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Implemented by:



Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC

COMBATING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN MONGOLIA

FACTS

Project name:

Combating Gender-Based Violence in Mongolia

Duration:

2016 – 2020

Budget:

SDC: USD \$4.3 million
UNFPA: USD \$853,000
Government of Mongolia:
USD \$452,000

Target group:

- GBV survivors and potential survivors of GBV
- Perpetrators and potential perpetrators of GBV
- Policy and decision-makers
- Mongolian public

Target area:

Nationwide



Young people united to end violence against women.

BACKGROUND

Mongolia has undergone tremendous societal change in the past two decades stemming from the country's political and economic transition. This changing context has had a significant impact on the country's socio-cultural norms, the dynamics of gender equality, and the phenomenon of gender-based violence (GBV). A 2015 assessment conducted by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights reaffirmed that GBV, and particularly DV against women and children, is prevalent and widespread. While there have been

legal advances in the country in recent years, including improvements in legal protections for victims, GBV remains one of the most serious and life-threatening human rights violations in Mongolia. The Combating Gender-Based Violence (CGBV) Project will help Mongolia establish a national response mechanism to prevent and combat GBV, particularly DV, through the creation of a reliable database, an institutionalised victim-protection mechanism, and better public awareness.

GOAL

To strengthen national capacity to combat gender-based violence, particularly domestic violence, in Mongolia

SDC's Strategic Goal:

To contribute to equitable and sustainable social and economic development in Mongolia

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The project aims to tackle GBV/DV in Mongolia by: 1) Gathering data countrywide on the current state of GBV/DV and its root causes; 2) Raising awareness of GBV/DV

to promote greater public sensitivity and more responsive decision-making; and 3) Improving and expanding response mechanisms for survivors of GBV/DV.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Evidence on GBV/DV is generated and sustained for improved policy.** The key interventions to achieve this outcome are:
 - To conduct a nationwide GBV survey; and,
 - To improve the existing National Police Authority's GBV data system.
- Rights-holders and duty-bearers have a better understanding and a higher readiness to address GBV/DV.** The key interventions to achieve this outcome are:
 - Support for the integration of GBV, particularly DV issues, into secondary and vocational educational curricula;
 - Training of service providers (health, social, justice and police) and the integration of GBV issues into relevant university curricula;
 - Support public awareness-raising campaigns on GBV/DV prevention targeting men, women, boys and girls, the elderly and people with disabilities;
 - Provide information on GBV/DV prevention issues to the public via the media;
 - Support advocacy efforts towards the approval and implementation of the Law to Combat Domestic Violence (LCDV) and other relevant laws to combat GBV/DV and the allocation of state funds to LCDV implementation and monitoring; and
 - Support the government in implementing UPR, CEDAW, CRC and CRPD recommendations.
- Multidisciplinary response to gender-based and domestic violence in pilot aimags and districts strengthened.** The key interventions to achieve this outcome are:
 - Strengthening the capacity of existing One-Stop Service Centres (OSSC) and shelters in providing survivor protection and rehabilitation services;
 - Advocacy and support for the establishment of new OSSCs in survey-indicated areas;
 - The establishment of new OSSCs and shelters in survey-indicated areas and the provision of technical and financial support;
 - Support advocacy efforts to institutionalise existing and newly established OSSCs and the allocation of sufficient funding for operations; and
 - Strengthening the capacity of service providers.

RESULTS TO DATE

A nationwide survey on the GBV/DV concept and plan were elaborated and a team and advisory panel were established at the National Statistical Office. An initial needs assessments for the integrated data system on GBV/DV was conducted and preliminary results were shared with National Police Agency authorities.

Comprehensive advocacy and awareness-raising campaigns, along with public pressure on decision-makers, resulted in Parliament's approval of the LCDV on 22 December, 2016. The LCDV came into effect on 1 February, 2017, and the development of about 25 standard operating procedures to support LCDV implementation was undertaken and will be completed in 2017. The criminalisation of DV is a crucial step forward in the effective prevention of and response to DV, and creates legal consequences for violent actions by perpetrators and legal redress mechanisms for victims.

A new partnership with the Press Institute of Mongolia was established in 2016 to strengthen the capacity of journalists and media personnel to correctly and sensitively report on GBV, which leads to better public understanding of the issue.

A GBV prevention and response training programme with 0.5 credit hours was integrated into the legal postgraduate training programme at the Law Institute, enabling the sensitisation of lawyers on the key features and root causes of GBV, and the justice sector response. Initial training at the Law Enforcement University has begun.

A new partnership was established with the National Emergency Management Agency to effectively respond to emergencies, particularly in meeting the specific needs of women and girls during emergency planning and response. It is known that in humanitarian situations, women and girls are more vulnerable to violence.



A forum on multi-sector cooperation to respond to domestic violence in Mongolia.

Implementing partners:

- Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Labour and Social Protection/National Committee on Gender Equality
- National Police Agency
- National Statistical Office

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