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Prepared by D. Uranchimeg for the Government of Mongolia and the Asian Development Bank.

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OF MONGOLIA



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Western Regional Road Corridor Investment Program, Tranche 2

SOCIAL SAFEGUARD AND HIV/AIDS MONITORING CONSULTANT

FINAL REPORT



January, 2020

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1. INTRODUCTION

Mongolia is a landlocked country in East and Central Asia bordering with Russia in the north and with China in the south. Mongolia comprises total of 1,566,000 km² land and it is the 19th largest country in the world. Constructing paved road linking Mongolia to Russia and China, connected with Asian Highway is improving our international trade and transportation, bringing great economic benefit. Nevertheless, it might open door to trans-national human and drug trafficking, and increased rate of STI\HIV\AIDS.

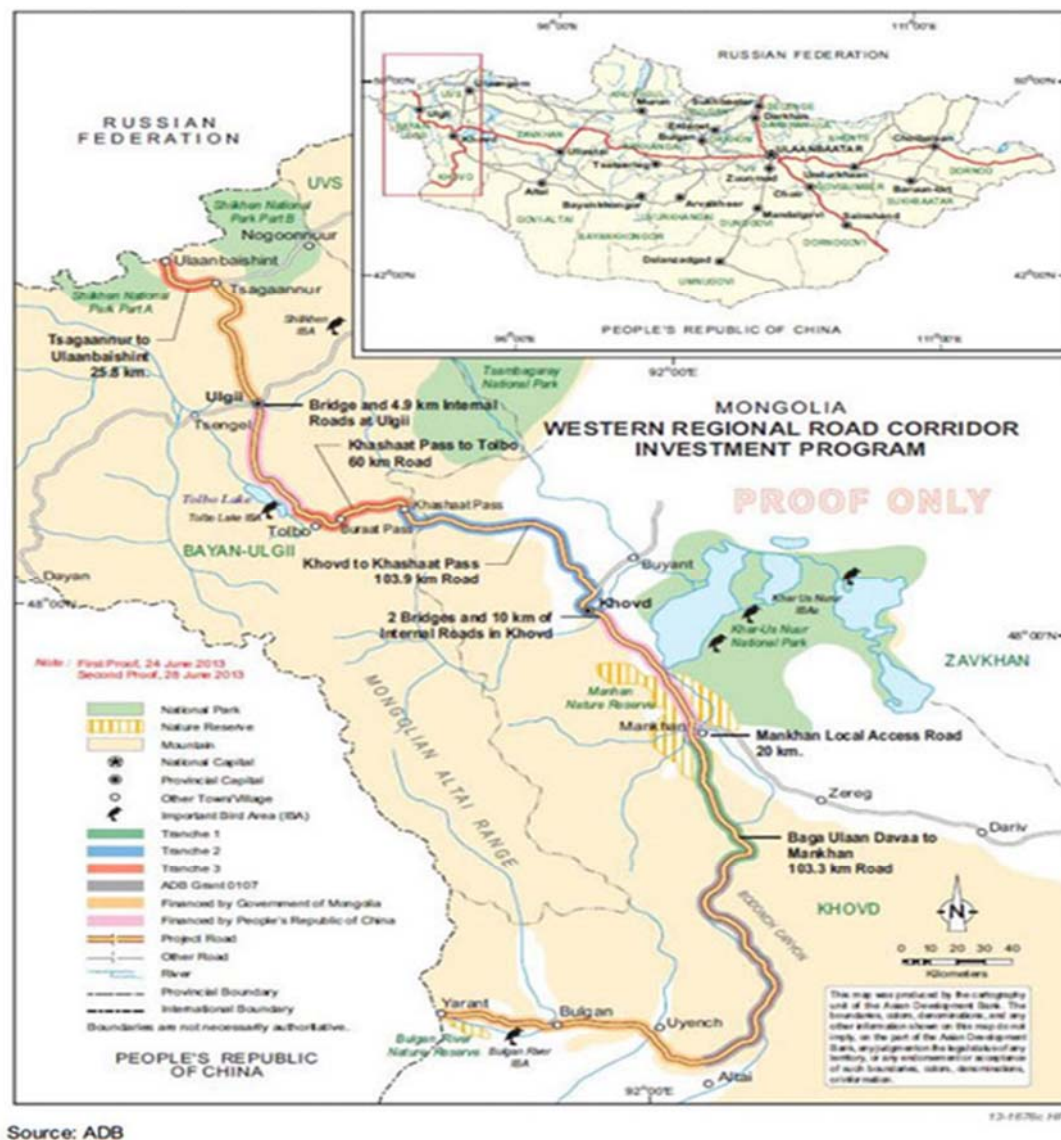


Figure 1. Western Regional Corridor Investment Program – Road Sections

Thus, it is creating need to take precautions by turning local government's attention to health and social security education of locals, by mitigating adverse impact, and taking counter-reaction when needed.

Western regional road corridor investment program. The Government of Mongolia (MNG) is implementing Western Regional Road Corridor Investment Program (WRRICIP), which would link to neighboring countries, with the financial support of Asian Development Bank (ADB) to improve Western regional road and domestic transport network of Mongolia. The outcome of the project will be safe and efficient road network that links Mongolia to Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in People's Republic of China (PRC) and Siberian region of Russian Federation (RU).

Project implementation period. The MFF was to be implemented from April 2012 to December 2020. For Tranche 1, the original completion and loan closing dates were 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2017, respectively. The loan closing date of Tranche 1 was extended twice—first on 18 January 2017 by 1 year to 30 June 2018, and second on 28 March 2018 from 30 June 2018 to 31 October 2019, a cumulative extension of 28 months. For Tranche 2, the original completion and loan closing dates are 31 December 2018 and 30 June 2019, respectively. The loan closing date of Tranche 2 was extended once on 14 June 2019 by 18 months to 31 December 2020.

Contract of the consultancy. The original contract of the Social safeguard and HIV/AIDS monitoring consultant (hereafter Consultant) completion was 31 October, 2018. Amendment No.1 to the contract for the consultant of the project is made on 28 June 2019 between Ministry of Road and Transport and Consultant of the Western Regional Road Corridor Investment Program (WRRICIP) Tranche 2 with reference to Contract No.2 dated 22 August, 2016. The consultant approves extension of the Contract No.2 for an additional 6 months of period between 1 June, 2019 and 30 November, 2019. Contract amount for this extension of services is USD 15800.

2. TERMS OF THE REFERENCES

The primary objective of the assignment is to provide social and safeguard support to the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and Executing Agency (EA) for the implementation of the SDAP and to ensure that grievance redress mechanism functions effectively. Detailed tasks were bellows:

Social development action plan

1. Review draft SDAP and obtain necessary approval by EA and implementation, monitoring and reporting after approval of SDAP.
2. In consultation with local communities and other stakeholders (NGO's and local government agencies) within the project impact zone refine the activities such as local employment, public consultation, HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking Prevention, Road Safety awareness, social and cultural awareness building, under the SDAP to meet the local needs and requirements.
3. Develop modalities for implementation of SDAP including developing strategy for liaison and coordination between various line agencies, identification and availability of budgetary sources, and developing a coordination between these agencies and the EA
4. Coordinate the functions of soum (Along road corridor) level community outreach and monitoring officers. Based on the TOR, get a functional work plan developed for each soum outreach officer to ensure effective implementation of SDAP measures. Monitor progress of the working of the soum outreach officers.
5. Establish social, poverty monitoring procedures (including baseline surveys as required.)
6. Coordinate with the PIU staff responsible for the Grievance Redress Mechanism with respect to identification, investigation, and resolution of environment and social complaints.
7. Conduct site visits to the project area during the construction period.
8. Prepare monthly progress reports on the implementation of SOAP.
9. Monitor that the local entrepreneurs are being supported to provide services during construction period. Liaise with the PIU and contractors to ensure this provision. Facilitate consultation between the contractor and local herdsmen with respect to construction scheduling, and proposed mitigation measures to minimize disturbance and disruption to local communities, including maintenance of clean drinking water supplies, access for herds and local traffic and control of dust and blasting activities.
10. Gather information about economic development programs such as micro credit programs initiated by the government and provide advice and information to the people, especially to the vulnerable people in the project area.

11. Develop a coordination and liaison network with the local authorities and other agencies engaged in investment and development in the area. Review these development and investment programs and liaise to promote allocation of such program implementation to the local communities.

On HIV/AIDS and human trafficking risks

1. Assist the MRT in planning and managing the HIV/AIDS and human trafficking program
2. Review the outputs of the ADB TA 4364-MON and assess which components can be adopted as component of Program interventions.
3. Monitor that the contractors are providing training to workers on health and safety awareness including HIV/AIDS prevention.
4. Assist the MRT to coordinate with the local offices of the Ministry of Health in the utilization of the training and information materials
5. Assist MRT in carrying out a public awareness campaign and behavioral modification among high-risk target populations. The awareness campaign will be undertaken at two levels: (i) among the general public through public media and IEC materials and (ii) to high risk groups (truck drivers/helpers, sex workers, road side communities and road side construction workers (not related to the Project) at key spots like the border crossing, rest areas, bars, schools, hospitals and clinics.
6. Assist the MRT to coordinate with the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (MLSW) in the design and delivery of awareness campaign on human trafficking prevention and to identify local staff responsible for its implementation.
7. Assist in training community monitors who will help the MLSW identify cases of human trafficking and report these to concerned authorities.
8. Assist in establishing the monitoring and reporting system on human trafficking (HT).
9. Prepare monthly report on activities and provide inputs for the quarterly project progress report, as required.

Road safety awareness

1. Assist the MRT to develop a road safety awareness program for the local communities along the corridor including developing publicity and awareness building information material.
2. Assist the MRT to develop road safety signage (preferably symbolic signage) and in consultation with the local communities especially herdsmen, ensure these are located at appropriate locations.
3. Develop a plan to train community focal points on road safety awareness and through community outreach officers ensure implementation of the plan.

Social and cultural awareness buildings

1. Assist the MRT to develop a social and cultural awareness building plan to deal with the increased arrival of outsiders/visitors such as construction workers, tourists, truck drivers.
2. Consult with local communities to ensure that the plan is culturally and linguistically appropriate.
3. Assist the MRT in developing culturally and linguistically appropriate information material on social and cultural awareness building.
4. Assist the MRT to develop a communication and information dissemination strategy and monitor implementation.

Community based monitoring of SDAP activities

1. Develop a mechanism for the community to monitor the implementation of activities outlined under SDAP and establish strategies to address the suggestions/concerns in the implementation process.
2. Prepare appropriate documents to report the outcomes of various activities done under the TOR.

3. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTION PLAN

SDAP approval. The Social Development Action Plan (SDAP) approved by Ministry of Road and Transportation Development (MRTD) in November, 2016 is the integral part of this program, and prepared and finalized in two languages (Mongolian and English) and the plan was to ensure project benefits for affected communities and to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts of the Project. In other words, SDAP aimed to prevent locals, especially the poor and vulnerable population and the single mothers from Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) /Human Immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) in the Project impact zone. It focused on mitigating potential risk of human trafficking, drug usage, smuggling and road safety concerns. SDAP was there to optimize potential benefit of project investment by reducing poverty, supporting livelihood of households, and providing workplace with appropriate gender consideration. The Plan also was to ensure that local people are consulted and are provided opportunity to participate in decision making and implementation activities. The SDAP included proposed actions, targets, timing and monitoring indicators for Project Tranche 2 is attached herewith as Annex 1.

The SDAP was as an integral part of the Project and have being implemented by the PIUⁱ. The social security consultant was working as responsible person for proper planning, implementation and monitoring of the SDAP. The field level implementation was handled by 4-local focal points at respective soums, Erdeneburen, Buyant, Tolbo and Tsagaannuur that was the responsible for implementation of the SDAP. They were work closely with local soum level authorities, NGO's and other stakeholders. The staff at PIU and field levels were ensuring that collaboration is done with specialized institutions and NGO's to handle issues like skill training, HIV/AIDS and human trafficking. The PIU and social security and HIV/AIDS monitoring consultant was the responsible for internal monitoring of proper implementation of SDAP. The field staffs were reported to PIU staff on a monthly basis. The PIU and Social security consultant, through the IA, was updated ADB on annual basis on the progress and results of the implementation of the SDAP.

Community consultation and information dissemination strategy. The project had a clear strategy to ensure active participation of local communities and households in the overall project cycle. Proactive efforts were made to reach out to households to provide timely and complete project information, in a language and means easily understandable to the local communities. Special focus was towards engaging with the poor and vulnerable households and ensuring their participation in the project. By means of this SDAP, the Project have been done following measures to disseminate information to the communities and households living near/around the project site.

Community/households meetings. The project, with the help of local staff at soum level, were reach out to households living along Project Tranche 2. The project corridor provided them with timely information about the construction activities, schedules and such other project related information that would help them to assess if the construction would have any negative impacts for these households.

Distribution of pamphlets. The consultant and project implementation unit (PIU) were prepared pamphlets and brochures related to the project, sharing project information, details of the road section and social and environment mitigation measures. These pamphlets and brochures were distributed to the project communities and other key stakeholders. All dissemination material was prepared in the local language to the local communities.

The prevention of AIDS/HIV and human trafficking printed IEC materials, training materials and condoms were procured by Ministry of Health, National Center of Communicable Disease and other UN agencies who working on that subjects. To provide condom social marketing company, Marie Stopes International Mongolia were ensured available of good quality, affordable condoms in project areas.

Target area. Target (affected) area includes 4 soums located along the project road. The social safeguard activities under this plan were carried out among this identified target areas as included in the plan.

4. BASELINE INFORMATION OF THE TARGET AREAS

The consultant started to conduct the baseline assessment of socio-culture, economy and STI\HIV\AIDS status in the project implementing 2 provinces (Khovd, Bayan-Ulgii) and 4 soums (Buyant, Erdeneburen, Tolbo, Tsagaannuur), to estimate the baseline indicators of project outcome, and to design the further action plan optimally.

This baseline assessment was done before SDAP was approved and launched by MRTD. Monitoring consultant of social safety and STI\HIV\AIDS was contracted in September, 2016. Thus, the assessment is prior of any action or training related to social safety and STI\HIV\AIDS delivered to road construction worker and locals by Project Implementation Unit (PIU).

Project target population

The consultant has been worked among 2 bigger group of target population for creating and disseminating HIV\AIDS and human trafficking prevention knowledge.

1. Local community alongside with (project affected) road construction areas such as Erdeneburen and Buyant soums of Khovd aimag; and Tolbo and Tsagaannur soums of Bayanulgii aimags
2. Road construction workers including subcontractors

Social, cultural and economic indicators

Western regional road corridor investment program tranche-2 will build 189,7km paved road between Jargalant, Buyant and Erdeneburen soum of Khovd province and Tolbo, and Tsagaannuur village of Bayan-Ulgii province. In this section demography, local feature, society, language, culture, employment of local residents, standard of living and baseline condition in Western region, Khovd province, Erdeneburen, Buyant soum, Bayan-Ulgii province, Tolbo and Tsagaannuur village were described. In 2001, parliament of Mongolia endorsed regional development concept and striving to develop Mongolia by 4 regions. Western region has the advantage of being bordered with Russia, China, and Kazakhstan, has many national parks, strictly protected areas, nature reserves, and with distinguished multi-cultural ethnic groups with preserved history and heritage that attracts tourists.

According to Household socio-economic survey-2014, the poverty rate that was highest (52,7%) between 2011 and 2014 was declined the most (26,7%) in Western region¹.

Western region had the highest birth and maternal mortality rate than the national average. But successful implementation of National Reproductive Health Programme with funding of United Nations Population Fund has brought good outcome in recent years.

Table 1. Poverty rate ratio

National average	2011	2012	2013	2014
	38.8%	33.7%	27.4%	21.6%
By region				
Western	52.7%	40.5%	32.3%	26.0%
Khangai	51.9%	49.1%	38.5%	25.3%
Tuv	29.9%	28.1%	28.2%	22.2%
Eastern	42.3%	40.0%	33.4%	31.4%
Ulaanbaatar	31.2%	25.8%	19.9%	16.4%

KHOVD PROVINCE ECONOMIC CONDITION

Khovd province is the cornerstone of Western region, situated 1,580 km away from Ulaanbaatar. It is consisted of 17 soums and 91 baghs. The province is home to 83,500 residents and 21,700



households. GDP per capita is 352,1 billion MNT (4.3 million MNT per individual).

Total of 923 economic entities and individuals are producing more than 70 types of products with annual average sales of 7842.2 million MNT. Medium Scale Industries (MSI) categorized as following; 138-food manufacturing, 42-felt, weaved,

leather and goods manufacturing, 78-wood and carpentry, 220-household services, 47-construction material, 58-animal husbandry, 179-crop farming, 126-stores, and other 15 are operating in Khovd province.

¹<http://www.worldbank.org/mn/news/press-release/2015/07/01/poverty-continued-to-decline-falling-from-274-percent-in-2012-to-216-percent-in-2014>

Agriculture is the major economic source, holds 46.7% of the GDP. By the end of 2015, 2,900,000 livestock were counted. 7188 (33%) herdsman household are breeding livestock and 15232 (18%) herdsmen are working in animal husbandry sector.

Province wide 2882,4-2204,7 ha land is cultivated, sowing 323,9-126,8 ha grain, 1058,2-711,3 ha potato, 1223,2-776,5 ha vegetable, 581,9-461,9 ha fodder and harvesting 27208-20421,5 tons of crop.

Economic entities and organizations. As of today Durgun hydroelectric power plant, Children and youth palace, Khovd University, Polytechnic College, Sports palace, Amusement and theme park, Water sports center, International airport, Center for senior residents, Heritage institute, Cement factory, Gandanpuntsagchoiin monastery and construction companies are operating in regional scale.

Employment. There are 3817 unemployed residents above age 15. Unemployment rate is 9.4%, which is higher than 8.6% of national average. However, employment rate is 66.5%, which is higher than national average (55.2%).

Transportation. Total of 40 vehicles run between Khovd-Ulaanbaatar and vice versa. Within Khovd city 8 public transportation buses and 250 taxis transport the passengers. About 40 heavy weight trucks transport freight nationwide and locally. International airport operates local flights as well as Khovd-Urumqi international flight.

