

Oidov Kh.
**Government responsiveness
and accountability in mongolia:
its challenges and opportunities**

ABSTRACT. The paper issued on responding the challenges and clarification of the opportunities those lessons from the Mongolian experiences in the development of the government responsiveness and accountabilities in the democratic regime from the socialist period. Within the framework of capacity building that requires to categorizing its development, empowerment and strengthening-all describe an increase in the ability of social organization to achieve the goals that are institutionally set up.

The paper focused on how to build political capacity and the ability of individuals and institutions (organizations) to implement sustainable development strategies. The focuses such above-mentioned illuminate the challenges and opportunities of the government responsiveness and accountability in Mongolia. The research findings repeatedly evince that a trend of the past years, in order to identifying the declines of public trust in government institutions and public organization activities, regarding to activities of the government priorities to serve the institutional accountabilities in the face of public demands in connection with decision or policy making participation. This paper was initiated by the comparative data analysis in the conducting survey findings and current state of government responsiveness in Mongolia.

Key words: government, government accountabilities government responsiveness, Mongolia, sustainable development.

Ойдов Х.
**Государственная
подотчетность
и реагирование в Монголии:
проблемы и возможности**

Статья посвящена разъяснению проблем и возможностей монгольского опыта развития государственной подотчетности и государственного реагирования в условиях демократии. В рамках модели наращивания потенциала, предполагающей классификацию его развития, возможностей и укрепления, отмечено повышение способности общественных организаций достигать поставленных целей.

В статье раскрыты принципы построения политического потенциала и способности отдельных лиц и учреждений (организаций) к реализации стратегии устойчивого развития.

Результаты исследования показывают тенденции последних лет в отношении деятельности государственных органов по выполнению институциональной подотчетности в соответствии с общественными требованиями и с выработкой необходимой стратегии. Выявлено снижение общественного доверия к государственным институтам и деятельности общественных организаций.

Ключевые слова: государство, государственная подотчетность, государственное реагирование, Монголия, устойчивое развитие.

Ойдов Х.
**Моңғолиядағы мемлекеттік
есеп беруге міндеттілік пен
жауап қайтару:
мәселелері
мен мүмкіндіктері**

Мақалада демократия жағдайындағы мемлекеттік есеп беруге міндеттілік пен шұғыл әрекет етуді дамытуыдың моңғолдық тәжірибесінің мәселелері мен мүмкіндіктері қарастырылған. Әлеуеттің дамуы мен мүмкіндіктерін және нығайтылуын топтастыру көзделген оны арттыру моделінің аясында қоғамдық ұйымдардың қойылған мақсаттарға қол жеткізу қабілетінің жоғарылауы атап көрсетілген.

Мақалада жеке тұлғалар мен мекемелердің (ұйымдардың) тұрақты даму стратегиясын жүзеге асырудағы саяси әлеуеті мен қабілетін қалыптастырудың негізгі қағидалары ашып көрсетілген.

Мақалада мемлекеттік органдар іскерлігінің институционалдық есеп беруге міндеттілігін қоғамдық талаптарға сәйкес және қажетті стратегияны қабылдау арқылы орындауына қатысты соңғы жылдардағы үдерісті зерттеу нәтижелері ұсынылған. Мемлекеттік институттар мен қоғамдық ұйымдардың іскерлігіне қоғамдық сенімнің төмендеуі анықталған.

Түйін сөздер: мемлекет, мемлекеттік есеп беруге міндеттілік, мемлекеттік шұғыл әрекет ету, Моңғолия, тұрақты даму.

**GOVERNMENT
RESPONSIVENESS
AND ACCOUNTABILITY
IN MONGOLIA:
ITS CHALLENGES
AND OPPORTUNITIES**

Introduction

The capacity building is part of a developmental process, and organizations repeat phases at different stage in the towards capacity. While we talk about capacity building than we have to initiate the effective interventions on the capacity building in addressing the unique needs of an organization in its particular stage of development at that specific time. Meaningfully, the service organization must be capable of close observation in the field and of being able to provide a nuanced and differentiated response to the demands of institutionally. The most important to attempting to learn here is that there is no single way to political capacity. And this in face of the fact that many organization/institutions are in search of the single intervention methodology, rather than an adequate understanding of capacity itself.

