

**Refugee Review Tribunal  
AUSTRALIA**

**RRT RESEARCH RESPONSE**

**Research Response Number:** MNG35217  
**Country:** Mongolia  
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Keywords: Mongolia – Domestic violence – Legislative provisions – Police – State protection – National Centre against Violence – Support organisations – Services to victims

This response was prepared by the Research & Information Services Section of the Refugee Review Tribunal (RRT) after researching publicly accessible information currently available to the RRT within time constraints. This response is not, and does not purport to be, conclusive as to the merit of any particular claim to refugee status or asylum. This research response may not, under any circumstance, be cited in a decision or any other document. Anyone wishing to use this information may only cite the primary source material contained herein.

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**Questions**

- 1. In 2004 and 2005 domestic violence legislation was introduced in Mongolia and the National Centre against Violence was established. Has there been any monitoring of the effectiveness of these provisions introduced in 2004 and 2005?**
- 2. Are there any reports about whether the police response to domestic violence has changed or improved in recent years?**
- 3. Are restraining orders/ apprehended violence orders available to victims of domestic violence?**
- 4. Is there any other more detailed information about the services offered by the National Centre against Violence apart from what is on their website?**
- 5. Are there other services for victims of domestic violence apart from the Centre?**
- 6. Are any organisations other than the UN Committee on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women monitoring the situation of women in Mongolia?**

**RESPONSE**

- 1. In 2004 and 2005 domestic violence legislation was introduced in Mongolia and the National Centre against Violence was established. Has there been any monitoring of the effectiveness of these provisions introduced in 2004 and 2005?**

The United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) has raised concerns about the implementation of aspects of the legislation introduced in 2005, including services provided to victims. Sources report that although public and media discussion has increased, the incidence of domestic violence remains high. Social and cultural norms also reportedly discourage victims to report domestic violence.

CEDAW reported that although legal, administrative and other measures by the Mongolian government to eliminate discrimination against women have been adopted, “the incidence of domestic violence remains high”. Measures introduced by the government to fight violence against women include: in 2007, the National Programme on Fighting against Domestic Violence and in 2005, the Law on Fighting against Domestic Violence (United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 2008, *Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women – Mongolia*, CEDAW/C/MNG/CO/7, 7 November, pp.2,5 <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/602/98/PDF/N0860298.pdf?OpenElement> – Accessed 28 July 2009 – Attachment 1).

CEDAW also expressed its concern about aspects of the Law on Fighting against Domestic Violence as follows:

...It is also concerned about the implementation of certain aspects of the Law on Fighting against Domestic Violence, including those relating to the provision of shelters and the availability of medical and rehabilitation services by qualified professionals. The Committee also regrets that the State party has not yet criminalized marital rape (United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 2008, *Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women – Mongolia*, CEDAW/C/MNG/CO/7, 7 November, pp.5-6 <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/602/98/PDF/N0860298.pdf?OpenElement> – Accessed 28 July 2009 – Attachment 1).

The US Department of State in its human rights report for the year 2008 for Mongolia noted that “Domestic violence against women was a serious problem, particularly among low-income rural families”. It also noted that there “was increasing public and media discussion of domestic violence, including spousal and child abuse. However, victims were reluctant to come forward, in order to avoid “airing their family’s dirty laundry”” (US Department of State 2009, ‘Women’ in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2008 – Mongolia*, 25 February – Attachment 2).

In July 2009 Freedom House noted that:

...A 2005 law prohibited spousal abuse, which was broadly defined, and there have been dozens of convictions in recent years. However, social and cultural norms continue to discourage victims from reporting such crimes (Freedom House 2009, *Freedom in the World 2009 – Mongolia*, 16 July, UNHCR website <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/refworld/rwmain?page=printdoc&docid=4a64529bc> – Accessed 28 July 2009 – Attachment 3).

## **2. Are there any reports about whether the police response to domestic violence has changed or improved in recent years?**

Sources report that the responsibilities of the police are set out in legislation. Although the US State Department has reported that the Mongolian government has attempted to improve the training and professionalism of the security forces, no information was found in the sources consulted on a changed or improved police response to domestic violence in recent years.

