МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН ЗАСГИЙН ГАЗАР

УУЛ УУРХАЙ ХҮНД ҮЙЛДВЭРИЙН ЯАМ

СЕСМИМ Т Ө С Ө Л
МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН ОЛБОРЛОХ САЛБАРЫН МЕНЕЖМЕНТИЙГ БЭХЖҮҮЛЭХ ТӨСӨЛ

Mining and gender: The importance of sex-disaggregated data

Dolgion Aldar
Executive Director, IRIM

17 November 2017

Global Affairs Canada
Affaires mondiales Canada

The Asia Foundation

МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН ЗАСГИЙН ГАЗАР

УУЛ УУРХАЙ ХҮНД ҮЙЛДВЭРИЙН ЯАМ

СЕСМИМ
Т Ө С Ө Л
МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН ОЛБОРЛОХ САЛБАРЫН МЕНЕЖМЕНТИЙГ БЭХЖҮҮЛЭХ ТӨСӨЛ

IRBM ProLL Model 4G, ©CEDRE International

Stakeholders

Needs/Problems

Policies

Used at all stages

Impact

Tertiary outcomes

Intermediary outcomes

Preliminary outcomes

Programme outputs

Strategies and implementation

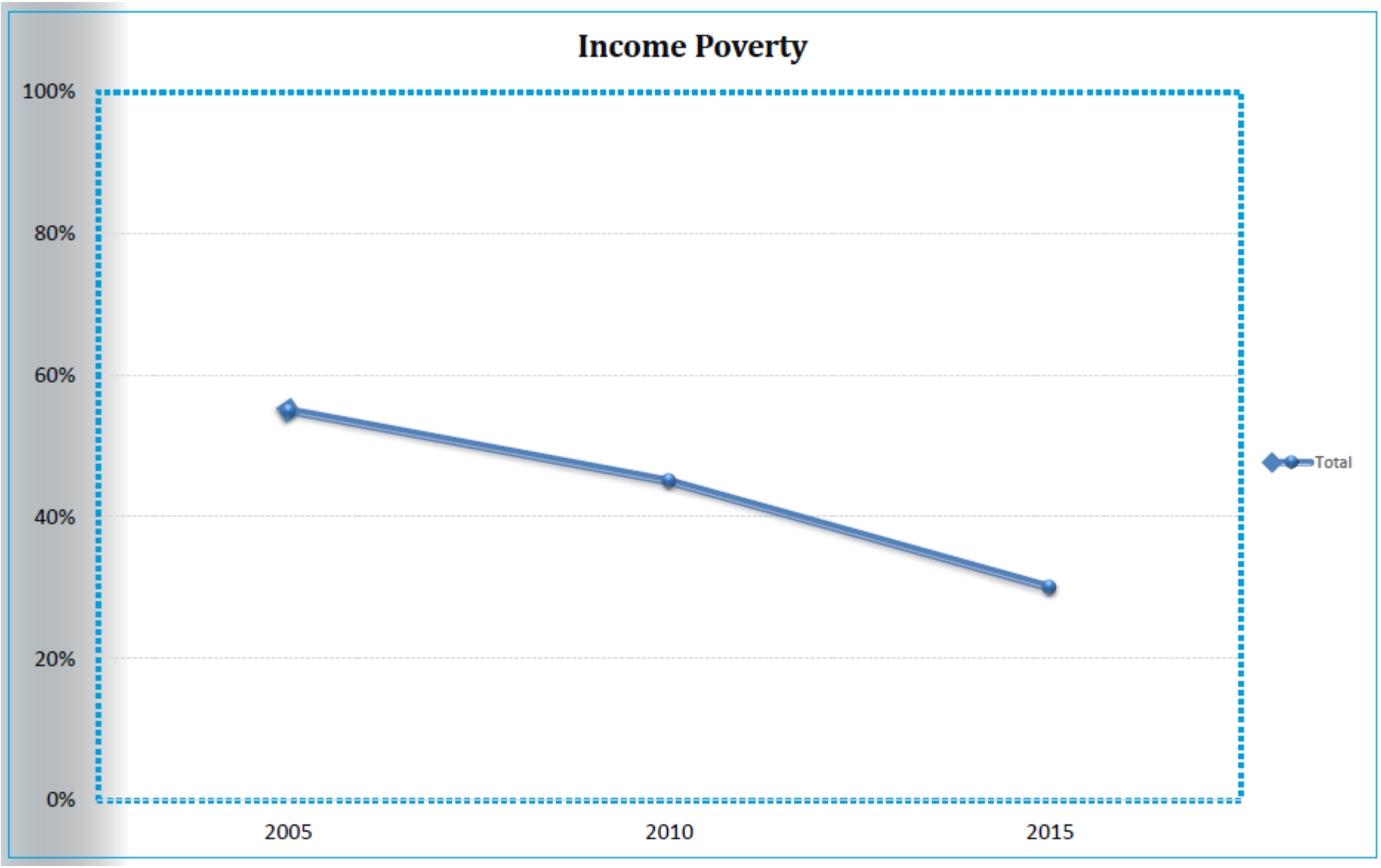
Process outputs

Global Affairs Canada

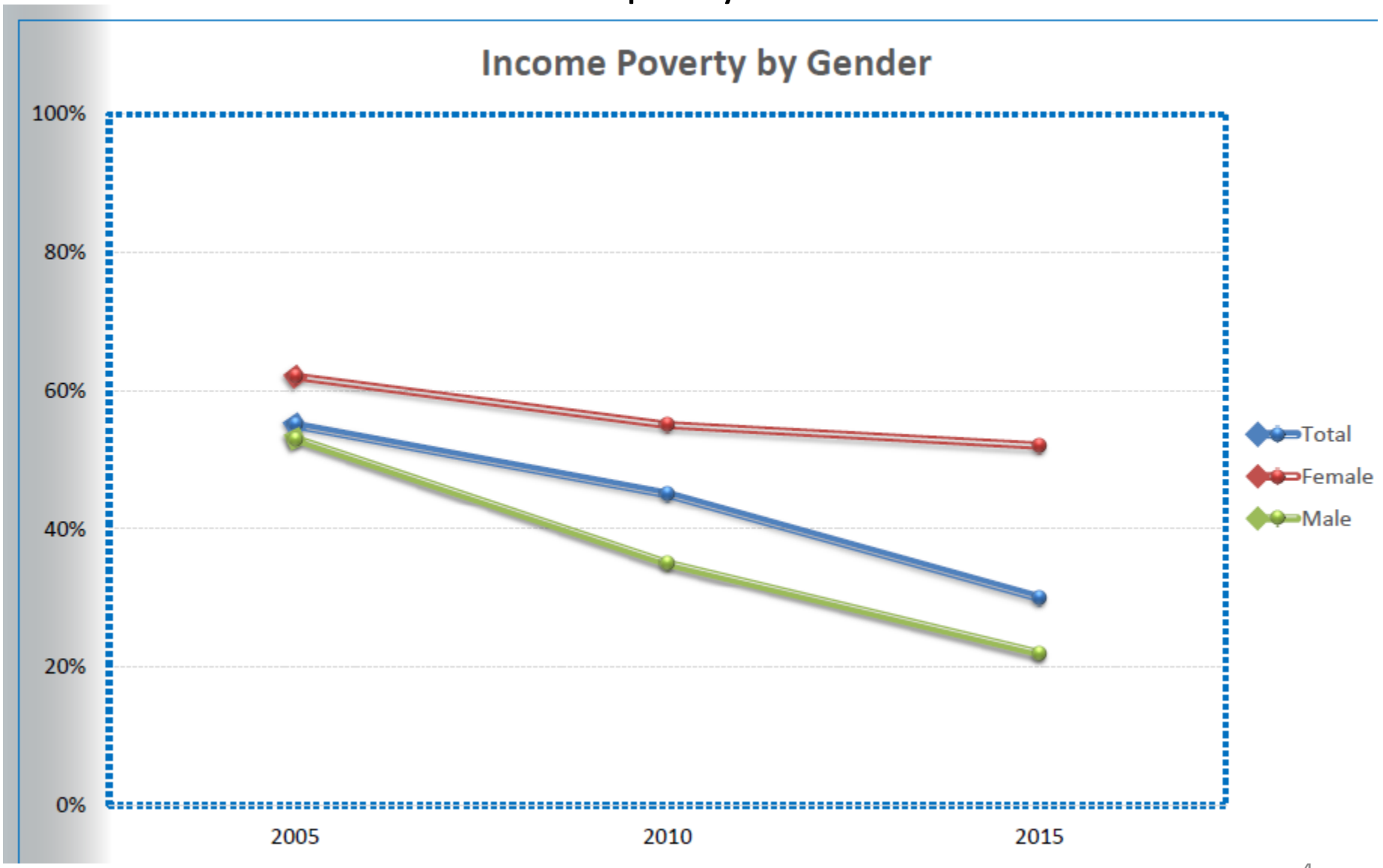
Affaires mondiales Canada

The Asia Foundation

Example – poverty reduction policy



Example – poverty reduction policy Would you still recommend this policy?



European Institute of Gender Equality

Gender statistics

Statistics that adequately reflect differences and inequalities in the situation of women and men in all areas of life.