Culture. Music and drama theatre, Cultural centers of 16 soums, provincial Public library with 70,000 volume, and 16 local research cabinets are being operated. Heritage institute of province museum has 3100 exhibits and receiving visitors year round.

Education. During school year of 2015-2016, 18341 students studied in 694 groups of 24 secondary schools. 6995 preschoolers are attending 29 state owned, 14 private and 3 bagh altogether 46 kindergartens. Khovd University and Khugjil polytechnic college have 300 professors and over 4000 students.

Health service delivery. Western regional diagnostic and treatment center, inter-soum hospitals in 16 soums, health centers, modern maternity hospital with 50 beds, bagh FGP, Ach zaya private hospital, and other clinics providing medical examination to 13,3 thousand patients and treating 21,5 thousand inpatients.

Demography. Population is 83,127, 41510(50%) is male and 41617 (50%) is female. Children of 0-15 age 29055(35%), adults of 16-59 age 49640(59,7%), adults 60 and over 4432 (5,3%). Average life expectancy is 71.7, which is comparatively high. There are 2899 single mothers, which is 7% of all women.

Ethnicity. Khalkh 24.7%, Zakhchin 24.9%, Kazakh 11.5%, Torguud 8.1%, Uriankhai 7.6%, Uuld 7.5%, Durvud 6.0%, Myangad 4.9%, and others 2.0%. All of these ethnic groups have their own traditional territory, life style, traditional clothing, literature, art, and music. The ethnic groups communicate in Mongolian language with their own distinct dialect, and some Kazakh people settled in Jargalant, Khovd, Buyant and Bulgan soum speak both in Mongolian and Kazakh.

Table 2. Population structure of Khovd province

No	Soum	Center	Population by 2011	Territory (km ²)	Population density (person/km ²)	Ethnic structure
1	Altai	Bor-Uzuur	3127	13,144 km ²	0.25	
2	Bulgan	Burenkhairkhan	9,266	8,104 km ²	1.19	Torguud
3	Buyant	Buyant	2,875	3,759 km ²	0.96	
4	Darvi	Bulgan	2,710	5,604 km ²	0.47	Khalkh
5	Durgun	Seer	2,873	4,128 km ²	0.73	
6	Duut	Bosgo	2,041	2,146 km ²	0.98	
7	Jargalant	Khovd	27,538	70 km ²	417.24	
8	Zereg	Altanteel	3,131	2,524 km ²	1.23	
9	Mankhan	Tugrug	4,004	4,330 km ²	1.05	
10	Munkhkhairkhan	Tsenkher	2,225	2,554 km ²	1.06	
11	Must	Ulaantolgoi	3,289	3,927 km ²	0.91	
12	Myangad	Bayankhoshuu	3,541	3,258 km ²	1.12	
13	Uyench	Khukh-uzuur	4,440	7,476 km ²	0.64	
14	Khovd	Dund us	3,131	2,830 km ²	1.63	
15	Chandmani	Urd gol	3,001	6,016 km ²	0.52	Khalkh
16	Tsetseg	Tsetseg nuur	2,585	3,491 km ²	0.72	Khalkh
17	Erdeneburen	Khar us	2,556	2,772 km ²	1.22	Uuld
	Province Total		82,333	76,133 km ²	1.22	

Migration. Annual average of 700 people are moving in and 1800 are moving out, compared to previous years both numbers might decline. 78% of migrants moved to Ulaanbaatar, and 57% of the comers came from Ulaanbaatar.

Crime. In 2015, 498 crime were registered, compared to previous year the number has increased by 34,5% (141 crimes). Drug and human trafficking related crime or violation was not registered.

STI\HIV\AIDS indicators. STI as of 2016, 94 (11,3 per 10,000 persons) cases of trichomoniasis were registered, comparatively lower than the provincial (13,1 per 10,000 persons) and national (13,6 per 10,000 persons) average. 35 (4,2 per 10,000 persons) cases of gonorrhea were registered, which is lower than both provincial and national average. But 97 (11,6 per 10,000 persons) cases of syphilis registered and for last 2 years 1\1 infant born with congenital syphilis shows that the disease is widespread.

Diagnosing, detecting, treating and actively monitoring of STI according to the standard are not always possible in the countryside. It is mostly diagnosed and treated by syndrome. STI testing is most efficient, when couple is tested during pregnancy monitoring. Early pregnancy monitoring rate is 84.7%, higher than national average.

Hepatitis B (4 in 2016) and C (5 in 2016) in Khovd province is lower than the national average (B 127, C 46). This shows low risk of hospital-acquired infection. 2 cases of HIV\AIDS registered in Khovd province. First incident was detected in 2009, died due to other reason. Second incident was detected in 2014 from a foreigner, who has gone back.

ERDENE BUREN SOUM, KHOVD PROVINCE

Erdene buren soum, site of CW1-1 package 50km, CW1-2 package 11km road construction, is bordered with Tolbo, Altantsugts, Bayannuur soum of Bayan-Ulgii province in the north, with Myangad soum of Khovd province in the east, with Buyant soum of Khovd province in the south and with Khovd river in the west. Population of 3375 and 645 households consisted of 89% Uuld, 11% Kazakh, Myangad and other ethnic groups reside there. It is located 61km from province center, and 1461km from Ulaanbaatar. Erdeneburen soum covers 268,5 thousand ha land, 2431ha of it used for agriculture and 273ha for hay. Geographically it is situated in Mongol-Altai range, 1182-4208m above sea level, mountainous and covered with meadow and steppes.

Erdeneburen soum is divided into 5 administrative baghs (Shurag, Namarzan, Khongio, Bayangol, Khar-us).

Table 3. Population and households of Erdeneburen soum

Khovd province	Population	Households
Erdeneburen soum	2339	640
1 st bagh, Bayangol	410	109
2 nd bagh, Namarjin	340	93
3 rd bagh, Khongio	454	121
4 th bagh, Shurag	627	171
5 th bagh, Khar us	508	146

GO, Secondary school, Health center, Cultural center, Kindergarten, 3 private veterinary clinics, Turiin bank, Khaan Bank, 2 gas stations, 8 stores, and 27 economic entities are operating.

210 km national road linked to Bayan-Ulgii pass through soum territory. Baghs are connected by gravel road. Soum is connected to Central power grid. The soum center has 3 abyssinian wells for providing drinking water. There is no central steam boiler in the soum center. 5 low pressure steam boilers are operating to heat GO, Kindergarten, Health center, Cultural center, and Secondary school. 113,888 livestock was counted in Erdeneburen soum, camel 527(0.4%), horse 3520(3%), cow 3817(3.35%), sheep 35915(31.5%), goat 70109(61.5%). 905ha land is cultivated, harvesting 6355tons of potato from 458ha, 65 tons of cabbage from 5ha, 1045tons of turnip from 110ha, 1045tons of carrot from 110ha, 13.5 tons of onion from 3ha, 115tons of cucumber from 20ha, 21tons of tomato from 3ha, 3421tons of watermelon from 182ha, 930tons of perennial from 14ha.

Population structure: Population is 2339, consisted of 1174 male, and 1165 female. There are 95 single mothers, which is 8.15% of all women.

Employment: As of 2016, 52 unemployed registered in Erdeneburen soum.

Crime: In 2016, 6 crimes and 1 traffic accident were registered. Drug and human trafficking related crime or violation was not registered

STI\HIV\AIDS indicators: As of 2016, trichomoniasis and gonorrhea were not registered. 5 cases of syphilis were registered. No congenital syphilis is registered. Currently no HIV\AIDS case is registered in Erdenburen soum.

BUYANT SOUM, KHOVD PROVINCE

CW1-2 road package 6,8km road construction passes through Norjinkhairkhan bagh of Buyant soum. Center of Buyant soum is 25km from Khovd city and 1425 km from Ulaanbaatar. It borders with Myangad soum on the east, Chandmani and Mankhan soum on the south, Duut soum on the west and Khovd soum on the north. National paved road passes through Buyant soum and it is connected to Western regional power grid. It has mobile network of Mobicom and GMobile. Also it is located close to the regional market, has prospective of developing as a village and becoming junction of "Millennium road".

Economic condition. Main economic resource of the soum is traditional animal husbandry, and land cultivation. Besides these two, manufacturing, trade and small business are maturing. There are 22 economic entities, 5 individuals and 475 herdsman household are participating in business.

As of 2014, 129160 livestock was counted. Annual average of 325 ha potato and 268,5ha vegetable, altogether 593,5ha land is cultivated and harvested 8930 tons of crop. In recent years 310 households owning and cultivating 700 ha land, and harvesting over 8000 tons of crop supplying the locals and neighboring province and soum. Farmers of Buyant soum are experienced in sowing and harvesting yellow potato, watermelon and melon. Buyant soum has capacity of supplying 15.0-20.0 tons of hay to neighboring soum and province. It supplies more than 50% of dairy and meat, 60% of vegetable to the province center. 80% of hay is supplied by Buyant soum.

Population structure. Administration unit is consisted of 5 baghs. Population of 2871(male-1481, female-1390) from 10 ethnic groups (Khalkh, Kazakh, Tuva, Uzbek and other) is residing in Buyant soum. Among them children 0-15(20%), adults 16-35(50%), adults over 36(20%), retired seniors 10%, and 49% of all population is female. There are 842 households, among them 610 are herdsman households. 450 students are studying in secondary school. Annual average of 80-90 children are been born. There are 122 single mothers, which is 8.7% of all women.

Ethnicity. Buyant soum is the home many ethnic groups. 71% of the population is Kazakh and Khalkh people.

Table 4. Population and households of Buyant soum

Khovd aimag	Population	Households
Buyant soum	3392	842
1 st bagh, Nariin gol	804	194
2 nd bagh, Tsagaan burgas	356	99
3 rd bagh, Narankhairkhan	341	98
4 th bagh, Tsagaan-ereg	442	114
5 th bagh, Norjinkhairkhan	1449	337

Norjinkhairkhan bagh has 62,9 thousand ha land along Buyant river. There are 1051 residents of 289 farming households and 20222 livestock. It has good infrastructure and connected to central power grid. Total of 700 thousand ha land is cultivated, supplying 60% of vegetable of Khovd province. Its melon and watermelon are best in western provinces. Soil and climate condition is favorable for fruit and vegetable farming.

Employment. Due to frequent replacement of social worker, official data was not available yet.

STI\HIV\AIDS indicator. As of 2010, 10 cases of syphilis were registered. Trichomoniasis and gonorrhea were not diagnosed. 1 infant was born with congenital syphilis.

Traffic accident. As of 2016, 3 traffic accidents registered.

Crime. Drug and human trafficking related crime or violation was not registered

BAYAN-ULGII PROVINCE

Bayan-Ulgii province is located in western end of Mongolia, on the Mongolian-Altai range, 1301-4374m (95,3% of the land is 1600m above sea level) above sea level, surrounded by snowy mountains, has 45,8 thousand ha land.

Economic condition. Major economic source is animal husbandry, with 1.4 million livestock. Agriculture is weakly developed. Although development of industry is poor, there is prospective

development in mining and animal husbandry product processing. There is no railroad and paved road. Communication, air and road transport is more developed.

Bayan-Ulgii province has beautiful snowy mountains, wide steppe, rivers, lakes, ponds, mineral springs, fruits, rare medicinal herbs, animals, and birds, rich with minerals such as gold, silver, ore, wolfram, copper, and lead. The province has a prospective to develop mining, animal husbandry, transnational trade and service, tourism, and free trading zone.

11 detected gold deposits could lead to prospecting, evaluating, and increasing of gold mining in recent future. Though, no resource research is done. The nature is preserved; no mining or chemical industry is developed to pollute the water, soil and air.

Geographical feature



It borders with Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region 450km along Altai range on the west and Altai Republic of Russian federation 225km along Siilemkhii range on the north, with Uvs province 165km on the east and with Khovd province 450km on the south. 1301-4374m above sea level, 95.3% of its land is 1600m above sea level. The highest point of the province is Khuiten peak (4374m) of Altai Tavan Bogd is also the highest point of Mongolia. The lowest point is (1301m) center of Bayannuur soum. It is 1760km from Ulaanbaatar. The province center, Ulgii city is home to 32 thousand residents.

Population structure. Population is 90878, 32295 (50%) is male and 45438 (50%) is female. Children of 0-15 age 36749(36.3%), adults of 16-59 age 59719(59.0%) adults over 60 is

4715(4.7%). Average life expectancy is 72.7, which is highest. There are 1871 single mother, which is 4.1% of all women.

Ethnicity. 93% of the 93 thousand population is Kazakh people and rest are Durvud, Uriankhai, Tuva, and Khalkh people. There are 14 administration units (13 soums, 1 village) and 90 baghs.

Table 5. Population structure of Bayan-Ulgii province

No	Soum	Households	Population by 2011	Territory (ha)	Bagh	Ethnic structure
1	Ulgii khot	948	4200	297469	6	
2	Altai	1034	3644	316356	5	
3	Altantsugts	713	2738	178610	4	
4	Bayannuur	959	4623	233950	5	
5	Bugat	869	3251	215002	4	
6	Bulgan	1126	5164	497700	7	
7	Buyant	766	2767	1845,6 sq.km	4	
8	Deluun	1636	7140	549100	10	
9	Nogoonnuur	580	2916	6585 sq.km	7	
10	Sagsai	1200	6000	314000	6	
11	Tolbo	937	4108	297469	6	
12	Ulaankhus	1900	8800	4600 sq.km	8	
13	Tsengel	1978	9149	6466 sq.km	9	
14	Tsagaannuur	380	1700	36000	1	

1555 economic entities are registered and 1309 out of them are actively operating. Most of the businesses are trade, home utility repair shop, agriculture, hunting, forestry, health, education, manufacturing, and service. Among these economic entities 765 companies, 344 cooperatives, 170 budget organizations, 213 NGOs, 48 partnerships, and 4 state owned factories. Among the 246 non-active entities, 69 were not started, 121 have temporarily stopped, 48 closed for good and 8 were stopped for other reasons.

Employment. There are 3229 unemployed above age 15. Unemployment rate is 7.8%, lower than national average (8.6%)². Employment rate is 58,3%, which is closer to national average (55.2%). 55.0% of the working age population had official and non-official work, 21.8% were unemployed, 3.7% were registered as unemployed, 8.6% were students, 7.6% were incapable of work. 60.1% of all workers are working agricultural field and 17.5% is working in budget organization.

²Үндэсний статистикийн мэдээллийн нэгдсэн сан 2016

5766 civil servants are serving in Bayan-Ulgii province, 2.0% in political office, 8.7% in public administration, 2.0% in special service, and 87.3% in public service. 13069 are unemployed for different reasons, excluding children, senior, and patient caretakers, sick people, stay at homers due to spouse work requirement and housework, 5722 are unemployed for no apparent reason and willing to be employed. 1124 unemployed were registered at department of labor and GOs of soum, declined by 26.4% than previous year. In 2015, 1551 new workplace were created.

Education. In the school year of 2015-2016, 22,600 students attended secondary schools and 1305 attended university and college.

Health sector. In 2015, 166 doctors, 297 nurses, 34 midwives, 65 bagh mid-level professional, 34 laboratory assistants, 53 druggists and 26 pharmacists operated.

STI\HIV\AIDS indicator. STI as of 2016, 41 (2,6 per 10,000 persons) cases of trichomoniasis were registered, lowest in the provincial (13,1 per 10,000 persons) and national (13,6 per 10,000 persons) average. 115 (11,5 per 10,000 persons) cases of gonorrhea registered, closer to provincial and national average. 29 (2,9 per 10,000 persons) cases of syphilis registered, in last two years 3\2 infant born with congenital syphilis indicates wide spread syphilis and poor surveillance and detecting activity. Diagnosing, detecting, treating and actively monitoring of STI according to the standard are not always possible in the countryside. It is mostly diagnosed and treated by syndrome. STI testing is most efficient, when couple is tested during pregnancy monitoring. Early pregnancy monitoring rate in Bayan-Ulgii province is 76.4%, lowest in the national average, need to be emphasized in the future. Hepatitis B and C infection rate is the lowest; no case registered is a very good indicator. This indicates lowest risk of hospital-acquired infection. Currently no HIV\AIDS case is registered in Bayan-Ulgii province.

Crime. In 2015, 279 crimes registered, dropping 8% than last year, 43.7% injuring others, 29.0% theft, 7.5% offender not found, 17.9% other crimes, and 19.0% committed under influence of alcohol. 12 disasters happened in this year, causing damage of 34.3 million MNT. 23 fires extinguished saving assets worth of 40.0 million MNT. Drug and human trafficking related crime or violation was not registered.

TOLBO SOUM, BAYAN-ULGII PROVINCE

CW1-3 road package passes through territory of Tolbo soum. It is located 76 km from Ulgii province center and 1620km from Ulaanbaatar the capital city. Total land area is 297469 ha, situated 2100-4000m above sea level. Population is 100% Kazakh people. Local radio station is “Myendi kul tolkhin”. Soum center is called Khukh tolgoi, it is situated in 5th bagh.

Table 6. Population and households of Tolbo soum

Bayan-Ulgii province	Population	Households
Tolbo soum	4108	937
1st bagh, Khosh	728	168
2nd bagh, Tolbo nuur	617	150
3rd bagh, Khongorulun	591	143
4th bagh, Duruu nuur	573	115
5th bagh, Khukh tolgoi	1161	267
6th bagh, Buraat	438	267

Economic entities and organizations. Budget organizations such as high school, hospital, kindergarten, and cultural center, Khaan bank, Communication office, service providers, 17 economic entities, 24 stores are operating. In 2008, high voltage and mobile network was installed in soum center, connecting it to the world.

Geographical feature. Tolbo Lake located in Tolbo soum is one of the largest lakes in Western Mongolia, 21.2 km long, 6.7km wide and approximately 12,7 m deep covering 182 км² land. It is freshwater lake flowing down to Sagsai River. It has beautiful nature scenes such as Buraat, Akh-Oi, Borti, Maraa, Tseven, Khizil khatuu, Akh khatu, Sair snowy mountain, Duruu lake, and Dala lake. More international tourists are coming to Tolbo soum to view this beautiful travel destination. By end of 2015, 167408 cattle were counted. It has Population of 4000 and 622 households. Tolbo soum is linked to the province center by tar road and located along the road to Ulaanbaatar and Khovd province, borders with Buyant, Deluun, Altantsugts, and Bayannuur soums of Bayan-Ulgii province. Botakhara, Shibaraigir, and Bazarkhul clans dominantly settled in Tolbo soum.