In its human rights report for 2008 the US State Department reported on the training and professionalism of the police and security forces as follows:

There was general agreement that corruption in law enforcement agencies was endemic. The Anti-Corruption Agency, established in 2007, reportedly investigated some police officers but did not make public the results of any such investigations. There were no major changes to prevent police from abusing detainees or punish those who did so. However, the government made efforts to improve the training and professionalism of the security forces (US Department of State 2009, 'Role of the Police and Security Apparatus' in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2008 – Mongolia*, 25 February – Attachment 2).

A 2008 report prepared by the Centre for Citizens' Alliance (CCA) (a NGO focusing mainly on women's rights) also reported on the training of law enforcement authorities:

...Due to inexistence of independent and separate government agency responsible for issues related to domestic violence, the law enforcing authorities and personnel have not been trained with adequate professional qualifications and also current staff's understanding, knowledge and attitude remain by and large out-fashioned so that those situations have prompted slow reaction to support any initiatives in this respect, and further inefficiency in law enforcement efforts at grassroots and local authority levels, including police, courts and courts decision executing agencies (Centre for Citizens' Alliance 2008, *Implementation of the CEDAW in Mongolia: Shadow Report: Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women*, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) website, p.49 [http://www.sdc.mn/ressources/resource\\_en\\_178065.pdf](http://www.sdc.mn/ressources/resource_en_178065.pdf) – Accessed 29 July 2009 – Attachment 4).

The Canadian Immigration and Refugee Board provides information on the responsibilities of the police as set out in the 2004 Mongolian Law Against Domestic Violence:

9.1 The police authority shall be obliged to carry out the duties in preventing and combating domestic violence as follows:

9.1.1 to accept and file the complaints concerning domestic violence, visit the site of violence, interrogate the offender and witness, take notes and conduct other activities required;

9.1.2 to explain victims about their rights and offenders on regulations on restriction of their rights as stated in this Law;

9.1.3 to remind the offender of [the] possibility to impose administrative and criminal penalties;

9.1.4 to bring the victim to hospital or refuge, if possible, [or] transfer to custody of relatives in case ... it is deemed necessary;

9.1.5 to detain an offender [in] ... temporary custody in accordance with legislation on [an] administrative basis if it is deemed necessary;

9.1.6 to deliver the offender who is under the influence of excessive use of alcohol to the sobering houses;

9.1.7 to inform the social worker on offering the service as stated in provision 5.1.5 of the Law to the victim;

9.1.8 to submit and notify the request on measures to be taken to restrict the right of the offender to the relevant authority or official;

9.1.9 other duties as stipulated in Law (Mongolia 13 May 2004) (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2005, *MNG100563.E – Mongolia: Role of police and medical personnel in the documentation and sharing of information regarding domestic abuse cases; whether domestic abuse is a basis for divorce, procedure to obtain divorce in case of domestic abuse of wife by husband; role of judges and courts in divorce cases based on domestic abuse and otherwise; whether divorce can be initiated by one spouse without the other spouse's consent; whether divorce can be granted based on de facto separation of spouses; whether legal separation of spouses exists and if so, whether it is a necessary step before divorce; details of the concession of custody of minor children through divorce proceedings (September 2004 – September 2005)*, 26 September – Attachment 5).

The Mongolian government in an October 2008 report to CEDAW set out remedies for victims of violence against women. It stated that the National Centre Against Violence (NCAV) and the police had commenced projects for the proper treatment of victims. Nevertheless “the occurrence of domestic violence had not diminished”:

