



**PERMANENT MISSION OF MONGOLIA
MISSION PERMANENTE DE LA MONGOLIE**

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The Permanent Mission of Mongolia to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations at Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights /OHCHR/ and has the honor to forward hereby the Responses to the Questionnaire on the Study on Violence Against Children.

The Permanent Mission of Mongolia avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights /OHCHR/ the assurances of its highest consideration.



Office of the UN High Commissioner
for Human Rights /OHCHR/

Geneva

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**United Nations
Questionnaire for the Study of
Violence Against Children**



**Responses to the Questionnaire on the
Study on Violence Against Children**

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- ***Legal Framework with regard to Violence Against Children***
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15 January 2005

Ulaanbaatar

1. **Chapter one.**

1. *Question 1 - Describe any developments with respect to violence against children that have resulted from your country's acceptance of international human rights instruments, including, for example, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its optional protocols, the Palermo Protocol or regional human rights instruments. Provide information on cases concerning violence against children in which your country's courts or tribunals have referred to international or regional human rights standards.*

Mongolia is a party to over 30 international conventions related to the topic of human rights and freedoms. In particular, Mongolia acceded to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, and its additional protocols, and the International Labor Organization Convention 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor in 1959, 1990, 2002 and 2002 respectively. Mongolia is making preparations to join the UN Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime, and its additional protocols.

Mongolia has been working consistently on the adoption and implementation of domestic laws regarding provision of human rights and freedoms, and the rights of the child. This work is carried out within the framework of the Mongolian Constitution and the obligations assumed by Mongolia in accordance with international treaties and agreements. Over 300 laws containing nearly 350 provisions with regard to the rights of the child are in effect in Mongolia now.

The issue of protecting children against violence was outlined in several laws, including the Law on Protection of the Rights of the Child

/1996/, Family Law /1999/, Law on Crime Prevention /1997/, and Law on Detention of Unsupervised Children /1997/.

The Law on Protection of the Rights of the Child confirms the basic rights of the child set forth in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. With the introduction in 2003 of an amendment to this law, there emerged a new provision regarding protection of the child against sale, trafficking, enslavement, violence and abandonment.

The above-mentioned activities are a testimony to the fact that Mongolia has made significant progress in protecting the rights and freedoms of the child, preventing and combating their violation.

Moreover, Mongolia adopted the Program on Provision of Human Rights in Mongolia /2003/, National Program on Improving Child Development and Protection /2002/, and National Program on Combating Juvenile Crimes and Crimes against Children /1999/ with a view to implementing international treaties as well as domestic legislation.

The adoption of the Law on Combating Domestic Violence in 2004 was a tremendous step forward. Under this law, domestic violence means any intentional act of threatening to cause or causing damage by a family member or relative to another member of that family in the form of infringement upon the rights of the latter. The law regulates the issue of preventing and combating such violence.

In Mongolia, examples of court decisions on cases concerning violence against children, in which references to international agreements or conventions were made, are not available. However, Mongolian courts hear cases in conformity with the constitutionally enshrined principle that says that “Mongolia upholds the generally accepted legal norms and principles, and recognises that the effect of international treaties once ratified or signed is equal to that of domestic legislative acts”. When adopting laws, legislators uphold consistently the principle of bringing Mongolian domestic legislation in conformity with international treaties to which Mongolia is a party.

2. *Question 2 – Describe how forms of violence against children are addressed in your country’s constitution, legislation and subsidiary legislation, and, where appropriate, customary law*

- As stated in the Constitution of Mongolia, a person shall enjoy equal rights in political, economic, social and cultural fields as well as in marriage affairs irrespective of his or her age, sex, national, ethnic or social origin. The Constitution provides the basic rights of the child by stipulating that the state shall protect the interests of the family, motherhood, and the child.
- The Criminal Code of Mongolia contains a new chapter /2002/ “On crimes against the child, family and social morality”, and identifies the following acts as criminal offences:
 - exchanging a child
 - adopting a child illegally
 - abandoning or leading a child astray
 - evading one’s duty to take care of a child
 - neglects one’s duty to take care of a pre-school aged child
 - a parent’s evasion of the duty to provide for his/her own or adopted child
 - exposes a child to forced labour
- The Law on Protection of the Rights of the Child defines the forms of violence against children. A person commits violence towards a child if he/she:
 - insults, humiliates or slanders a child
 - rapes, kidnaps, delivers a child to hostage-takers
 - sells, intentionally exchanges, abandons or leads a child astray
 - tortures, uses a child for spying and conspiracy
 - forces a child to enter into marriage in his/her early childhood
 - illegally offers a child for adoption
 - illicitly traffics or sells a child
 - enslaves a child or reduces him/her to conditions analogous to slavery

The law also sets forth the obligation to prevent violence against and neglect of children.

3. *Question 3 – Provide details of any specific legislative provisions on:
-Prevention of all forms of physical, sexual and mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, and sexual abuse;*

- Protection of children from all forms of violence;*
- Redress, including compensation, for child victims of violence;*
- Penalties for perpetrators of violence against children;*
- Reintegration and rehabilitation of child victims of violence.*

On prevention

The Law on Combating Domestic Violence stipulates that domestic violence can occur in such common forms as physical, mental, sexual, and economic violence as well as in the form of threatening, persecuting, and isolating a child. The Law identifies duties and activities of the Government, state central and local administrative bodies with regard to prevention of domestic violence. The Family Law allows the court to resort to marriage dissolution without making attempts at reconciliation if the health of one of the spouses, and the child's upbringing have been damaged, or if that damage has been proven. This provision serves as an instrument for preventing child-related violence.

On protection and rehabilitation

The State policy on population development and the State policy on family development stipulate adopting specific measures, in particular protecting the child against violence, rehabilitating victims of violence and providing them with temporary accommodation.

The National programs on gender equity, on improving child development and protection, and on combating crimes against children outline activities aimed at preventing children from involvement in any forms of crime or violence and protecting the rights of juvenile offenders. Those activities are in the course of implementation.

According to the Law on Combating Domestic Violence, the state central administrative body in charge of social welfare shall be responsible for providing medical treatment, social and rehabilitation services, guidance, legal and other information to victims of violence.

On Penalties

Under the Criminal Code of Mongolia, penalties such as fines, arrest and imprisonment are imposed on perpetrators of violence against children.

