is expected to recommend policies and reforms to achieve the objectives of EITI implementation.

14. **Civil Society Organizations.** Civil society's role is to monitor EITI implementation, evaluate the EITI report, and provide essential inputs to the EITI process through its involvement on the MSSC. Civil society is expected to continue encouraging and leading the public debate on all matters related to EITI implementation in particular and extractive industry issues in general. It also plays a role in advocating for and representing the interests of vulnerable groups such as herders and extractives-affected communities.

PDO Level Results Indicators

15. Progress in achieving the PDO will be measured by the following key results indicators:

- I) EITI Publication of EITI Reports on time and in compliance with the EITI Standard
- II) EITI Report recommendations addressed by the MSSC

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Project Components

16. The project will support the activities essential to EITI implementation and meeting Mongolia's obligations as an EITI member under the 2016 EITI Standard. The Government continues to allocate funds for Reconciliation Reports for EITI each year, in accordance with Resolution 19 of 2010, while the costs of running the program and outreach remains funded by various grants. A proposed EITI Law would have made Government funding mandatory, however, the draft Law has been pending submission for well over a year and resources allocated to EITI by the Government remain limited. Going forward, more government engagement will be required to ensure long-term sustainability. The MIGEP Grant will support the Government of Mongolia to continue implementation of the EITI and anchor it financially and institutionally from June 15, 2016 until December 31, 2018. The activities to be funded will include:

17. Component A: BUILDING STAKEHOLDERS CAPACITY TO ENGAGE THROUGH TRAINING AND CONFERENCES (US\$ 25,000). Component A will support capacity building of stakeholders in the EITI process by bringing together companies, communities affected by Extractive Industries and local authorities to engage at conferences and through training. Planned activities include sub-national conferences in four regions, and training and awareness raising workshops for Civil Society members and community leaders on the EITI.

18. Component B: STRENGTHENING EITI SECRETARIAT COMMUNICATIONS AND KNOWLEDGE BASE (US\$ 50,000). (i) Study tour for the Mongolia EITI; (ii) Training and promotion

of the EITI. (iii) Television campaign; (iv) Articles and interviews through daily newspapers, websites and radio channels; (v) Printing EITI reports and other promotional materials.

19. Component C: EITI SECRETARIAT OPERATIONAL NEEDS (\$350,000): This component will support the costs of the EITI National Secretariat staff (National Coordinator of the Secretariat, Financial Officer, Communications Officer and IT Specialist) and provide support for the operating costs of day to day activities carried out by the EITI Secretariat, under the oversight of the MSSC. The grant will cover the operation costs associated including office supply, travel costs related to the work of the EITI National Secretariat, office maintenance, internet, phone, banking charges.

20. Component D: SUB-NATIONAL COUNCILS CAPACITY BUILDING (\$25,000): (i) Capacity building support for local EITI sub-councils' members and other stakeholders; (ii) EITI soum level roadshows for local community and other stakeholders. Soum-level local EITI sub-councils were established under the last EITI Grant (Mongolia EITI Post-Compliance II). Component D will aim to leverage increased community engagement on EITI awareness and dissemination through the sub-councils, using roadshows and training.

B. Project Cost and Financing

Project Components	Project cost	Grant Financing	% Financing
A. Building stakeholder capacity to engage through training and conferences	25,000	25,000	100
B. Strengthening the EITI Secretariat communications and knowledge base	50,000	50,000	100
C. EITI Secretariat operational needs	350,000	350,000	100
D. Sub-National Capacity Building	25,000	25,000	100
.			<u>100</u>
Total Project Costs	450,000	450,000	100%
Total Financing Required	450,000	450,000	

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

A. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

21. The activities financed by the Grant will be implemented by the Mongolia EITI Secretariat, as has been the case since support to EITI implementation began in 2008. The EITI Secretariat is operated as an agency supporting the work of the MSSC, established under Decree No.62 of the Prime Minister of Mongolia. The functions of the EITI Secretariat are to serve as secretariat to the National EITI Council and the EITI Working Group (both multi-stakeholder groups (MSGs)) under it and to be the implementer of a range of EITI implementation activities supported by government funds and external

assistance, including that under EGPS. The EITI Secretariat comprises a National Coordinator, a Finance Officer (covering financial management and procurement), IT Specialist and a Communications Officer.

B. Results Monitoring and Evaluation

22. Monitoring and evaluation will be managed by the EITI National Secretariat. The Results Framework is included in Annex 1 of this Project Paper. The Bank would assist the EITI National Secretariat in tracking performance indicators during regular supervision missions. The EITI National Secretariat will also be responsible for overall day-to-day technical supervision of the implementation of the project activities and will benefit from technical input from the MSSC to this end.