Employment. As of 2016, 253 unemployed were registered in soum level.

STI\HIV\AIDS indicators. As of 2016, 1 case of gonorrhea was registered. Trichomoniasis and syphilis are not diagnosed and registered.

Crime. As of 2016, 2 crime and violations were registered. No traffic accident occurred. Drug and human trafficking related crime or violation was not registered.

TSAGAANNUUR SOUM, BAYAN-ULGII PROVINCE

25.8 km paved road of CW1-4 road package run from Tsagaan nuur bagh of Nagoon nuur soum to Ulaanbaishint border port. The road that would link to Russia will begin from Tsagaannuur soum and center of soum is important trade point, where transfer base is located. In 1994, it has gained the status of village with land of 36,000 ha. Tsagaannuur is freshwater lake with glacial outflow. Although the land territory is small, 11,000 cattle of the village and cattle of neighboring soum thrive in the summer and survive in the winter. Tsagaannuur free trade zone consist of 700ha land and built based on the Tsagaannuur transfer base. 1.5 billion MNT was invested in this FTZ, building fence around the territory, connecting to power grid of province center and constructing 30km paved road resolving infrastructure issue.

Geographical feature. Tsagaannuur village has good grassland and soil for animal husbandry, and farming. It has adequate mineral resource and forest. It is located 110km from Ulgii city and 1435-3500m above sea level. Climate is prone to extreme swings, temperature in summer reaches +35c and -40c and in winter.

Bayan-Ulgii province	Population	Household
Tsagaannuur village, bagh	1555	380

ULAANBAISHINT BORDER PORT

It is a small border settlement located in North West of Mongolia. On the Russian side Kosh Agash port located at 15km. It operates for 6 days of a week, monitoring and checking passengers and freight transport between Mongolian and Russian borders. Border protection, customs, border checkpoint, special inspection, transport inspection, and representative of Khaan bank insurance work at Ulaanbaishint. Most of the employees come from Ulgii to work. Paved road from Ulgii to Tsagaannuur is fully completed. Around 100 households, border related employees and small

scale traders live in this village. It has a heavy traffic load passing about 100 vehicles on single side. The present gravel road is bumpy, dusty and causes many accidents that the drivers avoid it, thus making many new roads on their own causing soil destruction. Interviewed people all expressed their satisfaction and gratitude toward construction of this project and waiting eagerly for its completion.

Employment. As of 2016, 183 unemployed registered.

STI\HIV\AIDS indicators. No case of gonorrhea, trichomoniasis and syphilis registered.

Traffic accident. As of 2016, 11 cases of crime and violation registered and 1 traffic accident happened. No drug and human trafficking related crime or violation registered.

Table 7. Population structure

Selected indicators	Khovd province			Bayan-Ulgii province		
	Province	Erdeneburen soum	Buyant soum	Province	Tolbo soum	Tsagaannuur soum
Population	83127	2368	2871	90878	4108	1552
By gender						
Male	41510	1174	1749	44440	1956	702
Female	41617	1165	1643	45438	1893	734
By age						
0-15	29055	725	909	36749	1518	520
	35%	30,6%	31,7%	(36.3%)		
16-59	49640	1519	1766	59719	2368	1022
	59.7%	64,1%	61,5%	(59%)		
Over 60	4432	124	196	4715	222	10
	5.3%	5,2%	6,8%	(4.7%)		
Average life expectancy	71.7			72.7		
Baghs ³	91	5	5	90	6	1
Households	21706	640	842	22622	937	380
Single-mother household	2899	64	122	1871	56	15
Secondary schools	24	1	1	43	1	1
Secondary school students	18341	350	457	22626	712	176
College and University	2	0	0	2	0	0
Students	4000	0	0	1305	0	0
Employment rate (National average 55,2)	66,5			58,3		
Unemployment rate (8,6)	9,6	52	N/A	7,6	1657	402
Unemployed population over age 15 (percent)	3817			3229	278	186
				(21.8%)		

³See the bags name and population list from table 13

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS WERE BELLOWS

Supporting livelihood of local population. Poverty rate in 5 provinces of Western region, particularly in Khovd and Bayan-Ulgii province was the highest (52.7%) among other regions. In scope of regional development strategy of GM, for the last 10 years many projects and programmes were implemented successfully with outcome of declining poverty rate (26.7%), one of them is WRRRC linked to AH. The limited economic industry of animal husbandry and agriculture is enriched with mining infrastructure, construction, especially road construction, manufacture, and other services. While conducting this survey, individuals and organizations mentioned that the number of passengers and freight transport from Uvs, Bayan-Ulgii and Khovd province to PRC is increased, road travel became more time-saving and convenient and vehicle damage on the road is decreased due to the new paved road.

Drug and human trafficking related crime and violation. Geographically Mongolia is situated between PRC and RU. IV drug usage in these 2 countries is the main cause of HIV spread. Due to decades of cultural and economic relation, visa is not required to visit these two countries. In Russia there are 6 million drug addicts and 20 million in China, it is becoming a risk factor of increased drug smuggling through Mongolia and usage of it. According to official and non-official information sources, in recent years more young people are getting into illegal drug crime and it is creating fear and alarm in the society. In some cases the non-official sources distort the fact and exaggerate it. As the road condition gets improved in Khovd and Bayan-Ulgii province, at the same time tourism, workforce exchange, migration, international freight transport and public transport increased resulting more frequency of traffic violation and accident, crime and conflict following mobilization of visitors and outsiders. According to drivers small package of drug called MIMI is sold among the truck drivers, but it is not officially confirmed or registered by the police. Action should be taken in this case, since no surveillance survey is conducted and preparedness is inadequate. Furthermore, drivers' lack of knowledge, toward road safety, following sign and signage, keeping the rules, and their attitude and practice, irresponsibility, carelessness is increasing the social risk factors.

Diagnosing and detection of STI\HIV\AIDS. There are about 4000 students in university and college of Khovd province. Increased number of motels and other service places are opening door

to STI\HIV\AIDS spread. Budget is not sufficient for health center and soum hospital to reach the local population. Diagnosing and detecting of STI is close to impossible. There is no soum level detection data on STI. Only infected people with symptoms visit the province hospital for diagnosing and treatment. KAP survey is not conducted among the locals and there is no consolidated statistics on STI making it impossible to take prevention action.

Table 8. Population by bagh

Khovd province	Population	Households
Erdeneburen soum	2339	640
1 st bagh, Bayangol	410	109
2 nd bagh, Namarjin	340	93
3 rd bagh, Khongio	454	121
4 th bagh, Shurag	627	171
5 th bagh, Khar us	508	146
Buyant soum	3392	842
1 st bagh, Nariin gol	804	194
2 nd bagh, Tsagaan burgas	356	99
3 rd bagh, Narankhairkhan	341	98
4 th bagh, Tsagaan-ereg	442	114
5 th bagh, Norjinkhairkhan	1449	337
Bayan-Ulgii province	Population	Households
Tolbo soum	4108	937
1 st bagh, Khosh	728	168
2 nd bagh, Tolbo nuur	617	150
3 rd bagh, Khongorulun	591	143
4 th bagh, Duruu nuur	573	115
5 th bagh, Khukh Tolgoi	1161	267
6 th bagh, Buraat	438	267
Tsagaannuur village, bagh	1555	380

5. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND OUTCOMES

INTRODUCTION

According to the MRTD approved SDAP, the Consultant has been worked with assistance of 4 local focal points among 2 big group of population such as 1) Road construction workers including all subcontractors' workers (CW1-1; CW1-2; CW1-3) and 2) local community of the alongside with road (project affected areas). It was implemented in Erdeneburen, Buyant, Tolbo and Tsagaannur soums of the Khovd and Bayanulgii provinces.

Picture 1. Occupational Safety and Health Monitoring in the 3 project sites with 4 local coordinators



In scope of WRRICIP Tranche-2 construction of 189,7 km paved road through Erdeneburen, Buyant soum (CW1-1; CW1-2) of Khovd province and Tolbo Soum (CW1-3) of Bayan-Ulgii province has commenced from the second quarter of 2016 with a plan to complete in 2018. By end of November, 2019 the road construction projects were completed (Table 3).

Table 9. Construction work progress rate

No	Start and end points	Length km	Project	Contractor	Progress
1	Khashaat pass – Shurga bridge	50 км	Contract lot CW1-1	China Huashi Enterprises Company Limited, China	100 %
2	Shurga bridge – Khovd road	53,9 км	Contract Lot CW1-2	HKB International Holding LLC joint venture Xinjiang Road and Bridge Construction Group., Ltd	100 %
3	Khashaat pass – Tolbo soum	60 км	Contract lot CW1-3	China Huashi Enterprises Company Limited, China	100 %

OUTCOME 1. PROJECT RELATED EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME GENERATION DURING THE CONSTRUCTION

By end of 2018, when the consultant visited in the construction, CW-1-1 project site was 250 workers employed, and 40.18% was Chinese workers and 59.18% was Mongolian contracted workers. Among 59% of the Mongolians 20% was women and 85% were unemployed locals and 15% was residents of Ulaanbaatar.

While CW1-2 project had 210 workers were employed, 100 (47.6%) was Chinese and 110 (52.4%) was Mongolians. CW1-3 project had 287 workers were employed, 219 (76%) were Chinese, and 68 (24%) was Mongolians. Among the 68% Mongolians, 13% was women, 61% was unemployed locals and 9% was residents from Ulaanbaatar and other provinces (Selenge, Khuvsgul, Gobi-Altai).

It shows by fourth quarter of 2018, total of 747 workers were worked on the construction, 61% was Chinese and 39% was Mongolians. Among the Mongolians 2% was women and 95% out of 42% Mongolians were unemployed Kazak people of Bayan-Ulgii province.

Majority of the Mongolians were unemployed locals which is comparatively good index (Table 4) and it shows outcome 1 of the SDAP is achieved (see Annex 2 staff registration sheets).

Table 10. Road construction employee composition

№	Company	Number of workers			
		Total	Chinese	Mongolian	Female
1	CW1-1	250	140 (40.1%)	145 (59.1%)	29 (20%)
2	CW1-2	210	100 (47,6%)	110 (52,4%)	28 (13.3%)
3	CW1-3	287	219 (76%)	68 (24%)	2(3%)
	Total	747	(61%)	323(39%)	59 (18%)

OUTCOME 2. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

SDAP monitoring consultant in cooperation with PIU was provided training and safety gears to the workers and will monitor all activities as indicated in the Contract Agreement. The result of activities was clearly included in Social Development Action Reports of the Project. (Tranche 2). Fulfillment of this section was reviewed by randomly selecting contract agreement of 5 Mongolian contracted workers from each 3 companies during the monitoring. But some Mongolian short-term contractors were not provided safety gears and OSH officers explained it that sometimes some of them disappeared/left after 3 or 5 days of the work without any handover process and took away all the wears so they provide it after month of the work. Local occupational safety inspection officer and Mongolian Employers Federation (MEF) agreed to

cooperate and train instructors for delivering occupational health and safety. The consultant jointly with Local authority planned to implement Workplace HIV/AIDS program with Occupational Safety and Health program among road workers with support of 3 road companies in August 2019. But it couldn't work of financial delays in project period. But the Consultant worked with OSH specialists of the 3 contractor companies and had regular monitoring and supervision on the safety and health issues including HIV/AIDS prevention activities according to the Mongolian Labor and Health Law.

"HIV/AIDS is not just a public health issue, it is a workplace issue, a development challenge and the source of widespread insecurity. The workplace must be on the front line of the fight against HIV/AIDS. In many countries workplace awareness and prevention programs will be the only source of accurate information employees will have about HIV/AIDS. Company leadership distributing condoms, providing voluntary counseling and testing and access to care and treatment sends a strong message to governments and other sectors.

All Chinese workers had HIV test results before coming the Mongolia but no less prevention training so the consultant worked on regular distribution of the HIV/AIDS information education and communication materials in both languages and free condoms. Because of budget limitation and no operational cost on IEC development and printing, couldn't distribute materials in Chinese languages but the consultant worked closely with STI/HIV prevention department of the National Center of Communicable Disease and took all the materials free from the other agencies.

Picture 2. Occupational Safety and Health Induction Notebook of the construction companies



OUTCOME 3. CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION ACTIVITY

Both of the 2 companies working on the 3 lots of construction project have not yet held any meeting to distribute project information and its benefits to the local residents in the beginning of the project in 2016. Thus, the PIU appointed 4 local coordinators from the local settings for 4 project soums and they worked on mainly visiting households and did consultation meetings and

distributing project pamphlets and HIV/AIDS prevention materials and collect feedbacks and comments.

The project had a clear strategy to ensure active participation of local communities and households in the overall project cycle. Proactive efforts were being made to reach out to households to provide timely and complete project information, in a language and means easily understandable to the local communities. Special focus was made towards engaging with the poor and vulnerable households (HHs) and ensuring their participation in the project. By means of this SDAP, the Project was adopt following measures to disseminate information to the communities and households living near/around the project site.

There were 4 local coordinators (for Buyant, Erdeneburen, Tolbo and Tsagaannur soums) worked quite well on holding consultation meetings among local communities. Each of them visited alongside households in every month and gave them project introduction and took some comments and gave right feedbacks. It shows during the monitoring round trip of the consultant that local community was informative and quite positive understanding of the road projects. Only some of them has little bit bad suspect or rumors about Chinese workers. Most of local community expressed their wishes to finish road work faster, it would be very helpful for their eco life and economic conditions.

Picture 3. Photos of local coordinators meeting with households on HIV and Human trafficking prevention





The project implementation unit (PIU) was prepared some pamphlets and brochures related to the project, sharing project information, details of the road section and social and environment mitigation measures. These pamphlets and brochures were distributed to the project communities and HHs and other key stakeholders. All dissemination material was in the local language and was easily understandable to the local communities.

Table 11. Local coordinators visited households and individuals' number

N	Soums	Total Households number	Total Population number	Visited Household Number		
				2017	2018	Total
1	Erdeneburen soum (S.Khishigtogtokh)	640	2,339	121	58	179 (27%)
2	Buyant soum (T.Ulziitogtokh)	842	3,392	75	50	130 (15%)
3	Tsagaanuur soum (S.Tsegmed)	380	1,555	80	39	119 (31%)

OUTCOME 4. STRENGTHENING THE LOCAL CAPACITIES

In May 2017, the consultant started to work on ToTs preparation for purpose of strengthening the capacities in local settings among all related government authorities including 4 soums¹ and 2 Aimag center's social workers, soum doctors and police officers. The training conducted in Khovd aimag between 19 and 21 of May, 2017 (3 days) among 24 participants (see attached files).

The training modules prepared by Khovd aimag Government officials and Combating Drug Use Department of General Police Office of UB city.

Training modules	Prepared by
Module 1: Local social and cultural awareness building	D.Byambasuren, Governor's office of Khovd Aimag, Specialist of social development sector
Module 2: Occupational health and safety	S.Dorj Governor's office of Khovd Aimag, Specialist of social development sector
Module 3: Prevention of STI\HIV\AIDS	D.Tseepil, Regional Diagnostic and Treatment center (RDTC), STI doctor, Clinical professor
Module 4: Prevention of Human and Drug trafficking	B.Batkhuyag, Combating Drug Trafficking Department of General police Office of UB city
Module 5: Prevention of Road safety and injurie	M.Ganbold, Head of traffic police department of Khovd aimag

The consultant conducted ToTs among all related government authorities including 4 soums¹ and 2 Aimag center's¹ social workers, soum doctors and police officers in between 19 and 21 of May, 2017 (3 days) among 24 participants. Training purpose: To prepare Local Trainers for Social Development Action Plan (MRTD approved) implementation in project impact zone areas (4 soums and 2 aimag centers) and to build capacity of local team.

Picture 4. Training of the Trainers



All trainers were from local stakeholders who are responsible for road safety, social security and STI and HIV prevention, human and drug trafficking prevention. They are prepared all training materials themselves under supervision of the social safeguard, HIV monitoring consultant and NCCD professionals and General police officials. It can be help their ownership from the beginning and institutional capacity building as well. Local trainers support continuously soum level officials such as social worker, soum doctor and soum police officer.

Last day of the training, all participants divided by soum (5 groups) and worked on SDAP implementation plan 2017-2018 in their own soums.

Picture 5. Group work on the each soums SDAP action plan



OUTCOME 5. PREVENTION OF STI\HIV\AIDS

The consultant jointly worked with local 3 coordinators and soum doctors on HIV/AIDS prevention to build STI/HIV prevention awareness among local community who mostly live alongside of the project affecting areas and road construction workers including subcontractor company workers. Most of the road workers are named mobile and risk group of the population. During the project period, contribution of the STI and HIV prevention there were no HIV cases registered among local community and road workers.

Khovd province: STI as of 2018, 94 (11,3 per 10,000 persons) cases of trichomonas's were registered, comparatively lower than the provincial (13,1 per 10,000 persons) and national (13,6 per 10,000 persons) average. 35 (4,2 per 10,000 persons) cases of gonorrhea were registered, which is lower than both provincial and national average. But 97 (11,6 per 10,000 persons) cases of syphilis registered and for last 2 years 1\1 infant born with congenital syphilis shows that the disease is widespread. Diagnosing, detecting, treating and actively monitoring of STI according to the standard are not always possible in the countryside. It is mostly diagnosed and treated by syndrome. STI testing is most efficient, when couple is tested during pregnancy monitoring. Early pregnancy monitoring rate is 84.7%, higher than national average. Hepatitis B (4 in 2018) and C (5 in 2018) in Khovd province is lower than the national average (B 127, C 46). This shows low risk of hospital-acquired infection. 2 cases of HIV\AIDS registered in Khovd province. First incident was detected in 2009, died due to other reason. Second incident was detected in 2014 from a foreigner, who has gone back.