Under the Law on Combating Domestic Violence an offender is obliged to live separately from the under-aged child under his/her custody. He/she is denied the right to contact that child. Alcohol or drug addicted persons are to undergo medical treatment. As stated in Article 25 of the Law on Protection of the Rights of the Child, an offender not liable to criminal responsibility shall, at the decision of the Soum or District Governor, undergo the following penalties:

- A citizen or official who committed mental or physical abuse of a child shall be liable to a fine of 40,000-50,000 MNT, or an arrest up to 30 days.
- A citizen or an official who intentionally made a child suffer from lack of clothes, food, and accommodation, or intentionally provided a child with food that did not meet sanitary requirements shall be liable to a fine of 35,000-40,000 MNT.
- A citizen who forced a child to beg, and an official who engaged a child to perform work harmful to his or her health shall be liable to a fine of 10,000-20,000 MNT.
- A citizen who abandoned or led astray his/her own or adopted child shall be liable a fine of 50,000 MNT, or an arrest up to 30 days.

4. *Question 4 – Indicate whether any specific legislative provisions address all forms of violence including physical, sexual and psychological violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment and sexual exploitation against children which take place in:*

- The family/ home;*
- Schools and pre-school care and education (both formal and non-formal, state and private); -Military schools;*
- Institutions including care, residential, health and mental health;*
- The context of law and public order enforcement in including detention facilities or prisons;*
- The neighbourhood, street and the community, including in rural areas;*
- The workplace (informal and formal);*
- Sports and sporting facilities.*

The Civil Code of Mongolia, Criminal Code, Family and Labour Laws, Laws on Combating Domestic Violence, on Protection of the Rights

of the Child, on Combating Alcoholism and on Execution of Decisions on Custody and Imprisonment of Suspects and Convicts outline the environment, in which violence against children occurs. For example:

- The Family Law forbids parents to cause damage to their child's health, mentality and moral upbringing, to be cruel to him/her and abuse their parental rights.
- Under the Criminal Code, a person who abandoned or led astray his/her own or adopted child shall be liable to an arrest or correctional work. If the child has died or has suffered serious damage due to the above-mentioned acts, the perpetrator shall be liable to punishment up to imprisonment. A person who caused damage to the preschool child under his/her custody by neglecting his/her duty to care for that child shall be liable to a fine, arrest or imprisonment. A person who exposed a child to forced labour shall be liable to a fine or imprisonment.
- The Law on Execution of Decisions on Detention and Custody of Suspects and Convicts stipulates that minor offenders shall be detained separately from other suspects and convicts under more comfortable conditions. They shall receive better nutrition.

5. *Question 5 - Indicate if corporal punishment of children, in any setting, including in the family, is explicitly prohibited in your legal system. Provide details of any legal defences available to those who administer corporal punishment to children, including in the family. Provide information on penalties applicable to those who administer corporal punishment to children, including in the family.*

- Under the Law on Protection of the Rights of the Child, a citizen or an official who has committed mental or physical abuse to a child shall be liable to a fine or an arrest.
- According to the Criminal Code, a person who has intentionally caused serious physical damage to another person or inflicted premeditated bodily injury upon another person that caused blindness, deafness, loss of an organ or its functional capacity, irreversible injury of face, child miscarriage, mental impairment or complete loss of working capacity shall be liable to imprisonment.

6. *Question 6 - Provide information on whether the penal code permits corporal punishment and/or capital punishment as a sentence for crimes committed by under-18 year olds.*

According to the Criminal Code of Mongolia, capital punishment is not applicable to crimes committed by under-18-year-olds. Mongolia is committed in the framework of its crime policy to reducing the number of crime categories subject to capital punishment, and excluding such punishment from the penal system.

7. *Question 7 - Provide details on whether bullying/ hazing and sexual harassment are explicitly addressed by legislation.*

There are specific provisions with regard to fight against and prevention of sexual violence in The Criminal Code, Family Law, Law on Combating Domestic Violence, and Law on Combat against Pornography, and other legislative acts. For example, infection of an underage person with sexually transmitted disease shall be punished by a fine or by imprisonment. Involvement of an underage person in alcohol or drug abuse, begging, vagrancy or prostitution shall be punished by correctional work or arrest. Unforced villainous action toward a person who has not reached 16 years by the person who had been informed about age before shall be punished by a fine, correctional work or imprisonment. Sexual intercourse by forcing or threatening the victim, or by abuse of the victim's inability to defend himself/herself shall be punished by imprisonment respectively.

The State policy on population development, and National program on improving child development and protection provide for activities designed to protect children from the potential dangers such as pornography, neglect, insult, cruelty, involvement in crime and marketing, and to raise the public awareness through training courses. These activities are in the course of implementation.

8. *Question 8 - Provide information on the way in which harmful or violent traditional practices, including but not limited to female genital mutilation, child marriage or honour crimes are addressed in your country.*

There are no such practices in Mongolia. As provided in the Constitution of Mongolia and the Family Law, Mongolian male and female citizens, aged 18 and over, shall enter into marriage by mutual consent.

9. *Question 9 - Provide information on the applicability of specific provisions to address all forms of violence against children to non-citizens and stateless children, including asylum seekers and displaced children. If specific provisions do not apply to such children, provide details of protection offered to them.*

Although there are no specific provisions addressing violence against asylum seekers and stateless children, the Constitution of Mongolia stipulates that every legal resident of Mongolia shall have equal rights with regard to law and court, and thus their rights shall be under ultimate protection. For example, the Law on Combating Domestic Violence states that a child of foreign nationality as well as a stateless child residing in Mongolia shall enjoy equal rights regarding the provisions of this law.

The issue of acceding to the UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees is under consideration.

10. *Question 10 - Provide information on any difference in the definition of violence and the applicable legal framework according to:*
- *The sex or sexual orientation of the victim and/or of the perpetrator;*
 - *The age of the victim and /or of the perpetrator;*
 - *The relationship between the victim and the perpetrator, including, but not limited to infanticide, sexual violence in marriage, incest and sexual abuse within the family, and physical chastisement*

The sanctions against a perpetrator of violence with criminal character identified in the Criminal Code vary depending on the age of the perpetrator and the victim, and the relationship between them. A case when a minor is reduced to prostitution by a parent, protector or a guardian who has legal responsibility to take care of the child, shall be considered a heavy crime, and a perpetrator shall be sentenced to a fine or an arrest. A case where a child under 14 years is raped shall be considered as a serious and heavy crime, and a perpetrator shall be liable to imprisonment or capital punishment.