On violence against women, the Law on Fighting against Domestic Violence regulates relations related to seeking by a victim of domestic violence for protection of his/her rights, imposing liability on the violators, preventing from various forms of domestic violence and ensuring participation of state and non governmental organizations as well as individuals in the fight against such violence. The law provides for victims remedies such as bringing a victim to a shelter house, giving the victim temporary protection of parents, relatives or community, transferring the victim to a childcare centre or social welfare organization if necessary, giving the victim necessary information as well as legal and other advice, and providing medical care and rehabilitation services if the victim is temporarily psychologically affected or physically abused. **The National Centre against Violence together with the police has started projects on proper treatment of victims of crime, provision of legal remedies and improvement services for victims and set offender identification rooms with special equipment. Such measures are significant in creating conditions to prevent victims from being identified by suspects and accused, which may lead to threat and revenge.** With the implementation of the Law on Fighting Against Domestic Violence, the Working Group led by the Minister of Justice and Home Affairs was established by the Prime Minister's decree to develop a National Programme on Fighting against Domestic Violence ('Committee On Elimination Of Discrimination Against Women Considers Report Of Mongolia' 2008, *States News Service*, source: United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG), 24 October – Attachment 6).

And:

Turning to issues of violence against women, Ms. Baigalmaa [State Secretary of the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour of Mongolia] observed **that the occurrence of domestic violence had not diminished...** ('Committee On Elimination Of Discrimination Against Women Considers Report Of Mongolia' 2008, *States News Service*, source: United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG), 24 October – Attachment 6).

The US State Department also reported on the police's legal requirements in respect of domestic violence and noted that these standards were “rarely” met:

...The law requires the police to accept and file complaints, visit the site of incidents, interrogate offenders and witnesses, impose administrative criminal penalties, and bring victims to refuge. It also provides for sanctions against offenders, including expulsion from the home, prohibitions on the use of joint property, prohibitions on meeting victims and on access to minors, and compulsory training aimed at behavior modification. **However, this**

**level of service was rarely provided because the police lacked sufficient funding and, according to women's NGOs, often were reluctant to intervene in what was viewed as an internal family matter** (US Department of State 2009, 'Women' in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2008 – Mongolia*, 25 February – Attachment 2).

According to the November 2008 CEDAW report domestic violence continues to be seen as a private matter by the police:

...the Committee remains deeply concerned that the incidence of domestic violence remains high. The Committee is also concerned **that domestic violence continues to be seen as private matters, including among the law enforcement personnel**, and the rate of prosecution under the Law on Fighting against Domestic Violence has been very low (20 cases prosecuted since its enactment)... (United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 2008, *Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women – Mongolia*, CEDAW/C/MNG/CO/7, 7 November, pp.5-6  
<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/602/98/PDF/N0860298.pdf?OpenElement> – Accessed 28 July 2009 – Attachment 1).

The 2008 CCA report also reports:

In relation to current practices in that domestic violence is not considered as a form of crime and due to shortage of trained professional officials, out-dated methods of taking domestic violence as insignificant offences remain prevalent so that offenders are simply held temporarily and imposed cash fines under Law on administrative liabilities, **but victims tend to remain without adequate protection and remedies** (Centre for Citizens' Alliance 2008, *Implementation of the CEDAW in Mongolia: Shadow Report: Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women*, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) website, p.49  
[http://www.sdc.mn/ressources/resource\\_en\\_178065.pdf](http://www.sdc.mn/ressources/resource_en_178065.pdf) – Accessed 29 July 2009 – Attachment 4).

### **3. Are restraining orders/ apprehended violence orders available to victims of domestic violence?**

No information was found in the sources consulted on restraining orders or apprehended violence orders available to victims of domestic violence in Mongolia.

### **4. Is there any other more detailed information about the services offered by the National Centre Against Violence (NCAV) apart from what is on their website?**

Although information is available about services offered by the NCAV from sources other than the NCAV website the more detailed information is on that website. Information on the NCAV is provided below from the World Health Organisation, Regional Office for the Western Pacific Region website and the US State Department as well as the NCAV website.

Information accessed from the World Health Organisation, Regional Office for the Western Pacific Region website describes the NCAV as follows:

The National Centre Against Violence (NCAV) was first established as the initiative of the Liberal Women Brain Pool, Women's Movement for Social Progress and the Women Lawyers' Association of Mongolia on 15 June 1995.

The NCAV is a non-governmental and public-service organization that started pioneering work and activities that combated violence against women and domestic violence for the first time in Mongolia. Currently it has 11 local branch offices.