Bayanulgii province: STI as of 2018, 41 (2,6 per 10,000 persons) cases of trichomoniasis were registered, lowest in the provincial (13,1 per 10,000 persons) and national (13,6 per 10,000 persons) average. 115 (11,5 per 10,000 persons) cases of gonorrhea registered, closer to provincial and national average. 29 (2,9 per 10,000 persons) cases of syphilis registered, in last two years 3\2 infant born with congenital syphilis indicates wide spread syphilis and poor surveillance and detecting activity. Diagnosing, detecting, treating and actively monitoring of STI according to the standard are not always possible in the countryside. It is mostly diagnosed and treated by syndrome. STI testing is most efficient, when couple is tested during pregnancy monitoring. Early pregnancy monitoring rate in Bayan-Ulgii province is 76.4%, lowest in the national average, need to be emphasized in the future. Hepatitis B and C infection rate is the lowest; no case registered is a very good indicator. This indicates lowest risk of hospital-acquired infection. Currently no HIV\AIDS case is registered in Bayan-Ulgii province.

Picture 6. Photos of local coordinators meeting with households on HIV and Human trafficking prevention



OUTCOME 6. COMBATING HUMAN AND DRUG TRAFFICKING NATIONAL PROGRAMS

The consultant worked closely with Khovd aimag Government officials and UB city police office1 (Combating Drug Trafficking Department) and National Center for Communicable Disease (NCCD) and Marie Stops International organizations for preparing training modules and future activity plan to implement SDAP in local settings. During the ToT preparation, the consultant worked closely with Khovd aimag Government officials and UB city police office (Combating Drug Trafficking Department) and National Center for Communicable Disease (NCCD) and Marie Stops International organizations for preparing training modules and future activity plan to implement SDAP in local settings.

N	Name	Title
1	B.Batkhuuyag\99176132\	Combating Drug Trafficking Department of General police Office of UB city

2	B.Erhesbaatar \96014148\	Combating Drug Trafficking Department of General police Office of UB city
3	B.Enkhmend \91919679\	Combating Human trafficking Department of General police Office of UB city
4	Mr Tumurbat \99187477\	Combating Human trafficking Department of General police Office of UB city

The General police office expressed their interest to involve human and drug trafficking prevention activities in local setting according to newly approved National program on Preventing Drug Trafficking (2017-2021). The new national program will be effective from July 1, 2017 in nationwide and already established National Committee on Combating Drug trafficking under Mongolian Government.

Thus, according to new program implementation General police Office conducted national level training on Drug Trafficking among all city and aimag police officers in between 26-27 May, 2017 in UB city. Dedicated police officers nominated by Ministerial order of Law.

№	Name	Officer in charge of Drug trafficking
1	G.Amarsanaa (99971383)	Dedicated Police officer in charge Drug Trafficking of Khovd aimag,
2	Mr Tosjan (99415511\)	Dedicated Police officer in charge Drug Trafficking of Bayanulgii aimag,

About National Human trafficking program (2012-2016) it's ended by last year and updated program is not yet finalized but it will be ready by second quarter. The General police office asked to cooperate on training of human and drug trafficking among local police officers (2 aimag center and 4 soum total 6 police officers) and social workers and customs officers around July 2017. But it couldn't conduct because of budget limitation.

Geographically Mongolia is situated between PRC and RU. IV drug usage in these 2 countries is the main cause of HIV spread. Due to decades of cultural and economic relation, visa is not required to visit these two countries. In Russia there are 6 million drug addicts and 20 million in China, it is becoming a risk factor of increased drug smuggling though Mongolia and usage of it.

According to official and non-official information sources, in recent years more young people are getting into illegal drug crime and it is creating fear and alarm in the society. In some cases the non-official sources distort the fact and exaggerate it.

As the road condition gets improved in Khovd and Bayan-Ulgii province, at the same time tourism, workforce exchange, migration, international freight transport and public transport increased resulting more frequency of traffic violation and accident, crime and conflict following mobilization of visitors and outsiders. According to drivers small package of drug called MIMI is sold among the truck drivers, but it is not officially confirmed or registered by the police. Action should be taken in this case, since no surveillance survey is conducted and preparedness is inadequate. Furthermore, drivers' lack of knowledge, toward road safety, following sign and signage, keeping the rules, and their attitude and practice, irresponsibility, carelessness is increasing the social risk factors.

Currently no cases registered Human and drug trafficking in Khovd and Bayanulgii province but it's potential needs for readiness in customs office and local community. Thus we need to have more training and awareness building on that.

Picture 7. Photos of during the meeting with Ulaanbaishint customs officers and some Kazakh household's meeting



OUTCOME 7. ROAD SAFETY AND ACCIDENT PREVENTION

About road safety and accident prevention, during the training (ToT) road police officers prepared ppt with hint prevention points for our local coordinators. Our 4 local coordinators distributing IEC materials to the local community and give information about their responsibility how to prevent their animals and some road signage's explanations.

Picture 8. Signage belong the road



6. EXTENDED CONTRACT WORK IN 2019

Introduction. The original contract of the Social safeguard and HIV\AIDS monitoring consultant (hereafter Consultant) completion was 31 October, 2018.

Amendment No.1 to the contract for the consultant of the project is made on 28 June 2019 between Ministry of Road and Transport and Consultant of the Western Regional Road Corridor Investment Program (WRRICIP) Tranche 2 with reference to Contract No.2 dated 22 August, 2016. The consultant approves extension of the Contract No.2 for an additional 6 months of period between 1 June, 2019 and 30 November, 2019. Contract amount for this extension of services is USD 15800.

WRRICIP (Figure 1) Tranche 1 is now complete and the loan closing date of tranche 2 was extended on 14 June 2019 by 18 months to 31 December 2020.

Tranche 2 requires construction of 189.7 km of paved road between Khovd aimag and the Ulaanbaishint state border of the Bayanulgii aimag.

Note: The Social Safeguard Consultant' Terms of Reference (TOR) of the is concerned with the phases of the development of roads that are currently in progress, as shown in the following table:

Road section	Description	Length, km
Contract Lot CW1-1	Khashaatiin Davaa to Shurga bridge	50
Contract Lot CW1-2	Shurga Bridge to Khovd road	56.6
Contract Lot CW1-3	Khashaatiin davaa to Tolbo soum	60
Contract Lot CW1-4	Tsagaannuur to Ulaanbaishint	25.8
Additional component 1	Moust Soum Access Road	20
Additional component 2	Ulgii by pass road	18.8 /including 200m bridge/

By June 2019 when the Consultant start session (June-November 2019), works of Contract Packages CW1-1 (50km) and CW1-2 (56,6km) had been substantially completed in October 2018 and handed over to the Employer, and 60.5% completed for CW1-3 (60.0 km), and no progress for CW 1-4 (25.8 km). The Civil Work Contract for the Contract Package CW1-4 was terminated on 30 June 2017 upon the request by the Contractor “China Huashi Enterprises Co.Ltd”.

Thus, the consultant worked on 1) contract lot CW1-3 (60km), 2) Additional component 1: Moust soum access road (20km), and 3) Additional component 2: Ulgii by pass road (18,8km) in 2019 session. The Consultant main role was to ensure and implement MRTD approved Social Development Action Plan in local settings among community and road workers.

The social development action plan was prepared to ensure inclusive project benefits for affected communities and to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts of the Project. The Plan aims to protect or enhance the quality benefits to the vulnerable groups. During the project period it implemented successfully and reported down.

CONTRACT LOT CW1-3 KHASHAATIIN DAVAA TO TOLBO SOUM (60 KM)

The CW1-3 contract was extended from the original completion of 31 August 2018 to 30 the September 2019. The working season of 2019 started in April 2019. The consultant is also monitored expected ratio of local hires as before and assured some local contracts and numbers. By June 2019, it was a total of 295 labors comprising 157 Chinese and 138 local workers. At the end of October 2019, there are total 47 workers, out of which 20 are Chinese workers and 27 are Mongolian local workers. Due to decrease of the construction activities, the Contractor had started demobilizing his resources from 16 August 2019 onwards. The Contractor of Contract

Package CW1-3 has substantially completed the Works within the extended period and submitted application for Taking Over of the Works of Contract Package CW1-3.

The consultant monitored implementation of the Social Development Action Plan (SDAP) during the construction period. Project related employment and income generation during CW1-3 construction, 295 workers were employed, 53% was Chinese and 47% was Mongolian contract workers. Thus, expected ratio of local hires was successfully implemented in CW1-3 in 2019.

About Occupational Safety and Health, the ADB Mission (June 2019) reported construction workers didn't wear helmets the OSH specialist provided more proper personal protective equipment (PPE) for workers use. After this message the consultant tracked out the personal protective equipment supply and usage of the road workers among both Chinese and Mongolians. During the observation and interview with local workers almost all of them had induction training (could say message) in every morning and it verified by signature of each worker. It shows quite well documented but quality of the induction training was not effective way to understand key safety messages. It was taken signature just after read 1-page safety information. PPE supply was quite enough in storage (container) but some short term local contractors have no supply at all. It explained by OSH specialist that some contract workers disappear after 1 or 3 days after work with supplied wears and helmets. Most of them has no guarantee and deposit possibility so they can't supply PPE specially for new comers and very short contracted workers.

Also the social security consultant provided some HIV/AIDS prevention IEC materials and free condoms in both Chinese and Mongolian languages for both Mongolian and Chinese workers including all of the subcontractors. Chinese and Mongolian subcontractors, and mid-level managers say always where we use condom here is none of woman but in reality there's some few (cooking etc.,) and some local community who live nearby road and working the small shops nearby road.

During the observation there's none of condom sale places including small shops except soum and aimag health centers. The consultant met with Marie Stopes International in UB city and searched there's in Bayan-Ulgii aimag, has any condom marketing officer or distributor and project. They answered they had piloted before but it was unsuccessful because of traditional

issues. Some shops and gas stations they had condom social marketing training and contracted with some as distributor. But they couldn't sale any and distributors feel shy and even customers didn't ask. There is Red cross and UN organizations representative offices were implemented some small projects among youth and health centers before and it closed few years ago.

Picture 9. Distributed IEC materials on HIV/AIDS and OSH induction documents in CW1-3, Tolbo soum, Bayan-Ulgii aimag



By November 2019, CW1-3 (60km) had been substantially completed and handed over to the Employer. The consultant evaluated social development action plan also implemented successfully according to the requirement during the construction session.

CONTRACT LOT CW1-4 TSAGAANNUUR TO ULAANABISHINT (25,8 KM)

The Civil Work Contract for the Contract Package CW1-4 was terminated on 30 June 2017 upon the request by the Contractor "China Huashi Enterprises Co.,Ltd" and by June 2019, it was no progress for CW1-4(25,8km) as well. But by August 2019 it was discussed by Government and ADB for rebidding again and it's on processing by November 2019 for starting of CW1-4 (25,8km) in 2020.

ADDITIONAL COMPONENT 1 – MOUST SOUM ACCESS ROAD (20 KM)

The impact of the Western Regional Road Corridor Investment Program (Tranche-2) will be inclusive economic growth promoted by enhanced local and regional connectivity in the remote Western Region of Mongolia by constructing 212.7 kilometers (including 2.7 km road of missing link, between Tranche 1 road and Tranche 2 road and also 20.3 km access road to Must soum) of paved road in Khovd and Bayan-Ulgii provinces. It is proposed to be completed under the project to improve connectivity and facilitate smooth flow of traffic.

The only remaining component for the Tranche 1 project is construction of access road to Must Soum (jointly funded by Tranches 1 and 2). The contractor has been mobilized since April 2019.

M/s Hotgor Zam LLC was awarded as a Contractor to execute the road construction works of 20.3 km access road to Must soum of Hovd province.

By June 2019, it was a total of 99 labors and total was Mongolians (Kazakh). At the end of September 2019, there were 67 numbers of manpower and 37 numbers of equipment and machinery including AC plant, a crusher plant, concrete batching plant and base course materials mixing plant at the project site. These resources were deployed on various activities such as earthwork construction, sub base layers, base course, asphalt concrete pavement, cement concrete work and crushing aggregates etc.

Occupational health and safety. The consultant visited after ADB Mission (June 2019) in August and October and tracked out mission notes. It was observed by the mission that only one shower and one toilet was provided at the workers' camp with 71 workers for the new 20.3 km access road to Must Soum and requested the Contractor to provide more sanitation facilities to the workers. Workers interviewed at the camps confirmed that they receive regular trainings on occupational health but had not yet received training on sexually transmittable infections (STIs) and HIV/AIDS.

The consultant visited the Hotgor Zam LLC road camps and had short training on HIV/AIDS prevention with Must soum health center to the road workers in August 2019. Actually all road workers need to have voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) program with 5 lab test (HIV/AIDS, TB and hep B, and C) according to the law. Chinese workers were bringing those test result with them before coming to the Mongolia in the CW1-1,2 and 3 projects. For Mongolian road workers, we need to organize prevention training with voluntary testing.

About the hygienic condition, additional temporary shower place in the camp was more complicated in short period. So the Contractor discussed and contracted with soum governor to use shower place of soum center for road workers when they need.

About occupational safety and health, there was quite well organized safety programs and good supply of proper personal protective equipment (PPE) for workers use. More specific program was there are some gym and sport programs implemented for workers' health. Every morning they have morning gymnastics before start work and healthy meals preparation etc.,

About in direct economic support, the contractor company spent approximately 20,000,000 MNT for fuel and 5,000,000 MNT for rent cost, food supply in every month. It shows indirect investment of road company for local setting.

Picture 10. PPE supply, Shower, HIV\AIDS training of the Hotgor Zam LLC, August 2019



ADDITIONAL COMPONENT 2 - DUE DILIGENCE REPORT ON ULGII BY PASS ROAD (18.8 KM)

Introduction. A mission (the Mission)¹ of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) visited Mongolia on 17–24 June 2019 to (i) review the project progress and implementation status, (ii) review compliance with safeguards and other covenants and due diligence requirements, (iii) agree on a revised projections for the rest of the project period, (iv) update the cost estimates for each component and discuss use of the loan savings if any, (v) review status of the outstanding issues from the previous missions and meetings, and (vi) agree on follow-up actions. The Mission visited the project sites on 18–21 June 2019. A wrap-up meeting was held with the Ministry of Finance (MOF) and the Ministry of Road and Transport Development (MRTD) in Ulaanbaatar on 24 June 2019.

During their mission in June 2019, ADB informed the MRTD that an official change in scope has not been processed by ADB due to its delayed submission of the environmental and social due diligence reports (DDRs). The MRTD agreed to submit the social DDR by 10 July 2019 (the environmental DDR was submitted and is being finalized). Thus, the social safeguard consultant conducted a social due diligence assessment of the subproject between 5 and 9 July 2019.

Thus, the social safeguard consultant conducted in short period a social due diligence assessment of the subproject between 5 and 9 July 2019 and submitted first draft of the report to the MRTD and ADB by 10 July, 2019. After giving a feedback from the ADB, the consultant worked on

revision with International Social specialist Orna Joyce and submitted final version of the report by 30 July, 2019 (refer to the Social Safeguard Due Diligence Report-18p).

The CW1-3 planned road was originally designed to pass through Ulgii city center and over the old bridge at the city center. However, in 2017, the Bayan-Ulgii province government requested to change the road alignment proposed in tranche 2 to bypass Ulgii city in the interest of improved road safety for its residents (hereinafter: the subproject). The Ministry of Road and Transport Development (MRTD) submitted a feasibility study to ADB in February 2018 considering two possible alignment options for the subproject. The MRTD and ADB concluded that the second alignment which bypasses Ulgii city should be implemented as it has no land acquisition and resettlement impacts.¹

The Preliminary Feasibility Study for Planning of the AH-4 road section was prepared by the Mongolian Consulting Company (MCPC Gr) based on the order of the Governor Office of Bayan-Ulgii aimag in 2017. In 2018, MRTD approved the subproject (Figure 2. Road Alignment Map) with the estimated cost of \$13.3 million (MNT 28.4 billion). As agreed in the ADB mission 30 July - 6 August 2018, the Ulgii bypass costs will be covered by loan savings expected to be made after the completion CW1-4.

Objectives of the assessment. The objective of the DDR was to assess for impacts related to: 1) cultural heritage; 2) involuntary resettlement and livelihoods; 3) access to the center or other facilities; 4) burden of the dust, noise and vibration; 5) loss of land, house, drinking water, or any investment of the community.

Observation. Site observations and verifications were conducted with the local authority and Ulgii community members. Consultations were conducted by the social safeguards consultant with local authorities and community including key informant interviews and a focus group discussion. Leaflets were distributed to participants including general project information and details about grievance redress mechanisms (Annex 3).

Focus group discussion. There were 38 total participants including 10 women (26%) in the public consultation. The consultation objective was shared by Ulgii city deputy governor and well

understood by all participants. Local authorities and residents expressed their very warm welcome to the consultant and actively participated in the meeting.

The consultant cooperated with the Intercontinental Consultant and Technocrat (ICT) supervision team to conduct a consultation meeting with local authorities and community in the affected territories of the bags No. 3, 10, and 12 of the Ulgii soum. The objective of the meetings was to discuss opinions and concerns, assess the subproject for social impacts and to ensure local knowledge is widespread.

Grievance redress mechanism. All participants, during the consultation, were informed about grievance redress mechanism (GRM). At the meeting, the Ulgii city governor noted that local authorities and local residents are well aware of the project and understand how they can address complaints if affected. All conflicts are being encouraged by the government and the project to be resolved at the local level in Ulgii city. No issues of concern were raised during the consultation.

Institutional arrangements. The PIU will be assisted by the social safeguard specialist and a locally appointed focal point in Ulgii city for monitoring and implementation of the SDAP and GRM at the project level. The Ulgii city governor and three bag governors (3rd bag, 10th bag, and 12th bag which traverse the road) will be assisted by the social safeguard consultant and Ulgii city focal point to implement the GRM and Social Development Action Plan (SDAP).

Summary and recommendations. Public consultations were implemented from the preliminary design stage. This has ensured that the public is fully aware of the subproject and that this road alignment design has incorporated and is based on local community and government requests and needs. The project is recommended to support and encourage the local government and community to continue regularly sharing relevant information, particularly with nomadic herder families to continue to ensure negative impacts are mitigated.

The due diligence consultation was carried out with 38 people including 10 people who live nearby the proposed road, 16 broader community participants, 10 women, and local authority including governors and 12 key stakeholders. The overall impression of all participants of the subproject was very positive.