In the historical period, though ancestors to capacity building as a leading development concept in the 1990s occurred due to a confluence of factors:

New philosophies that promoted empowerment and participation, like Paulo Freire's «Education for Critical Consciousness» (1973), which emphasized that education, could not be handed down from an omniscient teacher to an ignorant student rather it must be achieved through the process of dialogue among equals.

Commissioned reports and research during the 1980s, like the capacity and vulnerabilities analysis which posited three assumption; Development is the process by which vulnerabilities are reduced and capacities increased no one develops anyone else relief programs are never neutral in their development impact [1].

Changes in international developmental approaches.

In association with capacity building is the idea of building the capacities of governments in developing countries, so they are able to handle the problems connected to environmental, economic and social transformations. While developing a government's capacity whether at the locally, regionally or nationally in acceptance with better governance that is leading to sustainable development and democracy. To avoid authoritarianism in developing nations, a focus has been placed on developing the abilities and skills of both national and local governments so power can be diffused across a state.

The most political power and influences that an organization or individual can exercise, the higher level of capacity it has. However, many theorists have noted that democracy requires and educated citizenry. Those individuals and groups who have prior understanding of the institutional processing that are able to participate constructively in democratic political processes, they could do with sufficient knowledge to voting and taking part in the political debates. The goal of the capacity building is bringing about a better standard of living within that society by associating with the institutional reform as well; altering acceptance rules of behavior, and developing new policies [2].

Our lack of an adequate theory of capacity building reduces our own capacity to engage in the practice. Since, we are avoiding thinking things through because to face the obvious will be to radically transform our practice. As well, we are avoiding genuine accountability that would not be able to building political capacity. Building political capacity is grounded in efforts to support people's ability to participate in decisions affecting their family and community the goal of many non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and development organizations, such examples of creating empowered individuals and active citizens who will take responsibility for their own welfare and that of their families [3]. The funding of social programs is promoting the human development and organization of training sessions to develop people's knowledge and skills. In general, people need to be exposed to practices of governance and learn about how to get involved in the life of their communities, regions and nations. Though, the capacity will direct on analysis of socio-political problems and organization of a social change does not come automatically.

This paper's main contribution is to identify the lessons from Mongolian effectiveness and implications of democratic processing was taken by the government to solve existing problems is significant. In particular, the democratic and people-sensitive executive and legislative bodies will facilitate lessons and opportunities in the transitional factors in the democracy development. Capacity to conducting a policy analysis on drafts of legislation and other decisions of the State Great Hural is weak, legislative drafting and law-making processes are not open and transparent, and participation of citizens in these processes is low.

In the practice, realities of the implications of democratic processing in the government of Mongolia, has been reflected in the following factors of traditional and transitional circumstances. For

instance, the basic traditional factors in reflecting Mongolia's specificities are required that small population, small-scale economy, dependence on external factors, low level of development; pastoral cattle-breeding, nomadic lifestyle; gap between urban and rural areas, migration from rural to urban areas; state paternalism; nomadic mentality; non-formal factors in social relationships. The transitional factors in reflecting Mongolia's specificities are demanded on Simultaneous political and economic transition; semi-presidential political system; inertia of Marxist views of politics; general and superficial nature of understanding democracy and democratic values; dramatic economic downfall; social polarization; and unemployment, poverty, corruption and other negative factors and reverse gender balance.

As is mentioned above, the capabilities of the Government of Mongolia is developing and maintaining an effective system of government responsibility and accountability is a major, possibly the greatest challenges it faces. The paper attempts to identify the realities such focused on the detailed aspects by the national research team and stakeholders in the recent years. In addition, paper explains the current challenges and opportunities that approach to the developmental state of this country. The illumination of the comparative efforts to sharing practical advantages or disadvantages regarding to act in response:

The newly formed government attempts to identifying and addressing primary issues of people's well-being. The basic notion of accountability entails a relationship between at least two types of actor, one of which (a principal) delegates to another (an agent) the responsibility to act on his behalf. This act of delegation usually entails some kind of correspondence by which is simplified that the agent is accountable for his actions to the principals [4].