V. KEY RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

23. Overall risk is rated Moderate due to substantial policy risk, moderate country context and implementation capacity and sustainability risks, and low stakeholder and project design risks.

24. **Country Context.** Mongolia has suffered from a sharp reversal in economic growth due to the regional economic slowdown and collapse in prices of its main commodity exports. With this has been a need to address trade and fiscal imbalances, including closer management of debt and off-budget spending commitments and a return to seeking external assistance. Public interest in economic management is high and may dominate the next national elections, which are due in 2016. Past experience indicates that the run up to elections and the immediate aftermath can impact on decision making and the pace of execution of recipient-executed projects. Country context considered Moderate.

25. **Sector Strategies and Policies.** The high profile of the mining sector and its direct impact on economic development means that policy risk is significant. Historically, there has been a complex interplay between mineral-price induced economic volatility and policy positions. Nonetheless, commitment to EITI has been consistent since its early adoption and many important policy uncertainties surrounding mining have been or are being resolved. The first national mining policy was issued in 2014 and laws that restricted foreign direct investment were removed. A moratorium that had been placed on mineral licensing was also lifted. In 2015 issues that had blocked progress of the Oyu Tolgoi mining project were resolved, allowing investment to be scaled up. These developments pave the way for a resumption in the growth of the mining sector. Moreover, much of the legislative foundation for the management of a growing mining sector is now in place. An important test for mining sector governance will be the validation exercise for EITI. The financial sustainability of EITI requires continuing commitment of the Government to contribute to its costs of implementation. The Government now routinely finances the preparation of the annual EITI Reports, however, it seeks external assistance to finance the running costs of the Mongolia EITI Secretariat as well as most outreach, awareness raising and capacity building undertaken as part of the work programs endorsed each year by the National EITI Council. A draft EITI Law that would have made Government funding of EITI implementation mandatory has been pending for well over a year having not generated sufficient support to be tabled in Parliament for adoption. Policy risk is considered Substantial.

26. **Stakeholders.** Continued external support for the implementation of EITI in Mongolia is welcomed by MSSC and associated constituencies so the risk of stakeholder opposition is low. Overall stakeholder risk is rated Low.

27. **Project Design.** The Grant will support the EITI institutions that have previously received support from the World Bank and therefore builds on strong demand and prior experience of working

with such institutions. The activities to be supported are similar in most respects to those supported in prior years. Overall project design risk is considered Low.

28. **Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability.** The Grant will be Recipient-Executed through the EITI Secretariat. Implementation risk is assessed as low based on experience over three previous grants implemented by this agency since 2008. The Government's budgetary contribution to EITI implementation in Mongolia has increased by comparison with earlier years when reliance of external grant support was very heavy. Legislation under which the Government's budgetary contribution would become mandatory has, however, not obtained support and has been pending for well over a year. Overall, implementation and sustainability risks are rated as Moderate.

VI. APPRAISAL SUMMARY

29. The proposed project is purely a technical assistance project to support the GoM's efforts to comply with EITI requirements and thereby establish the principles of a sustainable resource management system and enhance transparency in the extractive industries. Therefore, benefits are not easily quantifiable making it difficult to accurately carry out a traditional cost benefit analysis. Implementation of the EITI process increases economic benefits to Mongolia as it improves transparency, accountability and governance in the extractive industries. By enhancing stakeholders' capacity to engage in resource management and the EITI, the proposed grant is also expected to help reach sustainable agreements in the extractives industries and to make these industries better contributors to shared growth and employment.

Financial Management. The fiduciary arrangements will be carried out by the Mongolia EITI Secretariat. FM capacity is high for the EITI Secretariat, which has delivered three previous grants under the Bank's EITI MDTF. Overall, the grant is relatively small and has a straightforward design and planned activities. The overall FM risk-rating is low. The financial management system will monitor the project's financial risk during project implementation. The Secretariat Financial Officer will be responsible for maintenance of the project's bank account and petty cash, budget preparation and execution, accounting of sources and expenditures, processing payments and withdrawal applications, keeping supplier records and filing the project accounting records and related documents. In most instances the EITI Coordinator will review and approve payments, reconciliations and other documents prepared by the Financial Officer. An annual project budget with semester details will be prepared by the Mongolia EITI Secretariat and agreed with the Bank. A chart of accounts will be updated to reflect minor specifications of the new grant and agreed with the Bank. Functions of general ledger and sub-ledgers will be updated in accordance with to be updated COA. Considering the project's planned operations and expected volume of transactions, a manual accounting is continued to be acceptable. Financial reporting for the proposed grant will follow the government accounting and financial reporting regulations for the IFI funded projects. The standard reporting format will be updated to reflect specifications of the proposed grant. Reporting on Use of Grant Proceeds will be through Statements of Expenditure. Adequate internal control mechanism will be adopted for the project including: appropriate segregation of duties, supervising of the project overall operations by the EITI Coordinator, ensuring completeness and accuracy of payment vouchers and withdrawal applications by the EITI Coordinator and the authorized representative of the MOF. The grant funds will flow from the World Bank to a separate U.S. dollar Designated Account (DA) to be established at a bank acceptable to the Bank and managed by the EITI Secretariat. FO will prepare payment vouchers and withdrawal applications that will be approved by the EITI Coordinator and authorized representative from the MOF. The Government of Mongolia, through the Mongolia National Audit Office (MNAO), will appoint independent auditors, acceptable to the Bank, to conduct the external audit of the grant. The audited project financial statements of the grant will be due to the Bank within 6 months after the end of each fiscal year. Retroactive financing will be available to cover Secretariat Operational Needs from January 1, 2016, including the costs of the EITI Secretariat staff and operating