Moreover, the minimum age for crime responsibility is 16 years at the moment of crime commitment. If a person aged between 14 and 16 has committed a serious crime including rape, he or she shall bear responsibility for that crime.

According to the State Supreme Court Comments /these comments are a binding legislative act, and are equal to law enforcement/ “Frequent Battering” means a constant and habitual action of battering committed by a person toward another particular person three and more times. “Other Acts of Torture” include reducing a person to starvation, locking him/her in a cold room, tying, tweaking, biting and other actions causing physical and psychological suffering of a person. A court shall impose punishment for such acts to be considered as aggravated crimes.

11. Question 11 - Provide information on any recent comprehensive review of the legal framework to address violence against children.

There has been no special study into the above-mentioned issue. However, the issue of violence against children was given in-depth analysis in the Survey on children and women’s quality of life (UNDP, 2000), and in the comparative legal study conducted within the framework of preparation for the accession to the ILO Convention No. 182, Additional Protocols to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Additional Protocols. On the basis of these studies, a special chapter “Child-friendly Legislative Reform” was included in the National program on improving child development and protection. The chapter is in the course of implementation.

The Law on Combating Domestic Violence and the Law on Protection of the Rights of the Child prohibit the following acts towards the child: isolation from his/her usual environment, restriction of his/her communication with other people, marketing, enslavement or keeping under conditions analogous to slavery, employment to perform work dangerous to his/her health, permission to play with toys and participate in activities causing damage to his/her health or morality. Under those laws the child has also the right to be free from violence.

12. Question 12 - Provide information on any studies and surveys, which have been undertaken to assess the impact of legal measures to address violence against children.

Mongolia regulates violence-related criminal offences and infringements on the basis of the Criminal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure, Administrative Law, and other legislative acts. In recognition of the fact that violence mostly occurs within the family, the Law on Combating Domestic Violence was adopted in 2004, and put into effect from 1 January 2005. Various governmental and non-governmental institutions conducted a series of special studies into the implications of the law.

13. Question 13 - Identify those parts of the court structure in your country tasked with addressing violence against children. Indicate if your family or juvenile courts have specific responsibility for this issue.

As stated in the Constitution of Mongolia and Law on Courts, Mongolia's judicial system comprises the State Supreme Court, Aimag and the capital city courts, Soum, inter-soum and district courts. The State Supreme Court is a supervising court, Aimag and the capital city courts are courts of appeal, Soum, inter-soum and district courts are courts of first instance.

There are no special courts that hear family and juvenile cases. The idea of setting up such courts is under consideration, and the training of relevantly qualified judges has already begun.

Minimum age required for valid consent to sexual activity

14. Question 14 - Provide information on any legislatively defined minimum age required for valid consent to sexual activity. Is this age different for girls and boys? Is this age different in respect of heterosexual and homosexual activities?

According to the Criminal Code, a sexual intercourse with a person who has not reached the age of 16 years qualifies as a criminal offence. There are no specific provisions regarding gender and sexual activity differentiation.

15. *Question 15 - Provide information on the minimum age of marriage for women and men.*

As provided in the Constitution of Mongolia and the Family Law, Mongolian male and female citizens, aged 18 years and over, shall enter into marriage by mutual consent.

Mongolia acceded in 1991 to the UN Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages.

16. *Question 16 - Provide information on legislation and other measures to prevent the commercial sexual exploitation of children, including through prostitution and other unlawful sexual activities. Provide details on means to ensure that child victims of such exploitation are not criminalized. Provide information on legislation or other measures to prohibit all forms of sale or trafficking in children, including by their parents.*

Mongolia acceded to the Additional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. Although incidents involving sale of children have not been registered so far, there is fertile ground for such offences. Faced with the negative effects of unemployment and poverty, children opt to abandon their homes, leave school, vagrant, use drugs, perform heavy physical work and prostitute themselves.

In 2002, at the request of the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour, the international organisation ECPAT conducted a field study into the issue of protecting children against trafficking and sexual exploitation. Guided by the relevant recommendations made in this respect them, in collaboration with governmental and non-governmental organisations, international and national, the Government of Mongolia is drawing up a national program on the above-mentioned issue. In 2004, an Ethic's Code on prevention of sexual exploitation of children and trafficking children in tourism and travel was concluded within the framework of this policy. Furthermore, special training courses are offered to staff of tourist companies and hotels. Mongolia joined the ECPAT Network, and established the Mongolia-ECPAT organisation with over 40 member-organisations.

Child pornography and negative information /causing mental and physical pressure/

17. Question 17 - Provide information on legislation and other measures to prohibit the production, possession and dissemination of child pornography. In particular, please provide information on any controls on pornography produced and/or disseminated via the Internet.

The Law on Fight against Pornography prohibits advertising of pornography, production, dissemination and sale of pornographic books, literature, photos, films, images or tapes etc. However there is still no specific regulation restricting or prohibiting child pornography.

In this respect, the issue of acceding to the Additional Protocol of the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime has come to the forefront and is under consideration now. Moreover, the possibility of introducing amendments on criminal and administrative responsibility for advertising pornography via the Internet to the Law on Fight against Pornography is under consideration, too.

The Law on Protection of the Rights of the Child prohibits involving children in activities that cause damage to their health or life. It also says that the State Central Administrative Body shall approve a list of toys and activities dangerous to their health.

18. Question 18 - Provide information on any legislation or guidelines to protect children from injurious information and material transmitted through the media, Internet, videos, electronic games, etc.

According to the Law on Fight against Pornography, sex-related publications, books, literature, images and tapes shall be sold in special places. The law also prohibits the sale of such products in offices, streets, squares, children's organisations, kindergartens, schools, dormitories, food and goods markets, commercial and entertainment places, as well as the individual sale of those products. It prohibits selling and showing erotic products to persons below 18 years or engaging persons below 18 years to sell them.

19. Question 19 – Provide information on legislation, regulations or administrative directives requiring reporting of all forms of violence against and abuse of children in all settings to appropriate bodies. If

reporting legislation, regulations or administrative directives exist, please indicate whether all citizens are required to report, or whether the obligation falls on certain professional groups only. Provide details of any sanctions for non-reporting.