There were no relocation impacts resulting from the subproject. Due to construction and the operation of road itself, potential impacts may include increased danger to animals, for example to those trying to cross the road. While no herders were observed as requiring resettlement, not all herders may have been in the area at the time of assessment. Therefore, there may be herders that need to find alternative places to access previously used pasturelands or find new camping grounds for certain months of the year. However, given the great mass of rich land available to herders in the region, and the willingness of local government to ensure herders are supported to access this land, through information sharing, these are not deemed to be issues of resettlement.

The office of the Bayanulgi Governor informed the consultant that five big car accidents occurred in 2018 on the Ulgii center road. Thus, they expect that the subproject will reduce accidents and reduce road traffic threats in the center of the city. Currently, the center of Ulgii city has only one main road which high affects school children.

The MRTD has agreed to separate the work into three packages for procurement through national competitive bidding (Figure 2).



Figure 2. Road alignment map of the Ulgii bypass

Grievance redress mechanism

Grievance redress mechanism. The Mission was informed that (i) 33 local herdsmen filed a complaint of the completed Lot CW1-1 road blocking their and their animals' access to the other side of the river in May 2018; and (ii) 10 herdsmen has been complaining since 2016 that the borrow areas and quarries of Lot CW1-3 have affected their pasture land.

Lessons learnt from this information, we (the consultant and 3 local coordinators) had less communication with local governors. The 3 local coordinators has many meetings with individual households but there were none of complains. Thus, the consultant prefers to work and mobilize with all social workers and governors of the soum on grievence redress mechanism future. The social workers is the one possible solution for regular meeting with households and government. So if the PIU and the consultant work close with them it's more effective and effecient.

The consultant started to work with all social workers of the Ulgii city (CW1-3 (60km) and Ulgii by pass road (18,8km)) and Must soum (20km) in 2019. The consultant informed to all social workers about grievance redress mechanism and took contacts during the site visits. No grivances registered in Must and Ulgii 2019.

Track of the previous 2 complains: Grievances in Khovd aimag. In May 2019, 33 households filed a grievance at the office of the Governor of Khovd relating to Lot CW1-2. The grievance cites that the section of road and its two bridges at approximately KM85 are impacting their access to livelihoods and housing. The households live between the two rivers on a type of island which the road now cuts in half. In winter, the households live on the northern side, and in summer they live on the southern side of the land between the rivers. Prior to the project, the community could drive easily from end to end to transport their gers when the seasons changed, access their vegetable growing areas, and their livestock could roam freely. Now in summer, while the river is low, they can access both sides under the bridges by foot only and this access is blocked completely when the river swells.

According to the Governor's office, the households have filed this complaint a number of times with their local soum (Khovd soum) since the inception of the project but brought it to the attention of the Governor when no progress was made. In an interview with the local government office for special assessments (GAZI), it was stated that extensive outreach in preparation of the





project was undertaken in the area, including through events and televised information pieces. Based on the project social safeguards files, community consultations were carried out in the soums of Buyant, Erdeneburen, and Tsagaannur.³ There was no consultation carried out in Khovd Soud. The road guardrail has been dismantled 4 times presumably by the community to allow access to the road. This may be hazardous to road users and the community. The Mission found that there may be adverse economic and resettlement impacts in Khovd soud. It was therefore agreed that the governor's office and the social safeguards consultant will further investigate the issue to find a solution and mitigate impacts. In the previous mission a potential issue was found near the Khongio river. This has now been resolved satisfactorily.

Grievances in Ulgii aimag. Since the inception of CW1-3, ten herder families have sent a number of complaints to the office of the Governor. The grievance cites that a borrow pit is affecting their livestock's use of the pasture, and thus the herders' livelihoods. They have requested financial compensation for water for their animals. The contractor and the office of the Governor ensure the impact is a short-term necessity and the land will be restored to its original quality. The office of the Governor further iterated that the land area is small (150 m²) in relation to the land that is available for use in the area by the herders. The supervision consultant urges the office of the Governor to ensure the community properly inspects and is satisfied with the restoration of the area once complete. It was agreed with the governor's office, supervision consultants and the contractors that the community be reassured again that the work is temporary, and that these measures of community inclusion in restoration be taken.

7. ANNEXES

ANNEX 3. FIELD OBSERVATION AND IMPACT VERIFICATION OF THE PROPOSED ROAD TO BY PASS ULGII CITY

N	Proposed road alignment		Distance (km)	Impact	Photos
	From	To			
1	Ulgii city	Starting point of the road	3 km	No impact	
2	Petrol station bunker	Starting point of the proposed road	500 m	No impact	
3	Tes petroleum station	Starting point of the road	1,1 km	No impact	
4	1 st Ground dirt field owned by local authority	Proposed road track	100 m	No impact	

5	2 nd Ground dirt field owned by local authority	Proposed road track	400 m	No impact	
6	"Eagle" Tourist camp	Proposed road track (bridge over Khovd river)	300 m	No impact	
7	Graveyard	Proposed road track (over the bridge)	300 m	No impact	
8	1 private house owned with farm	Proposed road ending point	500 m	No impact	
9	Airport small	Proposed road ending point	1 km	No impact	

ANNEX 4. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF CONSULTATION

n	Name	Title	Contact
ICT team			
1	Enkhzul	ICT team	88002575
2	Turbat	ICT team CW1-3	99005667
3	Otgonbaatar	ICT team CW1-3	99955230
Local community of alongside proposed road (19,2 km)			
1	E.Mereke	12 th bag local citizen of Ulgii city (along road)	98128743
2	Tabira	12 th bag local citizen of Ulgii city (along road)	86275333
3	Kizaikhan	12 th bag local citizen of Ulgii city (along road)	88428480
4	Nagira (wife)	12 th bag local citizen of Ulgii city (along road)	Wife
5	Kh.Khabai	12 th bag local citizen of Ulgii city (along road)	99422882
6	Asker	10 th bag local citizen of Sagsai soum	88428921
7	Kuraagan	10 th bag local citizen of Sagsai soum	No phone
8	Bakdaulet	10 th bag local citizen of Sagsai soum	No phone
9	Aset	10 th bag local citizen of Sagsai soum	No phone
10	Bota	10 th bag local citizen of Sagsai soum	No phone
Local authority			
1	I.Baidol	Road inspector of Inspector agency of Bayanulgii aimag	99422516 Baidol_2007@yahoo.com
2	Gylymkhan Aip	Governor, Bayan-Ulgii aimag	99422299 gylymkhan@gmail.com
3	Kh.Bakhitkumar	Governor, Ulgii city	99424975
4	A.Aitugan	Deputy governor, Ulgii city	99428507
5	B.Amanbek	Land acquisition manager, Ulgii city	99400077
6	T.Ergulan	Architecture specialist, ulgii city	94929800
7	Kosmos	3 rd bag governor, Ulgii city	95416626
8	T.Erbolat	12nd bag governor, Ulgii city	99427162
9	Kh.Daulet	10 th bag governor, Ulgii city	99423094
Consultation participants			
1	J.Maikul	3rd bag residence and social worker	99495550
2	S.Orolgon	10th bag residence	95418197
3	S.Khuantkhan	4th bag residence and social worker	99425802
4	N.Rigboi	13th bag residence	99428696
5	Kh.Tuiskhan	Ulgii city residence statistics officer	99127495
6	B.Rashan	13th bag residence and social worker	99548308
7	N.Batils	11th bag residence	94219394
8	Kh.Saltanat	12th bag residence	85367677
9	M.Bakhitbek	8 bag residence	94789669
10	S.Bagdai	4th bag residence	95505400
11	Kh.Marbulan	11th bag residence	93119735
12	D.Yolka	1st bag residence	99411033
13	Kh.Nurjan	6th bag residence	94420082
14	Kh.Sulushash	Ulgii city	99978985
15	M.Jainar	10th bag residence	95427267
16	D.Aibolat	2nd bag residence	No phone

ANNEX 5. PHOTOS

Photo 1. Road alignment signage	Photo 2. Meeting with households nearby planned road
	
	
Photo 3. Main road of Ulgii city center	Photo 4. Main road of Ulgii city center
Photo 5. Meeting with Local governor's office	Photo 6. Public consultation meeting
	

**GOVERNMENT OF MONGOLIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD AND TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT**

WESTERN REGIONAL ROAD CORRIDOR INVESTMENT PROGRAM

ADB LOANS 3129-MON

**SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTION PLAN
FOR
TRANCHE 2 PROJECT**

Endorsed by:



D. Dorjkhand, Director, Road Policy
Implementation and Coordination Department, MRTD

Prepared by:

A black ink signature of D. Uranchimeg.

D. Uranchimeg, National Consultant, Project
Implementation Unit

Date: November, 2016

Referenced documents for SDAP

1. Facility Administration Manual for Western Regional Road Corridor Investment Program –Tranche 2 (MFF MON41193-019)
2. Facility Administration Manual for Western Regional Road Corridor Investment Program –Tranche 1 dated November 2011
3. Schedule 5 of the signed Loan Agreement for Tranche-2, MON-3129
4. Related contract clauses for the project Social Safeguard

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTION PLAN FOR TRANCHE 2

One. General

A Social Development Action Plan (SDAP) is prepared to ensure inclusive project benefits for affected communities and to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts of the Project. The Plan aims to protect or enhance the quality benefits to the vulnerable groups. Specific measures outlined in the Plan to ensure equitable benefits to the vulnerable groups are developed on the basis of a detailed poverty and gender analysis undertaken within the project impact zone. The Plan will ensure that local people are consulted and are provided opportunity to participate in decision making and implementation activities. The overall objective of the Plan is that the project investment optimizes potential benefits with appropriate consideration to gender, project affected people, poor and vulnerable groups, labor issues and mitigates potential risks of HIV/AIDS and human trafficking and road safety concerns. The SDAP including proposed actions, targets, timing and monitoring indicators for Project Tranche 1 and 2 is attached herewith as Appendix 1.

The SDAP will be treated as an integral part of the Project and will be implemented by the PIU¹. The social and environment unit at PIU level will be responsible for proper planning, implementation and monitoring of the SDAP. The field level implementation will be handled by a qualified staff at soum level (for project 2 there will be four staff at respective soums, Bayan-Undur, Tolbo, Buyant and Sagsay) that will be responsible for implementation of the SDAP. They will work closely with local soum level authorities, NGO's and other stakeholders. The staff at PIU and field levels will ensure that collaboration is done with specialized institutions and NGO's to handle issues like skill training, HIV/AIDS and human trafficking. The PIU and national social and HIV/AIDS monitoring consultant will be responsible for internal monitoring of proper implementation of SDAP. The field staff will report to PIU staff on a monthly basis. The PIU and national consultant, through the IA, will update ADB on a semi-annual basis on the progress and results of the implementation of the SDAP. For the project 1, three local officers from Altai, Mankhan, Must soums have been worked during the construction season of 2013-2014 under contract. For the Tranche 2 project, it is

implemented that the construction work started from 2016 and be completed by end of 2018.

Two. Community Consultation and Information Dissemination Strategy

The project has a clear strategy to ensure active participation of local communities and households in the overall project cycle. Proactive efforts will be made to reach out to households to provide timely and complete project information, in a language and means easily understandable to the local communities. Special focus will be made towards engaging with the poor and vulnerable households (HHs) and ensuring their participation in the project. By means of this SDAP, the Project will adopt following measures to disseminate information to the communities and households living near/around the project site.

2.1. Community/Households Meetings. The project, with the help of local staff at soum level, will reach out to households living along Project Administration Manual for Western Regional Road Corridor Investment Program-Tranche 2 (MFF MON 41193-019) dated April 2014, Page 39 the project corridor to provide them with timely information about the construction activities, schedules and such other project related information that will help them to assess if the construction will have any negative impacts for these households. Such community meetings will also be used to plan various social development activities and to review the effectiveness of various interventions under implementation.

2.2. Distribution of Pamphlets. The project implementation unit (PIU) will prepare pamphlets and brochures related to the project, sharing project information, details of the road section and social and environment mitigation measures. These pamphlets and brochures will be distributed to the project communities and HHs and other key stakeholders. All dissemination material will be prepared in the local language and will be easily understandable to the local communities.

2.3. Information Bureau at Soum Level. A project information dissemination bureau will be established in collaboration with the three (3) local soum governments of Mankhan, Must, Altai soum of Khovd aimag and Khovd city under Tranche 1, four (4) soums government of Bayan-Undur, Tolbo, Buyant and Sagsay soum of Bayan-Olgii

aimag and Olgy city under Tranche 2. These bureaus will have all material and information related to the project. The local communities will be informed about these bureaus and will be encouraged to access the bureaus for project information and for submitting their suggestions for grievances, if any.

2.4. To introduce the project mission to the international and non government organizations that for the prevention of AIDS/HIV and human trafficking printed IEC materials, training materials and condoms will be procured to be used. To provide condom social marketing company, Marie Stopes International Mongolia to ensure available of good quality, affordable condoms in project areas.

2.5. Target area: Target (affected) area includes 3 soums and one city under Tranche 1 and 4 soums and one city under Tranche 2 located along the project road. The social safeguard activities under this plan will be carried out among this identified target areas as included in the plan.

Appendix 1

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTION PLAN FOR TRANCHE 2 OF WESTERN REGIONAL ROAD CORRIDOR INVESTMENT PROGRAM, MONGOLIA, 2016-2018

No	Proposed action	Activities	Agencies participation	Timing	Funding	Monitoring indicators
1.	Project related employment and income generation during construction	<p>Target Population – local population in the project affected area (especially local herders, ethnic minorities, poor & vulnerable peoples; women)</p> <p>Activities:</p> <p>i) At least 30% of construction labor hired locally - local herders, ethnic minority communities and poor and vulnerable given equitable allocation.</p> <p>ii) Of these 30% construction jobs, 5% to be provided to local women willing to work.</p> <p>iii) Local enterprises supported by seeking services (eatery, lodging, shops, daily provisions etc) required during</p>	<p>PIU to ensure local employment targets are in contract clauses, contractors to ensure that the employment opportunities are publicized and made available to local peoples</p> <p>Community outreach officers and SDAP monitoring consultant to liaise between contractors and locals to facilitate employing locals</p> <p>Aimag governor office, Aimag Hural Representatives provide coordination and supervision, PIU and EA will monitor all activities. The result of activities will be clearly included in Social Development Action Reports of the Project. (Tranche 2).</p>	2016-2018 (during construction season)	Project Contractor's fund (Tranche 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of local contractees (local herders, ethnic minority communities and poor and vulnerable people and women) provided employment – Total number of employment (days) provided – Sex and ethnicity disaggregated data – Number of local enterprises supported as service providers – Number and % of enterprises established by women – Income generated for locals by provision of services.

		construction. A 10% of these enterprises supported will be owned by women.					
2	Occupational Health and safety activities	<p>Target Population – construction workers.</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Enforcement of contract clause with employees (6.7. Health and Safety) – Contractees (Construction worker, drivers and assistants etc) provided occupation health & safety awareness training Safety gears (helmets & fluorescent clothing) provided to construction workers 	<p>PIU ensures that health and safety clause is included in contracts</p> <p>SDAP monitoring consultant in cooperation with PIU will provide training and safety gears to the workers and will monitor all activities as indicated in the Contract Agreement. The result of activities will be clearly included in Social Development Action Reports of the Project. (Tranche 2).</p>	2016-2018	<p>Fund from contractor's budget (Tranche 2)</p> <p>See Appendix 1 (USD 1500 for cost of arrangement (fund from SDAP's budget under Tranche 2)</p> <p>See Appendix 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of health professionals which worked at the construction area – Number of trained workers in occupational safety – No of safety gears distributed Training reports 	
3	Consultation and participation activities	<p>Target Population - people under the project impact zone especially, women, herders, ethnic minorities, poor and vulnerable.</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Community and household meetings on project construction activities – Distribution of pamphlets on project information including project benefits and mitigation measures 	<p>PIU through SDAP monitoring Consultant and Community Outreach Officers to organize consultations and material distribution.</p> <p>Implementation monitored by PIU and EA.</p> <p>The result of activities will be clearly included in Social Development Action Reports of the Project. (Tranche 2).</p>	2016-2018	<p>Fund from SDAP's budget under Tranche 2.</p> <p>See Appendix 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of consultations undertaken (community & households) – Number of people participated data disaggregated by ethnicity, gender and socio-economic status. – Number of pamphlets (printed material) developed (disaggregated data by language) – Number of pamphlets 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation locations to be convenient for women's participation. - Consultations (both oral and written) in local languages <p>4 soums and one aimag center along the project road for 2015-2018 under Tranche 2</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of project information bureau set up at the Soum level.
4	Strengthening the capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aimag, soum health center specialist involved activities to be ramped up, in order to improve cooperation capacity development training for non healthcare professionals. 	Local health and sport department, Professional NGO's, Social Safeguard monitoring consultant of the project.	2016-2018	<p>Fund from SDAP's budget under Tranche 2.</p> <p>USD 9,000 for 3 years in 4 soums and aimag centers.</p> <p>See Appendix 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed curriculum - Percentage of covered local officials to the training - Number of conducted training - Training reports
5	Prevention of HIV/AIDS, STI's	<p>Target Population - Project construction workers, local population along the road, especially close to the border zone with a focus on women, ethnic minorities and poor households; mobile population such as businessmen, truck drivers, tourists;</p> <p>Activities:</p>	<p>PIU to ensure that contractors include HIV/AIDS prevention as part of the workplace safety training;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contractors provide prevention training and distribute condoms and organize voluntary testing; - Community outreach officers and SDAP monitoring 	2016-2018	<p>Fund from SDAP's budget under Tranche 2.</p> <p>See Appendix 1</p> <p>To provide social marketing company, Marie</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of training curriculum developed - Number of workshops conducted and number of participants, by ethnicity and gender (ethnicity and sex disaggregated data) - Number and types of information materials disseminated

