

## **GLOBE INTERNATIONAL**

### ***What is Globe International?***

Globe International is a non-profit-making, non-membership and tax-exempted NGO. It was founded in March 1999 and based in Ulaanbaatar, Capital City of Mongolia.

### **Motto: "Knowledge is Power"**

Globe International has raised more than **360,000** USD for **42** projects since its establishment. Main strategic programs are: The Right to Know: Freedom of Information and Supporting the Rights of Independent Media.

Globe International is the only group in Mongolia to work on freedoms expression, information and media. We have contributed to preparation of National Human Rights Program, Advocacy of Law on Domestic Violence, establishment of National Coalition of International Criminal Courts, organization of International Civil Society Forum held in September 2003 in Ulaanbaatar and passage of the Law on Public Radio and TV.

Globe International in cooperation with its partner-ARTICLE 19, London based international organization for global campaign for free expression produced the first ever report titled "Mongolia in Transition: Mongolian Legislation Affecting Freedom of Expression". The first lawyers specialized on freedoms of information, expression and media trained in the framework of OSIO-Budapest project "Media Legal Reform".

In 2005 we have launched a program to monitor the free expression violations.

Globe International has a permanent staff consisting of 8 persons. Staff is high skilled and experienced working with local teams and groups. We have 20 regular volunteers; lawyers, teachers, journalism and law students helping us to carry out project activities.

Globe International directly involved about **6400** individuals and civil society groups to **110** events such as workshop, seminar, round table, festival, forum, competition and other public meetings. We also run media campaigns that cooperated with **84** central and provincial media outlets and raised public awareness on human rights and crucial social issues through **157** broadcasting programs and newspaper publications. Globe International published **60** handbooks, books and fliers in **238,000** copies.

Globe International's major donors are OSI Networks, UNESCO, the US Embassy, AUSAID, FCO, Great Britain, the British Embassy, the Asia Foundation, Save the Children-UK, UNHCHR and UNIFEM. We also used the funds of UNDP, FERW, Mama Cash- the Dutch Foundation and National Democratic Institute, USA

### **Mission:**

Sustain Mongolian democracy and civil society, and spread power of information and knowledge.

### **Vision:**

Established democratic culture, informed and empowered citizens

## **Achievements of 2005**

Globe International run 5 projects and it raised more than 90,000USD in 2005 for the following projects.

Projects started in 2004 and completed in 2005.

- Right to Know: Freedom of Information. Available at:  
<http://www.globeinter.org.mn/en/emech/index.php>
- Media for Transparent Governance. Available at:  
<http://www.globeinter.org.mn/en/eprograms/epp211.html>

Projects started and completed in 2005

- Media Monitoring (2005 Presidential Election). Available at:  
<http://www.globeinter.org.mn/en/eprograms/epp212.html>
- Capacity Building.

Projects started in 2005

- Monitoring Free Expression Violations and Supporting the Rights of Independent Media.  
Available at: [http://www.globeinter.org.mn/en/eprograms/epp2\\_1.htm](http://www.globeinter.org.mn/en/eprograms/epp2_1.htm)

## **I. ADVOCACY & LOBBYING**

### **1.1. Law on Public Service Radio & Television**

After several years delay since 1998 Media Freedom law, the Mongolian Parliament has passed the Law on the Public Radio and TV on 27 January 2005. Globe International has been advocating this law since its establishment through seminars, training and publications, and played the key role in drafting the law. The law is under the implementation from July 1, 2006.

Globe International has worked as consultant to the NGO Forum for nomination of the candidates to the Board of the Public Radio and TV. The Forum organised by Press Institute, OSF and other civil society organizations.

H.Naranjargal, President has been interviewed by 2 daily newspapers These are: "The law draft contains the dangerous provision to the long running of the PSB" (Unen, daily, No19, 2005) and "The leaders should be skilled" (Mongolyn Medee, No131, 2005) and Eagle TV on PSB issues. She also was interviewed by Eagle TV (EBC) and focused on the nature and principles of PSB.

Globe International has taken an active role in the organization of the international round table: Public Service Broadcasting and its Current Issues of Transformation. The round table was organized by Open Society Forum on October 27 –28, 2006 in Ulaanbaatar and involved 7 experts from foreign countries. The participants have adopted the recommendations for the further development of public service broadcasting.

### **1.2. Freedom of Information Legislation**

Globe International has started “Right to know: Freedom of Information” program under funding of MFOS, the US Embassy and AUSAID in 2002. We have carried out a large activities from raising public awareness on freedom of information and educating the politicians and the public with the international standards to draft the law. As a result of the project, the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs has formed Working Group to draft the law on Freedom of Information. The discussion of the Freedom of Information law was in the Parliament agenda in November 2005, but it is delaying by various reasons. D.Munkhburen, executive director is working as Law Drafting Working Group member.

In 2005 Globe International has continued its public education activities and we have organized 4 meetings under AUSAID funding. These are: Right to Know and Right to Vote, Right to Know and Right to Freely Express, Right to Know and Right to Act, and Right to Know and Right to Direct Participation. 136 participants involved to the meetings and learnt about nature, principles and importance of the public's right to access information.

H.Naranjargal, President has taken the presentation: Need for FOI legislation in the Good Governance and Freedom of Information Conference organized by Civil Will Party and ZORIG Foundation). She also was interviewed by UBS television and Mongolian National Radio on nature of access to information and why the public has the right to know.

Globe International has prepared articles: Access to Information and Corruption, and Media Integrity System and published by Odriin Sonin, daily newspaper. :

Globe International has launched a new portal: Right to Know: Freedom of Information within Globe International website at [www.globeinter.org.mn](http://www.globeinter.org.mn) under Right to Know: Freedom of Information” project funded by AUSAID. Portal contains 54 documents and information produced and gathered by GI project staff such as international standards on freedom of information, model law produced by ARTICLE 19 and others.

On April 25, 2005, Globe International organized presentation of the website and it directly involved 42 people. 1600 citizens and civil society organizations informed about the project activity and its publications through GI web site that systematically placed on its pages by the end of year. Available at [www.globeinter.org.mn/en/emech/index.php](http://www.globeinter.org.mn/en/emech/index.php)

In 2005 Globe International has produced several policy documents to assist in creation of more favorable environment for media freedom and encourage the professional journalism.

### **1.3 Enhancing Media Election Coverage**

Media Monitoring-2005 Presidential Election project ran in cooperation with National Democratic Institute (NDI), USA has produced the Recommendations on further actions to enhance media election coverage. It was adopted by 51 participants representing media and civil society of the round table held on 7<sup>th</sup> July 2005

#### **Recommendations**

Basing on election coverage standards and findings of election media monitoring on the 2005 Presidential elections, Globe International recommends the following to NDI and other international organizations working for democracy, freedom of expression, information and the media.

We note that Mongolia has achieved significant results in guaranteeing freedoms of expression and the media, and in the promotion of free and independent media. We emphasize

that in order to strengthen democracy, particularly to promote democratic elections and enhance the role of the media in elections, Mongolia needs reforms for a better political, legal and economic environment for the free media, and empowerment of journalists and media professionals through promotion of professional journalism and enhancement of their professional skills.

1. To promote professional journalism, it is necessary to:
  - Hold intensive training courses for journalists, editors and media owners on election coverage standards and principles, and the media's role in democratic elections.
  - Provide workshops on independent journalism.
  - Provide training on the production of effective television debates.
  - Raise awareness of politicians and enhance their knowledge of the importance of television debates.
2. To encourage a more favorable legal environment, it is necessary to:
  - Conduct a study of the media legal environment and promote media legal reform, including amendments to relevant media-related provisions to the Law on Presidential elections.
  - Conduct a study of the economic environment of the independent media and provide training to enhance knowledge of media management and how to survive long-term without relying on election advertising income.
  - Promote efficient implementation of the Media Freedom Law and campaign against censorship
3. To promote the development of media self-regulation, particularly:
  - Accept international standards of editorial democracy and guarantee editorial independence.
  - Assist the media to establish a media self-regulatory body and support the media, particularly the public media, in an adoption of media standards for election coverage.
4. To promote transparency in the media
  - Demand media owners, particularly of the broadcast media, to disclose their names and let the public be aware of the sources of the information they receive from those media.