Under the Law on Protection of the Rights of the Child citizens, economic entities, or organizations are be obliged to report any infringement upon the provisions of the law, and suggest that the relevant organisations or officials take appropriate measures to eliminate such violations.

The Law on Combating Domestic Violence stipulates that teachers of kindergartens and general education schools, and medical staff shall inform the police, and if impossible, the local authorities of the domestic violence that has occurred or might occur.

According to Paragraph 4, Article 13, a police authority shall receive all information regarding domestic violence and take necessary measures. However, there are no specific provisions with regard to sanctions that shall materialize, if an official has failed to comply with his or her duty to report cases of domestic violence. Under this law citizens, economic entities or organizations shall have the right, rather than the obligation to inform the police or local authorities of domestic violence that has occurred or might occur.

Procedure for complaints by victims of violence

20. Question 20 - Provide information on any complaints procedures relating to all forms of violence against children perpetrated in:

- *The family/ home;*
- *Schools and pre-school care and education (both formal and non-formal, state and private);*
- *Military schools;*
- *Institutions, state and private, including care, residential, health and mental health;*
- *The context of law and public order enforcement including in detention facilities or prisons;*
- *The neighbourhood, street and the community, including in rural areas;*

- *The workplace (informal and formal);*
- *Sports and sporting facilities.*

Under the Constitution of Mongolia, a child or any person acting on behalf of the child shall have the right to submit complaints. Governmental and non-governmental institutions conducting activities in the area of human rights and the rights of the child shall provide assistance in the execution of those rights.

According to the Law on Protection of the Rights of the Child, if a child deems that his/her rights have been violated, he or she has the right to submit complaints or put in claims personally or through his/her parents, guardian, care-giver and other citizens or organisations. Parents, guardians, care-givers, social workers and other citizens are also entitled to submit complaints or make claims, if they deem that the rights of the child have been violated.

Under the Law on Combating Domestic Violence, a victim may apply to court personally or through his/her authorized representative or advocate and demand that the rights of a perpetrator of violence be restricted. He/she can also demand that a court should oblige a police authority to take measures to restrict the rights of a perpetrator of violence. The law also regulates collection and analysis of information on violence by a social worker or an authorized representative of a child, as well as receipt of the relevant complaints and information, and adoption of appropriate measurements by police authorities.

The Criminal Procedure Law stipulates that special procedures shall be applied in case of violence of criminal character.

21. *Question 21 - Indicate whether children or persons acting on their behalf can access these procedures. Indicate whether legal aid is available to facilitate submission of complaints, and the circumstances in which legal aid will be available.*

Under the Criminal Procedure Law a victim is entitled to have an advocate, submit requests to the relevant organizations and officials, and examine the relevant documents and materials. The law stipulates the presence of an advocate of an under-aged perpetrator of violence along with

his/her parents or authorized representatives at all stages of criminal proceedings.

Complaints on domestic violence are heard in accordance with the Law on Hearing Civil Cases in Courts, as well as on the basis of a victim's complaint, requests made by his/her lawyer, a police officer, or his/her authorized representative, and the relevant evidence. Cases of under-aged victims shall be heard in camera.

22. *Question 22 - Describe steps, which have been taken to raise awareness of possibilities to submit complaints about violence against children.*

Governmental and non-governmental organizations, with the help of the mass media, conduct regular activities to raise public awareness of violence against children, including:

- training
- data registration and surveys
- consultations
- confidential telephone lines
- publications.

23. *Question 23 - Provide information on any special procedural or evidentiary rules which may apply in proceedings with respect to violence against children.*

According to the Law on Combating Domestic Violence, a court shall rule in favour of restricting the rights of a perpetrator of violence on the basis of the relevant evidence, the victim's complaint and the request made by his/her advocate, authorized representative or a police officer. The law says that in order to protect the life and health of a victim a court may make decide for adoption of appropriate measures set out in the law within 24 hours since receipt of the complaint regarding the commitment of domestic violence. According to the Law on Hearing Civil Cases in Courts, and the Criminal Procedure Law, cases of domestic violence and rape shall be heard in camera with a view to protecting private secrets.

24. Question 24 - Provide information on the usual outcome of complaints of violence against children (e.g. compensation, punishment of perpetrators, perpetrator rehabilitation, family therapy).

In order to uphold complaints related to violence against children, the relevant organizations, first and foremost, engage in mental and health rehabilitation.

In accordance with the Criminal Code and the Law on Protecting the Rights of the Child, the submitted complaints shall be verified, and those at fault shall be liable to a fine, arrest, or correctional work in conformity with the conditions and regulations set forth in the law.

The Law on Combating Violence that came into effect from 1 January 2005 provides comprehensive regulation regarding this issue. For example, a police authority shall investigate the crime scene immediately upon receiving information on domestic violence, make records, give notice of criminal responsibility, if necessary detain an offender, and bring a victim to a safe place or to his/her relatives. Due to the fact that the law has only recently come into effect, its implementation still lacks sustainability.

25. Question 25 - Provide information on the usual outcome of legal proceedings in which children and juveniles are found guilty of perpetrating violence (e.g. imprisonment, corporal punishment, community service, perpetrator rehabilitation, family therapy).

Legal proceedings of offences committed by a minor are conducted in accordance with the special regulations set forth in the Criminal Procedure Law, and the principle of minimum use of restriction of rights is applied.

According to the Criminal Code, the minimum age for crime responsibility is 16 years at the moment of crime commitment. If a person aged between 14 to 16 has committed intentional murder, caused intentional heavy physical damage/bodily injury, committed rape, robbery, pillage, plunder, or rough treatment with aggravating consequences he/she shall bear criminal responsibility for that crime.

If a person under 18 years has committed a light or less serious crime for the first time, a court may decide to apply compulsory correctional measures set forth in this law without handing out a sentence.

Chapter Two.

26. Question 26 - Are there any Governmental authorities, structures and mechanisms, including at federal, state/provincial, municipal and local level which are currently responsible for addressing violence against children? If yes, identify these authorities, structures and mechanisms and describe how coordination is ensured.

The activities, duties, and interrelationship of institutions in charge of fighting violence against children are coordinated by the Law on Government, Law on Protection of the Rights of the Child, Law on Combating Domestic Violence, and other relevant legislative acts. The Organisation has an inter-sectional structure.