In a democratic environment, government officials are *account givers* and most of their actions are open to public scrutiny. It would not be realistic however, to expect all officials to respond to every citizen for every one of their actions [5]. If a voter writes a letter to her/his representative demanding an explanation for her/his vote on an issues, an individual contributor requests a specific policy action in compensation for his campaign donations, or a newspaper reveals government wrongdoing, these are all events that demand a response on the part of a government official. In these cases, the account giver is expected to offer a response, but the official is not legally required to do so [6]. Those would

be examples where there is direct answerability, but these could not be constructed as cases of accountability proper unless the citizens exerts some kind of sanction such as deciding not to vote for this parliamentary representative at the next election.

To be clear, the stricter notion of *political accountability* refers to «relationships that formally give some actor the authority of oversight and/or sanction relative to public officials» [7]. This minimalist definition drawn from political science is bound to be controversial because it leaves out many social interactions that are and can be commonly construed as «relationships of accountability». It helps to raise the bar of the accountability concept in a useful way of those accords to the Constitution; the people of Mongolia have the right to participate directly in political decisions. This right is implemented through election of state institutions. Decision making process on law and policy-making is semi-open and consultations with citizens and the public are not conducted properly.

As is mentioned above, the purpose of institutions of horizontal accountability is to ensure that no government agency encroaches on the rights of another government body and that no government office stands above the rule of law. For instance, the Government of Mongolia has been working in identifying and addressing primary issues of people's wellbeing in regards to adapt the Millennium Declaration to prevent and protect the national capacity to the poverty reduction by the mid-term. Regarding to purpose of the Government is dedicated to reduce the poverty level to 18.0 percent and poverty gap to 6.0 percent by 2015 such declared by the targets of the Millennium Development Goals. As indicated in the 2012 Household Socio-Economic Survey, 27.4 percent of the total population lives in poverty, which is decrease of 6.3 points from 2011 and 11.8 points from 2010. This means that 27 persons per every 100 population are unable to afford basic food and non-food needs. The indicators of poverty headcount, poverty gap, consumption and GDP per capita have been shown below.

Table 1 – Poverty headcount, poverty gap, consumption and GDP per capita [8]

Indicators	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2015*
Poverty headcount ratio (percentage)	29.3	35.2	38.7	39.2 [9]	33.7	27.4	18.0
Poverty gap ratio (percentage)	8.8	10.1	10.6	11.5	9.2	7.1	6.0
Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	6.4	7.2	8.5	7.9	7.8	7.7	11.0
Per capita GDP (at current prices, thous.tog)		2465.1	2449.0	3072.5	3979.3	4910.4	6800.0

The responsibilities of government capacity has directed to measures to reduce poverty within the scope of legal reforms to have implemented in the scope social welfare and labor. Examples:

‘The Package Law on Social Welfare’ and ‘The Mongolian Law on Employment Promotion’ have been adapted by the State Grate Hural.

The amended of the Mongolian law on Employment Promotion includes issues, such as optimization of employment promotion activities coverage, creation of additional social services for targeted groups, decentralization and re-organization of employment promotion activities as per local needs and specific features, increasing accountability of local government and employment authority etc.

The current democracy assessment and development of democratic governance indicators of Mongolia have employed a series of mixed methods drawn from mainstream social, legal, and political

sciences. This effort to assess the quality, depth, and breadth of the democratic experience drew on multiple sources of information and data in an attempt to ‘triangulate’ the democratic assessment and provide an inclusive process for democratic discussion and reform. It highlights some identification that objective truth and comprehensive impression and a value of democracy is being major priorities. In addition, that democracy is not green-sprouting in the earth of country's ground, but that truth democratic and trustful perception has been intellectually growing up in the brain and mind of people. Thus, the democracy is strengthen without truth and voiceless of people's representation in development of democracy and its opportunities.

Government capacity building is the one of the assessment of democracy and developing democratic governance indicators in Mongolia employed a series of mixed methods drawn from mainstream social, legal and political sciences.