#### **1.4. Action plan to raise role of independent media for combating corruption**

The action plan is a final document of the UNESCO-funded project Media for Transparent Governance. The draft action plan was developed by the project partners: Globe International, Press Institute and Zorig foundation as results of discussions during the editors' sessions, workshops and the evaluations of investigations. The draft action plan was published in the daily newspaper Odrin Sonin in order to encourage the public contribution, adopted by participants a final seminar held on 10 October 2005.

##### Action Plan

1. To establish an investigative journalism center in Mongolia as standard in other counties.

2. To create a legal favorable environment for the development of investigative journalism, namely the following legislation is required:
  - To enact Freedom of Information Law to guarantee the right of citizens to access information
  - To enact a Law on Protection of Whistle-blowers
  - To make an amendment to the Law on State Secrets and abolish Law on Privacy of Organization in accordance with Freedom of Information legislation
  - To enact a Law on Journalist's Right to Protect Their Information Source as the only professional right of journalists.
  - To abolish Criminal Defamatory legislation and regulate it by Civil Law
  - To make a necessary amendment to other law provisions restricting freedoms of media and free expression in consistence with the Media Freedom Law.
3. To promote the quality education on investigative reporting at journalism schools and to train the journalism teachers.
4. To strengthen investigative capacities of the media outlets
5. To raise anti-corruption awareness of the public, owners of media outlets, politicians, governmental officials
6. The media should be united with the civil society groups in combating corruption and exposing corruption

We are calling the international donor organizations to support our initiatives in combating corruption in Mongolia

### **1.5. Media Against Corruption**

In order to reinforce the wide discussion that the journalists can share their experience of conducting investigations and to inspire other journalists as well as calling attention of the public and authorities to the problems of investigative reporting in a hostile environment, the project Media for transparent governance published an A4 material, titled "Freedom to Journalists!" in *Odriin Sonin* (Daily News), daily newspaper.

40-minute TV programme was produced by Yahuu production studio on 10 October 2005 and aired by Channel-25 on 13 October 2005. 12 people; journalists, journalism teachers, researchers and H.Naranjargal, President attended the TV program, which informed the public in the nature and types of corruption and discussed the role of media in combating corruption and problems in the development of investigative journalism in Mongolia. The programme supported by 6 spots featuring the corruption types.

It is hoped that the public and more journalists realized the need to lobby for a favorable legal environment for the media. We see the involvement of journalists in the current campaign by civil society to strike down anti-media laws and promote press freedom and the right to information is vital.

## **III. SURVEYS & ANALYSIS**

### **3.1. Content Analysis**

In the framework of Media for transparent governance project Mongolian researchers Mrs. Ch.Bazar Ph.D, Mr Ch.Choisamba Ph.D in journalism have conducted the content analysis on anti-corruption publications and materials since January 1 till September 25, 2005. The aim of the research was to analysis how the Mongolian media covered corruption issues which is the

serious problem of the society. The researchers have been trained by Mrs Violeta Umali, and associate professor of University of Philippines College of Mass Communication in 2004.

For full text of the content analysis, please visit web site:

[http://www.globeinter.org.mn/en/eprograms/epp211\\_2\\_2.html](http://www.globeinter.org.mn/en/eprograms/epp211_2_2.html)

### Short Summary

The content analysis involved 6 daily and 2 ten days tabloid newspapers and 5 TV channels. Regarding the TV broadcasting, the researchers focused only on the news program.

During the period of conducting content analysis 13 media outlets have produced 765 corruption materials: 555 newspaper publications and 210 television news program. Newspapers allocated 262.787 square of space devoted to corruption issues and television channels dedicated 7 hour, 38 min, 17 seconds of airtime. 147 or 26.5 % of materials were published in the front page.

For 141 newspaper publications and 48 TV news the corruption was main topic and for the 414 newspaper publications and 162 TV news were related topics. Direct concern of corruption issues has determined how the media outlets has devoted their performance for the anti-corruption campaign such as how to create legally fair environment and how to combat against corruption, how to reveal corruption cases to the society.

If consider how the total number of corruption materials increase over the research time, it has greatly increased in April and May compare to rest of months. 40 % of total corruption materials have been published only in April and May by the print media. The researchers reported that some political events, including citizen's movement Healthy Society (CMHS) combating against corruption and injustice of government officials, the deadline for reporting the income statement of MPs, discussion of the Law on Political Parties and the beginning of Presidential election campaign also influenced to increase of corruption materials.

Media research on investigative materials found out how the Mongolian media has covered particular cases of corruption and described the content and structure of the reports/features on corruption, evaluated the coverage of corruption case, determined the similarities and differences in the way different media sources covered corruption issues, presented the data-based assessment of the performance of media in its coverage.

Researches produced mid-term and final reports on the results of their research and in order to discuss the possible impact of the coverage on audiences and to offer some recommendations on how it may be improved the reports were presented to the public through media and the meetings.

### Conclusion

- It is not qualitatively sufficient that, only in the 189 or 24.7% of total corruption materials, the journalists have focused on corruption as main topic.
- The political and social events usually have influenced to increase the corruption concerned publications and TV news, such as the CMHS meetings and the Presidential election campaign. It was the peak time of anti-corruption media campaign and a most of corruption materials have appeared in this period.
- When the media outlets have focusing on the corruption issues, they evidently shows that they are in serve of some interested political and business group. For this reason a content of news and information which appears on the media outlets often has two sided

- meanings. It negatively results to mislead the audiences or to impose their will on them and to disclaim the information which presented by each another.
- It is important to note that there are some materials which just mention the position of people without names. It negatively influence to the public control on corruption issues and to the follow-up action which should be taken from legal organization after publication. On the other hand, it also demonstrated that, there are no legal environment for the journalists to hide their source of information and still existing the self censorship among them.

The final content analysis report was presented to the seminar “Role of Independent Media in Combating Corruption” held in 10 October 2005.

After researchers Ph.D. Ch.Bazar and Ph.D Ch. Choisamba introduced the participants with the results of the media content analysis, the journalists pointed out some problems they face:

- Mongolian journalists are highly self-censored because of outside pressures.
- Political censorship is getting higher since the Grand Coalition Government and it is getting more difficult to work
- Media should be developed free of economic pressure
- Journalists' organization must be strong and protect the journalists
- Journalists should be educated in the legal framework of media
- Journalists should join their efforts and reinforce campaign for lobbying on favorable legal environment
- Journalists need legal protection and should be legally guaranteed right to investigate
- Media outlet is always responsible before the Courts even if some false facts exposed in the interviews. The person who provided this false information is out of responsibility
- Journalists write and expose the corruption facts, but nobody is taking actions, specially the police
- Journalists need in journalism club system
- Journalists should cooperate with civil society organizations to make their works are efficient

## 2.2. Survey on free expression violations

Globe International has conducted survey among 100 journalists working in 9 newspapers (2 of them are weekly tabloids) and 5 television channels. More than 60 % of respondents are aged 8-30 years old and a majority of them have high education and graduated from journalism schools.

The result of survey shows that most of journalists (60%) cannot not enjoy and experience their professional rights. 53 % of all respondents said they have been threatened or pressured in connection with your publications and programs. 32.8% of the journalists said that they have received a threatening call from someone. 27.1% had pressure from their owners and managers. 13.9% was called to force institutions. 12.3% have been demanded to publish a false correction on their materials. The results of survey also showed more serious threats. 8.2% was coerced to violate to their life and health and 3.3% coerced to impose sanctions on a financing. 0.8% of journalists threatened to damage their private property and 1.6% said their family members were attacked.