- Disaggregated by sex
- Reflect gender issues
- Reflect the diversity of women and men
- Take into account stereotypes and social and cultural factors

Sex-disaggregate data

Any data on individuals broken down by sex

- Data collected and tabulated separately for women and men.
- Gender statistics rely on these sex-disaggregated data

МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН ЗАСГИЙН ГАЗАР

УУЛ УУРХАЙ ХҮНД ҮЙЛДВЭРИЙН ЯАМ

СЕСМИМ ТӨСӨЛ
МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН ОЛБОРЛОХ САЛБАРЫН МЕНЕЖМЕНТИЙГ БЭХЖҮҮЛЭХ ТӨСӨЛ

What are the uses of sex-disaggregate data?

As a basis for gender analysis

- To identify issues and problems
- Situational analysis
- To plan/design policies and programmes
- To monitor and evaluate policies and programmes

Quintile analysis, public expenditure analysis, social inclusion-exclusion analysis, power dynamics analysis, structural – institutional analysis

МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН ЗАСГИЙН ГАЗАР

УУЛ УУРХАЙ ХҮНД ҮЙЛДВЭРИЙН ЯАМ

СЕСМИМ ТӨСӨЛ
МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН ОЛБОРЛОХ САЛБАРЫН МЕНЕЖМЕНТИЙГ БЭХЖҮҮЛЭХ ТӨСӨЛ

Sex-disaggregate data in Mongolia:

1. National Statistics Office:
   - Gender Statistics (2013)
   - Human development indices
   - http://www.1212.mn/SDG/
2. (UNDP and IRIM 2016), (SDC and IRIM 2014):
   - Lack of sex-disaggregated data at sectoral level (e.g. transport, agriculture, environment and mining)
   - **Lack of sex-disaggregate data and data use among private sector** (lack of data about suppliers, their employees, impact on local communities)
   - **Lack of qualitative data to supplement sex-disaggregate data**

Challenges

(Major legal and policy reforms not required)

- **Reluctance** (depending on awareness and knowledge) – seen as not relevant or useful
- **Capacity** (management, coordination, methodology and tools perceived as difficult)
- **Resources** (finance, human resources, additional workload on daily operations)
- **Quality of data** (timeliness, relevance, usefulness, comparability, access)
- Lack of assessments – baseline data not useful for assessments
- **Lack of use of data in policy/programme designs**
  - (NSO 2014) 43% of final reports were used for research purposes whereas only 7.8% of them were used for policy making purpose

Example : Comprehensive study of Coal Transporting Truck Drivers (ADB and IRIM 2012)

#	Research tool	Collected data
1	KAP survey among truck drivers	304 (224 from Mongolian and 80 from Chinese truck drivers)
2	KAP survey among service providers	75
3	Face to face interview with truck drivers	19 (14 from Mongolian and 5 from Chinese truck drivers)
4	Interview with service providers	5
5	Face to face interview with transportation companies	5
6	Interview with local officials	2
7	Observation template for truck driver	17
8	Rapid assessment checklist for workplace program	7
9	Observation checklist for availability of IEC materials	7
10	Truck drivers' daily time allotment	18

Example: Female service providers along coal transporting corridors

- Level of education is relatively low– 70%
- Knowledge about HIV/AIDS low– Only 13% have
- Attitudes towards HIV/AIDS were negative– 87% Гүүр хүн ам
- Young women (15-24) who lived apart from their families and who have mobile lifestyle drink a relatively high amount of alcohol– 100%
- Women aged 35-49 had lower level of alcohol consumption and display less risky behaviours
- Women with healthy lifestyle seeking behaviours (29,3%)
- 41,4% work in ger restaurants and hotels along the road
- ***Workplace risk factors*** **- Service businesses along the transportation corridor:**
  - Owners of these businesses are interested in employing young women
  - Main customers are mobile men – truck drivers
  - Act as a venue for certain high-risk activities
  - Have you ever been pressured to engage in unwanted sexual intercourse? 27 % of respondents aged 15-24 answered YES

МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН ЗАСГИЙН ГАЗАР

УУЛ УУРХАЙ ХҮНД ҮЙЛДВЭРИЙН ЯАМ

СЕСМИМ Т Ө С Ө Л
МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН ОЛБОРЛОХ САЛБАРЫН МЕНЕЖМЕНТИЙГ БЭХЖҮҮЛЭХ ТӨСӨЛ

Next steps

Problems and needs identified

Integrated results based management– **M&E systems developed**

Sex-disaggregate data produced

Sectoral one-pagers

Analysed and elaborated with databases

Policy briefs and dissemination

Use of data and reports

Global Affairs Canada

Affaires mondiales Canada

The Asia Foundation

МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН ЗАСГИЙН ГАЗАР

УУЛ УУРХАЙ ХҮНД ҮЙЛДВЭРИЙН ЯАМ

СЕСМИМ Т Ө С Ө Л

МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН ОЛБОРЛОХ САЛБАРЫН МЕНЕЖМЕНТИЙГ БЭХЖҮҮЛЭХ ТӨСӨЛ

Thank you!

Global Affairs Canada

Affaires mondiales Canada

The Asia Foundation