Under the Law on Government of Mongolia, as the issue of children and youth is within the scope of the Vice-Minister's duties, the Vice-Minister's Office is in charge of general inter-sectional coordination of activities aimed at ending violence against children. The Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs is responsible for formulating policies and strategies on protecting children against violence. The Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour is responsible for preventing violence against children and rehabilitating victims. Under the Law on Combating Domestic Violence the State Central Administrative Body in charge of social welfare (that is the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour) is authorized to provide social services to victims of violence and identify the minimal requirements for shelter accommodation.

Governmental institutions such as the General Department of Police and the National Office for Children are responsible for implementing and co-ordinating policies and programs related to violence against children, and collaborate in this regard with the UN specialized agencies and other specialised international and national organisations.

The National Office for Children and the National Council for Children headed by the Prime Minister of Mongolia are responsible for implementing policies and programs designed to end violence against

children and ensure NGOs' and children's participation in the fight on violence against children. They also carry out activities at the level of aimags and soums.

Under the law, the General Department of Police is the main institution in charge of combating violence against children. It is responsible for investigating, halting, preventing all forms of violence and imposing respective punishment.

In order to fight violence against children and prevent crime, all levels of the local administrations set up their own non-staff council boards that are responsible, in their respective territories, for formulating, implementing, supervising policies and programs, and for financing the necessary activities from the local budget.

*27. Question 27 - Is there a lead Government authority tasked with responsibility for addressing violence against children?
If yes, provide details.*

The Government executes its duties with regard to protecting children against violence through the General Department of Police and its branches, which are all under the Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs. The Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour and its branches are responsible for formulating and implementing policies and strategies on provision of social services to victims, rehabilitation and socialisation of victimized children.

The issue of fighting violence against children is also within the scope of activities of social development divisions, centres for children and social workers of local administrations.

*28. Question 28 - Are specific financial and/or human resources allocated by your country to address violence generally?
If yes, indicate the extent of these allocations.*

The Government allocates financial resources to this area in compliance with the Law on Management of the State Budget. Today, the work of about 500 school social workers, 700 social workers and 300 police officers at the level of soums and khoros is financed by the state budget.

One should not overlook hundreds of workers and volunteers of over 100 non-governmental organisations working in this area.

29. *Question 29 - Does your country allocate specific financial and/or human resources to activities to address violence against children? If yes, provide details.*

The Government allocates 8 billion tugriks to the implementation of the National Program on Improving Child Development and Protection (2002-2010). 35,7 million tugriks (out of 8 billion) have been earmarked for the cause of preventing violence.

About 200,000 USD is allocated annually to the Child Protection Programme that is being implemented through the joint effort of the Government and the UNICEF. The money is used for various purposes, including conducting surveys, formulating programs, launching training programmes and awareness activities.

The Government acceded to the Yokohama Declaration on Fight against the Use of Children for Sexual Purposes, joined the international organisation ECPAT, and established a national network. It is also drawing up a national programme in collaboration with over 20 governmental and non-governmental organisations.

30. *Question 30 - Do international or bilateral donors provide resources to your country for activities to address violence against children? If yes, indicate the extent of these resources and the way in which they are used*

International organisations and NGOs select local administrations out of economic considerations and implement joint programmes to combat violence against children, launch training programmes, conduct surveys and set up monitoring systems.

The Government of Mongolia incorporated the issue of combating and preventing violence against children in strategy and programme papers it concludes with the UN specialised agencies, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and other international financial organisations.

Since 2000 Save the Children Fund (the UK) has been donating 25,000-30,000 USD annually for the implementation of the Programme on Violence Against Children. For example, the Fund carries out activities aimed at establishing and strengthening a Child protection unit in the National Centre Against Violence, forming special police groups designated for work with children within police departments of Bayankhongor and Dornod aimags and stepping up cooperation and participation of governmental and non-governmental organisations.

The World Vision and the USAID provide services to maintain shelter houses for victimised children, the ADRA deals with their rehabilitation, the Save the Children Fund (UK) and the Norwegian Assistance conduct the activities on changing the public's perception and attitudes towards violence against children. Open Society Forum cooperates with the Police General Department in maintaining special rooms for hearing victimised children's testimony. These organisations also helped to boost national NGOs' capacity.

31. Question 31 – Does your country provide any assistance to other countries' efforts to respond to the problem of violence against children? If yes, provide details

In the 1950s Mongolia provided support to Korean children, in the 1980s - to Afghani orphans, in the 1990s - to children affected by the explosion of the Chernobyl atomic power station, in 2004 – to the children of Beslan. There is a campaign under way to raise money for tsunami victims.

32. Question 32 - If your country has a national human rights institution, such as a human rights commission or ombudsman, or a child-specific human rights institution, does it have any role or competence in the area of violence against children, including receiving complaints? If yes, provide details.

The Human rights national commission is in charge of that area. One member of this commission is elected to work in the National Council for Children.

The issue of introducing an ombudsman's post was outlined in the Law on Combating Domestic Violence and the National Program on Improving Child Development and Protection.

Under the Law on Protection of the Rights of the Child, the National organisation for children shall:

- 1) implement child-specific state policies, and legislation regarding the rights of the child;
- 2) monitor organisations working to protect children, and shall offer guidance to them;
- 3) improve skills of those working with children;
- 4) cooperate with NGOs in protecting children;
- 5) monitor the implementation of the National program on child development and protection, and shall put forward proposals;
- 6) collect information, conduct surveys, establish databases and unified networks regarding children's rights;
- 7) other duties set forth in laws and legislative acts.

33. *Question 33 - Are there any particular parliamentary structures (for example special committees) to address violence against children? If yes, provide details.*

The issue on violence against children is under the jurisdiction of the Sub-committee of human rights, Social policy standing committee and Legal affairs standing committee.

34. *Question 34 - Have there been any recent parliamentary initiatives to address violence against children? If yes, please give details.*

The Parliament of Mongolia approved and ratified the following documents:

- ILO Convention 138 concerning the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment
- ILO Conventions No182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour
- Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, and Optional Protocol on Protection of Children Involved in Armed Conflicts (2002)

- Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption (1999)
- Law on Protection of the Rights of the Child (1996) and amendments thereto (2003)
- Family Law (renewed, 1999)
- Law on Combating Domestic Violence (2004)
- State Policy on Supporting Family Development (2004)
- State Policy on Population Development (2004)
- MPs hold open discussions, talks and conferences with children's representatives every year on the International Children's Day of Broadcasting. For example, in 2003 and 2004 the standing committees of the Parliament discussed the topic "A minor offender" with teenage representatives.
- In September 2004 the Parliament's Legal affairs standing committee discussed the issue of protecting children against trafficking and sexual exploitation with the management of specialised organisations.
- The Parliament's Social policy standing committee approved the National Plan of Action to implement the Law on Combating Domestic Violence (January 2005).