The survey also studied how often the journalists are threatened. 63.3% of the respondents have been threatened once or more than 3 times, 23.3% from 4 to 6 times 13.4% more than 6 times.

The survey shows that violations of journalists' rights are real and it is getting more serious.  
The full reports available at  
<http://www.monitoring.mn/?module=record1&id=31&menuid=46>

### **III. MEDIA MONITORING**

Globe International conducted media monitoring during the 2005 Presidential Elections. National Democratic Institute, USA financed the project and MEMO 98, Slovak NGO has assisted in the development of monitoring methodology and training of the monitoring team.

Mr. Rastislav Kuzel, had conducted 2 types of training: one-day theoretical workshop and 5-days on hand intensive training for the monitoring team and had met the leaders of major media outlets to be primarily involved to the monitoring. Scott Keirin, NDI expert joined the project and he had met the leaders of the Parliament seated political parties and potential candidates for the Presidential elections. The experts meetings have informed the media outlets and political parties on the project activities and importance of fair elections and televised debates.

#### **Scope of Monitoring**

The initial proposal was suggested to monitor 5 television broadcasting stations operating in Ulaanbaatar, capital of Mongolia and 1 UB- based national radio. During the discussion of formation of the monitoring team and methodology development with the NDI trainer, the scope of the monitoring was expanded and agreed to include 6 TV channels, 1 national radio and 4 daily national newspapers.

Monitoring team has selected the media outlets on the following criteria.

- Use of public source
- Accessibility (national coverage, circulation, effectiveness)

#### *Media outlets selected for the monitoring*

##### Television channels:

1. Mongolian National Television, state-owned, national broadcasting
2. UBS, privately-owned, local broadcasting
3. TV5, privately-owned, local broadcasting
4. TV9, privately-owned, local broadcasting
5. Channel 25, privately-owned, local broadcasting
6. Eagle TV, privately-owned, cable local broadcasting

Radio: Mongolian National Radio, state-owned, national broadcasting

##### Daily national newspapers:

1. Unuudur (Today)
2. Udriin sonin (Daily News)
3. Zuunii Medee (Century's News)
4. Ardiin Erkh (People's Right)

#### **Time scope of monitoring**

Television news and current affairs programs that broadcast from 6.00 p.m. till to 12 p.m are recorded by 2 persons and at the same time they enter the data gathered by 6 monitors. Radio newscasts at 6.00 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 1.00 p.m., 7.00 p.m., and 10.00 p.m. are recorded and



analyzed. Whole content of 4 newspapers, i.e. news, articles, interviews and other materials are monitored by 2 monitors.

### **Monitoring team**

Monitoring team consists of 12 persons: 3 in analysis group, 6 in data gathering, 2 in data entering and a consultant. Globe International has selected 8 monitors and since the scope of monitoring has been expanded, 1 person was additionally hired for the data gathering. 2 of monitors had worked on Globe International last year monitoring project and others have been selected by individual interviews conducted among 20 students from schools of Journalism, Social & Sociology and Political Science of the Mongolian National University. GI has signed the contracts with each individual monitor and Code of Conduct of Monitors is an essential part of the contract. The Code was developed on the basis of Sample Media Monitoring Code Of Conduct” of NDI Handbook for Citizen Organizations, Media Monitoring to Promote Democratic Elections.

### **Test monitoring**

Monitoring team had conducted the test monitoring between March 22- April 04, 2005. March 22 was the date to start election campaign, which includes nomination of candidates by political parties and registration of the candidates by General Election Committee. 2 weeks test monitoring was aimed to exercise the practical skills of monitoring, data processing and analyzing before actual monitoring. It was important that Mongolian media had been informing the public in 7 politicians, potential candidates for the Presidential Election.

### **Actual Monitoring Period**

Media monitoring is covering the whole period of election campaign, which is continued for 2 months and closed 24 hours prior to the voting day, which is primarily determined on 22 May 2005. Election campaign started on 22 March 2005 and actual monitoring period is between 4 April and May 21, 2005. In accordance with the Law on Presidential Elections the election campaign includes nomination of candidates by political parties, registration of candidates by General Election Committee and official campaigning.

### **Conclusions**

It should be noted that Mongolian journalists understood the importance of media monitoring and their attitude towards monitoring was very positive and respectful. The major media fairly reported to the public on the monitoring results, and GI is sure that many journalists worked fairly and honestly during the presidential elections.

The monitoring team reported that Mongolian voters received sufficient election information during the election campaign.

While most monitored TV channels provided a more balanced coverage of the candidates in the last four weeks of the campaign, this was not because of improved reporting, but because most TV channels sold prime time news time to candidates (on an equal basis). This practice is totally unacceptable from the point of view of journalistic ethics. Another disturbing finding of GI throughout this project was the consistent practice by most monitored media outlets of neglecting to air opposing views in the body of a particular story. The monitoring results revealed

disturbing problems in news and current affairs coverage of candidates in most monitored media outlets. This situation made it very difficult for Mongolians to get an accurate and unbiased coverage of political parties, candidates and other issues. In general, the biased media coverage of the election demonstrated that Mongolia lacks a strong and independent media able to provide objective and balanced information to the electorate to enable them to make a well-informed choice at the ballot box.

1. When compared to the 2004 parliamentary elections, the broadcast media were more balanced than the print media, but while most monitored TV channels provided a more balanced coverage of the candidates in the last four weeks of the campaign, this balance was not because of improved reporting, but because most TV channels sold prime time news time to candidates on an equal basis. This practice is totally unacceptable from the point of view of journalistic ethics.
2. Another disturbing finding of GI throughout this project was the consistent practice by most monitored media outlets of neglecting to air opposing views in the body of the particular story. The monitoring results revealed disturbing problems in news and current affairs coverage of candidates in most monitored media outlets. This made it very difficult for Mongolians to get an accurate and unbiased coverage of political parties, candidates and other issues. In general, the biased media coverage of the election demonstrated that Mongolia lacks a strong and independent media able to provide objective and balanced information to the electorate to enable them to make a well-informed choice at the ballot box.
3. In the Mongolian media there was insufficient independent journalism for analysis of election platforms, promoting of debates and providing pluralistic views and professional investigations
4. The televised June 18 debate on MNTV was not able to provide sufficient information to influence a better choice by voters. The format did not meet proper standards, with candidates answering prepared questions from an interviewer rather than a moderator. Candidates did not have the chance to debate each other or to ask each other questions.
5. The Mongolian media has so far failed to serve as a forum for the exchange of opinions, public debate, confrontation, investigation and commentary that would offer the public fully informed, analyzed and assessed views of persons seeking elected office.

### **Press conference**

Given the important role the mass media will play in the election, the project organised 5 press conferences as it was planned and involved 213 participants.

Globe International organized an introductory press conference held on 8<sup>th</sup> March at the Information Center of the Mongol News Co.Ltd. Press conference was opened by H.Naranjargal, President of GI and welcomed by Scott Keirin, NDI expert. Rasto Kuzel, NDI trainer introduced the participants with monitoring methodology.

55 people, representatives of local NGOs, donor organizations and political parties, media community. The introductory press conference was aimed at introducing the project goal and activities and methodology to be used for monitoring. Project staff issued press release and media advisory in 2 languages and sent together with invitations. Outline of monitoring methodology has been distributed to the participants.

The other press conferences were held on April 9, 18, 25 of 2005, that informed in media monitoring results of election campaign by every two or three weeks of election campaign.

Mongolian media outlets were extremely interested in the monitoring results and journalists asked many questions regarding methodology and process monitoring. All the TV stations except TV9 participated in the press conference and major dailies involved in the monitoring also attended.