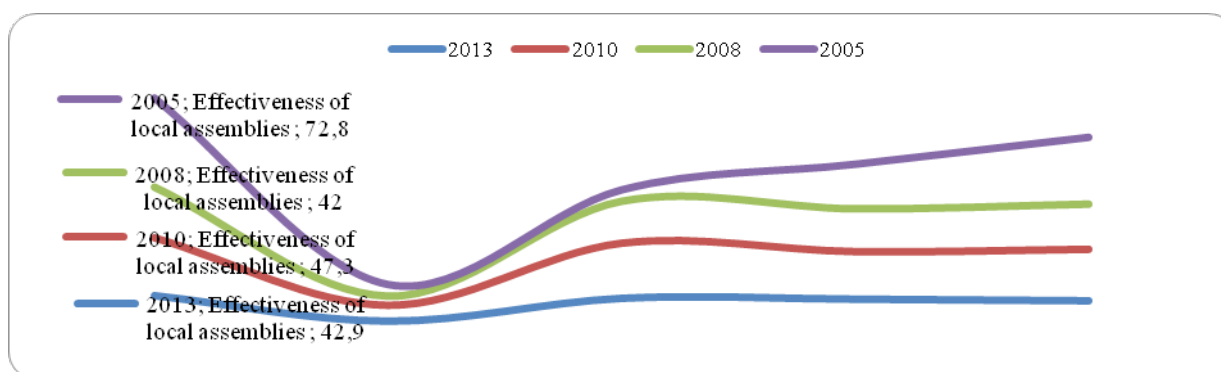


Chart 1 – Assessment by respondents of the Government Activities[10]

Table 2 – Assessment by Respondents of the Government Activities (by levels)

Levels		2005-2012 comparative assessment indicators			
		2005	2008	2010	2013
Very good	Ministries		1.2	2.6	4.3
	Agencies	2.4	1.3	1.7	2.0
	Capital and aimag ¹ level	2.1	1.3	1.7	3.3
	District ² and soum ³ level	2.5	1.6	1.3	3.8
	Bagh ⁴ and khoroo ⁵ level		1.2	2.2	4.2
Good	Ministries	14.8	8.7	14.4	21.2
	Agencies		7.3	14.3	19.8
	Capital and aimag level	9.1	8.2	12.5	22.6
	District and soum level	15.7	8.4	14.5	22.0
	Bagh and khoroo level		11.0	13.6	22.5
Average	Ministries	9.1	34.9	45.0	40.8
	Agencies	36.3	35.6	38.8	40.1
	Capital and aimag level	32.2	39.9	47.3	42.7
	District and soum level	35.1	42.0	43.5	42.9
	Bagh and khoroo level		37.5	42.0	38.8
Poor	Ministries	36.4	11.7	10.6	8.6
	Agencies		9.6	14.8	8.8
	Capital and aimag level	9.1	13.0	15.6	12.2
	District and soum level	27.3	13.9	17.1	13.4
	Bagh and khoroo level		19.6	18.8	14.3

Sources: Governance Research Team of the Institute of Philosophy, Sociology and Law, MAS, ICNRD-5 Follow-up project, UNDP, *Democratic Governance Indicators: Assessing the State of Governance in Mongolia*. UB. 2006; MDG-9 Project, *Millennium Development Goal-9 indicators and The State of Democracy in Mongolia-2007/2008*. UB. 2009; MDG-9 Project, IPSL. *Changes in the Democratic Governance in Mongolia-2009/2010*. UB. 2010. State Policy Analysis Institute. *Mongolia's Democracy Assessment: Changes in the Democratic Governance in Mongolia-2011/2012*. UB. 2013.

The nationally owned public survey such conducted by the national research team also reveals the public evaluation [11] of effectiveness of state organizations and level of local and/or public

institutions. Based on a five-score scale 42.9% (2013), 47.3% (2010) 42.0% (2008) and 72.8 (2005) percent of the respondents evaluated that local assemblies had little effectiveness, 22.6% (2013), 12.5% (2010), 8.2%

¹Territorial and administrative unit of Mongolia. Mongolia is administratively divided into 21 aimag. Aimag are divided into sums which are further divided into baghs.

²Smaller urban administrative unit, of which there are 9 districts in Ulaanbaatar

³Smaller administrative rural unit, of which there are 340 in Mongolia.

⁴The smaller administrative rural unit, of which there are 1541 in Mongolia.

⁵The smallest urban administrative unit, of which there are over 121 in Ulaanbaatar.

in 2008, and 9.1 percent in 2005 of the respondents had the same opinion about effectiveness of the urban and local level organizations, and 40.8% (2013), 45.0% (2010), 34.9% (2008) and 9.1% in 2005 scored ministries and their administrations as having little or low effectiveness with 40.1% (2013), 38.8% (2010),

35.6% (2008) and 36.3 % (2005) having the same low opinion about the work of the agencies. 38.8% (2013), 42.0% (2010), 37.5% (2008) and 54.5% (2005) gave low or no scores to effectiveness of the smallest level of local administrative organizations of baghs and khoros.