The goal of the NCAV is to contribute to the improvement of systems to prevent and eliminate violence against women and children, and domestic violence...('Mongolia' (undated), World Health Organisation, Regional Office for the Western Pacific Region website, p.5 <http://www.wpro.who.int/NR/rdonlyres/1695A753-F164-46B7-9DB9-84A28E406739/0/CPMOG.pdf> – Accessed 29 July 2009 – Attachment 7).

The US State Department reported that the NCAV provides temporary shelter and psychological and legal counseling in Ulaanbaatar:

There were no reliable statistics regarding the extent of domestic abuse; however, the National Center Against Violence (NCAV) reported that 32 persons were convicted of this offense during the year. The NCAV stated that it received 405 requests for **temporary shelter at its five locations** and provided **psychological counseling** to 278 victims and **legal counseling** to 524 victims in **Ulaanbaatar** (US Department of State 2009, 'Women' in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2008 – Mongolia*, 25 February – Attachment 2).

The NCAV website at <http://www.safefuture.mn/> describes a range of services covering:

Gender and legal reform ('Gender & Legal Reform' (undated), National Centre Against Violence website [http://www.safefuture.mn/gender\\_legal.html](http://www.safefuture.mn/gender_legal.html) – Accessed 29 July 2009 – Attachment 8).

Child protection ('Child protection' (undated), National Centre Against Violence website [http://www.safefuture.mn/child\\_protection.html](http://www.safefuture.mn/child_protection.html) – Accessed 29 July 2009 – Attachment 9).

Shelter network ('Shelter network' (undated), National Centre Against Violence website [http://www.safefuture.mn/shelter\\_network.html](http://www.safefuture.mn/shelter_network.html) – Accessed 29 July 2009 – Attachment 10).

Comprehensive service ('Comprehensive service' (undated), National Centre Against Violence website [http://www.safefuture.mn/comprehensive\\_service.html](http://www.safefuture.mn/comprehensive_service.html) – Accessed 29 July 2009 – Attachment 11).

Education and prevention ('Education & Prevention' (undated), National Centre Against Violence website [http://www.safefuture.mn/education\\_prevention.html](http://www.safefuture.mn/education_prevention.html) – Accessed 29 July 2009 – Attachment 12).

## **5. Are there other services for victims of domestic violence apart from the National Centre Against Violence (NCAV)?**

Sources refer to a range of services, such as shelter houses, legal advice and medical care, available to victims of domestic violence being offered by a number of women's rights groups and civil society organisations. However, sources suggest that better training for social workers and professionals is required.

According to a report to CEDAW by the Mongolian government in October 2008 the law provides for a range of remedies to victims of domestic violence:

...The law provides for victims remedies such as bringing a victim to a **shelter house**, giving the victim temporary protection of parents, relatives or community, transferring the victim to a childcare centre or social welfare organization if necessary, **giving the victim necessary information** as well as **legal and other advice**, and **providing medical care and rehabilitation services** if the victim is temporarily psychologically affected or physically abused...(‘Committee On Elimination Of Discrimination Against Women Considers Report Of Mongolia’ 2008, *States News Service*, source: United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG), 24 October – Attachment 6).

The US State Department reported that although there was not a “separate government agency to oversee women’s human rights”, there were organisations concerned with domestic violence issues:

There was no separate government agency to oversee women’s rights; however, there was the National Gender Center under the Prime Minister’s Office, a national council to coordinate policy and women’s interests among ministries and NGOs, and a division for women and youth issues within the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor. There were approximately 40 women’s rights groups concerned with issues such as maternal and child health, domestic violence, and equal opportunity (US Department of State 2009, ‘Women’ in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2008 – Mongolia*, 25 February – Attachment 2).

An Asian Development Bank and World Bank country assessment, dated 2005, stated that civil society organisations “provide almost all existing services”:

...The Domestic Violence Law was passed in 2004 after extensive public debate, but there is little evidence that the means to enforce it are in place or that there will be adequate resources – human or financial – to implement it effectively. **Civil society organizations provide almost all existing services**; their advocacy efforts will now have to shift to maintaining the political will to enforce this new law and to build attitudes that no longer condone violence of any kind against women (Asian Development Bank and World Bank 2005, *Mongolia: Country Gender Assessment*, World Bank website, p.xi  
<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTEAPREGTOPSOCDEV/Resources/Mongolia-Gender.pdf> – Accessed 29 July 2009 – Attachment 13).