All press conferences were covered by major media outlets such as daily newspapers as Unuudur (Today), Mongol messenger, English weekly, Zuunii medee (Century News), Odriin sonin (Daily news), TV channels: MNTV, UBS TV, Eagle TV, TV5 and TV 9, and Mongolian National Radio.

The participants of the last press conference contributed their recommendations for further monitoring.

Full report on media monitoring is available at web site:  
<http://www.globeinter.org/mn/en/eprgrms/epp212.html>

#### **I.V MONITORING FREE EXPRESSION VIOLATIONS AND SUPPORTING THE RIGHTS OF INDEPENDENT MEDIA**

The project has started in October 2005 with the financial support of the Open Society Institute in Budapest through Open Society Forum in Mongolia.

In order to promote the rights of independent media the Board has decided to launch a new project on free expression violations and Globe International approached OSF, IFEX and CJES for assistance. Director Oleg Panfilov of CJES (center for in Extreme Situations, Moscow) visited Mongolia from 28 June to 2 July 2005. The aim of his visit was to analyze a current situation of the freedom and environment of Mongolian media and journalists and also give assistance in preparing of the proposed project development of the Globe International NGO "Mongolian Media advocacy ". In the course of 5 days he met with journalists of Mongolian top daily newspapers such as "Udriin sonin" / Daily news/, "Ulaanbaatar times" /UB times/, "Zuuny medee"/Century news/, "Humuus" / The people/, "Uls turiin sonin" / Political news/ and TV journalists of 25 Channel TV, Eagle TV, MNTV and lawyers, and human rights activists-a total of more than 30 people. Those interviewed included the heads of Mongolian newspapers, television companies, as well as the Ministry of Justice. Mr. Panfilov's many interviews confirmed Globe International's assertion that the Mongolia media is suffering due to the existence of seriously restrictive legislation, strong pressures exerted on journalists by government, and the outright violation of journalists rights by government.

Most crucial problems they raised during the discussion are the followings:

- Due to unfavorable legal environment, Mongolian journalists afraid to be imprisoned
- Mongolian journalists lack legal knowledge concerning how to exercise their professional duties and defend their rights.
- There no information on free expression violations of journalists within and outside of Mongolia
- Criminal defamatory legislation is strict and those officials affected in critical materials often use this provision of the Criminal Law.
- There no laws on access to information and protection of information sources therefore journalists do not have a possibility to be honest
- Causing on difficult working condition and less payment journalists easily get influenced
- There are a judicial harassment and high pressure on journalists from legal, political and business organizations.
- There are a coerce on media outlets including to confiscate a journalist's accreditation for Parliament session , driver license and impose custom tax on print paper
- Quality of journalism schools is poor so editors spend much time to train new comers
- Make a phone call using pre-paid card to coerce journalists
- Repel once published materials of newspaper by others

- Impose sanctions on a financing of media outlets

### ***Training for monitoring team***

The training workshop was conducted from 14 to 23 December 2005 by Mr. David Kozak, IFEX expert and Mr. Oleg Panfilov director, Center of journalists in extreme situation and Mrs. Galina Arapova, media lawyer.

On the first part of the training workshop Mr. David Kozak, IFEX expert has instructed a project staff how to produce Action Alerts to the IFEX standard and how to investigate a case. There also were the extensive alerts training one on one with an Alerts coordinator.

Local monitors have learned also how to report action alerts and how to verify it through the use of multiple sources, how to classify it.

Mr. Oleg Panfilov and Ms. Galina Arapova Russian experts have focused more on that how to transfer a monitoring skills to the local staff such as how to find sources of monitoring, how to collect information, how to conduct initial monitoring, how to process and store monitoring results, its technical requirements, legal aspects and categories.

On the third part of workshop a Mongolian lawyers Mr. Tsognyam and Mr. Bolorchuluun has introduced to jurisprudence of Mongolia and judicial practice and mass media and journalist's rights violation in Mongolia for the participants.

Project implementers believe that through this established monitoring network will be better documented a violations cases in Mongolia and more information than ever before will be seen by the international community.

Globe International has agreed to use facilities of Press Institute in its 7 regions: Hovd, Uliastai, Umnugobi, Ondorkhaan, Darhan, Arvaikheer, Bayan-Ulgii and Ulaanbaatar. The project planned to involve 5 monitors/correspondents, but due to wide coverage of territories and lack of communications, it was decided to hire 7 persons. The project also hires L. Enkhbaatar, reporter from Ardyn Erkh, daily newspaper to work in UB, Gobi-Sumber and Dornogobi aimags.

Globe International will be monitoring free expression violations from January 2006.

## **V. TRAINING & OTHER EVENTS**

In the framework of Media for Transparent Governance project in cooperation with Press Institute Globe International organized 2 types of workshops for the journalists; basic investigative reporting and workshops to produce media materials.

### ***Basic investigative training***

Investigative reporting workshop was organized on January 20- 21, 2005 and involved in total 37 journalists: 20 from Ulaanbaatar and 18 from 17 provinces. 11 local trainers conducted the workshop and it covered the following topics on what is investigative reporting, why investigative journalism, legal environment for journalistic investigations in Mongolia, corruption, types of corruption, corruption as the main topic of investigative reporting, how to investigate the corruption, in-depth research and information sources, obstacles en faced during

investigations of corruption reporting, media freedom and censorship, access to information, possibilities for journalists, hidden issues, information sources and how to protect them, ethics of investigative journalism and civic participation

### ***Workshops to produce media materials***

Press Institute- the project partner had organized workshops to produce media materials, which consisted from 120 hours of in-depth on-hand workshops and consultancy training

#### On-hand workshops

The journalists had attended the correspondence workshops on investigating corruption from February 16 to April 1, 2005. 4 teachers of Press Institute conducted the workshops. 20 journalists attended the workshops and they have been formed into 4 groups. The workshops aimed at organizing advanced investigations on certain corruption cases and gather information for producing materials, deepen knowledge of journalists on in depth research and improve journalists' skills on investigative methods. The principles of the workshops were work as team, new knowledge-new lecture and new idea and new document.

The journalists have gained the knowledge on the story angle, how to work with the documents, how to collect information, how to work in legal and ethics frame, how to analyze the data, how to develop the database, how to find sources, how to focus on investigations and etc.

Since the teamwork is not widely recognized by journalistic community it was difficult to create the atmosphere and understand each other. At the beginning the journalists did not want to share information they gathered and they explained it as avoiding disclosure of information they are investigating. The teamwork required the journalists to be more responsible for the works they do and at first it was difficult to achieve the objectives. However, due to efforts of the teachers and journalists the teams successfully achieved the results.

Secondly, the team should have been used CAR but educational team did not managed doing it.

The journalists worked in education, health, environment and economic fields and prepared the research reports and the papers translated and sent to the international expert as results of the workshops.

#### *Consultancy Training: Packaging Stories for Investigative Journalism*

Globe International engaged Yvonne Chua, from Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism the services of the undersigned from April 11 to April 17, 2005 as consultant to: (1) evaluate the investigations that four teams of journalists are doing under the supervision of trainers from the Mongolian Press Institute and (2) prepare the teams to write their findings.

The trainer worked with journalists and stressed to the journalists the importance of:

1. Independent verification of allegations made by human sources or documents through multiple sourcing
2. Adequate background research to know the law, process, system before launching their investigations
3. Providing context
4. Adequate documentation
5. Pumping important sources for as much information as they can even during the first meeting

Some of the journalists were apparently under the impression that the evidence that they collect must be able to stand up in court. The differences between the evidence the journalists gather and the evidence that investigators gather were explained.

The teams had difficulty organizing data and structuring stories. Many struggled with their leads. They also tended to bury their findings of their investigations in the stories, as well as fail to appreciate the importance of adding color to the stories through succinct quotes, anecdotes, description. Some journalists tended to editorialize or include their personal opinion in the stories, as well as include unverified information or rumors in the story. Some journalists themselves acknowledged that the practice has put the press in a bad light: Readers tend to think that news reports are just rumors.