Table 2 – Assessment by Respondents of the Government Activities (by levels)

Very poor	Ministries	27.3	3.1	2.9	2.1	
	Agencies		3.0	2.2	2.2	
	Capital and aimag level	18.2	3.8	3.4	1.5	
	District and soum level		54.5	5.3	6.3	2.3
	Bagh and khoroo level			6.7	6.0	4.2
Don't know	Ministries	54.5	40.4	24.5	23.0	
	Agencies		43.2	28.1	27.0	
	Capital and aimag level		33.9	19.5	17.6	
	District and soum level		28.7	17.3	15.6	
	Bagh and khoroo level		23.8	17.4	16.0	

Sources: Sociological survey on nationally owned Democratic Governance Indicators. UB.2005. Sociological survey on the Changes in the Democratic Governance-2007/2008. UB. 2008. Sociological survey on the Changes in the Democratic Governance-2009/2010. UB. 2010. Sociological survey on the Changes in the Democratic Governance-2011/2012. UB. 2013

Table 3 – Government and Other Institutions Performance Assessment by Respondents [13]

Comparative indicators for 2009-2012 (the scale ranges from 1 to 100 points)		Assessment of Indicators			
		2009	2010	2011	2012
Performance of State and Executive. Legislative bodies	Presidency	79	52	66	51,1
	State Great Hural	44	31	38	36,6
	Government	61	44	51,1	45
Performance of the Citizens Representative Hural	City/Aimag Hural	54	51	59,1	56,6
	District /Soum Hural	51	48	57,8	52,9
	Kholo/Bagh Hural	51	56	60,9	56,4
Performance of Local Government	City/Aimag Governor	68	63	71,7	67,1
	District/Soum Governor	65	61	67,9	62
	Horoo/Bagh Governor	67	71	73,7	68,4
Performance of Judicial organizations	Supreme Court	50	49	53,3	48,5
	Capital/aimag Courts	52	51	53,7	51
	District/soum Courts	52	50	54,8	51,5
	General Authority for implementing Court Decisions	59	55	59,8	58,2
Performance of the Police	Traffic Police	72	77	77,5	78,5
	Criminal Police	69	71	72,5	70,9
	Police Patrol	72	73	74,4	73,1
Performance of Legal and Monitoring and other organizations	Independent Authority Against Corruption	33	24	26,6	42,7
	State Specialized Inspection Agency	56	52	54,1	52,1
	National Audit Office	66	61	62,6	63,6
Performance of the economic directed Institutions/agencies	Customs Offices	55	59	60	63
	Authorities of Land Affairs	49	47	51,1	47,2
	Taxation Administrations	80	82	83,8	80,7
Performance of the social insurance and welfare organizations	Social Insurance Organizations	89	91	91,8	90,7
	Social Welfare Organizations	91	91	92,1	91,2
Performance of the schools and health organization	State schools/education	89	89	90,5	87,5
	Health care organizations	80	73	75,1	72,1

According to the Country Data Report for Mongolia (1996-2010) shows that summary of the six aggregate governance indicators, together with all of the publicly-available disaggregated data on which the aggregate indicators are based. The underlying data as well as methodological issues are described more fully in «*The Worldwide Governance Indicators: Methodology, and Analytical Issues*» (September 2010). The Report displays the country's performance for all available years between 1996 and 2010 in six governance dimensions: i) Voice & Accountability – (0) 48.8, ii) Political Stability and Lack of Violence/Terrorism – (0.5) 65.09, iii) Government Effectiveness – (-0.61) 32.06, iv) Regulatory Quality – (-0.28) 42.58, v) Rule of Law-(-0.43) 41.23, and vi) Control of Corruption-(-0.71) 27.75. Each page shows the country's percentile rank on one of the six governance indicators.

Within the framework, the extent of the trust people has in the impact of government activities and in the political leadership processing.