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing training and awareness building material on HIV/AIDS and STI prevention and providing awareness building training to the local people and contract workers - Organizing condom promotion days - Conducting health checks for HIV/AIDS and other STI - Providing contract workers training and awareness building on HIV/AIDS prevention and condom distribution <p>4 soums and one aimag center along the project road under Tranche 2.</p>	<p>consultant to coordinate with Ministry of Health and Sport to organize training for the local communities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitored by the PIU and EA. - The result of activities will be clearly included in Social Development Action Reports of the Project. (Tranche 2). 		<p>Stopes International Mongolia to ensure available of good quality, affordable condoms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of construction worker attended to the training - Number of condoms distributed - Number of people tested for infections (sex disaggregated data) - Number of construction workers health care from VCT and STI services
6	<p>Prevention of human and drug trafficking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Target Population – local communities including ethnic minorities and women - Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - awareness building of the target community groups on human trafficking, and the risks leading to trafficking - Coordinate with public service officials (immigration officials, border protection officers, employment, health and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community outreach officers and SDAP monitoring consultant to coordinate with Ministry of social welfare, NGO, General border agency to implement the activities; - Monitored by PIU and EA. - The result of activities will be clearly included in Social Development Action Reports of the Project. (Tranche 2). 	2016-2018	<p>Fund from SDAP's budget under Tranche 2.</p> <p>See Appendix 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of developed training and awareness building material - Number of workshops conducted and number of participants - Number and types of information materials disseminated - Ethnicity and sex disaggregated data - Number of construction worker attended to the

		<p>education service providers, police officers) to enhance law enforcement (Mongolian law: Fight on Human trafficking, 2012.Jan 19th)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Awareness building for construction workers transport workers, etc – 4 soums and one aimag center along the project road for 2016-2018 under Tranche 2 				training
7.	Road safety prevention	<p>– Target Population – local communities, school children, traffic police, drivers</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Building of road sign and signage's and speed breaker at the area identified as black spots – Community based campaign to prevent road accident – Road safety awareness building campaign for local communities and school children. – Coordination with traffic police to enhance road safety awareness of local drivers. – Road safety awareness for construction work drivers (Contractees with construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PIU to ensure that the road safety is part of the project design – PIU through road safety specialists identifies black spots and installs safety measures; – Community outreach officers and SDAP monitoring consultant, coordinate with local traffic police and local communities to provide road safety awareness development and dissemination of material – Monitored by PIU and EA. – The result of activities will be clearly included in Social Development Action Reports of the Project. 	2016-2018	<p>Fund from SDAP's budget under Tranche 2.</p> <p>See Appendix 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of defined traffic black spots at local road as part of the road design • Number of road safety signage and speed breakers installed. • Number of road safety awareness materials developed and distributed • Reports of campaign to prevent road accident • Number of trained policemen, local drivers and contractees

		company). - Development and dissemination of awareness building material on road safety. - 4 soums and one aimag center along the project road for 2016-2018 under Tranche 2.	(Tranche 2).			
3	Social and cultural awareness building	<p>Target Population - Outsiders and visitors including construction workers, truck drivers, tourists</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide awareness training on local cultures including Kazakh culture to the construction workers - Identify cultural relics and places of importance along the road corridor - Provide training to community to deal with outsiders on local cultural issues - Develop local culture awareness building material - 4 soums and one aimag center along the project road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community officers and SDAP monitoring consultant to coordinate with Ministry of Social Welfare and NGOs to implement the activities, - Contractors to provide access to the camps to provide awareness training to the contract workers - Monitored by the PIU and EA - The result of activities will be clearly included in Social Development Action Reports of the Project. (Tranche 2). 	2016-2018	<p>Fund from SDAP's budget under Tranche 2.</p> <p>See Appendix 1</p> <p>-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and types of information material produced and disseminated on local cultural awareness • Number of community focal points trained • Number contract workers provided awareness training • Number of cultural relics and places of cultural importance identified, publicized and protected
					US\$ 61,000	

**SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTION PLAN
COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING PLAN**

Item	Total cost (USD)
1 Occupational Health and Safety (OSH) activities	1,500
a. Survey	
2 Consultation and participation activities	
a. Transport cost	5,000
b. Information, Education, and Communication Materials	1,000
c. Remuneration and Per-diem cost	1,500
d. Training & Workshops	1,000
e. Other	500
3 Strengthening the capacities	
a. Training Module Development (including translation)	2,500
b. Training of Trainers (ToT)	4,500
c. Equipment and software	500
d. Transport cost	1,500
e. Supervision & Monitoring	500
4 Site Trainings	
a. Prevention of HIV/AIDS and STIs (including translation)	7,500
b. Prevention of human and drug trafficking (including translation)	7,500
c. Road safety prevention	6,000
d. Social and Cultural awareness building (including translation)	6,000
e. Supervision & Monitoring	4,500
Subtotal (A)	51,500
Fund from Contractor's budget for Tranche 2	
1 Occupational Health and Safety activities	
a. Training Module Development on OSH (including translation)	500
Information, Education, and Communication Materials	
b. (including translation)	2,500
c. Voluntary Counseling and Testing	6,000
d. Workshops and Trainings	1,000
Subtotal (B)	10,000
Total	61,000

China Huashi Enterprises company CW1-1 Замын ажилчдын бүртгэл мэдээлэл
China Huashi Enterprises company CW1-1 Road workers registration information

Хариуцсан ажилтан Уянзориг 93263336 95590306 Uyka_zorigoo11@yahoo.com Burenbileg 99798166 Cai Ju Hong 672622409@qq.com

Responsible person Uyanzorig 93263336 95590306 environment officer translator 93263336 project manager 99934681 93291313

Total employee N 139

local 43

Chinese 96

N	Employee name Ажилчдын нэрс		Age Нас	Sex Хүйс	Nationality Иргэншил	Ethnicity Яс үндэс	ID home address Паспортын хаяг		Position title Албан тушаалын\ажлын нэр	Contract duration Гэрээний хугацаа	
	Surname Овог	Last name Нэр					Aimag \town Аймаг хотын нэр	Soum \district Сум дүүргийн нэр		Start date Эхэлсэн он сар өдөр	End date Дуусах он сар өдөр
1	Nóí	×áíā ×āí	34	эр	Оуòāā	Оуòāā	ÁíĪĀÓ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Ēíæèíāð	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
2	Òàí	Æèíāé	55	ýð	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪĀÓ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Çàìúí èíæèíāð	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
3	Īyíā	Ēāé	28	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪĀÓ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Òóñèàð àæèèòàí	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
4	Øè	Æóí ×yíā	46	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪĀÓ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Òóñèàð àæèèòàí	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
5	Bàí	Çyíā Ēèí	52	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪĀÓ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Òóñèàð àæèèòàí	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
6	Āāíā	Óóy Āóé	58	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪĀÓ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Òóñèàð àæèèòàí	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
7	Bàí	Çāíā ×āíā	46	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪĀÓ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Çāñāàð÷èí	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
8	Īó	Çèā Ēíā	42	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪĀÓ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Īíāðàòìð÷èí	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
9	×yí	Öèíā Īó	48	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪĀÓ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Çāñāàð÷èí	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
10	Çyíā	Öóāāè	43	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪĀÓ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Öçèøíèè ÿðāā	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
11	×yí	Ēèāèí	34	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪĀÓ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Īíāðàòìð÷èí	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
12	Öèāíā	ĒèāíĒèí	45	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪĀÓ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Īíāðàòìð÷èí	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
13	Æāíā	ĪíāĪyíā	30	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪĀÓ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Ēíæèíāð	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
14	Çíó	ØāíĀóí	33	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪĀÓ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Ēíæèíāð	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
15	Çíó	Īíā	47	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪĀÓ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Öíāñ÷	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
16	Ēè	ÇyíāĀāíā	46	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪĀÓ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Òóñèàð àæèèòàí	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
17	Āííā	Ēèāíā	46	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪĀÓ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Òóñèàð àæèèòàí	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
18	Øó	ÍóāíĀyè	25	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪĀÓ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Ēíæèíāð	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
19	Çāíā	Ēè	29	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪĀÓ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Īíāðàòìð÷èí	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
20	Çāíā	Øāíāó	45	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪĀÓ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Īíāðàòìð÷èí	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
21	Çāíā	ÆèāíĒóí	48	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪĀÓ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Ēíæèíāð	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
22	Bàí	Çāíāíó	45	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪĀÓ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Òóñèàð àæèèòàí	2016\4\2	2016\10\31
23	Ēèó	Øóāyè	45	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪĀÓ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Īíāðàòìð÷èí	2016\4\2	2016\10\31
24	Īyíā	ĪèíĀóā	44	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪĀÓ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Òóñèàð àæèèòàí	2016\4\2	2016\10\31
25	Āāíā	ĀóíĒāí	51	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪĀÓ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Òóñèàð àæèèòàí	2016\4\2	2016\10\31
26	Ēèó	ØóĒèāíā	43	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪĀÓ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Īíāðàòìð÷èí	2016\4\2	2016\10\31
27	Ēèāí	×āíāĒèāí	41	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪĀÓ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Īyðāā	2016\4\2	2016\10\31

28	Ōý	ÇiiĀáé	50	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	ŋiãðàðìð÷èí	2016\4\2	2016\10\31
29	Æéí	Èè	21	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	ŋiãðàðìð÷èí	2016\4\2	2016\10\31
30	Çýíā	ÆèāíāŌèíā	54	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	ŋiãðàðìð÷èí	2016\4\2	2016\10\31
31	Īó	Ōèlèíā	52	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	ŋiãðàðìð÷èí	2016\4\2	2016\10\31
32	Bāíā	ĪèíāĒāíā	46	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Ōóŋēàð àæèèòàí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
33	Çìó	ŌèíāĒèāíā	44	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	ŋiãðàðìð÷èí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
34	Ōó	×èāíā	47	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Ēiæèíāð	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
35	Ōàé	Æóðííā	51	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	lāíāæāð	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
36	Çìó	Āýíðòā	49	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Ōóŋēàð àæèèòàí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
37	Īāí	Īèíā	27	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	ŋiãðàðìð÷èí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
38	Ōóí	Đó	50	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Ōçĩñèé íýðāā	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
39	Çāíā	ĪèíāĒèíā	53	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	ŋiãðàðìð÷èí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
40	Çāíā	Æèāí	29	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Āāāíóóð÷èí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
41	Çìó	Āýèāé	53	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Ēiæèíāð	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
42	Çāíā	ĀāéÆóí	39	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	ŋiãðàðìð÷èí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
43	Èè	Ōèāíā	38	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	ŋiãðàðìð÷èí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
44	Ōā	×āí	19	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Ēiæèíāð	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
45	Đó	Đóðèāíā	53	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Ōóŋēàð àæèèòàí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
46	Đó	Æèāíā	21	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	ŋiãðàðìð÷èí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
47	Bāíā	Ēííā	24	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	ŋiãðàðìð÷èí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
48	Çìó	Ōýíā	20	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	ŋiãðàðìð÷èí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
49	Đóāí	ÇííāĪó	44	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Ōāèāāé òāðèóóāā÷	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
50	Èèó	Èèāíòā	36	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	ŋiãðàðìð÷èí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
51	Èè	ĀýçŌāíā	51	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Ōóŋēàð àæèèòàí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
52	Çāíā	Ōāí	21	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	ŋiãðàðìð÷èí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
53	Èè	×ýí	28	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Ōóŋēàð àæèèòàí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
54	Bāíā	Āóíðòā	39	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Ōóŋēàð àæèèòàí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
55	×āí	Ōóāèíā	45	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Ōóŋēàð àæèèòàí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
56	Ōóāíā	Āèæèāí	52	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Ōāèāāé òāðèóóāā÷	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
57	Āāí÷āā	×āāāāðæāā	29	эр	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚	ᳵ᳚᳚᳚	Īð÷óóèāā÷	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
58	Ōèā	Đóí	39	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	ŋiãðàðìð÷èí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
59	Ōèā	Ōóā᳚᳚	50	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Ōĩāĩĩ÷	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
60	Ōóāíā	Æóíðòā	39	ýì	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪŌÁŌ-Ñè÷óàí íóæ	Ñè÷óàí òìò	Ōĩāĩĩ÷	2016\5\2	2016\10\31

61	Èaia	Áýé	29	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪÁÓ-Ñè÷òàí íóæ	Ñè÷òàí òìò	Īð÷óóèàã÷	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
62	Āó	Īāpó	47	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪÁÓ-Ñè÷òàí íóæ	Ñè÷òàí òìò	Āðṽíðéé éíæéíāð	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
63	Āaia	ĀāÆaia	40	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪÁÓ-Ñè÷òàí íóæ	Ñè÷òàí òìò	Óóñèàð òæèèòàí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
63	×aia	Āaiaāè	48	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪÁÓ-Ñè÷òàí íóæ	Ñè÷òàí òìò	Īiāðàòìð÷éí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
63	Ōó	ŌèĪĀó	26	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪÁÓ-Ñè÷òàí íóæ	Ñè÷òàí òìò	Īiāðàòìð÷éí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
63	Īó	ÆóĪŌóā	50	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪÁÓ-Ñè÷òàí íóæ	Ñè÷òàí òìò	Ōóñèàð òæèèòàí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
63	Áýé	ĪāŌèó	50	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪÁÓ-Ñè÷òàí íóæ	Ñè÷òàí òìò	Ōñíú làðèú/æ	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
63	Īaia	ñia	28	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪÁÓ-Ñè÷òàí íóæ	Ñè÷òàí òìò	Īiāðàòìð÷éí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
63	Çó	ĀèĪŌiā	51	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪÁÓ-Ñè÷òàí íóæ	Ñè÷òàí òìò	Óóñèàð òæèèòàí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
63	Èéí	ÆýĒóai	50	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪÁÓ-Ñè÷òàí íóæ	Ñè÷òàí òìò	Ēíæéíāð	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
63	Çíó	Ēóé	44	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪÁÓ-Ñè÷òàí íóæ	Ñè÷òàí òìò	Óóñèàð òæèèòàí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
63	×ai	Āýóó	39	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪÁÓ-Ñè÷òàí íóæ	Ñè÷òàí òìò	Óóñèàð òæèèòàí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
63	Ñiia	ŌóāéĀiia	44	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪÁÓ-Ñè÷òàí íóæ	Ñè÷òàí òìò	Óóñèàð òæèèòàí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
63	Baia	ÞóŌóaiā	31	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪÁÓ-Ñè÷òàí íóæ	Ñè÷òàí òìò	Īiāðàòìð÷éí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
63	Çíó	Ōiia	22	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪÁÓ-Ñè÷òàí íóæ	Ñè÷òàí òìò	íýðāā	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
63	Āóai	ĀýŌéí	48	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪÁÓ-Ñè÷òàí íóæ	Ñè÷òàí òìò	Óóñèàð òæèèòàí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
64	Ōèý	ÆèĀĀéí	43	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪÁÓ-Ñè÷òàí íóæ	Ñè÷òàí òìò	Óóñèàð òæèèòàí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
65	Ōaiā	ŌèaiĀéiā	47	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪÁÓ-Ñè÷òàí íóæ	Ñè÷òàí òìò	Óóñèàð òæèèòàí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
66	Þó	ÇèÆai	41	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪÁÓ-Ñè÷òàí íóæ	Ñè÷òàí òìò	Óóñèàð òæèèòàí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
67	Èèai	Ōóāóé	45	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪÁÓ-Ñè÷òàí íóæ	Ñè÷òàí òìò	Óóñèàð òæèèòàí	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
68	Āóí	ĀýéÆóí	31	эр	Хятад	Хятад	ÁíĪÁÓ-Ñè÷òàí íóæ	Ñè÷òàí òìò	íóæāai	2016\5\2	2016\10\31
1	Āāyñāæaiāāó	Īainðāé	28	ýð	íñāíē	ðāèó	ðiaā	æāðāāèàíò	ŌĀĀÝĀ	18/04/2016	31/10/2016
2	Ōýíçíðèā	Āāóaiēā	26	ýð	íñāíē	óðèaiðāé	ðiaā	íṽíðāéððai	Āííñì	07/04/2016	31/10/2016
3	Āāó-ýðāýíý	Ēóòíṽíó	26	ýð	íñāíē	ðāèó	ŌĀ	ĀÇĀ	Ēíæéíāð	20/04/2016	31/10/2016
4	Īþóíāçēyā	Ñçðýíðieñ	24	ýí	íñāíē	°ēā	ðiaā	ýðāýíýáçðýí	Īð÷óóèàã÷	01/04/2016	31/10/2016
5	Āíðæāðāāè	Āāyðñāéóai	41	ýí	íñāíē	°ēā	ðiaā	æāðāāèàíò	Īð÷óóèàã÷	01/04/2016	31/10/2016
6	Īṽíóāyð	Ōāaiāāð	31	ýð	íñāíē	ðāèó	ŌĀ	ÑŌĀ	Ēāaiðāòíðè	01/04/2016	31/10/2016
7	Āāóāýçāýð	Çíðèāó	31	ýð	íñāíē	ðāèó	ŌĀ	ÑŌĀ	Ēāaiðāòíðè	01/04/2016	31/10/2016
8	Āāññaiæāðāāè	Ñçðāāāóāð	27	ýð	íñāíē	ðāèó	ŌĀ	íāèāèó	Ēāaiðāòíðè	01/04/2016	31/10/2016
9	Īþóíaiēā	Ōieñí	30	ýð	íñāíē	ðāèó	ŌĀ	Ōai-óóé	Ēāaiðāòíðè	01/04/2016	31/10/2016
10	Īṽíóāýðýé	Āāó-ýðāýíý	24	ýð	íñāíē	ðāèó	ŌĀ	ÑŌĀ	Ēāaiðāòíðè	01/04/2016	31/10/2016
11	Āāóiyaiāð	Āóýiāýēāýð	25	ýð	íñāíē	°ēā	ðiaā	ýðāýíýáçðýí	Ēāaiðāòíðè	01/04/2016	31/10/2016
12	Ōýðāýý	Āāó÷ðéóóí	40	ýí	íñāíē	°ēā	ŌĀ	ÑŌĀ	Ōiāñ÷	30/05/2016	31/10/2016
13	*èçèé-íðèèó	Ñaiíáóó	42	ýí	íñāíē	ðāèó	ðiaā	æāðāāèàíò	Ōiāñ÷	01/04/2016	31/10/2016
14	Īðñíiáðèāā	Þaii	40	ýí	íñāíē	çāð÷éí	ðiaā	æāðāāèàíò	Ōiāñ÷	30/05/2016	31/10/2016
15	Ñýðāyeyí	Ōyia	31	ýð	íñāíē	çāð÷éí	ðiaā	æāðāāèàíò	Ōçðýýñíéé làðèí	30/05/2016	31/10/2016
16	Āāèæéíýí	Īðñíiðèèèā	23	ýð	íñāíē	°ēā	ðiaā	æāðāāèàíò	Ōçðýýñíéé làðèí	01/04/2016	31/10/2016
17	Āaiçíðèā	Āaiāāó	24	ýð	íñāíē	°ēā	ðiaā	æāðāāèàíò	Ōçðýýñíéé làðèí	01/04/2016	31/10/2016
18	Āiaāéaiíaiēā	Āāóóóèāā	25	ýð	íñāíē	°ēā	ðiaā	ýðāýíýáçðýí	Ōçðýýñíéé làðèí	01/04/2016	31/10/2016
19	Āñèíðai	Āāāóāððāai	26	ýð	íñāíē	èāçāè	ðiaā	áóýíó	Ōçðýýñíéé làðèí	01/04/2016	31/10/2016
20	Īýíñaiáóó	Āaiāāó	31	ýð	íñāíē	ðāèó	ðiaā	æāðāāèàíò	Ōçðýýñíéé làðèí	30/05/2016	31/10/2016
21	Ōýðýiāyeyā	Īíóíèæāā	40	ýð	íñāíē	ðāèó	ðiaā	æāðāāèàíò	Ōçðýýñíéé làðèí	30/05/2016	31/10/2016
22	×èíýāāāèæèð	Āai÷āā	46	ýð	íñāíē	çāð÷éí	ðiaā	æāðāāèàíò	Çañāāðúí	30/05/2016	31/10/2016
23	Āíóāāýð		31	ýð	íñāíē	çāð÷éí	ðiaā	æāðāāèàíò	āāòíāðāèāýð	30/05/2016	31/10/2016