### *Investigative materials*

As results of the above workshops four teams of 20 journalists developed corruption stories in the education, health, economy and environment, which they obtained from highly informed sources. 3 of 12 investigative materials are radio programs and others are newspaper publications. Ardyn Erkh, daily kindly agreed to publish 12 stories.

Journalists refused to put their names under their articles, so the stories were published by the titles of the groups: Education , Economy , Environment and Health.

### *Titles and contents of the investigative materials.*

#### *1. Field: Health:*

*Title: Corruption is Everybody's Concern, 3 radio programmes; 10 min, 20 min, 10 min*

#### *Content:*

A public company- Mongolemimpex (51% state-owned) is saddled with huge losses and debts after its former CEO imported medicines at exorbitant prices and its outlets could not sell the medicines, which are costlier than those sold by other drug stores. Medicines worth about 2.6 billion Mongolian tugriqs remain unsold over the years. The former CEO also accumulated property and businesses – apartment buildings, a 1,600-square-meter lot, car garage, and drug stores – beyond his means during this period. The former CEO was appointed to his position because he was a classmate of the former health minister.

#### *2. Field: Environment, 3 materials:*

*Titles: Law Breaking Model in Zaisan*

*How Cheap The Land In Hukht*

*The Meaning Of The Construction In Jargalant*

#### *Content:*

Permanent structures are rising in two valleys in Bogd Khan Uul, a protected area, a violation of the law that allows only temporary structures for tourism and research purposes. The construction of a concrete transit hotel and 20 other houses in Jargalant Valley, by no less than the state-run General Authority of Civil Aviation (GACA), was made possible by a string of orders issued by the Ministry of Environment that effectively circumvented the law. The houses are being built for government officials like the President, GACA head, prime minister and the tax authority head. Construction in Nukt Valley followed the recent sale by the government of its decades-old summer houses to individuals, possibly including members of Parliament, who are replacing the temporary structures with concrete houses.

*3.Field: Education, 2 materials*

*Titles: Suspicious Facts of Law School  
The True Face of Two Friends*

*Content:*

Several students enter the National University of Mongolia's Law School, the most prestigious law school in the country, under questionable circumstances. They buy answers to the entrance exams from a middleperson acting as a front for two examiners. Students pay their way into the school without having to take the exam; the bribe money is given to an examiner. Two other examiners conduct clandestine review classes for students willing to pay a hefty sum. A regulation of the Ministry of Education that allows students who pay a donation (development fund) to be admitted to the law school has deprived deserving students who cannot afford to shell out the fee of entering the school. A number of graduates from the law school also never attended classes, exceeded the allowable number of absences, or were never recorded as having entered the school.

*Explanatory Note:*

This team of journalists refused to publish the 3d material because they fear that they would be threaten, attached or imprisoned. Instead of it they have written the material titled Freedom to Journalists of which full text is submitted to this report and published in the newspaper Ardyn Erkh.

*4.Field: Economy, 3 materials*

*Titles : Where 500 mln. MNT of the Budget flew to?  
Nobody Knows if We Eat Poisoned Meat or Drink Poisoned Milk  
We Want to Eat Healthy Meat That is Paid by Our Tax Money*

*Content:*

A company that cornered a fat government contract to produce in Mongolia three anti-parasitical preparations for livestock breached the terms of its contract by importing these from China, which has not been admitted to the International Veterinary Organization. The preparations meet Mongolian standards, but fall short of international standards. There is suspicion that the Mongolian standards were drawn up to favor the company as a number of the preparations are already banned in other countries. Tests by the state inspection bureau show the imported preparations are substandard, forcing livestock raisers to double the dosage, which might have detrimental effects when the meat is consumed by humans. The company won the supply contract in 2002, 2003 and 2004 because it is well-connected. The owner's connections extend to investigative agencies handling complaints filed against the firm. It has resorted to a court suit to harass a state inspector who reported negative findings.

## **VI. MEDIA CAMPAIGN**

### **Media campaign: Corruption is everybody's concern**

In the framework of Media for transparent governance project Globe International ran 8-month anti-corruption media campaign between February –October 2005 and it was aimed at promotion of political commitment and education of the public on impacts of corruption to the soicity as defined by editors' task force.

The project partners called the contest for the best media campaign and 6 daily newspapers and Seruuleg, weekly national tabloid and Mongolina National Radio involved to the contest. During the media campaign 571 materials have been produced and it reached app. 51 ,20

600 readers every month. 78.2 % of the population (56.1% in the provinces and 21.1% in Ulaanbaatar) receive the information from Mongolian National Radio.

The contest was assessed by the authoritative and professional jury consisted from 3 persons and Unen, daily newspaper and Mongolian National Radio became the prize-winners.

Mongolian Radio has produced 11 radio spots educating the public on the corruption nature. Channel 25 has produced 3 spots and Mongolian National TV - 6 spots on the corruption types. The public of Mongolia generally understands the corruption only as bribery so that is why it was agreed by campaign strategy to focus on the corruption types.

### **The prize-winners of the best anti-corruption media campaign contest:**

1. Unen, daily newspaper, journalists T.Budeehuu and B.Monkhtuya  
Unen, daily newspaper published 85 corruption materials.

2. Mongolian National Radio, journalists, D. Baigalmaa and G. Monkhnasan  
Mongolian National Radio produced and aired 5 programmes under title Corruption is Everybody's Concern and 11 spots during a month.

### **Awards for Journalism Excellence**

Election corruption	L.Batjav, Eagle TV, news story
Do We Bribe Or Be Bribed?	D.Damdinjav, Odriin Sonin
Series of corruption materials	D.Narantuya, Ardyn Erkh
series of corruption publications	L.Monkhbayaslgalan, Ardyn Erkh
Weekly tabloid, series of materials on corruption	B.Tsoojshuluuntsetseg, Seruuleg
Can We Walk in Water proof Shoes in the Government House?	Z.Borgilmaa, Ardyn Erkh
Who Protects Company Hidden Tax Income?	A.Magvansuren, Unen
Is There Any Exit Out of Corruption?	E.Erdenechimeg, Onoodor
Is There Any Need For Independent Authority Combating Corruption?	Z.Tomortogoo, Zuuny Medee,

Mr.H.Tsevelee, the famous journalist and senior jury of the campaign "Corruption is everybody's concern" noted that the corruption manages the country and it is good start of journalists to combat corruption. We appreciate those journalists contributed their time and heart to the anti-corruption campaign. The project opened new opportunities for the development of investigative reporting. There are so many good stories and educational articles. The investigative team of journalists was established first time in our journalism history and they did good job. He also emphasized that the journalists

## **VII. GLOBE PUBLICATION**

In 2005 Globe International published the following **12** publications in **17,200** copies and distributed to relevant organizations and public libraries.

### **1. Citizen's guidebooks**

Globe International published 4 citizen's guidebooks to promote their right to know. The following 2 guidebooks were published in 2005.



The Right to Know “Right to Know and Right to Freely Express Opinions”

“Right to Know and Right to Freely Express Opinions” is printed 1000 copies in 2005 and it placed on the Website. The publication provides information about the right to freedom of expression and its forms. It gives knowledge to citizens about freedom of media and its role as a “watch dog” in society and importance of the right to freedom of expression in democracy and citizens personal growth and so on. Guidebook is available in 1000 copies and its text and outline in English placed in the web portal FOI. [http://www.globeinter.org.mn/mech/page5\\_1.php](http://www.globeinter.org.mn/mech/page5_1.php)

Right to Know and Right to Direct Participation”

“Right to Know and Right to Direct Participation” is printed 1000 copies in 2005 and it placed on the Website. The publication provides information that help to citizens to obtain good understanding on citizens direct participation in the matters of the state and how to influence efficiently in state organizations decision making process. It provides knowledge about the forms and ways of participation that active citizens should know. It also provides practical knowledge for human rights activists how to increase citizens participation.