One of the major aspects to capacity building in government is attempting to the trust people in the impact of government activities and its political leadership. The political leadership demanded on the framework of current situational dynamics is bases on the latest findings and public perception such evidences on factual data, in response with public perception in the democratic institutions and government activities. In accordance with public perception shown that assessment is uneven opinion in the activities of the major democratic institutions, in regards to people assessed that improvement of the smallest administrative units (baghs and khoros) and police organization, and other institutional assessments has been declined. The national

government demands might be sensitive initiatives to building up the public interests and demands to participate in the policy and/or decision making process in cooperation with government and public affiliations to performing. The following indicators has been showed that public perception dynamics.

As is mentioned above figures, public assessment has shown that activities of the state supreme institutions and judicial organizations well-improved in 2011, in regards to assessment of 2012 declined by exception of 2009-2010. The survey shows that 16.1 percent of respondents have grew in the activities of the Independent Authority against Corruption, and other organizations of the police patrol, taxation administration well assessed by 2012. That is representation of impact activities of those organization have directly handled to the public. Public research findings repeatedly evince that impact of activities of other institutions/ organizations such involved by survey assessment were declined. Pre-conditionally, the newly social transformation has been started-up in the whole strata's and the impact of those activities have yet carried out, regards to public has offences and awaited further actions.

In accordance with realities of the public perception survey shown that public trust is being differentiated to the three major institutions in the representative democracy. For instance, public trust in the President has positively continued by respondents neither or State Great Hural and Government of Mongolia. But, the level of public trust in the democratic major institutions is fundamental indicators to performance of the democracy in quality (Chart 2). The following table shows the public trust in the major institutions by years.

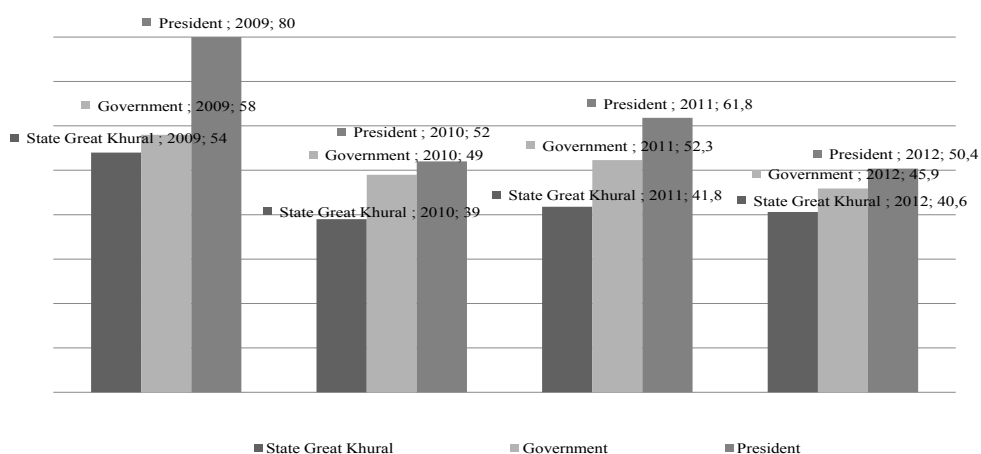


Chart 2 – Level of Public Trust in State Great Hural, Government and Presidency (Comparative assessment by 2009-2012, the scale ranges from 1 to 100)

Involvement with survey findings (2009) have shown that performance of the public trust were high in the three institutions. Within, public were towards to trust and waiting for their actions in regards to the newly established institutions. In 2010 findings have shown public trust in those mentioned institutions have definitely declined down, public trust has slowly increased in 2011, and trust reduction by 2012.

Accordingly, the strength and effectiveness of these institutions depend on their origin and level of autonomy vis-à-vis other branches of the state. In a context in which oversight institutions are directly or indirectly dependent on the executive branch, it is likely that they will be less proactive in holding governments to account. Conversely, in countries that have a strong tradition of the rule of law and independent judiciary, governments are likely to be more accountable for their actions or to face creditable sanctions when they fail to respond accordingly.

Within the framework, the effective and transparent is the oversight by political appointees and ministers of the administrative apparatus and other organizations with executive powers.

The scholarly and action-oriented literature had developed a number of notions accountability that depend on whether relationships take place between societal actors and the state, are intrastate relationships only or feature a sequence of both. Analytically, a predominant tradition focuses on the political and institutional nature of state-society relations, and one that focuses on state-society relations from a citizen's perspectives.