24	Äáíààð	Äääðððáí	34	ýð	ííííē	çàð÷ēí	ðíàä	æàðääèàíð	Òēðýýñíēē àðēí	30/05/2016	31/10/2016
25	Ýðäýíý-í÷èð	Ääýðñàéðáí		ýð	ííííē	çàð÷ēí	ðíàä	æàðääèàíð	Òēðýýñíēē àðēí	30/05/2016	31/10/2016
26	Äàð-ýðäýíý	Äàð-íðøèð	31	ýð	ííííē	°ēä	ðíàä	æàðääèàíð	Ēíæēíäðēēí/æ	01/04/2016	31/10/2016
27	Öääæää	Íýíááí	43	ýð	ííííē	çàð÷ēí	ðíàä	æàðääèàíð	Ēíæēíäðēēí/æ	01/04/2016	31/10/2016
28	Ò°°ð-í÷èð	Ĭðäæí	27	ýð	ííííē	íýíáää	ðíàä	æàðääèàíð	Ēíæēíäðēēí/æ	01/04/2016	31/10/2016
29	Äíàðñàéðáí	Ä°ēä°í	44	ýð	ííííē	°ēä	ðíàä	æàðääèàíð	Ōíâíñú æíēñ÷	30/05/2016	01/11/2016
30	Ääýððēē	Æíøäñ	38	ýð	ííííē	çàð÷ēí	ðíàä	æàðääèàíð	Ōíâíñú æíēñ÷	30/05/2016	02/11/2016
31	Ĭēðýáðēē	Ĭðäñí	53	ýð	ííííē	çàð÷ēí	ðíàä	æàðääèàíð	Ōíâíñú æíēñ÷	30/05/2016	03/11/2016
32	Çáíääíñýíáýðēē	Äääää	46	ýð	ííííē	çàð÷ēí	ðíàä	æàðääèàíð	Ōíâíñú æíēñ÷	30/05/2016	04/11/2016
33	Ōíðäóóä	Ēáíæää		ýð	ííííē	°ēä	ðíàä	æàðääèàíð	Ōíâíñú æíēñ÷	30/05/2016	05/11/2016
34	Äàð°íð	Ēðäæää	41	ýð	ííííē	çàð÷ēí	ðíàä	æàðääèàíð	Ōíâíñú æíēñ÷	30/05/2016	06/11/2016
35	Öääääíðñæ	Ñēðäíðæ		ýð	ííííē	°ēä	ðíàä	æàðääèàíð	Ōíâíñú æíēñ÷	01/04/2016	07/11/2016
369	Ñæíáäýð	Äýðýē		ýð	ííííē	çàð÷ēí	ðíàä	æàðääèàíð	Ōíâíñú æíēñ÷	01/04/2016	08/11/2016
37	Äýíáä-äääää	Ĭañáíæàðäæ	42	ýð	ííííē	°ēä	ðíàä	æàðääèàíð	Ōíâíñú æíēñ÷	01/04/2016	09/11/2016
38	Äèðáíñēð	Ä°ēä°í	37	ýð	ííííē	°ēä	ðíàä	æàðääèàíð	Ōñíú àðēí	01/04/2016	10/11/2016
39	Ōèēää-ääèäē	Ōýíä-àðóø	22	ýð	ííííē	°ēä	ðíàä	ýðäýíýáçðýí	×óēóó÷ēí	02/04/2016	11/11/2016
40	Íýíáäýð	Öääääí	51	ýð	ííííē	ðäèð	ðíàä	æàðääèàíð	×óēóó÷ēí	03/04/2016	12/11/2016
41	Øääääð	Äðääðää	65	ýð	ííííē	°ēä	ðíàä	æàðääèàíð	×óēóó÷ēí	04/04/2016	13/11/2016
42	Äóýíçàýä	Äàðáíēä	21	ýð	ííííē	óðēáíðäē	ðíàä	ýðäýíýáçðýí	×óēóó÷ēí	05/04/2016	14/11/2016
43	Ĭäðēē	Æíøäñ	29	ýð	ííííē	çàð÷ēí	ðíàä	ìíðíðäéððäí	×óēóó÷ēí	06/04/2016	15/11/2016
44	Äääääðēē	Äàððóēää	31	ýð	ííííē	çàð÷ēí	ðíàä	æàðääèàíð	×óēóó÷ēí	07/04/2016	16/11/2016
45	Ñēðääääðð	Äíàð	32	ýð	ííííē	ä°ðä°ä	ðíàä	æàðääèàíð	×óēóó÷ēí	08/04/2016	17/11/2016
46	Íýíäääää	Ōēäøēíæàðäæ	46	ýð	ííííē	°ēä	ðíàä	Ōēääáíñò	×óēóó÷ēí	09/04/2016	18/11/2016
47	Äaçàððää÷ää	Äíðæ	40	ýð	ííííē	°ēä	ðíàä	ýðäýíýáçðýí	×óēóó÷ēí	10/04/2016	19/11/2016
47	Ĭíðíññáíáóó	Öääääíáäýð	41	ýð	ííííē	ðäèð	ðíàä	æàðääèàíð	×óēóó÷ēí	11/04/2016	20/11/2016
49	Íýíäóēäí	Ōýíä-àðóø	28	ýð	ííííē	ðäèð	ðíàä	æàðääèàíð	Äē÷ēä ðýðýä	12/04/2016	21/11/2016
50	Ñíē-ýðäýíý	Äýíáää	25	ýð	ííííē	°ēä	ðíàä	ýðäýíýáçðýí	ñíäðäðíð÷ēí	30/05/2016	21/11/2016

HKB International holding LLC joint venture with Xinjiang road and bridge construction group Co.Ltd company CW1-2 Замын ажилчдын бүртгэл мэдээлэл
HKB International holding LLC joint venture with Xinjiang road and bridge construction group Co.Ltd company CW1-2 Road workers registration information (2016)

Хариуцсан ажилтан Дунгаамаа 99806855 environment officer Zhu Dadong hkbw12@gmail.com
 Responsible person Dungaamaa 99806855 project manager
 Total employee 194
 Local 38
 Chinese 156

N	Employee name Ажилчдын нэрс		Age Нас	Sex Хүйс	Nationality Иргэншил	Ethnicity Яс үндэс	ID home address Паспортын хаяг		Position title Албан тушаалын\ажлын нэр	Contract duration Гэрээний хугацаа	
	Surname Овог	Last name Нэр					Aimag \town Аймаг хотын нэр	Soum \district Сум дүүргийн нэр		Start date Эхэлсэн он сар өдөр	End date Дуусах он сар өдөр
1	Zhahg	Wanggua		эр	БНХАУ				Төслийн удирдагч	2016\4\01	2016\10\31
2	Zhu	Dadong		эр	БНХАУ				удирдагчын	2016\5\01	2016\10\04
3	Wu	Shuangxi		эр	БНХАУ				Ерөнхий инженер	2016\4\01	2016\10\31
4	Liu	Yong		эр	БНХАУ				Замын инженер	2016\4\01	2016\10\31
5	Liu	Yonggang		эр	БНХАУ				Замын инженер	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
6	Xu	Hongbao		эр	БНХАУ				Механик инженер	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
7				эр	БНХАУ				Тоо хэмжээний инже	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
8	Jiang	Hailong		эр	БНХАУ				Хэмжилтийн инже	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
9	Li	Qingfeng		эр	БНХАУ				Хэмжилтийн инже	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
10	Song	Jun		эр	БНХАУ				Хэмжилтийн инже	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
11	Wei	Shimin		эр	БНХАУ				Хэмжилтийн инже	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
12	Zhang	Caimin		эр	БНХАУ				ХАЭБ	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
13				эр	БНХАУ				Төлөвлөлтийн инже	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
14	Wei	Yongzhi		эр	БНХАУ				Матераилын инже	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
15	Ren	Zhiwei		эр	БНХАУ				Матераилын инже	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
16	Li	Xiaofeng		эр	БНХАУ				Лабораторийн тусла	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
17	Wang	Bo		эр	БНХАУ				Лабораторийн тусла	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
18	Ban	Yunhu		эр	БНХАУ				Гүүрийн инженер	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
19	Li	Xiaolin		эр	БНХАУ				Гүүрийн инженер	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
20	Zhang	Mingxue		эр	БНХАУ				Гүүрийн инженер	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
21	Zhang	Xiwei		эр	БНХАУ				Нарийн бичиг	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
22	Gao	Peng		эр	БНХАУ				Нарийн бичиг	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
23	Hu	Dezhi		эр	БНХАУ				Нарийн бичиг	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
24	Ju	Jiawen		эр	БНХАУ				Нарийн бичиг	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
25	Liu	Xicheng		эр	БНХАУ				Нарийн бичиг	2016\5\01	2016\10\25

26		Baharhal		эр	БНХАУ				Орчуулагч	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
27		Ulanhuu		эр	БНХАУ				Орчуулагч	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
28		Amarsanaa		эр	БНХАУ				Орчуулагч	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
29		Baiyinhanggai		эр	БНХАУ				Орчуулагч	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
30	Li	Dong		эр	БНХАУ				Офисс менежер	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
31	Wang	Guangming		эр	БНХАУ				Даамал	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
32	Cao	Wenming		эр	БНХАУ				Даамал	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
33	Li	Guo		эр	БНХАУ				Даамал	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
34	Song	Yan		эр	БНХАУ				Бүтлүүрын үйлдвэр	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
35	Leng	Chuanbin		эр	БНХАУ				Бүтлүүрын үйлдвэр	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
36	Li	Alfa		эр	БНХАУ				Бүтлүүрын үйлдвэр	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
37	Liu	Yang		эр	БНХАУ				Хангамжийн менежер	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
38	Li	Shoushuai		эр	БНХАУ				Хангамжийн менежер	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
39	Gao	Zongjiang		эм	БНХАУ				Тогооч	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
40	Hu	Fengwei		эм	БНХАУ				Тогооч	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
41	Pan	Shuzhen		эр	БНХАУ				Тогооч	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
42	Ren	Guiping		эм	БНХАУ				Тогооч	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
43	Sun	Shengfang		эм	БНХАУ				Тогооч	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
44	Wang	Lingyan		эм	БНХАУ				Тогооч	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
45	Zhao	Chuanling		эр	БНХАУ				Тогооч	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
46	Yang	Jinhua		эм	БНХАУ				Тогооч	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
47	Yang	Hiumei		эм	БНХАУ				Тогооч	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
48	An	Yong		эр	БНХАУ				Засварчин	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
49	Cao	Fengshan		эр	БНХАУ				Засварчин	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
50	Cao	Hongquan		эр	БНХАУ				Засварчин	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
51	Cao	Kexian		эр	БНХАУ				Засварчин	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
52	Chen	Fubin		эр	БНХАУ				Цахилгаачин	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
53	Du	Xiaoxi		эр	БНХАУ				Цахилгаачин	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
54	Fan	Qingyong		эр	БНХАУ				Цахилгаачин	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
55	Gao	Yuehua		эр	БНХАУ				Трайллерын жолооч	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
56	Gu	Guohui		эр	БНХАУ				Усны машины жолооч	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
57	Chen	Fuxiang		эр	БНХАУ				Усны машины жолооч	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
58	Dou	Zhiqiu		эр	БНХАУ				Усны машины жолооч	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
59	Du	Haiping		эр	БНХАУ				Усны машины жолооч	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
60	Gao	Dong		эр	БНХАУ				Усны машины жолооч	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
61	He	Junsheng		эр	БНХАУ				Усны машины жолооч	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
62	Chen	Jidong		эр	БНХАУ				Жолооч	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
63	Chen	Juncai		эр	БНХАУ				Жолооч	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
64	Chen	Liang		эр	БНХАУ				Жолооч	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
65	Ding	Wenbo		эр	БНХАУ				Жолооч	2016\5\01	2016\10\25

66	Dong	Haibin		эр	БНХАУ				Жолооч	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
67	Gao	Wei		эр	БНХАУ				Жолооч	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
68	Dong	Min		эр	БНХАУ				Шатахууны машины	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
69	Dong	Minjun		эр	БНХАУ				Шатахууны машины	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
70	Dong	Xianbo		эр	БНХАУ				Шатахууны машины	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
71	Gao	Guangyi		эр	БНХАУ				Шатахууны машины	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
72	Li	Dongdong		эр	БНХАУ				Шатахууны машины	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
73	Gao	Pengfeng		эр	БНХАУ				Бульдозер оператор	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
74	Gao	Qingtao		эр	БНХАУ				Автогрейдер оператор	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
75	Li	Yebin		эр	БНХАУ				Автогрейдер оператор	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
76	Liu	Jinfu		эр	БНХАУ				Автогрейдер оператор	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
77	Han	Jinbao		эр	БНХАУ				Доргиурт индүүний с	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
78	He	Baocheng		эр	БНХАУ				Доргиурт индүүний с	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
79	Li	Alfa		эр	БНХАУ				Доргиурт индүүний с	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
80	Li	Dongdong		эр	БНХАУ				Доргиурт индүүний с	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
81	Huang	Jianpeng		эр	БНХАУ				Экскватор оператор	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
82	Ji	Yanlong		эр	БНХАУ				Экскватор оператор	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
83	Li	Yebin		эр	БНХАУ				Экскватор оператор	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
84	Liu	Jinfu		эр	БНХАУ				Экскватор оператор	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
85	Gao	Yifei		эр	БНХАУ				Нярав	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
86	Gu	Xulong		эр	БНХАУ				Нярав	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
87	Li	Xibin		эр	БНХАУ				Нярав	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
88	Liu	Li		эр	БНХАУ				Нярав	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
89	Liu	Lijie		эр	БНХАУ				Нярав	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
90	Meng	Lingquan		эр	БНХАУ				Нярав	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
91	Sheng	Guobao		эр	БНХАУ				Нярав	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
92	Gu	Yukui		эр	БНХАУ				Асфальто үйлдвэрий	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
93	He	Wei		эр	БНХАУ				Асфальто үйлдвэрий	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
94	Hou	Dayong		эр	БНХАУ				Асфальто үйлдвэрий	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
95	Jiang	Yuhua		эр	БНХАУ				Асфальто үйлдвэрий	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
96	Jiao	Yong		эр	БНХАУ				Асфальто үйлдвэрий	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
97	Li	Dongdong		эр	БНХАУ				Асфальто үйлдвэрий	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
98	Li	Fujia		эр	БНХАУ				Асфальто үйлдвэрий	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
99	Li	Furen		эр	БНХАУ				Асфальто үйлдвэрий	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
100	Guan	Libin		эр	БНХАУ				Бензин түгээгч	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
101	Li	Guangwen		эр	БНХАУ				Бензин түгээгч	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
102	Gua	Dapeng		эр	БНХАУ				Харуул	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
103	Li	Junjie		эр	БНХАУ				Харуул	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
104	Li	Qiankun		эр	БНХАУ				Харуул	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
105	Lyu	Jinglang		эр	БНХАУ				Харуул	2016\5\01	2016\10\25

106	Ma	Chunhua		эр	БНХАУ				Харуул	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
107	Li	Guangwen		эр	БНХАУ				Кран оператор	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
108	He	Rongxin		эр	БНХАУ				Жолооч \Самосвал\	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
109	Hou	Yi		эр	БНХАУ				Жолооч \Самосвал\	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
110	Huang	Zhixun		эр	БНХАУ				Жолооч \Самосвал\	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
111	Jia	Lianbo		эр	БНХАУ				Жолооч \Самосвал\	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
112	Jiang	Heng		эр	БНХАУ				Жолооч \Самосвал\	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
113	Jiang	Xuefeng		эр	БНХАУ				Жолооч \Самосвал\	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
114	Li	Guihai		эр	БНХАУ				Жолооч \Самосвал\	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
115	Li	Hongchun		эр	БНХАУ				Жолооч \Самосвал\	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
116	Li	Hongjun		эр	БНХАУ				Жолооч \Самосвал\	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
117	Li	Hongmei		эр	БНХАУ				Жолооч \Самосвал\	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
118	Li	Jianwen		эр	БНХАУ				Жолооч \Самосвал\	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
119	Qin	Wenfei		эр	БНХАУ				Жолооч \Самосвал\	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
120	Song	Zhigang		эр	БНХАУ				Жолооч \Самосвал\	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
121	Sun	Deli		эр	БНХАУ				Жолооч \Самосвал\	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
122	Jiang	Fazhu		эр	БНХАУ				Ковш оператор	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
123	Li	Jielin		эр	БНХАУ				Ковш оператор	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
124	Li	Jingqi		эр	БНХАУ				Ковш оператор	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
125	Li	Qingjun		эр	БНХАУ				Ковш оператор	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
126	Lou	Kebin		эр	БНХАУ				Ковш оператор	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
127	Lyu	Jinglang		эр	БНХАУ				Ковш оператор	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
128	Ma	Chunhua		эр	БНХАУ				Ковш оператор	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
129	Ren	Yujin		эр	БНХАУ				Ковш оператор	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
130	Shao	Yong		эр	БНХАУ				Ковш оператор	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
131	Song	Yan		эр	БНХАУ				Ковш оператор	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
132	Sun	Dianguang		эр	БНХАУ				Ковш оператор	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
133	Wang	Gang		эр	БНХАУ				Ковш оператор	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
134	Gua	Xingquan		эр	БНХАУ				Туслах ажилчид	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
135	He	Junsheng		эр	БНХАУ				Туслах ажилчид	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
136	Hu	Debao		эр	БНХАУ				Туслах ажилчид	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
137	Huang	Chenghua		эр	БНХАУ				Туслах ажилчид	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
138	Jia	Yujun		эр	БНХАУ				Туслах ажилчид	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
139	Jiang	Baocheng		эр	БНХАУ				Туслах ажилчид	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
140	Li	Qunlin		эр	БНХАУ				Туслах ажилчид	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
141	Li	Wenjun		эр	БНХАУ				Туслах ажилчид	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
142	Liu	Xicai		эр	БНХАУ				Туслах ажилчид	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
143	Liu	Yang		эр	БНХАУ				Туслах ажилчид	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
144	Lou	Congju		эр	БНХАУ				Туслах ажилчид	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
145	Luo	Fucheng		эр	БНХАУ				Туслах ажилчид	2016\5\01	2016\10\25