The 2008 CCA report states that “eliminating gender-biased violence appears to be a main responsibility of Gender Equity National Committee chaired by Prime Minister” which has not taken “any significant actions and measures”:

Providing adequate support in eliminating gender-biased violence appears to be a main responsibility of Gender Equity National Committee chaired by Prime Minister; one of its Domestic Violence, as well as coordination and monitoring to outcomes from nationwide implementation of National policy Programs and Action plans. Nevertheless, at present there are not any significant actions and measures taken by the Committee (Centre for Citizens’ Alliance 2008, *Implementation of the CEDAW in Mongolia: Shadow Report: Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women*, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) website, p.49  
[http://www.sdc.mn/ressources/resource\\_en\\_178065.pdf](http://www.sdc.mn/ressources/resource_en_178065.pdf) – Accessed 29 July 2009 – Attachment 4).



The CCA report also comments on the training of social workers and professionals as well as cooperation between the government and non-government sector:

Despite their legalized duties for providing support and assistance to domestic violence victims, social workers are not been enrolled in relevant in-service trainings and such related responsibilities are not properly reflected in their Terms of reference (job description) (Centre for Citizens' Alliance 2008, *Implementation of the CEDAW in Mongolia: Shadow Report: Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women*, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) website, p.50 [http://www.sdc.mn/ressources/resource\\_en\\_178065.pdf](http://www.sdc.mn/ressources/resource_en_178065.pdf) – Accessed 29 July 2009 – Attachment 4).

And:

In government agencies and all-level public institutions there are very few professionals who are trained within domestic violence areas and attained educational degrees in national or international levels. It is concluded that reasons and factors behind staggering outcomes in implementing of the CEDAW can be related with current situations in that public-private-partnerships are slow and inefficient between Parliament, Government, National Human Rights Commission, Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs, from provincial to local community governors, local Representative's Hural and other government agencies and public institutions on one side and NGOs and civil society representatives specialized and experienced in such areas on the other side, in order to coordinate and exchange expertise knowledge, think-tank resources and capacity effectively (Centre for Citizens' Alliance 2008, *Implementation of the CEDAW in Mongolia: Shadow Report: Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women*, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) website, p.51 [http://www.sdc.mn/ressources/resource\\_en\\_178065.pdf](http://www.sdc.mn/ressources/resource_en_178065.pdf) – Accessed 29 July 2009 – Attachment 4).

## **6. Are any organisations other than the UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) monitoring the situation of women in Mongolia?**

Organisations, other than CEDAW that monitor the situation of women in Mongolia are the Centre for Citizens' Alliance (CCA), the Centre for Human Rights and Development (CHRD) and the MONFEM network, an umbrella organisation of groups working towards women's rights in Mongolia.

A report by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the CCA describes the CCA and the CHRD as follows:

- **Centre for Citizen's (sic) Alliance (CCA)**

CCA/former CEDAW Watch has focused mainly on women's rights, it has always viewed this issue area as inseparably linked to the overarching goal of ensuring Mongolia's democratic development and protection of human rights understood holistically.

One of the missions of the CCA/ former CEDAW Watch Network centre is to monitor and evaluate the performance of Mongolian government agencies (legislative, executive and judicial) in terms of fulfilling their obligations under the CEDAW and promotes a more effective implementation of CEDAW in Mongolia.

Main strategies are conducting research, public consultations, collecting necessary information, creating database, expressing public opinions regarding governmental policies on women, developing recommendations for those policies as well as suggestions to amend existing laws, conducting public education and awareness raising activities on gender equality issues.



#### Former Activities

Shadow Report on VAW to the 24th UNCEDAW session in 2001. – Two year project on VAW and Legislation in Mongolia in cooperation with the. – Lobby and advocacy activities to adopt the law on VAW in Mongolia.