The government capacities attempt to solve the social problems such affected by the people's lives. The capacity building in government has oriented to involve the public participation in the decision and/or policy making process. In the following chart has been shown lessons from Mongolian government are preceding the initial actions in required to solve the facial problems.

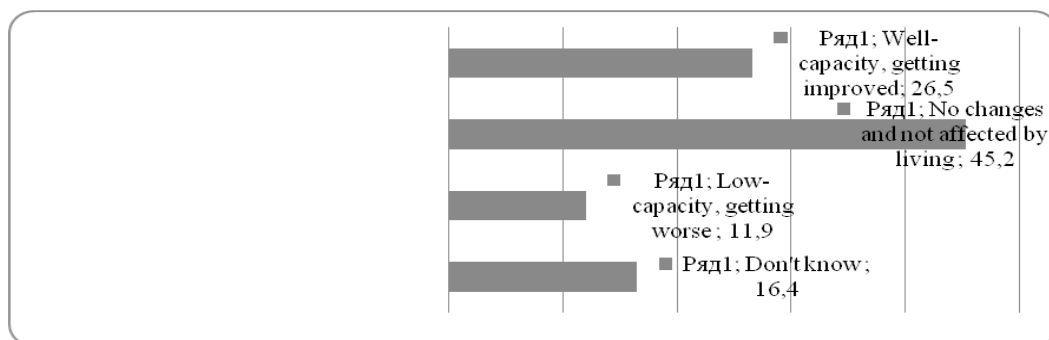


Chart 3 – Government capacity in solving the social problems

The 39.6 percent of the respondents who involved by the survey have responded that there is political pressure to working in the public service and state organizations. In addition, there are seldom discriminations by political party membership, grouping and cronyism and other social factors

in working as a public servants in the public organizations. The dynamics of the research in the past two years will demonstrate the changes of significance in the relevant legal environment and the status of implementation of laws and current legal status of these situations.

Table 4 – Assessment of Trust shown by Respondents in various governance activities, 2013

		Very good	Good	Average	Poor	Very poor
People participation in the state policy and decision-making process						
1	How able is the newly formed government in identifying and addressing primary issues of people's well-being? Does the government have sufficient resources and information –as well as adequate organization to so?	-	17.4	50	21.7	10.9
2	How broad and effective are the powers of the legislature to initiate legislation, monitor its implementation and amend laws?	-	20.9	48.4	18.7	12.1

		Very good	Good	Average	Poor	Very poor
People participation in the state policy and decision-making process						
3	How accessible and well delivered are government services to the recipients, and are the recipients' regularly consulted with on the services they need?	-	6.6	49.5	33	11
People trust in the government and state organizations						
4	What is the extent of the trust people have in the impact of government activities and in the political leadership?	5.4	17.4	39.1	27.2	10,9
5	How able is the trustful in doing their accessible and effective to affecting to these situations?	1.1	11	27.5	44	16.5
Executive bodies controlling						
6	How effective and transparent is the oversight by political appointees and ministers of the administrative apparatus and other organizations with executive powers?	1.1	9.9	56	27.5	5.5
Access to information to affect by citizens						
7	How comprehensive and effective is the legislation that gives citizens the right to obtain information on government decisions and activities?	-	21.7	47.8	21.7	8.7

Sources: Sociological survey on Mongolia's Democracy Assessment. UB. 2013

Table 5 – Public perception of obstructions to Implementation of Law (by years)

Factors		2005-2012 comparative assessment indicators			
		2005	2008	2010	2013
1	Oversight of law implementation weak	22.5	17.9	21.6	13.3
2	Accountability systems inadequate	16.2	14.0	16.4	9.2
3	Legislatives affected by politics and power	0.6	0.3	0.2	10.6
4	Old practices still prevail	3.1	1.5	1.4	2.4
5	Legal education of the public low	12.4	9.3	12.1	7.5
6	Country's territory large	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.3
7	People's education level low	2.6	5.1	5.4	6.7
8	Civil servants violate laws	19.7	14.1	13.8	9.0
9	Corruption, bribery rampant	0.2	20.2	15.7	13.7
10	Decision-making based on cronyism	17.8	16.4	7.3	10.2
11	Decision-making based on money	0.2	0.2	2.9	9.6
12	There no obstructions	0.2	0.2	-	5.0
13	Don't know	2.9		2.2	1.6