Chapter Three.

Role of civil society in addressing violence against children. The aim of this section is to elicit information on civil society activities relating to violence against children.

35. Question 35 - Describe significant civil society initiatives addressing violence against children in your country, including the types of institutions involved (such as academic institutions, professional associations, women's associations, student associations, community-based groups, faith-based groups, child and youth-led groups, trade unions, employer's organizations, national non-governmental organizations, international non-governmental organizations) and the major activities engaged in (including advocacy, awareness raising, research, prevention, rehabilitation and treatment of children harmed by violence, provision of services, provision of resources).

The issue of violence against children has been in the spotlight during the last two years. Consequently, NGOs and international organizations are trying to make appropriate contributions by providing social care services, offering psychological and legal advice, raising public awareness, launching training and awareness activities, conducting surveys, and influencing decision-makers with a view to modifying the legal environment.

- The following organizations have been engaged actively in formulating and implementing laws and policy papers in this area: Association of Mongolian Women Lawyers, National Centre Against Violence, Centre for Mongolian Children's Rights, National Network for monitoring the implementation of the Convention on the Abolishment of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Mongolian Women's Association, Gal Golomt Movement, Fair Gender Development Centre, national NGOs headed by the National Coalition of NGOs for Children, Save the Children Fund (UK), UNICEF, World Vision, Asian Foundation, Mongolian Open Society Forum, and other donor-organisations.
- Victimized children receive social care services from the following organizations: National Centre Against Violence, Association of Mongolian Women Lawyers, Sex Equality Centre, Save the Children Fund (UK), World Vision, Christina Nobel Children's Foundation, Badamlyanhua Centre, ADRA, Norwegian Assistance Institution, Vatican's representative office in Mongolia.
- National Centre Against Violence, Sex Equality Centre, Save the Child Fund (UK), World Vision, and Open Society Forum are working together to prevent violence against children and establish a favourable legal environment for victimized children.
- Parents of Handicapped Children Association and Association of Handicapped Women work to prevent violence against children in need, whereas Centre for Mongolian Children's Rights, Peace Winds Japan, Fair Gender Development Centre, ILO, and Mandakh Children's Association work to protect, assimilate and provide assistance to working children as well as to children serving terms in prison.

36. Question 36 - Describe the support provided by your Government for these activities and the efforts made to coordinate civil society and government initiatives.

The Government seeks to improve the legal environment and provide guidance and financial support to the executive institutions and bodies.

The Government works together with the National Centre Against Violence, Gal Golomt National Movement to combat violence against children and provide assistance to those affected by violence. This cooperation is secured by the conclusion of respective contracts and is in conformity with the Law on Government, which stipulates that some of the duties of a state authority can be executed through NGOs.

State and non-governmental organizations have jointly established the National Coalition of NGOs for Children and the Child Protection Network with a view to influencing decision-makers and engaging various professional groups.

37. Question 37 - Describe the role played by the media in addressing violence against children.

- The issue of child-related violence is regularly covered by the Mongolian National Television as well as by local and private TV channels. There is a firm determination to expand the broadcast of such programmes. These programs are produced pursuant to the chapter titled “Children’s Participation and Access to Information” of the National program on improving child development and protection. There are a lot of privately owned child-oriented newspapers and magazines.

Chapter Four.

This sector is designed to extract information on children’s activities to address violence.

38. Question 38 - Provide information on the involvement and consultation of children in designing activities, and in implementation and monitoring of programmes and policies to address violence against them. Provide details, including ages and other details of the children involved.

The issue of consolidating children-led organizations, boosting their participation and developing a system of such organizations has come to be regarded quite seriously over the last years.

After various children's nation-wide and local congresses had been held, the Mongolian society eventually accepted the fact that children had the capacity to express their views at any level, evaluate the government's performance and directly participate in various activities. For example, it was the children-led One World-Next Generation Organisation that launched Minigovernment, Miniparliament, United Nations Model, and Children's Forum. Furthermore, a strategy paper on children-led organizations was issued by a group of children aged between 12 and 18.

At the Children's National Forum, which was organized by the Government of Mongolia prior to the National Congress on child issues, the youth had the opportunity to evaluate implementation of legislation related to violence against children, and make appropriate recommendations.

39. Question 39 - Describe the involvement, if any, of children in designing special procedural or evidentiary rules applying in court proceedings with respect to hearings concerning violence against children. Provide details including ages and other details of the children involved.

Such cases have never occurred.

40. Question 40 - Describe the amount and type of resources made available to support children's participation in activities to address violence against children.

Mongolian Government has consistently provided financial assistance to children's conferences. It provided \$16,000 in assistance to a group of children who were producing a series of documentary films within the framework of the Project on improving Mongolian children's quality of life. The project was implemented by the UN specialised agencies.

Donor organizations support children-led organisations in the implementation of projects related to fight on violence against children, publication of newspapers, broadcast of radio and television programmes, and launch of public awareness campaigns. In 2003 the UNFPA, the Embassy of Netherlands, and the Asian Development Bank donated 14,000 euros to assist the Centre for Development of Mongolian Children in issuing a newspaper for children from low-income families.

Chapter Five.

Policies and programmes to address violence against children.

41. Question 41 - Program and Policy for Combating Violence against Children

The National Policy on Population Development and the National Policy on Family Development proclaim the task of protecting children from such potential dangers as violence, cruelty, and exploitation for criminal and sexual purposes.

The issue of protecting children against violence is thoroughly dealt with in the National Programmes on Provision of Human Rights, on Improving Child Development and Protection, on Prevention of Child-related Crimes, on Provision of Gender Equality as well as local authorities' programs. These papers set out the objective to prevent violence and launch the relevant training courses.

42. Question 42 - As to whether the Government implements the program and policy on preventing violence against children, and involves the appropriate agencies in the process. If yes, provide information using the table.

- In 2002 the Government adopted the National Programme on Improving Child Development and Protection and made the National Office for Children accountable for its implementation.
- In 1999 it adopted the National Programme on Prevention of Child-related Crimes, and made the General Department of Police accountable for its implementation.