Guidebook is available in 1000 copies and its text and outline in English placed in the web portal FOI. [http://www.globeinter.org.mn/mech/page3\\_2.php](http://www.globeinter.org.mn/mech/page3_2.php)

Guidebooks will encourage local NGOs and citizens to express opinions, to take actions, to meaningfully exercise their right to vote and to actively participate in the matters of local development issues. Guidebooks will be used for local NGOs to provide training for local people on these particular rights and to increase their participation and support in the own activities in order to make changes in their community.

## **2. Newsletters**

Globe International has planned to publish bi-monthly printed newsletters for the journalists. The 1<sup>st</sup> issue of the newsletter was printed in December 2005. The webzine Globe News will be published next year in English. The readers will get more information on the situation of the Mongolian media and journalists.

## **3. Handbook on Free Expression Violation Monitoring**

In order to better equip the journalists with knowledge on their legal rights, Globe International has translated and published handbooks for journalists entitled “how to protect your rights ” by Oleg Panfilov and Galina Arapova which advises journalists how to defend themselves in the face of legal problems.

Available at web site: <http://www.monitoring.mn/?module=record2&id=28&menuid=35>

## **4 Handbook on Alert Writing,**

In the frame of establishing the monitoring network and ensuring that the skills transferred to Mongolia by IFEX and CJES. Globe International has translated and published the manual entitled “How to write effective alerts” issued by IFEX Clearing House which consists how to investigate a case, how to report it, how to verify it through the use of multiple sources, how to classify it, who to report it, and whose to help seek, where to circulate it, and how to encourage different types of action in response.

Available in Mongolian at website:

<http://www.monitoring.mn/?module=record2&id=28&menuid=35>

## **5. Handbook Protection of Sources**

Globe International has translated and printed a handbook for journalists and media freedom groups "Protecting Our Sources of Information" published by the European Federation of Journalists. Ronan Brady, an Irish freelance journalist and writer has written the handbook and in this handbook he explains that protection of sources is not privilege for journalists, but a necessity for whistle-blowers who reveal wrong-doing inside organizations. Ronan also examines some the ethical dilemmas facing journalists, who after all, are citizens.

Full handbook is available at web site:  
[http://www.globeinter.org.mn/programs/index2\\_1\\_8.htm](http://www.globeinter.org.mn/programs/index2_1_8.htm)

## **VIII. CAPACITY BUILDING**

### **8.1. IFEX Outreach Grant**

Globe International has completed the project under IFEX Outreach Grant, which ran between March 1 – December 31, 2005. The project included the publication of 2004 annual report and web site maintenance. It was a part of organizational long-term strategy to introduce Globe International's activities to the target and community groups and the public, expand its relationship with colleagues abroad, promote capacity of the organization, and increase numbers of clients. It was planned to use methods of developing website, productions of promotional leaflets and annual report, publicity through media.

#### *Web site maintenance*

- Computer Dell 170L and scanner HP Scanjet 4070 have been purchased. The former web site [www.globeinter.org](http://www.globeinter.org) was renamed as web site [www.globeinter.org.mn](http://www.globeinter.org.mn)
- Hired the new web editor in October that much improved the quality and quantity of the news
- Mailing list was developed and reached 3,000 e-mail addresses of local and international individuals.
- By 31 December 2005, the number of our web visitors reached 3,235, which is almost 3 times of increase since the project beginning. Number of local users has been significantly increased.
- During the reporting period Globe International has produced 72 fresh news in English and Mongolian. The news in Mongolian is dominated because we aimed at increasing the local clients. International free expression news from IFEX Communiqué ( from English and Russian), This week in the International Journalists' Network and IFJ Asia-Pacific bulletin have been translated into Mongolian.

### **8.2 Internal capacity building**

Globe International has this program to build capacity of staff through offering opportunities to obtain new knowledge and enhance skills and experiences, and improve quality and involvement of volunteers as public representatives.

The staff has been involved to ... events that organized by other NGO-s

1. Regional human rights systems training course 2005

D.Munkhburen

2. Tenth Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions  
D.Munkhburen
3. Extractive industries transparent initiative, international conference  
D.Munkhburen
4. Seminar on PSB law implementation & problems H.Naranjargal
5. Understanding Public Service Broadcasting  
D.Munkhburen
6. Mongolian Media Today, open dialogue  
D.Munkhburen
7. Reform of Law on Parliamentarian Election J.Tuul
8. National symposium on Live in Safe & Health environment  
D.Munkhburen
9. “The Face of Human Rights” exhibition  
D.Munkhburen
10. Conference of Implementation of International Convention on Human rights  
G.Davaakhuu
11. Election night live studio Kh.Naranjargal  
D.Munkhburen
- 12 Meeting on “One Percent Tax Initiative ” G .Nanrangarav
13. National forum on “Right to Live in a Healthy Environment” G. Narangarav
14. Meeting on “Amnesty International for the Cause of Journalists” Ch.Yeruulsuren
15. Training workshop on “Use of Online Information” G. Narangarav
16. Presentation of “Guide to Sponsor organizations” G. Narangarav
17. UN Theme Group meeting on Human Rights in Mongolia D. Munkhburen

### 8.3Globe International Input

#### Local

1. How to Avoid Court Cases? H.Naranjargal, Ttraining for investigative journalists
2. Entertainment TV H.Naranjargal, Lecture for students of Radio and TV Institute
3. How to Cover the Elections? H.Narajargal, Journalism training, Press Institute
4. Mongolian law and media D. Munkhburen, Journalism school, Press Institute
5. Legal Assistance to Residents D. Munkhburen, “Gutal- 120 ” AOS
- 6.

#### International Attendance and presentations

1. Media Freedom in Mongolia H.Naranjargal, Dakar, Senegal, UNESCO WPFD Conference
2. Freedom of information: Mongolian case H.Naranjargal, Bangkok, Thailand, WFDA Strategy Workshop
3. Media Monitoring on Election Coverage H.Naranjargal, Asian Conference: Role of Media and Politics  
in the transition, Ulaanbaatar)
4. World Forum of Democratization in Asia H.Naranjargal, panelist, Taipei, Taiwan
5. Global Forum of Media Development H.Naranjargal, participant, Amman, Jordan

2003- 2005 Projects

Year	Project title	Activities carried out	Financed by	Amount (USD)
2003	Public's Right to Know and Public Service Broadcasting	Publication of Access to the air waves and principles on freedom of expression and broadcast regulations produced ARTICLE 19 and 2 round tables	UNESCO	1,265
2003	Freedom of Expression and Defamation	Draft law on amendments of defamatory legislation of the Criminal Law, round table, seminar and publication of media ethics handbook	Free Press Foundation	3,617
2003	International Civil Society Forum	Worked as a organizational core group member of ICSF held September 7, 2003 in Ulaanbaatar and conducted media campaign on democracy, good governance and civil society issues	Canada Foundation	8,184
2003	Central Asian Gender Workshop	Assisted to Confederation of Mongolian Journalists to host the event held on October 13-15, 2003 in Ulaanbaatar	IFJ, LO-TCO, NHK	1,000
2003	Mongolian Friends of Shakespeare	Publication of Shakespeare's comedies and organization of the 2d children art festival held November 14-21, 2003.	The British Embassy, Mongolian British Society New Tel Cart LLC, Mongolian Chamber of Commerce	20,747
2003 - 2004	Initiating Citizen's Stairwell Democracy Movement	Legal analysis on residents rights, case study on condominium associations, survey among tenants, awareness development activities	The Asia Foundation	8,880
2003 - 2004	Arts Education	Survey on the current situation of arts education, round table, TV game for children and running of newspaper in art education program	OSI-Budapest Arts Council of Mongolia	15,000
2003 - 2004	Reflection/Child Rights based Community Theatre	Workshops for street children on acting and communication skills, music and signing and dancing, performance of the play based on the stories developed by the children	Save the Children Arts Council of Mongolia	1,005
2004	Election Campaign Financing Partner: Voters' Education Center	Media Monitoring on election campaign financing	OSI, MFOS	2,700
2004	Enhancing participation	One day training "Democracy & public	World Bank	241*