- **Centre for Human Rights and Development (CHRD)**

CHRD has a goal to protect and promote human rights of people, especially women, who became vulnerable because of different conditions and circumstances (sic) in the country. Its mandate is enabling informed and meaningful participation of vulnerable groups in decision making process on issues related their interests. Main strategies used are trainings, (sic) information providing, legal counseling and protection for the people and conducting legislative and policy advocacy through involvement of wide range of stakeholders that law and policies meet better the needs of the people. More information maybe obtained from [www.chrd.org.mn](http://www.chrd.org.mn)

#### Former Activities

Pilot research report on human rights issues of HIV/AIDS and STD patients. – Since 2000 CHRD has been actively involved in anti trafficking activities conducting research, trainings for lawenforcers, (sic) providing legal protection for victims and legislative advocacy for improvement of the law. -Cooperation in the two year above mentioned project on joint project in VAW and Legislation in Mongolia (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and Centre for Citizens' Alliance (undated), *Combating Violence Against Women in Mongolia: Phase 1: December 15, 2007 to December 31, 2008*, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) website [www.sdc.mn/ressources/resource\\_en\\_163105.pdf](http://www.sdc.mn/ressources/resource_en_163105.pdf) – Accessed 29 July 2009 – Attachment 14).

MONFEMNET describes itself “as a network of women’s organisations working towards human development and women’s rights in Mongolia”. It is “open to any civil society organisation that is committed to gender justice, human rights and freedoms, and democracy”. Some organisations listed by MONFEMNET as members are the Environment and Development Women Centre, Republican Women’s Association, the “PRINCESS” Centre for the Protection of Girls and Young Women’s Rights and the Mongolian Businesswomen’s Association (‘About Us’ (undated), MONFEMNET website [http://www.monfemnet.org/en\\_about\\_us.php](http://www.monfemnet.org/en_about_us.php) – Accessed 29 July 2009 – Attachment 15; ‘Members’ (undated), MONFEMNET website [http://www.monfemnet.org/en\\_members.php](http://www.monfemnet.org/en_members.php) – Accessed 29 July 2009 – Attachment 16).

### **List of Sources Consulted**

#### Internet Sources:

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Centre for Gender & Refugee Studies <http://cgrs.uchastings.edu/>  
Gendercide Watch <http://www.gendercide.org/gwmain.html>  
International Women’s Rights Action Watch (IWRAP)  
<http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/iwraw/>  
Mapping the World of Women’s Information Services <http://www.iiav.nl/mapping-the-world/>  
REFWORLD <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country.COI,,MNG,,10.html>  
Stop Violence Against Women <http://www.stopvaw.org/>  
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UNESCO [http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL\\_ID=29008&URL\\_DO=DO\\_TOPIC&URL\\_SECTION=201.html](http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=29008&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html)  
 UNICEF <http://www.unicef.org/index.php>  
 UNIFEM <http://www.unifem.org/>  
 United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women  
<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/>  
 Women's Learning Partnership <http://learningpartnership.org/>  
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#### Databases:

FACTIVA (news database)  
 BACIS (DIAC Country Information database)  
 REFINFO (IRBDC (Canada) Country Information database)  
 ISYS (RRT Research & Information database, including Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, US Department of State Reports)  
 RRT Library Catalogue

#### **List of Attachments**

1. United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 2008, *Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women – Mongolia*, CEDAW/C/MNG/CO/7, 7 November <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/602/98/PDF/N0860298.pdf?OpenElement> – Accessed 28 July 2009.
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3. Freedom House 2009, *Freedom in the World 2009 – Mongolia*, 16 July, UNHCR website <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/refworld/rwmain?page=printdoc&docid=4a64529bc> – Accessed 28 July 2009.
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*details of the concession of custody of minor children through divorce proceedings (September 2004 – September 2005), 26 September. (REFINFO)*

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12. 'Education & Prevention' (undated), National Centre Against Violence website [http://www.safefuture.mn/education\\_prevention.html](http://www.safefuture.mn/education_prevention.html) – Accessed 29 July 2009.
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