146	Ma	Yunling		эр	БНХАУ				Туслах ажилчид	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
147	Men	Lianhui		эр	БНХАУ				Туслах ажилчид	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
148	Meng	Lingli		эр	БНХАУ				Туслах ажилчид	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
149	Nie	Rongyuan		эр	БНХАУ				Туслах ажилчид	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
150	Ning	Baoyu		эр	БНХАУ				Туслах ажилчид	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
151	Peng	Xingbo		эр	БНХАУ				Туслах ажилчид	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
152	Qi	Wenhui		эр	БНХАУ				Туслах ажилчид	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
153	Qing	Gele		эр	БНХАУ				Туслах ажилчид	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
154	Ren	Chengbao		эр	БНХАУ				Туслах ажилчид	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
155	Qu	Junmeng		эр	БНХАУ				Гагнуурчин	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
156	Ren	Qingguo		эр	БНХАУ				Гагнуурчин	2016\5\01	2016\10\25
1	Дамбийням	Дунгаамаа	44	эм	Монгол	Халх	Сэлэнгэ аймаг	СБ сум 8-хор 2-32	Байгаль орчны мэргэж	2016\4\20	2016\10\31
2	Лхавга	Цогтбаяр	36	эр	Монгол	Халх	Улаанбаатар	БГД 17-р хор 50-1	Нарийн бичиг	2016\5\18	2016\10\04
3	Мөнхбат	Эрдэнэбаатар	29	эр	Монгол	Халх	Сэлэнгэ аймаг	Шаамар сум	ХАЭБ	2016\5\04	2016\10\04
4	Батбаяр	Нэргүй	32	эм	Монгол	Халх	Улаанбаатар	БЗД 27-р хор 44-2	Чанарын менежер	2016\4\10	2016\10\31
5	Ганболд	Содном	50	эр	Монгол	Халх	Улаанбаатар	БГД 6А 133 тоот	ТОО ХЭМЖЭЭНИЙ	2016\5\17	2016\10\04
6	Норов	Жаргалсайхан	61	эр	Монгол	Халх	Улаанбаатар	БЗД17-р эмнэлэг	ХЭМЖИЛТИЙН	2016\4\1	2016\10\01
7	Шоодой	Батжаргал	46	эр	Монгол	Халх	Улаанбаатар	БГД 18-р хор 175	Орчуулагч	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
8	Мөрөндалай	Улаанхүү	30	эр	Монгол	Өмнөговь	Улаанбаатар		Орчуулагч	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
9	Доржпүрэв	Түмэнбаяр	28	эр	Монгол	Халх	Хөвсгөл	Мөрөн 2-29-1	Материалын инженер	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
10	Чүлэмсүрэн	Баттулга	44	эр	Монгол	Халх	Улаанбаатар	БЗД 2-р хор 21.10	Лабораторийн	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
11	Чулуунтунгалаг	Бямбацогт	25	эр	Монгол	Халх	Улаанбаатар	БГД 2-р хор 10.10	Лабораторийн	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
12		Цэвээнсүрэн		эр	Монгол	Халх	Ховд	Жаргалант 2-р хор 72.46	Лабораторийн туслах	2016\4\1	2016\10\04
13	Даваа	Эрдэнэзул	31	эр	Монгол	Халх	Ховд	Жаргалант сум 120А	Кран оператор	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
14		Марханбек	48	эр	Монгол	Казак	Улаанбаатар	СХД 20-р хороо XI	Жолооч/самосвал\	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
15	Лэгцэг	Ган-Хуяг	53	эр	Монгол	Халх	Ховд	Жаргалант сум 5.10	Жолооч	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
16	Чимгээ	Цэрэндорж	60	эр	Монгол	Халх	Ховд	Жаргалант Баатар	Жолооч	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
17	Загдсүрэн	Пилдэн	55	эр	Монгол	Халх	Ховд	Жаргалант 9-р хороо 43.1	Жолооч	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
18	Балдорж	Жаргалсайхан		эр	Монгол	Халх	Улаанбаатар	Ховд 9-р хороо 43.1	Жолооч	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
19	Ганбаатар	Батдорж	32	эр	Монгол	Халх	Говь-Алтай	9-н булаг Харзат	Жолооч	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
20	Сайнбилэг	Эрхбаяр		эр	Монгол	Дөрвөд	Увс	Наранбулаг сум 4	Жолооч	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
21	Бярваа	Түмэнжаргал	43	эр	Монгол	Халх	Улаанбаатар	СХД Чулуутын 11	Жолооч	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
22	Сэнгэдорж	Даваадорж	34	эр	Монгол	Халх	Ховд	Жаргалант Баатархуяг	Жолооч	2016\4\1	2016\10\31
23	Кумбай	Сакиа	38	эр	Монгол	Казак	Ховд	Жаргалант баатархуяг	Туслах ажилчин	2016\4\10	2016\10\31
24		Эрдэнэтүлга		эр	Монгол	Халх	Ховд	Жаргалант 120-А 6-р хороо 50	Туслах ажилчин	2016\5\10	2016\10\31
25	Түмэн-Өлзий	Сайхнаа	49	эм	Монгол	Халх	Ховд	Жаргалант сум 5.10	Тогооч	2016\4\5	2016\10\31
26	Доржсүрэн	Ариунболд	50	эр	Монгол	Халх	Ховд	Жаргалант Бичигт 3.8	Харуул	2016\6\1	2017\06\01

27	Р	Батсүх	62	эр	Монгол	Халх	Ховд		Доргиурт индүү операт	2016\5\10	2016\10\04
28	Ю	Мягмардорж	38	эр	Монгол	Халх	Ховд		Доргиурт индүү операт	2016\5\10	2016\10\04
29	Б	Нэргүйбаяр	37	эр	Монгол	Халх	Ховд		Экскаваторын оператор	2016\5\10	2016\10\04
30	Ю	Бямбасүрэн	37	эр	Монгол	Халх	Ховд		Экскаваторын оператор	2016\5\10	2016\10\04
31	Б	Номин-Эрдэнэ	34	эр	Монгол	Халх	Ховд		Экскаваторын оператор	2016\5\10	2016\10\04
32	Г	Бямбадорж	36	эр	Монгол	Халх	Ховд		Туслах ажилчин	2016\5\10	2016\10\04
33	Д	Даваацогт	32	эр	Монгол	Халх	Ховд		Туслах ажилчин	2016\5\10	2016\10\04
34	С	Батсүх	36	эр	Монгол	Халх	Ховд		Туслах ажилчин	2016\5\10	2016\10\04
35	Д	Хуулга	32	эр	Монгол	Халх	Ховд		Туслах ажилчин	2016\5\10	2016\10\04
36	Л	Баатар	30	эр	Монгол	Халх	Ховд		Туслах ажилчин	2016\5\10	2016\10\04
37	Б	Энхманлай	31	эр	Монгол	Халх	Ховд		Туслах ажилчин	2016\5\10	2016\10\04
38	Ш	Чинбат	36	эр	Монгол	Халх	Ховд		Туслах ажилчин	2016\5\10	2016\10\04

China Huashi Enterprises company CW1-3 Замын ажилчдын бүртгэл мэдээлэл
China Huashi Enterprises company CW1-3 Road workers registration information

Хариуцсан ажилтан	Хурцаа	89892701	Sodoo	98888804	846443749@qq.com
Responsible person	Khurtsaa	89892701	Gu Hanbing	95613736	736470905@qq.com
Total employee	163		project manager		
local	68				
Chinese	95				

N	Employee name Ажилчдын нэрс		Age Нас	Sex Хүйс	Nationality Иргэншил	Ethnicity Яс үндэс	ID home address Паспортын хаяг		Position title Албан тушаалын ажлын нэр	Contract duration Гэрээний хугацаа	
	Surname Овог	Last name Нэр					Aimag \town Аймаг хотын нэр	Soum \district Сум дүүргийн нэр		Start date Эхэлсэн он сар өдөр	End date Дуусах он сар өдөр
1	GU	HAN BIN	53	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		төслийн менежер		
2	LI	ZHIYONG	45	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		менежер		
3	GAO	WEI	42	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		ерөнхий инженер		
4	XU	LUZHUANG	49	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		инженер		
5	LI	WENCHAO	27	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		хэсгийн ахлагч		
6	HE	YOU	47	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		инженер		
7	GUO	XINWEI	28	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		инженер		
8	LIU	YANG	39	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		НЯРАВ		
9	YANG	CHUNMEI	47	эм	хятад	хятад	GUI ZHOU		менежер		
10	LIU	JIANHUI	52	эм	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		нягтлан		
11	WAN	SHUQING	51	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		инженер		
12	DUAN	ZUOLIU	29	эр	хятад	хятад	YUN NAN		хэсгийн ахлагч		
13	CHEN	LIANG	35	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		хэсгийн ахлагч		
14	HE	TIANXIONG	41	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		инженер		
15	RAO	JIANGUO	39	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		менежер		
16	XION	JIANMING	51	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		цахилгаанчин		
17	LI	XIONGYI	26	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		инженер		
18	YANG	QIUXU	26	эм	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		орчуулагч		
19	CHEN	CHANGQING	46	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		инженер		
20	CHEN	CHANGKUN	55	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		

21	YANG	JIAN	40	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		хангамж		
22	OU	JIAN	31	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
23	LV	QILIN	54	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
24	DENG	ZHENG	26	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		инженер		
25	WEN	JIE	31	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
26	YANG	JIANGUO	53	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
27	HE	FANGLIN	49	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
28	GONG	JUNTING	56	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
29	LIU	CHANGSHENG	31	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
30	LI	JIANFENG	41	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
31	OU	SHUGUI	28	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
32	JIANG	DIRUN	43	эр	хятад	хятад	CHONG QING		оператор		
33	XU	GANG	45	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
34	FAN	MINGFU	43	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
35	KANG	LISHENG	35	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		инженер		
36	LI	GUO	35	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
37	XION	WEI	22	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
38	HU	HONWU	44	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
39	LI	KANGMING	28	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
40	ZHON	YOUJING	41	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
41	ZHAO	PINGGUANG	40	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
42	ZHO	JUN	28	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
43	JIANG	YONDI	50	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
44	DING	SIAO	48	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
45	LIU	SHUQUAN	53	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
46	ZHO	LISONG	42	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
47	LIU	YANJUN	51	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
48	ZHO	JUNSHENG	56	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
49	LIU	HUIHUA	42	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
50	DENG	WEI	37	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
51	YANG	JIANBING	42	эр	хятад	хятад	CHONG QING		инженер		
52	TON	RENWEI	54	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		инженер		
53	PU	CHUNCHENG	32	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
54	YANG	YONGCHUAN	41	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
55	HU	DENGHUA	46	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
56	XU	CHENJIAN	44	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
57	LI	YONPING	44	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		

58	WAN	CONG	43	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
59	ZENG	QIBING	43	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		хангамж		
60	LIU	JUNHONG	26	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		хангамж		
61	MOU	YIFAN	22	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		инженер		
62	ZHENG	YUJUN	22	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		инженер		
63	XU	HONGBIN	22	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		инженер		
64	XU	LIJIANG	58	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		Тогооч		
65	REN	MING	36	эм	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
66	KUO	CHENGQUAN	27	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		орчуулагч		
67		HURICHA	31	эр	хятад	монгол	өвөр монгол		орчуулагч		
68		SUDUBILIGE	35	эр	хятад	монгол	өвөр монгол		орчуулагч		
69	PEI	DINJUN	50	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		инженер		
70	CAO	LIANG	33	эр	хятад	хятад	CHONG QING		орчуулагч		
71		YELIDENGBIELIKE	26	эр	хятад	монгол	XIN JIANG		орчуулагч		
72	HUANG	DEQIANG	46	эр	хятад	хятад	GUI ZHOU		инженер		
73	YAN	YUANXIN	46	эр	хятад	хятад	GUI ZHOU		гагнуурчин		
74	YAN	KEZHOU	43	эр	хятад	хятад	GUI ZHOU		гагнуурчин		
75	YAN	YUN	26	эр	хятад	хятад	GUI ZHOU		гагнуурчин		
76	YAO	SHENGWEN	54	эр	хятад	хятад	GUI ZHOU		гагнуурчин		
77	YANG	XIUJIN	37	эр	хятад	хятад	GUI ZHOU		гагнуурчин		
78	YU	JIAD	47	эр	хятад	хятад	GUI ZHOU		ажилчин		
79	TANG	NINGZHI	35	эр	хятад	хятад	GUI ZHOU		ажилчин		
80	HUANG	XINDE	33	эр	хятад	хятад	GUI ZHOU		оператор		
81	SUN	FAZHI	46	эм	хятад	хятад	GUI ZHOU		оператор		
82	WU	WENGUI	24	эр	хятад	хятад	GUI ZHOU		оператор		
83	YAN	SHAOFENG	25	эр	хятад	хятад	GUI ZHOU		оператор		
84	YAN	BING	27	эр	хятад	хятад	GUI ZHOU		оператор		
85	XIE	SHENGHUO	54	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		оператор		
86	XIE	SHENGLUN	51	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		гагнуурчин		
87	XIE	SHENGYONG	45	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		гагнуурчин		
88	XIE	HUAHU	51	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		ажилчин		
89	LIAO	ZHIGANG	51	эр	хятад	хятад	SI CHUAN		ажилчин		
90	Мамбар	Еркебулан	32	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Ахлагч		
91	Хавдрашид	Сакен	46	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
92	Каусар	Сатсапар	42	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
93	Хажынаби	Ермек	43	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
94	Төнкерисхан	Сакен	47	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		

95	Ис	Ерболат	38	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
96	Жагслаг	Жалгас	26	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
97	Халиек	Тилекберди	23	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
98	Маке	Тилекберген	33	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
99	Какеша	Ертай	31	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
100	Нүкей	Тилеген	24	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
101	Хавлен	Ерлан	27	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
102	Тасболат	Аманбек	26	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
103	Каусар	Танатар	24	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
104	Сагатжан	Нурсолтан	23	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
105	Бөкен	Досбол	23	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
106	Пари	Ергабыл	42	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
107	Сагидолда	Жанатбек	32	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
108	Аллаберген	Толыбек	21	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
109	Абай	Княяз	56	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
110	Хызай	Нурбол	24	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
111	Байгабыл	Хайратбек	30	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
112	Орысбай	Айбек	27	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
113	Хурметхан	Дамыс	25	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
114	Оразбек	Багжан	32	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
115	Кунтуган	Хуаныш	25	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
116	Нурболат	Нуртилеу	20	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
117	Аливхан	Кенжебек	24	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
118	Бекежан	Ердаулет	32	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
119	Мерзетхан	Алданыш	25	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
120	Хуанбек	Рахметхан	39	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
121	Тогтасын	Өзха	31	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
122	Бекен	Тилеген	36	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
123	Тогтасын	Разхан	28	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
124	Ансар	Бердикерей	26	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
125	Сейфуллин	Нурлан	27	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
126	Хусайн	Мурат	33	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
127	Рахат	Райымбек	43	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
128	Кали	Серикбол	46	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
129	Хуланбай	Айжан	36	эм	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Тогооч		
130	Паратхан	Еркебек	34	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		

131	Хайымхан	Хумырузах	28	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
132	Өмирхан	Жыргау	47	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
133	Аленхан	Багжан	29	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
134	Ганболд	Алмайхан	49	эм	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Тогооч		
135	Хавдрашид	Нурболат	24	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
136	Мадениет	Берденбек	47	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
137	Сархыт	Амандых	21	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
138	Адилбек	Ербагда	33	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
139	Мауелия	Жархынбек	28	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
140	Мөнхбат	Бахытжан	37	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
141	Калихан	Жанарбек	34	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
142	Мырза	Жанат	23	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
143	Хауыс	Аманбол	23	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
144	Асылбек	Семейхан	30	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
145	Нурболат	Еркибек	26	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
146	Бадыр	Нурбек	20	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
147	Бахытхан	Марал	19	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
148	Долда	Сабырлы	31	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
149	Жансолтан	Жаппар	28	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
150	Мейрамбол	Ерлан	22	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	Туслах		
151	шыбарайгыр	хытайхан	32	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	жолооч		
152	оралды	Еркинбек	39	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	жолооч		
153	молхы хошах	баримхан	32	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	жолооч		
154	буянтогтох	эрдэнбат	35	эр	Монгол	урианхай	Баянөлгий	өлгий	жолооч		
155	аххаж	аманбек	32	эр	Монгол	Казак	Баянөлгий	толбо	жолооч		
156		ганзориг	33	эр	Монгол	халха	Баянөлгий	өлгий	жолооч		
157		зоригтбаатар	29	эр	Монгол	халха	Баянөлгий	өлгий	жолооч		
158	баасанжав	ариуна	22	эм	Монгол	халха	ховд	ховд	орчуулагч		
159	дашдорж	баярмагнай	33	эр	Монгол	халха	сэлэнг	сүхбаатар	инженер		