**SUBMISSION OF MONGOLIA**

**TO THE REPORT ON CASES OF FEMICIDE**

1. Mongolia has no national femicide Watch or femicide observatory on violence
against women that in any form described in the initiative. However, we
established Temporary protection facilities for providing temporary protection to
the victims as well as One-stop service centers were founded to respond with
health and legal services required by the related laws for all victims and survivors
to support their recovery.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| OSSCs | 10 | 11 | 15 | 17 |
| Temporaryprotectionfacilities | 6 | 9 | 14 | 24 |
| Number ofpeopleserved | 1488 | 1739 | 2417 | 4659 |

Within the framework of the “Child Protector” project, total of 214 protectors
volunteered to engage in the prevention of child abuse, bullying among
schoolmates at homes, schools, streets, and other public areas by 2019.

1. The Secretariat of Coordination Council for Crime Prevention of Mongolia
(SCCCP) has published The White Book of Crimes in Mongolia in 2016, 2017,
2018, and 2019 in which shows an overview on analysis, assessments, and
recommendations to the domestic violence situation, investigation, prosecution of
the crimes as well as court decisions. Also, The Secretariat conducted the
Criminology survey on Gender-based violence 2018-2020 to determine the root
cause of the crimes. The Survey can be enclosed at the official website of
SCCCP [www.cccp.mn](http://www.cccp.mn).

1. By the Law on Prevention of Crime and Offences, the police are monitoring 253
people again released from prisons with the purpose to prevent them from
committing a crime as of the first 3 months of 2021.

1. In the first quarter of 2021, police officers undertook 3,124 risk assessments to
determine the possible risk to the life, health, and safety of faced or can be faced
by the victims of domestic violence, of which 1,935 were “Low”, 752 were “Medium”
and 236 were rated “high”. Based on the risk assessment, 310 people were
handed over to one-stop service centers, 20 people were to temporary protection
facilities, 2751 people were to relatives and close family members, 9 people were
to hospitals and 34 people were to welfare organizations.

1. Good practices: The Law on Combating Domestic Violence established a
specialized unit to combat domestic violence at the General Police Agency. As
part of the implementation of the Law on Combating Domestic Violence and
increasing the knowledge and skills of police officers, a total of 25 trainings were
organized for 1,675 police officers. In accordance with the Cooperation agreement
2016-2020 between Mongolian Government and the United Nations Population
Fund, a “Domestic Violence Database” has been established at Police Information,
Technology and Communications Center that receives calls and reports on crimes
and violence and commissioned in 2018. This program receives and develops
information on victims and perpetrators of domestic violence not only from the police officers but gives opportunity to the One Stop Service Centers, temporary
protection facilities and Multidisciplinary Groups to provide information to the
database, thus making essential contribution to the services to the victims and
effective planning of response actions. With the view to raise public awareness of
the harms of domestic violence, to change negative attitudes and behaviors in
family relations, to promote zero tolerance society to violence against women, to
expose hidden crimes and offenses, as well as to increase the participation and
improve cooperation between governmental and non-governmental organizations
and citizens, to protect victims and remedy of the rights violated, number of
nationwide campaigns have been launched such as “Understand and Respect” in
2019, “Love does not hurt” in 2020, “Right now” and “I am” in 2021.

Challenges: Due to the lack of a court interpretation of Article 5.4.2 of the Law on
Offences, which explains the act of “forcing to do, not to do certain actions against
the will”, in many ways which are verbal insults, turbulent and intimidation are not
considered domestic violence. There are many cases where the mental abuses
are resolved in a beneficial way to the perpetrators. In addition, the police are
required to provide compulsory behavioral training to those convicted of domestic
violence, but the cost of training local teachers, classrooms, and teacher salaries
has not been located yet, which results in the implementation of the law.

1. According to the national survey of victims of domestic violence in the last 3 years,
there were 796 victims of domestic violence in 2018, 894 in 2019, 1082 in 2020,
and 362 in the first 3 months of 2021, for a total of 31,344 victims. Victims of crimes
of “murder” by the Criminal Code were 5 in 2018, 8 in 2019, 16 in 2020, and 2 in
the first 3 months of 2021, a total of 31 people were killed, 20 of them women.

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