	of the poorest Assisted in project implementation of Human Right and Development Center	participation' Handbook "Your right" distributed		Paid to the coordinator
2004	Free and Fair Partner: Confederation of Mongolian Journalists	Comparative study of election guidelines, adoption of ethical guidelines of Mongolian journalists, running temporary press jury during 2004 Parliamentarian elections	OSF	11,702
2004	Media and Democratic Elections	Publication of 2 handbooks on election broadcast coverage and training of journalists		5,000
2004	Public Service Broadcasting Partner: Press Institute	Organized public forum, submission of civil society recommendations to PSB legislation working group of the Parliament	OSF	180
2004	Translation project	Translated 2 handbooks: Dig Deep and Aim High Handbook for investigative reporters	US Embassy	1,000
2004 - 2005	Right to Know: Freedom of Information	Creation of web portal: Freedom of Information, publication of 4 handbooks; Published in 2005: Right to Know and Free Expression and Right to Know and Right to Direct Participation	AUSAID, Small Activities Scheme Program	9,960 996 in 2005
2004 - 2005	Media for Transparent Governance Partners: Press Institute ZORIG Foundation	8 editors' session, 8 month anti-corruption media campaign, training on investigative journalism, content analysis, final seminar & adoption of recommendations	UNESCO	39,000 27,000 in 2005
2005	Media monitoring-2005 Presidential election	11 major media outlets: 6 TV channels, 4 dailies and 1 national radio have been monitored on election campaign, 6 days workshops, 5 press conferences, final seminar and adoption conclusion & recommendations	NDI	17,500
2005 - 2006	Monitoring Free Expression Violations and Supporting the Rights of Independent Media	The project consisted from 3 inter-related activities: monitoring, legal education for the journalists and information distribution	OSI Networks OSF	81,775 41135 in 2005
2005	Capacity building project	Web re-designed and up-dated Annual report-2004 published Promotional fliers printed	IFEX	5,000
	Total amount raised by projects			172,152

#### Finance

#### Conclusion of Auditing

Financial statement as of 31 December 2005

(000 MNT)

No	Description/ years	2003	2004	2005
1	Total Revenue:	97 388.9	66924.8	160788.5
	Rest of the previous year	6292.1	3659.8	
	Projects' income	87 472.8	62489.8	160755.9
	Book sale	3624,0	240.8	
	Other	0	534.4	32.6
2	Total Expenditure	93 729.1	62656.5	85134.7
	Salaries and insurances	10 366.4	9530.5	14104.9
	Contractual fees	11 159.9	15919.5	11262.9
	Rentals	4489	4525.2	4223.9
	Trips	3476.5	0	0
	Supplies	1604.5	2299.1	0
	Postal and communication	3400.4	3331.6	3173.5
	Transport	460,0	961.1	828.9
	Project activities	56 289.9	25147.4	38780.3
	Pre-paid expenses	1966.1	919.7	4419.7
	Other	521.4	22.4	8340.6
	Rest	3659.8	4268.3	75653.8

**Graphics:**

Years	Amount
2003	97388.9
2004	66924.8
2005	160788.5

**Donors of Globe International**

No	Donor organization	Number of projects	Grant amount (USD)
	<b>International donors:</b>		
1.	OSI Networks	13	174,206
2	British Embassy	3	26,308.6
3	UN Foundations	4	6,431
4	Mama Cash, Dutch Foundation	2	5,012.5
5	Save the Children Foundation, UK	2	12,469
6	AUSAID	3	19314
7	US Embassy	3	14,700
8	UNESCO	4	45,102.5
9	The Asia Foundation	2	9370
10	Russian Embassy	1	490

11	Bulgarian Embassy	1	In-kind contribution
12	World Association of Newspapers	1	1772.9
13	Canada Foundation	1	8,184
14	NHK, Japan	1	1,000
15	World Bank	1	241
16	NDI	1	17488
17	IFEX	1	4980
	<b>Local donors:</b>		
1	Free Press Foundation	3	8,629.5
2	Mongolian-British Society	2	422.5
3	Bodi Computer, LLC	1	17.3
4	Mongolian Women Foundation	1	270.2
5	Gobi Corporation	1	In kind contribution
6	MCS Coca Cola	1	In kind contribution
7	Mongolian Chamber of Commerce	1	231.2
8	New Tel Card	1	470.9
9	Agi LLC	1	100
	<b>Individual donors</b>		
	Altes Kortas, Dutch lawyer		100
	H.Naranjargal		110

## Financial reports of the projects

### 1. Right to Know: Freedom of Information

#### Financial report (USD)

	Activities/budget	Total budget	Total Expenditure
1	Personnel costs	2700	2700
2	Contractual	462.8	459.8
3	Supplies	233.8	179.5
4	Printing guidebooks	1366.7	1322.1
5	Guidebook presentation, publicity	140	362
6	Bank charge	0	35
	Received in 2005	996	5058.4

### 2. Media for Transparent Governance

#### Financial report (USD)

No	Descriptions	Total budget	Total expenditure
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1	Training in content analysis	-261.9	0
2	Research & report	3521.4	3619.4
3	Session for editors	-38.3	
4	Workshops for reporters	6000	5808
5	Workshops to produce media materials	10600	11833
6	Media campaign	6000	5445
7	Pinal report, final seminar	6400	5515
8	Bank charge		217
	Received in 2005	27000	32437.4

### 3. Media Monitoring-2005 Presidential election

Financial report (USD)

No	Descriptions	Total Budget	Total expenditure
1	Supplies and Equipment	3069	3331.79
2	Communication	600	695.88
3	Travel and per Diem	400	429.75
4	Contractual Services	11320	11465.27
5	Other Direct costs	2111	2133.61
	Total	17500	18056.3

### 4. Monitoring Free Expression Violations and Supporting the Rights of Independent Media

Financial report (USD)



No	Descriptions	Total Budget	Total expenditure
1	Training workshops	14600	3,247.56
2	Legal aid and legal education for journalists	980	605.38
3	Distribution of information	6550	3,367.09
4	Newsletter printing & distribution	1200	260.22
5	2 Round Tables		483.02
6	3 Press conferences	260	
7	Production and Distribution of Annual Report		-
8	IFFX Membership preparation	3000	
9	Action Alert Network preparation	2380	936.41
10	Project coordination	8880	4,017.47
11	Administration 10%	1510	1,437.48
12	Bank charge	0	53.8
	Total	39360	24,408.43

*Globe International Strategy  
2006*

**1. Background**

Mongolia is in democratic transitions since 1990 and has achieved significant results in development of democracy. 1992 Constitution of Mongolia guarantees the democratic foundation and citizen's freedoms and rights. Article 3 of the Constitution states: " Power of the State in Mongolia is vested in the people. Citizens have their right to direct participation in state affairs..."

Citizens of Mongolia has freedoms and rights to vote, to freely express opinions, publish, seek and receive information, right to associations and hold peaceful demonstrations. Mongolia is still missing freedom of information legislation.

The Mongolian Parliament is planning to enact the Law on Freedom of Information due to a result of Globe International's wide campaign started in 2002 under MFOS (Mongolian Foundation for Open Society), the US Embassy and AUSAID.

Media freedom is guaranteed by Law on Media Freedom (1998), which bans censorship and prohibits state-ownership of mass media. There is no legislation on protection of confidential sources.