Attachment #1 shows the extent to which the issue of child-related violence is covered by Mongolia's state policy papers and programs.

Legislative acts/ Environment	Famil y	School	Public	Office	Law enforcement organisation	Other
State Policy on Population	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Policy on Supporting	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Family Development						
State Policy on Youth and Children	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
National Programme on Provision of Human Rights	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
National Programme on Provision of Gender Equality	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
National Programme on Improving Child Development and Protection	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
National Programme on Prevention of Child-related Crimes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

43. Question 43 - Does the Government monitor the impact of the program and policy concerning the prevention of violence against children? If yes, provide comprehensive information and supporting materials regarding the monitoring system.

Reports on the implementation of decisions, policies, programmes, and projects approved by the Government are issued on a semi-annual and annual basis and disseminated among the public and the relevant organisations. For example, the course of implementation of the National Programme on Improving Child Development and Protection is reported to the Parliament annually. The report in regard to this program's implementation in 2002-2004 was discussed at the National Children's Forum, and the results were submitted to the National Congress on Child Issues.

In every ministry there is an Information and Monitoring department responsible for monitoring government policies and programs. These

departments receive methodological advice from the Information, Monitoring and Evaluation Department of the Secretariat of the Government of Mongolia.

The relevant information on the government bodies can be obtained from <http://www.open-government.mn>.

44. Question 44 - Does your country participate in international activities concerning the issue of violence against children?

Determined to create a favourable legal environment for protecting the rights of the child, Mongolia participates in such international activities by acceding to international conventions and instruments, and by supporting declarations, action programmes and initiatives issued at international and regional meetings and consultations. Mongolia acceded to the following conventions:

- the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols on Protection of Children Involved in Armed Conflicts, and on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography;
- the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption;
- International Labor Organization Convention 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor;
- ILO Convention 138 Concerning the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment.

The Government of Mongolia accepted the concept of the Stockholm Agenda for Action against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. It also acceded to the Yokohama Declaration and joined the ECPAT network against sexual exploitation and child trafficking. It formulates national programmes of action in conformity with the concepts and principles of the recommendations and pledges adopted at meetings of the Ministries of Asian and Pacific region states

Mongolian children successfully participate in international and regional activities aimed at promoting children's participation. For the last two years a Mongolian schoolchild has taken part in the meetings of UNICEF secretaries. As a result of continued intensive participation, the Union of Mongolian Working Children has joined the World Association of Working

Children. Amarbold, a Mongolian schoolboy, has become a member of the World Children's Parliament.

Chapter Six.

Data collection, analysis and research. This section aims to provide an overview of information system and information about violence against children that may be used to inform, plan and monitor policy, legal and programmatic interventions concerning violence against children.

45. Question 45 - Over the past five years, have there been any victim-based, epidemiological, or other population-based surveys assessing violence against children in your country? If yes, provide details, references, or attachments.

There have not been any nation-wide surveys over the past five years. However, the relevant ministries and agencies, together with national and international non-governmental organisations, and with the support of donor organisations, have conducted a series of partial surveys. See attached the summary of the surveys conducted from 2000 up to date with regard to violence against children.

46. Question 46 - Have there been any small-scale or representative interview studies with parents and children on the violent victimization of children? If so, please give details.

It is the organizations and entities implementing child-related projects and programmes that conduct interview studies on children who either have been exposed to violence or might be exposed to it in the future. The National Office for Children, the Department of child affairs of the General Department of Police, the Office of Child Residence Investigation, Detection and Distribution, the Specialised educational centre for children, the Infant clinical nursing home, and other state-financed, public service organizations undertake their own studies in that regard.

47. Question 47 - Over the past five years, has your government conducted or commissioned any scientific research projects on the problem of violence against children? If yes, indicate the subject of

this research and where the findings of these projects may be consulted in more detail.

The government of Mongolia, with the support of the UN specialized agencies, conducted the Survey on pregnancy among teenagers in Mongolia, and the Survey on the essential needs of Mongolian children.

The surveys have been crucial in revealing needs of modern Mongolian children and exposing violence, abuse and neglect towards them. Several legislative acts, projects and programs have been worked out in the follow-up to surveys' results.

48. Question 48 - Have studies or surveys been undertaken on the impact of legal measures to address violence against children? If yes, provide details, references, or attachments.

At the time of establishing a favourable legal environment for the protection of human rights, surveys emerge as crucial factors in drawing up new laws and amending the old ones.

In the last years, surveys have been used as the information foundation that helped to improve the legal environment, formulate new policies and programmes, and monitor their implementation.

49. Question 49 - Does your Government have a system for formal inquiries into children's deaths in which it is known or suspected that violence may have played any part? If so, please give details.

There is such a system. Under the Criminal Code, murder cases are registered and investigated by the State Investigation Bureau. The State Supreme Court releases statistical data on a semi-annual and annual basis, where cases of child abuse fall into different crime categories.

50. Question 50 - Are regular (e.g. annual) reports published describing the statistical profile of the known or suspected violent deaths investigated by the system? If yes, what proportion of all homicide deaths are under the age 18?

The Police Department does not officially issue statistical reports on violence-related deaths. It revealed the following figures with regard to children's deaths caused by crime.

No	2000	2001	2002	2003	Nov 2004	Total
Number of deaths	112	95	89	120	134	1527

51. Question 51 - If reports on the national profile of known and suspected violent deaths are published by your Government, indicate how the data are broken down for the purpose of reporting (check all that apply).

(sex, age, nationality, cause of death, forcible death /murder/, suicide, undetermined, death by external influence, crime scene, address, picture of the crime scene, date and time of the crime, relationships between a victim and a perpetrator of the crime, other).

Although the Police Department does not prepare comprehensive reports on the above-mentioned issue, cases of violent deaths are covered regularly by the mass media.

52. Question 52 - Provide the total number of reported cases of violence against children in 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 respectively.

From this year on these cases shall be registered on a comprehensive basis, as provided for in the Law on Combating Family Violence.

The Police Department does not register and make reports on cases set forth in questions 52 and 53. The following data has been released with regard to the number of children who were affected by crime.

Number of children who were injured due to crime.

No	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Rape	34	46	48	47	43
Crimes against citizens' freedom	93	63	75	76	70
Robbery	64	62	65	64	62
Total	191	171	188	187	175

(Source: Police General Department, 2004)

The following data on the number of children injured due to violence refers only to cases that were heard in courts. It was provided by the Research Centre of the State Supreme Court, November 2004.