costs of day to day activities (office supplies, travel costs related to the work of the Secretariat office maintenance, phone, and internet and banking charges).

30. **Procurement.** The procurement arrangements will be carried out by the Mongolia EITI Secretariat. Procurement capacity is high for the EITI Secretariat, which has delivered three previous grants under the Bank's EITI MDTF. Most of the grant funds will finance consultant services. There is substantial global experience in the Bank and other EITI Implementing countries with standard requirements and terms of references for similar tasks and, therefore, the procurement work load will be relatively straight forward.

31. **Environment and Social (including Safeguards)**

The proposed Grant is a technical assistance grant of a limited scope with activities that do not have any likely adverse environmental or social impacts. Funding of the EITI Report, training and other capacity building activities are aimed at improving the transparency of payments and revenues in the extractives sector. Therefore, per OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment, the proposed project is classified as a Category C Project.

32. Environmental risks: Project activities including funding of the EITI Report, training and other capacity building activities are designed improve the transparency of payments and revenues in the extractives sector. The EITI process will not entail any physical activity, or produce a master plan or feasibility study of an investment project that may cause any environmental or social impact. The Bank's role through this grant is solely to facilitate the EITI process. No advice on regulatory reform or investment climate issues will be provided through this grant.

33. Social risks: The neutral and fact-based platform for dialogue on natural resource wealth management created by the EITI has benefitted all sides of the debate. The team will continue working closely with civil society groups to ensure that they play an active role in decision-making and voicing the concerns of indigenous peoples and mining-affected communities, where relevant. GEEDR will continue to work closely with the World Bank Mongolia Country Office to ensure that the Bank's role in supporting – but not leading – the EITI process is clearly articulated and that the Bank is not perceived as being 'pro-mining'.

34. Per OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment, the proposed project is classified as a Category C Project.

A. World Bank Grievance Redress

35. Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank (WB) supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WB's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org.

Annex 1: Results Framework and Monitoring

Country: Project Name

Project Development Objective (PDO): The development objective of the project is to enhance transparency and accountability in the management of Mongolia's extractives sector through an inclusive and sustainable EITI process.

PDO Level Results Indicators*	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values**					Frequency	Data Source/ Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection	Description (indicator definition etc.)
				YR 1	YR 2	YR3	YR 4	YR5				
Indicator One: EITI Publication of EITI Reports on time and in compliance with the EITI Standard	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Yes/No)	2006-2014 reports published	2015 Report published	2016 Report published	2017 Report Published			Annual	EITI Website	EITI Secretariat	EITI Report Published. Compliance of 2016 Standard achieved.
Indicator Two: EITI Report recommendations addressed by the MSSC	<input type="checkbox"/>	Prior EITI Report recommendations addressed (Yes/No)	EITI Reports state that MSSC has not addressed prior EITI Report recommendations	Yes	Yes	Yes			Annual	EITI Report	EITI Secretariat	Recommendations made in the annual EITI Report should be addressed by the Multi Stakeholder Group.
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS												
Intermediate Results												
<i>Intermediate Result indicator One:</i> EITI Reports and other EITI communications disseminated at Soum level	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Y/N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes			Annual	EITI Reports	EITI Secretariat	EITI Reports and communications disseminated, in local language at the Soum level
<i>Intermediate Result indicator two:</i> Records of MSSC meetings published on the EITI Mongolia website		(Yes/No)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes			Annual	EITI Reports	EITI Secretariat	MSSC meetings, including minutes published on the EITI

												Website
<i>Intermediate Result indicator three: Meetings conducted by EITI Soum-level Councils for Soum-level stakeholders</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Proportion of Soum-level councils conducting at least one meeting per year	Not all Soum-level councils hold meetings	At least half	All	All			Annual	Soum-level Councils	EITI Secretariat	All Soum-Level Councils holding consultations and meetings to engage stakeholders