Now hundreds of media outlets, mostly independent are registered with the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs^ The most of them is concentrated in Ulaanbaatar. There are 8 daily newspapers and hundreds of tabloids. Two competitors, the private "Mongol News" Co. LTD and state-financed MONTSAME news agency produce two English language weeklies. The former state-owned Mongolian National Radio and TV is in the transition to the public service under the Law on Public Radio and TV passed by the Parliament in January 2005. There are another commercial TV channels: Channel 25, UBS, TV5, TV9, Eagle TV(EBS) and dozens of small broadcasting stations over the country.

Print media has been aided by the development of the DANIDA-funded Newspaper Printing House established in Ulaanbaatar (1996), where virtually all city and many countryside independent newspapers can be printed at a reasonable price. Under the same DANIDA project, the Mongolian Press Institute, a journalism-training center was founded on the principles of western journalism, which offers short-term and mid-career training to journalists. International supporters and donors such as: UNDP, MFOS/OSI (Soros Foundation), UNESCO, TACIS Democracy Program of the European Commission, Konrad Adenauer Foundation, the Asia Foundation and others have also made a big contribution to free media development in Mongolia.

#### **Problems :**

Mongolia is still weak politically and economically with its national questions un-resolved and the civil society ill-equipped to claim full rights.

#### **Access to information**

The public's right to know is strictly limited in the practice. According to legal analysis on the Mongolian legislation affecting freedoms of expression and information conducted in cooperation with ARTICLE 19- London based global campaign for expression 51 of total 232 laws enacted until 2001 contain strict provisions restricting freedoms of expression, information and media. Restrictive legislation often restrains free speeches and development of vibrant media, so that is why we have chosen access to information as one of main tools of empowering citizen, making the government more transparent and open, accountable and responsible.

The government often pledges to openness and promotion of human rights. Free access to information is a part of the Action Plan of the Mongolian Government for 2004-2008 and several government programs such as National Anti-corruption Program and National Human Rights Program. The number of laws restricting the public's right to access information is increasing. The public without information and without knowledge on their right to know still feel themselves weak to take control over the government and organize actions for changes. So grass root initiatives of community groups are very rare. It is need increase public awareness.

Lack of transparency and accountability of both the government and public sector lead to negative grounds like flourishing corruption, crime, violence and so on. High officials are obliged to report on their incomes but this information could be disclosed if the person permits.

Results of GI situational analysis on the current situation of access to information said

that 32 public institutions adopted its list of secret information and 33 approved their procedure or rule on information protection, unfortunately, at 23 organizations the list of secret information and at 26 – procedure are parts of organization's secrecy. Mongolian Parliament has enacted a Law on Organizational Secrecy in 1995, which obliges the organizations to define its secrecy by their own.

GI survey among citizens involved 100 people representing different social groups over 18 years old with different education and profession results that 75% replied to question " Did you receive information you requested " and 12 % said "Yes" , 81.3% - "No"

15.1 % of respondents explain reasons why they did not obtain information were higher officials did not permitted, 31.8 % - information is state secret or organization's secret or official papers are not for ordinary citizens, 18.2% - information is not available and 19.7% were refused without explanation. 50 of citizen out of 100 respondents said it is important to create legal ground and 51 said it is necessary to conduct training for state officials.

### Freedoms of Expression and Media

Media is not powerful and cannot exercise the role of public watch- dog. Media legal environment is not favorable and media outlets are economically weak. Media self-regulation is not developed. Mongolian journalists have adopted National Code of Ethics by the 2d Congress on Confederation of Mongolian Journalists. It was established as result of merge of 2 former journalists organizations: Mongolian Journalists' Union and MFDJA

Censorship is high in Mongolia even through Law on Media Freedom bans it. According to 2004 Globe International survey conducted among 200 journalists actively working in the news and current affairs, 100% of the respondents said they have self-censorship. Usage of strict defamatory legislation restrains media freedom and number of defamation cases against media and journalists are increasing. Mss. Handdolgor, Editor-in-Chief of "UG" (World) opposition newspaper was imprisoned for 6 months in 2002 and Ms. Erdenetuya, tabloid journalist from Mongolyn Neg Odor (One Day of Mongolia) - for 3 months in 2004 since the new Criminal law came into force in September 2002.

## **II Mission/Vision:**

### **Mission**

Sustain Mongolian democracy and civil society and spread power of information and knowledge.

### **Vision:**

Establish democratic culture, informed and empowered citizens

### **Long-term goals:**

- Support transparency and accountability of the government
- Encourage the public's right to know and to freely express
- Promote power of the independent media and empower the journalists

Globe International will strive to develop the regional activities in order to achieve its objectives.

### **III. TOOLS AND ACTIVITIES**

- Legal reform
- Researches and analysis
- Media campaign
- Training
- Monitoring
- Public education
- Information distribution through Internet, newsletter and publications
- Other innovative methods

### ***IV. MAIN STRATEGIC PROGRAMS:***

#### **4. I. The public's right to know: Freedom of Information**

Freedom of information is one of the essential human rights and "touchstone... of other human rights" as stated in Resolution No59, UN (1948). Access to information is basis for healthy democracy for two reasons. First, it ensures that citizens make responsible, informed choices rather than acting out of ignorance. Second, information serves a "checking function" by ensuring that elected representatives uphold their oath of office and carry out the wishes of those who elected them. That is why we raise issues of access to information in connection with citizens' rights to vote and to act. Only in combination of rights to be represented, to act and to know, the citizens became powerful and their actions and direct participation come to the reality. Mongolia is missing freedom of information legislation.

#### Priorities:

- Access to information legislation
- Secrecy legislation reform
- Transparent governance and anti-corruption

#### *4.2 Supporting the Rights of Independent Media*

If journalists are not permitted to provide the public with information of their interests, democracy cannot be a real. Journalists are not isolated in the society. They are in cooperation defending their own rights. They are there to defend rights of citizens. Media freedom is a not only journalists right, the first it is a right for all citizens. That is why journalists have to work with other organizations in the civil society in order to promote a better democracy. The informed citizenship that is aware of the need for media freedom is the best protection for media freedom.

#### Priorities:

- Media Legal Reform
- *Free Expression violation monitoring*

- *Journalism training*

#### **4.3 Internal Capacity Building**

The program is aimed at building capacity of staff through offering opportunities to obtain new knowledge and enhance skills and experiences, and improve quality and involvement of volunteers as public representatives

*Methods:*

- *Involvement to training organized by local institutions*
- *Involvement to training and exchange programs abroad*
- *Study trip and other events abroad*
- *Internship and volunteers' capacity*

#### **4.5 Marketing and Promotion**

The program is aimed at promoting Globe International's activities to the target and community groups and the public, expand its relationship with the foreign countries abroad, promote capacity of the organization, and increase numbers of clients

*Methods:*

- Website development at [www.globeinter.org.mn](http://www.globeinter.org.mn)
- Promotional fliers and leaflets
- Annual report
- Publicity through media

### **2006 Activity Plan**

*Program: The public's Right to Know: Freedom of Information*

- Advocacy and lobbying Freedom of Information Law
- Secrecy legislation reform
- Public education on freedom of information

*Program: Promoting the rights of independent media*

- Free expression violation monitoring, seek IFEX membership.
- Media law reform
- Investigative reporting training
- Legal training for journalists
- Other short-term journalism training

*Program: Internal Capacity Building*

- Staff training on free expression violation & writing alerts
- Staff training on proposal writing
- Staff training on media monitoring

- Skills development for writing good presentations

*Program: Marketing and Promotion*

- Regular updating of website
- Launch a new web site on free expression violation
- Publication of annual report
- Promotion of web sites

*Program: Globe publication*

- Globe International newsletter
- Globe News webzine
- Role of independent media in a democratic society
- Covering election, handbook for journalists
- Basic of modern journalism, handbook for citizens
- TV journalism, handbook
- Protection on confidential sources
- Legal protection on journalist's rights