	2001	2002	2003
Children who underwent illegal abortions	3	0	2
Children who suffered due to abandonment	3	2	1
Children who suffered due to sexual relationship with persons under 16	6	9	5
Total	12	11	8

Chapter Seven.

Awareness, advocacy and training

54. Question 54 - Over the last five years has your Government conducted or commissioned any campaigns for raising awareness of violence against children and its prevention? If yes, please describe any recent campaigns, including the settings and types of violence that were the subjects of the campaigns and the target audience (general public, caregivers, teachers, etc.).

Each year, the Government of Mongolia organises various nation-wide activities of this kind. For example, 2000 was declared as the Child Development Support Year, 2003 was declared as the Handicapped Citizens and Children Support Year, 2004 was declared as the Family Development Support Year. In the anticipation of the UN GA Special Session Mongolia joined in 2001 the worldwide pledge campaign "Let's Say Yes For Children" and launched a national campaign under the slogan "Let's love, protect, support and listen to our Children".

- On the occasion of the International Children's Day of Broadcasting celebrated by Mongolia since 1994 Mongolia's President, Speaker of the Parliament, Prime-Minister, Head of the National Council for Children, and other decision-makers hold meetings with children and the public.
- The National Office for Children, together with the UNICEF, Norwegian Assistance Fund and other NGOs, launch campaigns

for raising public awareness of violence against children regularly. They also issue guidebooks, booklets, posters and calendars.

- When it comes to training courses and public awareness activities, NGOs prove to be most active.

55. Question 55 - How were the campaign messages and information disseminated? Check all that apply.

Newspapers	✓
Radio	✓
Television	✓
Theatre	✓
School	✓
Other	✓

56. Question 56 - Over the last five years, has your Government provided, commissioned or sponsored training programs in the area of violence against children? If yes, indicate which of the following areas such training program addressed last and which provider groups received training. Check all that apply.

	Prevention	Protection	Correction	Rehabilitation	Fine
Hospital personnel	✓	✓		✓	
Public health worker	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Social worker and psychologist	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Teacher	✓	✓		✓	
Judicial officer	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Police officer	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Penitentiary officer	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Minor criminal, parents, care-guardian	✓	✓		✓	✓
Other	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Summary of the surveys conducted from 2000 up to date with regard to violence against children

Survey, term	Purpose	Outcomes	Organisation-executor of the survey	Client
Survey on quality of life of children living in Erdenet, Darhan and on the outskirts of the capital city (2001-2002)	To examine the conditions under which children on the outskirts of the capital city live, identify factors hindering the building of a favourable environment for them.	Factors influencing the quality of and access to basic social services provided to children from the outskirts of the capital city were revealed, and the appropriate database was established.	National Office for Children, Save the Children Fund (UK), UNICEF	National Office for Children (the government's executive agency)
Survey on the needs of Mongolian youth (2000)	To study the needs of the youth on the basis of questionnaires and interviews with focus groups. Teenagers' Participation was crucial to the survey's success.	A three-year Project on promoting well-being of teenage girls and boys to be implemented by the UN specialised agencies benefited from the survey's results.	Ministry of Health, Permanent Mission of the UN specialised agencies to Mongolia, Centre of Mongolian Youth and Children	Ministry of Health
Survey on children	To examine the figures illustrating	Appropriate recommendation	Centre of demographic	The ILO International

<p>engaged in gold mining (2002)</p>	<p>the number of children engaged in legal and illegal gold mining, evaluate their working conditions; to disengage children from heavy work and assist in building a legal environment</p>	<p>s were developed on the basis of information obtained from 122 children (aged between 6 and 18) engaged in gold mining. The conclusions and recommendations of the survey serve as a good foundation for Action plan of the ILO Mongolia Project Unit for Children Labour Elimination.</p>	<p>research and training of the Mongolian State University</p>	<p>Program to Eliminate Child Labour, Government of Mongolia</p>
<p>Survey on Children working in UB marketplaces (2002)</p>	<p>To prepare supporting materials for the ILO Action Plan with regard to disengaging children from the worst forms of labour, rehabilitating their rights, and protecting them from hazards at work</p>	<p>A project on rehabilitation of children working in UB marketplaces was implemented on the basis of the questionnaire conducted among 300 children aged between 6 and 18, and 65 adults. The Project was implemented with the support of state and non-government</p>	<p>Centre of demographic research and training of the Mongolian State University</p>	<p>The ILO International Program to Eliminate Child Labour, Government of Mongolia</p>

		organisations.		
Survey on violence against women and legal environment (2002)	To clarify the reasons and forms of violence against the rights and freedoms of women, including physical, mental and sexual abuse towards women in the political, economic, social, and cultural fields	The survey helped to renew the Law on Combating Domestic Violence; a guidance regulating procedures and rules regarding prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against women, modification of legal proceedings, and protection of victims and witnesses was issued.	Human Rights and Development Centre, National Centre Against Violence, National Network Centre for Supervision of Implementation of Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Women Discrimination, "Trust fund" of the UNWDF.	National Centre Against Violence
Survey on Domestic violence Against Women and Children, and Its Impact on Their Health (2004)	To measure the scale of violence against women and children and identify its forms; to outline the ways of resolving the issue of its health impacts by drawing decision-makers' attention.	The survey served as a good foundation for the Programme to Implement the Law on Combating Domestic Violence.	Ministry of Health, Department of Hospital Services Coordination, UNICEF	UNICEF, Office of the Permanent Representative in Mongolia
Qualitative survey on pregnancy among teenagers in Mongolia	To identify conditions, and consequences of pregnancy among teenagers.	The survey helped to highlight the need for reproduction education among	Ministry of Health, Department of Hospital Services Coordination,	Project on promoting well-being of Mongolian teenagers (implemented

(2004)		teenagers within the framework of the mid-term policy of the National Programme on Improving Child Development and Protection 2005-2007.	UNFPA	through the joint effort of the UN specialised agencies)
Survey on Trafficking of People in Mongolia (2000)	To study this category of crime		Human Rights and Development Centre	Human rights national commission
Survey on trafficking of women and children (2002)	To study the current situation in this area		Human Rights and Development Centre	Human rights national commission
Report on sexual exploitation of children, and their trafficking	To study the current situation in this area		ECPAT	Government of Mongolia