Research findings repeatedly evince that a trend of the past years has been that of a decline of public trust in governance institutions and government responsiveness. For instance, the one of three persons responded that effectiveness of government activities with 60.5 percent of respondents not showing particular trust in participation of government decision making process. In evaluating government activities they gave 38.1 points or a «no trust in government capacity» to solving the social problems such involved by the ordinary peoples' lives. The respondents gives 21.7 points to citizens' right to obtain information

on government decisions, and 30.4 percent issued that are no accessible to obtain information in the government activities. Finally, there is challenges to obstructions of implementation laws such affected by the ethic issues for the staff/servants in the legislative branches and bodies. According to the above mentioned obstructions, there are some critical issues have been categorized that 51.9 percent by respondents noted that corruption and bribery rampant, another 50.3 percent oversight of law implementation weak, and legislatives affected by political power and interest (40.2) and 34 percent issued that public servants violate their laws.

Lessons based Conclusions to sharing the experiences

Mongolia, by its 1992 Constitution has legalized the protection of human rights in accordance with international standard and guaranteed fundamental principles⁶ of democratic governance in political and legal perspectives. However, it can be said that Mongolia still lacks a coherent and compact state policy aimed formulate national program aimed at education of democracy and civil and political education for all and create mechanism to ensure equal conditions for participation.

The Lessons from Mongolia, to support the initiative of the Government of Mongolia, which experiences shared in benefit a wide range of audiences that are interested in developing governance and institutionalizing mechanisms to monitoring. In order to underline the importance of the capacity building in government, the Mongolia initiative, however, represented the first 'new' democracy piloting the IDEA methodology and first country to adopt the assessment within government led process that included all stakeholders. The Mongolia assessment⁷ had been an in-depth two year assessment focusing on all major dimensions of democratic governance with qualitative and quantitative indicators. With regard to global learning experiences that could be drawn from the Mongolia's experiences, the following points were emphasized that national and multi-stakeholder ownership including government and civil society, and country specific characteristics of democracy and process of democracy aforementioned involvements of the governmental institutions, parliament, civil society and media.

Within the framework of the Mongolian lessons learned in regards to the specific challenges to democratic government capacity building are highlighted below:

Governing rights of the public are described in a declarative manner in legislation, and monitoring mechanisms by citizens is not in place.

Low demand for research information and overall research-based decision making among parliament

members and coupled with low experience of policy and decision making level.

The process of fostering a multi-party system has slowed down; moreover, the reverse is observed. The ability to reform political parties as institutions is declining, contributing to the loss or citizens trust to political parties.

Citizens possess limited to low knowledge about political education and coupled with low political culture, citizens' view on democratic values is based on lofty ideals and is too general.

Thus, democratic institutions and the democratic mechanism for citizens to pressure the government do not function properly. Moreover, the government does not take substantial and systematic actions towards increasing public knowledge and political education on democracy.

The Mongolian cultural tradition of upholding the state and state officials has had its unique effect on the application of modern-time principles of relations between the state and its citizens, public participation and civil society activities in the country's conditions. It provides the ground for these principles to make their way into political party platforms and government action programs as specific objectives.

As is mentioned above, the initiatives (lessons based innovations) provides for effective support and government capacities to support in non-governmental organizations and/or civil society organizations and officials to the relations between the state and its subjects and to public participation, and sets the objectives of increasing civil society involvement, developing all-round partnership between the state and civil society and mutual trust between the state and its citizens by improving the legislation on civil society organization with regard to their right to monitor government organizations and influence government decisions in obtaining government support and deliver public services on a contractual basis in deepening democracy by strengthening the legal basis for political relations rooted unity and fundamental national interest.

⁶Over 400 laws, 300 programs and policy papers which are currently valid in this country and more than 180 international treaties and conventions which Mongolia has become a party constitute as legal environment for the promotion of human rights and democratic governance in Mongolia. cit., Millennium Development Goal-9 Indicators & the State of Democracy in Mongolia. UB. 2009.

⁷In September 2003, Mongolia (Government of Mongolia) hosted the Fifth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies (ICNRD-5) that adopted the Ulaanbaatar Declaration and Plan of Action committing governments to implement action plans to strengthen democracy.

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